

## Real Convergence of Agriculture in Romania with E.U. Agricultural Policy of Romania

Corneliu MOCANU

University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Agriculture,  
3-5 Manastur St., 3400 Cluj-Napoca, Romania, [mocanucorneliu@yahoo.com](mailto:mocanucorneliu@yahoo.com)

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To study the convergence of real Romanian agriculture with the European Union should establish a SWOT matrix (Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks). *Strengths:* the second largest agricultural producer in Central and Eastern Europe, after Poland (Romania - agricultural area of 14.8 million hectares); the climate and soil are conducive to effective development of agriculture; the potential development of organic farming and the use of traditional methods and non-intensive. *Weaknesses:* the role of “safety net” for people who can not find work in other fields; farmers subsistence-large number of small farms, family; share large auto producers; agricultural market is not fully functional; low subsidies and share decline of agricultural production in GDP was accompanied by an increase in the share of agricultural population. Romania wants, through integration into the European Union to obtain or strengthen: economic stability; investments in large structural funds; higher incomes for farmers; access to market for their products (the EU market, the 375 million consumers, plus 100 million consumers the countries of central and E. Europe) and increased demand for products with high added value. Threats and risks for Romania's agriculture are related: fragmented agricultural structures; land markets and leasing deficits - the land is underdeveloped, representing only 5% of the total potential of this market; access to credit - capital investments represent only 30% of level calculated by the EU for Romania to meet European standards; limited access to markets; intermediate consumption is extremely low (-25%), consistent with extensive agricultural activities; lack of human capital; labor productivity is half of the average of the EU, while production costs are higher by about 30%, and the large share of auto producers - two sheep greater than the normal considered as a maximum of 30% of the agricultural output. In Romania, the net effect of membership was examined in various studies. It can be explained by the following conclusions: without applying direct payments, producers of wheat, corn and sunflower would be uncompetitive, with high production costs; for other cereal producers gain and consumers lose; wine producers are net advantage, and consumers suffer loss; the net effect is significant for products with low share production: sugar and tobacco; over the production of cereals recorded a net cost producers. However, in a negotiation to a higher level as the direct payments for wheat, corn and sunflower, the economic cost can be converted into a win for Romanian producers.

### REFERENCES

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