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**EXPLORING AGRICULTURE IN ROMANIA. ANALYSIS OF CROPS AND  
PRODUCTIONS IN THE PERIOD 2014-2023**

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**Abstract:** The paper addresses agriculture in Romania, a vital sector of the country's economy, also influenced by factors such as subsidies received by farmers and European funds. We know that Romania has considerable agricultural potential, but the development of agriculture has been affected by economic, social and environmental challenges.

European funds represent an important chapter in the activity carried out at the farm level. Romanian agriculture has managed to attract substantial funds in recent years from the European Union and to take steps towards modernization, especially through agribusiness projects considered the main driver.

The analysis of agricultural crops shows changes in the cultivated areas and the average productions that have been obtained. Agriculture contributes only 4-5% to Romania's GDP, but it could become substantial in the coming period through the transition to digitalization, agribusiness and sustainability.

## • Introduction

Romanian agriculture has taken important steps towards modernization in recent years, the absorption of European funds in agribusiness projects being the main driver of this evolution.

Today, the Romanian farmer is faced with challenges raised by both the regional and international context, as well as climate change and the new regulations introduced in the field at European level.

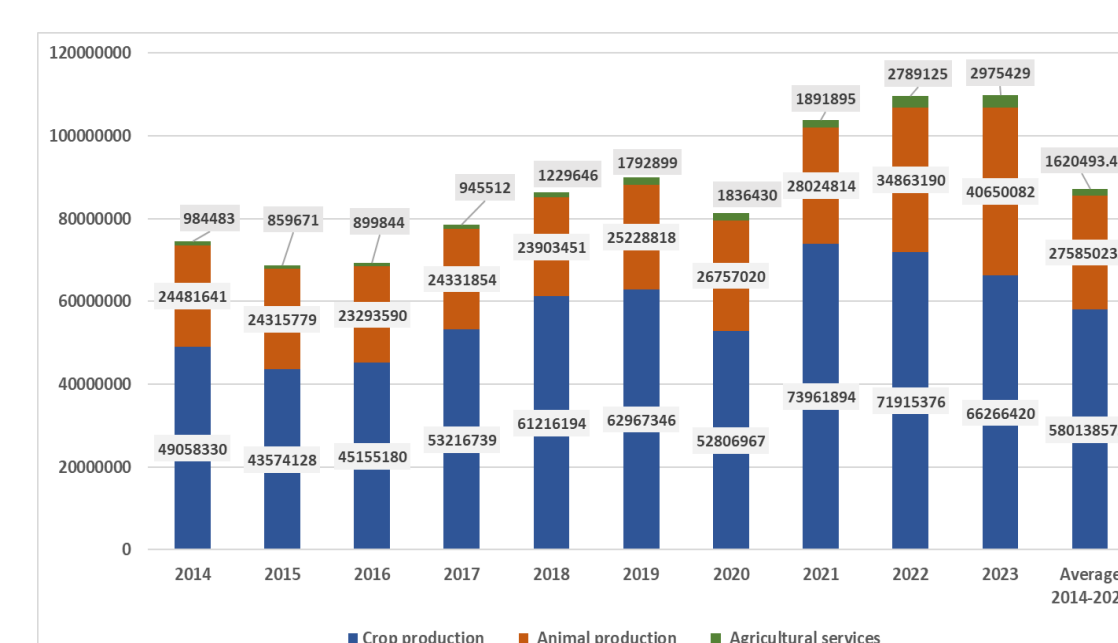
In Romania, the contribution of agriculture is approximately 4.4 - 5% of GDP. The percentage is decreasing, but this is not a negative aspect - it indicates that our economy has developed, we are no longer an agrarian state.

Eurostat figures show that, in 2023, Romania was in the top 5 producers of wheat and corn in the European Union, being the largest exporter of corn in the 2022-2023 season and the second largest exporter of wheat.

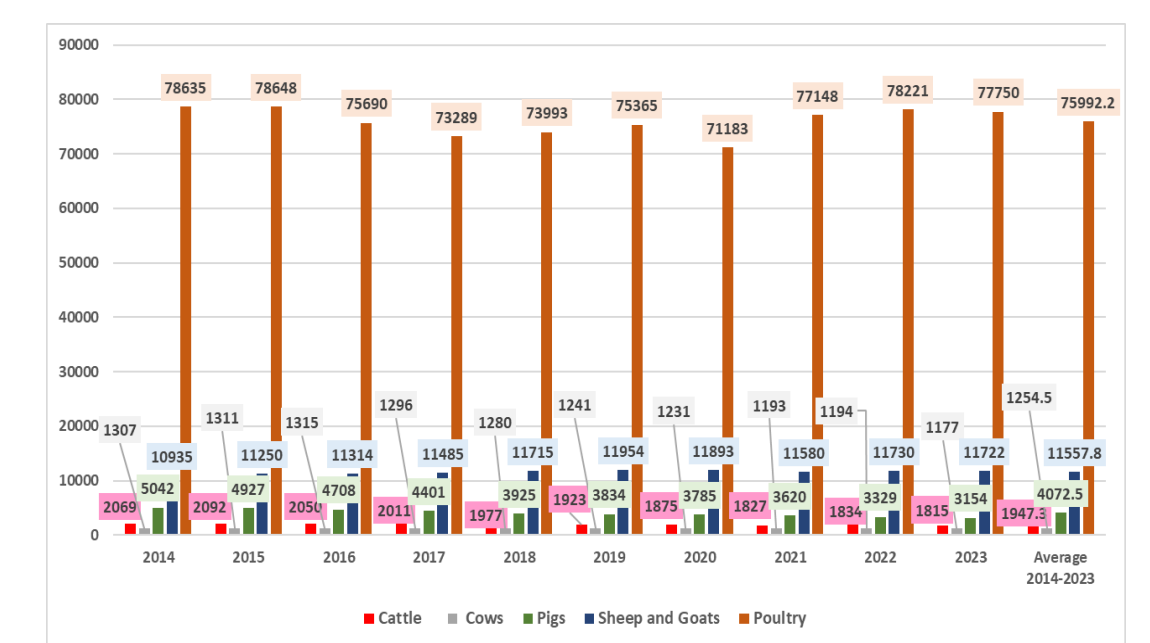
## • Material and method

The article identified and analyzed the evolution of the areas cultivated with the main agricultural crops (cereals, potatoes, oilseeds, vegetables, fruit vineyards) that underwent changes during the period under study, the dynamics of livestock (cattle, dairy cows, pigs, sheep and goats, poultry), the values of agricultural production (crop production, animal production and agricultural services) and its structure, but also the values of the main crop crops (cereals, potatoes, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, potatoes, grapes) and the values of the main products of animal origin (total meat, pork, milk, eggs).

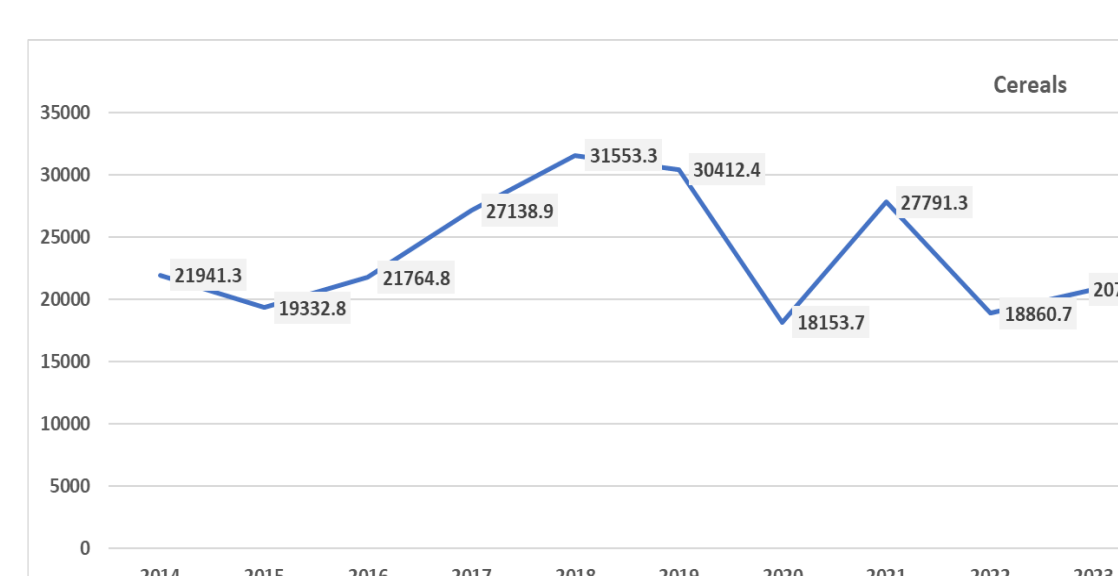
## • Results and discussions



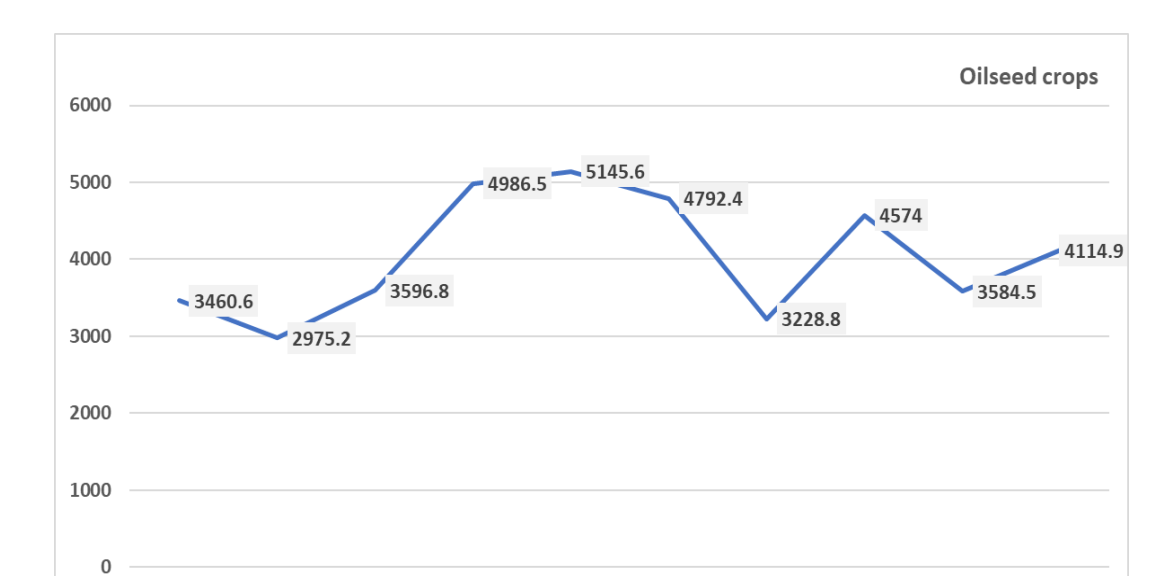
**Agricultural production values 2014-2023  
(thousands of lei current prices)**



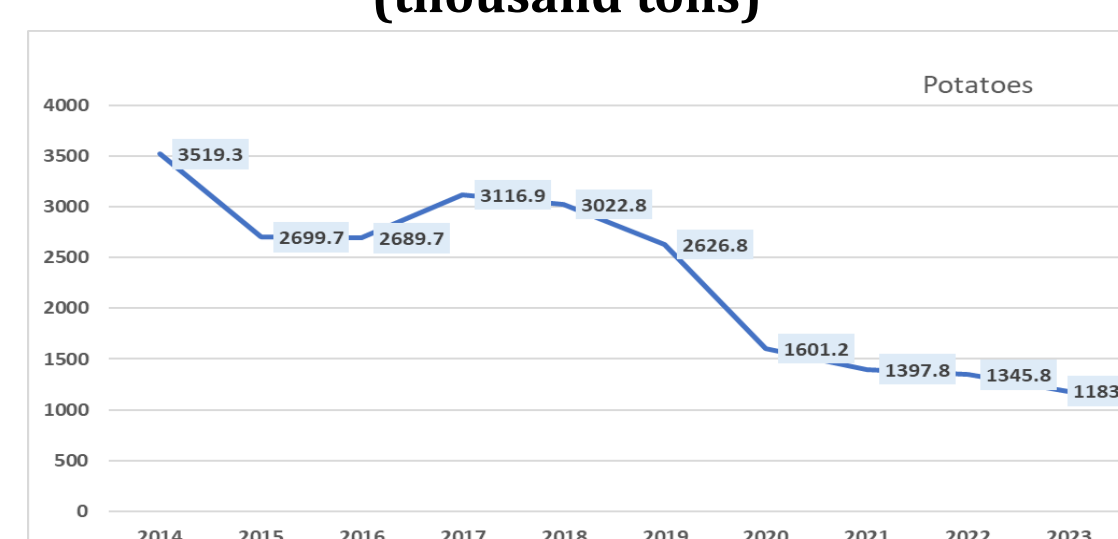
**Livestock dynamics, 2014-2023 (thousands of heads)**



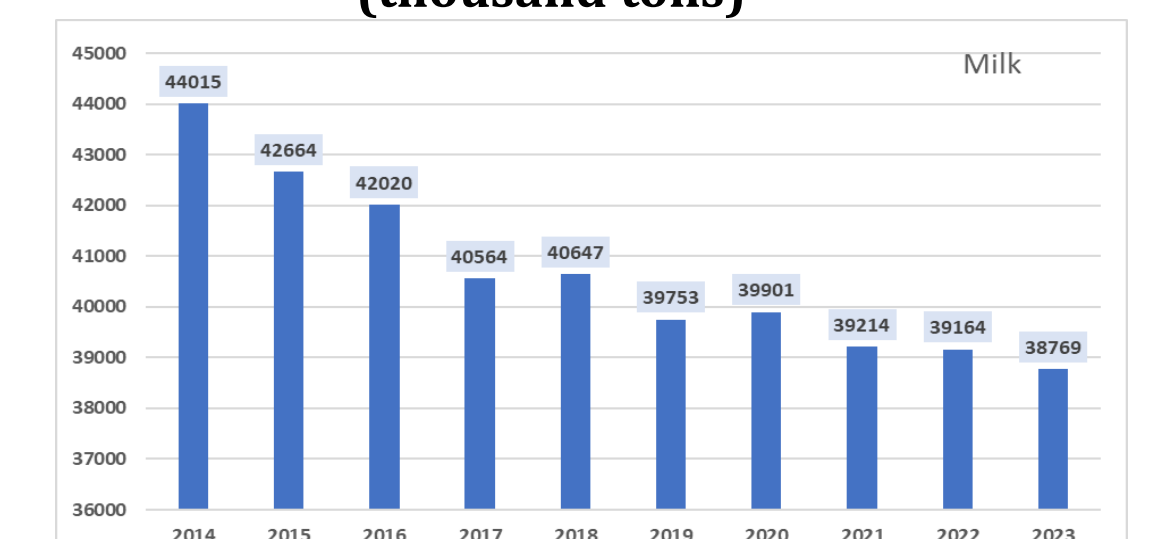
**Cereal production values 2014-2023  
(thousand tons)**



**Oilseed production values 2014-2023  
(thousand tons)**



**Potato production values 2014-2023  
(thousand tons)**



**Cow milk production values 2014-2023  
(thousand hl)**

## • Conclusions

The cultivated area and agricultural production of plants increased in 2023, compared to the previous year, in cereals for grains, legumes for grains, oilseeds, vegetables and decreased in potatoes, according to data from the National Institute of Statistics.

The only chance is for agriculture to adapt. This means finding the most varied solutions possible, from better methods of working in the field, to the use of new technologies and support from the state.