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Катедра „Аграрна икономика“

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КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

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КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

**СЪСТОЯНИЕ И ПРОБЛЕМИ ПРИ УПРАВЛЕНИЕТО
И РАЗВИТИЕТО НА СЕЛСКОТО СТОПАНСТВО**

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FOOD SAFETY POLICIES AND STRATEGIES IN ROMANIA

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Summary: *After Romania's accession to the European Union, our country's population is increasingly concerned with the quality and safety of food, consumers wanting to be sure that the food they buy from the shops or consumes in restaurants and fast food are consistent with the hygienic, qualitative and nutritional standards.*

The spreading of the "mad cow" deases or the dioxin present in food have generated concern and anxiety about the safety of agri-food products, consumers focusing on the quality of the food they consume and the way they were produced.

The policy on the quality of agricultural and food products is a component part of Romania's agri-food policy and is developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry in the form of regulations (decrees and ordinances), methodological norms or product standards.

In the current context of policy-making on agri-food quality, most states in the world are trying to build their national quality system based on agreements between producers and consumers, without resorting to their imposition by public authorities.

At present, Romania's prime national interest must be the development of a competitive economy through quality, able to cope with the current trends of international trade, globalization and liberalization of agri-food markets.

Keywords*: policies, strategies, food safety, rules, principles.*

Introduction

As an EU Member State, Romania had to develop a policy on the quality of agricultural and food products complementary to Community policy in order to apply the three principles of the Community Agricultural Policy:

- the uniqueness of the market;
- Community preference;
- common funding.

Without an adequate level of quality, Romanian agri-food products will not be compatible with the European ones and will not be subject to the same rules and principles.

The guidelines and objectives of the national policy on the quality of agricultural and food products are directed at at least two directions:

- increasing the competitiveness of the economic agents by increasing the quality of their products;
- streamlining the legislative and institutional framework for the protection of consumers' rights and interests.

National policy on the quality of agricultural and food products.

Under the conditions of transition to the market economy, food quality assurance is addressed in a new optics, starting from the properties of processed foods and the interactions between these properties and the environment that condition the shelf life of agri-food products.

These are under the impact of environmental agents and therefore the labile properties of the food commodity are constantly changing, at the time of the end of the manufacturing process, the food goes through the following stages[1]:

- Certain eatable stage;
- stage of conditional eatable;
- the incomestibility stage, when the amplitude of negative changes makes the commodity improper for consumption.

In the last step, all foods should be excluded from the commercial circuit, with production losses being recorded.

In this respect, four time parameters were established:

- T_0T_1 – the maximum duration of a commercial movement of the product;
- T_0T_2 – the duration of the warranty of the goods as a warranty period;
- T_0T_3 – maximum storage life;
- T_0T_4 – the maximum duration of edible state;

The optimal relationship between these temporal parameters must be

$T_0T_1 < T_{0T2} < T_0T_3 < T_0T_4$ where:

- T_{O-} the end of the food production process
- T_{1-} the moment when the product is sold to the consumer
- T_{2-} the expiration date of the product warranty
- T_{3-} the moment of small deviations in product quality
- T_{4-} the moment of certain occurrence of the product's incomprehensibility characteristics

The national strategy for quality promotion in Romania has as objectives:

- encouraging the transition of economic agents from Quality Assurance to Quality Assurance and Total Quality Management;
- regulating governmental bodies for inspection / technical surveillance and / or certification of agrifood products that by their nature can harm the health or life of the population and / or the quality of the environment;
- Harmonization of standards, and generally national, with European and international legislation;
- Encourage and motivate people who make sustained efforts and achieve important results in the development of competitiveness by improving the quality of products;
- education and training of the population regarding the consumer rights of agricultural and food products, etc.

Product quality policy on agri-food product

Agro-food chains are economic systems made up of all the supply and distribution channels used by all producers and consumers starting from production programming and ending with the consumer by tracking agri-food products in consumption.

The line includes both the operations and operators present on the "road" of the agri-food product, as well as the tools and mechanisms for regulating these operations[2].

Each operator makes different efforts to ensure the quality chain, so the quality criteria are different.

Quality policy is addressed differently across the industry by different operators.

Manufacturers tend to minimize their production costs under uncertain market conditions, as do processors tend to minimize processing costs and intermediaries on marketing.

Cost minimization is the fundamental business-critical criterion. But when it comes to agri-food products, quality is particularly important in the consumer's appreciation of products.

Thus, hygiene and food safety rules require this and promote quality first in both the production criteria of agricultural producers and processors and among consumer choice criteria.

Large losses to producers and processors are produced by agricultural and food products that do not meet acceptable quality standards and are non-tradable

Qualitative losses to agricultural and food products can be the result of[3]:

- climatic conditions;
- low quality;
- technological level;
- cultural traditions;
- supply price;
- market price;
- personal motivations, etc.

In most cases, except for climatic conditions and natural disasters, causes of losses are directly or indirectly linked to decisions taken by one or other of the participants in the production system.

Consumer protection is very important. For this purpose, on the way from production to consumption, the food should be controlled from the point of view of food hygiene at each stage of the chain:

- storage;
- manipulation;
- packaging;
- conservation and delivery.

ISO 9001: 1994 Quality System Norms pay special attention to storage, handling, packaging, preservation and delivery operations through a special regulation: Clause 4.15. the purpose of which is to provide the consumer, in accordance with his requirements, the right products in the right place, properly packaged and of superior quality. For this purpose, it is very important to integrate storage, handling, packaging, preservation and delivery operations into the agri-food product line not only to meet consumer requirements but also to make these operations effective.

Storage is an important operation on the distribution channel because environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, presence of micro-organisms can cause damage to agricultural and food products.

These products, being perishable, require certain storage conditions that will be taken into account when developing quality policy. Product expiry dates of agricultural products and food storage will be permanently monitored through[4]:

- Updating the database of product inputs and outputs;
- Perform periodic inspections to assess the health of products;
- Immediate isolation of expired products from other products.

Manipulation or handling of products is directly related to: receiving / delivering; storage; packaging.

During handling, agricultural and food products can be subject to mechanical shocks and vibrations, compression and environmental changes, all of which can cause crushing, knocks, chemical damage, etc.

Personnel hired for handling operations should be trained to:

- knowledge of the methods of handling different agricultural and food products;
- minimize mechanical damage or qualitative loss, especially due to vibrations, mechanical shocks and sudden temperature changes.

Packaging is the process of protecting the product during handling, transport and storage until it reaches the consumer. Agri-food products are designed to be appealing, but if they do not reach the consumer in the form in which they were designed, the design effort was in vain[5].

The type of packaging is determined by:

- nature of the product;
- handling methods;
- vehicles used in transport;
- transport distance;
- period and storage conditions.

The material from which the packaging is made must be compatible with the agri-food product and not affect its quality. In the effort to market quality products, businesses pay particular attention to packaging, taking into account:

- consumer requirements;
- distributors' requirements;
- product requirements and promotional imperatives.

Also, for perishable products such as agri-food products, the date on which they expire must be clearly marked on the packaging.

Conservation is the process whereby the manufacturer has to apply appropriate methods of preserving agri-food products while it is under his control.

Conservation measures depend on the nature of the product and its susceptibility to deterioration and degradation, losing quality. Also for agri-food products, special conservation methods are needed which refer to:

- type of packaging;
- control of environmental factors, especially temperature and humidity.

These procedures are designed, developed and implemented through product quality policy, another term used in the literature, along with conservation, being segregation.

Segregation refers to preventing the possibility of coming into contact with other products and being damaged by such contact or being exposed to certain adverse conditions. Segregation is not limited to contact between products but also to contact between them and containers or tools. For example, small particles of other materials left in containers or tools can contaminate food and beverages, violating the health and safety rules of the diet.

Delivery is the ultimate proof of quality and is demonstrated by the experience the buyer is living when consuming agri-food products.

It is very important that the products do not suffer qualitative depreciation between the last inspection by the manufacturer and the reception made by the consumer.

In the case of direct distribution of agri-food products between the producer and the consumer, the producers must have documents certifying how the products are protected during delivery.

Where distribution of agri-food products is made through intermediaries and delivery is part of the chain of operations, it is necessary to have a document stating the responsibilities of each participant along the distribution channel so that the food products do not suffer any deterioration quality during delivery[6].

National legislation on food quality and hygiene contains regulations on compliance with:

- sanitation in production areas during the manufacturing process;
- packaging;
- personal hygiene of employees.

The health legislation on food production provides for the application of risk assessment and prevention systems in profile units that may occur during the handling of the raw material, packaging, transport or disposal of the product to the final consumer. This control has the entire coverage area.

In recent years there has been a sorting of food producers on the Romanian market dictated, in part, by the consumer's demands on the quality of agricultural and food products.

Although many measures have been taken, there are still a few who, with financial resources, have begun to apply modern quality assurance systems such as those in the ISO 9000 series.

Romania's food security strategy

Considering the course of the agro-food system and the Romanian rural area after a quarter century after the events of December 1989 and the accession of Romania to the EU in 2007, the Romanian Academy analyzed their evolution within a sufficiently long time frame for laying and consolidating the structures land of Romania.

Thus, the Romanian Academy, taking into account the imperative necessity of to guarantee the safety and security of the population, proposed to all interested (civil society, political parties, national and local administrative structures of agriculture, the Presidency and the Government of Romania, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Academic and University education) the following Strategy of Romania's Food Safety and Security[7].

In the elaboration of Romania's Food Safety and Food Security Strategy for the period 2016 - 2035 it started from the functions of the rural and rural economy, the agri-food sector and from the new partnership between Europe and farmers, according to the CAP reform and the European agricultural budget for the period 2014-2020.

Thus, the objectives on this strategy are:

- ensuring food security and safety - a prerequisite condition for the welfare of the Romanian population;
- conservation and protection of renewable natural resources (soil, water, air, biodiversity) and the sustainable use of agricultural natural resources, the implementation of climate change mitigation policies;
- ensuring the sustainable ecological equilibrium of the rural area;
- stimulation of the formation of private-family agricultural commercial types of European type by the gradual reduction of subsistence agricultural holdings;
- the balanced territorial development of the agricultural rural economy and of the social economy in rural areas through the extension of agri-food and non-agricultural rural SMEs;

- increasing the absorption of European funds to agriculture and rural development by improving NRDP and financing and executing its projects;
- Restriction of disadvantaged rural areas and severe rural poverty;
- compatibility of the national education and scientific research system with the European one and increasing its scientific contribution to its sustainable development.

The purpose of Romania's Agri-Food Strategy is mainly determined by the need to establish the guidelines for the sustainable development of the Romanian agri-food system and of the rural area as one of the basic components of the resumption of Romania's economic growth - the guarantee of achieving the central objective of the country's prosperity: population[8].

The need to elaborate Romania's agri-food strategy is determined by three major factors of rural development:

- the requirement to ensure national food security and guarantee the food safety of the Romanian population;
- the natural, material and human resources of the Romanian agriculture;
- the ecological favorability of Romania's agricultural resources to provide high-quality agro-food products as public goods for the domestic and international market

The construction of Romania's Agri-Food Strategy is based on three pillars, each of which is of vital importance for Romania's social peace and for the continuous improvement of the Romanian rural life:

- agriculture;
- diet;
- environment;

Considering the yield of crop production (0.39 in Romania, compared to 0.80 France), Romania has a huge unused agricultural performance reserve.

Conclusion

Everything related to food quality and safety, has become a consumer right, with direct effects on the quality of life.

Also, the focus on product quality and safety lies in the focus of organizations set up to protect consumers' interests, which are increasingly demanding in terms of psychosensory, economic and / or genetic product

requirements, compatibility with other products, etc. In order to be able to choose the products, consumers want to be well informed.

With respect to the physical, cosmetic, aesthetic, organoleptic, energetic, nutritive, use, protection, chemical toxicity, biological toxicity etc. characteristics, the following are found in the food quality components:

- hygienic quality;
- nutritional quality;
- sensory quality;
- psycho-social component of quality;
- quality of use or service;
- quality of presentation; technological quality;
- economic composition of quality.

The food stuff must not be a carrier of substances arising from non-compliance with hygiene standards in agricultural technology, technological processing, storage, transport, handling and disposal. Among unwanted changes that may occur in foods, we mention:

- alteration;
- pollution with toxic substances (metals, pesticides, preservatives, etc.);
- carcinogenic;
- contamination with pathogenic microorganisms;
- radioactive contamination;

Ensuring food safety can not only result from an accumulation of technical means. This also implies rigorous intervention in adapting material, technical, human resources and enterprise activities to precisely defined objectives (determinants of food security). With the development of scientific research, the methods used in food analysis have been developed, perfected and diversified.

There is a close interdependence between food sensory properties and nutritional value, because at least for certain storage stages, food components that determine nutritional value (proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, vitamins, etc.). Thus, for example, in the case of meat the rancid taste also implies a decrease in the nutritional value, because in this case the fat lipids and especially the essential fatty acids that have an important physiological role for the human organism are affected.

Certain thermal treatments (boiling, roasting, drying, refrigeration, sterilization), physicochemical and biochemical (salting, long-term maturation, etc.) improve sensory properties, lead to the enhancement of taste, smell, at a certain point and nutritional value (increased digestibility of proteins).

Through the industrial transformation of natural foods, some trophies are inactivated (vitamins, mineral salts), etc., and others are degraded (simple and thermal oxidation of lipids). Atmospheric changes are the effect of biochemical transformations caused by microorganisms. In view of the above, the organization of quality control must be differentiated and specific for each category of food.

For example, in the meat industry, quality control should take into account:

- control of quality in terms of the chemical composition of the meat and the quality of the component trophins;
- quality control in terms of compliance with the manufacturing prescriptions for meat preparations, in order to ensure a chemical composition and the quality of the main trophins (proteins);
- quality control of raw materials and finished products both in terms of acceptability from the point of view of innocuity (salubrities).

Similarly, there is the issue of quality control and processing of milk, fruit and vegetables and other technologies in the food industry. Ensuring quality control in all aspects is important from three points of view, namely:

- provide health care products to the consumer, thereby avoiding food poisoning and intoxications;
- provide consumers with high nutritional products that have to contribute to a balanced food ration, both in caloric and nutritional terms.

In conclusion, we believe that the topic being treated is of high quality and of great importance both in the U.E. and our country.

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