

Romania – SD Priorities

Source document: National Sustainable Development Strategy (1999)

1. Increased standard of living and prosperity for individuals and society as a whole at the national level; economic development within the sustainability limits determined by the natural capital in a way that should guarantee the quality of life for future generations. *(p. 10)*

1.1. To guarantee public health. To ensure complementarity and correlation among all economic and social sectors for the purpose of sustainable human development. *(p. 10)*

1.2. To establish those sectors that could potentially be competitive as priorities for sustainable development in the context of the overall international trends and in accordance with the international commitments Romania has made. *(p. 10)*

1.3. To adjust the size of social and economic structures, to reshape them and to transform them into a sustainable system. To ensure the continuous and stable improvement of the standard of living in accordance with the requirements of E.U. integration. *(p. 10)*

1.4. To stop the deterioration of the country's natural capital and to start rebuilding it. *(p. 10)*

1.5. To develop a coherent legislative and institutional framework, compatible with that of the E.U. countries, and to consolidate democracy by encouraging civic participation. *(p. 10)*

1.6. To create human resources meeting the international scientific, technological and information standards in all social and economic sectors. *(p. 10)*

1.7. To ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of economic, social and ecological performance within a system of quantitative and qualitative indicators. *(p. 10)*

2. Priorities of Sustainable Development *(p. 11)*

2.1. Public health *(p. 11)*

2.2. Education *(p. 12)*

2.2.1. Curricular reform and harmonisation with the established European standards *(p. 12)*

2.2.2. Transformation of education from a predominantly reproductive system to one centred around problem solving; *(p. 12)*

2.2.3. Creation of a new network between schools, high schools, and universities on the one hand, and the economic, administrative, and cultural environment on the other; *(p. 12)*

2.2.4. Improvement of infrastructure and introduction of electronic communications systems; *(p. 12)*

2.2.5. Reform of school and academic management by de-centralising and granting institutional autonomy; *(p. 12)*

2.2.6. Transfer to advanced forms of international co-operation. *(p. 12)*

2.3. Economic growth *(p. 14)*

2.3.1. The creation of an institutional framework for the market economy, though the normative and regulatory acts still have to be completed to help create an integrated market system, in accordance with the new economic conditions and in keeping with the requirements for economic integration; *(p. 14)*

2.3.2. Liberalisation and creation of an externally-oriented economy (liberalisation of prices, of foreign trade, cutting subventions); allowing the laws of the market to play a more significant role in the economy, thus limiting the amount of government administration and intervention; *(p. 14)*

2.3.3. Introduction of a variety of forms of ownership, privatisation and economic restructuring (p. 14)

2.3.4. Decentralisation of the decision act increased local autonomy, elimination of monopolies, subsidiarity. Development of social partnership relations, including the creation of institutions and special forums which work in a tripartite regime. (p. 14)

2.4. Conservation of energy resources (p. 18)

Total number of priorities: 23

Source document: National Sustainable Development Strategy (1999); URL: http://www.sd-network.eu/pdf/SDS_docs/docs/Romania_SDS_1999.pdf

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