

## **CĂI ECOLOGICE ȘI DURABILE DE VALORIFICARE A COLAGENULUI/CHERATINEI ÎN DEȘEURILE DE PIELE/LÂNĂ-PĂR**

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Deșeurile reciclabile de piele, lână și păr rezultă în cadrul activităților de colectare, depozitare și procesare a lânii și a pieilor, precum și sub forma unor articole de încălțăminte și îmbrăcăminte purtate.

Componentele principale, utile din aceste deșeuri sunt:

- colagenul, în deșeurile de piele;
- cheratina, în deșeurile de lână/păr

Colagenul și cheratina, obținute sub forma unor hidrolizate constituie punctul de plecare pentru realizarea de produse cu valoare adăugată pentru utilizări în cosmetică, medicină veterinară și umană, zootehnie, etc.

## **COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: ARE THEY COMPATIBLE?**

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When the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community was signed at Rome in 1957, a common policy was established in the field of agriculture, and five objectives were defined.

In 2004, when a Constitution was proposed, exactly the same objectives were included. The first one is: to increase the productivity of agriculture, and especially of the labor force.

This objective has been fully achieved and the CAP is a remarkable success as far as production and self sufficiency are concerned. However, some bad aspects rapidly appeared, as the consequences of intensification. One of them is the impact on the environment in general. So, specific measures were progressively introduced in the CAP in order to avoid or to limit the negative side-effects of high productivity agriculture.

This paper presents the successive measures regarding environment and included in the CAP;

1. 1988. Because of overproduction in several important sectors, measures are defined in order to encourage intensification of some production methods.
2. 1992. First important reform of the CAP. Decreasing guaranteed prices and apparition of direct payments. Definition of "accompanying measures", among which measures to reduce the polluting effects of intensive agriculture, and measures to encourage farmers to protect the environment. These measures were not mandatory. Farmers were free to implement them or not.
3. 1999. Agenda 2000. Member States must define rural development plans. Ten measures can be implemented for the "second pillar" of the CAP. Measure n° 4 concerns the farmers and their possible actions in favor of the environment. Measure n° 9 concerns public local authorities and private associations.
4. 2003. Mid-Term Review of Agenda 2000. Decoupling of the direct payments. The Unic Payment submitted to eco-conditionality (public and animal health, animal welfare, and environment). To get the EU financial support, the farmers must respect good agricultural conditions and the area of pastures must be maintained.
5. 2007-2013. The environment will still be an important matter of the future rural development plans.