

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN FUNDS AND IMPACT ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH-EAST ROMANIA

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Abstract:

European funds are a strategic instrument to stimulate entrepreneurial initiatives and to support regional economic development, by generating jobs and modernizing economic structures. At the same time, they contribute to strengthening Romania's position within the European space, but the efficiency of the use of grants depends on the quality of the business environment and the existing institutional capacity at regional and local level. The present research analyzes the private projects, financed and completed in the period 2021-2027 at the level of the counties of the North-East Development Region, based on the updated data provided by the Ministry of Investments and European Projects. The main objective of the study is to test the hypothesis that the allocation of European funds by economic sectors, through the beneficiary companies, reflects the local economic structure. The results of the analysis show partial validation, which has been confirmed in some economic sectors, such as services, and invalidated in others, such as agriculture. In the context of the development of the regional entrepreneurial environment, the analysis underlines the importance of continuous monitoring of European funding mechanisms, in a complementary way, namely in a territorial profile. The data obtained must be capitalized not only through statistical collection, but also by integrating them into decision-making processes and regional debates, so that structural trends, territorial disparities and determinants of economic performance can be identified.

Key words: European funds; regional development; economic sectors; economic indicators; structure of the funding.

JEL classification: R58, R11, H81.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The national economic vision must be correlated with that of the European Union, given the integration into a global market capable of generating economic benefits for all citizens. But these benefits can only be accessed by having common rules and reducing disparities between regions, both from an economic and social perspective. There must be a long-term vision at national level through which the economically less developed economic areas in Romania benefit from this experience of those who, due to the historical conjuncture or due to the organization, have managed to become a reference. Already established economic centers manage to build the largest GDP, attract the largest FDI, as well as attract the most European funds (Chele and Hapenciuc, 2025).

The North-East region is a relevant space for assessing the impact of European funding on the economic and entrepreneurial environment. "In the European Union, medium-length territorial units called regions have been demarcated, as a way of efficiently absorbing funds from the European Union for regional development, as well as for the interpretation and examination of regional statistics" is also the exposition of the authors Scutariu and Hapenciuc (2008).

This analysis bases its research approach, in a first stage, on the theoretical analysis of the specialized literature, later completed by applied research at an empirical level. The research targets the completed projects in the business environment, financed by European funds, in the North-East region of Romania, within the multiannual financial year 2021-2027.

The study presents an analysis of the beneficiary companies by economic sectors, in correlation with the local economic structure, in order to highlight the degree of compatibility between the financing directions and the local economic specificity. This approach makes it possible to identify the economic sectors that have benefited from European funding as a priority, as well as

to assess the extent to which the investments made contribute to strengthening regional competitive advantages, diversifying economic activities and supporting the sustainable development of the local business environment.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The European Union's cohesion policy is one of the most important instruments used to reduce economic and social disparities between European Member States and regions. Through the Structural and Investment Funds, the European Union aims to boost economic development, increase competitiveness and support employment (European Commission, 2025).

It is highlighted that public investments financed by European funds contribute to the development of infrastructure, to the modernization of enterprises and to the increase of regional productivity. According to Rodriquez and Fratesi (2004), the impact of European funds on economic development depends on the structure of investments and the administrative capacity of the beneficiary regions. The authors argue that investments geared towards human capital and innovation generate more sustainable economic effects compared to investments focused solely on infrastructure.

At the same time, Becker et al. (2010) show that the European Union's cohesion policy has positive effects on regional economic growth, especially in less developed regions. Their study highlights the existence of a significant relationship between the absorption of European funds and the improvement of regional economic indicators.

The issue of Romania's economic convergence in relation to the developed states of the European Union is a central theme in the contemporary economic literature. In this context, Ireland's experience is frequently presented as a successful model of European integration, due to the accelerated economic transformation that has taken place since joining the European Union. According to Coman and Coman (2010), the Irish example demonstrates that European cohesion policies can make a major contribution to accelerating the process of economic development and reducing disparities between economies.

At national level, the literature highlights the fact that European funds have played an important role in regional economic development, especially by financing infrastructure and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises. However, there are significant differences between counties in terms of the degree of absorption and the efficiency of the use of European funds (Zaman and Georgescu, 2009).

At regional level, it is highlighted that the effects of European funds must be assessed not only at macroeconomic level, but also through relevant microeconomic indicators. In a study conducted in Suceava County, Hapenciuc et al. (2014) demonstrate the existence of a multiplier effect of European funds on the local economy, emphasizing that their impact is reflected in the dynamics of companies, the level of salaries, profitability and employment. The authors argue that detailed monitoring allows for a more accurate assessment of the effectiveness of European investments.

Another important area investigated in the literature is the relationship between European funds and labor productivity. Morosan et al. (2015) show that European funding generates a possible visible effect on employment. However, the authors note that the impact on labor productivity is lower, suggesting that the economic effects of European funds are not uniform across all indicators.

3. METHODOLOGY

The construction of the present research presents an analysis based on the production of quantitative data, in the context of confirming or refuting the formulated research hypothesis, using a descriptive and exploratory statistical analysis to obtain generalizable and replicable conclusions.

Epistemically, the present research report is based on the principle of objectivity and separation of the researcher from the object of the research, the knowledge being obtained through

the monitoring of the private environment, beneficiary of European funds, more precisely of the completed projects, within the North-East Region.

County and national indicators of interest are also analyzed, such as the number of employees, the number of active enterprises, gross value added (GVA). The analysis is carried out exclusively on all companies, in the N-E region, in an exhaustive context, units that have completed the projects carried out within the multiannual financial year 2021-2027.

Within the positivist paradigm, this quantitative approach is achieved by collecting and processing data from the websites of the Ministry of Investments and European Projects and the National Institute of Statistics. The unit of analysis is the company/economic entity (each company presents a single completed project), the research presenting a synthesis of data by sectors of economic activity and a data structure with the role of identifying trends.

All units that have reported completed projects in the MIPE database benefit from funding from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), except for three units financed by the European Social Fund (ESF), namely: the "Botoșani for the future" LAG from Botoșani County, the "Piatra Neamt LAG" Association from Neamt County and the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza Barlad LAG Association" from Vaslui County.

In order to achieve the objective, the query of the database available on the official website of the Ministry of Investments and European Projects was initiated in the first stage, on April 4, 2026. The projects (private environment) financed from European funds and completed between 2021 and 2027, related to the N-E Region, were addressed, according to the situation updated on April 1, 2026. This monitoring was doubled with the analysis of the literature, both approaches corroborating throughout the drafting of the report.

The analysis focuses, in the context of the comparison of the six counties within the North-East Region, on the relationship between sectoral European funding and the local economic structure.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of completed projects within the North-East Region is presented according to figure no. 1. It is noted that the counties of Iași, Suceava, Bacău have the highest dynamics of the number of employees, their largest share in the total region, the highest GVA and the largest number of local active units.

In fact, there is a direct and almost proportional correlation between the number of projects and the total amount of funding. Thus, Iași County has a proportion of 36.8% in the total number of projects and a proportion of 35.8% in the total value of completed projects, a proportion identified at the level of Bacău County, proportions of approximately 16%. This aspect indicates a relatively uniform distribution of the average/project value, without major deviations between counties.

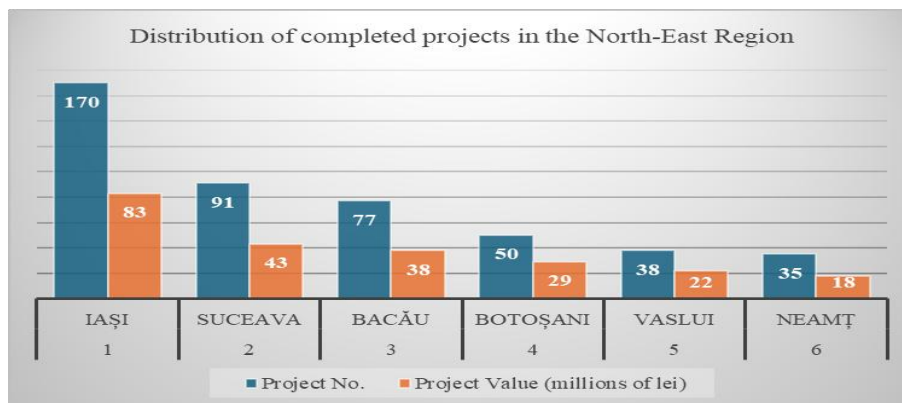


Figure no. 1. Distribution of completed projects

Source: Own elaboration using data from MIPE 2026

Figure no. 2 reveals that the counties of Iasi, Suceava, Bacău present over 70% in the total region, both in terms of the number of completed projects and in terms of the value of completed projects.

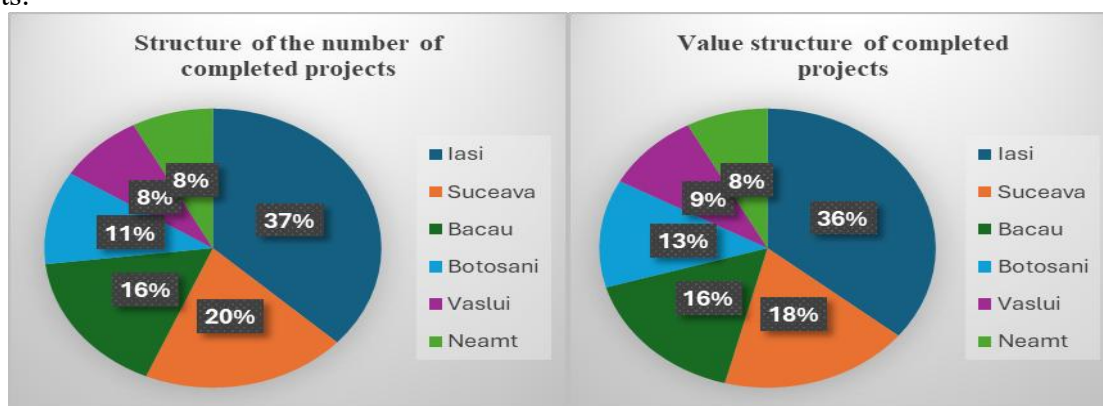


Figure no. 2. Distribution of completed projects

Source: Own elaboration using data from MIPE 2026

4.1 DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL ABSORPTION IN THE N-E REGION BY SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

In order to deepen the analysis on the distribution of financial absorption within the North-East Region, the research further focuses on the companies analyzed from the perspective of the sectors of economic activity in which they operate. Thus, the companies benefiting from European funds (completed projects) and the values of the related financing are examined according to the main representative economic areas, namely services, industry, constructions and agriculture. This approach makes it possible to highlight the differences between sectors in terms of the capacity to access and use funds, as well as to identify the areas and counties that have benefited from a higher level of financial absorption within the analyzed region.

The distribution of the value of completed projects, by sectors of economic activity, is structured on three categories, depending on the volume of financing, as follows: counties with high volume of financing, intermediate counties and counties with low volume of financing (table no.1).

The county with the highest volume of financing is Iasi (approx. 83 million lei, 170 companies), being the one that stands out as a major absorption pole.

Iasi County has the highest concentration of financial absorption in the services sector (approx. 78%), as well as the largest number of beneficiary companies, indicating the existence of a developed entrepreneurial ecosystem.

The category of intermediate counties includes:

- Suceava (approx. 43 million lei, 90 companies);
- Bacău (approx. 38 million lei, 77 companies).

Suceava County presents a slightly more balanced distribution of European absorption between services (57.8%) and industry (27.9%), suggesting a more diversified economic structure.

Bacău has a value of completed projects in the amount of 38.3 million, presenting a relatively balanced economic profile (62.5% services, 24.3% industry). The beneficiary companies in the service sector are approx. 65%, while companies in the agricultural sector are absent.

Counties with low funding volume:

- Botoșani (approx. 29 million lei, 50 beneficiary companies);
- Vaslui (approx. 22 million lei, 38 beneficiary companies);
- Neamt (approx. 18 million lei, 35 beneficiary companies).

Botoșani County has a dominant services sector (approx. 70%) and a construction sector with a higher project value than in other counties (9.2%), representing an orientation towards local infrastructure development.

Vaslui County has the highest share of constructions (approx. 20%), an inclination towards investments in infrastructure and real estate development.

Neamt County (18.1 million lei, 36 beneficiary companies) has a concentration of completed projects in the service sector (71.1%) and a very low level in the agriculture and construction sector (2.7%).

Table no. 1 Distribution of the value of completed projects and the number of firms, by sectors of economic activity, in the North-East Region

Sectors of activity	IASI				BOTOSANI				SUCEAVA			
	Val. Lei Projects	%	No. of companies	%	Val. Lei Projects	%	No. of companies	%	Val. Lei Projects	%	No. of companies	%
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	1342356	4,62	2	4	1395931	3,26	3	3,33
Industry	14964583	18	25	14,7	4959231	17,1	7	14	11917177	27,9	20	22,2
Construction	3665381	4,41	9	5,29	2667623	9,19	4	8	4739396	11,1	7	7,78
Services	64583882	77,6	136	80	20058004	69,1	35	70	24720285	57,8	60	66,7
Total	83213846	100	170	100	29027214	100	50	100	42772789	100	90	100

Sectors of activity	VASLUI				BACAU				NEAMT			
	Val. Lei Projects	%	No. of companies	%	Val. Lei Projects	%	No. of companies	%	Val. Lei Projects	%	No. of companies	%
Agriculture	488377	2,27	1	2,63	0	0	0	0	621561	3,4	1	2,7
Industry	3514794	16,4	8	21,1	9289530	24,3	16	20,8	4136255	22,8	8	22
Construction	4295991	20	5	13,2	5050546	13,2	11	14,3	490830	2,7	1	2,7
Services	13197952	61,4	24	63,2	23939232	62,5	50	64,9	12889921	71,1	25	72
Total	21497114	100	38	100	38279308	100	77	100	18138567	100	35	100

Source: author's processing, according to data from the MIPE database (2026)

There is a structure, in terms of the value of completed projects, with a significant share for the services sector, in all the analyzed counties, with values between 57.8% (Suceava) and 77.6% (Iasi). Also, for the services sector, the percentage of beneficiary companies is between 63% (Vaslui) and 79.9% (Iasi).

Industry ranks second in this structure of the value of completed projects with values between 16.1% (Vaslui) and 27.3% (Suceava). Within this sector, companies have shares between 8% (Botoșani) and 22.2% (Suceava).

The construction sector ranks third, in terms of the value of completed projects, with shares between 2.7% (Neamt) and 19.9% (Vaslui). From the point of view of the companies analyzed, within this sector, the percentage values are between 2.7% Neamt and 14% Bacău.

Agriculture is the least represented sector, both in terms of the value of projects completed by companies (0% in Bacău and Iasi – 4.6% in Botoșani) and in terms of the number of beneficiary companies (0% in Bacău and Iasi – 4.2% in Botoșani).

4.2.DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE ENTERPRISES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE NORTH-EAST REGION BY SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The analysis follows how the absorption of European funds can be associated with the evolution of the main economic sectors in the North-East Region, by comparing the economic indicators for the years 2022 and 2024. The study uses two relevant economic indicators: the average number of employees (Table 2) and the number of active enterprises (Table 3). These two indicators are then analyzed in relation to the number of completed European projects and the value of European funding absorbed at county level.

Table no. 2 Average number of employees, in 2024, the North-East Region

An	Average number of employees	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Services	Total N-E region
2024	Total N-E region	19518	136161	62616	407900	626195
	Bacău	3143	31588	18055	69752	122538

	Botoșani	2332	13277	6126	38659	60394
	Iasi	3797	32382	14883	135000	186062
	Neamt	3777	22523	7941	52824	87065
	Suceava	3241	24753	9883	75800	113677
	Vaslui	3228	11638	5728	35865	56459
2022	Total N-E region	18663	132846	53574	386065	591148
	Bacău	2953	30909	13879	65240	112981
	Botoșani	1961	12985	5484	35825	56255
	Iasi	3955	30884	12603	127045	174487
	Neamt	3288	22858	7797	52894	86837
	Suceava	3163	23695	8694	71756	107308
	Vaslui	3343	11515	5117	33305	53280

Source: author's processing, according to data from the Tempo Online database (2026)

In the N-E region, the average number of employees increased from 591,148 to 626,195, a consistent evolution, the counties of Iasi, Bacau, Suceava presenting approx. 68% in the total region. Iasi County recorded the highest absolute increase (+11,575 employees), while Neamt County recorded the lowest absolute increase (+228 employees).

The services sector is the main driver of the increase in the number of employees, from 386,065 employees in 2022 to 407,900 employees in 2024 (an increase of 21,835 employees, approx. 5.7%). This development suggests the expansion of commercial and digital activities, the development of support services, as well as investments in educational and social infrastructure. The counties with high absorption of funds, such as Iasi, Suceava and Bacau, also register the highest levels of employment in services. For 2024, the average number of employees in the service sector represents approx. 65% in total economic sectors.

The construction sector recorded the fastest relative growth from 53,574 employees in 2022 to 62,616 employees in 2024, a percentage increase of 16.9%. This development is compatible with public investments with European funding, infrastructure upgrades, energy efficiency projects, as well as the expansion of real estate and logistics investments. The large increases also occur in the counties of Iasi, Bacau, Suceava, where the absorption of European funds is higher. Bacău is the county that registers the highest percentage increase, of approx. 30%.

The industry shows moderate growth, from 132,846 employees to 136,161 employees, an increase of approximately 2.5%. The result points to stabilization rather than accelerated industrial expansion. European funds can be associated with technological modernization, automation, energy efficiency, however, the effects on employment are limited. In fact, industry uses capital-intensive technologies, and productivity can increase without the proportional expansion of personnel. Neamt County shows a percentage decrease in the average number of employees of approx. 2%.

Agriculture recorded a low growth of 4.6%. The effects of European funds in agriculture increase productivity and favor mechanization. The increase of almost 200 employees in Bacău County is compensated by the decrease in approximately the same number of employees in Iasi County. In the context of an increase of 200 employees in Bacău County, it is observed that in this county no company benefited from ERDF funds.

In the monitoring of completed projects, with European funds, within the private sector, the indicator number of active companies is also of interest. Table no. 3 presents a distribution of them, by counties and sectors of activity. According to the definition in the INS methodology, the active enterprise is the entity, which, from an economic point of view, is active (during the observation period), respectively performs goods or services, records expenses and prepares a balance sheet.

Table no. 3 Number of active enterprises in the North-East Region

An	Active enterprises	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Services	Total North-East Region
2024	Total N-E region	3048	7742	9659	61626	82075
	Bacau	435	1426	1722	11550	15133
	Botoșani	357	626	745	4243	5971

	Iasi	573	1884	2883	20455	25795
	Neamt	550	1335	1258	7911	11054
	Suceava	723	1903	2194	12434	17254
	Vaslui	410	568	857	5033	6868
2022	Total N-E region	2782	7567	9113	56034	75496
	Bacau	419	1389	1696	10752	14256
	Botoșani	348	618	620	3814	5400
	Iasi	513	1802	2823	18024	23162
	Neamt	484	1344	1162	7358	10348
	Suceava	622	1814	2006	11238	15680
	Vaslui	396	600	806	4848	6650

Source: author's processing, according to data from the Tempo Online database (2026)

The number of active enterprises increased by approx. 8.7%, from 75,496 companies to 82,075 companies, an increase that reveals an intensification of the entrepreneurial environment, an environment of stimulating investments, and a correct direction towards the development of the regional economy.

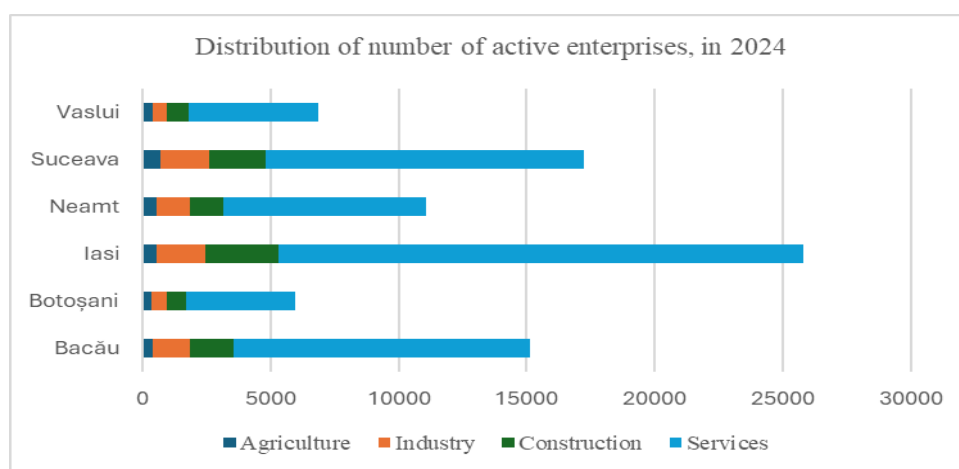


Figure no. 3. Distribution no. active enterprises in 2024, the North-East Region

Source: Own elaboration using data from MIPE 2026

Services dominate the regional entrepreneurial structure with an increase of approx. 10% (+ approx. 5600 firms). The most dynamic counties are Iasi and Suceava, the result suggesting that European funds have favored digitalization and local entrepreneurship. The year 2024 presents a services sector that presents a share of the number of active enterprises of 75% in the total Northeast Region.

The industrial sector is growing slowly (+2.3%, +175 firms), indicating a stability of this sector.

Construction shows a relative growth of 6%, this phenomenon being associated with the demand generated by public investments, European infrastructure projects and the development of the residential sector. These considerations are also supported by the increase in the number of employees, in 2024 compared to 2022, by approx. 17%. In the context in which Bacău County showed an increase in the average number of employees, for the same period, by 4176 employees, the number of enterprises increased by only 26 units. Suceava County presents, within this sector, the highest growth (+ 188 companies).

Agriculture recorded a significant increase in the number of firms (approx. + 10%, + 266 firms). Bacău and Iasi counties register an increase in the number of active enterprises, +16 companies and +60 companies, respectively, in the context in which these counties did not present completed projects under the ERDF.

The results suggest that there is a possible association between the absorption of European funds and the increase in employment, the expansion of entrepreneurial activity, the development of

services and constructions. The results suggest that European funds have probably played a favorable role in stimulating the regional economy.

The analysis highlights a favorable evolution of the main economic indicators in the N-E region, in 2024 comparing 2022. The number of employees and the number of active companies increased in almost all economic sectors, the most important increases being in the services and construction sectors.

4.3. ANALYSIS FINANCIAL ABSORPTION, IN CORRELATION WITH THE STRUCTURE OF GVA, BY SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

In order to assess the adequacy of the allocation of European funds to private companies in the North-East Region, it is also relevant to compare the sectoral distribution of the value of the completed projects with the structure of the national economy, expressed by the gross value added (GVA). The last year available in the Tempo Online database of the National Institute of Statistics, in the context of this economic indicator, is 2023.

Table no. 4 highlights the structure of GVA, at national level, showing an economy dominated by the service sector, with an industrial sector still relevant and a relatively low contribution of agriculture and construction.

Table no. 4. Distribution of Gross Value Added by sectors of economic activity, at national level

VAB - national	million lei			
	2021	2022	2023	2023%
Agriculture	50155,3	47049,8	57577,6	4,4
Industry	216677,7	209407,3	275517,6	21,3
Construction	70820,0	75993,6	106224,2	8,2
Services	676240,9	775386,3	856918,2	66,1
Total	1013894	1107837	1296238	100

Source: author's processing, according to data from the Tempo Online database (2026)

Services sector – high structural overlap

In the North-East region, services concentrate between 57% and 77% of the value of completed projects, values comparable to or even higher than their share in the national GVA (approx. 66%). This correspondence indicates a relatively good alignment between the structure of financing and the structure of the economy, but also a focus of funds on dominant and highly absorbing sectors.

However, in counties such as Iasi and Neamt, where the share of services significantly exceeds the national average, we can speak of an over-concentration, which suggests easier access to financing for service companies, but also possible structural barriers for other sectors.

Industrial sector – relative under-representation

Industry contributes 21.3% to the national GVA, but the financial allocation in the North-East Region generally presents lower or closer shares (Vaslui – 16.3%, Botoșani – 17.1%). Suceava and Bacău counties are the best represented in terms of completed projects, with shares of approx. 26%.

This situation indicates a partial, but not complete, alignment with the economic structure, but also a possible underfunding of the productive sector, in relation to its economic role. The major implication is that financing does not maximize the potential for long-term economic growth, as industry has a key role to play in generating added value and exporting.

Construction sector – significant regional variations

Constructions represent 8.2% of the national GVA, and in the North-East Region the value of projects financed with European funds shows important variations. Thus, Neamt County has companies benefiting from European funds with a percentage of 2.7% in the construction sector, and Vaslui County has a share of approx. 20%,

This distribution suggests an uneven allocation, influenced by local needs, highlighting the fact that in less developed counties, constructions acquire greater importance, indicating investments to recover infrastructure gaps.

Agricultural sector – systematic underfunding

Agriculture contributes 4.4% to the national GVA, but within the ERDF financing in the North-East region, the agricultural sector has extremely low shares. Funding is even absent in some counties (Iasi, Bacau).

This discrepancy highlights a structural underfunding of the agricultural sector, despite the high agricultural potential of the region, as well as its socio-economic pole (employment, rurality). These aspects reflect a reduced capacity for agricultural firms to access ERDF funds, as well as a shift of the sector towards other funds.

The correlation of the data highlights that the allocation of ERDF funds in the North-East region is directly influenced by:

- the size of the labor market (number of employees);
- the density of the entrepreneurial environment (local units);
- the dominant economic structure (services).

It can be said that the hypothesis formulated, according to which the allocation of European funds by sectors of economic activity (beneficiary firms) reflects the local economic structure is only partially valid, as it is confirmed in some sectors (services), but is refuted in others (industry, agriculture), while in the construction sector additional factors intervene (local needs, absorption capacity).

The comparative analysis of the companies benefiting from European funds (ERDF), in the North-East region, reveals that there is a strong alignment in the services sector, with financing following the dominant structure of the economy. In the long term, there is the possibility of a potential negative impact due to the relative underfunding of the industry, and in the construction sector, European funding has an unequal distribution, a distribution correlated with the level of development of the counties. A clear decoupling of financing, with important structural imbalances, is represented by the agriculture sector.

A system of real-time monitoring of economic and social indicators would facilitate transparency and support evidence-based decision-making, thus contributing to a better correlation between public policies, the dynamics of the private sector and the opportunities offered by European funding.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The N-E development region highlights a positive economic evolution in 2024 compared with 2022; thus, the number of employees registered a moderate increase of approx. 4%, and the number of active local units increased by about 6%. These developments suggest a gradual expansion of economic activity and a strengthening of regional entrepreneurship, in the context of an economy in a process of adaptation and development.

From the perspective of the distribution of completed projects, Iasi County stands out as the main pole of attracting European funding, concentrating approx. 37% of the total projects completed at regional level, as well as in the total value of the projects. Bacău and Suceava counties occupy intermediate positions, with shares of approx. 20% and 17%, respectively. These counties also stand out for an increase, in 2024 compared to 2022, in the number of employees and active enterprises, an aspect that highlights the existence of a relationship between administrative capacity and the dynamics of local economic development.

At national level, the GVA for 2023 (table no.4) has a significant share for the services sector, of approx. 66%, while agriculture, within the same indicator, is represented with a percentage of 4%. In fact, the year 2024 presents a service sector, for the indicators number of employees and number of active enterprises, with percentages of 65% and 75%, respectively. On the other hand, agriculture

presents in the total region, for 2024, a share of approx. 3% within the average number of employees and approx. 4% within the number of active enterprises indicator.

It can be concluded that the hypothesis according to which the allocation of European funds by sectors of economic activity (beneficiary firms) reflects the economic structure is only partially valid, as it is confirmed only in some sectors (services), but is refuted in others (industry, agriculture), while in the construction sector additional factors intervene (local needs, absorption capacity).

The results of the analysis suggest the existence of a possible association between the absorption of European funds and the increase in employment, respectively the expansion of entrepreneurial activity, with the mention that European funds are not the decisive and singular cause in the dynamics of the current regional economic context.

Currently, there is no unitary, fully integrated and digitized system that works coherently for each TAU in the N-E Region or in Romania. There are separate databases and platforms (e.g. for European funds - MIPE, public finance - MFP, official statistics - NSI), but they are fragmented, do not always communicate effectively with each other and are not systematically used in integrated regional analyses. Basically, monitoring exists, but not in a continuous, standardized and strategically oriented way at the level of each TAU.

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