

FISH RESOURCES AND CONSUMPTION IN ROMANIA. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPORTANCE

RESURSELE ȘI CONSUMUL DE PEȘTE ÎN ROMÂNIA. IMPORTANȚĂ ECONOMICĂ ȘI SOCIALĂ

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Rezumat. Prezenta lucrare urmărește cunoașterea nivelului resurselor și consumului pentru produsul pește din România. Analiza este efectuată printr-o structură specifică comportamentului consumatorului prin care se caută a fi încadrate și aspectele economico-sociale. Din confruntarea elementelor de producție/consum existente la nivel național, ce este interpretativ redată prin indicatori valorici și procentuali, reiese situația cunoașterii provenienței și consumului producției de pește. Se constată o predominanță a importurilor, alături de tendința de creștere a consumului populației. Nivelurile valorilor prognozate au fost redade conform ecuațiilor de regresie și respectiv rezultatele variațiilor ($\pm x$ cu referire la consumul de pește pe locuitor). Analiza efectuată a scos în evidență: consumul de pește în România care va continua să crească odată cu creșterea producției interne, dar concomitent tendința de diminuare a acestui consum odată cu scăderea acestei producții; importul producției de pește care determină o formă diferențiată a comportamentului consumatorului român (amplificarea cantităților importate determină numai până la o anumită limită o creștere a consumului). Se poate concluziona că tendința de creștere a consumului va depinde de comportamentul consumatorului român care va fi într-o foarte strânsă legătură cu alți factori socio-economici.

Abstract. The paper's aim is to determine the level of the resources and consumption for the fish product in Romania. The analysis is carried out through a structure specific to the consumer's behaviour, which also seeks to frame economic and social aspects. From the confrontation of the production / consumption elements existing at national level, which are interpreted by value and percentage indicators, results the knowledge of the origin and consumption situation of the fish production. There is a predominance of imports, along with the ascetic trend of the population's consumption. The predicted values were reported according to the regression equations and the variation results ($\pm x$ with reference to fish consumption per capita). The analysis highlights: the consumption of fish in Romania, which will continue to grow along with the increase in domestic production, but also the tendency to diminish this consumption with the decrease in production; the import of fish

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production determines a differentiated form of the Romanian consumer's behaviour (the increase in imported quantities only determines an increase in consumption up to a certain limit). It can be concluded that the trend of increasing consumption will depend on the behaviour of the Romanian consumer, which will be very closely related to other socio-economic factors.

Keywords: actual/predicted consumption, fish resources/consumption, degree of self-supply, equation/regression function, variable of influence.

1. Introduction

Considered a basic food, fish consumption in Romania is focused on the provenance sources, which are the domestic production and importations [5]. Given the still low level of consumption at national level, the present paper raises the question of knowing the causes of this decrease, together with the prospective variational possibilities based on the influential factors.

In this context, this paper discusses on the one hand the consumption of fish through the oscillations of domestic production, import and export by presenting it for the period 2005-2016, together with the possible scenarios given by the presumptive levels that resulted from the structural analysis of the influence of the factors (domestic production, import, export).

2. Materials and Methods

The methodological criteria followed in this paper refer, on the one hand, to the interpretative form of the system of technical and economic indicators frequently used in the economy, together with the results of the presumptive forms presented by the regression functions [1, 2].

At the same time, the national data from the dynamics of the period 2005-2016 focused on production, import/export and consumption (given in terms of quantities of fresh fish). Further, the percentages processed were replicated in appropriate comparative forms.

The baseline for the whole reference period was the total production provenance with reference to the baseline year 2005, alongside the structure of provenance/consumption of the fish product. The indicator of self-supply is intended to explain the interpretation of the way the domestic production covers domestic consumption requirements during the reference period analysed.

To ensure that this study is not only a historical analysis, along with the comparator indicators commonly used in the economy, we also sought to determine the presumptive knowledge of the influence of resources on national consumption for the fish product.