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1. An introduction to the rural areas of Romania

The definition and description of rural areas are given by the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development in the Ordinance no. 143 of 4 March 2005 (published in the Romanian Official Journal no.382/6.V.2005 - *Monitorul Oficial al României*). According to this Ordinance, rural areas are the areas belonging to communes, and to the periurban areas of towns and cities where the following economic activities exist:

- a.) agricultural production of vegetables, animal breeding, forestry, and fishing;
- b.) industrial processing of agricultural, forestry and fishing products, as well as activities of handicraft and small industry;
- c.) tourist services and resorts for recreation.

In the "Rural Development in Romania Green Paper", elaborated in the period 1996-1998 in the framework of the PHARE Project RO 9505-04-03, the concept of a rural area was considered to be "the administrative territory of the 2685 communes in the country". The term 'Commune' means the basic regional administrative unit (NUTS 5) inhabited by the rural population, according to the Law No. 2/1968 on the administrative structure of the national territory. The "Rural Development in Romania Green Paper" (1998), states: "The advantage of an approach starting from the basic regional administrative entity - the commune - consists of the opportunity to place, and maintain, the foreseen rural area development within the coordinates given by the traditional rural regionalism, manifested by administrative operation, by history and local culture as well." The main disadvantage of this definition of the rural areas is the exclusion of the small towns situated in rural areas from the defined rural territories.

If we used the OECD methodology, which identifies rural areas as communities with a population density below 150 inhabitants per square kilometre, the size of the Romanian rural area would be larger.

The diagnosis of the Romanian rural area had been realized by the authors of the "Rural Development in Romania Green Paper" using a set of 7 criteria, 35 sub-criteria and 45 indicators (45). The main criteria were: 1.physical-geographic; 2.demographic; 3.economic; 4.housing; 5.infrastructure; 6.social; 7.ecological. The indicators were collected in 1997 for the 2686 communes and the database is periodically updated.

The degree of rurality in Romania at county-level (NUTS 3) is as follows:

- Predominantly rural regions (over 50% of the population living in rural communities): 27 counties out of the total of 42.
- Significantly rural regions (15 to 50% of the population living in rural communities): 14 counties
- Predominantly urban regions (less than 15% of the population living in rural communities): 1 (Bucharest)

The weight of the rural area can be characterized by the share of rural territories and by the share of population resident in rural areas. About 89% of the territory of Romania (212.7 thousands sq km) is rural. The rural area is the home for 47% of the 21.7 million inhabitants. Romania's rural population of 10.2 million reside in 12,751 villages, which are organized into 2,688 administrative units (called communes). The population density in rural area is approximately 48 inhabitants/km², well below the overall country average of 90.9 inhabitants/km². In 2002, more than 36.4% of the active population and around 69% of the rural labour force was employed in agriculture. In 2004 these figures were: 31% and 63% respectively.

Romania's rural economy is dominated by agriculture of which the predominant feature is the high share of subsistence farms, mainly producing for their own consumption and only marginally for the market. Because of the domination of this form of agriculture the rural economy remains poorly integrated into the market economy. Subsistence farms hardly have other income sources and, as a consequence, the well being of the rural population depends mainly on farming profitability. ." Dumitru, M., Diminescu, D., and Lazea, V.(2004), state that "Over the whole transition period agriculture has played a very important social role acting as an occupational buffer against the socio-economic effects of the transition, by absorbing an important share of labour made redundant by

urban industries, but this role condemned farming to stagnation, low performance and limited profitability contributing to growth of poverty in rural areas.” The development of rural areas is being inhibited due to the poor infrastructure, gaps in service provision, a shortage of off-farm employment possibilities and a lack of training facilities.

2. Annotated bibliography

Axis 1: Competitiveness of agricultural and forestry sectors

Citation	Dospinescu, N. (2003). Cererea de produse agroalimentare si evolutia modelelor de consum alimentar – The Demand for Agrifood Products and the Evolution of Food Consumption Models, <i>International Symposium – Specialisation, Development and Integration. Technology and Quality of Products</i> , 42-52, University of Babes-Bolyai, Faculty of Economics. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	This paper describes the behaviour of consumers for agrifood products in the poor countries, as well as in the developing and developed countries. The final part of the paper describes the foreseeable behaviour of consumers in the coming years, namely that in the poor and the developing countries the demand for animal products will grow and the demand for vegetable products will decline. Concerning the developed countries, the consumption will move towards ecological foods. The interest will grow in favour of nutriment and security of agrifood products. The consumption of agrifood products in Romania will follow a similar evolution of the developed countries.

Citation	Dumitru, M., Diminescu, D., and Lazea, V. (2004). Rural Development and the Reform of Romanian Agriculture, <i>Working Paper Series</i> , no.10-11, 3-90, Bucharest. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The purpose of this paper is to analyse the current situation and future prospects of Romanian rural economy in the process of acceding the European Union in 2007, and to recommend policy actions aiming to reduce potential risks threatening the successful and smooth integration of Romanian rural economy into EU’s rural economy. The conclusion of the authors is that maintaining a stable and viable rural population requires policies to secure the optimum number of jobs in farming and related services, combined with the creation of additional jobs in rural industry and services for those who leave farming or engage in part-time farming. The authors’ suggestion is pension or a pension supplement for agriculture labour above the retirement age, providing that they accept to release their land as to allow an accelerated restructuring of the sector. Another tool would be the setting up of an early retirement scheme that could withdraw from agriculture another 300,000 elderly farmers. An additional target must be the development of rural infrastructure, as well as the training programmes, and governmental initiative has to be complemented by public-private partnerships, as well as by private initiative.

Citation	Giurca, D. (2005). The Adaptation of the Common Agricultural Policy Elements of Pre and Post Accession Impact, <i>Romanian Journal of European Affairs</i> , 5, 1, 65-92. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The author has spent 14 years as a researcher and 4 years as scientific secretary at the Institute of Agricultural Economics-INCE at the Romanian Academy. She was involved in different projects related to European integration. This paper concludes that the absorption of community funds proposed for Romania in 2004 will depend on the wish for restructuring and the abilities of the decision-makers in chasing the right pattern of agricultural policy for the next period, and after accession. The assessment methodology is based on the application of CAP legislation in force for each product, and the estimation of direct payments and funds allocated for market measures following the rigors imposed to Romania for the gradual allocation of direct payments.

Citation	Györfy, L., Z. (2003). Agricultura Development Bottlenecks in Two Rural Settlements of Transsylvania, <i>International Symposium – Specialisation, Development and Integration. Regional and Rural Economics</i> , 133-143, University of Babes-Bolyai, Faculty of Economics. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The paper is based on the results of research carried out in two Transylvanian (Romanian) villages and evaluates the factors of the development of villages and makes recommendations for the concept of a composite development. The conclusion of the paper is that ignoring the necessary development of certain areas would significantly reduce its efficiency or even make the development of the economy and the local society in other areas inefficient. According to the paper the complex development aims include the following: cooperation in sale and purchase, cooperation in production activities, ecological farming, processing of the local products, intensive farming, technological development in the farming activities, diversification of production based on market information and new unusual ideas in that area.

Citation	Neményi, Á. (1999). Ten years of Transition in Romanian Countryside in Neményi, Á., (coord.) <i>Rurality in Europe at the Threshold of Centuries</i> , 113-134. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The author gives a picture about the changes made in agriculture after the 1989 economic changes. The privatisation of land did not resolve the modernisation, because by privatisation the small size property became the dominant element of land exploitation and this form of land can not be worked by modernised methods. The paper concludes that the new agricultural methods need new models in production and trade. The archaic models survived, being more accessible for people with low education, in consequence in the modernisation process of agriculture the professional strata (technicians, engineers and veterinary doctors), but mainly the young generation, can have a decisive role by having more knowledge and management experience.

Citation	Râmniceanu, I. (2005). A Power Asymmetry – Goodness of Fit Analysis of the Agricultural Outcome of Romania's Accession Negotiations to the European Union, <i>Romanian Journal of European Affairs</i> , I, 1, 49-63. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The author is a researcher at the European Institute of Romania and in this paper, starting from the power asymmetry concept, aims to qualitatively assess the goodness of fit of the final agricultural package to the Romanian objective needs and possibilities. In Romania's case, the power asymmetry in the accession negotiations is obvious, but the power asymmetry can no longer be a key issue if a pragmatic approach is favored. According to the study, the emphasis falls now on the goodness of fit of the accession terms. The conclusions are that: the introduction of the SAPS is likely to produce dramatic effects on a highly polarised agricultural sector; the negotiated maximum guaranteed areas and quantities will lead to mixed effects over the various common market organisations. The success of the implementation of the European rural development policy depends on the choices of the national authorities who may be confronted with a conflict between measures that are easy to get and that are good to fit; and finally, the demanding cross-compliance package can be fairly circumvented during the first three years of accession if less money is directed towards Priority axis 2 measures.

Citation	Romania (s.n). (2003). <i>Eurobarometru rural – Rural Eurobarometer</i> , Bucharest: Fundatia pentru o Societate Deschisa (FSD) (Source: Romania)
Annotation	Realising this study the purpose was to study qualitatively and quantitatively the opinion of Romanian public about the European Union, especially the SAPARD funds. The investigation focuses on the rural population, who is insufficiently informed in this domain. The Eurobarometer is also a testing instrument of the way information about the European Union should be formulated, to be understood and used by people. The study is relevant from the point of view of the perspective changes that the EU's agricultural policy will bring in rural development.

Citation	Romania (s.n.). (2005). Sectorul agroalimentar din România într-o perspectiva europeană – The Romanian Agrifood Sector in a European Perspective, <i>ECSSD Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development – Working Paper no.39</i> (Source: Romania)
Annotation	Regarding Romania's accession to the European Union, the preparations for the full integration into the CAP it is one of the most important priorities. According to the study two important factors claim attention and action concerning the policies on behalf of policy-makers: the administrative capacity of application of the future agricultural policies and the capacity of absorption of the sector to be able to profit from the opportunities of integrating into the EU's common market. The results of the evaluation of the elements which determine the performance of the agrifood sector, and the simulation of the potential impact of introducing the CAP schemes on the basis of the experiences of the new member states, show three challenges: finalizing the preparations for the implementation of CAP; choosing an adequate direction for the introduction of the direct payment schemes; and facilitating structural adaptation for the development of the competitiveness of agrifood sector.

Citation	Rusu, M. (2000). Tipologii economice în spațiul rural – Economic Typologies within the Rural Space, 384-394 in Gavrilescu, D., Giurca, D. (coord.). <i>Economie agroalimentară (Agrifood Economy)</i> . Bucharest: Ed. Expert. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	This study emphasises that trying to make a functional classification of the rural areas points out their large spatial difference resulting from the different natural and historical conditions, and also as a result of the current socio-economic changes in Romania. The study evidences the existence of some valuable elements of human, land, forest and touristic potentials in Romania. Even so, the major perturbations that took place in the rural areas for a long time affected all the components of economic and social life, thus the Romanian rural areas are characterised as being underdeveloped in comparison with the urban and European area.

Axis 2: Improving the environment and countryside

Citation	Gheres, M. (2003). Propuneri privind asigurarea calitatii în turismul rural – Suggestions Regarding a Maintained Quality in Rural Tourism, <i>International Symposium – Specialisation, Development and Integration. Technology and Quality of Products</i> , 84-89. University of Babes-Bolyai, Faculty of Economics. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The author gives suggestions about the steps that should be taken in order to maintain quality in rural tourism. <i>They are the establishment of precise objectives; the improvement of the general infrastructure; establishment of model pensions, farms, and tourist households with respecting of the local tradition and architecture, assembling of placards with the logo of the association or federation they are member of, realising a calendar about the most important events in the life of the village, proper advertising, and improving the complementary supply, etc.</i>

Citation	Gheres, M., Nistor, R. and Chis, A. (2003). Masuri privind asigurarea calitatii mediului în județul Cluj – Management of Maintained Environment Quality in Cluj, <i>International Symposium – Specialisation, Development and Integration. Technology and Quality of Products</i> , 89-93. University of Babes-Bolyai, Faculty of Economics. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The paper studies the investments made by different producing factories in Cluj in order to maintain the quality of the environment. The conclusion is that despite the investments there has been no significant change in the factors which determine the quality of the environment, although these investments behave as a catalyst by encouraging the private sector to induce changes in their activity.

Citation	Romania (s.n.). (2003). <i>Eurobarometru rural – Ruaral Eurobarometer</i> , Bucharest: Fundatia pentru o Societate Deschisa (FSD). (Source: Romania)
Annotation	Realising this study the purpose was to study qualitatively and quantitatively the opinion of Romanian public about the European Union, especially the SAPARD funds. The investigation focuses on the rural population, who is insufficiently informed in this domain. The Eurobarometer is also a testing instrument of the way information about the European Union should be formulated so that it is understood and used by people. The study is relevant from the point of view of the perspective changes that the EU's agricultural policy will bring in rural deveopment.

Citation	Rusu, M. (2000). Tipologii economice în spatiul rural – Economic Typologies within the Rural Space, in: D. Gavrilescu, and D. Giurca, (coord.). <i>Economie agroalimentara (Agrofood Economy)</i> . Bucharest: Ed. Expert. pp. 384-394. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The study emphasises that trying to make a functional classification of the rural areas points out their large spatial difference resulting from the different natural and historical conditions, and also as a result of the current socio-economic changes in Romania. The study evidentiates the existence of some valuable elements of human, land, forest and touristic potentials in Romania. Even so the major perturbations that took place in the rural areas along time affected all the components of economic and social life, thus the Romanian rural areas are characterised as being underdeveloped in comparison with the urban and European area.

Citation	Toma, L. (2000). Mediul înconjurator si agricultura durabila - Environment and Sustainable Agriculture, in: D. Gavrilescu and D. Giurca, (coord.). <i>Economie agroalimentara (Agrofood Economy)</i> . Bucharest: Ed. Expert, pp. 394-429. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	Inthis study the author shows that in recent years had been elaborated many instruments concerning the protection of the environment. Until now the problems concerning the protection of the environment have not been approached in an efficient way. The level of investments is very low in comparison to that of the EU, and the situation is aggravated because the lack of financing instruments for the protection of the environment.

Citation	Toma, L., Roman, I. and Sima, E. (2004). Agricultura, economia mediului si dezvoltarea durabila a spatiului rural - Agriculture, Environmental Economy and Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, in: C. Alexandri, I. Davidovici, and D. Gavrilescu, (coord.). <i>Tratat de economia agriculturii (Treaty of Agricultural Economy)</i> . Bucharest: Ed. Expert, pp.693-724. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The author has the following conclusions. The agriculture may have contradictory effects on the environment by affecting qualitatively and quantitatively the natural resources, the biodiversity and the landscape which's conservation is one of the most important elements for sustainable development. The standard methodology of estimating the relations between agriculture and environment are the agro-environment indices. The diffuse agricultural pollution (unpunctual emission sources) refers to emission caused by small sources (e.g. individual farms) and includes nitrates, pesticides, sediments and wastage. Monitoring the individual emissions connected to agricultural activities with impact on the environment is not possible because the high number of the polluting sources, the diffused character of pollutions. The solution would be preventing the pollution at the source. Diffuse pollution in agriculture limits the use of conventional instruments of environmental policy. The conclusion is that none of the instruments represents the ideal choice for reducing the pollution in agriculture.

Axis 3: Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification

Citation	Dumitru, M., Diminescu, D. and Lazea, V. (2004). Rural Development and the Reform of Romanian Agriculture, <i>Working Paper Series</i> , no.10-11, 3-90. Bucharest. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The purpose of the paper is to analyse the current situation and future prospects of Romanian rural economy in the process of acceding the European Union in 2007 and to recommend policy actions aiming to reduce potential risks threatening the successful and smooth integration of Romanian rural economy into EU's rural economy. The conclusion of the authors is that maintaining a stable and viable rural population requires policies to secure the optimum number of jobs in farming and related services, combined with the creation of additional jobs in industry and services for those who leave farming or engage in part-time farming. The authors' suggestion is pension or a pension supplement for agriculture labour above the retirement age, providing that they accept to release their land as to allow an accelerated restructuring of the sector. Another tool would be setting up an early retirement scheme that could withdraw from agriculture another 300,000 elderly farmers. Another target must be the development of rural infrastructure, as well as the training programmes and governmental initiative has to be complemented by public-private partnerships, as well as by private initiative.

Citation	Marchis, A. (2003). Services - A Need for Rural Development in Romania? <i>International Symposium - Specialisation, Development and Integration. Regional and Rural Economics</i> , 172-182. University of Babes-Bolyai, Faculty of Economics. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The author was a counsellor at the Ministry of European Integration. The starting point of the paperwork is that diversification of the services provided in the rural area is a key issue to be approached in order to obtain a sustainable development. The study emphasises the importance of counselling services, the judicial counselling services, the private service providers in the rural area. The positive effects could be summarised in a better awareness of all actors involved in the rural development about their role in the process. The participation of all the stakeholders in the development process is essential and establishing their role and responsibilities is the first step in achieving this result. At the final of the study are given ways for the integration of the service providers.

Citation	Mortan, M. (2005). <i>Agroturismul – o alternativa posibilă - Agro tourism - as a Possible Alternative</i> . Cluj-Napoca, Ed. Dacia. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The author in this book compares the experiences that developed European countries made in the domain of agro tourism with the purpose to give suggestions of solutions to the problems of Romanian tourism. The author's point of view is that agro tourism is one of the modalities for the solution of the rural development and the development of farms. The conclusion is that it is imposed an elaboration of a national law regarding agro tourism, having in regard the Italian model, and even the elaboration of laws at regional level.

Citation	Neményi, Á. (1999). Ten years of Transition in Romanian Countryside in Neményi, Á., (coord.) <i>Rurality in Europe at the Threshold of Centuries</i> , 113-134. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The author gives a picture about the changes made in agriculture after the 1989 economic change. The privatisation of land did not resolve the modernisation, because by privatisation the little size property became the dominant element of the land exploitation, this form of land can not be worked by modernised methods. The paper concludes that the new agricultural methods need new models in production and trade. The archaic models survived being more accessible for people with low education, in

	consequence in the modernisation process of agriculture the professional strata (technicians, engineers and veterinary doctors), but mainly the young generation can have a decisive role by having more knowledge and management experience.
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Citation	Porumb, E., M., Branza, M. (2004). Sustainable Livelihoods and Rural Development, Rosia Montana Case, <i>International Seminar "Regional and Rural Development Interface"</i> , 112-144. Cluj-Napoca: Ed. Sincron. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The case study tries to point out some of the inconsistencies that exist in the discourse that Rosia Montana Gold Corporation uses to support its beneficial and developmental presence in the area of the oldest Romanian mining community. The conclusion of the paper is that the potential of a sound development of the area is indisputable. The richness of the cultural traditions, the beauty of the landscape, the history and the beautiful communities is a suitable combination of assets. The Sustainable Livelihood approach builds itself on the image of a community that reaches out to bring change. The people of the area have learned about empowerment and participation and the imminent danger of losing their community determined people to fight for their rights.

Citation	Romania (s.n.). (2003). <i>Eurobarometru rural – Rural Eurobarometer</i> , Bucharest: Fundatia pentru o Societate Deschisa (FSD). (Source: Romania)
Annotation	Realising this study the purpose was to study qualitatively and quantitatively the opinion of Romanian public about the European Union, especially the SAPARD funds. The investigation focuses on the rural population, who is insufficiently informed in this domain. The Eurobarometer is also a testing instrument of the way information about the European Union should be formulated so that it is understood and used by people. The study is relevant from the point of view of the perspective changes that the EU's agricultural policy will bring in rural development.

Citation	Rusu, M. (2004). Politici de dezvoltare a spatiului rural – Rural Development Policies, 651-689. in Alexandri, C., Davidovici, I., Gavrilescu, D., (coord.). <i>Tratat de economia agriculturii (Treaty of Agricultural Economy)</i> . Bucharest: Ed. Expert. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The study begins with an attempt to define what does „rural” mean. The author admits that it is hard to give a precise definition for the word. The concept of „rural” is defined as being an area where rural settlements and population are to be found which can be distinguished inside the global society through specific characteristics: demographical, economical, ecological and socio-cultural ones. The knowledge about the different experiences in rural development has importance because of two aspects: on the one hand the existence of rural development policies reflects a certain way of thinking, and on the other hand the knowledges obtained may be an inspiring model in the domain of rural development in Romania. Having in regard the differences in the evolution of the transition process in the CEE's it is difficult to get a unitary picture of the current situation.

Citation	Salasan, C. (2004). Rural and Regional Development Approach and Networking Issues, <i>International Seminar "Regional and Rural Development Interface"</i> , 179-184. University of Babes-Bolyai, Faculty of Economics, Cluj-Napoca: Ed. Sincron. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The paperwork aims to emphasise the place and the importance of networking in rural and regional development. The reasons mentioned among networking are: members – today's labels are going more and more in depth, to smaller regions, down to the village scale – clearly define their aims according to the specificity of the region and the sustainability of certain goods and services. Networking improves and stimulates competition and quality. Networks are developing standards, at least in terms of quality which are compulsory to all members and partners which is a guarantee for the customer and the recognition for the regions. The paper mentions that other reasons for networking are that it can be used for knowledge transfer and problem solving, in

	disseminating experiences, to promote solutions or simply debate issues in a wider interested community. Also, the ICT's importance in networking is that reduces the costs for information transfer, building shared information resources.
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Citation	Vincze, M. (2000). <i>Dezvoltare rurala si regionala - Rural and Regional Development</i> . Cluj-Napoca: Ed. Presa Universitara Clujeana. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The book describes the policy of rural development in the European Union and in Romania. On the base of a research carried out in five Transylvanian villages concludes that in Romania the cooperation between villages is very weak. As well as the relations between the urban and rural areas are unbalanced, developments are mainly concentrated on the urban areas, so the rural areas are becoming more isolated. These problems reveal that the necessity for initiation, coordination, partnership is the internal task of the area.

Citation	Vincze, M. (2004). Why Is It Difficult to Develop Romanian Rural Areas? <i>International Seminar "Regional and Rural Development Interface"</i> , 184-200. University of Babes-Bolyai, Faculty of Economics, Cluj-Napoca: Ed. Sincron. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	The paper focuses on Romanian rural development bottlenecks, but in large approach, at local, regional, national and European level. The conclusion of the paper is that the Romanian rural economy, dominated by subsistence farms in order to become more integrated into the market economy needs that the small agricultural farm system to be restructured. The way to achieve this is stimulating the land transactions and setting up producer groups for marketing activities and for common use of new technologies. Provided that the financial resources granted through the rural financing programmes (prior to and after the accession) are successfully absorbed, a large range of economic activities could be developed in rural areas. The paper concludes that public contribution is needed to create an appropriate infrastructure for the establishing of non-agriculture businesses. Educational policies, at the present situation of rural areas must also be public. It is also emphasised that the conditions for rural development are economic growth and macroeconomic stability.

Citation	Vincze, M. (2005). <i>Romanian Rural Development Policy from the Top Down and the Bottom Up</i> . University of Pécs. (Source: Romania)
Annotation	In the study an answer is given as to why agriculture and the rural areas are problematic for Romania: agriculture is partially separate from the Romanian economy and the market economy is undeveloped in this sector, despite the fact that Romanian agriculture has the highest share in economy in any of the CEE countries. By means of some case studies made in Transylvania, in the central part of the country, the study introduces other important characteristics of the rural areas. An urban-rural comparative analysis points out the significant differences in the demographic situation, in the physical infrastructure, in the social infrastructure and in the differences in income per capita between urban and rural households. The analyses of the productivity of the main sectors of the national economy shows that a key feature of agriculture is a low and decreasing level of relative labour productivity. It is also emphasised that the development of alternative economic activities and sources of income in the rural is a task for the pre-accession period and appear as one of the five priorities in the current Romanian national development plan. Calculations made on the bases of standard static techniques of input-output model suggest that the effect on output, income and employment of European Funds in the period 2004-2006 is relatively small, but between 2007-2009 could well become significant.

Citation	Voicilas, D., M. (2003). Dezvoltarea spatiului rural românesc prin investitii straine - The Development of the Romanian Rural Area with Foreign Direct Investments, <i>International Symposium - Specialisation, Development and Integration. Regional and rural economics</i> , 193-203. University of Babes-Bolyai, Faculty of Economics. (Source: Romania)
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Annotation	<p>The author is researcher at the Institute of Agricultural Economics at the Romanian Academy. The study analyses the evolution of investments in the agrifood sector and the impact of investments on the Romanian rural area. The conclusion is that the investment flows in the Romanian agrifood sector were directed towards activities that represent a lower risk, in domains where adaptation to the market economy was easier. In this category of attractive activities are included the bakery industry, fruits and vegetables, beverages and in the case of agriculture vegetable cultures and auxiliary services.</p>
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3. Current availability of statistical data

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ¹
GDP/capita (EU-25 = 100)	GDP/capita (abs. value)	NUTS 1, NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level	1990	2002	Territorial Statistics, NIS
Rate of unemployment (% active population)	Unemployment (abs. number)	NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 level	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
Rate of female unemployment	Female unemployment (abs. value)	NUTS 1-3	1998	2001	Regional National Accounts, 2004
Rate of young people (<25 y.o.) unemployment	Young people unemployment (abs. value)	NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 level	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
% of GVA in primary sector	GVA in primary sector (abs. value)	NUTS 1-2	1992-1997, 1998-2002	2002	Statistical Yearbook, NIS,
% employment in primary sector	Employment in primary sector (abs. number)	NUTS 1-2	1992-1997, 1998-2002	2002	Statistical Yearbook, NIS,
Importance of young people (5-14) %	=	NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 level	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
Importance of middle people (15-54 + 54-64) %	=	NUTS 1 level	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
Importance of age people (>=65) %	=	NUTS 1 level	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
% employment in Secondary sector	=	NUTS 1 level	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
% employment in Third sector	=	NUTS 1 level	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
% of self-employed + family workers		NUTS 1 level	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
% Long-term unemployment	=	NUTS 1 level	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
Share of population covered by LAG's	Population covered by LAG's (abs. number)				n.a.d.
% farmers with basic and full education attained	Farmers with basic and full education attained (abs. number)				Only for rural population
Labour productivity in agriculture (EU-25 = 100) - total and by sector.	Labour productivity in agriculture (abs. value) - total and by sector.	NUTS 1-2	1992-1997, 1998-2002	2003	Statistical Yearbook, NIS,
% farmers < 35 years	=				Only for rural population

¹ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ²
% farmers >= 55 years	=				Only for rural population
GFCF in agriculture / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in agriculture (abs. value)				n.a
Share of GVA in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry (abs. value)				Only for total industry
GVA /employee in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry				Only for total industry
GFCF in food industry / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in food industry (abs. value)				Only for total industry
% farms < 1 ESU	number of farms < 1 ESU				Not available data
Farm size (ha) average and distribution	=	NUTS1-2 levels		2002	General Agricultural Census
Farm size (ESU) and distribution	=				n.a.d.
Number of farms	=	NUTS1-2 levels			General Agricultural Census
Utilized agricultural area (ha)	=	NUTS1-2 levels			General Agricultural Census
Agricultural Work Unit	=				n.a.d
GFCF in forestry / area of forest available for wood supply (€/ha)	GFCF in forestry (abs. value)				n.a.d.
GVA /employee in forestry	Gross Value Added in forestry				Agr.+hunting+sylviculture.
Employment in forestry sector	=				n.a.d.
area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS)	=	NUTS 1	1991	2003	Statistical Yearbook, NIS
ownership (% area of FAWS under private ownership)	=				n.a.
average size of holding (of total forest area) by type of ownership (ha)	=				n.a.d.
% UAA under Natura 2000	Agriculture areas under Natura 2000 (abs. value)				n.a.d
% forest area under Natura 2000	Forestry areas under Natura 2000 (abs. number)				n.a.d
Trends of index of population of farmland birds	=				n.a.d
% UAA of High Nature Value Farmland areas	High Nature Value farmland areas (abs. number)				n.a.d
% UAA of extensive agriculture	area of extensive agriculture (abs. number)				n.a.

² using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ³
% UAA with low grazing LU/ha	area of extensive livestock (abs. number)				Under 1.4 LU/ha
% area LFA (mountainous)	=				n.a
% area LFA (non mountainous)	=				n.a
% area Natura 2000	=				n.a
gross nutrient balance: surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha	=				n.a
% UAA designated as nitrate vulnerable zone	=				n.a
% irrigated area	=	NUTS1	1991	2003	Statistical Yearbook, NIS, General Agricultural Census 2002
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface water	=				n.a
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in ground water	=				n.a
concentrations of pesticides in ground and surface waters	=				n.a
% UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops	UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops (abs. number)				n.a
share of agriculture in total production of renewable energy	total production of renewable energy by agriculture (abs. number)				n.a
share of agriculture in GHG emissions	emissions of GHG by agriculture (abs. number)				n.a
Soil : areas at risk of soil erosion (in risk level)	=				n.a
% UAA under organic farming	UAA under organic farming (abs. number)				In reviews
Protective forests – soil, water and other	=				n.a
Land use (% land cover agriculture / forestry / nature)	=				Statistical Yearbook, NIS
% holders with other gainful activity	holders with other gainful activity (abs. value)	NUTS 1-2			General Agricultural Census 2002
% employment in non-agricultural sector	Employment in non-agricultural sector	NUTS 1-2			General Agricultural Census 2002

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ⁴
Number of micro enterprises / 1000 hab	Number of micro enterprises (abs. value)	NUTS 1-2	1996	2004	Evolution of private sector in Romania; The role of SME's in the Romanian economy, NIS
% GVA in non-agricultural sector	GVA in non-agricultural sector				n.a
Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc) / km ²	Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc)		1991	2003	Statistical Yearbook, Capacity of accommodation
% of households having access to internet at home	households having access to internet at home (abs. value)				n.a
DSL and cable modem coverage	DSL and cable modem coverage				n.a
Share of GVA in services	GVA in services (abs. value)				
Net migration rate	=				Statistical Yearbook
% of active population of adults participating in life long training	active population of adults participating in life long training (abs. number)				n.a
% persons with (Medium + High) educational attainment (25_64)	persons (25_64) with (Medium + High) educational attainment				Labour force in Romania, NIS
% females with (Medium + High) educational attainment (25_64)	females (25_64) with (Medium + High) educational attainment				Labour force in Romania, NIS
% area in rural areas					n.a.d
% population in rural areas		NUTS 1-2 levels	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)
density population in rural areas		NUTS 1-2-3	1992-1997, 1998-2002	2003	Territorial Statistical Yearbook, NIS,
% GVA in rural areas					
% employment in rural areas		NUTS 1-2 levels	1991	2004, II sem 2005	Labour force in Romania: Employment and unemployment (AMIGO)

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