
STUDY ON FORESTRY AND FISHING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Assoc. prof. Mădălina-Gabriela ANGHEL PhD (*madalinagabriela_anghel@yahoo.com*)
„Artifex” University of Bucharest

Prof. Constantin ANGHELACHE PhD (*actincon@yahoo.com*)
Bucharest University of Economic Studies / „Artifex” University of Bucharest

Abstract

The forestry activity is viewed in two respects: on the one hand, the role of the forestry fund in the protection of the environment, the provision of climatic protection and the production of wood for the industries using this raw material. It is emphasized that afforestation, the opposite of deforestation must be concomitant activities so that forest fund does not destroy, limit or degenerate. Regarding the fishery production, the emphasis is on the realities of the last years, revealing the fact that in a number of states with potential this activity has developed quite sustainably. The authors' analysis reveals a number of positive aspects and suggests the evolution of this activity within the European Union. Efforts to support farmers from all these countries are underlined.

Keywords: wood, fishing, potential, forest fund, environment

JEL Classification: J43, Q14

Introduction

An important sector of the agricultural sector is forestry. It is noted that the European Union has taken measures and is continuing to maintain the forest fund to ensure afforestation with deforestation so as to stabilize and control the environment. A particular point in the analysis is represented by the agricultural fishing production, which in 2015-2016 led to the production of a sufficient enough production of 1.5 million tons of fish production which ensures the consumption of the Community market and more than that, it is raw material For other derivatives that are produced from fish production. In this context, some emphasis has also been made on Romania's production in the European Union, especially as our country is the 7th largest in size with agricultural, plant and animal potential, forestry and fisheries. In the paper, although this is not the purpose of this study, there are some deficiencies in agricultural production in our country. On this background, non-reimbursable rural development funds have been increased, with particular attention being paid to the development of agricultural production. It is suggested that Romania should pay attention to the reforestation, the rational exploitation of the forest fund and the more active implementation of the legislation in this field, in which Romania has to play an important role in the European Union.

Literature review

De Groot et.al. (2012) have evaluated the large size of ecosystem services' value, considering the cases of open ocean and reefs, they state that this value is not considered as an actual tradable benefit. Acemoglu, Golosov and Tsyvinski (2011) develop on the Pareto efficient allocations in a certain type of economy, considering the impact of political decision in the process of resource management, one of the main conclusions drawn is the correlation between the number of distortions and the stability of political rulers, therefore less frequent shifts of political power. The collection of books of the author (Anghelache, 2007-2016) provides a detailed description, across the respective years, of the Romanian agriculture, from the economic point of view. Strand (2017) approaches the characteristics of the rainforest from the viewpoint of risks associated with the respective system and outlines the correspondence between the marginal value of the rainforest and the risks associated, for example, with the fragmentation of the eco-system. Anghelache (2008) is a reference work in the field of statistics, the author approaches the relevant indicators applied in measurement of agriculture potential and outputs. Yared (2010) presents some interesting findings on the citizen's behavior towards different types of taxation policies under various types of economic environments. Harrison, McLaren and McMillan (2011) consider that trade is viewed as a less than primary factor for inequality in the recent period, even if trade has impact on other phenomena that are sources of inequality. Jorgenson and Slesnick (2008) have developed an econometric model for the study of aggregate labor supply and demand in the US's economy, they offer evidence and explanations on the two labor market indicators. Bowen, Chen and Eraslan (2014) analyze the impact of mandatory spending on efficiency, and model this type of expenses from the viewpoint of their legal enforcement. Angelsen (2010) presents the impact of policies dedicated to reduce deforestation on the agricultural results. Riboni and Ruge-Murcia (2008) contribute to the understanding of some characteristics of the distribution of actual interest rate changes. Andam et.al. (2008) consider that stakeholders can achieve a better understanding of protected areas and deforestation, by applying appropriate empirical methods. Hansen et.al. (2013) have used satellite-generated data on the losses and gains in terms of forest surface, for a 13 years interval. Their study presents the most significant losses per country, the negative impact of forestry in some areas, the main causes of losses within the boreal region.

Research methodology and data

Regarding the activity in the forestry industry, we find that the annual production normally in the European Union as a result of the concentration and environmental directives, environmental protection was reasonable. If we interpret

the countries in terms of deforestation, we will see, in terms of logging, other negative aspects that will affect the climate, the living conditions in those countries. In table no. 1 are the forest productions, respectively afforestation, deforestation which can have a special effect on the economic situation and climate.

Wood production during 2000 - 2014 period

Table 1
-thousand m³-

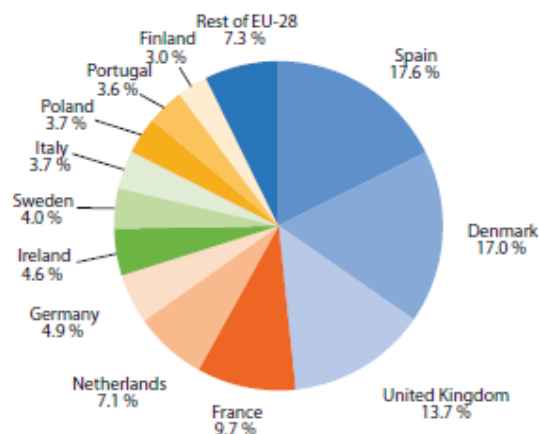
| State | Roundwood production | | | Sawnwood production | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | Year | | | Year | | |
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2014 | 2000 | 2010 | 2014 |
| EU-28 | 411764 | 427611 | 425351 | 100706 | 10815 | 99208 |
| EA | 236540 | 234993 | 225127 | 61337 | 59673 | 55133 |
| Belgium | 4510 | 4827 | : | 1150 | 1383 | : |
| Bulgaria | 4784 | 5668 | 5570 | 312 | 554 | : |
| Czech Republic | 14441 | 16736 | 15476 | 4106 | 4744 | 3861 |
| Denmark | 2952 | 2609 | 3180 | 364 | 448 | 358 |
| Germany | 53770 | 54418 | 54356 | 16340 | 22069 | 21787 |
| Estonia | 8910 | 7200 | 8460 | 1436 | 1771 | 1600 |
| Ireland | 2673 | 2618 | 2831 | 888 | 772 | 907 |
| Greece | 2245 | 1048 | : | 123 | 118 | : |
| Spain | 14321 | 16089 | 15911 | 3760 | 2038 | 2047 |
| France | 65865 | 55808 | 51671 | 10536 | 8316 | 7901 |
| Croatia | 3669 | 4477 | 5003 | 642 | 677 | 780 |
| Italy | 9329 | 7844 | : | 1690 | 1200 | 1430 |
| Cyprus | 21 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| Latvia | 14304 | 12534 | 12597 | 3900 | 3150 | 3657 |
| Lithuania | 5500 | 7097 | 7351 | 1300 | 1272 | 1345 |
| Luxembourg | 260 | 275 | : | 133 | 94 | : |
| Hungary | 5902 | 5740 | 5671 | 291 | 133 | 121 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 1039 | 1081 | 1337 | 389 | 231 | 227 |
| Austria | 13276 | 17831 | 17089 | 10390 | 9603 | 8351 |
| Poland | 26025 | 35467 | 40565 | 4262 | 4220 | 4615 |
| Portugal | 10831 | 9648 | : | 1427 | 1045 | : |
| Romania | 13148 | 13112 | 15068 | 3396 | 4323 | 5762 |
| Slovenia | 2253 | 2945 | 5099 | 439 | 760 | 700 |
| Slovakia | 6163 | 9599 | : | 1265 | 2576 | : |
| Finland | 54542 | 50952 | 57033 | 13420 | 9473 | 10940 |
| Sweden | 63300 | 72200 | 70100 | 16176 | 16750 | 17500 |
| United Kingdom | 7791 | 9718 | 11184 | 2622 | 3101 | 3764 |

Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, pag. 118, processed by the authors

In 2015, fishing activity made 1.5 million tons of fish production. There have been successive periods in which this production has fallen and of course this policy has not been constant, but it has been different in each country.

Total catches in selected fishing regions, EU-28, 2015 (% of total catches)

Figure 1

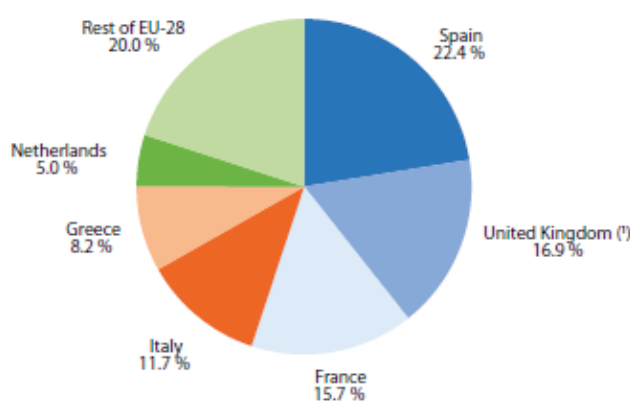


Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, pag. 119

In figure no. 1, the total of stocks in European Union fisheries in 2015 is shown in the graph showing that Spain, Denmark, the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands are the countries with the greatest potential for fish and which use it or must use it in the Most significant. In the following graph (figure 2) on aquaculture production, it shows the share of European Union production in descending order of importance.

Aquaculture production, EU-28, 2014 (% of total live weight)

Figure 2



Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, pag. 120

Many interpretations can be made, but it is essential that in the fisheries and forestry output the results are somewhat positive, but only by using or respecting the protection of the environment and the protection of these sectors, a consistent increase in production in the three sectors Which finally show the significance of growth in the forestry and fisheries sector. The two charts (structural diagrams) present the countries that show the utmost attention, the possibility of capitalizing on agricultural, forestry and fishing resources. This analysis could be deepened by comparing other indicators, but we have limited them to, specifying that if we want predictions to be made, we can use a series of econometric models that can express Quantitative analysis and, on this basis, qualitative analyzes can be made in relation to the estimation of the evolution of agricultural activity.

Conclusions

As in agriculture, where the irrigation system was destroyed, the mechanization of agriculture was dropped, land fertilization, the fertilizer industry and other agricultural products diminished, and even what was produced was not used to improve production Agricultural, forestry and fishery, no judicious precautionary measures have been taken that have a negative effect on the environment as well. From a practical point of view, a number of conclusions can be drawn. First of all, Romania needs to step up its efforts to ensure the loosening of farming areas through associations, then the development of zootechnical farms and the return to agro-technical standards at the level of the European Union. Secondly, Romania needs to make more use of the subsidies and aid received from the European Union's non-reimbursable fund. The third conclusion is that the endowment of agriculture by means has become slightly unprofitable. This is why the issue of endowment is at the level of the requirements of the European Union. Another conclusion is that labor force in the rural area is quite aged, with a relatively small proportion of young farmers in the structure of this field. That is why there is a problem of creating resources to support the launch of agricultural activities, and in this way the possibility of a large number of new farmers using advanced agro-technical measures. A final conclusion would be that the European Union attaches importance to this activity in the field of agriculture, forge and fishing, and in this context, all member countries must strive to fulfill the tasks of the complex program of measures adopted by the European Union.

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