ASPECTS REGARDING THE CONTRIBUTION OF GDP FROM THE PRIMARY SECTOR OF THE MAIN REGIONS TO THE TOTAL GDP OF ROMANIA

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Abstract: *Agriculture, the forestry sector and fishing are, by tradition, vital branches in the country's economy, both by the size of the agricultural area and the area occupied by forests and other lands, as well as by the percentage of the population employed in this sector. Regardless the level of development, this sector, through the resources it possesses, both natural and human, through its contribution to the formation of GDP and VAD, through its active participation in trade, clearly occupies a fundamental place. The contribution of the GDP share in this sector is very important in the formation of GDP at the national level, because it can tell us how developed the country is. Through this study, we followed the evolution of this indicator during the analyzed period at the level of the regions of our country, thus it was possible to observe the contribution of each region in the GDP from agriculture, forestry and fishing at the national level.*

• Introduction

In agriculture, land acts as the main means of production, which means that the practice of agriculture cannot be conceived without its existence and the results obtained will always be closely linked to the organization, use and rational management of the land fund.

The land fund is made up of all the areas occupied by the different categories of use that belong to a certain administrative-territorial unit, be it an agricultural holding, a commercial company, a county, a commune or a locality.

In the statistics of countries with a market economy, at the microeconomic level, two groups of final indicators are calculated and used: the domestic product and the national product.

The gross domestic product – GDP represents the monetary expression of the final production of goods and services created during a period in a country and is calculated as the difference between the total value of goods and services created and the value of goods and services consumed in their production, called intermediate consumption. This indicator expresses the added value or the newly created value during a year.

• Material and method

- To carry out this work, the authors have documented in order to be able to analyze this macroeconomic indicator at the level of the regions of our country.
- The authors have used as a methodology, for the preparation of this work, the consultation and collection of data from national statistics, data that have been synthesized, centralized and processed, interpreted in graphic form, following which the authors will be able to highlight a series of conclusions.
- In addition, the authors have consulted the specialized literature and studies of this macroeconomic indicator, in order to present the evolution of the main sector in the 8 development regions during the analyzed period.

• Results and discussions

- Agriculture is a sector that currently contributes only 4-5% to Romania's GDP. It could make a more substantial contribution in the coming years if we make the transition to agro-industry, digitalization and sustainability.
- The percentage is decreasing, but it is not a negative aspect – it indicates that our economy has developed and that we are no longer an agrarian state.
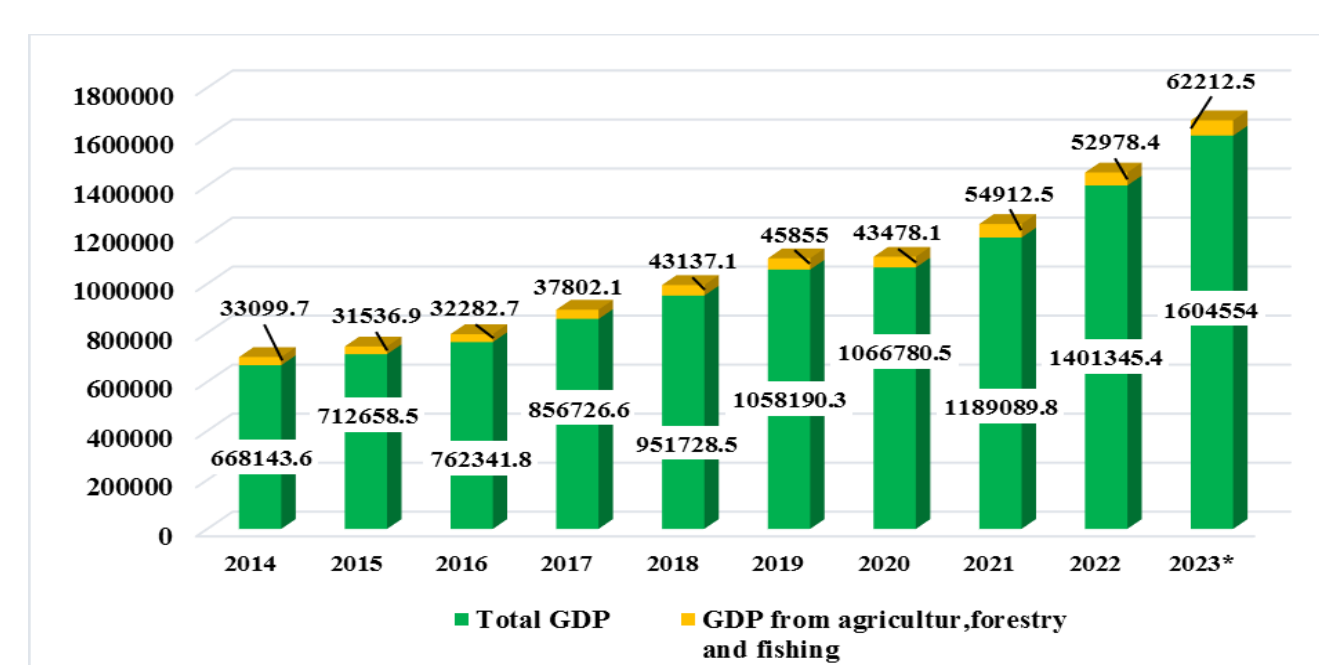

Figure 1. Evolution of total GDP and primary sector GDP in Romania (million RON)
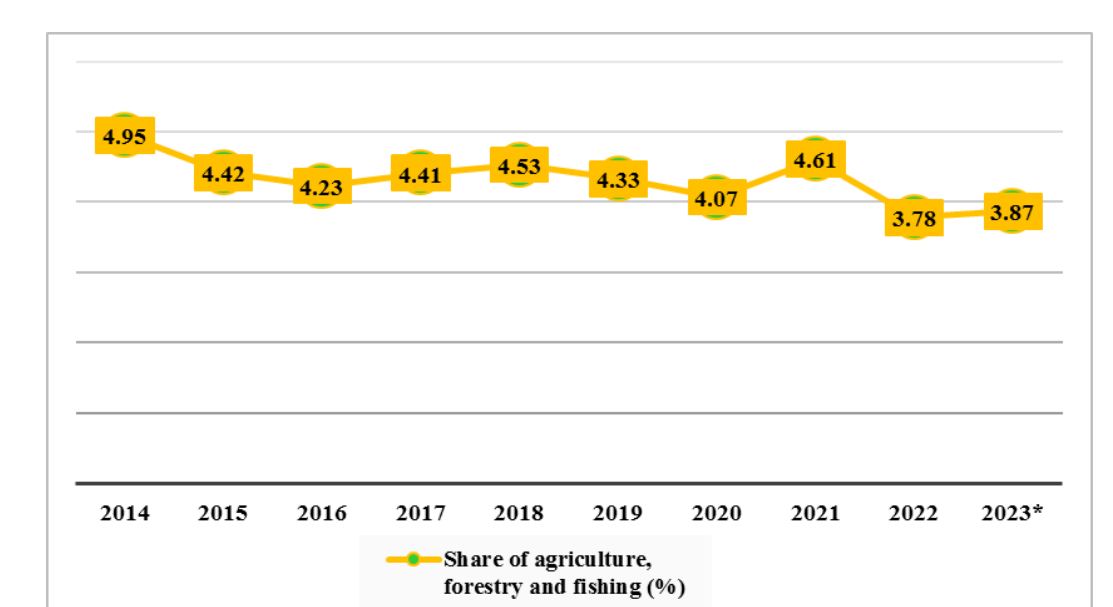

Figure 2. Evolution of the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing in total GDP

To better highlight the data presented in the table above, we have also created a graphic representation for better visibility of the evolution of the analyzed indicator at the level of the main development regions.
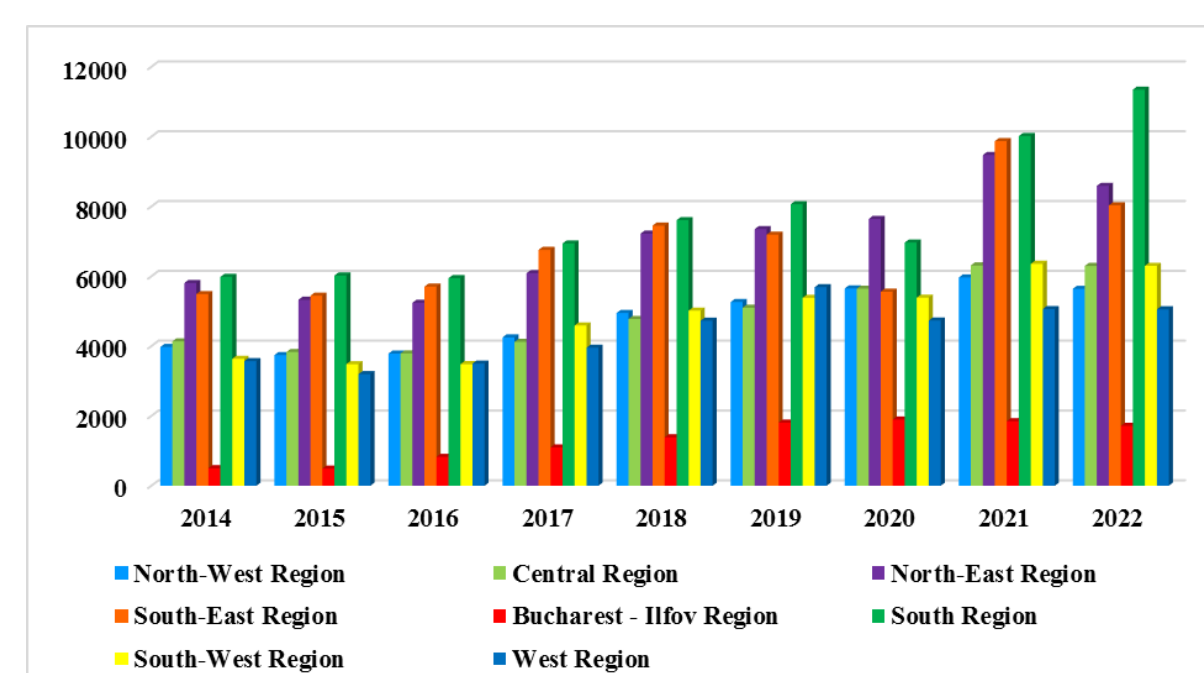

Figure 3. Variation in GDP from the main sector by development
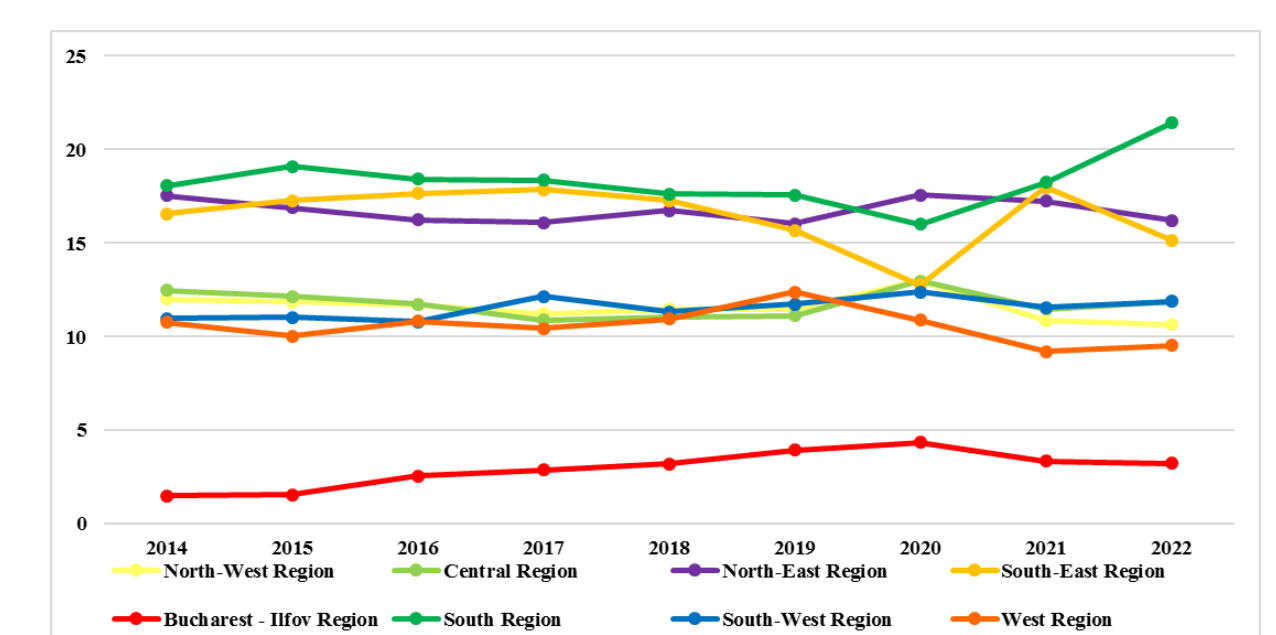

Figure 5. The evolution of the main sector's share in the main development regions (%)

Conclusions

Following the data presented in the study, it is observed that the GDP situation in Romania in 2023 recorded a decrease of 1037.1 million RON at current prices. Regarding the dynamics of GDP and GDP deflator in the analyzed branch, slight increases are observed in 2023 compared to 2022.

The total GDP situation in Romania recorded significant increases in the analyzed years, reaching a value of 1604554.0 million RON in 2023. The same is observed when it comes to the GDP in the analyzed sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing), in the analyzed years an upward trend of this indicator is observed, reaching a value of 62212.5 million RON in 2023.

The West Region unfortunately does not occupy leading positions when it comes to this indicator. Although it has large areas of agricultural land, very good soil fertility, the evolution of the share of the analyzed sector in total GDP main sector recorded a decrease in the analyzed years, reaching 9.54% in 2022.

Development regions have different sizes, different soil types and fertility, agricultural areas of different sizes, different potential for various crops, this aspect makes the difference between the regions and their contribution to GDP formation.