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## DIFFERENCES IN THE ATTACHMENT TO AGRICULTURAL LAND PROPERTIES BETWEEN FORMER COLLECTIVIZED AND NON-COLLECTIVIZED COMMUNITIES IN ROMANIA

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### **Abstract**

*Physical, structural and social transformations during the period of collectivisation in Romania call for the need of understanding how these transformations have affected people's attachment to their agricultural land properties (ALP). By studying the functional and emotional attachments of a former collectivized and a non-collectivized community, this paper addresses how people in the two communities nowadays are attached to the ALP's and, if there are differences, to what extent these differences are related to the former collectivisation process. It has been found that people in both communities are attached to the land both functionally, through social and economic benefits, and emotionally through various feelings such as feelings of identity, passion and indifference, but to a different extent. As a final conclusion, in the former collectivized rural areas, people are less attached to the agricultural land properties compared with the people in the non-collectivized rural areas and these differences can be linked to the transformations triggered by the former collectivisation process.*

**Key words:** collectivisation, agricultural land properties, place attachment, NE Region, Romania

## **ORGANIC CROPS’ ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY BASED ON A CASE STUDY FROM THE CĂLĂRAȘI COUNTY**

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### ***Abstract***

The development of organic agriculture in the past years has placed Romania among the first 25 countries that have cultivated areas under organic systems. In this field, there are over 9 thou producers, with over 500 thou hectares. In the Călărași County, in 2010 were only 19 authorized operators. On the basis of field observations, we generated technological and economic charts for the budgets of five different crops: wheat, sunflower, maize, lucerne and peas. For each crop we will monitor the input quantities, yield, costs and prices and we will calculate crop budgets finalised with efficiency rates, which will be compared to the budget forecasts for conventional agriculture. This paper aims at showing that organic crops are economically more efficient than the crops obtained within conventional agriculture, while their yield per hectare is lower.

***Key words:*** organic agriculture, efficiency rate

## THE QUANTIFICATION OF THE DIVERSIFICATION’S IMPACT OF COMMERCE WITH AGRI-FOOD PRODUCTS ON THE EFFICIENCY OF EXTERNAL TRADE

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### **Abstract**

*In the context of foreign economical relations, the main aim for the Republic of Moldova is the agri-food trade diversification without intermediaries that can transform it from a poor country in a prosperous one. The consumer’s needs, preferences and their satisfaction require a higher effort that leads to strong competition on the agri-food markets. The above mentioned lead to positive changes on the agri-food market by being considerably diversified the assortment of products. As a result, Moldova’s agri-food trade relations with the World requires the modernization of the given sector by increasing the amount of manufacturing products with high value-added, supply diversification of exported products and markets.*

**Key words:** agricultural products, import-export, rural area, the final product diversification of trade.

## CAUSES OF INSUFFICIENT FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN THE ENTERPRISES

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### **Abstract**

*The paper aimed to present causes of insufficient financial resources in the enterprises. To reach the set goals it was used statistics on activity of enterprises in Moldova as well as data on bank interest rate. To carry on its normal activity, the enterprise needs human, financial and material resources. As for the first two categories of resources (especially human resources), they are sufficient, or even records a surplus, and financial resources are almost always insufficient to business. In terms of the market economy, economic agents by their selves determine the amount and sources of funding, and the ways of increasing them, that's why they are responsible for effective use of financial resources. The importance of effective management of financial resources lies in the fact that it ensures the strategic and tactical objectives, and its participate in increasing activity for foreign investors.*

**Key words:** financial resources, enterprises, effective management

## POTENTIAL OF FRUIT PRODUCTION IN THE UPPER DANUBE REGION

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### **Abstract**

*This paper includes analysis of used agricultural areas, areas covered with fruit orchards, and areas covered with realized production in the Republic of Serbia, Central Serbia and AP Vojvodina for the period 2007-2010. Data on the fruit production in the municipalities of the Upper Danube were absent due to lack of such indicators (Sombor, Apatin, Bač and Bačka Palanka). Share of area under fruit plantations in the total agricultural area of Serbia is 4.75%, and a particular area amounts to 1.0% of AP Vojvodina, Sombor 0.6%, Apatin 0.5%, Bač 0.3% and Bačka Palanka 1.0% (2010). Regarding the fact that regions of Central and Western Serbia are known as the largest producers and exporters of fruits, three districts: Zlatibor, Morava and Šumadija were particularly analyzed, participating in Serbian total area covered with fruit plantation in 2010 with 25.4%. Analysing the production (yield) of important species of fruit, it was found that the highest yield was achieved with plum and apple, and the lowest with quince. In the period 2007-2009 the fruit trees has constantly increased its yield in Serbia and in the already mentioned lower territorial units. Reaching 2010 yield has dropped significantly, some fruit species has recorded half of yield, which is attributed to the strong influence of climatic factors acting as the primary specificity of practicing agriculture.*

**Key words:** areas under fruit trees, fruit-growing regions, used agricultural areas, yield fruit.



## FACTORS AFFECTING THE VEGETABLE FARMING EFFICIENCY IN BULGARIA

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### **Abstract**

*The efficiency is the major economic category, which measures the final result and the expenses related to the production and provides value expression. The article aims to analyze the prospects and conditions for the development of field vegetable production in Bulgaria. Field vegetable farming is a traditional and fast developing sector of the Bulgarian agriculture. Its condition and development is determined by the various natural and geographic conditions in the country and the experience in cultivating and farming vegetable crops, which are traditional for the Bulgarian population. The vegetable farming is organized in individual private agricultural farms and agricultural farming cooperatives and is performed in small areas. The crisis in the vegetable farming raised a lot of questions that need to be answered. It is necessary to overcome the decrease in vegetable production. This can happen by establishing efficiently operating organizational companies. The most important reasons for the reported decrease are the result of the improperly conducted reforms in the agriculture industry as a result of which the economic condition of the sector is declining. A serious flaw is that the farmers are selecting certain crop production without conducting any preliminary marketing and without any signed contracts for produce realization.*

**Key words:** development, efficiency, factors, vegetable production



## THE KEY POSITIONS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AT THE ENTERPRISE

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### **Abstract**

*The external environment in which there are now a variety of forms of economic organization, it is qualitatively different: it is constantly increasing degree of uncertainty, there are unaccounted for risk factors. Management must now be better able to market self-regulation. More and more talk about the new role of management, new approaches to strategic planning and management. The strategy is not only as a tool to study, develop and implement long-term goals and objectives of the industrial, scientific, technical, economic, organizational and social nature, not only as a factor that regulates the activities of the organization until such time as the planned goals and objectives are achieved, but also as a means of communication enterprise with foreign market environment.*

**Key words:** *strategic management, strategic analysis, corporate of the solution, competitive solutions, functional solutions.*

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN AGRICULTURE EXPLOATATION IN SOUTH OF ROMANIA**

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### **Abstract**

*Biodiversity, as variation of life form on Earth is the base of agriculture, in each of its fields, from the food to the services provided by ecosystems, the main streams and links of production. Standards or requirements that farmers must meet to be eligible for subsidies contribute to maintain biodiversity. The purpose of this paper is to estimate the costs needed to implement environmental standards and their implications for farm rentability. This study was made in farms with different size in the south part of Romania. Even if it can be seen a increase of production expenses which lead to a light decrease of farms profitability, the long-term benefit of biodiversity conservation is considerably.*

**Key words :** *biodiversity, costs, gross margin, rentability, standards or requirements*

## RESEARCH ON ROMANIA’S WATERMELON AND MELON MARKET

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### **Abstract**

*The paper aimed to analyze the evolution of watermelon market and melon market in Romania in order to identify the main trends in the period 1990-2009 based on statistical data and using the specific indicators such as: cultivated area, yield and production, consumption, trade and price. Despite that the cultivated area remained relatively constant at about 33.5 thou ha, watermelon and melon yield increased by 73.36 % from 11.2 tons/ha in 1990 to 19.5 tones /ha in 2009. As a result, total production reached 652.8 thou tons in 2009, being by 71.06 % higher than in 1990. The main trends identified in watermelon and melon production and market in Romania are the following ones: a constant cultivated and producing area, mainly in the East, West and South parts Romania, a continuous increase of yield and production, a diversified offer consisting both of local and imported watermelons and melons, appearance of extra and early fruit of Romanian origin even from June contributing to a better cover of consumer demand along the summer season, an increased competition among suppliers and also a higher income and profit for Romanian producers. Romania’s watermelon and melon market is continuously developing grace to an increased demand for a healthy diet including more vegetables and fruit.*

**Key words:** market, melon, production, Romania, trade, Trends, watermelon

## RESEARCH ON THE USE OF EXTRA-EARLY CULTIVARS FOR INCREASING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN WATERMELON GROWING IN THE SOUTHERN ROMANIA

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### **Abstract**

*The paper aimed to study the influence of two cultivars: Crisby and Karistan, with a different maturation length, upon economic efficiency in watermelon growing in an experiment running on sandy soils at SC Casa Pepenilor Verzi SRL Dabuleni, Dolj County, Romania in the year 2011. The experience was organized on 1.25 ha divided into 2 plots: V1-cultivated with Crisby F1 cultivar, an extra-early type and V2-cultivated with Karistan cultivar, a tardy type. The main economic indicators followed in the experiment have been the following ones: watermelon yield, production cost, income, profit, profit rate and gross margin. Crisby cultivar produced 30 t fruit per ha, starting from the 1<sup>st</sup> part of June when the selling price was Lei 1.2/kg and assured Lei 22,611 profit/ha. Karistan cultivar generated 70 t fruit per surface unit beginning from the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of July when the selling price was Lei 0.3/kg and produced Lei 6,051 profit per ha. As a conclusion, the use of an extra-early cultivar could assure a more efficient watermelon growing because fruit could be delivered earlier in the market covering in a better way consumer's demand and increasing producers' income and profit.*

**Key words:** extra-early cultivar, economic efficiency, Romania, watermelon growing

## AGRICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: PRESENT AND FUTURE

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### **Abstract:**

*Agriculture was and still is the most important source for human being and, thus, constitutes the strongest factor for economic development harmonization in any country. Agriculture is the key branch of economy in Moldova. Weather conditions together with the available land resources could assure the growth of any kind of plant, excepting tropical and subtropical ones. The development of this branch could be also influenced by number of persons employed in agriculture. Another important factor is the number and quality of tractors or other agricultural equipment that, according to the latest specialized research, is completely deteriorated – 20% and partially 60-70% out of total number. These underline the outdated technologies and necessity of massive investments in fixed assets that automatically will increase the final price of local production above the imported ones. Meanwhile each country, including Moldova, dreams to be self-sufficient in terms of assuring of internal market with agri-food products and export the surplus. Small size of internal market of our country creates good premises for export but the share of agri-food products registered the continue decrease from 63% in 2001 to 44% in 2010. Thus current situation in agriculture of Republic of Moldova impose the necessity of major changes in respective policies that will be consider in this article.*

**Key words:** agriculture, resource, efficiency, internal market, export, import, agricultural policies

## AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIZING POLICY AND ITS EFFICIENCY: THE CASE OF MOLDOVA

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### **Abstract**

*The paper is aimed at analyzing the subsidizing directions, the allocation of subsidies to farmers and its efficiency on farm development in Moldova. For the given study were used data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Moldova, Agency of Interventions and Payments in Agriculture, National Bureau of Statistics, as well as collected data from corporate farms. The data have been analyzed during the years 2006-2011 concerning the main subsidized directions and geographical distribution of subsidies across the country, the access of farmers to the allocated subsidies. In order to establish the efficiency of the allocated subsidies was used the average data for the year 2008-2010 to calculate its impact on the main indicators per hectare as: the gross agricultural output, profit and level of profitability. As a conclusion, is still missing a clear and consistent policy that could be implemented through the allocation of subsidies. The allocated subsidies follow some objectives aimed at the development of the agricultural sector and do not have a stable character, by changing each year, fact that does not allow farmers to forecast their production activity.*

**Key words:** agriculture, Republic of Moldova, subsidies, subsidizing policy.



## DISTRIBUTION ASPECTS OF THE DIRECT PAYMENTS BETWEEN EU MEMBER STATES

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### **Abstract**

*EC proposals concerning CAP reform for 2014-2020 try to cope both with the wide variety of agricultural systems and economic structures of the 27 EU MS but also with current global challenges that agriculture has to face: food security and poverty reduction, climate changes or biodiversity loss. This article aims to analyse the proposed measures consistency with the current situation of Romanian agriculture. Distribution aspects of the direct payments between Member States are concerned. The data are originated in FADN and Eurostat statistics, and a non parametric approach is used in order to better understand the correlation between the direct payments proposed for 2014 -2020 and some socio economic criteria. The paper provides a brief analysis of the existing research concerning the distributional aspects (studies and statistics) and contributes to the debate by examining if the proposed redistribution is a consistent and coherent answer to the future challenges the agriculture has to meet in the future and to the targeted equity criteria.*

**Key words:** common agricultural policy, direct payments, redistribution, 2014 -2020 programming period

## **EFFECT OF SUBSIDIZING EXPORT OF AGRO-FOOD PRODUCTS AFTER THE ACCESSION OF POLAND TO THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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### **Abstract**

*Together with the accession of Poland to the European Union, the conditions of commodity exchange with the abroad have been considerably changed. Trade of Poland with the European Member State has been covered with the regulations of the Common European Market. Pursuant to the Accession Treaty, Poland has adopted *acquis communautaire* of the Community concerning trade policy, including all instruments and rules of common commercial policy, including external customs tariff and out-tariff measures as well as system of agreements with the commercial partners outside the European Union. Accession to the European Union meant the extension of greater protective barriers over Poland in the field of import of agricultural products from third countries and the possibility of taking an advantage of export subsidies to agro-food products exported to third countries on equal rights as other European Union entrepreneurs.*

**Key words:** *Agriculture, Common Agricultural Policy, foreign trade, export subsidies*

## LAND – PRICE DETERMINANTS USING THE SPATIAL ECONOMETRICS MODELING IN THE MOLDAVIAN REAL ESTATE MARKET

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### **Abstract**

*The purpose of this paper is to determine the factors which influence the land market in Republic of Moldova. The paper aims to discover the determinants for land pricing using the spatial econometrics modeling, as it is widely used when the spatial component is present. The country's agricultural economy combined with the interest of international organizations and limited data availability directed the focus of this empirical study towards land for agricultural purposes. The factors which determine the land market (for agricultural purposes) in Republic of Moldova are mainly related to economic characteristics of land, such as field productivity, the position on the local landscape (characterized by angle and soil quality), proximity to local or national roads (due to storage and transportation reasons), and economic characteristics of owners. Also, another important role in land market price creation is the pressure of urban space to transform land for agricultural use close to cities and villages in spaces for industrial or residential purposes. This is characterized by the financial pressure from the urban centers which has become significant in land transactions.*

**Key words:** *spatial econometrics, land market, spatial autoregressive model, transaction prices, Land Bank*

## THE REFLECTION OF RURAL POPULATION’S OCCUPATIONAL SITUATION AT ITS REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES LEVEL

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### **Abstract**

*Historically, living conditions in rural communities in Moldova were poorer than those of urban areas. Rural areas have lagged behind urban areas in terms of major indicators of economic welfare, recording lower incomes, higher poverty rates, low employment and lower indicators on health and education. Low productivity of agricultural activities is given by the large number of farms with small surfaces, small-scale use of modern technologies and the over-employment of rural population in agriculture. In these conditions, between employment in agriculture and poverty it is creating a vicious circle from which the rural population can not get out but only through the development of small industries in rural areas and traditional agricultural restructuring.*

**Key words:** occupational activities, employed population, depopulate rural

## PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN ROMANIA IN THE CONTEXT OF CAP REFORM 2014-2020

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### **Abstract**

*European and global cooperative sector is a powerful economic and social actors within these societies, with significant results can be summarized as market shares both in their work and contribution to GDP and the number of members and the welfare of citizens offered through job creation. Global cooperative activity operates on cooperative principles cooperative companies regularly reviewed by members of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA). This cooperative movement worldwide organization founded in 1889, is composed of 226 active cooperatives in all sectors of the economy that brings together more than 800 million members in 89 countries. This work is part of the CAP reform in Europe after 2013, by which Romania will have to undergo a series of transformations including: promoting and encouraging cooperation and association in agriculture; stimulate the development of alternative economic activities such as organic farming, ecotourism, development and promotion of local products labeled specialized human capital development and collaboration and sharing of best practices with experts from other EU Member States. Macroeconomic paper wants to answer a series of questions: Is a viable alternative for Agricultural Cooperative Farm? What is the economic and social impact of cooperatives in the next stage? Through agricultural cooperatives can better penetrate markets closer to the consumer? What is the specific model of cooperation forward Romanian society?*

**Key words:** agricultural cooperative, association in agriculture

## INTENSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURE AND THE NEED FOR ITS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### **Abstract**

*The intensification of agriculture is subject to special concerns of agricultural economists. The degree of intensity of development region or national economy depends on its micro and macroeconomic levels. Economic efficiency of agricultural production depends largely on the intensity. Sustainable development requires a balance between economic growth and environmental protection, and on this basis, satisfying not only present but also future development of human society.*

**Key words:** *agricultural intensification, intensity, efficiency, ecology, sustainable.*

## THE ROMANIAN EXTERNAL TRADE IN LIVE ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

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### **Abstract**

*In terms of foreign trade, in Romania there were some major changes over the past 20 years. In this paper we have focused on the Romanian external trade. The products which have been taken into account were live animals and animal products. Thus, we have made an analyse on the Romanian imports and exports at the global level and at the European level. Focused on the animal products, on the global level, there were registered major differences during the first seven years in the analysed period. Breaking by branches, we have pointed out huge distinctions between imports and exports, where the balance of trade was completely negative. Meanwhile, to have a good view on the international trade there were made links, based on some indexes between imports, exports, GDP and investments.*

**Key words:** live animals, trade, salary, exchange rate





**ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL INTEGRATION OF ROMANIA  
INTO THE EUROPEAN UNION. CASE STUDY:  
THE CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO ECONOMIC GROWTH  
OF THE NORTH-WEST REGION**

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**Abstract**

*Regional development, by its magnitude, includes several fields, making many institutions are involved in the development and implementation. Structural Funds are the main financial instruments used by the European Union to reduce disparities and promote economic and social cohesion in Europe. For Romania, the regional development policy is a relatively new concept. Using multi-criteria method was attempted an analysis of the level of agricultural development and North-West agricultural sector contribution to economic growth in the region.*

**Key words:** cohesion, economic development, North-West region, regional policy

## **EFFECTS GENERATED BY THE ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FIELD OF TRADING CEREAL PRODUCTS**

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### **Abstract**

*The European consumer exigencies, the mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy, the European norms and standards, the ecological productions are as many challenges to which the producers, processors, traders and decision makers in the agro food field, and specifically for our research, in the cereals field, must face in order for the Romanian products to be present on an external market, as well as on an internal market that are increasingly competitive. In this paper we have concluded a brief analysis of the cereals market nationally and on a European level, and of the common support policies in this sector, of the common market organizations, as well as of the implications of the accession over the trade of cereal products. Also, we have made several recommendations within this paper targeting the specific sectorial aspects of the cereals sector: in order to fully profit from the possibilities offered by the Common Agricultural Policy instruments and from the demand and prices growth its necessary that Romanian producers organize and make, together, major investments in cereals conditioning and storage systems; the majority of Romanian producers sell the cereals immediately after harvest, when prices are at their lowest level; storage in good conditions of the harvest could allow a substantial increase of profit.*

**Key words:** CAP, cereal market, competitiveness, trading

## **RURAL TOURISM PROMOTION ANALYSIS BY ROAD VÂLCEA TOURIST MOTEL "EVRICA" IN COSTESTI VALCEA COUNTY**

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### **Abstract**

*Vâlcea County has no less than three of the nine resorts in the country, recognized nationally and internationally for potential and curative value. In most resorts, there are infrastructure, however, whether belonging to the state sector or private, it is mostly in poor condition. Most accommodation are two stars or less. There is an oversupply of accommodation in terms of quantity and a lack of accommodation in terms of quality. There are also private providers of travel services to private resorts upgrading and expanding their facilities and offer products to meet market expectations. To promote rural tourism in the county of Vâlcea we did an analysis of tourist traffic to the motel "Evricea" from Costești, the calculation and interpretation of the most important tourism indicators of tourism demand and supply.*

**Key words:** *tourism indicators, tourist traffic, monthly traffic ratio tourism, environmental tourism packages, tourist traffic density, the evolution of overnight stays.*

## LAUNCH INTERNATIONAL CIRCUIT IN RURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT THROUGH A TOURIST VILLAGE POLOVRAGI GORJ

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### **Abstract**

*Tourism in rural areas, complementary to other forms of tourism, contribute to its support, giving them the necessary conditions to transform tourism travel holiday circuit. This area of the county, village Polovragi can and should become a tourist area of residence, a holiday destination for spending the whole year, because it responds not only motivation and knowledge of cultural tourism, but also other modern requirements: that the party free time in nature, which in fact seen in other countries. Along with other places in the county, Polovragi keeps the traditions and craftsmanship of Gorj, tourists can visit the workshops of craftsmen here or participate in folk events such as Fair or Fair Nedeia Polovragi year (from July 20, attracting a large number of tourists in Oltenia). Therefore, the tourist offer of settlement may include a folk product.*

**Key words:** *attractive tourism, crafts and traditions popular tourist area of residence, speleological and religious tourism*

## THE IMPACT OF THE EU INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IPARD) TO TURKEY

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### **Abstract**

*Turkey has acquired a valuable experience on rural development with five-year-development plans that were launched in 1960's. A number of rural development projects, which have been financed by the United Nations and the World Bank, have been carried out in the underdeveloped regions of Turkey. With the EU Helsinki Council that recognizes Turkey as an EU candidate country in 1999, Though Turkey did not utilize pre-accession assistance programs like PHARE, SAPARD, CARDS, ISPA that Central Eastern European Countries (CEEC's) took advantage, but she benefited tremendously from the EU pre-accession assistance program under the instrument of IPA rural Development. Following the National Rural Development Strategy, which was prepared by the Ministry of Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) of Turkey in 2005, Turkish side, provided technical assistance by the EU, worked out IPARD program with the hard negotiations held with the EU Commission concerning the priorities, the number of cities and the number of sub-measures and sectors to be funded under Rural development program. MoFAL decided to implement the IPARD Program in two phases between the periods 2007-2010 and 2011-2013. In the first phase, 20 provinces out of 42 have been funded. The EU allocated 873,89 million Euro for seven-year-period. The setting up an IPARD Paying Agency in Headquarter and its divisions in provincial level took a lot of hard works to get accreditation by the EU. So, the completion of all 20 provinces' accreditation was concluded as late as in the last quarter of 2011. Nowadays, the IPARD Paying Agency has announced six-call for proposals nowadays. As a result of the first two call for proposals made in 2011, only 15.974.636,95 € of the allocated funds by the EU has been used. This study discusses the process that is made by the EU on rural development program in Turkey and analyse the challenges which is made for benefiting from the EU funds. From the first implementation year of IPARD Program, it seems that Turkey won't be able to use all funds allocated by the EU.*

**Key words:** Agriculture, EU Funds, IPARD Program, Rural Development, Turkish Agriculture



## NEW CORRELATION COEFFICIENT FOR DATA ANALYSIS

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### **Abstract**

*The proposed correlation coefficient better characterize the statistical independence of two random variables that are a linear mixture of two independent sources. This correlation coefficient can be calculated with analytical relations or with the known algorithms of independent components analysis (ICA). The value of the correlation coefficient is zero when the random variables are a statistically independent and it is one when these are fully dependent.*

**Keywords:** blind separation of sources, correlation, ICA, statistical independence