

ACCESSION OF EUROPEAN FUNDS UNDER THE NATIONAL PROGRAM OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2014-2020) FOR THE FOUNDATION OF A ZOOTECHNICAL FARM BARATEAZ VILLAGE FROM TIMIS COUNTY

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Abstract

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the means of promoting agriculture in Europe and one of the oldest EU policies. It was created in 1962 and reformed successively in 1992, 2003 and 2013. The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development is a financing instrument for the Common Agricultural Policy, which funds the National Rural Development Program, supporting the strategic development of rural areas in Romania. The National Rural Development Program 2014 - 2020 is the program that gives grants from the European Union and the Government of Romania for the development of rural areas in Romania. The main rural development priorities for the 2014-2020 financial programming period are: • modernizing and increasing the viability of agricultural holdings by strengthening them, opening up and processing agricultural products; • encouraging rejuvenation of farmers' generations by supporting the setting up of young farmers; • the development of basic rural infrastructure as a prerequisite for attracting investment in rural areas and creating new jobs and implicitly for the development of rural areas. • Encourage the diversification of the rural economy by promoting the creation and development of SMEs in non-agricultural sectors in rural areas; • promotion of the fruit sector, as a sector with specific needs, through dedicated subprograms; • Encourage local development under the responsibility of the community through the LEADER approach. LEADER cross-cutting competence improves competitiveness, quality of life and diversification of the rural economy, and combating poverty and social exclusion. The European funds provided to Romania for agriculture, which can be obtained through the Agency for Rural Investment Financing, contribute to rural development. They help farmers set up new farms or develop the existing ones, representing a very important benefit because the grants are non-refundable.

Key words: Agency for Payments and Intervention for Agriculture, Agency for Rural Investment Financing, National Rural Development Program, Common Agricultural Policy, Special Accession Program for Agriculture and Rural Development, Sheep Farm.

INTRODUCTION

The rural area in Romania is currently formed from the administrative surface of the 2688 communes existing in the country, which bring together the country's rural population, according to Law 2/1968 on administrative-territorial organization (Stanciu, 2015). Communes are made up of one or more villages, with a total of 12,751 villages in rural areas. The Common Agricultural Policy brings about 20 million euros in agriculture and rural areas in Romania in 2014-2020.

It is very important for our country because 44% of the population lives in rural areas.

Romania has the most agricultural holdings in the European Union, with about one million farmers in the country living in the country. Romania owns over 7.6% of the agricultural area used in the European Union, the agricultural sector being very important and expanded.

The Romanian village still needs the modernization, by the end of 2016, only 49.1% of the population had access to the sewage system and 47.7% to the sewage treatment networks, mostly by the Romanians living in the urban area (Suster et al., 2013).

The Common Agricultural Policy supports these needs of Romania: ensuring the stability

and growth of the agri-food sector, as well as the development of rural Common Agricultural Policy through investments in infrastructure and in rural areas.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has the role of developing, implementing and monitoring policies and strategies in the areas of agriculture, sustainable forest management and rural development, ensuring the modernization and development of sectorial activities, and ensuring transparency and efficiency in the use the funds allocated are represented on the territory by the Directorates for Agriculture and Rural Development in each county, which have under the Office of Pedological and Agrochemical Offices (specialized technical body of <http://www.madr.ro/>).

During the pre-accession period Romania was developed according to a set of European Community Regulations, the National Program for Agriculture and Rural Development, this is the basic document that contributed to the implementation of the *acquis* of the community.

The National Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development was based on an *ex-ante* evaluation which took into account the Administrative System of the Special Accession Program for Agriculture and Rural Development of April 2000. During the pre-accession period, the emphasis in agriculture and rural areas has been on the priorities identified precisely by this program, such as: improving the structures of processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products, food quality control, as well as veterinary and phytosanitary control, improving the infrastructure for rural development and agriculture, developing the rural economy and human resources.

These are the premises from which the 11 Accession Programs of the Special Accession Program for Agriculture and Rural Development have been developed.

Each Special Accession Program for Agriculture and Rural Development financing has been implemented on the basis of technical data sheets contained in the National Program for Agriculture and Rural Development, which also includes the available financial allocations.

With Romania's accession to the European Union, Romania follows the principles of the Common Agricultural Policy as regards agriculture and rural development, which is a set of rules and measures aimed primarily at increasing productivity, guaranteeing a level of living equitable to the population of agriculture, stabilizing markets, guaranteeing security of supply, securing the consumer with supplies at reasonable prices.

According to the Council of Europe Regulation no. 1290/2005 on the financing of the common agricultural policy, two European funds for agriculture were created:

- EAGF - European Agricultural Guarantee Fund - to finance marketing measures;
- EAFRD - European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development - to finance rural development programs;

The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development is accessed starting in March 2008, after the approval of the National Rural Development Program.

Starting from Council Regulation no. 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, the National Strategic Plan for Romania, which is the basis for the implementation of the National Rural Development Program for 2007-2013, was created (Mateoc et al., 2013).

Thus, the National Program for Rural Development 2007 - 2013 (NRDP), elaborated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, details the concrete way in which the investments from the European funds for agriculture and rural development are financed.

The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development is implemented in the first financial programming period (2007 - 2013) through the National Rural Development Program 2007 - 2013 and in the second financial programming period (2014-2020) through the National Program for Rural Development 2014-2020.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has set up two agencies to manage the absorption of European funds:

- The Agency for Payments and Intervention for Agriculture is a Romanian agency operating under the Ministry of Agriculture,

Forests and Rural Development, established in 2004 (Figure 1). Since 1 January 2007, Agency for Payments and Intervention for Agriculture has been running European funds to implement support measures financed from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund. Subsidies are granted in the form of direct payments per hectare managed by the Integrated Administration and Control System and in the framework of market measures for the implementation of trade mechanisms under the Common Agricultural Policy (<http://www.apia.org.ro/>).

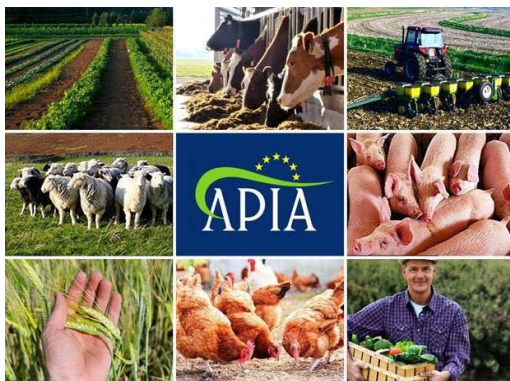


Figure 1. Agency for Payments and Intervention for Agriculture Logo

- The Agency for Rural Investment Finance was set up by the Romanian Government in February 2006, through the reorganization of Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development Agency in Romania and received operating accreditation at the end of 2007. At that time, the institution was called the Paying Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries. Agency for Rural Investment Financing ensures the technical and financial implementation of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and has fully taken over the implementation and monitoring of the Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development.

The Payments Agency for Rural Development and Fisheries has also ensured the continuation of the Special Accession Program for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD) until its completion in 2009 (Feher et al., 2013).

In July 2014, the name of the institution was changed to the Agency for Rural Investment Financing.

The County Offices for Rural Investment Financing are located in each county, subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. So here you can get all the information you need and you will be able to submit both the project and the post-project payment requests.

The National Program for Rural Development was created for a wider spread of the information on the access to European funds and for the grouping of the organizations and administrations involved in rural development. Each European member state creates a National Rural Network to promote access to European funds that will contribute to rural development. The National Rural Network is an important link at the level of the all the European member states between the administrations and the national organizations involved in the implementation of the Rural Development Program actions, including the Local Action Groups on the LEADER approach.

The roles of the National Rural Networks focus on promoting networking and information exchange on the Regional Development Program at regional, national and EU level. These activities include the organization of events and the production of communication material. National Rural Networks have an important role in disseminating good practice. The National Rural Networks are part of the European Rural Development Network and regularly participate in meetings or events at European level to share experiences and information (<http://www.rndr.ro/>).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The National Rural Development Program (2014-2020) grants non-reimbursable funds for the economic development of rural areas in Romania. The technical and financial implementation of the projects is ensured by the Rural Investment Financing Agency, which provides the local public authorities, processors, farmers and entrepreneurs in the rural area with the following financing measures for the economic development of the area (<http://www.pndr.ro/>):

Measure 4 - Investments in physical assets comprising the following sub-measures:

Sub-measure 4.1 - Investments in agricultural holdings;

Sub-measure 4.1 - Investments in agricultural holdings (ITI-Danube Delta);

Sub-measure 4.1a - Investments in orchards;

Sub-measure 4.1a - Investments in orchards (ITI-Danube Delta);

Sub-measure 4.2 - Investment for processing / marketing of agricultural products;

Sub-measure 4.2 - Investments for the processing / marketing of agricultural products (ICI area - Danube Delta);

Sub-measure 4.2a - Investments in the processing / marketing of products in the fruit sector;

Sub-measure 4.2a - Investments in the processing / marketing of products in the fruit sector (ITI-Danube Delta);

Sub-measure 4.3 - Investments for the development, modernization or adaptation of agricultural and forestry infrastructure;

Sub-measure 4.3 - Investments for development, modernization or adaptation of agricultural and forestry infrastructure (ITI-Danube Delta).

Measure 6 - Development of farms and businesses:

Sub-measure 6.1 - Support for setting up young farmers;

Sub-measure 6.1 - Support for the installation of young farmers (ITI-Danube Delta);

Sub-measure 6.2 - Support for setting up non-agricultural activities in the rural area;

Sub-measure 6.2 - Support for setting up non-agricultural activities in the rural area (ITI-Danube Delta);

Sub-measure 6.3 - Support for the development of small farms;

Sub-measure 6.3 - Support for the development of small farms (ITI-Danube Delta);

Sub-measure 6.4 - Investments in the creation and development of non-agricultural activities;

Sub-measure 6.4 - Investments in the creation and development of non-agricultural activities (ITI-Danube Delta);

Sub-measure 6.5 - Scheme for small farmers;

Measure 7- Basic Services and Village Renewal in Rural Areas

Sub-measure 7.2-Investments in the creation and modernization of the basic infrastructure at small scale;

Sub-measure 7.2-Investments in the creation and modernization of the basic infrastructure at small scale (ITI-Danube Delta);

Sub-measure 7.6-Investments associated with the protection of cultural heritage;

Sub-measure 7.6-Investments related to the protection of cultural heritage (ITI-Danube Delta);

Measure 8 - Investing in forest areas development and improving forest sustainability:

Sub-measure 8.1-Impounding and creation of wooded areas;

Measure 9 - Support for the establishment of producer groups in the agricultural sector:

Sub-measure 9.1-Establishment of producer groups in the agricultural sector;

Sub-measure 9.1a - Establishment of producer groups in the fruit sector;

Measure 16-Support for agricultural and fruit-growing cooperation:

Sub-measures 16.4 and 16.4a - Support granted for horizontal and vertical cooperation between actors in the agricultural supply chain and fruit sector

(https://portal.afir.info/informatii_generale_pndr_investitii_prin_pndr_sm_6_1_instalare_tineri_fermieri?amp;lang=RO).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Next, I will present the steps taken by the farmer Cupea Aron to access European grants non-reimbursable by measure 6- development of farms and enterprises, sub-measure 6.1 - support for the installation of young farmers. The beneficiary of the project is a student at the University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Banat from Timisoara, Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Biotechnologies, specialization Animal Husbandry.

The European Union has a series of programs designed to encourage young people to do business in the agricultural sector, both for the installation and investment in agricultural holdings, the maximum eligibility age being 40 years for Sub-measure 6.1 - Support for setting up of young farmers (Alecua et al., 2006).

Measure 6 - Development of farms and businesses, Sub-measure 6.1-Support for the

installation of young farmers is the most accessible sub-measure within the National Rural Development Program (2014-2020), the year 2018 being the last one in which farmers can access funds through this program.

The aim of this sub-measure is to increase the number of young farmers who start farming activities for the first time and to encourage young people and rural families to settle in rural areas, which will have a positive effect on the national economy in general.

Sub-measure 6.1 aims to develop rural areas by supporting young farmers and improving management, increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, and supporting the process of modernization and compliance with environmental, hygiene and animal welfare requirements and safety at work;

Beneficiaries of this sub-measure may be: young farmers according to the definition in art. 2 of R (EU) No. 1305/2013, who establishes himself as the sole head of the agricultural holding and the legal entities in which a young farmer within the meaning of art. 2 of R (EU) No. 1305/2013 which establishes with other young farmers and exercises effective long-term control over management decisions, benefits and financial risks within the holding (Stanciu, 2013).

The non-reimbursable support under the sub-measure is up to EUR 50,000, which will be granted in two tranches, namely: 75% of the amount of support to receive the financing decision and 25% of the amount of support within three years of receiving the decision funding.

List of documents required for the preparation of the Submeasure 6.1:

- grant application;
- business plan for the development of the exploitation;
- Centralized table issued by the City Hall, signed by the authorized persons according to the law, (containing the sum of the lease contracts at the date of the Financing Certification), with the rentals for the categories of use;
- other documents demonstrating the right to use the building (lease / concession contract) valid for at least 10 years from the date of signing the financing contract. In the case of

works on the building, the act of ownership is mandatory;

- documents required for livestock, poultry and beehives: extracted from the holding register issued by the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority/ Directorate Veterinary and Food Safety Authority/Constituency Veterinary updated at 30 days before the application for funding that results: livestock owned, bird and bee families and the date of first registration of the applicant in the holding, together form the movement National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority/ Directorate Veterinary and Food Safety Authority

- the copy of the agricultural register;
- declaration on the income from agricultural activities imposed on income rules (form 221) which is a mandatory document to be submitted when submitting the application for funding;
- Copy of the identity document for the legal representative of the project;
- the current registration certificate issued by the Trade Register Office according to the legislation in force;
- knowledge in the agricultural field acquired through participation in training programs;
- a declaration of responsibility for fulfilling the selection criterion for native breeds / varieties up to the time of the second support payment;
- certificates for registration in the Unique Identification Registry;
- surface declaration;

In the application for financing the project are mentioned the following: details of the location where the young farmer's plant will be built and the economic size of the farm determined on the basis of total standard production.

The installation of the farmer as a manager of a zoo technical farm was carried out in the village of Barateaz, Satchinez commune, Timis County. Satchinez is a commune in Timis County, consisting of the villages of Barateaz and Hodoni. Satchinez is located in the north of Timis County, about 25km from Timisoara. It's bordered north with Gelu, to the east with Barateaz, Calacea and Carani, southeast with Hodoni, and southwest with Biled.

The project aims at creating a sheep farm of 15300,098 S.O. Standard Output in the town of Barateaz, Satchinez, Timis County.

The economic size of the farm is determined on the basis of Standard Production (S.O. - Standard Output), expressed in euro (Reg. 1.242 / 2008), of the agricultural holding. SO is calculated by multiplying the area, respectively the number of animals on the holding, by the coefficients of each crop and species.

The economic size of the farm is the sum of all S.O. per hectare of crop and per animal head. Total Standard Production excludes direct payments and production costs from calculation (Tiberiu et al., 2013).

The purpose of the investments supported under this sub-measure is to support the setting up of young farmers for the first time as heads / leaders of an agricultural holding.

According to the business plan, the applicant proposes to start a zoo technical sheep farm. Total number S.O. is 15300,098 of which livestock 15090, 53 of which sheep 15090,53.

Calculation of the standard production value is: meadows and permanent pasture 0,8 hectares (261,96 euro per hectares in 2010) resulting in 209,568 S.O. and sheep: lambs, sheep of one year or more for breeding, sheep to be reformed: 299 sheep (50.47 euro / animal in 2010) resulting in 15090,53 S.O. , having a total of 15300,098 S.O. , the support amount being 40000 euros.

So the applicant fulfils the minimum requirements for support:

- falls within the category of micro-enterprises;
- owns an agricultural holding with the size between 12,000 and 50000 S.O. (15300,098);
- has professional skills and competences;
- presents a business plan for the development of agricultural activities within the agricultural and zoo technical holding for which he requests support;
- the applicant will retain his / her domicile in ATU (Administrative Territorial Unit) where the holding is registered;
- the beneficiary has its registered office in administrative-territorial unit where the holding is registered;
- the applicant is not part of a paid job;
- The fulfilment of the business plan will start no later than 9 months from the date of the decision to grant support;

- the applicant undertakes to become an active farmer within 18 months of the end of the installation;

- the beneficiary demonstrates the increase in the economic performance of the holding by marketing its own production at a minimum of 20% of the value of the first tranche of payment;

- the applicant undertakes, in the event that the work is to be employed in the administrative territorial unit in which the holding is registered or in the neighbouring area, including the nearest town, until the end of the monitoring period.

The business plan includes the objectives that the farmer has proposed for the development of the farm and the management of the activities he undertakes.

The Beneficiary falls within the category of eligible applicants under Sub-measure 6.1 - Support for the installation of young farmers, being registered and authorized as an Individual Enterprise in accordance with the provisions of the Government Emergency Ordinance no.44 / 2008, as subsequently amended and supplemented.

The land area of the farm is 0.8 hectares in the area of Barateaz, Satchinez commune, Timiscounty, as it appears in the documents from Agency for Payments and Intervention for Agriculture and the copy of the Agricultural Register, attached to the financing file.

The land is leased for a period of 5 years, the surface is 0.8 hectares representing pastures in the area of Barateaz (<http://www.dajtm.ro/>).

The farmer owns the following animals: 299 sheep's for breeding. Which are only one breed, namely turkans.

The process of setting up the young farmer has begun and is under way at the time of Submitting the application, following the following steps:

- registration of the farmer with the Trade Register Office as a micro-enterprise with an activity in the agricultural field;
- submission and registration of financing request accompanied by the business plan and the required documents, as well as the annexed documents;
- the young farmer's installation is considered completed when the business plan is correctly

implemented (when the second instalment is granted);

The business plan specifies the following aspects that the beneficiary must observe:

- the legal form of the applicant is an individual enterprise, and the objective of activity is sheep breeding, according to CAEN code 0145 Breeding of sheep and goats.
- the application is in Timis county, as it appears in the documents from Agency for Payments and Intervention for Agriculture and the copy of the Agricultural Register, attached to the application file.
- the applicant also owns the following animals: 299 sheeps for breeding (Figure 2), these are of one breed, namely turkans.



Figure 2. Reproduction of sheep

Thus, in the business plan are mentioned the acquisitions and objectives that the farmer must achieve:

- Increase by 51 sheep, from own breeding until year 2;
- Acquisition of 2 hectares of arable land for the cultivation of alfalfa, cattle feed in Barateaz or neighboring localities, subject to availability;
- maintaining the beneficiary's residence in the village of Barateaz, Satchinez commune, Timis county;
- Making a manure storage facility in accordance with the rules in force to avoid infiltration of nitrite and nitrate compounds in the groundwater;
- purchase of a cereal milling mills for the production of sheep feed;

The farmer proposes to sell the lambs, the quantity sold for the minimum number of 6000 euros during the maximum period of 33 months is approximately:

- Second year : 8750 kg lambs;

- the holding was registered at The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority on the name of Cupea Aron, Individual Enterprise

(<http://old.ansvsa.ro/?pag=599&jud=Timis>).

- the detailed fulfilment of the required objectives required for the correct implementation of the business plan: marketing of own production at least 20% of the value of the first support tranche.
- the shelters are provided through the premises at the applicant's disposal, namely: a stable for sheep.

- Third year : 8750 kg of lambs;

- First year : 7475 kg of lambs;

The shelter is provided through the premises available to the applicant, namely: a sheep stable (Figure 3).

Its technical and functional characteristics are:

- location in the village of Barateaz, Timis county;
- fencing: wooden fence;
- stables area: 400 m²;
- number of stables: 350;
- stable consisting of: plank walls, fiberglass roof;

The provision of the necessary feed for the animals on the holding is done by purchasing the necessary products from private persons and companies.



Figure 3. Sheep stable

Feeding animals on the holding takes place according to the following prescriptions from the tables 1-4 showed below.

- sheep farming systems: closed system;
- meat processing: outside the farm;
- water system: own water source;
- feeding system: according to the rules;
- waste disposal system: manual and pasture-dependent disposal;
- microclimate assurance: electric lighting and natural lighting, natural ventilation through ventilation holes;
- reproductive animals: artificial sowing;
- medical Assistance provided by veterinary office Satchinez.

Table 1. Daily sheep rates

Flour from hay and alfalfa	12,50	50%
Flour barley	6,00	24%
Sunflower scrap	2,45	9,80%
Wheat bran	2,45	9,80%
Inactive fodder beer	1,00	4,00%
Dicalcium phosphate	0,50	2,00%
Salt	0,10	0,40%
Total	25,00	100,00%

Table.2 Daily Food Quantity

Fodder	Winter	Summer
	Pregnant Sheep's	Sheep's in lactation
Rough	1,5	0
The green table	0	10
Succulents	2,5	-
Nutret concentrate prepared in the household	0,3	0,3
Salt	0,1	0,1
Hay	0,1	0

Table 3. Preparation of concentrated food for lambs

Flour from hay and alfalfa	22,20	55,50%
Flour barley	11,04	27,60%
Sunflower scrap	3,00	7,50%
Wheat bran	2,00	5,00%
Inactive fodder beer	1,00	2,50%
Dicalcium phosphate	0,60	1,50%
Salt	0,16	0,40%
Total	40,00	100%

Table 4. Daily sheep's feed

Fodder	Live weight		
	15-25 Kg	25-35 Kg	35-40 Kg
Green meadows	3,2	4,9	0
Concentrate food prepared in the household	0,3	0,15	1,8

The agricultural products come from 0.80 hectares of meadows and from the acquisition from private persons or companies of cereals, salt, dicalcium phosphate, monocalcic. Starting with year 2, the applicant will cultivate 2 hectares of arable land that he will purchase, with alfalfa to ensure the need for feed for sheep. The crop plan was set up so as to obtain at least the feed base necessary for the sheep on the holding. As a farmer, he will only buy the products he does not produce on his own farm, such as salt, dicalcium phosphate, monocalcic, as well as the cereals needed to feed the sheep.

Sheep processing takes place outside the farm, meat animals (lambs) are sold alive to private persons or companies . Milk will be used strictly for lambs to grow.

The project involves the development of a sheep breeding (299 sheep) in the area of Barateaz, Satchinez, Timis county. With regard to purchases, the beneficiary proposes to pay the price of feed and services rendered by third parties for animal husbandry.

In order to increase farm incomes, the farmer will increase up to second grant with a supplementary number of animals, respectively up to 350 sheep, which will lead to the increase of the number of lambs. The overall objective is to improve the management, to increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, to confirm the requirements of environmental protection, hygiene and animal welfare and safety at the workplace, and to facilitate the young farmer

in starting agricultural activities with the grant received.

The specific objective includes the following: increase in revenue in the target year from zero as a result of the increase in production, sale at least 20% of own production of the value of the first grant and manure management according to the environmental norms.

The operational objective is to maintain the residence in rural areas in the ATU where the holding is located.

The principle of agricultural potential targeting the potentially determined areas based on specialized studies: the project is implemented in an area with medium potential for the production of closed meat sheep, processing being made outside the farm.

According to the study of the National Research and Development Institute for Pedology, Agrochemistry and Environmental Protection, Barateaz (Satchinez) is a closed system for processing sheep meat, processing outside the farm in an area with medium potential. The applicant is required to present in the second grant of financing, certificates of origin for 100% of the number of animals in the holding (sheep).

Other objectives proposed by the applicant through the business plan: management of the agricultural holding consisting of planning, organization and control of activities and resources. Consciously a continuous information will help him lead the farm in good conditions, the farmer Cupea Aron will participate in various seminars, exhibitions and conferences in the zoo technical domain.

The financing file also includes a centralized table issued by the City Hall, signed by the persons authorized by law (containing the sum of the lease contracts at the date of the Financing Certification), with the rentals for use categories and documents demonstrating the right to use of the building (lease/concession contract) valid for at least 10 years from the date of signing the financing contract. In the case of works on the building, the act of ownership is obligatory.

Another stage has been to obtain from the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates the register of animals in the

agricultural holding, thus presenting a concrete situation regarding the details of the animals that the farmer possesses.

A copy of the farm records was attached to the financing dossier as well as a statement on the income from agricultural activities imposed on income rules (Form 211), a mandatory document necessary to be presented.

Other necessary documents were: the certificate of registration issued by the Trade Register Office according to the legislation in force, the diploma certifying the agricultural knowledge gained through participation training programs, a declaration on own responsibility regarding the fulfilment of the criterion of selection regarding the local breeds /varieties up to the moment of granting the second support tranche, certificates for registration in the Unique Identification Register and a statement of the surface.

These are all the documents that the beneficiary needs in order to obtain the unblemished financing under the sub-measure 6.1 Installation of young farmers.

CONCLUSIONS

The development of rural space is an activity of vital importance for a country, both through the size of the rural area, expressed by the area it owns, and by the share of the employed population in various activities.

European legislation defines rural space as the territory consisting of agricultural space for crops and livestock farming, non-agricultural areas and people living in this environment.

Young farmers are given opportunities to set up agricultural farms or to develop them by accessing the European non-reimbursable funds or a percentage of co-financing of the project by the beneficiary.

Accessing European funds by farmer Cupea Aron was a success. The farm set up by the beneficiary brings profit, the business figure being rising from the month to the month. All this was not possible without accessing European grants, so the program achieves its goal through the economic development of the rural area.

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