ANALYSIS OF SAPARD PROGRAM EACH MEASURE, IN HUNEDOARA COUNTY

ANALIZA STADIULUI PROGRAMULUI SAPARD PE FIECARE MĂSURĂ, LA NIVELUL JUDEȚULUI HUNEDOARA

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Abstract: *The issue of European funds always has disappointed everybody because, statistically speaking, not too mention that we are able to attract money. Investments were made in the capacity of the dairy, for example, cereals, vegetables, seeds, honey and mushrooms.*

Key words: *European funds, issue, SAPARD, Hunedoara County*

INTRODUCTION

SAPARD program has created technical and financial prerequisites of accession to European structures. Thus, funds implemented by the SAPARD Agency and subsequently by Payments Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries, have contributed directly to economic and social development of rural areas, have supported private producers, have supported the associations in the agriculture and agricultural companies, and local councils. [5]

Need of a strategy for rural development in the County has become increasingly evident as the recovery of gaps. Development strategy Hunedoara rural areas should allow local populations acquisition means and their joint development of income and living conditions compared to other areas. In a sustainable vision and taken account and of the new climatic and demographic phenomenon's, rural areas must be a clean living environment, constant energy supplier, biodiversity and food for humans and animals,

through appropriate measures of protection and good management, with continued compliance of the agro-forestry equilibrium and preventing human depopulation and degradation of agricultural traditions and culture.

The objectives of development strategy for Hunedoara rural areas are:

- The best use of own resources, agriculture, forestry, pastoral, industrial and energy, balances;
- Diversification of economic and social activities, tourism and agrotourism development;
- Adapting and improving equipment and services;
- Infrastructure development or improvement;
- Implementation of local strategies, recognizing the right to a specific development and taken in consideration the differences;
- Development of agricultural activities, maintenance activities crafts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The authors of the paper were used as methods of work: data collection, processing, analysis, observation and their interpretation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Development of rural infrastructure and making profitable farm households are two major areas that can benefit the development of local communities. [2]

Hunedoara County is located in the central-western part of Romania and is crossed by the parallel of 46° north latitude and the meridian of 23° longitude. Hunedoara County has a diversified karsts relief (endocarst and exocarst), most of these forms developing in limestone rock, except is the so-called speudocarst (karst forms developed in other than limestone rocks: sandstone, gypsum, tuffs, salt, etc.). Mountainous areas are the oldest and fragmented relief, but extremely varied in terms of geomorphology. Meridian Carpathians belong to high and medium-sized massifs in the south and south-eastern of the county, while the Western Carpathians, include small and medium-sized massifs in the west and north. In terms of altitude

steps, first floor mountain floor consists of alpine sub steps (large areas of mountains Retezat, Godeanu, Parang and partly Tarcu) and forest (middle and lower areas of the mountains Retezat, Godeanu, Tarcu, Parang, so called Dacian Plateau from Mountains Sureanu, Poiana Rusca Mountains, Metaliferi and Gaina Mountains.

In the county's economy the major share holds the industry, which predominantly (over 62%) are mining and metallurgical industries; an important part hold branches: electric energy, wood processing, construction materials, light industry, food chemistry, crafts. The main products of industry are coal, iron, steel, rolled, electricity, lime, cement, precast concrete, iron ore, silk fabrics, knitted garments, beer, machinery and mining equipment. Industrial activity is performed by 99 operators with state owned or majority state capital from which 2 are autonomous and 7176 private businesses. [3,4]

Although Hunedoara County was the most industrialized and urbanized County in the country, agriculture has had an important role in the economy of the County, with the emphasis on livestock (especially herbivores), cereals, potatoes and in a lesser extent, vegetables. Due to specific soil and climate conditions, agricultural production is oriented towards obtaining grain and forage base. Much of the total agricultural surface holds the state sector. This part is occupied by pastures, arable land majority back in possession of private sector. Sarmizegetusa common make the exception, is where the private sector has all the existing agricultural area. Based on soil characteristics, the general climatic conditions and regional particularities arising from this one, we can distinguish complex regions for use, favorable for fruit growing, vegetable and field crop. The main agricultural products are grains (wheat, rye, oats, barley), corn, beans, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit.

Synthetic elements that reflect aspects of the capitalization of agricultural production, leading to the following reasons:

- Private farmers in the area agree selling products directly from the household, motivated by the lack of tax for sale of goods in different market segments;
- There is no organized network of processing agricultural products to interested producer and thus create its own network based on cooperation;

- Hunedoara village not offer reliable offers, able to direct agricultural production processing and marketing to modern forms, through which to stimulate private farmers;
- Transactions that are practiced by exchange of goods, leasing or barter reflect depreciation of popular national currency in economic transactions.

At the County level there are large differences between levels of development of rural area compared to urban area and also between developing regions. These differences are apparent both globally (the total economic development) and at branch level (example agricultural industry). Mitigate disparities in rural area and especially agricultural ones can be acting simultaneously in two main directions:

- Adaptation, modernization and development of rural economy in an integrated coherent vision, promoting viable farms and non-agricultural companies with strong participation from domestic and foreign investors;
- Promoting rural development programs to ensure the application of selection criteria in accordance with the national strategy for sustainable development of rural areas and compatible with EU countries.

Adaptation, modernization and development of rural economy in a coherent integrated vision, by promoting non-agricultural rural enterprises development and a strong participation of all interested companies and institutions in this complex process, is an option worthy of consideration. This, also, implies the reduction or correction of the negative effects of the adaptation process of rural areas, by preserving and maintaining the traditions of rural society.

A detailed analysis of the stage of the SAPARD program in each measure, according to some eligibility criteria, highlights representative aspects for Hunedoara County's economy. [3,4]

Until 31 December 2009 in Hunedoara County were approved 92 projects with a public value of 179,897,958.452 lei, on investment measures, of which 41.93% are contracts for Measure 1.1, 3.25% are contracts for Measure 1.2, 27.04% are contracts on Measure 2.1, 11.79% are contracted projects for Measure 3.1, 7.49% are contracted projects in Measure 3.4, respectively, 8.5% are contracted projects in Measure 3.5.

Public value contracted at Hunedoara County's level, on all of the SAPARD program measures is 123,489,919.821 lei:

- The public contribution related contracts for Measure 1.1 was 37,709,698,743 lei, representing 30.53% of total APDRP commitments in the County;
- For Measure 1.2, public value contracted was 5,839,945.000 lei, respectively 4.73% of APDRP total commitments at the County level.
- For Measure 2.1, public value contracted was 48,651,644.591 lei, respectively 39.4% of total commitments.
- For Measure 3.1, public value contracted was 10,588,650.019 lei, respectively 8.57% of total APDRP commitments at the County level.
- For Measure 3.4, public value contracted was 3.4 6740529.368 lei, respectively 5.45% of total commitments in the County.
- For Measure 3.5, contracted public value was 13,959,452.100 lei, respectively 11.30% of total APDRP commitments at the County level.

CONCLUSIONS

Implementation of the SAPARD program, in the County and beyond, has demonstrated significant effects on all relevant indicators used to measure the results and the impact. These effects include important contributions to economic growth of supported beneficiaries, especially in agriculture and food processing, well above average economic growth rate, creating many jobs in primary production and processing sector, and a improved competitiveness and productivity in line with EU standards on quality and safety, the environment, working conditions and welfare.

SAPARD program has contributed significantly to improving living standards in rural areas through investments in rural infrastructure and creating new opportunities for obtaining alternative incomes. The program has made that the rural areas to be a place with better living conditions compared to the situation where there would be no financial support of the program.

Quality life level of rural population has improved a lot thanks to the support, while improving the capacity of rural areas to keep the local population, SAPARD program interventions on Hunedoara County's economy has been made with a view to:

- Enhance the balance between the need for rural economic development of rural areas and sustainable use of natural resources, which will form the basis for economic growth;
- Address the abandonment of farming activities in agriculture disadvantaged areas in a manner to mitigate the risk of abandoning their;
- Financial support to farmers and forest owners for providing environmental services to preserve and protect wildlife, water and soil, according to EU environmental priorities on agriculture and forestry;
- Maintain and enhance the attractiveness of rural areas, as a basis for diversification of farms functions and generating of alternative economic activities;
- Addresses the issue of low level information of farmers.

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