

THE ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES AND THE EVOLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN THE PERIOD 2007-2016 AT THE LEVEL OF OLT COUNTY

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Abstract

The paper studied the impact of the measures from the National Rural Development Programme Romania (PNDR) 2007-2013 on the agricultural holdings development at the level of Olt County, impact that can be measured for the period 2007-2016. The analysis was carried out using the data available from the National Institute of Statistics, Structural Surveys in Agriculture and General Agricultural Census. From the results at the level of Olt County, the largest number of beneficiaries was under Measure 141 for the financing of subsistence farms and Measure 322 has attracted the most money. The renewal of the generation of heads of agricultural holdings has a significant impact on the vegetable areas, with many projects on measure 112 "Installing Young Farmers". Financing farmers' projects offers them the opportunity to enter the agricultural market and to develop economically, they also contribute to rural development.

Key words: agriculture, European funds, agricultural holdings, farm heads

INTRODUCTION

Although Romania has an archaic agriculture caused by the large number of small-scale agricultural holdings, it managed over 2007-2016 through more than EUR 11 billion absorbed from the structural funds to generate the growth and capitalization of farmers who have implicitly led to higher agricultural output [7]. The PNDR 2007-2013 measures have contributed to the increase of the performances in the agricultural sector in Romania, propelling our country into a leading position at the European level regarding the production and export of grains. It remains to be seen how we will be able to process a share of the production. In this way, the workforce made redundant as a result of the purchases of high performance machinery would be directed to processing activities. One of the biggest problems faced by the agricultural sector in Romania remains the large number of agricultural holdings and, implicitly, the fragmentation of the arable land. At present, 2.38% of all holdings for

which subsidies are paid cover more than 60% of the eligible area.

Romania ranks 1st at the European level, with 3.63 million farms in 2016 and the 6th place on the agricultural area used, 13.05 million hectares.

The average size of agricultural use and exploitation in Romania is 3.65 hectares, four times lower than the EU average, which stands at 14.2 hectares (16th).

Agricultural holdings with no legal personality have an average agricultural use of 2.04 hectares, while holdings with legal personality use an area of 100 times higher, 213.64 hectares respectively.

This article presents the comparative evolution of agricultural holdings in Romania, the South-West Oltenia Region and Olt County

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was carried out by analyzing the statistical data referring to Olt County. The Structural Surveys in Agriculture 2005, 2007, 2013 and 2016 were investigated. For the

years 2002 and 2010, the General Agricultural Censuses were considered.

The formulas used to calculate these indicators are presented [5] :

The annual average growth rate =

$$r_{2007-2016} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{p_1}{p_0}} - 1; \text{ where:}$$

$r_{2007-2016}$ = average annual growth rate;

$\frac{p_1}{p_0}$ = entangled growth indicators

For the standard deviation =

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(\bar{x}-x_i)^2}{n-1}}; \text{ where:}$$

$\hat{\sigma}$ = standard deviation; x_i = the average values for a number of years

n = number of years taken into account

Coefficient of variation = $C = \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\bar{X}} \times 100$, where:

C-coefficient of variation (expressed as a percentage). Coefficient of variation can be: between 0-10% variation; between 10-20%-

sized variation; more than 20%-large variation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results delay to appear. Although nearly a million agricultural holdings have disappeared between 2005 and 2016, there is much room for shuffling. An important role will be given to the free cadastration of agricultural lands through the National Cadastre and Land Book Program 2015-2023 which will facilitate the sale.

Structure size of European funds attracted stock at county level I t, 2007-2013

European money came to Romania through PNDR in order to help increase the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sectors, and to achieve this main objective, several measures were created to finance various farmers' projects.

Table 1. Structure by contract activities signed at OJFIR OLT for the period 2007-2013

Measure's name	Projects submitted		Selected and contracted projects		Total value (Euro)		Non-refundable amount	
	No		No	%	million €	%	million €	%
Setting up young farmers (Measure 112)	1,052		619	58.8	14.22	64.12	14.22	100.00
Modernization of agricultural holdings (Measure 121)	194		66	34.0	39.00	175.82	19.85	50.89
Increasing the added value of agricultural and forestry products (Measure 123)	53		30	56.6	41.24	185.92	20.62	50.00
Improvement and development of agricultural and forestry infrastructure (Measure 125)	58		15	25.9	14.86	67.01	14.86	100.00
Basic services for economy and rural population (Measure 312)	221		77	34.8	12.56	56.63	8.91	70.92
Encouraging tourism activities (Measure 313)	22		9	40.9	2.19	9.85	1.25	57.10
Village Renovation and Development (Measure 322)	98		19	19.4	48.21	217.36	48.21	100.00
Supporting semi-subsistence farms (Measure 141)	3,399		2,388	70.3	17.91	80.75	17.91	100.00
Implementation of local development strategies (Measure 411); Quality of life and diversification of the rural economy (Measure 413)	360		307	85.3	22.18	100.00	17.37	78.32
Total	5,457		3,530	64.7	212.37	957.47	163.20	76.85

Source: Agency for Rural Investment Financing (AFIR), <http://www.afir.info/> [2]

In 2007, at the level of Olt County there were 132,835 agricultural holdings without legal personality and only 503 companies with agricultural profile. In fact, only 4.1% of the Olt county farmers were interested in European money. Thus, a total of 5,457 projects that were carried out during the period 2007-2013 were submitted at the level of the Olt County.

Of these, 3,530 projects were selected as a result of eligibility and compliance checks. As it can be seen in Table 1, the largest number of beneficiaries was under Measure 141 for the financing of subsistence farms. Out of 3,399 submitted projects, 70.25% were selected (2,388 projects). Beneficiaries are guaranteed to receive EUR 1,500 for three years. If during this period the commitments

assumed through the business plan are met, 1,500 Euros are still due for another two years. The second measure of success in terms of the number of beneficiaries was Measure 112, which concerns the installation of young farmers. A total of 619 farmers with the age up to 40 years managed to receive non-refundable funds. The success rate was 58.8 %.

As it can be seen from the Table 1 Measure 322 has attracted the most money. There were 48.21 million euros contracted in 19 funding contracts.

Measure 123 "Increasing added value of agricultural and forestry products" was ranked second in terms of attracted money, 30 projects attracted 20.62 million euros.

With a competition of 3.2 projects for a "table with money" place, 66 farmers have provided their agricultural holding with new agricultural equipment worth 39 million euros (of which 19.8 million non-profitable EU funds) in measure 121. The way in which the European funds were spent through the PNDR

2007-2013, but also their effects in rural areas will be subject to many analyzes. There are many criticisms.

At national level over the years, agricultural paying agencies have registered penalties more than 755 million euros, and there is also the decommitment of almost one billion euros from the NPRD 2007-2013.

Due to the fact that many farmers have failed to get from the co-financing from the banks in 2015 when almost 800 million euros value projects were cancelled.

Many of the projects started succeeded during implementation or after completion to go bankrupt.

Strengthening the number of agricultural holdings at the level of the country and at the level of Olt County, for the period 2007-2016

At least at declarative level, all NPRD 2007-2013 measures had to positively influence the consolidation of agricultural holdings in Romania.

Table 2. Evolution of the number of agricultural holdings at national level in 2005-2016

Type of holding	UM	2007	2010	2013	2016	Deviation 2016 vs 2007		Growth Rhythm 2007-2016
		Th. No.	Th. No.	Th. No.	Th. No.	Th. No.	%	%
Number of individual agricultural holdings	Th. No.	3,913.7	3,828.345	3,601.8	3,395.9	-517.7	86.8	-4.6
Number of units with legal personality	Th.No.	17.7	30.7	27.9	26.1	8.4	147.5	13.8
Total	Th.No.	3,931.4	3,859.0	3,629.7	3,422.0	-509.3	87.0	-4.5

Source: INS: RGA 2010, Structural Survey in Agriculture 2007, 2013, 2016 [10]

The average agricultural area used on an agricultural holding did not show any spectacular changes during the analysed period. In 2016, the agricultural area used on average on an agricultural holding was 3.65 ha, in 2013 was 3.60 ha, in 2010 was 3.45 ha and in 2007 was 3.5 ha. The average utilized agricultural area on an agricultural holding without legal personality was 2.04 ha in 2016 compared to 2.29 ha in 2007. Regarding the evolution of the agricultural area used on average on a holding agriculture with legal personality can be said that the funds made available to the farmers through NPRD 2007-2013 made their number grow much faster than the used area.

Thus, if in 2007 in Romania there were only 17 thousand agricultural companies, in 2010 their number increased to 31 thousand (an increase of 82.3%). At the same time, the area used increased by only 22.3%, from 4.78 million ha to 5.86 million ha. This explains the decrease in the average of agricultural holdings with legal personality from 270.4 ha to 190.4 ha (a decrease of 29.6%).

In 2016, the used agricultural area owned by agricultural holdings without legal personality represented 42.5% of the total utilized agricultural area, while in the holdings with legal personality it accounted for 18.9%.

Table 3. The evolution of the number of agricultural holdings at the level of Olt County in the period 2007-2016

Type of holding	UM	2007	2010	2013	2016	Deviation 2016 vs 2005		Growth Rhythm 2007-2016
		No	No	No	No	No	%	%
Number of individual agricultural holdings	No	132,835	134,307	129,542	125,906	-6,929.0	94.8	-1.8
Number of units with legal personality	No	503	604	681	741	238.0	147.3	13.8
Total		133,338	134,911	130,223	126,647	-6,691.0	95.0	-1.7

Source: INS: RGA 2010, Structural Survey in Agriculture 2007, 2013, 2016 [10]

According to the statistical data for 2007-2013, the number of agricultural holdings decreased by 3,155, while the agricultural holdings with utilized agricultural area and livestock decreased by 12,111. According to Table 2, the growth rate was different for individual agricultural holdings and with legal personality. While the number of individual agricultural holdings decreased in the period 2005-2016 by 133.6 thousand farms (registering a negative growth rate of -2.2%), the number of legal entities increased by 580 (a positive growth rate + 8.7%).

If we link the information in Table 2 and Table 3 it can be stated that 125,906 individual agricultural holdings work 209.01 thousand ha while 741 agricultural holdings with legal personality use 197.29 thousand ha. The most consistent investments in agriculture through NPRD 2007-2013 were those for the acquisition of high performance machines. They entered into equipping an important part of the 741 farms with legal personality.

In 2017 the Olt recorded 31,961 requests to the Agency for Payments and Intervention in Agriculture for a total amount of 1.529 billion euros [1]. The eligible area for which the area subsidy was claimed in 2017 was 330,000 hectares, or 75.6% of the county's agricultural area.

It follows that on the remaining 24.4% of the Olt County's surface agriculture is still done with the horse and the hoe. This rudimentary agriculture (made especially on land areas of less than 0.3ha) competes on the sixth place in 2010 in the top of the poorest areas of the European Union, of the South-West Oltenia Region, which also includes Olt County Dolj, Gorj, Mehedinți and Vâlcea [3]. In this area, purchasing power was 36% of the average GDP per capita in the European Union. "Subsistence farms reduce the performance of the agricultural sector in general"[11].

Evolution of agricultural land by types of farms at the level of the country and at the level of Olt County, during 2007-2016

Table 4. The evolution of the agricultural land used, by main categories of use at the country level, for the period 2007-2016

Type of holding	MU	2007	2010	2013	2016	Deviation 2016 vs 2007		Growth Rhythm 2007-2016
		Th. ha	Th. ha	Th. ha	Th. ha	Th. ha	%	%
Agricultural holdings without legal personality	Th. ha	7,450	7,445.3	7,271	6,927	-523.0	93.0	-2.4
Agricultural holdings with legal personality	Th. ha	5,856	5,852.9	5,785	5,576	-280.0	95.2	-1.6
Total agricultural holdings	Th. ha	13,306	13,298	13,056	12,503	-803.0	94.0	-2.1

Source: INS: RGA 2010, Structural Survey in Agriculture 2007, 2013, 2016[10]

"Agriculture plays an important role in the economic and social state of Olt county, considering that out of the total area of 549,828 ha, the agricultural area is 436,515 ha, of which arable 390,336 ha" [12].

The land fund and the cultivated areas structure is relevant by the existence of

differentiated territorial structures that can be illustrated by the following in the last decade: arable land is the predominant category of use, but there is a slight downward trend, the pastures and meadows share is very low; the categories vineyards / nurseries and orchards / nurseries are considered significant.[8]

According to the General Agricultural Census in 2002 in the county the agricultural exploitations used only 252.35 thousand ha of a total of 436.52 thousand ha, respectively 57.8%. The share of uncultivated land decreased due to the accession of Romania to the European Union from 2002 until 2016, only a little of 153.95 thousand hectares

falling from the land plots in a land eligible for community payments on the surface. 147.03 thousand ha was the area of land with which the level of agricultural holdings with juridical personality increased from 2002 to 2016, which represents 95.5% of the uncultivated land.

Table 5. The evolution of used agricultural areas, by the main categories of use at the level of Olt County, for the period 2007-2016

Type of holding	MU	2007	2010	2013	2016	Deviation 2016 vs 2007		Growth Rhythm 2007-2016
		Th. ha	Th. ha	Th. ha	Th. ha	Th. ha	%	%
Agricultural holdings without legal personality	Th. ha	234.09	234.63	210.54	209.01	-25.1	89.3	-3.7
Agricultural holdings with legal personality	Th. ha	126.7	171.24	183.18	197.29	70.6	155.7	15.9
Total agricultural holdings	Th. ha	360.79	405.87	393.72	406.3	45.5	112.6	4.0

Source: INS: RGA 2010, Structural Survey in Agriculture 2007, 2013, 2016 [10]

The agricultural area used by agricultural holdings with legal personality increased exponentially between 2002 and 2013 at the level of Olt County, increasing from 50.26 thousand ha in 2002 to 183.10 thousand ha in 2013. At the same time, the individual agricultural holdings had an easier growth in the period 2002-2010, after which we witnessed a reduction in the area used,

approaching the level recorded in 2002. The reduction of the number of agricultural holdings was mainly due to the merge of agricultural holdings without legal personality.

The evolution of the areas on an agricultural holding at the level of the country and at the level of Olt County, during 2007-2016

Table 6. The evolution of the size of the agricultural exploitation at the national level for the period 2007-2016

Type of holding	UM	2007	2010	2013	2016	Deviation 2016 vs 2007		Growth Rhythm 2007-2016
		ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	%	%
Number of individual agricultural holdings	ha/farm	1.90	1.94	2.02	2.04	0.1	107.2	2.3
Number of units with legal personality	ha / farm	330.87	190.66	207.50	213.63	-117.2	64.6	-13.6
Total	ha / farm	3.38	3.45	3.60	3.65	0.3	108.0	2.6

Source: INS: RGA 2010, Structural Survey in Agriculture 2007, 2013, 2016 [10]

According to INS data, the number of agricultural holdings reached in Romania at 3.422 million in 2016, 5.7% lower than in 2013 and by 11.3% compared to 2010. The number of agricultural holdings without legal personality was 3.396 million, 5.7% lower than in 2013 while the number of agricultural holdings with legal personality was 26,000, 6.4% lower than in 2013 [9].

In the period 2007-2016, the consolidation had a positive trend in Romania, but growth

cannot be considered significant in nine years, with the average holding rising by only 0.27ha.

The average area per holding in the Olt county registered a slight increase of 3.21 ha in 2016. The growth rate in 2007-2016 was only of 5.8%.

The size of the average holding is lower in the Olt county than the average at the national level throughout the analysed period. In the year 2016 the difference was 0.44 ha.

Table 7. The evolution of the size of the agricultural holding at the level of Olt County for the period 2007-2016

Type of holding	UM	2007	2010	2013	2016	Deviations 2016 vs. 2007		Growth Rhythm 2007- 2016
		ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	%	%
Number of individual agricultural holdings	ha/farm	1.76	1.75	1.63	1.66	-0.1	94.2	-2.0
Number of units with legal personality	ha/farm	251.89	283.51	268.99	266.25	14.4	105.7	1.9
Total	ha/farm	2.71	3.01	3.02	3.21	0.5	118.6	5.8

Source: INS: RGA 2010, Structural Survey in Agriculture 2007, 2013, 2016 [10]

Depending on the legal status, the consolidation of farms is different at the level of the country compared to Olt County. Thus, if nationally the number of individual holdings registered a positive growth rate (+2.3%) in the county of Olt, we have a decrease in farms (-2%). The same reversed phenomenon is encountered in the case of

agricultural holdings with legal personality: at the national level there is a negative rate (-13.6%) and at the level of Olt county we have a positive growth rate (1.9%).

Structure of the number and areas of agricultural holdings using agricultural land in Olt County, by size classes, for 2007-2016

Table 8 The evolution and structure of the number of agricultural holdings, by size classes, for the period 2007-2016, in the county of Olt

Class (ha)	2007		2010	2013	2016		2016 vs 2007		Average	Standard Deviation	Var. Coeff.(%)	Growth Rhythm
	No	%	No	No	No	%	No	%	Ha	%	%	%
1 to 5	131,573	94.5	126,887	123,093	118,343	95.2	-13,230	89.94	124,974	5,618.9	4.5	-3.5
5 to 10	6,049	4.3	6,027	4,125	3,938	3.2	-2,111	65.10	5035	1,161.0	23.1	-13.3
10-20	869	0.6	1,014	843	1,005	0.8	136	115.65	933	89.3	9.6	5.0
20-30	176	0.1	207	264	257	0.2	81	146.02	226	41.9	18.5	13.5
30-50	122	0.1	185	213	132	0.1	10	108.20	163	43.3	26.6	2.7
50-100	136	0.1	193	186	176	0.1	40	129.41	173	25.5	14.7	9.0
> 100	295	0.2	392	374	406	0.3	111	137.63	367	49.6	13.5	11.2
Total	139,220	100.0	134,905	129,098	124,257	100.0	-14,963	89.25	131,870	6,554.3	5.0	-3.7

Source: INS: RGA 2010, Structural Survey in Agriculture 2007, 2013, 2016 [10]

From the analysis of the statistical data obtained from their processing for the period 2007-2016 it was found that was preserved the structure with very many very small farms and very few large farms. In 2016 the farms in the category 1-5 hectares (95.2% of the total holdings) worked 35.2% of the agricultural area of the Olt County. From 2007 to 2016, the category 1-5 ha was reduced by 13230 holdings with a negative rate of -3.5%. A further drop is recorded in the category 5-10 ha but with a decrease of 13.3%, respectively. All categories over 10 hectares have registered positive growth rates, which proves that in the county of Olt the land is being merged in the area of medium and large farms. The highest increase was recorded in the 20-30 ha category, where the growth rate

was 13.5%, increasing from 176 in 2007 to 257 in 2016 (146.02%). A significant increase was also observed in farms larger than 100 hectares, which grew in the analysed period by 111 holdings (from 295 in 2007 to 406 in 2016), which meant a growth rate of 11.2%. The increasing trend toward the number of agricultural holdings over 50 hectares is logically accompanied by another trend- that of reducing the total number of agricultural holdings. The reduction is based on each year's disappearance of a large number of small farms unviable economically, or by the death of the farmers. Young people that left the city or abroad have created favorable conditions for the lease of land. [4]

Table 9. The evolution and structure of the surface of agricultural holdings, by size classes, during 2007-2016, in the Olt County

Class (ha)	2007		2010	2013	2016		2016 vs 2007		Average	Standard Deviation	Variation Coefficient (%)	Growth Rhythm
	Ha	%	Ha	Ha	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	Ha	%	%
1 to 5	182,969	50.7	159,548	142,110	143,142	35.2	-26,027	78	156,942	19,101.6	12.2	-7.9
5 - 10	34,659	9.6	31,646	26,820.37	25,480	6.3	-5,008	74	29,651	4,261.2	14.4	-9.7
10 -20	7,808	2.2	10,496	11,539.31	13,727	3.4	3,085	176	10,893	2,458.1	22.6	20.7
20- 30	2,993	0.8	4,693	6,267.21	6,223	1.5	2,051	208	5,044	1,550.8	30.7	27.6
30-50	2,615	0.7	6,679	8,140.12	5,190	1.3	3,041	198	5,656	2,357.9	41.7	25.7
50- 100	6,656	1.8	13,086	14,047.87	12,695	3.1	4,966	191	11,621	3,358.8	28.9	24.0
> 100	123,094	34.1	179,720	184,791.3	199,847	49.2	48,769	162	171,863	33,617.5	19.6	17.5
Total	360,794	100.0	405,868	535,826.8	406,305	100.0	66,404	113	427,198	75,500.9	17.7	4.0

Source: INS: RGA 2010, Structural Survey in Agriculture 2007, 2013, 2016 [10]

In the period 2007-2016 the area used by agricultural holdings in the Olt county increased by 66,404 ha to 406,305 ha. Growth was based on the introduction of unworked areas into the agricultural circuit. This role was attributed to agricultural holdings larger than 10 hectares, especially those over 100 ha, which increased their area from 2007 to 2016 by 48,769 ha. All classes larger than 10 ha have registered positive growth rates. The agricultural area used by agricultural holdings in the 20-30 ha category doubled during the analysed period, increasing from 2,993 ha in 2007 to 6,223 in 2016 (208%) with a growth

rate of 27.6%. The same phenomenon was recorded in the categories 30-50 ha and 50-100 ha but the increase was at a rate of 25.7% and 24%. The smallest growth rate was recorded by holdings of over 100 ha, 17.5% respectively. It should be noted, however, that 406 farms operate 49.2% of the agricultural area used in Olt County.

The agricultural area of agricultural holdings up to 10 ha decreased by 26,027 ha in the category 1-5 ha and by 5,008 ha in the category 5-10 ha. They recorded falling rates of -7.9% and -9.7% respectively.

Table 10. The evolution of the size of agricultural holdings by size classes, during 2007-2016, in Olt County

Class (ha)	2007		2010	2013	2016	2016 vs 2007		Average	Standard Deviation	Variation Coefficient (%)	Growth Rhythm
	ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	ha/farm	%	ha/farm	ha/farm	%	%
1 to 5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	-0.2	0.9	1.25	0.10	8.1	-4.5	
5 to 10	5.7	5.3	6.5	6.5	0.7	1.1	5.99	0.61	10.1	4.1	
10 - 20	9.0	10.4	13.7	13.7	4.7	1.5	11.67	2.38	20.4	15.0	
20 - 30	17.0	22.7	23.7	24.2	7.2	1.4	21.91	3.33	15.2	12.5	
30-50	21.4	36.1	38.2	39.3	17.9	1.8	33.77	8.33	24.7	22.4	
50-100	48.9	67.8	75.5	72.1	23.2	1.5	66.10	11.87	18.0	13.8	
> 100	417.3	458.5	494.1	492.2	75.0	1.2	465.52	36.09	7.8	5.7	
Total	2.6	3.0	4.2	3.3	0.7	1.26	3.26	0.66	20.2	8.1	

Source: NIS: RGA 2010, Structural Survey in Agriculture 2007, 2013, 2016 [10]

In Romania, the agricultural exploitation structure in 2016 was different in terms of their number compared to the structure in terms of the agricultural area. Agricultural holdings under 1 ha used only 5.1% of the used agricultural area, although they accounted for 53.0% of the total. Agricultural holdings ranging from 1 to 5 hectares were closer to both the number and the area: 38.6% of the total worked 23.6% of the area. Although they had a small share (only

0.5%), the agricultural holdings over 50 ha owned 51.1% of the utilized agricultural area.

CONCLUSIONS

In year 2016 the number of agricultural holdings was lower by 5.72% compared to 2013 and by 13.23% compared to year 2007. The number of holdings with legal personality was 6.38% lower in 2016 than in 2013 after an increase of 57.52% in 2013 compared to 2007.

In the period 2002-2016 the number of individual agricultural holdings decreased by 1,066,296.

Regarding the evolution of the units with juridical personality, it can be noticed that during 2002-2005 there is a decrease in their number, with the spectacular increase of the number of farmers with juridical personality (+10,181).

Both at national level and at the level of South-West Oltenia and Olt County, the share of agricultural holdings led by young farmers under 35 years of age registered a downward trend during 2013-2016. Given that the 35-55 age segment currently holds a very large share without taking rejuvenating measures, the share of heads of farms over the age of 55 will increase in the coming period.

Professor Dona confirms that "This trend, which is manifested at the level of the entire country, risks endangering the future agricultural activity with effects on the economy, culture, landscape and traditions of the Romanian village" [6].

Statistics show only some figures at county, regional or country level. In reality, European money has moved into certain areas for certain types of activities.

For example, at the level of Olt County, the renewal of the generation of heads of agricultural holdings has a significant impact on the vegetable areas, we have dozens of projects on measure 112 "Installing Young Farmers".

Instead there are villages in the hilly area where there is no project on this measure. It is sad that there are no other projects on other measures to compensate. We already have localities where there are young people and economic activities and localities with old population and where young people have migrated to the city or abroad.

Financing young farmers' projects offers them the opportunity to enter the agricultural market and to develop economically. In parallel, they contribute to rural development.

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