

# THE STUDY ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES TO INCREASING THE ANIMALS LIVESTOCK NUMBER IN ROMANIA IN FIRST YEARS AFTER THE EU INTEGRATION

## STUDIUL PRIVIND POSIBILITATILE DE CRESTERE A NUMARULUI EFECTIVELOR ANIMALE IN ROMANIA IN PRIMII ANI DUPA INTEGRAREA EUROPEANA

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**Abstract:** *After the 1989-year the animal's livestock number in Romania dramatically, decrease (over 50% for some species) because of the regime changing and governmental errors in agricultural policies.*

*In this paper is analyzed the evolution and the causes that make possible this fact, based in first to the great fluctuation of subventions level, that was always below of those that are giving in the EU countries. The paper make some recommendations about the necessary measures to stop the decreasing of the animal livestock numbers and to increasing of those to can achieve the level of the negotiate production quotes before the Romania's EU integration especially by the fact the differences between the Romania's and the EU' agricultural subvention are still maintained and also by the fact consist in totally elimination of the custom taxes.*

**Rezumat:** *Dupa 1989 numarul efectivelor de animale din Romania a scazut in mod drastic ( cu peste 50% la anumite specii) din cauza schimbarilor dese de regim politic si a erorilor politice guvernamentale din agricultura. In aceasta lucrare se analizeaza evolutia si cauzele care au dus la aceasta stare de fapt, bazata in primul rand pe fluctuatia mare a nivelului subventiilor, subventii care au fost intotdeauna sub cele care se acorda in tarile membre UE. Lucrarea propune cateva recomandari privind masurile necesare pentru stoparea declinului efectivelor de animale si chiar cresterea acestora pentru a se putea atinge nivelul cotelor de productie negociate intre UE si Romania, in conditiile in care exista diferente mari in ceea ce priveste subventiile agricole si mai ales ca s-au eliminat in totalitate taxele vamale.*

**Key words:** *animal's livestock, production quotes, subventions, measurements, agricultural policies.*

**Cuvinte cheie:** *efective animale, cote de productie, subventii, masuri, politici agricole.*

### INTRODUCTION

The animals breeding is an ancient occupation of Romanian people because the natural geographical conditions made from various relief forms with lands of Baragan, Oltenia, Banat, Middle Transylvania etc. and a lot of alpine pastures are very rich in necessary resources to breeding the cows, pigs, sheep's, poultries as basic species and bees, fishes as secondary species. The tradition and the passion combined with the economically interests had determinate that the stock raising represent constant appreciatively at 50% from the totally agricultural production of Romania and not at least the breeding of animal sector was those that contribute also to ensure the food and nutrition necessary for Romanian people and the participation to international trade markets.

The fundamental transformations that have place after the 1989-year trough the changing of the communist regime influence the number of domestic animals by a severe decreasing (also influenced by the short level of cereals crops production). The most important factor in animal livestock number severe decreasing was abolishing of the Agricultural Common Production Units (CAP) because the heirs of those that was forced by the Communist

Party to join into the APC with the animals, exploitation fields, agricultural tools etc. After 1989-year they taken back the animals at home, but because they do not have the proper infrastructure to breeding those animals, they sold them to the slaughterhouses [1].

## MATERIALS AND METHOD

The evolution of animal's livestock number in the period of 1989-2006 is in table 1 [3].

Table 1.

The animals' livestock numbers evolution to 1989-2006 periods in Romania

Year	Cattle		Pigs		Sheep		Goats	
	Total thou heads	Of which for reproduction	Total thou heads	Of which for reproduction	Total thou heads	Of which for reproduction	Total thou heads	Of which for reproduction
1989	6416	2758	14351	1099	16210	9890	1078	756
1990	6291	2468	11671	1023	15435	9292	1017	706
1991	5381	2123	12003	951	14062	9050	1005	697
1992	4355	2266	10954	771	13879	11496	954	734
1993	3683	2025	9852	792	12079	8854	805	613
1994	3597	1979	9262	678	11499	8371	776	562
1995	3481	1963	7758	576	10897	8049	745	542
1996	3496	1983	7950	590	10381	7688	705	514
1997	3435	1939	8235	584	9663	7188	654	475
1998	3235	1844	7097	506	8937	6714	610	453
1999	3143	1794	7194	515	8409	6354	585	429
2000	3051	1769	5848	405	8121	6166	558	411
2001	2870	1775	4797	323	7657	5870	538	404
2002	2878	1759	5058	362	7312	5795	633	469
2003	2897	1757	5145	335	7447	5879	678	491
2004	2808	1755	6495	426	7425	6192	661	552
2005	2862	1812	6622	494	7611	6453	687	581
2006	2938	1732	5175	362	8474	6402	932	566

Year	Goats		Horses		Poultry		Bees
	Total thou heads	Of which for reproduction	Total thou heads	Of which for reproduction	Total thou heads	Of which for eggs production	Total thou families
1989	1078	756	702	222	127,56	52,49	1418
1990	1017	706	663	210	113,96	49,39	1201
1991	1005	697	670	212	121,38	51,47	1091
1992	954	734	749	235	106,03	50,2	1207
1993	805	613	721	-	87,72	42,4	780
1994	776	562	751	-	76,53	37,99	759
1995	745	542	784	-	70,15	36,2	747
1996	705	514	806	-	80,52	38,57	696
1997	654	475	816	-	78,48	38,9	656
1998	610	453	822	-	66,62	35,09	626
1999	585	429	839	-	69,48	37,27	620
2000	558	411	858	-	69,14	38,5	614
2001	538	404	865	-	70,07	40,76	649
2002	633	469	879	-	77,37	44,66	781
2003	678	491	897	-	76,61	44,12	840
2004	661	552	840	-	87,01	51,89	888
2005	687	581	834	-	86,55	49,72	888
2006	932	566	923	-	78,24	44,15	975

Table 2.

The animals' livestock number evolution at 100 ha area to 1989-2006 periods in Romania

Year	Cattle		Pigs		Sheeps and Goats	
	Total	Of which for reproduction	Total	Of which for reproduction	Total	Of which for reproduction
1989	44,4	19,1	142,2	10,9	119,5	73,6
1990	44,1	17,3	117,8	10,3	115,4	70,1
1991	38,0	15,0	127,3	10,1	106,3	687,8
1992	30,9	16,1	116,4	8,2	105,3	88,0
1993	26,1	14,4	105,9	8,5	91,4	67,2
1994	25,5	14,0	99,4	7,2	86,9	63,2
1995	24,6	13,9	83,2	6,2	82,3	60,8
1996	24,6	14,0	85,2	6,3	78,0	57,7
1997	24,2	13,6	88,2	6,3	72,6	53,9
1998	22,7	13,0	76,0	5,4	67,1	50,4
1999	22,1	12,6	77,2	5,5	63,2	47,7
2000	21,4	12,4	62,7	4,3	60,8	46,1
2001	20,1	12,4	51,2	3,4	57,3	43,8
2002	20,1	12,3	50,90	3,9	55,4	43,7
2003	20,2	12,3	54,8	3,6	56,7	44,4
2004	20,5	12,8	72,9	4,8	59,0	49,2
2005	20,9	13,3	73,7	5,5	60,7	51,5
2006	21,3	13,6	73,9	5,1	61,1	51,2

From the dates presented in Table 1 it can say that the decreasing of the animal livestock number was almost constantly, excepted the years when was given subvention to support the animal breeding sector.

As can see in Table 2 in 1989-2006 period was a dramatic decreasing of the animal livestock load area with almost 50% and the national agricultural potential in animal breeding is not use at the real value, the value of 34% from the Romania's total agricultural area (4,9 million ha).

An impediment in the way to improve and increasing the agricultural performances of animals breeding sector in Romania is the high level of land fragmentation. It is a fact that from the all-agricultural land of 14.8 million ha is divided into approximate 4.15 millions of landowners, to a 3.9 ha average on each landowner. The great problem consist into the fact that those 3.9 ha on each landowner are divided into more parcels, the Romania's agricultural total land is divided into approximate 45 millions of parcels, those fragmentation cannot assure efficiently agricultural crops. So, the land fragmentation is directly connected with the small household potential in animal breeding today in a number of 80% animals are concentrated in households that have 1-3 cow, 3-5 pigs and 18-20 chickens [2].

The all Romania's governs from 1989 until 2000 has make some great mistakes trough the not resolving the immediate problems of Romania's agriculture and they not make a viable long-term strategy in this field of activity. Part of those problems that influenced more or less the Romanian agriculture evolution was [1]:

- the subvention of agriculture was started only in 1993 (on small scale and level);
- in 1997-1999 period the subventions was almost all eliminated;
- the small level (or elimination) of border taxes for animal products that make not competitive the national food production;
- the lack of subventions make that the quote negotiations with the European Union to start at the production level at 2000 when the animal products production has a very low level.
- the diminution of subventions in 2004-2006 as the results of quotes negotiations;
- lack of structural programs to achieve European support funds for agriculture

because of not agreed the National Plan for Rural Development by the European Commission;

- formal support of national animals breeding associations.

Table 3.

The agricultural product quotes negotiations between Romania and EU

	Romania's demand	Negotiate quote
Young buffalo cows	725.000	452.000
Slaughtered cattle for export	1.583.000	1.233.000
Sheep and goats	8.900.000	5.880.620

All those facts above presented was taken to constant increasing of the food products imported from European countries with a strong subventions agriculture, imports that make a lot of problems to Romanians farmers.

After the 1989 year the only positives thing in Romanian animal breeding sector was the increase the private property of animal's livestock, the increasing of animal primary products production and the establishing of new and modern agricultural farms at European level [3].

### CONCLUSIONS

Looking at the Romanian experience into the transition of agriculture to integrate into the modern agriculture of Europe the following conclusion can be making:

❖ The land fragmentation is a major impediment to can apply to European structural funds, at least 1 million of landowners (with an average 0.3 ha agricultural area in property) cannot be include in this programs.

❖ The Romania's governments (after 1989) did not understand the necessity to give subvention in agriculture and to create the necessary premises to maintain the agricultural products production at higher levels that can permitted a better negotiate of the quotes with the EU;

❖ In present exist the major risk that Romania to can not realize the negotiate quotes because the level of subventions in agriculture are more smaller than the subventions that are given in EU countries and the Romanian agricultural products are not competitive in common European market;

❖ It is necessary to consider by the government as partnership the national associations of people from agriculture for a open dialog necessary to create a viable short, medium and long term programs;

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