

TERRITORIAL STRUCTURES AND THE POTENTIAL OF ROMANIA'S ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

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Abstract

The paper seeks to highlight the main issues that the implementation of organic agriculture in Romania has to face, at territorial and national level in regard to the situation of the vegetal and animal sector. The comparison of the percentages showed, on the one hand, a considerable organic potential at national level, and on the other hand, the necessity to embrace a different structure by means of organizational measures. The level of the used markers highlighted an increasing trend of organic agriculture, by means of the increase of the total area and of the areas in conversion. This can be achieved by increasing the average surface per holding and intensifying the average number of animals per organic agricultural holding, situations which at present, at national level, are associated with very noticeable variation forms.

Keywords: *agricultural area in conversion, legal status, organic agricultural holding, organic cultivation system, production capacity*

INTRODUCTION

The paper seeks to highlight one of the most important issues of Romanian agriculture, which for the aspects related to organic farming can be viewed in two-dimensional terms: the territorial structure and the size/capacity of the agricultural holding. The analysis of each of the two aspects shows differences that are interrelated, but whose result is the offer which represents the organic production itself.

In this context the level of the markers presented in absolute and relative levels highlights the following for Romania's organic farming: on the one hand, a strong potential and, on the other hand, the need for a different structure of the organizational measures. The interrelation of the two issues presented in the paper, at national and territorial level is justified/ substantiated by the markers that show a boost to the increasing trend of organic farming.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology used for substantiating this study is based on processing and interpreting

the most recent data and information which resulted from predominantly statistical research. Within this framework, the level of the markers was highlighted for the national area, along with the situation of the eight development regions, according to the data of the General Agricultural Census 2010.

Various terms were used to differentiate notions (Emergency Ordinance No. 34/2000, Official Gazette of Romania, No. 172/2000 on organic food products) [1] regarding: *utilised agricultural area organically certified*, which represents the part of the agricultural surface used by the agricultural holding which is fully converted, certified by an accreditation body, based on a contract signed yearly and which ended the conversion period to organic agriculture (the period is set according to the purpose that will be served during its exploitation for organic production), whose production is certified, being in accordance with the principles of organic agriculture; *utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic*, considered part of the agricultural surface utilised by the agricultural holding where organic production methods are employed, but, for which, a transition period is required (we can only register that

agricultural area that has not been through the whole conversion period, which for vegetal production is between 2 and 3 years).

The observation of all the instances started from the existence of territorial differences rendered by markers, and their comparison was monitored in the next stages:

- the number of holdings, surfaces/ number of animals, considered basic data which were rendered both in a gross form and by comparing synthetic percentage markers;
- for agricultural areas, the markers which were used compared percentage forms, organic certifications which are used and the agricultural area in conversion, in the structure of national levels and of development regions;
- in the case of breeding animals, the level of the actual number of animals was analysed, and the comparison of the percentages was realized for the main species (herbivorous and granivorous), in the structure of the national levels and of the development regions;
- the analysis of the organic agricultural areas

and of the number of organically bred animals rendered in the form of reports per agricultural holding, was monitored both in physical units and by the comparisons realized at national and regional level.

Methodologically, the markers in their most adequate forms were expressed quantitatively and in percentages, which compared to the territorial forms (national and development regions) were expressed in physical units and percentages. By means of the used markers, the changes of the agricultural organic production capacity (vegetal and animal) were searched for, with particular reference to the structure of the territorial potential. By means of the methodology, what was looked into was the level of the current potential, with reference to their structure and trends.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1.The legal status of organic agricultural holdings in Romania

Table 1. Structure of the number of organic agricultural holdings according to their legal status in Romania

Specification (regarding the legal status of the agricultural holdings)	Utilised agricultural area organically certified		Utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic			Organically bred animals		
	number of holdings	% in regard to the total holdings with agricultural area organically certified	number of holdings	% in regard to the total holdings with agricultural area in conversion to organic	% in regard to the agricultural holdings with agricultural area organically certified	number of holdings	% in regard to the total holdings with organically bred animals	% in regard to the holdings with agricultural area organically certified
1.Agricultural holdings without legal status	621	100	268	100	43.15	1211	100	195.01
Individual agricultural holdings	604	97.26	246	91.79	40.72	1186	97.94	196.35
Certified natural persons, sole traders, family business	17	2.74	22	8.21	129.41	25	2.06	147.05
2.Agricultural holdings with legal status	88	100	127	100	144.31	32	100	36.36
Agricultural companies/ associations	10	11.36	7	5.51	70	-	-	-
Privately owned businesses	71	80.69	117	92.13	164.78	24	75	33.80
Research institutes/ stations, high schools with agricultural profile	2	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other types (Foundations, religious establishments, schools, etc.)	5	5.68	3	2.36	60	8	25	160

Source: General Agricultural Census 2010, Results at national level, National Institute of Statistics [2]

This can be considered a form of knowing the agricultural holdings structured from the legal

point of view, correlated by profile in point of the implications of organic agriculture.

It is to be mentioned that the organic agricultural holdings with the profile of vegetal production already own agricultural areas used by organic certification, but also in conversion to organic subsumed under forms with and without legal status. The number of organic agricultural holdings where animals are bred is also subsumed under forms with and without legal status. The mentioned issues are rendered by the level of the markers presented in Table 1, where one can see that:

- the number of holdings with agricultural areas organically certified display different levels, in reference to the fact that the agricultural holdings without legal status have a number of 7.05 higher than the ones with legal status. The following should be mentioned: out of the holdings without legal status, the majority, respectively 97.26% belong to individual agricultural holdings; out of the holdings with legal status, the majority, respectively 80.69% are privately owned businesses;

- regarding the number of holdings with utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic, one can observe the existence of the same majority for the individual agricultural holdings and the privately owned businesses.

In comparison to the holdings with utilised agricultural area organically certified, one can observe the existence of a lower level for the agricultural holdings without legal status (of 43.15%), but higher in comparison to the agricultural holdings with legal status (of 144.31%);

- the organic holdings with animal profile display a mainly increasing level for the individual agricultural holdings and the privately owned businesses (the levels being of 97.94% and 75.00% respectively).

From these analyses we can observe the predominance of the holdings whose legal status is subsumed under the form of individual agricultural holdings and privately owned businesses. At the same time what results is a boost to the increasing trend of the holdings whose utilised agricultural area is in conversion to organic, which is the situation of the holdings with legal status.

2.Organic agricultural holdings and agricultural areas in vegetal production

Initially, in the organic agricultural system, the vegetal production was best represented both in terms of technology, and in the reception of the products within the market.

Table 2. Structure of the number of agricultural holdings according to the utilised agricultural area organically certified and the utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic within the development regions of Romania.

Development region	Utilised agricultural area		Utilised agricultural area organically certified			Utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic		
	number	% in regard to total	number	% in regard to total	% in regard to the utilised agricultural area	number	% in regard to total	% in regard to the utilised agricultural area
TOTAL	3,724,332	100	708	100	0.0190	394	100	0.0105
North-West	520,623	13.98	15	2.12	0.0028	10	2.54	0.0019
Center	374,979	10.07	71	10.03	0.0189	37	9.39	0.0098
North-East	775,220	20.82	550	77.68	0.071	250	63.45	0.0322
South-East	444,412	11.93	29	4.1	0.0065	59	14.98	0.0132
Ifov	29,395	0.79	2	0.28	0.0068	1	0.25	0.0034
South Muntenia	760,944	20.43	12	1.69	0.0015	22	5.58	0.0028
South-West Oltenia	554,616	14.89	6	0.85	0.0011	5	1.27	0.0009
West	264,143	7.09	23	3.25	0.0087	10	2.54	0.0037

Source: General Agricultural Census 2010, Results at regional level, National Institute of Statistics [2]

-The following were discussed: the number of the agricultural holdings, of the organic cultivation areas and of the average level of agricultural area per organic holding, which were rendered structurally according to the

development regions, where a different presentation was realized for the utilised agricultural area organically certified and the utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic.

Regarding the number of holdings for the three areas (utilised agricultural, utilised organically certified and utilised in conversion), the data in absolute and relative figures presented in Table 2 highlight the following issues:

- the number of agricultural holdings structured according to the utilised agricultural area per development regions, at the level of year 2010 is very different, rendered by a maximum for the North-East and South Muntenia regions and a minimum for the Ilfov and West regions;
- the number of holdings that own utilised agricultural area organically certified is very low, of 708 at national level. The differences among the holdings with utilised agricultural area organically certified are significant within the development regions in comparison to the national total of 708 holdings. It can be observed: a significant maximum for North-East region (77.68% of total), Center (10.03% of total) and very low values for the other

regions (between 4.1% and 0.28%). Out of the total number of holdings at national level which own utilised agricultural areas organically certified, compared to the utilised agricultural area this level represents 0.019%, for which one can observe a variable between 0.0011% and 0.087% within the regions;

- the holdings with utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic, are only 394 at national level, observing similar differences within the regions (North-East with maximum and Ilfov with minimum). Regarding the percentage comparison to the utilised agricultural area, one observes the same similar values rendered in advance but with much lower levels (at national percentage level is 0.0105%, and within the regions the variables between 0.0009% and 0.0322% are maintained).

The analysis of the existing surfaces in organic holdings subsumed under the profile of vegetal production, in total and in the regional structure, rendered in Table 3 displays the following results:

Table 3. Structure of the surface of agricultural holdings according to the utilised agricultural area organically certified and the utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic within the development regions of Romania.

Development region	Utilised agricultural area		Utilised agricultural area organically certified			Utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic		
	ha.	% in regard to total	ha.	% in regard to total	% in regard to the utilised agricultural area	ha.	% in regard to total	% in regard to the utilised agricult. area
TOTAL	13,306,128	100	23,213.13	100	0.17	26,951.06	100	0.20
North-West	1,808,346.84	13.59	1249.28	5.38	0.01	474.42	1.76	0.02
Center	1627289,82	12.23	2948.03	12.7	0.02	3416.41	12.68	0.20
North-East	1940158,30	14.58	6944.52	29.91	0.05	5693.66	21.13	0.29
South-East	2,194,373.72	16.49	4502.58	19.4	0.03	10848.63	40.25	0.49
Ilfov	62,446.10	0.47	27.75	0.12	0.0002	3.65	0.01	0.005
South Muntenia	2,333,684.61	17.54	4591.96	19.78	0.03	4457.84	16.54	0.19
South-West Oltenia	1,608,414.07	12.09	1063.06	4.58	0.007	581.31	2.16	0.03
West	1,731,414.87	13.01	1885,95	8.13	0.01	1475.14	5.47	0.08

Source: General Agricultural Census 2010, Results at regional level, National Institute of Statistics [2]

- the utilised agricultural area of 13,306,128 ha. at national level is rendered differently within the regions, the fluctuations in structure being represented by surfaces whose value is between 17.54% for South Muntenia and 0.47 % Ilfov;

- regarding the utilised agricultural area organically certified at national level, one observes the existence of a total surface of

only 23,213.13 ha. which analyzed in the county structure is much diversified (from 29.91% in the North-East region to 0.12% for Ilfov). In comparison to the total utilised agricultural area, the utilised agricultural area organically certified represents only 0.17%, percentage level that in the regional structure varies between 0.05% and 0.0002%;

- the utilised agricultural area in conversion to

organic was also analyzed by the same terms of comparison. The first aspect to notice was that this area in conversion is bigger than the certified area, the comparison of the percentage level of the regions to the national total of 26,951.06 ha. fluctuating between 40.25% and 0.01%. Comparing the area in conversion to the utilised agricultural area the values which result show a maximum for the South-East region (of 0.49%) and a minimum for Ilfov (of 0.005%).

Therefore, both in the analysis of the total territorial areas and in the regional structure, analyzed according to the organic systems, the differences are maintained, noticing an

increasing trend of the surfaces in conversion. The structure of the agricultural areas per holding can be considered a qualitative marker of the cultivation area of the organic system. Only by means of this marker, one can know the direction of the territorial architecture of the agricultural holdings existing in this system of organic cultivation. Dimensionally and comparatively, the data presented in Table 4 highlight the level of the organically certified areas and those in conversion, at national level and within the structure of the development regions, where the following can be inferred:

Table 4. Structure of the agricultural surface per organic holding according to the utilised agricultural area organically certified and the utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic within the development regions of Romania (average surface per holding).

Development region	Utilised agricultural area		Utilised agricultural area organically certified			Utilised agricultural area in conversion to organic		
	ha./ holding	% in regard to average at national level	ha./ holding	% in regard to national total	% in regard to the utilised agricultural area	ha./ holding	% in regard to national total	% in regard to the utilised agricultural area
TOTAL (average at national level)	3.57	100	16.90	100	473.38	68.40	100	1915.96
North-West	3.47	97.19	1.81	10.71	52.16	47.44	69.35	1367.14
Center	4.33	121.28	196.53	1162.89	4538.79	92.33	134.98	2132.33
North-East	2.50	70.02	97.81	578.75	3912.4	22.77	33.28	910.8
South-East	4.93	138.09	8.18	48.40	165.92	183.87	268.81	3729.61
Ilfov	2.12	59.38	0.95	5.62	44.81	3.65	5.33	172.16
South Muntenia	3.06	85.71	382.66	382.66	2266.28	202.62	296.22	6621.56
South-West Oltenia	2.90	81.23	88.58	524.14	3054.48	116.26	169.97	4008.96
West	6.55	183.47	314.32	1859.88	4798.77	147.51	215.65	2252.06

Source: General Agricultural Census 2010, Results at regional level, National Institute of Statistics [2]

- the utilised agricultural area per holding shows a surface of 3.57 ha. at national level, and by means of the comparative analysis of the development regions, percentage variables between 121.25% and 59.38% result;
 - the organic certified area which is of 16.90 ha./holding at national level is much bigger than the average for the utilised area (of 4.7 times). In the regional structure compared to the national level, one observes the existence of some variables which can be rendered by significant differences: it is to be observed a maximum for the West region (of 314.32 ha./holding) and a minimum for Ilfov (of 0.95 ha./holding). In regard to the utilised agricultural area, the comparison rendered in percentage structure signifies increases whose

rhythms are between 1.65 to 47.9 times;
 - the average surface per holding in conversion, as a result of the comparative analysis, also indicates significantly different forms. In regard to the average at national level of 68.40 ha./holding, in the regional structure, the variable is between 296.22% and 3.65%. At the same time, comparing the form in conversion to the total utilised area, one observes a boost to the surfaces which at national level is of 19.15 times, and in the structure of the regions one observes the existence of a maximum between 40.08 and 1.72 times.
 It hereby results a boost to the surfaces per holding for those forms where the organic cultivation system is implemented.

Synthetically, one can observe the tendency to differentiate the level of the markers which represent the number of holdings, along with an increase of the total territorial area and of the average surface per holding for those included in the organic system. This trend is permanently associated with the noticeable difference which is manifested in the structure of the development regions.

3.Organic agricultural holdings and the actual number of animals

The organic system of animal breeding has much more diverse implications, mainly determined by technological reasons. The overview of the organic system within the structure of the main animal species

(herbivorous and granivorous) subsumed under the development regions of Romania, was analyzed by means of the number of holdings, the total number of animals per species within the agricultural holdings, and of the number of animals per agricultural holding.

The number of the organic agricultural holdings structured according to the actual number of animals per species and development regions, rendered by comparing the structure of the markers in absolute and percentage values from Table 5 signifies the following:

Table 5. Structure of the number of agricultural holdings according to the actual number of animals, by species of organically bred animals, within the development regions of Romania.

Development region	Cattle		Sheep and goats		Pigs		Poultry		Other species of animals	
	number of holdings	% in regard to total	number of holdings	% in regard to total	number of holdings	% in regard to total	number of holdings	% in regard to total	number of holdings	% in regard to total
TOTAL	936	100	146	100	426	100	701	100	114	100
North-West	30	3.21	11	7.54	31	7.28	32	4.56	4	3.51
Center	53	5.66	46	31.51	31	7.28	52	7.42	58	50.88
North-East	768	82.05	62	42.47	220	51.64	421	60.06	39	34.21
South-East	3	0.32	3	2.05	-	-	3	0.43	4	3.51
Ilfov	4	0.43	1	0.68	1	0.24	10	1.42	2	1.75
South Muntenia	2	0.21	1	0.68	3	0.7	3	0.43	3	2.63
South-West Oltenia	16	1.71	4	2.74	49	11.5	61	8.7	-	-
West	60	6.41	18	12.33	91	21.36	119	16.98	4	3.51

Source: General Agricultural Census 2010, Results at regional level, National Institute of Statistics [2]

- for herbivorous species (cattle, sheep and goats), the number of agricultural holdings which practice the organic system is different for the national total, but mainly within the development regions. The holdings where cattle are bred are concentrated in the North East development region (the percentage level in regard to total being of 82.05%), along with a minimum in the South Muntenia development region (0.21%). For sheep and goats the percentage level and the maximum level, respectively, are maintained within the same North East region (60.00%), and the minimum in the South Muntenia and Ilfov

regions (1.00%);
 - for the granivorous species (pigs and poultry) the difference between the number of holdings can be rendered by a territorial localization. In the case of breeding pigs in an organic system, out of the total of 426 holdings at national level, 51.64% are concentrated in the North East development region, 21.36% in the West region, and for the other regions the percentage variations are between 7.28% and 0.24%, with the remark on the South East region where there are no organic holdings for pig breeding. Breeding poultry in an organic system which comprises

a number of 701 holdings at national level is structurally represented by the same regions, respectively North East (with 60.06%) and West (with 16.98%);

- in the category of agricultural holdings with species of animals, the 114 such holdings are concentrated in the Center (50.88%) and North East regions (34.21%).

Thus, the structure of organic breeding holdings for the main animal species is

represented by a concentration of over 3/4 out of the total in 2-3 of the development regions. Regarding the structure of the total number of animals (herbivorous and granivorous) bred in an organic system within the agricultural holdings at national and regional level, which is rendered in Table 6, the following aspects can be emphasized:

Table 6. Structure of the number of animals within agricultural holdings according to the actual number of animals, by species of organically bred animals, within the development regions of Romania.

Development region	Cattle		Sheep and goats		Pigs		Poultry	
	number of animals	% in regard to total	number of animals	% in regard to total	number of animals	% in regard to total	number of animals	% in regard to total
TOTAL	6,348	100	17,852	100	1104	100	22,147	100
North-West	292	4.6	2234	12.51	142	12.86	552	2.49
Center	1347	21.22	10306	57.73	101	9.14	728	3.29
North-East	4158	65.5	1048	5.87	389	35.24	5336	24.09
South-East	110	1.73	159	0.89	-	-	55	0.25
Ifov	17	0.27	5	0.03	10	0.91	398	1.8
South Muntenia	150	2.36	400	2.24	16	1.45	6062	27.37
South-West Olt.	64	1.01	17	0.1	116	10.51	7243	32.7
West	210	3.31	3683	20.63	330	29.89	1773	8.01

Source: General Agricultural Census 2010, Results at regional level, National Institute of Statistics [2]

-within the herbivorous species (cattle, sheep and goats) bred in the organic system, one observes a difference both in number and in the structure of their territorial distribution. For cattle, out of the total of 6346 heads at national level, the North East and Center regions have the majority (the value level being of 65.5% and 21.22%, respectively, and for the rest of the regions, the variables expressed in percentages are between 4.6% and 0.27%. The total number of sheep and goats that represent 17,852 heads is concentrated in Center, West and North-East regions (the value in regard to total being of 57.73%, 20.63% and 12.51%), for the other regions the levels being between 5.87% and 0.03%;

- for granivorous species (pigs and poultry), bred in the organic system, the differences have a special condition included in the regional territorial distribution. For the species pig, the national level is represented by 1104 heads of animals, which are concentrated in the North-East, West and North-West regions (the values in regard to

total being of 35.24%, 29.89 % and 12.86%), for the other regions the values decreasing up to 0.91%. For the poultry bred organically, the number of 22,147 heads at national level is concentrated in the South-West Oltenia, South Muntenia and South-East regions (the values in regard to the national level being of 32.7%, 27.32% and 24.09%, respectively).

Rendered synthetically, by the analysis of the actual number of animals, structured territorially, one can observe the same non-homogeneous situation of the territorial distribution, as it is remarked in the previous analysis regarding the number of agricultural holdings.

A synthetic marker of the structure of the current situation of animal breeding in the organic system of Romania is provided by the structural analysis of the number of animals per agricultural holding. Represented by the same actual numbers of animals (herbivorous and granivorous species) and also the structure of the development regions, in Table 7 this situation is analyzed and the following result:

Table 7. Structure of the number of organically bred animals per agricultural holding, within the development regions of Romania.

Development region	Cattle		Sheep and goats		Pigs		Poultry	
	number of animals/ holding	% in regard to the average at national level	number of animals/ holding	% in regard to the average at national level	number of animals/ holding	% in regard to the average at national level	number of animals/ holding	% in regard to the average at national level
TOTAL (average at national level)	6.78	100	122.27	100	2.59	100	31.59	100
North-West	9.73	143.51	203.09	166.09	4.58	176.83	17.25	54.60
Center	25.41	374.77	224.04	183.23	3.25	125.48	14	44.31
North-East	5.41	79.79	16.90	13.82	1.76	67.95367	12.67	40.10
South- East	36.66	540.70	53	43.34	-	-	18.33	58.02
Ilfov	4.25	62.68	5	4.08	10	386.10	39.8	125.98
South Muntenia	75	1106.19	400	327.14	5.33	205.79	2020.66	6396.51
South-West Oltenia	4	58.99	4.25	3.47	2.36	91.11	118.737	375.86
West	3.5	51.62	204.61	167.34	3.62	139.76	14.89	47.13

Source: General Agricultural Census 2010, Results at regional level, National Institute of Statistics [2]

- for the herbivorous species, the difference is marked both in the number of animals, and also in the development regions. For cattle, the number of animals per holding, in average at national level is of 6.78, an average number which is exceeded by the South Muntenia, South-East, Center and North-West regions (the excess over the national percentage level being of 1.4 to 11.0 times), and for the other regions the percentage level being inferior (between 79.79% and 51.62%). In the case of the sheep and goats, the average number of animals per holding is of 122.27 heads, that record variations between 327.14% for South Muntenia region and 4.08% in Ilfov, according to the term of comparison in the structure of the development regions;

- for the granivorous species, the analysis points out differences specific to the discussed species. For pigs, the average per holding at national level of 2.59 heads is compared to the regional structure, observing significant excesses for the majority of the regions (these being between 386.10% and 125.48%). In the case of poultry, whose average per holding at national level is of 31.49 heads, by the analysis of the regional structure, one observes the existence of some excesses only for South Muntenia, South-West Oltenia and Ilfov regions (the excess being from 63.96 to 1.25 times), the rest of the regions ranging

below the national level.

The issues regarding the animal production capacities in the organic system expressed by the structure of the average number of animals per agricultural holding in regard to the average national level highlight the concentration in certain regions of the center and the south of the country, along with a lower level and variation for the other regions.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of an analysis of the organic agriculture system, regarding the number of agricultural holdings and vegetal and animal production capacities at national and regional level, the following resulted:

- Methodologically, the synthetic and derivative markers were expressed quantitatively and in percentages, by territorial comparisons (national and development regions) monitoring the physical units and the percentages, by expressing the level of the existing potential, with reference to the structure and its trend.

- One could observe a predominance of the number of holdings whose legal status is subsumed under the individual agricultural holdings and the privately owned businesses. There is an increasing trend of the number of holdings whose utilised agricultural area is in

conversion, situation remarked for the holdings with legal personality.

- The analysis of the total territorial areas of the organic holdings at national level and in the regional structure, one observed that certain differences were maintained, at the same time remarking an increasing trend of the total territorial area and of the areas in conversion.

- What resulted was an increase of the average surface per holding by subsuming under the organic system, a trend that is associated with the noticeable difference that is manifested in the structure of the development regions.

- The structure of the organic holdings for breeding the main animal species (herbivorous and granivorous) is significantly represented in a concentration of the number of these holdings, the levels of over 3/4 din total being subsumed under 2-3 of the development regions.

- The actual number of animals bred in an organic system was analysed in the territorial structure where one could observe the same non-homogeneous situation of the territorial distribution. Within the herbivorous species (cattle, sheep and goats), one observes both a difference in number and in the territorial structure of the regions, and for the granivorous (pigs and poultry) the same differences are manifested, but specific to the territorial distribution in regions.

- Expressed by the structure of the average number of animals per organic agricultural holding in regard to the national average level, one notices a concentration of a higher level in regard to the national one existing in certain regions in the center and the south of the country, and for the other regions the existence of a lower level associated with very noticeable variations of the existing level of the production capacities.

level, Institutul Național de Statistică (National Institute of Statistics)

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[1]Ordonanță de urgență (Emergency Ordinance) nr. 34/2000, Monitorul Oficial (Official Gazette of Romania), nr. 172/2000 regarding organic food products

[2]Recensământul General Agricol 2010 (General Agricultural Census), Results at regional/ national

