

ASPECTS ON ENSURING LIFE QUALITY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Sustainable development links environmental, social and economic policies in a coherent framework, thus contributing to the implementation of environmental legislation and policies.

The concept of Sustainable Development designates all the forms and methods of socio-economic development that focus primarily on ensuring a balance between social, economic and ecological aspects and the elements of natural capital.

Sustainable development seeks and tries to find a stable theoretical framework for decision-making in any situation where there is a human-environment relationship, be it the surrounding, economic or social environment. Although initially sustainable development was intended to be a solution to the ecological crisis determined by the intense industrial exploitation of resources and the continuous degradation of the environment, and therefore primarily sought to preserve the quality of the surrounding environment, nowadays the concept has expanded to the quality of life in its complexity, and under economic and social aspect. The object of sustainable development is now also the concern for justice and equity between states, not only between generations.

The energy sector has a major contribution to Romania's development, with a particular influence on economic growth, quality of life and the environment. To meet the long-term expectations of the population, the energy sector must become cleaner, more economically stable and more technologically modern. Romania's energy strategy for 2016-2030 with a time horizon of 2050 represents a national strategic approach that was approved and operates based on Government Decision no. 1069/2007.

The main objective of the research is the analysis of Romania's national sustainable development strategy and the objectives aimed at increasing the quality of life.

The research methodology used to achieve the above-mentioned objectives includes qualitative methods (meta-analysis of specialized literature) and quantitative methods (econometric methods - regression and correlation analysis, comparative analysis and correspondence analysis). The current focus has shifted to environmental management, which uses a broad combination of coercive and incentive measures to achieve sustainable improvements. This implies the definition of environmental policies in terms of the pursued objectives; the consideration and explicit mention of priorities; more pronounced decentralization, especially in terms of policy implementation; promoting better performance and managerial methods instead of simple emission control measures; adopting cost-effective strategies instead of adopting specific pollution control measures.

Key words: *sustainable development, quality of life, national strategy, environmental management, environmental quality*