ROMANIA'S TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIVE RENEWAL IN CONVERGENCE WITH RESOURCE BALANCE AND AGRI-FOOD POTENTIAL

Romulus GRUIA[1]

Abstract. *It is known that the condition of regionalization and governance on several levels in European countries represent an EU major preoccupation (including by the Assembly of European Regions / AER), especially in the idea of as efficient as possible utilization of European financial funds. As there have been cumulated major imbalances of all kinds between Romanian counties on the basis of an obsolete model of territorial organization (with serious socio-economic and political implications), the study has as an aim to find an optimized and balanced solution, through a new approach based on the principles of the concept of societal bio harmonization. In this direction there is conceived the bio harmonization mechanism, that is methodologically based on the evolution of development in relation to natural resources (relief, waters, forests, land categories), to agro-food production and potential, to human and financial resources, to life quality (by purchasing power and life expectancy). There are used a series of calculation formulas that have in view to quantify the balance of proposed regions through objective indices (except for Bucharest Zone that functions based on different criteria, of singular metropolis in our country). Indices show that through harmonization (example: weighted arithmetic mean) there is reached a „bio harmonization" level of Romanian territory based on integration, efficiency and balancing, thus reducing development and life quality differences which induce a greater equity by approaching populations' chances of life from all proposed territorial structures*.

Keywords: societal bio harmonization, governance, living standard, regionalization, resources

1. Introduction

In a thematic approach based on the main observations offered by the present condition of regionalization in Europe [1], tendencies and perspectives lead to open questions concerning the future of the regions in the European landscape and, more broadly, the role of subnational authorities in shaping the continent. From here also comes the preoccupation regarding administrative compatibility in relation with *centralization - decentralization* on the axes: „national - transnational - regional (Euro regions) - continental (European)".

The condition of regionalization and governance on several levels in European countries represents a major preoccupation of EU and directly of the Assembly of European Regions (AER), especially in the idea to use European financial funds as efficiently as possible.

[1]Prof., Ph.D. Transilvania University of Brașov, Romania, Corresponding Member of the Academy of the Romanian Scientists (ecotec@unitbv.ro; romulus.gruia@gmail.com)

In this context, because Romania's specific premises, there may be observed a paradox, but also a series of disharmonies linked to the territorial administrative organization. These ones have serious socio-economic and political implications that need an immediate reform because Romania is even today organized after an obsolete model and with minor adjustments since over 50 years (since 1968). On one hand, it is observed that demographically our country has major problems (population in natural decline, unprecedented emigration in the last decades and other) that impose solutions, and on the other hand, consequently to the obsolete territorial administrative organization with 41 counties, with 103 municipalities, with approximately 2,862 communes, 216 towns (out of which a part being wrongly framed, and another part are in involution or are even completely abandoned [2].

There inevitably result problems of administrative management, with strongly affected systemic effectiveness and economic efficiency (for example the exaggeratedly large number of „elected people" in policy and administration: over 40,000 local counselors, almost 1,400 department counselors and approximately 3,200 mayors, not to mention the 600 MPs). Anomalies appear, as for example Teleorman County with the same population as Timșoara has 1,115 local counselors face to Timișoara's 27, not to speak about Bucharest's only 55 counselors at about 2 million inhabitants population (!). As well as, without entering into details, we may mention the disorders in the administration of budgetary or European funds (even with crime aspects) due to administrative unreconstructed too.

Romania, comparatively to the other European countries, may be a little bit exaggeratedly appears as a poorly developed country, which imposes a remedial, so that proposals of renewal of territorial administrative organization become not only timely, but also of maximum urgency.

The study **main objective** is to shape a new organizational structure, more adequate to nowadays and perspective demands, that may also be an own proposal necessary to debates at European level too, in view of harmonizing financial fund absorption. As punctual objectives, the study tries to find solutions based on reality, where societal development may be correlated to RESOURCE existence), and necessary dynamics to renew Romania's territorial administrative organization may as much as possible take into account aspects of *BALANCE and FAIRNESS.*

2. Materials and Methods

We concretely propose ourselves an approach through a methodology that may quantify the balance of the proposed regions by OBJECTIVE INDICATORS that

may express the contribution of types of resources that sustain the perennial existence of the expected territorial organizational units, but also the citizens' life quality from the proposed territorial structures. There is used the multi-criteria analysis, MCA [11], respectively the method of *scoring and weighting* (in MVA techniques information from basic matrix is usually converted into coherent numeric values). Performance matrices preview THREE stages: (1) ***Scoring:*** expected consequences for every option receive a numeric score on a scale of the preference level for every option for every criterion; (2) ***Weighting:*** there are assigned numeric weights in order to define, for every criterion, relative estimations of oscillations between inferior limit and superior limit of the chosen scale; (3) ***Indicator quantification*** by **weighted arithmetic mean (Mw)**, [6]:

$$Mp = \frac{a_1 \cdot p_1 + a_2 \cdot p_2 + \ldots + a_n \cdot p_n}{p_1 + p_2 + \ldots + p_n}$$

where: $\mathbf{a_1, a_2, \ldots a_n}$ represent numbers,
with $\mathbf{p_1, p_2, \ldots p_n}$ weights.

3. Results and Discussions

In order to make a model of Romania's territorial reorganization, an as objective and balanced one, the study starts from **fixing** principles, work hypothesis and mechanisms to implement predetermined objectives. We first refer to the following **PRINCIPLES:** - The principle of multi-level and multi-criterial territorial balance / - The principle of resource diversity harmonization / - The principle of debureaucratisation and optimization of the centralization-decentralization relation / - The principle of minimizing disadvantages and risks. At the same time one starts from the **hypothesis** of making an ***as balanced as possible model***, that may be sustained by a comprehensive and integrative mechanism. There is described *„the bio harmonization mechanism"* based on the Bioharmonism Theory [4].

The consequences of application of these principles and mechanisms lead to a territorial reorganization based on the **balance of diversity** of aspects and as much as possible avoidance of imbalance and inequalities. It is envisaged a „radial" redivision of the territory, from central zones towards frontiers, in order to include as many forms of relief and altitude as possible, but also natural, economic, social and cultural diversity, necessary to integration and getting an as stable as possible balance in time. It is in fact avoided the present concept of division on concentric parallel areas, that, by lack of resource diversity, make territorial structures little sustainable (mono economy, social and cultural barriers) which, for years, has led to accentuating the living standard differences and too much imbalance between regions.

The new model aims at an administrative-territorial reform that also organically comprises the creation of territorial structures (for example named: regions, departments, cantons etc.) administrated by elected authorities and having clear functions (and who will be able to be also in charge of European fund management in legal and unequivocal conditions). This presupposes CONCEPTUAL RENEWAL concerning administrative reorganization of Romania's territory, the **new model** imposing to analyze the following elements on the principles of the bio harmonist ideology [5] of socio-economic, but also psychological (mental and behavior one) „release":

- *Element 1:* Government's correct and ethical implication in applying European rules in relation with concrete conditions from Romania.
- *Element 2:* Imposing meritocracy by objective criteria and, implicitly, by the level of professional preparation concerning European fund absorption.
- *Element 3:* Sustaining financial mechanisms and specialized banks for the idea of developing territorial structures (especially in decentralization fine adjustment).
- *Element 4*: Legal rethinking of public administration by coherent legislative changes.
- *Element 5*: Digitalization and education focused on organizational culture.
- *Element 6:* Depoliticize administration and transparency of management of national and European financial funds.

3.1. Imbalances from present territorial organization

It must be mentioned that the present territorial organization of Romania is over a half century old (Fig.1), situation during which there have been cumulated major imbalances of all kinds between counties [3].

Fig.1. Present territorial administrative organization of Romania

Without entering into details, we start, as a comparison basis, with an eloquent example that indicates the present major imbalances between counties, namely the county GDP variation from the year 2019 (with a total of 763.774 thousand lei, not taking into account the GDP in Bucharest + Ilfov) (Table 1).

Table 1. Landmark of imbalances in present territorial organization (county GDP in 2019)

Counties „extreme GDP"	**GDP (thousand lei)**	**Variation around average deviation**	**Extreme GDP face to GDP average**
Cluj	50421	264 %	264 - 154 = + 110 %
Tulcea	8120	43 %	43 - 154 = - 110 %
GDP average on counties (without Bucharest)	763,774 thousand lei : 40 counties = 19,094.35 (average value as 100 % landmark, to which the counties with maximum and minimum GDP report)	100 %	Big variation around average deviation, between: **- 110 % and + 110 %**
		Difference average: (264 +43) / 2 = approx. 154 %	

From Table 1 it is observed that differences between counties are very large, in synthesis expressed through GDP. The difference deviation between counties is between **- 110 % and + 110 %.** Taking into consideration the situation in reality, differences between present counties become flagrant, so that not only financial turnover and investments are severely affected, but also the living standard, all these justifying territorial administrative reorganization.

3.2. Proposed model regarding the new territorial organization

In the current context, a rapid renewal and an optimized reorganization of the territory of the country are required, for the stated purpose to look for a geographical, ecological, demographic *bio harmonization*, with significant socio-economic impact and equal opportunities as balanced as possible in the regions of the new model. We are speaking of two groups of elements taken into consideration, respectively natural capital and human capital of the regions [9] proposed in the present model too, respectively:

- *at the natural capital:* beyond the contribution of the allocated land area and the corresponding relief, the emphasis is on the productive field „agro" and on forests, for ecologic, climate and health balance;
- *at human capital:* beyond population size, the weight increases taking into consideration the work efficiency (GDP) and the living standard (purchasing power) and finally everything being cumulated in life expectancy (longevity).

As for the **natural potential** of the considered region, there have been taken into account four criteria: surface and land quality, relief, forests and agricultural

potential, and within these criteria there are to be found six components each, with a differently fixed weight in relation to the importance for the development, all the aspects being described in synthesis in Table 2.

Table 2. Weighted criteria of the optimized model of territorial organization

TOTAL LAND		RELIEF		FORESTS		AGRO-ALIMENTARY POTENTIAL	
Area (km^2)	**Points (a)**	**Categories**	**Points (a)**	**- Weight from the total area of the territorial unit**	**Points (a)**	**Category**	**Points (a)**
Up to 17,500	**1**	*Mountains*	**1**	**< 10 %**	**1**	*Total agricultural area used*	**2**
17,500-20,000	**2**	*Hills*	**1**	**10-20 %**	**2**	*Arable land*	**4**
20,000-22,500	**3**	*Plateaus*	**1**	**20-30 %**	**3**	*Family gardens*	**1**
22,500-25,000	**4**	*Plain*	**1**	**30-40 %**	**4**	*Pastures and meadows*	**3**
25,000-27,500	**5**	*Wet zones*	**1**	**40-50 %**	**5**	*Permanent cultures (ex. viticulture)*	**2**
27,500-30,000	**6**	*Danube Delta*	**1**	**> 50 %**	**6**	*Forest crops (nursery)*	**x**

There have been applied the described elements, namely the established principles, there have been fixed working hypothesis and mechanisms to implement the pre-established objectives, so that there was possible to process collected primary data on this theme [7, 10, 12, 8, 13]. Variants of the resulted solutions have led to the choice of the model of administrative reorganization with 12 territorial structures, as they are described in Figure 2.

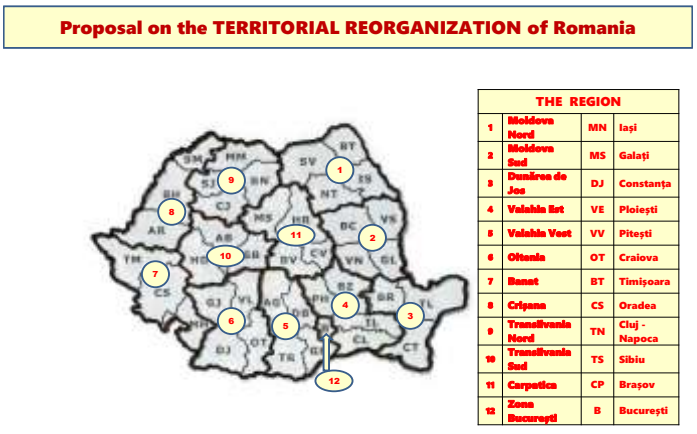

Fig. 2. Variant proposed as a model of territorial administrative reorganization

In order to argue the proposal, there have been processed data on the new territories, respectively a comparison between the 11 regions, and, separately, Bucharest zone that has developed differently, after the principles of a large metropolis. Within the stages of calculation performed, there have resulted a series of intermediate tables, more eloquent being the one regarding **agro alimentary potential.**

Thus, by cumulating the surfaces of arable land, family gardens, pastures and hayfield and permanent cultures on each newly established region, there was possible to go on calculating by the weight of potential to feed the region population in comparison with the total of the region area, the obtained percentage being divided in 6 groups, as it follows:

Agro land % from the total	under 40	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	over 80
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6
No. Regions from the model	-	3	4	3	-	1

Concerning the **potential of human resource** in the 11 proposed regions there have been taken into consideration three criteria: density (no. inhabitants/km^2), productivity (GDP region/inhabitant) and work efficiency as contribution of the given territory (GDP region/km^2), and for life quality, life expectancy and purchase power. The obtained values have allowed to continue calculations by *weighting*, resulting the following 6 levels, as follows:

Population (thous. inhab.)	1.00 - 1.99	1.20 - 1.39	1.40 - 1.59	1.60 -1.79	1.80 - 1.99	Over 2.00
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

GDP (thousands lei)	under 60	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	over 80
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

Life expectancy masculine pop.	69.29-70.55	70.56-71.38	71.39-72.25	72.26-73.60	73.61-75.06
Group average	70	71	72	73	74
Life expectancy feminine pop.	77.02-77.78	77.79-78.49	78.50-79.08	79.09-79.82	79.83-80.76
Group average	77.5	78	78.5	79	80

Longevity (years)	74.50 - 74.74	74.75 - 74.99	75.00 - 75.24	75.25 - 75.49	75.50 - 75.74	Over 75
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

Index purchasing power (method Gfk, 2018)	sub 75	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 and over
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

Population (thous. inhab.)	1.00 - 1.99	1.20 - 1.39	1.40 - 1.59	1.60 -1.79	1.80 - 1.99	Over 2.00
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

GDP (thousands lei)	under 60	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	over 80
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

Life expectancy masculine pop.	69.29-70.55	70.56-71.38	71.39-72.25	72.26-73.60	73.61-75.06
Group average	70	71	72	73	74
Life expectancy feminine pop.	77.02-77.78	77.79-78.49	78.50-79.08	79.09-79.82	79.83-80.76
Group average	77.5	78	78.5	79	80

Longevity (years)	74.50 - 74.74	74.75 - 74.99	75.00 - 75.24	75.25 - 75.49	75.50 - 75.74	Over 75
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

Index purchasing power (method Gfk, 2018)	sub 75	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 and over
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

Population (thous. inhab.)	1.00 - 1.99	1.20 - 1.39	1.40 - 1.59	1.60 - 1.79	1.80 - 1.99	Over 2.00
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

GDP (thousands lei)	under 60	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	over 80
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

Life expectancy masculine pop.	69.29-70.55	70.56-71.38	71.39-72.25	72.26-73.60	73.61-75.06
Group average	70	71	72	73	74
Life expectancy feminine pop.	77.02-77.78	77.79-78.49	78.50-79.08	79.09-79.82	79.83-80.76
Group average	77.5	78	78.5	79	80

Longevity (years)	74.50 - 74.74	74.75 - 74.99	75.00 - 75.24	75.25 - 75.49	75.50 - 75.74	Over 75
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

Index purchasing power (method Gfk, 2018)	sub 75	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 and over
Group:	1	2	3	4	5	6

A first centralized table groups criteria in function of the stage of „scoring" and „weight" (Table 3).

Table 3. „Scoring" („a") and „Weight" („p") of resource criteria based on quantification of the weighted average

Region		**Natural capital**				**Human capital**			
		Total area	Agric. land	Relief	Forests	Populat. (no.inh.)	Life expect. (years)	Activity efficiency R.U.	Purches. power
	w	Weight (w) 1	Weight (w) 2	Weight (w) 1	Weight (w) 2	Weight (w) 1	Weight (w) 2	Weight (w) 3	Weight (w) 2
		$w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4 = 1+2+1+2 = 6$				$w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4 = 8$			
		Points (a)	Points (a)	Points (a)	Points (a)	Points (a)	Points (a)	Points (a)	Points (a)
	a	Total area	% agro area out of total area	Presence NO Forms of relief					
Moldova Nord		3	3	4	3.75	6	3	3	2
Moldova Sud		2	3	5	3.25	5	2	2	3
Dunărea de Jos		2	4	4	1.67	2	2	3	4
Valahia Est		1	6	4	2.25	5	2	5	3
Valahia Vest		2	4	5	2.75	4	2	3	3
Oltenia		3	3	5	3.50	5	4	2	3
Banat		2	3	4	3.67	2	3	3	5
Crișana		1	4	4	2.67	2	1	2	6
Transilvania N		2	2	3	3.75	4	4	5	6
Transilvania S		1	2	3	4.33	1	5	3	6
Carpatica		3	2	3	4.25	3	5	3	5

Applying the weighted arithmetic mean formula, we may calculate, helped by the numbers from *SCORING* (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) and the fixed weight (w_1, w_2, ..., w_n), averages by main groups from criteria linked to life quality: natural capital, human capital (Table 4 and 5).

Table 4. Quantification of natural capital of the new regions

Region	**Calculation of weighted arithmetic mean**	**M_p**
Moldova Nord	M_p = (3 x 1+ 3 x 2 + 4 x 1 + 3.75 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 20.50 / 6	**3.42**
Moldova Sud	M_p = (2 x 1+ 3 x 2 + 5 x 1 + 3.25 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 19.50 / 6	**3.25**
Dunărea de Jos	M_p = (2 x 1+ 4 x 2 + 4 x 1 + 1.67 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 17.34 / 6	**2.89**
Valahia Est	M_p = (1 x 1+ 6 x 2 + 4 x 1 + 2.25 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 21.50 / 6	**3.58**
Valahia Vest	M_p = (2 x 1+ 4 x 2 + 5 x 1 + 2.75 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 20.50 / 6	**3.42**
Oltenia	M_p = (3 x 1+ 3 x 2 + 5 x 1 + 3.50 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 21.00 / 6	**3.50**
Banat	M_p = (2 x 1+ 3 x 2 + 4 x 1 + 3.67 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 19.34 / 6	**3.22**
Crișana	M_p = (1 x 1+ 4 x 2 + 4 x 1 + 2.67 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 18.34 / 6	**3.06**
Transilvania Nord	M_p = (2 x 1+ 2 x 2 + 3 x 1 + 3.75 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 16.50 / 6	**2.75**
Transilvania Sud	M_p = (1 x 1+ 2 x 2 + 3 x 1 + 4.33 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 16.66 / 6	**2.78**
Carpatica	M_p = (3 x 1+ 2 x 2 + 3 x 1 + 4.25 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 18.50 / 6	**3.08**

Table 5. Quantification of human capital of the new regions

Region	**Calculation of weighted arithmetic mean**	**M_p**
Moldova Nord	M_p = (6 x 1+ 3 x 2 + 3 x 3 + 2 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 25 / 8	**3.13**
Moldova Sud	M_p = (5 x 1+ 2 x 2 + 2 x 3 + 3 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 21 / 8	**2.63**
Dunărea de Jos	M_p = (2 x 1+ 2 x 2 + 3 x 3 + 4 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 23 / 8	**2.88**
Valahia Est	M_p = (5 x 1+ 2 x 2 + 5 x 3 + 3 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 30 / 8	**3.75**
Valahia Vest	M_p = (4 x 1+ 2 x 2 + 3 x 3 + 3 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 23 / 8	**2.88**
Oltenia	M_p = (5 x 1+ 4 x 2 + 2 x 3 + 3 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 25 / 8	**3.13**
Banat	M_p = (2 x 1+ 3 x 2 + 3 x 3 + 5 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 28 / 8	**3.50**
Crișana	M_p = (2 x 1+ 1 x 2 + 2 x 3 + 6 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 22 / 8	**2.75**
Transilvania Nord	M_p = (4 x 1+ 4 x 2 + 5 x 3 + 6 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 39 / 8	**4.88**
Transilvania Sud	M_p = (1 x 1+ 5 x 2 + 3 x 3 + 6 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 32 / 8	**4.00**
Carpatica	M_p = (3 x 1+ 5 x 2 + 3 x 3 + 5 x 2) / 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 32 / 8	**4.00**

Once quantified basic values concerning natural and human capital of the new regions, they may be processed on **bio harmonization principles** in the idea to evaluate the balance of resources between the new regions (Table 6 and 7).

Table 6. Index of bioharmonization integrative of the territorial unit from the proposed reorganization model

Region	Polyvalent potential of the new regions			Variation around the average deviation	
	Natural capital	Human capital	Polyvalent sum	Variation face to region average (6.59 p = 100%)	Variation face to deviation average (102 p.)
0	1	2	1+2	%	%
Moldova Nord	3.42	3.13	6.55	99.39	99.39 - 102 = - 2.61
Moldova Sud	3.25	2.63	5.88	89.23	89.23 - 102 = - 12.77
Dunărea de Jos	2.89	2.88	5.77	87.56	87.56 - 102 = - 14.44
Valahia Est	3.58	3.75	7.33	111.23	111.23 - 102 = + 9.23
Valahia Vest	3.42	2.88	6.30	95.60	95.60 - 102 = - 6.40
Oltenia	3.50	3.13	6.63	100.61	100.61 - 102 = - 1.39
Banat	3.22	3.50	6.72	101.97	101.97 - 102 = - 0.03
Crișana	3.06	2.75	5.81	88.16	88.16 - 102 = **- 13.84**
Transilvania Nord	2.75	4.88	7.63	115.78	115.78- 102 = **+ 13.78**
Transilvania Sud	2.78	4.00	6.78	102.88	102.88 - 102 = + 0.88
Carpatica	3.08	4.00	7.08	107.44	107.44 - 102 = + 5.44
Total polyvalent evaluation	x	x	72.48	x	x
Potential average per region	x	x	6.59	x	x
Extreme values	2.75 to 3.58	2.63 to 4.88	5.77 to7.63	88.16 to 115.78	x
Deviation variation	-/+ 13 %	-/+ 30 %	x		**-14 % ... + 14%**

Table 7. Degree of territorial bioharmonization by polarization level of societal development

Territorial administrative organization	DIFFERENCE VARIATION			
	NATURAL CAPITAL	HUMAN CAPITAL	MODEL DIFFERENCE	REDUCTION OF POLARIZATION
CURRENT MODEL (40 counties)	x	x	-/+ 110 %	110 : 14 = 7.86
PROPOSED MODEL (12 regions)	-/+ 13 %	-/+ 30 %	-/+ 14 %	***Conclusion:*** The territorial situation balances almost 8 times!

After definitization of preliminary studies, there will be made a SWOT Analyses, that has as an **OBJECTIVE:** to recommend the strategy that ensures the best alignment between the internal and external environment: to choose correct strategy, so that there may be adapted the strong points to opportunities, to minimize the risks and eliminate the weak points regarding the territorial administrative renewal of Romania.

Conclusions

(1) Romania's territorial reorganization is necessary („regionalization") in order to solve current polarization between counties, in the present being registered a series of major imbalances: some of them being double as areas (8,700 km^2 face to 3,700 km^2) and 3.5 times as population (772 thousands inhabitants face to 211 thousands), and as county GDP differences are over 5 times (50,000 thousand.lei face to 9,500 thousand), not to remind significant imbalances between counties and Bucharest zone (the average per county being 15 times smaller face to Bucharest!).

(2) The management of internal and European funds under legal and unequivocal conditions may be achieved by the proposed territorial-administrative reform, that foresees to organically create territorial units (that may have different names: departments, lands, regions etc.), more frequently being used *„administrative regions with a legal base of decentralization",* respectively units with elected authorities and clear functions (managerial, economic, financial, cultural ones), these ones being as follows: Moldova Nord (MN/capital Iași), Moldova Sud (MS/ capital Galați), Dunărea de Jos (DJ/capital Constanța), Valahia Est (VE/capital Ploiești), Valahia Vest (VV/capital Pitești), Oltenia (OT/capital Craiova), Banat (BT/capital Timișoara), Crișana (CS/capital Oradea), Transilvania Nord (TN/ capital Cluj-Napoca), Transilvania Sud (TS/capital Sibiu), Carpatica (CP/capital Brașov) and Zona București (B).

(3) The territorial structures of the proposed model (named „regions") are well balanced on harmonized polyvalent criteria, as follows:

- *as surface:* between approx.19,000 - 25,000 km^2 with an average of approx. 22,000 km^2
- *as population:* between 1.1 - 2.3 thousand inhabitants per region, with an average of approx. 1.7 thousand inhabitants/region - *as density:* between 60 -90 inhabitants/km^2, with a national average of 82.50 inhabitants/km^2
- *as regional GDP*: between 58 billion - 87 billion with an average of approx. 72 bill./region (except for Bucharest, with approx. 276 billion)

(4)The proposal regarding territorial reorganization, having at its basis a series of objective criteria and bio harmonization mechanisms (integration, improvement, balancing, equity of opportunities), makes a mitigation of imbalances between today's territorial structures, the proposed model reducing their number from 40 to 12, in addition also ensuring a **much better balance** between the new regional structures proposed by significant reduction of polarization of societal development and regarding life quality, reduction of almost 8 TIMES, i.e. from a difference of +/- 110 % to +/- 14 % (not taking into account Bucharest zone, that, as a metropolis, functions on different criteria, with a special development evolution).

R E F E R E N C E S

[1] Assembly of European Regions (AER), Report on the state of Regionalisation / The Report (2017 edition), https://aer.eu/aer-observatory-regionalisation/report-regionalisation/, Accessed on Sept. 4, 2020 (2017).

[2] Coșa, M, Analysis of the territorial administrative organization of Romania (Analiza organizării adminsitrativ teritoriale a României (posted on facebook), (2020).

[3] Google, Maps of Romania: physical, administrative (Hărți ale României: fizică, administartivă), https://www.google.com/, Accessed on Sept 4, (2020).

[4] Gruia, R., Bioharmonism, from theory to an ideology of the future (Bioarmonismul, de la teorie la o ideologie de viitor), Clarion Publishing House, Brașov, pp.27-84, (2019).

[5] Gruia, R., Bioharmonic ideology - a source of political regeneration in a changing world (Ideologia bioarmonistă - izvor de regenerare politică într-o lume în schimbare), Clarion Publishing House, Brașov, pp.5-49, (2019).

[6] Metaonline, Algebra formulas (Formule algebră), https://www.mateonline.net/matematica/, Accessed on Sept. 4, (2020).

[7] National Institute of Statistics, NIS, Healthy life expectancy (Speranța de viață sănătoasă), 2016, https://insse.ro/cms/files/publicatii/speranta_de_viata_sanatoasa_2016.pdf, Accessed on Sept.10, (2020).

[8] National Institute of Statistics, NIS, Territorial Statistics, 2014-2020, https://insse.ro/cms/, Accessed on Sept 4, (2020).

[9] Precupețu, I., Indicators and indices of quality of life (Indicatori și indici ai calității vieții), http://www.ince.ro/Evenimente/8_aprilie_2019_I_Preucupetu_ICCV_Indicatori_si_indici_ai_calitatii_vietii.pdf, Accessed pm Sept. 2020 (2019).

[10] Riscograma - Business Intelligence, Map of forests in Romania (Harta pădurilor din România), https://www.google.com/, Accessed on Sept 4, (2020).

[11] Roman, M., Multi-criteria analysis. Manual, Project "Capacity Development for Cost-Benefit Analysis", co-financed by ERDF through OPTA. Academy of Economic Studies, Faculty of Cybernetics, Statistics and Economic Informatics, Department of Statistics and Econometrics (Analiza multi-criterială. Manual, Proiect „Dezvoltarea capacității pentru Analiza Cost-Beneficiu", cu co-finanțare din FEDR prin POAT. Academia de Studii Economice, Facultatea de Cibernetică, Statistică și Informatică Economică, Catedra Statistică și Econometrie), p.8-13.(2012).

[12] Romania land categories (Romania categoriile terenurilor, Land Cover), https://www.google.com/, Accessed on Sept 4, (2020).

[13] Ziarul Financiar (Financial Newspaper), GfK p purchasing power (GfK p puterea de cumpărare), https://www.zf.ro/companii/gfk-puterea-de-cumparare-a-europenilor-s-a-redus-in-medie-cu-773-19738400, Accessed on Sept 4, (2020).