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Romania in the pre-and post-accession**

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Measures of compliance with sustainable development objectives adopted by Romania in the pre-and post-accession

Abstract: Developing the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD) is the result of the obligation assumed by Romania, as a member of the European Union, in accordance with the objectives agreed at EU and methodological prescriptions of the European Commission. Defining element of this policy is fully connecting Romania to a new philosophy of development, the European Union and its own widely shared around the world - that of sustainable development.

Awareness of the gap between development and the ability to support the natural gradually installed in Romania 70-80 years of the last century and was limited to the beginning, some intellectual and academic circles, with the weak echo level policy makers. Profound political changes started in December 1989 and, most importantly, access to information that had not been during the communist regime has considerably expanded the scope in this area concerns among the public and the media. They took the essence in a short time, many non-governmental organizations and even political parties environmental in symmetry with the existing ones in western European countries. At the executive and legislative structures were created institutions focused on environmental issues (ministries, parliamentary committees) and they delivered the first acts of primary and secondary legislation in the field.

In a first step, the partial incorporation of the principles of sustainable development policies took place under the impulse of discussions of the UN and its specialized agencies assuming specific obligations under declarations and conventions to which Romania became a party (as, for example, first European country which has ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change). The prospect of joining the European Union has given more concret these concerns, with the first philosophers to adopt a new development to ensure the organic correlation of the economic, social and environmental and ownership, in its entirety, the *acquis communautaire*.

In the period 1997-1999 has been prepared for the first time, with the assistance of the UN Development Program (UNDP), a National Strategy for Sustainable Development, which was finalized after a large number of contributions assembled in a broad participatory and adopted as an official document of the Romanian Government. Although that document the impact on public policies at national level has been relatively limited, he provided the conceptual framework and methodology for consulting stakeholders for the successful implementation of the Local Agenda 21 in a number of about 40 municipalities and counties. After Romania joins the EU Strategy in 1999 formed the subject of interim reports by the European Commission on the implementation of the objectives of sustainable development, in July 2007.

Preparations for a comprehensive strategy for sustainable development of Romania, the time horizon of 2025, continued at the request of the President of Romania, under the aegis of the Romanian Academy, during 2002-2004, but have not found completion in a coherent and remained at the stage of the project.

In the absence of a strategy for sustainable development to date in accordance with directives of the European Union, the programmatic and sectoral strategies developed in Romania in the pre-and post-accession containing relevant provisions and target specific

goals (in some cases) who were in a large extent, the reference for the drafting of this draft strategy.

Romania's Accession Treaty - the European Union, signed on 25 April 2005 and annexed protocols include concrete commitments Romania transposing into practice the whole of the *acquis communautaire* and the gaps provide some of the deadlines for implementation of environmental obligations (by 2015 for industrial highly complex and pollution, by 16 July 2017 for municipal waste landfill, in 2018 for the expansion of urban water supply and wastewater treatment).

National Development Plan 2007-2013 (NDP) is the document of strategic planning and financial programming multi guiding and stimulating economic and social development of the country in accordance with the principles of cohesion of the European Union. The plan sets the objective of reducing global as fast as the disparities of socio-economic development of Romania and other European Union Member States and detail the specific objectives of the 6 priority directions that integrates directly or indirectly to the sustainable development of short and medium term :

- Objective increase competitiveness and develop a knowledge-based economy includes, as one of the main underpriority, improving energy efficiency and use of renewable energy resources to reduce the effects of climate change;
- Bringing to the European standards of basic infrastructure focuses on the sustainable development of infrastructure and means of transport by reducing the environmental impact, promoting intermodal transportation, improving traffic safety and protection of critical infrastructure elements;
- The priority on the protection and improvement of the environment provides for improving living standards on the basis of ensuring public utility services, particularly in regard to water and waste management, improvement of sectoral and regional environmental management, biodiversity conservation, ecological reconstruction, prevention Risk and intervention in case of natural disasters;
- Improving and more efficient use of human capital is to promote social inclusion and strengthening the administrative capacity for developing a modern labor market and flexible, improving the relevance of education and training for employment, stimulate entrepreneurial culture;
- Developing the rural economy and increasing productivity in agriculture, forestry and fisheries contains provisions on the rational use of land fund, the environmental rehabilitation of land degraded or polluted, food safety, animal welfare, to encourage aquaculture in coastal areas;
- The objective of decreasing the development disparities between regions and within them is considering, among other things, improving the performance of administrative and local infrastructure, protecting natural and cultural heritage, integrated rural development, urban regeneration areas affected by industrial restructuring, strengthen environmental business and promote innovation. Are provided, also shares in the cross-border, transnational and interregional integration for socio-economic areas of the border regions and increase accessibility of Romania in the EU territory.

Programing financial National Development Plan 2007-2013 estimated investment required, staggered by years, the total value of about 58.67 billion euros. National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013 (NSRF), approved by the European Commission on 25 June 2007, sets the priorities of intervention of Structural Tools of the EU (European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund and Cohesion Fund) for cohesion policy and economic and social links between the priorities of the National

Development Plan 2007-2013 and the EU established by the Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion 2007-2013 and the revised Lisbon Strategy. NSRF present socio-economic situation of Romania's accession, analyze the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT), strategic vision and synthesis Sectoral Operational Program (SOP) and the Regional Operational Program (ROP) to be implemented within the target Convergence.

To achieve strategic vision of the NSRF, the cohesion policy, the European Commission has earmarked Romania for the period 2007-2013 a total of about 19.67 billion, of which 19.21 billion for the Convergence (with an estimated national co 5.53 billion made in the proportion of 73% from public sources and 27% from private sources) and 0.46 billion for the European Territorial Cooperation.

The National Strategic Reference Framework, together with the National Reform and the Convergence responsible efforts for achieving convergence by defining directions for national action framework for the objectives of European policies and strategies. Analytical elements on the diagnosis of the current situation in Romania, the evaluation of public policies and performance gaps compared to the average of other EU countries are contained in the post-accession strategy of Romania issued by the Government in 2007. Measures taken by Romania to meet the 8 targets agreed in the UN on global issues of sustainable development are outlined in the Second Report on the Millennium Development Goals, adopted by the Romanian Government on 18 September 2007. The contents of these documents and measures for their implementation in the first year after Romania's EU accession had a substantial relevance to the effort to tackle the key challenges and achieve the objectives of the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development. It notes, while there are overlaps or gaps in terms of interdepartmental coordination, the fact that the strategies and programs covering different time horizons and, especially, are not subordinate integrative vision as that offered by the concept sustainable development.

In conclusion, we can say that based on the finding that the end of the first decade of the XXI century, after a prolonged and traumatic transition to pluralistic democracy and market economy, Romania has recovered considerable gaps to other European Union Member States simultaneously with the acquisition and the implementation of the principles and practices of sustainable development in the context of globalization. With all the progress made in recent years is a fact that Romania has an economy based on intensive use of resources, a society and an administration still in search of a vision and a unit affected by natural capital risk of damage that may become irreversible. This strategy sets targets for moving in a reasonable time and realistic model of development generating high added value, propelled by interest in knowledge and innovation-oriented continuous improvement of the quality of life and relations between them in harmony with the natural environment.

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