

POLITICA AGRICOLĂ COMUNĂ A UNIUNII EUROPENE ȘI APLICAREA ACESTEIA ÎN ROMÂNIA

THE COMMON EU AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT

Romania's negotiations to become a European Union member were officially inaugurated on February 15, 2000. Agriculture is the largest negotiation chapter. The enlargement had and will certainly have positive effects upon the Romanian agriculture: stimulation of trade exchanges as a consequence of the dropping up of the customs duties, the increase of the agricultural products and, consequently, of the farmers' income, the access to a much bigger market, of 450 million inhabitants.

In order for the Romanian agricultural and food sector to become a competitive one, priority measures and steps are necessary both in the vegetal sector and in the animal-breeding and meat and dairy products processing sectors. Once the enlargement achieved, Romanian agriculture is taking the advantage of different types of assistance within the framework of the Common

Agricultural Policy, but in order to absorb these funds it is important to know the governing principles. The basic principle of the community policy is to stimulate the farmers to adjust to the market signals, to produce what it is required to be produced on the market. Thus, the farmer will be determined to adjust the target with every quantity required, depending upon cost and quality

competitiveness. This concept is called “decoupling”, meaning the decoupling of the production subsidies and their connection to the surface.

Romania's tradition in animal-breeding for milk production may be an advantage for the implementation of chances to become an active participant to the intra-community trade. But tradition is not enough for Romania to be able to take advantage of the export opportunities. For this, we will have to improve the raw material milk quality and also of the products resulting from the processing, in order to allow the adjustment to the EU standards. Achieving the quality and cleaning parameters shall be performed by steps, until the end of the year 2009, mainly by adjusting the race structure and the coordination of this sector to the milk production farms and the

Revista de Administrație Publică și Politici Sociale stimulation of the processing animals per exploitation. Every month, the farmers' meetings are to be held in order to follow the adjustment of the production and processing units to EU standards.

Currently, since the enlargement date, producers must follow the community criteria concerning the milk share per each exploitation, milk ton and per year. It is extremely important to know that the subsidy is only allowed if quantity levels are followed, the individual share being set up depending on the country and the number of the producers.

Key words: *agriculture, common agricultural policy, Romanian agricultural policy, European funds, comparative results*

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