Strategic and Tactical Systematization of Local/Proximity Short Supply Chains

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Abstract: The article describes the many strategic and tactical options for enhanced market integration and more efficient chains of consumer goods, how to develop short supply chains and promoting more active national industrial products with adequate product branding. In a summary preliminary knowledge of the frame agribusiness in Romania useful processing work packages in projects within the European research programs, based on previous personal studies (Legal bases and economic resource systems in the new economy - Gâf-Deac [1] and the New Economy between knowledge and risk - Gâf-Deac [2] was used to extrapolate the ideas work in distinct chapters for the various original conceptual alignments. This article presents variations in a case study for smart and sustainable exploitation of the potential of agro-food in Romania.

Keywords: Supply Chain, Local Value Chains, Value Chains Proximity, Strategy, Tactics, Agro-Food Sector in Romania, Modeling.

1. Introduction
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Romania released in 2015 for consultation draft strategy for development of agro-food sector in the medium and long horizon 2020-2030 [3].

The programmatic work specified are treated some global realities. In this context, "provided that global demand for food will increase by 70% by 2050 due to population increasingly numerous and increasing revenues. (...)"

It is estimated that global population will increase from 7 billion, as is currently 9 billion by mid-century, and 95% of this growth will occur in countries least developed (in 50 of the least developed countries worldwide). (...) Incomplete market infrastructures and socio-economic vulnerability of those most densely populated of the world would increase food insecurity. World agricultural systems will face increasingly more negative effects of climate change, water shortages and price volatility [3]."

Some realities in Europe (EU) show that "unlike the global trend, provided that the European population will age and will stagnate.

By 2050, it is estimated that the total population of the EU will only increase by 5% compared to 2008 and will reach just over 515 million people.

Romania will be one of the countries affected by this trend. By 2050, the total population is expected to fall to 18 million (a decrease of 10% compared to 2011).

These trends have serious implications in terms of demand for food products because it provides that European markets will have limited opportunities for expansion [3]."

The realities of Romania show that "agriculture and agri-food sector have an important role in relation to the size of the rural population and the employment of labor.

Approximately 45.7% of the population lives in rural areas in Romania, compared to 23.6% in EU Member States.

About 30% of the population is engaged in agriculture, compared to 2% in EU Member States. Agricultural land occupies almost 62% of Romania and almost two 2/3 of these are arable.

Romania structural characteristics similar to those of their agricultural sectors in other EU Member States, but is unique in its size category gap between the large farms and small farms, and the share of
subsistence / semi-subsistence. Romania, compared to all EU Member States, has the most pronounced structural division of agricultural land [3]."

2. Research Methods: Modeling Smart Recovery and Sustainable Agri-food Potential in Romania

In this context, the strategy mentioned [3] deals with aspects relating to "reduced integration market chains and agro ineffective," "developing short supply chains" and "promoting flawed Romanian food products and lack of adequate branding the product."

As such, it has proved necessary to develop this strategy for developing agri-food sector in the medium and long - 2020/2030 [3] which aims at smart, sustainable agrifood potential in Romania through:

- "Priorities to be pursued: strengthening land, farms and removing constraints on the land market; the country's agricultural potential capitalization growth and rural poverty reduction.
- Improving the competitiveness of products having specific regional agri-food chain improvement and intensification of production, paying attention to livestock.
- Counteract the main constraints in the development of rural areas: insufficient access to finance, land fragmentation, aging population and lack of skills.
- Solving factors on rural poverty: lack of employment opportunities, reduced access to credit for the development of productive activities and the aging rural population."
- Improve the institutional and policy should aim: supporting cooperation between farmers, improving administration efficiency and modernization of agricultural research and education as well as consultant services in rural areas.

Examinations conceptual, theoretical and practical application of the provisions relating to the potential of strategy locates in the 8 regions of Romania:

- North East Region (Iasi, Neamț, Suceava, Bacau and Vaslui) with an area of 30 949 km2 and 3,674,367 inhabitants;
- West Region (Arad, Caras-Severin, Hunedoara and Timis) with 32,034 km2 area and 1,958,648 inhabitants;
- Northwestern Region (Bihor, Bistrița-Năsăud, Cluj, Maramureș, Salaj and Satu Mare) with 34,159 km2 area and 2,740,064 inhabitants;
- Central Region (Alba, Sibiu, Mures, Harghita, Covasna and Brașov) with 34,100 km2 area and 2,523,021 inhabitants;
- South East Region (Vrancea, Galati, Braila, Tulcea, Buzau and Constanța) 35 770 km2 surface and 2,848,291 inhabitants;
- Muntenia - South Region (Prahova, Dambovita, Argeș, Ialomița, Caraș-Severin, Teleorman and Giurgiu) 34 450 km2 surface and 3,379,406 inhabitants;
- Region Bucharest-Ilfov (Bucharest and Ilfov) 1,821 km2 surface and 2,226,457 inhabitants;
- South-West Oltenia Region (Mehedinți, Gorj, Valea, Olt and Dolj) with 31,211 km2 area and 2,330,792 inhabitants.

Directions and possible strategic approach [3] refers to:

- Increasing competitiveness of the agrifood sector;
- Increased coverage of food consumption from domestic production and recovery of agrifood net exporter status, in line with production potential sectorial response to the growing demand for food globally;
- Limiting the carbon footprint of agriculture, promotion of organic farming and climate resilient, adequate water management and encouraging renewable energy production;
- Improvement of living standards in rural areas, provision of infrastructure and basic services comparable to those in urban areas, reducing rural income gap between Romania and the EU;
- Developing partnerships for education / consulting, ICT, R & D and improving the performance of the agricultural administration as a basis for a competitive agriculture based on knowledge.

In a summary preliminary knowledge of the frame agribusiness in Romania useful processing work packages in projects within the European research programs, based on studies of previous personal (Legal bases and economic resource systems in the new economy - Gâf-Deac [1] and the New Economy between
knowledge and risk - Gâf-Deac [2]) [1], [2], was used to extrapolate the ideas work in distinct chapters for the various original conceptual alignments.

Solving contemporary problems in one area or another, that case foodservice industry in Romania requires transdisciplinary approaches; transfer the contents of the new concept of innovative theories and alignments updated.

In the above context, we consider that the aggregation solutions can be obtained from research on border innovative directions.

3. Results and Discussion: Rethinking Methods and Techniques of Management of Unpredictable Events in the Field of Agri-Food Resources

Food insecurity incomplete market infrastructures and socio-economic vulnerabilities densely populated in the world can be examined taking into account the classification - setting international reserves, natural resources and agribusiness potential revaluation of Romania.

It is therefore useful to identify structural correspondences related agri-food economy in terms of development of sustainable and efficient in human communities.

Items cluster knowledge-based economy in the agri-food resources are associated with the thesis of the impossibility of a country like Romania, to be competitive in all areas involving, in effect limiting natural resources and manpower own.

Study participation of labor consumption and innovative knowledge to balance competitive business models productive and reproductive role must take account of changing technologies in natural resource markets, agro-food.

However, we believe that, in fact, contributions to a new vision for economic growth in Romania, based on innovative agri-food economy, are conditional on results and analysis of the realities of the resources agro-food sub-regions of the Europe. On this basis we can proceed to outline a productive economic architecture and foodservice ordering complex networks while ensuring sustainability and efficiency.

Organization and management of innovative technological resources related to operational aspects that range from agricultural cultivation, processing to dissemination of resources foodservice market.

The opportunity costs of the operation and exploitation of natural resources can be influenced by principles, role and functions of taxation in the agri-food resources. In this case they are highlighted role of econometrics and operational alignments foodservice resources.

Strategic risk estimation and prediction in Romania in relation to the foodservice sufficient resources, involve answers to requirements, trials and difficulties that must face the Romanian economy on natural resources exploitation. This painting of normative conceptual approach motivates the agri-food resources.

On the other hand, co-location and economic growth in areas of natural cluster Romania shows the need for regulatory context for reshaping the natural potential agribusiness in Romania.

The user efficiency and self-interest in the exploitation and use of natural resources/foodservice analytical and operational factors are in the field.

Learning organization and organizational learning in order formalizing new economy based on knowledge foodservice in Romania explains the process of devolution of regionalism, localism agriculture to agribusiness proximity.

Measuring performance in the cultivation and agro-food resources exploitation is carried out taking into account that nowadays manifests absolute and relative decoupling between economic growth and environmental impact through the use of natural resources.

A new phenomenon is the endogen interesting technical and technological changes in the productive and economic systems in order foodservice economic climate modeling. This is contributory to the new performance of companies by integrating their cooperative agro-food networks clustered.

Network effects and their applications in productive economic management processes can induce changes in its internal and global eco-efficiency indicators in obtaining agri-food resources.

Formalize a possible new way of farming based on agro-food networks resources and formulate and implement interventionist policies on agro-food resources exploitation, often show the influence subsidy actions in the field.

We consider that Romania is conceptually useful formalization - shaping the sufficiency of resources foodservice.
A model for inter-relation markets, technologies and agri-food resources in Romania must be associated with a pattern of aggregate indicators for assessing the economic efficiency of resources foodservice activities of cultivation, processing and primary processing/distribution-consumption.

Feels but need the demarcation of a new analytical tool of "core statistics" for resources foodservice because formalization statistical analysis and predictive selection exploitation and resources exploitation foodservice in Romania is influenced by the new generation of management models with superfluid decision the agri-food sector.

Making a model iterative reporting phase, final and continuous analysis results resources management foodservice economic growth using models forecasting disaggregated help getting sketches orders Romanian and European horizons long involving resources and agriculture -food.

We note that it is time specific commitment by the Romanian economy in the cluster based on natural resources, strategic networks in the agri-food resources.

All this requires the introduction of devolution competitive in the overall economic structure of Romania in the process of articulating resources EU agri-food economy.

At the same time, reconsider methods and techniques of management in the field of HR unpredictable events foodservice must have positive effects on microeconomic policies cluster of agri-food in the new economy.

4. Conclusion

Harnessing smart and sustainable agrifood potential in Romania can be achieved by:

- Establishing priorities to be pursued.
- Improve competitiveness.
- Countering the main constraints in the development of rural areas
- Solving factors on rural poverty
- Improving the institutional and policy support to cooperation between farmers, modernization of research and education.

Examinations conceptual, theoretical and practical application of the provisions relating to the potential of the Strategy can locate in the 8 regions of Romania.

It is seriously necessary to organize learning and organizational learning in order formalizing new economy based on knowledge foodservice in Romania.

A model for inter-relation markets, technologies and resources in Romania must be associated with a pattern of aggregate indicators for assessing economic efficiency of the activities of production, processing and primary processing, distribution-consumption.

Efforts are needed to develop sketches of Romanian and European orders for long horizons involving national resources and knowledge mater.

References