

THE CONCEPT OF PERFORMANCE THROUGH THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PROGRAM 2023-2027

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Abstract. *The expression of human needs is an intricate dance intricately tied to the resources we utilize. At its core, food exemplifies this dynamic relationship. It is more than just sustenance; it's a complex mixture of elements essential for the nourishment and well-being of the human body. However, it's also a medium through which we convey profound values and principles.*

Food isn't merely fuel for our bodies; it embodies our commitment to health, durability, sustainability, and rational approaches to life. It serves as an environmental marker, reflecting our choices and impact on the planet. In essence, it encapsulates a broader philosophy—one that extends far beyond the plate.

In the realm of economics, the market assigns value primarily through price. However, this pricing mechanism doesn't always capture the full extent of an item's worth. In the case of food, its true value extends beyond mere monetary cost; it encompasses nutritional content, ethical production methods, and environmental onea.

One of the most crucial factors influencing how we perceive and express value is education. Education molds our values and guides our decision-making processes. It imparts an understanding of the multifaceted aspects of value, making us conscious consumers who consider not only price but also the broader implications of our choices.

While money is a powerful tool for facilitating transactions, it doesn't inherently define the value of goods and services. Instead, it can either mystify or simplify the real value inherent in products. In essence, money serves as a common denominator, breaking down complex value into a universally understandable unit. This reduction is akin to dissecting a recipe to identify a single ingredient, often the most accessible or recognizable one.

Keywords: *performance, resources, strategic value, indicator, market*

INTRODUCTION

If the capital market will define its value in this way: price-cost=profit, we will only become a market to support a development of profit, not of product. Profit cannot be characterized at the level of a strategic ingredient, it is the prerogative of a goal, a commercial interest, operating most of the time aggressively, speculatively.

The management of a national program really sets its own results, and starts from the resources it has at hand and the experience accumulated in previous programs.

A concept of performance is guided by the set of indicators that you can have at your disposal in resource efficiency and the degree of use of the assessment of priorities based on needs analysis.

As it is well known that the level of financing reached a maximum of less than 10% [1] of the sectoral needs, through the instruments of the previous programs, in the evaluation of the Management authority, the proof that the financial instrument has an extremely low development impact.

Without going into the evaluation and potential of the other resources, except in expressing the links between the financial instruments and their balance in the market of beneficiaries, possibly in their impact from the total potential, we go on the road and follow the elements structured on the evaluation and the decision to use the means of funding made available by PNS.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Program Documentation: A comprehensive review of official program documents, policy papers, and guidelines, which lay the foundation for understanding the program's goals and objectives.

Quantitative Data Sets: Extensive data sets spanning economic growth, employment rates, agricultural production, environmental indicators, and social metrics, collected from authoritative sources.

Case Studies: Examination of select case studies and success stories that offer qualitative insights into the impact of specific initiatives under the program.

Stakeholder Input: Gathering perspectives through surveys and interviews with stakeholders, including government representatives, program beneficiaries, experts in relevant fields, NGOs, and private sector partners.

Budget and Expenditure Reports: Scrutiny of financial data, including budget allocation and expenditure reports, to assess how funds are disbursed and utilized within the program.

Quantitative Analysis: Statistical methods, including regression analysis and trend analysis, are applied to quantitative data sets to identify correlations, trends, and patterns related to economic growth and other performance indicators.

Qualitative Analysis: Content analysis is utilized to extract key themes, challenges, and success factors from program documents, case studies, and stakeholder input. Thematic analysis is also applied to qualitative data from surveys and interviews.

Benchmarking: Comparative analysis is employed to benchmark the program's performance against similar initiatives in other regions or countries, providing insights into best practices and areas for improvement.

Impact Assessment: Rigorous impact assessment methodologies are used to evaluate the program's effects on diverse aspects, including economic development, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and technological innovation.

Cost-Benefit Analysis: A comprehensive cost-benefit analysis is conducted to evaluate the program's cost-effectiveness, weighing the costs of implementation against the benefits achieved across economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

Stakeholder Analysis: Perspectives and feedback from various stakeholders are analyzed to understand their roles, perceptions, and recommendations regarding program performance.

Sensitivity Analysis: The sensitivity of performance indicators to external factors, such as economic conditions and policy changes, is assessed to determine the program's resilience and adaptability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

If money is tight, we'll see what we need to do to create a Pareto resource optimization or 20/80 ratio. With 20% of the resources to cover 80% of the needs really means an improved efficiency of the financial resource. But for that needs analysis must not validate general solutions given by mixed statistical indicators due to the lack of assumption in universally valid information. The Pareto principle, or the 80/20 rule, states that for many phenomena 80% of the result comes from 20% of the effort. The principle was named after Vilfredo Pareto - an Italian economist - who, in 1895, observed that approximately 80% of Italy's land belonged to 20% of the country's population. [2]

The Pareto principle has come to signify the inequalities of modern society. [3]A 1992 human development report issued by the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) incorporated a chart that illustrated that over 87% of the world's income was in the hands of the richest 20% of people.[4]

Here the human and professional factor must impose its mark on the evolution of the development process as human civilization has refined its behavior during its evolution. I will come back with the influence of the human factor on the financial resource during the scientific motivations.

But let's not forget one thing: the financial instrument is a creation of man, it is a language of communication, evaluation of goods and resources. He expressed in language values, the real values of the resources. As most of the time, he does not generate added value through abundance or allocation, but at most he can express it in terms of value. With value is the mechanism that gives effect, resource gives value, here we are talking about resource as mixed land - nature - ecosystem - population - consumption - balance - sustainability - culture - value - testament.

Although the paper is for doctoral standard, I try a simple, communicative approach, in the broadest possible sense, with the formula of explaining the meaning of science in clarifying some elements of strategy.

As long as the PNS also has the flexibility to reallocate between the PAC pillars (direct payments and development)[5], I consider that the amounts used in the doctoral thesis are within the projection margin, because the accuracy of their use is not relevant and the value and how they are used for post-implementation results.[6]

The PNS foresees an allocation at the level of the initial programming period of approximately 7.5 billion euros for Pillar II.

Why are we investing this money in agriculture and especially in what?

What if we used the money directly to subsidize the final consumer without incurring a series of additional costs?

In the absence of a development vision, the equation would be simple: 7.5 billion / 5 years / 19 million inhabitants = 79 euros/ capita / year food aid.

Correlated with the social categories that require food aid, starting from the income per head of family, according to the number of them included according to the law, only 2.4 million people would benefit from aid, which, in this case, would mean 625 euros/year. [7]

In Romania, this category already benefits from food cards in the amount of 250 lei in 6 annual installments, i.e. 1,500 lei, the equivalent of 300 euros.

If we were to use the PNS only as a direct food provider, we would have to finance an agriculture based on food production as follows:

Table 1.

The need for consumption regarding food security							
	macronutrient intake (grams/day)	caloric intake (Kcal/day)	macronutrient intake (kg/year/person)	tons food quantity (population)	production/ha production/head of animal	total area HA	number of animals
rice, wheat, corn	232	811	84.7	1,566,580	3	522,193	
potatoes, cassava	50	39	18.3	337,625	20	16,881	
vegetables				-			
dark green vegetables	100	23	36.5	675,250	20	33,763	
red, orange vegetables	100	30	36.5	675,250	60	11,254	
other vegetables	100	25	36.5	675,250	15	45,017	
fruits	300	126	109.5	2,025,750	30	67,525	
whole milk or derived							
cheeses	250	153	91.3	1,688,125	15		112,542
beef, lamb	7	15	2.6	47,268	200	236	236
pig	7	15	2.6	47,268	70		675
chicken and bird	29	62	10.6	195,823	3		65,274
eggs	13	19	4.7	87,783	0.065		87,783
over	28	40	10.2	189,070	0.3		630,233
legume				-			
dry beans, lentils, peas	50	172	18.3	337,625	2	168,813	
SOYBEAN	25	112	9.1	168,813	3	56,271	
peanuts	25	142	9.1	168,813	0.85	198,603	
NUTS	25	149	9.1	168,813	3	56,271	
palm oil	6	60	2.2	40,515			
unsaturated oils	40	354	14.6	270,100	0.3	900,333	
dairy fats			0.0	-			
lard, tallow	5	36	1.8	33,763	40	844	
sweets	31	120	11.3	209,328	10	20,933	
total	1423	2503	519.4	9,608,808		2,098,937	896,743

And yet, the goal of the PNS is to generate better results through investment policies that develop agriculture. In economic terms, the quality indicator of the investment decision is known as the Marginal Rate of Substitution, RMS in the sense of analyzing the scenarios by which 1 unit of financial measurement is better invested in a sector or through a better policy towards another sector and that produces at least the same result at the end of the investment, or the one that generates a system of sustainability beyond an immediate rate of profit, in our terms, sustainably and favorably covering the need of the final consumer.

RMS is used to measure the value of one good relative to another good, as well as to calculate the optimal resource allocation point, it is an important factor in determining the optimal combination of goods and services to be produced. [9]

The entire Thesis will trace the cause-effect relationship of financing policies along the entire value chain.

This objective is necessary, in order to be able to identify and must change radically from the paradigms "acclimatized" to the financing environment.

The habituation of some definitions that leave room only for the idea of advantages, facilities, rights, without incorporating their price, has taken us to an area of competition for money more important than for results.

This erroneous concept created an at least flawed manifestation of the entire functioning mechanism and invented excessive bureaucracy, the role of authority at the level of initial conditions versus the pursuit of quantifiable results.

Hence the criteria that were defined happened in certain, declarative information, validated by the existence of other documents, practically a whole system of documents that were confirmed by other documents or procedures of regulatory documents, in a mechanism in which the value, the experience, access to the market mechanism, educational partnership, adaptation, were eliminated from the definition of what an economic entity actually consolidates in order to compete, the market, evolution.[10]

At a given moment, the state mechanism validates another state mechanism, the beneficiary's capacity being only that of having the documents requested within the submission deadlines, without them reflecting a value, but only regulation.

What is not at the level of understanding of the private communities, part of the funding policy debate, often creates a gap in the ability to formulate how the program will perform.

Performance is the effect of a competition involving actors of the same level.[11]

The performance is the result of a selection process in which each of the participants is stimulated and/or rewarded for the results obtained, in our case, through the effects achieved at the project level, if the elements or resources used are taken into account. [12]

CONCLUSIONS

Agriculture, expressed through PNS, is a mathematics of resources, an expression of the geometry of nature in which plans intertwine and generate new plans in balance formulas, agriculture is physical, because it is the interaction of natural forces with human ones, which give birth to new forces that they in turn create interaction, all this in an evolutionary way and adaptable to the consumption of forces.

Agriculture is chemistry and biology, it is an element, it is a mineral, a source, a protein, a vitamin, it is a source of energy, human fuel, it is the biology embodied in the metabolism of ecosystems, which works in the margins of evolutionary balance, adaptable, interchangeable in processes but generating the life of the members They.

Returning to mathematics, this multitude of elements, strings, geometric places form the matrix, reveal the providential role of the food source.

That is why the PNS cannot be anything other than the financial, stimulating formula, like a profane image, but much deeper is the educative, visionary, initiatory formula of value development, resource conservation, optimization of its distribution up to coverage the need, to validate the human value regarding the relationship man - nature - spirit. Because agriculture is alive, and the PNS is a metamorphosis of man-nature symbiosis.

Returning to the descriptive form of PNS, the language of communication or, let's say, of operation, is based mostly on procedure, regulation or reference, most often statistics created as a conglomerate. [13]

As such, operating regulated, carrying out an activity according to the law, is not a competitive advantage or an asset over the competition. So regulation is a legal standard, not a competitive one.

The term "non-reimbursable" has also created a number of imbalances in relation to other financing/lending systems of the sector.

In its broad sense, "non-refundable" has turned into free, financial gain, profit, money obtained without the obligation to return the related amounts. In some cases, due to the lack of

evaluation of the effect, therefore of the performance, "non-reimbursable" meant the profit collected in advance from the state, available to the farmer. [14]

Yes, this model of expression came against the background of an image of aggressively stimulating access to financing, especially in sectors where the attractiveness was far below the level of investment intention.

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