

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ROMANIA AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

Currently, one of the most important problems of mankind is the reason to ensure sustainable development that take into account environmental protection. At the beginning of the third millennium, framing the concept of sustainable agriculture is seen as the only viable alternative to economicosocialevolution, the only one able to meet the needs of today's generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to achieve their own requirements. The overall objective of sustainable development is to find an optimal interaction of four systems: a economic, human b, c and d environmental technology in a dynamic and flexible operation. Minimum requirements for achieving sustainable development refers to resize economic growth from a more rational and equitable use of resources to improve the quality of people's lives. The accession of Romania to EU economic and social structures, including at the agricultural ones have brought on the forefront also concerns for sustainable agricultural development. Considered part of the economic and social strategy of sustainable development, sustainable development in agriculture is a paramount concern for whose realization will depend the statute Romanian rural area.

Key words: agriculture, efficiency, environmental protection, food safety JEL Classification: Q1, Q5, P28, P32, sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

The veg Concerns about sustainable development at individual country level and therefore at world level are the result of a complex factors who target the degradation of environment, poverty, uncontrolled expansion of urbanization, employment insecurity of a job, youth migration, inflation, unemployment and others .

The concept of sustainable development is a complex one widely accepted by experts the one of development sustainable or viable, sustainable, within which aims to "com the interaction compatibility of four systems: economic, human, environmental and technology so as to ensure meeting the needs the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. For achieving comparability condition of the four systems that are interrelated (economic, human, social, technological) sustainable development through his mechanisms they subscribe to all four dimensions.

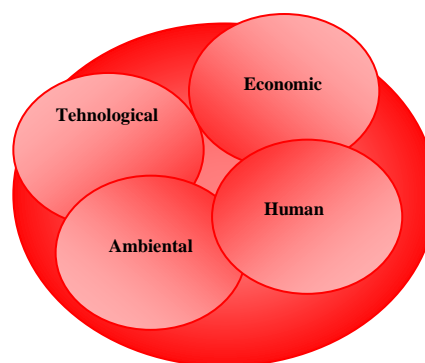


Figure 1 : The four systems of sustainable interaction

Sustainable agriculture subordonate to sustainable development and sustainable agricultural systems - must be productive farms, organic, profitable and to conserve resources.

Coordinates of "sustainable development" aims the interdependence relationship economic, social and ecological plan - as a condition of the Romanian agriculture rehabilitation and progress, requiring reconsideration in this context, on one hand, of the perception way of integration of their of

agriculture in requirements and sustainable flow, on the other hand, of place, interference, of interconditionality his activities of its global sustainable development process.

The experience of developed countries has showed that practicing sustainable agriculture that has appropriate technical equipment and production factors necessary for compliance production technologies, lead to the increase of labor productivity to reducing personnel employed in agriculture leading to the development and diversification of production and services for rural economy.

In Romania there is a broad current of opinion whereby the problems on sustainable development are predominantly related to the lack of financial resources and productive technologies (impossibility of applying modern technologies because of land fragmentation, little diversified activities, lack of integration production processes, etc..) than applying certain raised consumptions and of polluting technologies such as in countries with developed agriculture.

Knowledge Problem

The concept of sustained development (sustainable) or new theories belong sustainable economic development itself relatively new branch of general economic theory that split off and individualized as theoretically autonomous body in the 50s and 60s. In literature meet a number of formulations of the concept of sustainable development. In principle the, sustainable development is interpreted as a new type of economic growth that dominated the opposite current economy nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and which prevails today, and whose essential feature of is destructive of emerging new type and affirmation circumscribe the "use of natural resources of the planet, forms of conventional and non-conventional energy, while protecting and preserving our environment" [1].

According to Robert Allen, durability express the a use of "species and ecosystem levels and in ways that allow them to renew themselves for any practical purpose ... development that makes long-term human needs and improve quality of life"[2]. Goodland R. and G. Ledec,

believes that "sustainable development is a model of structural economic and social transformations available without jeopardizing the likely potential for similar benefits in the future ... sustainable development in natural resources rejuvenated so that is not depleted or degraded or not to undermine their usefulness for future generations also involves, depletion of non-renewable resources at a rate that ensures high probable transition to renewable energy resources ... "[3].. After Lynam J. K. and RW Herdt, sustainability is "the ability of a system to maintain output at a level approximately equal or higher than its historical average[4]. In conception of David Pearce "sustainability criteria required conditions for equal access to basic resources that are available for each generation" which presupposes a series of constraints by which resource consumption rates not be higher than the rates of regeneration of the thereof and the environment use to be a waste of storage space, so that "waste production rates do not exceed rates of assimilation (natural) by the corresponding ecosystems"[5]. Sustainable development in the minds of Tolbc MK, aims to: help for the very poor because they have no other option than to destroy their environment, the idea of a secure development within the constraints of the development of natural resources, developing cost-efficiency, using different traditional approaches to economic growth, which means that development must not degrade the environment or reduce long-term productivity, food security, clean water and shelter for all[6]. Giliman R. defines sustainability as "the ability of a society, ecosystem or any such existing system to operate continuously in the indefinite future without reaching to resource depletion key. In terms of Rockelshaus WD, "sustainability is the emergency doctrine by which development and economic progress must occur and be maintained over time, within the limits set by ecology in the broadest sense ..." [7].

Sustainable development issues has been treated by other specialists in a series of articles here can remember: George Hughes, [8]. Sirak Ercan and Choi HwankSuk [9],

Joachim Spangenberg[10], Ko Tae Gyou[11], M. Redcliffe and G. Woodgate[12], Andrew Holden[13]. As for the FAO concept, sustainable development assumes planning and conservation of natural resources and targeting technical and institutional change in a vision that ensure the needs of current and future generations ... conservation of land, water and plant assets and zootechnical, use of hazardous materials to the environment, technically adapted, economically viable and socially acceptable. Therefore, sustainability is not only the environmental aspects of sustainable development, on the contrary, this process objective is prefigured in a global perspective, overall agronomic, economic and social given equal importance and refers to optimization of resources, environmental management and abundant supply products, stable and healthy[14].

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material presented was developed principally based on the study of numerous professional papers, articles and studies in international databases.

Methodological approach undertaken has comprised three steps summarized in the figure below:

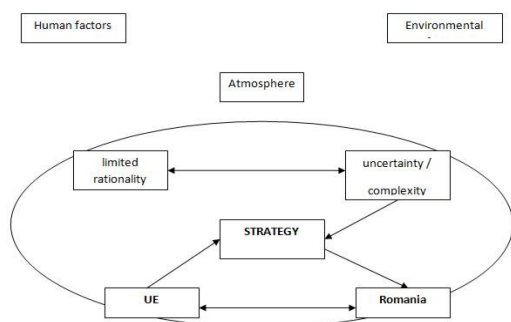


Figure 2: Framework for analysis of sustainable development

1. Defining the process of sustainable development.

The approach was done in those presented previously, just mentioning that internationally, the concept of sustainable development has begun to be addressed more intensively used since 1987, with the publication of the report "Our Common Future" by the Commission World Environment and Development report better known as the "Brundtland Report". Otherwise, experts around the world agree that the largest and most comprehensive definition of this concept is provided by this

report that sustainable development is "development that allows meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs "[15].

1. Delimitation of the concept of strategy. In economic literature the concept of strategy is widely debated, both macroeconomic and microeconomic level.

In the international literature, popular approaches to strategy have authors like Igor Ansoff, Peter Drucker, Alfred Chandler, RE Miles and C.C. Snow [16] A. Campbell and M. Goold[17], R. Lynch[18] and others. Igor Ansoff, otherwise considered the father of strategic management considers strategy as "joint shaft organizations activities and products / markets, defining the essential nature of economic activity, which accomplishes or requires the organization to do so in the future"[19].

2. Romania contextualization strategy for sustainable development based on the sustainable development strategies of the European Union.

The chosen instrument of the European Union[20] to carry out the objectives of sustainable development set is represented by an integrated strategy addressed to all Member States, for example to increase the general welfare level components and whole and also as a condition of operation partnership with them.

In the Strategy, in addition to goals very important is the set of indicators which may help the assess how and project duration to progress leading to achieve the desires sustainable development.

We consider: human development index (Human Development Index - HDI) proposed by UN sustainable economic prosperity index (Index or Sustainable Economic Welfare - ISEW) proposed by Herman Daly and theologian John Cobb and consumption of cereals per capita. Recent research in our country, concluded that sustainable human development, can be expressed by a system of indicators covering three groups of parameters:

- a) indicators of economic sustainability,
- b) indicators of social sustainability,

c) indicators of the sustainability of the natural environment.

This system can measure, on the one hand, the extent of the process of sustainable development that is performed in each country, and on the other hand, allows international comparisons in the degree (level) sustainable human development.

Human Development Index (HDI) is composed of three indicators: longevity, knowledge and control of resources needed for a decent life.

For longevity is proposed average life expectancy for knowledge - enrollment quotas to and of resources control - gross domestic product (GDP) per capita.

HDI is considered as a complex indicator for measuring progress, says nothing about environmental degradation.

He may know a long-term improvement, when in fact, there is a natural worsening of environmental conditions.

Index of sustainable economic prosperity (ISEW) is considered to be most complete indicator of living environment today, because he measures both average consumption and distribution of environmental degradation.

Using this indicator requires more accurate and comprehensive information about the quality of the natural environment.

Per capita grain consumption is a relevant indicator of the standard of living in low-income countries as a barometer cereal production is more sensitive to degradation of the natural environment than it is the income.

The basis for creating strategies is represented by models of sustainable design in maximal variations (strong sustainability), who sought for compulsorily structural organization and functional conservation of natural capital, or less ambitious versions (weak sustainability), which involve substitution of acceptance components of natural capital respectively the resources and services produced by socio-economic components of the system, ie the goods and services in the market to increase the welfare[21]. There were several versions of the Sustainable Development Strategy of the European Union in 2001 and 2006, which

emphasizes conservation and prudent use of natural capital because evidence problems in the environment and society caused by overexploitation and pollution.

Romania must assume, as a member of the European Union[22], the implementation of the *acquis communautaire*, favoring it required changes in all areas and especially necessary steps to adopt sustainable development model, conforming in every respect with obligations imposed by the European Union.

This means creating and harmonizing National Strategy for Sustainable Development so that it can achieve its objectives phenomenon which aim at developing of nature and economy at the same time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In November 2008, the Government of Romania and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme experts - National Centre for Sustainable Development, developed and submitted to economic environments of our country and abroad Sustainable development strategy in medium and long term of Romanian economy.

The economic conjuncture and financial crisis, reflected by the financial crisis and then economic that broke out in October 2008 put in difficulty, and then in the situation to be delayed and / or canceled, his objectives.

In short, the defining element of the Strategy is fully connecting Romania to a new philosophy of development, the European Union and widely shared its own world - that of sustainable development [23].

In the preamble of the document, the authors started from the finding that at the end of the first decade of the XXI century, after a long and traumatic transition to pluralist democracy and market economy, Romania has to recover considerable differences from other Member States of the European Union simultaneously with acquiring and putting into practice the principles and practices of

sustainable development in the context of globalization.

With all progress made in recent years, experts believe that it is a fact that Romania still has an economy based on intensive use of resources, and an administration society still in search of a vision and natural capital affected by the risk of damage that can become irreversible.

The strategy sets concrete targets for passing, within a period reasonable time and realistic at the development model generator of high added value, propelled by interest in knowledge and innovation-oriented continuously improve the quality of people's lives and their relationships in harmony with the natural environment.

As a general guideline, the strategy aims at achieving the following main objectives in the short term, medium and long :

Horizon 2013: Embedding organically the principles and practices of sustainable development into all policies and programs in Romania, as an EU Member State.

Horizon 2020: To reach the current average level of EU countries in the main indicators of sustainable development.

Horizon 2030: get significantly close to the average in that year of EU countries from the standpoint of sustainable development indicators.

It is considered that achieving these strategic objectives will provide in medium and long term of term, high growth and therefore a significant reduction in socio-economic gaps between Romania and the other EU Member States.

Through the synthetic indicator which measures the real convergence process, the Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP / capita) in purchasing power standard (PPS), the Strategy creates the conditions as GDP / PPS exceed 50% in 2013, half of the EU average in that time, approaching 80% of the EU average in 2020 and be easy superior to the level EU average in 2030.

As a complement of the objectives derived from the actions, national development plans and programs, approves the main directions of action strategy for the adoption and

implementation of sustainable development principles in the immediate aftermath[24]:

(I)Correlation of rational development objectives, including investment programs in inter-sectoral and regional profile, with the potential and capacity of sustaining of natural capital;

(II)The accelerated modernization of education and training and public health servicestaking into account the the unfavorable demographic developments and their impact on the labor market;

(III)The use of the best available technologies, economically and environmentally, in the investment decisions of public funds at national, regional and local levels and stimulate such decision from the private capital, introducing strong eco-efficiency criteria for all productive activities or services;

(IV)The anticipation of the effects of climate change and the development of certain long-term solutions for adaptation as well as of plans for the inter-sectoral convergence measures, including portfolios of alternative solutions to crisis situations generated by natural disasters or anthropic;

(V)Ensuring the food security and safety by harnessing the comparative advantages of Romania regarding the development agricultural production including organic products;

(VI)Correlation of quantitative and qualitative measures to increase agricultural production in order to ensure food for humans and animals with the requirements of increasing biofuel production without compromising the the requirements on the maintenance and enhancing soil fertility, biodiversity and environmental protection;

(VII)The need to identify additional sources of funding, in the conditions of sustainability for realization of large projects and programs, particularly in the fields of infrastructure, energy, environment, food security, education, health and social services;

(VIII)The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage and national connecting to norms and standards regarding quality of life should be accompanied by revitalization, in modernity, of the traditional ways of living

together. According to the authors, the Strategy proposes a vision of sustainable development of Romania in the next two decades, with goals that go beyond electoral cycles and cyclical political preferences.

CONCLUSIONS

So is considering targets for who lead in a reasonable time and realistic to a new development model of the European Union in the world - that of sustainable development are obtained high added value due the interest in knowledge and innovation and is oriented towards the welfare of human life and harmonious relations between people and the natural environment. The strategy at Romania level as a member state of the European Union follows agreed objectives at Community level, in particular those stated in the Accession Treaty, in EU renewed for Sustainable Development. The goal that is considering the strategic objectives represents obtaining a high economic growth and a reduction in the economic and social gaps between Romania and other European Union member states. Thus it is envisaged that the indicator GDP per capita of Romania in 2013 to exceed the EU average since then, to approach the that from 2020 and be higher than the average of 2030. European Union Strategy includes procedures for implementation, monitoring, reporting taking into account fulfilling their commitments every two years by the European Commission and the Member States.

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