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20 November 2015

Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/69280/>

MPRA Paper No. 69280, posted 8 February 2016 15:10 UTC

ROMANIAN AGRARIAN STRUCTURE AFTER 25 YEARS

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Abstract: *Agrarian structures are synthetic expression of evolution / devolution of agriculture. Dynamic analysis on 25 years of Romanian agriculture highlights the characteristics and future prospects in the context of the National Rural Development Plan - RDP from 2014 to 2020 and the EU's Common Agricultural Policy*

Keywords: *Agricultural economics; farm size; strategy; rural development programs.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of agriculture in its historical evolution was conditioned by agrarian structures by size of holdings and farms and degree of equipment and intensification of agricultural production. In fact, the agrarian reforms carried out in modern and contemporary within 150 years - every quarter of a century - found no way of resolving the rational of sustainable structures, considering that ownership is a natural right, so all everyone has the right to own property, becoming decisive principle of utility and social function of land by subsistence farmers.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Last agrarian reform carried out after the events of December 1989 with the restoration and establishment of ownership for the transition to a market economy, destroyed the economic agrarian structures made by that date. It was taken as cycle phenomenon Romanian land - land reform every quarter of a century - because today, EU to recommend the association and cooperation to achieve economic viability, as we had and we have destroyed, and now, of all holdings of the 27 EU Member States, i.e. 12 229 thousand farms, Romania holds 3,856 thousand, about 31%⁴.

Synthetic, agrarian structures until 1990 were defined by: 3776 agricultural production cooperatives, 411 state farms, 600 economic associations and 114 production units and research, territory merged profiled and organized under 24,000 farms, 776 farms and complex for dairy cows and cattle for fattening, 98 complexes and farms and pig farms, 138 farms and poultry complexes, 676 silos and base reception 66 mixed fodder factory, 740 units of service and so on

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The average size of farms Romanian (3.4 ha) is more than 4 times lower than the European (14.3 ha) and the degree of fragmentation is very high holding on average 4.5 parcels. A big gap to the EU 27 there where the economic dimension is 9.4 times lower (2700.2 Euro) standard production in Romania to the EU 27 (25 450 euro).

According to GAC in 2010 compared to 2002 national structural changes were not significant. The small farms under 5 ha represent 92% of all farms and 29.7% of UAA used. Farms over 50 hectares far fewer in number (about 21,000) manages 52% of OR.

In principle, a normal evolution of any mode of production or historical periods correspond one agrarian structure, economic organization, legal and territorial, as the agricultural production process is a process of adaptation and transformation of nature according to the degree of technical

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⁴ According to data published by the European Union, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/agriculture>

development, economic and social achieved by the company. This agrarian structure in a normal evolution corresponds to effortlessly slow generations that have distributed, arranged and organized territorially, certainly not from the beginning, based on a plan engineer, but an effort directed constantly toward the same end, conditional the same requirements by probing and continual adjustments, repeated failures to harmonize long and successful use of land resources required by the company to rational and harmonious development of rural areas.

The diversity of agrarian structures was due partially the socio-historical and natural-economic conditions in all European countries. It remains a feature essential to Western countries, continuity of development, consolidation, endowment and capital accumulation of family farms and cooperatives supply and delivery of production - compared to Eastern where continuous repetition of the agrarian reforms had implications the sustainability of family and cooperative agricultural structures.

The problem is most obvious in Romania, now, after the 7th agrarian reform (Law 18/1991 Land Law and related legislation)⁵ when instead of massive land compact, merged with land tenure optimally positioned and sized - based on the suitability of land for different uses and suitability of land for different crops - farms, and farms profiled rationally organized, everything was sprayed about 47 million plots, resuming so the process began over 150 years of creating subsistence farming, following as far as selecting elites in terms of free movement of the Earth and the market economy, to make family farms viable medium-sized and large as it exists in western Europe as a result of a continuous process of developing and strengthening them.

Romania stressed that there was "tradition" that every agrarian reform made to destroy the accumulations as happened to the agrarian reform of 1945, which destroyed farms medium and large accumulations, for agrarian reform cooperatives (1949-1962) who destroyed accumulations farms and agrarian reform of 1991 destroyed accumulations made in the agricultural cooperatives, agribusinesses state of the facilities, irrigation systems, drainage and soil erosion, as well as the organizational structures of existing farms and holdings land sandwiched profiled appointed and equipped optimally located and organized.

This evolution / devolution for 25 years certify that the measures taken in agriculture after the events of 1989, namely agricultural policy - if any - was a failure.

Thus, by applying the Land Law no. 18/1991 and related legislation we achieved an agrarian structure polarized - on the one hand with the small property owners, on the other hand large farms resulting combination, leasing or sale of agricultural land. And some others were considered for unitary evidence that farms and agricultural holdings and that a unified framework for the implementation of programs financed from the national budget and EU funds. It may consider both farm and the farm as a production system combining the various factors of production - land, capital, labor - perform the various products for own consumption and for sale, to achieve a higher profit⁶.

Quick enunciation shows that the use of inputs and modern technologies smallholders who have less capital and credit to purchase inputs (tractors, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) are not able to adopt modern technologies so that the size of cultivated land Association remains the key strategy for increasing food production and agriculture. This is because we need to understand definitively

⁵ Law no. 18/1991 of 19 February 1991 Land Law, MO p. I, nr. 37 of 20 February 1991; Law no. 189 on amendment of the land law, MO Part I of 4 November 1997; Law no. 1/200 for restoring ownership of agricultural land and forestry, MO p. I, of 12 January 2000; Law No. 247/2005 on property and justice reform, MO p. I, nr. 653 of 22 July 2005.

⁶ The farm is a technical and economic unit independent, with a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities through the use of land and / or livestock or activities to maintaining agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental or Activity Main or as a secondary activity (Statistical Yearbook 2013). Agricultural farm is the economic unit of basic agricultural production consists of agricultural land and / or premises in which the buildings, storage areas, machinery and agricultural equipment, other outbuildings, livestock and poultry and related utilities that help to conduct agricultural activities (Law 37/11 March 2015 concerning the classification of farms and agricultural holdings, MO p. I, nr. 172 / 12.03.20015, art. I, endearment. 2 pt. a) Farms and farms may have one or more owners and may be privately or association and the legal form is in line with the provisions of the legislation (Ibid art. 2 (1)).

In line with this, the farmer means a natural or legal person or an associative natural or legal persons, regardless of its legal status, whose holding is situated in Romania and who exercises an agricultural activity (GEO no. 3/2015)

that the restoration and establishment of ownership does not mean a return to traditional cultural backwardness mode⁷⁸.

Although agricultural household is not synonymous with holding, holds the overwhelming amount of land, livestock and other production capacities, it is considered to be outdated agrarian romanticism both understatement and her ability to help revive agriculture. But it is essential that they can act as agents of socio-economic to maintain settlements, stimulate socio-economic dynamics of rural communities and develop rural areas. Advocates for family farms and refutation of theses believed that technological innovations would be possible only in large farms is undermined by statistics showing that the family farm is the dominant form of organization in the US and other developed countries; that family farms in these countries continue to retain the family character have increased in size as the introduction of technological progress continues to retain the family character in most⁹.

One caveat is necessary: agricultural household is the economic unit of production and consumption of goods in relation to the requirements of the family, while the farm is a production technical and economic enhancement of the earth and may be owned land, the land rented or in custody (location) for the output in terms of economy. The farm can be considered as a production system combining the various factors of production - land, capital, labor - is done in order to sell different products to achieve a higher profit and for own consumption.

The farm as a unit of statistical observation is defined in the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council as a single unit, both technically and economically, with a structure and unified management involved in agricultural activities, either as principal activity or as a secondary activity. The farm is self productive in producing agricultural products or activities to maintaining agricultural land in good environmental conditions.

It is essential that the achievement of high competitiveness and diversification of agricultural and food products were and remain basic conditions for maintaining national agriculture as the main supplier of products for the population and for export availabilities.

The lack of a strategy and an agricultural policy based on the functions of the market for substantial funding continues to be competitive has made interventions to be disparate without analyzing the consequences of future measures applied, starting with accelerated privatization and concession, which led destruction accruals made in half a century and labor migration.

The situation persists even now, 25 years after the events of December 1989. The solution adopted in accordance with the common agricultural policy by the RDP 2014-2020 to subsidize and promote investments in agricultural production concentration in medium and large farms is not the best solution in the current stage the conditions of agrarian structures in Romania. System subsidies to households medium and large - as applied in Germany and Italy, under the terms of the plan Mansholt and the common agricultural policy was possible given that the surplus workforce have secured jobs development other branches of the economy, which is inconsistent with the situation in Romania, where deindustrialization led to the destruction of social and migration balance in other countries.

And something more, it is confirmed that market policies alone cannot solve the multifunctional development of agriculture, social issues and regional disparity in the countryside.

Or, is specific to the territory of Romania 2/3 in hill and mountain areas, where most villages and communes so that the solution is a differentiated policy area, having forefront social condition of the population in these areas, depopulation interruption or destruction of villages, the cradle of Romanian history and civilization. So do not ignore potential farms, but to create conditions for fuller exploitation of natural resources, materials, labor and tradition we have.

Their lack of support actually owes the extension of land sales by foreign persons¹⁰. The

⁷ I. Bold, Agriculture Magazine where ?, "Economic Tribune" no. 18, 22 and 23, Bucharest 1991

⁸ I. Bold, A. Christmas Agricultural holding - Organization - Development - Operations, Publisher Mitron, Timisoara 1994 and 2001

⁹ M. Popescu, Lessons of transition - Agriculture 1990-2000, Expert Publishing House, 2001

¹⁰ I. Luca, food security and land market in Romania, Ibid, p. 402

solution generally adopted concentration of land and livestock is not alone. This can be achieved by concentrating production cooperative, which provide storage, processing and trading of benefit to all farmers. And we have confirmation in agricultural areas in the lowlands, where he achieved great concentration and specialization in farms, but where are the poorest villages and inhabitants.

Analysis of agricultural structures in the past 25 years attest that the succession laws in the name of privatization have made the statistics continue to mark mainly diminishing agricultural land and agricultural production achieved. Data after 2000 are illustrative only on agricultural structures in the background of a variety of agricultural producers¹¹ and a territorial continue inactivity disorders cadastre and agricultural territory organization¹².

Thus, it appears that in the period 1990-2014 (Table. 1) farming land decreased by 157 100 ha, with 61,100 ha arable land, with 67 100 ha vineyards and orchards with 116 900 ha.

Table 1

The evolution of land during 1990-2013

Use category		1990	1995	2000	2002	2005	2007	2010	2013
Total	thousand ha	23839.1	23839.1	23839.1	23839.1	23839.1	23839.1	23839.1	23839.1
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agricola	thousand ha	14769	14797.2	14856.8	14836.6	14741.2	14709.3	14634.4	14611.9
	%	100	100.2	100.6	100.5	99.8	99.6	99.1	98.9
Arable	thousand ha	9450.4	9337.1	9381.1	9398.5	9420.2	9423.3	9404	9389.3
	%	100	98.8	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.4
Pastures	thousand ha	3262.5	3392.4	3441.7	3423.9	3364	3330	3288.7	3274
	%	100	104.0	105.5	104.9	103.1	102.1	100.8	100.4
Finesse	thousand ha	1465.4	1497.6	1507.2	1513.6	1514.6	1531.5	1529.6	1541.9
	%	100	102.2	102.9	103.3	103.4	104.5	104.4	105.2
Vineyards and vine nurseries	thousand ha	277.4	292.4	272.3	259.6	224.1	218	213.6	210.3
	%	100	105.4	98.2	93.6	80.8	78.6	77.0	75.8
Orchards and nurseries	thousand ha	313.4	277.6	254.6	240.9	218.2	206.6	198.6	196.5
	%	100	88.6	81.2	76.9	69.6	65.9	63.4	62.7
Total non-agricultural land	thousand ha	-	-	8982.2	9002.5	9097.9	9129.8	9204.6	9227.2
	%			100	100.2	101.3	101.6	102.5	102.7
Forest and other forest vegetation	thousand ha	6685.4	6680.2	6457.3	6663.1	6742.8	6740.9	6758.1	6742.1
	%	100	99.9	96.6	99.7	100.9	100.8	101.1	100.8

¹¹ General Agricultural Census was conducted in 2002 and 2010 and structural surveys in 2005 and 2007

¹² Farmers in Romania:

- Households, private farms, family, according to Law. 18/1991;
- Companies, according to Law. 31/1990, republished, as amended;
- Agricultural companies and other forms of association in agriculture, according to Law. 36/1991;
- Limited Liability Companies (LLC), established under Law no. 3/1990
- Agricultural holdings rented according to Law. 161/1994;
- Associations Government Decree no. 26/2000 on associations and foundations, approved with amendments by Legea246 / 2005
- The concession of commercial agricultural companies, according to Law. 268/2001
- Institutes and research stations, according to Law 45/2008
- Agricultural cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives under Law no. 566/2004
- Individual and family enterprises, established under the Emergency Ordinance no. 44/16 April 2008
- Municipalities, county councils and communal;
- Micro Small and Medium recommendation EC 361/2003
- Holdings of people in other countries under Law 17/2014.

Use category		1990	1995	2000	2002	2005	2007	2010	2013
Busy waters, pools	thousand ha	903.6	889.8	867.8	851.7	841.4	849.9	833.9	836
	%	100	98.5	96.0	94.3	93.1	94.1	92.3	92.5
Dealing with construction	thousand ha	622.3	627.2	632.9	635.9	657.1	685.7	728.3	758.3
	%	100	100.8	101.7	102.2	105.6	110.2	117.0	121.9
Roads and railways	thousand ha	388.9	396.2	388.1	390	391.1	390.1	388.9	389.9
	%	100	101.9	99.8	100.3	100.6	100.3	100.0	100.3
Degraded and unproductive lands	thousand ha	-	-	636.1	461.8	465.5	463.2	495.4	500.9
	%			100	72.6	73.2	72.8	77.9	78.7
Other areas	thousand ha	1481.1	1471.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	100	99.4						

By applying land laws has been a sharp differentiation of the two categories of agricultural holdings by legal status, i.e. with or without legal personality, and within these categories (Table no. 2) which creates a true picture of current situation Romanian agriculture, in which 50% of agricultural land and 98% of holdings is owned by small subsistence and semi-subsistence households and 50% of agricultural land is owned by large farms. This makes the average total agricultural production and not at agriculture in other countries. For, while large farms equipped in the art world, with land merged, apply modern technologies recommended by scientific research achieving competitive production, small farmers barely manage to earn a living with output. This condition is favored even subsidies are per surface all producers having different effects: while large manufacturer completes its capital or endowment, small farmers barely manage to survive (help coming from a family member who worked in other sectors and social support). This is because in the absence of a strategy for agricultural development is not operational area the potential of the natural and human resources available.

Table 2

Agricultural holdings using agricultural areas and / or keeping animals after their legal status

Legal status of farms	Total holdings					With farmland and livestock				
	2002	2005	2007	2010	2013	2002	2005	2007	2010	2013
Individual farm	4462221	4237889	3913651	3823130	3587724	3396310	3315797	3252011	2696502	2649136
Units with legal personality	22672	18,263	17699	30,698	27.880	3596	2532	2231	2526	2056
Companies / agricultural associations	2261	1630	1475	1381	1343	333	212	185	138	114
Trading companies	6138	4824	5174	16500	14.531	1416	955	908	1436	1123
Government units	5698	4818	4177	3263	3283	944	589	376	232	182
Cooperative units	87	108	71	68	66	7	12	10	4	4
Other	8488	6883	6829	9436	8571	896	764	752	692	614
TOTAL	4484893	4256152	3931350	3859043	3629656	3399906	3318329	3254242	2702395	2662140

Source: NIS, MARD

As regards agricultural structures (Tables no. 3, 4) show a stabilization of their recent years of keeping a large number of farms with an average size less than European countries¹³With

¹³ The average area of farms in European countries: Austria - 24 ha; Belgium -30 ha; Denmark - 60 ha; Finland - 45 ha; France - 52 ha; Germany - 56.6 ha; Greece - 5.6 ha; Ireland - 34 ha; Italy - 6.5 ha; Luxembourg - 58 ha; Netherlands - 30 ha; Portugal - 18 ha; England - 84 ha; Spain - 27.2 ha; Cyprus - 3.5 ha; Swedish - 56 ha; Czech Republic 165 ha; Estonia - 40 ha; Latvia - 16.5 ha; Lithuania - 12 hectares; Poland - 16.2 ha; Slovakia - 120 ha; Slovenia - 20 ha; Hungary - 29 ha; Bulgaria - 24 ha; Romania - 3.6 ha.

holdings of less than 10 hectares being only 6.5 ha Italy, Greece and Cyprus with 5.6 ha to 3.5 ha.

Nothing more significant than this state of affairs continue decreasing livestock compared to 1990 which is the third bovine, porcine 1/2 what justifies the massive imports of food products. This certifies that it is a reality for 25 years and marked the entry into the EU, "you should not we do have problems with agriculture since the EU has surplus production and we are a good outlet." The consequence is direct - the living standard of rural population in Romania to Western countries, and continuing depopulation and degradation of villages, although 29% of the workforce is in agriculture and in the EU the total amounts to 4.5%.

Table 3

Agricultural holdings using agricultural areas and keeping animals after their legal status

Legal status of farms	Only the agricultural areas in which:					Only livestock				
	2002	2005	2007	2010	2013	2002	2005	2007	2010	2013
Individual farm	881 005	787 607	582 396	992 602	873 408	184 906	134 485	79244	133 965	65,147
Units with legal personality	18450	15311	15152	27,702	25,394	626	420	316	445	408
Companies / agricultural associations	1891	1402	1276	1232	1208	37	16	14	11	20
Trading companies	4290	3608	4039	14.649	13052	432	261	200	390	335
Government units	4674	4161	3759	3024	3093	80	68	42	7	8
Cooperative units	70	77	60	63	62	10	19	1	1	0
Other	7525	6063	6018	8708	7913	67	56	59	36	44
TOTAL	899 455	802 918	597 548	1021937	901 625	185 532	134 905	79,560	134 625	65,836

Table 4

Agricultural holdings and utilized agricultural area, where their legal status

Legal status of farms	Number of farms					Number of holdings using agricultural area					The utilized agricultural area (hectares)				
	2002	2005	2007	2010	2013	2002	2005	2007	2010	2013	2002	2005	2007	2010	2013
Individual farm	4462.2	4237.9	3913.7	3827.3	3601.8	4277.3	4103.4	3834.1	3694.1	3536.3	770,875.8	9102.0	8966.3	7449.6	7271.0
Units with legal personality:	22.7	18.3	17.7	30.7	27.9	22.0	17.8	17.4	30.2	27.5	622,195.2	4804.7	4786.7	5856.5	5784.8
Companies / agricultural associations	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	97556.4	742.1	615.9	550.9	479.7
Trading companies	6.1	4.8	5.1	16.5	14.5	5.7	4.6	4.9	16.1	14.2	216,879.2	1780.8	1951.1	3171.1	330.7
Government units	5.7	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.3	5.6	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	286,736.8	2124.7	1872.2	1655.6	1641.0
Cooperative units	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	236.5	3.2	15.1	8.2	9.4
Other	8.5	6.9	6.8	9.4	8.6	8.4	6.8	6.8	9.4	8.5	20786.3	153.8	332.4	457.0	323.7
TOTAL	4484.9	4256.2	3931.4	3859.0	3629.7	4299.4	4121.2	3851.8	3724.3	3563.8	13930.7	13906.7	13753.0	13306.1	13055.8

In this context appears increasingly cooperative association and the idea that the future of Romanian agriculture, but with the direct involvement of the state to exploit more fully the potential of small farmers. Although many years have been about the measures taken have been modest disparate without end. We cannot recall so far granted EUR 5,000 for the purchase of tanks milk collection and cooling without ensuring conditions of location, collection and transport of milk. Akin is also provided in the idea of favoring the concentration of production, subsidizing farm cows and sheep heads 10 of 150 heads (when normal was subsidizing the ends 10-50), not to subsidize

households 1 -3 cows that do not require additional investments in equipment, provides significant milk production provided they are collected and sold.

In this respect, it is mobilizing program for gardening and that of achieving continuous production in a system of greenhouses and solariums, but on the condition that storage for delivery pace and that the dissolution of direct markets symbolic fees or no fees markets booklets.

The materialization of funds received from the EU remains a restriction for small farmers lack capital financing respectively. Hence the need to develop cooperative providing loans with interest rates of 3-5% and a maximum of years thanks to the exemption from taxes.

In this sense, there would be less effective reactivation of consumer cooperatives that provide for the collection and trading directly contributing to the revival of the village and welfare of residents.

We underline that family farms and economic dimensions and multifunctional (agri-tourism) is a solution, but it is lost when taking holdings medium in size when the land law did not limit the size of holdings by sale / purchase and lease of former IAS He preferred to assign a single farmer. The great mass of farmers owners only solution remains cooperative.

These are general measures, but essentially remains an agrarian policy differentiated zonal and given and social role of agriculture and rural areas that hold 45% of the population and over 90% of the territory, representing an economic zone and paramount social both because of the size and because of significant human and natural resources. Due to the low diversification of the rural economy, development is conditional upon the agrarian economy, the structure and viability of agricultural holdings and indivisible relationship triple economic, social and territorial integrated plans and urban landscaping.

CONCLUSIONS

Given the current embodiment of the RDP 2014-2020 and other agricultural development programs with substantial investment provisions, two issues remain train at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with direct implications in the progress of Romanian agriculture:

- The lack of an Institute for Studies and Agricultural (MARD is the only ministry that has abolished the design after 1989) which had direct implications failure of agrarian structure economic viable by applying land laws and dispersing funds for productive investments without prospective studies and comprehensive documentation of all processes and phenomena that accompany the act of investment in an overview, rational and scientific to achieve competitive production. The re-establishment of an Institute for Studies and Agricultural ensuring realization of agricultural structures Economic through amalgamations of land (removing fragmentation, fragmentation, borders irrational) placement of different uses in massive land compact based on suitability and suitability for different cultures within some farms and farms optimally positioned and sized to land properly organized natural conditions - relief, soil, hydrographic, climate - in accordance with the techniques of decorating - hydro, bio, agro - culture systems - crop rotation, crop into strips, grass strips, Agrotera , improving biological conditions in soil (fining fertilization) organization differentiated each uses units of sizes and shapes best (sole, land parcel, parcels, roads), ensuring the rational use and conservation of natural resources endowment and technical equipment and ending with coordinated investment location and construction projects at the level of modern equipment and technology, to create the framework for agricultural development.

- Lack triple and indivisible relationship cadastre in technical, economic, legal and permanent for systematic knowledge of the land or surface use category and holders (owners). The recent National Programme for Cadastre and Land Registry - 2015-2023¹⁴ creates only the illusion of solving problems, and that, because in 20 years (up to February 28, 2015) were performed in 5

¹⁴ Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, the National Cadastre and Land Registry 2015-2023, HG 294/29 April 2015, Official Gazette no. 309/6 May 2015

counties and 7 works in common. This program does not take into account the prospect that the 2018 Land subsidies from EU funds to be replaced with financing firm (but provided entry in the Land Register). The provisions of the program, the realization of the cadastre by 2020 to 800 communes and 2023 to 2337 are common only as "realistic" as the provisions of the White Paper and Cadastre Sustainable Development Strategy of Romania - Horizons 2013 2020-2030, which provided for completion 2030¹⁵.

I do not believe - based on achievements for 20 years - as a feasible program adopted as long as Agency of Cadastre and Land's "state within a state" changes regularly lead eventually moved to another ministry and cadastral works not execute. Something more, emphasize that an effective activity of land became the main occupation of the office and not the execution of cadastral works as it once was (history attests White Paper Cadastre and the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Romania - Horizons 2013 -2020) even if now 4.95 billion lei are assured that it sees for the work in time for the progress of Romanian agriculture.

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¹⁵ Romanian Government, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, National Centre for Sustainable Development - National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Romania - Horizons