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## Conference Paper

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# THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS WITH LEGAL ENTITY WHEN USING THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN ROMANIA

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**Abstract:** *High-performance agriculture cannot be done in the absence of modern agricultural holdings, altogether holdings with a legal entity based on private property lands or those on lease, conceded or rented, which meet the agrotechnical request fit for each holding type. In this regard, the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010 reveal a series of information that outline the manner in which the agricultural holdings with legal entity engage themselves in using the agricultural lands in Romania. Thus we notice holding groups distributed on size categories and how their holding structure is influenced by the usage category of the lands utilized and also by the geographical particularity of the region. Additionally, there is an improvement regarding the qualitative developments made in order to change the medium size of the agricultural holding with legal entity. The study identifies the current and perspective trends concerning the changes of agricultural holding (with legal entity) structure as effect of the direct relation between the agricultural holdings without legal entity and those with legal entity when using the agricultural lands in Romania.*

**Key words:** *agricultural holdings with legal entity, medium size of agricultural holding, the usage of lands, holding structures*

## INTRODUCTION

The metamorphosis of the agrarian structures after 1989 has drawn profound and multiple changes in the existing relation between the structure of land property and those of agricultural holdings in terms of their juridical status.

Before 1989 the agricultural area of the country was owned in percentage of 29.7% by state agricultural units of which 13.7% belonged to the state agricultural enterprises, 60.8% to the production agricultural cooperatives which gave 6.1% to the use of CAP members cooperative from the country agricultural area and 9.5% the private producers' households who owned those lands from the total agricultural area only, area that actually represented the land property of those farmers who were not part of the general collectivization.

After 1989, by implementing the land laws and promoting the new structures of agricultural holdings totally based on private property of the agricultural lands, it came to a point where, in 2010 the agricultural holdings without legal entity represented 52.9% from the total area of the agricultural holdings in Romania, while the agricultural area used by those was up to 56% and the difference of total area (47.1%) of the agricultural holdings or the agricultural area utilized (44.0%) to was part of the agricultural holdings with legal entity.

Under the circumstances, the appearance, development and consolidation of the agricultural holdings with legal entity outline the qualitative dimension of the commercial agriculture in a continuous progress, but also keeping a very special relation with the agricultural holdings without legal entity which still provide the social protection of the rural households and feed, as well, the land funds owned under various legal forms the agricultural holdings with legal entity. Consequently, the study of the development evolution and perspective of the agricultural holdings with legal entity shapes the improvement perspective of an increasingly efficient land fund in agriculture in light of rising the output per hectare and profitability as well.

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## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study relies on the data and figures collected from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010. Two relevant indicatives have been elaborated for the agricultural holdings, namely, the number of agricultural holdings and the total areas from an holdings and the agricultural areas utilized in relation to the legal aspects of the holdings, type of land holding and usage manner of the agricultural areas, analyzed in view of size categories of the total holding areas or agricultural areas utilized by these.

The analysis tool mostly employed is the method of comparative analysis based on the information extracted from the two data sources in terms of absolute and relative aberrations and evolution of the medium areas of the agricultural holdings with legal entity which allow the outlining (under different scenarios) of their development.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Between 2002 and 2010 the agricultural holdings with legal entity increased from 0.5% to 0.8% out of the total number of agricultural holdings in Romania. In point of total area they slightly decreased from 49.3% to 47.1% out of the total area owned by agricultural holdings as well as the agricultural area used by these which dropped from 44.7% to 44.0% out of the agricultural area utilized at national level. The present legal framework allows organizing agricultural holdings with legal entity under various forms of holdings, such as companies, agricultural associations, commercial companies, units of public administration, cooperative units and other types –all distributed on production profiles (vegetal, livestock or mixed - see table 1).

Table 1 Agricultural holdings with legal entity that use agricultural areas and have livestock (no.)

Specification	Total, of which:		Holding Profile					
			mixed		vegetal		livestock	
	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010
<i>Total, of which:</i>	22,672	30,698	3,596	2,526	18,450	27,702	626	445
Companies/ Agricultural Associations	2,261	1,381	333	138	1,891	1,232	37	11
Commercial Companies	6,138	16,500	1,416	1,436	4,290	14,649	432	390
Units of Public Administration	5,698	3,083	944	163	4,674	2,915	80	5
Cooperative Units	87	68	7	4	70	63	10	1
Other Types	8,488	9,666	896	785	7,525	8,843	67	38

Source: our calculi based on the data gathered from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010

On types of units, from a numerical point of view, the most significant growth was registered in the case of commercial companies that went up from 6,138 to 16,500 during 2002 – 2010, while other types of agricultural holdings with legal entity registered decreases of 39% (companies/ agricultural associations) and 54.9% (units of public administration). The cooperative units had completely insignificant numbers.

There was also registered an important development in the segment of agricultural holdings of vegetal profile, which grew from 18,4 thousand to 27.7 thousand during 2002-2010, while the agricultural holdings of livestock profile dropped from 626 to 445 units and those of a mixed profile decreased from 3.6 thousand to 2.5 thousand units, having great differentiations among the organization forms. The most obvious growth was registered in the case of commercial companies of agricultural profile. In terms of land potential in 2010 the commercial companies used 54.1% from the agricultural area utilized with legal entity, while the units of public administration used 27.4%, companies /agricultural associations 9.4%, and cooperative units barely 0.1% from the agricultural area utilized (table 2.)

Table 2 Agricultural holdings with legal entity, agricultural area utilized and agricultural area utilized per holding

Specification	Total of agricultural holdings (no.)		Agricultural holdings that used agricultural area (no.)		Agricultural area utilized (thousand ha.)		Medium agricultural holding utilized per holding (ha.)	
	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010
<i>Total, of which:</i>	22,672	30,698	22,046	30,228	6,222.0	5,856.5	274.43	190.78
Companies/ Agricultural Associations	2,261	1,381	2,224	1,370	975.6	550.9	431.47	398.90
Commercial Companies	6,138	16,500	5,706	16,085	2,168.8	3,171.1	353.34	244.51
Units of Public Administration	5,698	3,083	5,618	3,078	2,867.4	1,604.5	503.22	667.66
Cooperative Units	87	68	77	67	2.4	8.2	27.19	120.24
Other Types	8,488	9,666	8,421	9,628	207.9	521.8	24.49	53.98

Source: our calculi based on the data gathered from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010

As a phrase of evolution of the agricultural holding with legal entity, by validating the number and agricultural areas utilized during 2002 – 2010, it is registered a decrease of the medium agricultural area utilized, overall holdings from 274 to 191 hectares: companies/ agricultural associations from 431 to 398 hectares and commercial companies from 363 to 245 hectares; increases were registered in the case of the units of public administration (from 503 to 668 hectares) and for the cooperative units (from 24 to 120 hectares).

The analysis gets even more interesting when the study approaches the comparative evolutions among different size categories of the agricultural holdings with legal entity on various forms of organization (Addendum 1).

Numerically, in 2010 the commercial companies which represented 53.6% out of the total number of agricultural holdings with legal entity grouped as ponderance in the size category under 10 hectares in ratio of 48.1%, while the size category above 100 hectares gathered 31.7% from holdings. The rest of holdings were distributed on other size categories.

In view of agricultural holding, in 2010 the commercial companies held 44.6% from the total area of the agricultural holdings with legal entity, having a size-category based distribution of the agricultural area utilized in ratio of 95.3% in the size category over 100 hectares, which conveys the obvious tendency towards large holdings, slightly mechanized, with a high potential of production and increased profitability.

The units of public administration, in spite of the fact they have a relatively low ponderance (10.1%), use 29.7% from the total agricultural area, which, on one hand shows the dimension of the land fund of the public administration, and, on the other hand reveals the percentage of the agricultural areas without commercial usage.

In terms of type of land holding, during 2002 – 2010 there were significant mutations in the sense that the agricultural area owned and utilized decreased from 2.8 million hectares to 2.4 million hectares, while the area on lease increased from 0.7 million hectares to 2.7 million hectares, phenomenon that shows obvious shifting relations between the land owners and the land users, the partition of owners and, at the same time, users having increasing chances as an expression of consolidation of the agricultural holding and interest rise regarding the transformation of the land fund into a premise of the profit in agriculture (Addendum 2).

On the whole, the agricultural holdings with legal entity highlight a numerical growth as agricultural area utilized for all size categories too, except for the category 5 – 10 hectares where the number of agricultural holdings decreased by 8% and in the case of agricultural area utilized there is also a decrease by 8% for the category over 100 hectares that influenced the decrease of the agricultural area utilized by 6% (table 3).

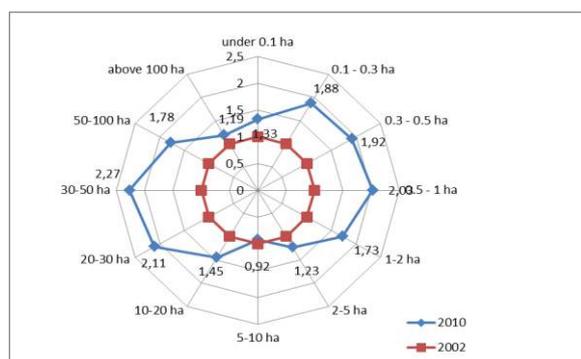
Table 3 The evolution of the agricultural holdings with legal entity depending on the number of holdings and the agricultural area utilized on size categories of the agricultural area utilized between 2002 – 2010

Size Category	Year	Absolute Values		Relative Changes 2010/2002		Absolute Changes 2010-2002		The medium Area Utilized per Holding (ha.)	
		number	hectares	number	hectares	number	hectares	2002	2010
Under 0,1	2002	568	27	1.33	1.46	188	12	0.05	0.05
	2010	756	40						
0,1 - 0,3	2002	1,110	194	1.88	1.96	982	186	0.17	0.18
	2010	2,092	381						
0,3 - 0,5	2002	627	235	1.92	1.96	574	226	0.37	0.38
	2010	1,201	461						
0,5 - 1	2002	947	629	2.03	2.08	976	680	0.66	0.68
	2010	1,923	1,310						
1-2	2002	1,288	1,687	1.73	1.80	945	1,345	1.31	1.36
	2010	2,233	3,032						
2-5	2002	2,874	9,341	1.23	1.23	647	2,110	3.25	3.25
	2010	3,521	11,451						
5-10	2002	3,166	19,763	0.92	1.00	-248	-77	6.24	6.75
	2010	2,918	19,686						
10-20	2002	1,455	17,883	1.45	1.59	655	10,597	12.29	13.50
	2010	2,110	28,480						
20-30	2002	446	10,667	2.11	2.14	497	12,141	23.92	24.19
	2010	943	22,809						
30-50	2002	500	19,154	2.27	2.32	636	25,336	38.31	39.16
	2010	1,136	44,490						
50-100	2002	1,091	77,109	1.78	1.84	850	64,979	70.68	73.20
	2010	1,941	142,089						
Over 100	2002	7,974	6,065,259	1.19	0.92	1,480	-482,986	760.63	590.47
	2010	9,454	5,582,273						
<b>TOTAL</b>	2002	22,046	6,221,952	1.37	0.94	8,182	-365.445	282.23	193.74
	2010	30,228	5,856,506						

Source: our calculi based on the data collected from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010

Both, in view of number and area, the most significant increases are recorded in the following size categories: 0.1 – 0.3; 0.3 – 0.5; 0.5 – 1 ha; 1 – 2 ha, which suggest the development of the non-vegetal agricultural holdings, having the potential to evolve in holding organizations, service providers, manufacturing/ processing, green houses and gardening as well. Other increases are registered in the following size categories: 20 – 30 ha, 30 – 50 ha and 50 – 100 ha as a result of the development and consolidation of the small agricultural holding (25-75 ha), the highest ponderance being represented by the category over 100 ha, where, although the medium agricultural area utilized per holding had decreased in the last 8 years from 760 ha to 590 ha, this category used in 2010 a percentage of 95.3% out of the total agricultural area utilized from the agricultural holdings with legal entity. Although numerically this category stands for approximately a third from the total number of holdings, the medium area utilized per holding with legal entity is potentiated, again, in spite of the fact that, on the whole, it diminishes from 282 hectares to 194 hectares in 2010.

Therefore the evolution of the agricultural holdings with legal entity divided on size categories of the agricultural area reflects two clear development and consolidation tendencies from a numerical point of view and as agricultural area utilized of the small categories (0.1 – 2 ha) and of the medium-size categories (30 – 100 ha), while the holdings over 100 hectares have a different situation: in spite of their growth in number, their area utilized decreases as a result of the increase stand of the medium area holding, but with the perspective of consolidation in view of improving the ratio between the land area owned and the land areas on lease (chart 1 and 2).



Source: our calculi based on the data collected from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010

Chart 1. The evolution of the number of agricultural holdings with legal entity that utilized agricultural areas in Romania between 2002-2010

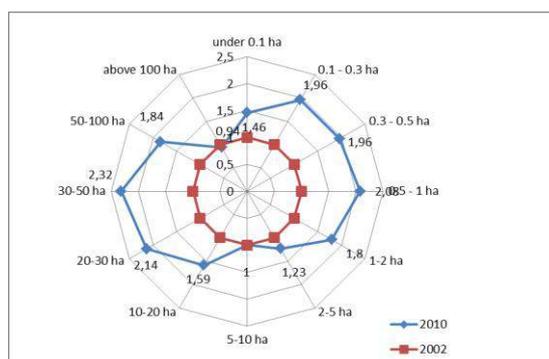
Another relevant aspect, privilege of the large agricultural holdings, is given by the evolution of the land usage categories within the agricultural holdings with legal entity. To be noted that the arable area with the highest ponderance is within the size categories 50 – 100 hectares, while on average per total holdings the ponderance of this usage grew from 46.0% to 48.5%, on a vertiginous decline in the case of natural pastures and hayfields (from 8,1% to 29,8%) and, finally, in 2010 perennial crops registered between 4.1% and 5.3% in the size categories under 100 ha (Addenda 3 and 4).

However the most pressing issue, when using agricultural areas, is the agricultural area unutilized. Between 2002 – 2010 at national level the unutilized agricultural areas grew from 1,777.3 thousand ha to 2,388.9 thousand ha, with differentiations on agricultural holdings without legal entity (increases from 745.8 thousand ha to 857.8 thousand ha.) and on agricultural holdings with legal entity (increases from 1,031.5 thousand ha to 1,531.1 thousand ha.). As absolute value the expansion of the agricultural area unutilized during 2002 – 2010 is claimed by the agricultural holdings without legal entity in percentage of 18.3% and also by the agricultural holdings with legal entity in percentage of 81.7%, so accumulating in 2010 about 5.9% of the agricultural area unutilized without legal entity, while the difference of 64.11% din from the area is to be found in the administration of the agricultural holdings with legal entity.

Judging this aspect can lead us to several mistrusts of difficulties or wrongfull practices in agriculture, among which we would like to mention the following: a) 15.2% of the national agricultural area does not allow getting a zero profit threshold, which at least would maintain the simple reproduction of the agricultural funds; b) the ponderance of the agricultural area unutilized is higher (20.7%) as a direct effect of the higher holding costs; c) the reserve of agricultural area unutilized may constitute illegal manoeuvre spaces for getting extra financial assistance which does not diminish the costs but directly boosts the profits; d) the existence of a high percentage of the agricultural area unutilized shows actually the limits of the real agricultural holding which in future will strictly restrain to the agricultural area utilized, while the difference represented by the agricultural area unutilized is due to be returned to the rightful owners or, in the case of a low production risk (determined by proper agrochemical and pedological studies), to be directed to non-agricultural usage, mainly forestry and lake basins.

Paradoxally, there are also agricultural lands with high agricultural potential which are not used as an expression of some gross institutional shortcomings, such as: the inexistence of a proper agricultural market which meets the real demands, the under-financing of the holding costs, the slow movement of the land funds, serious deficits for the investment financing, lack of small mechanization, multiple deficiencies of the agricultural services and so on.

The evolution of the agricultural holdings with legal entity show the importance of large agriculture (the commercial type as practiced in big farms) which allow the proper organization of



Source: our calculi based on the data collected from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010

Chart 2. The evolution of the agricultural areas utilized with legal entity in Romania between 2002-2010

holding, the complex mechanization of the technological processes and the implementation of the subsidiaries addressing modern agriculture, both efficient and profitable.

## CONCLUSIONS

The agricultural holdings with legal entity represent the backbone of the Romanian agriculture. The study of their involvement in using the agricultural lands in Romania in view of the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010 allows us reach the following conclusions:

- the agricultural holdings with legal entity build the competition business environment in Romanian agriculture;

- although their numerical ponderance is still reduced, the agricultural area utilized covers almost half the agricultural land heritage of the country;

- the commercial companies of agricultural profile stand out as they utilize over 54% of the agricultural area with legal entity, while the importance of the companies/ agricultural associations decreases and the cooperative units are completely insignificant;

- there are clear the development tendencies of the farms with a vegetal profile, while the livestock production is on decline, turning into a narrow specialized segment developed by economic entities with high financial resources only;

- the units of public administration block up an important land fund which is necessary to work efficiently in order to develop the social component, spatial expansion and less the economic component;

- there are 3 size categories for the agricultural holdings which stand out: between 0.1 – 2 ha there are development tendencies, between 20-100 ha there are stagnancy tendencies and finally, over 100 ha there is a slight remission. The medium size of the agricultural holding with legal entity has the tendency to decline, significantly visible in the case of the commercial companies (from 353 ha to 245 ha) during 2002-2010;

- the most relevant decline tendency of the medium dimension is registered in the case of agricultural holdings with legal entity which belong to the size category over 100 ha, from 761 ha in 2002 to 590 ha in 2010;

- the development and consolidation tendency of the agricultural holdings with legal entity outlines by modifying the relation between land owned and land on lease, which in 2010 represented 85.4% of the land fund; the consolidation degree is accentuated by the increase of the owners' category that use and manage their lands by themselves or maintain their holding by entrusting its usage;

- the agricultural holdings with legal entity are not in contradiction or competition with the agricultural holdings without legal entity because the importance of the economic and social functions override depending on the type of holding, as they are going to co-exist for a long time from now on and taking into consideration that the two functions are not disjoint but they override in a different manner;

- in future the social function within the agricultural holding with legal entity will evolve assisting the development of the economic function within the agricultural holdings with legal entity;

- the agricultural holdings with legal entity constitute the basic component for the development of large agriculture of commercial type which is competitive, efficient and profitable, while the agricultural holdings without legal entity will constitute the basic component of small agriculture of family type but with enhanced performances by increasing the intensification, diversification, efficiency and profitability under specific specialized regional and local conditions.

Therefore it is undeniable and worth taking into consideration the existence of some real premises for the development and consolidation of agricultural holdings with legal entity in Romania which cannot be done if they are not in agreement with congruent normal economic and social relations, with the agricultural holdings without legal entity, which will also contribute to the consolidation and updating of the traditional rural household.

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Addendum 1. Agricultural holdings with legal entity and the total agricultural area of the agricultural holding distributed on size categories of the total area

Specifications	under 10 ha		10 - 30 ha		30 - 50 ha		50-100 ha		over 100 ha		total	
	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010
<b>Total no., of which:</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>13,877</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>8,178</b>	<b>10,022</b>	<b>22,672</b>	<b>30,601</b>
Company/agricultural associations	177	114	119	78	71	65	217	147	1,677	972	2,261	1,376
Commercial Societies	1,729	7,903	498	1,462	258	666	577	1,175	3,076	5,209	6,138	16,415
Units of public administration	2,161	292	319	128	110	84	146	162	2,962	2,415	5,698	3,081
Cooperative Units	68	38	7	2	2	0	2	2	8	26	87	68
Other types	6,087	5,530	1,493	1,854	307	487	146	390	455	1,400	8,488	9,661
<b>Total thousand ha, of which:</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>7,079.0</b>	<b>7,103.9</b>	<b>7,253.5</b>	<b>7,387.6</b>
Companies/Agricultural associations	0.5	0.4	2.3	1.5	2.7	2.6	15.4	10.9	965.7	558.7	986.6	574.1
Commercial companies	3.7	15.6	9.0	26.2	10.0	26.2	40.3	85.4	2,186.8	3,144.4	2,249.8	3,297.8
Units of public administration	4.8	0.7	5.3	2.3	4.3	3.3	10.7	12.2	3,548.3	2,173.5	3,573.4	2,192.1
Cooperative units	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.3	8.1	7.7	8.4
Other types	23.3	20.2	20.6	29.6	11.3	18.5	10.0	27.8	370.9	1,219.2	436.1	1,315.3

Source: our calculi based on the data collected from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010

Addendum 2. Agricultural holdings with legal entity and the agricultural area utilized distributed on size categories of the area utilized and holding type

Holding type	under 10 ha		10 - 30 ha		30 - 50 ha		50-100 ha		over 100 ha		total	
	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010
<b>Total no. of which:</b>	<b>10,212</b>	<b>14,839</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>22,662</b>	<b>33,898</b>
owned	9,308	13,901	1,894	2,538	454	744	349	1,107	3,425	4,955	15,430	23,245
on franchise	82	230	21	82	12	66	22	112	157	629	294	1,119
on lease	72	346	159	529	119	393	328	890	1,452	4,972	2,130	7,130
In partnership	9	38	21	34	12	23	34	31	170	227	246	353
utilized with free franchise/ title	188	187	20	77	4	31	4	61	29	275	245	631
Other types of holding	553	137	321	83	147	58	351	134	2,945	1,008	4,317	1,420
<b>Total thousand ha., of which:</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>6,065.1</b>	<b>5,582.3</b>	<b>6,222.1</b>	<b>5,856.6</b>
owned	29.3	33.7	19.1	38.9	8.4	25.7	24.2	65.7	2,762.4	2,186.3	2,843.5	2,350.3
on franchise	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.1	1.4	6.4	147.1	315.2	149.3	325.3
on lease	0.4	1.4	3.0	9.0	4.6	13.9	23.2	59.3	639.9	2,566.6	671.2	2,650.2
In partnership	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.4	1.2	87.0	56.1	90.3	58.2
Utilized with free franchise/ title	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.6	18.1	75.3	19.2	79.9
Other types of holding	1.7	0.3	5.4	1.0	5.2	1.6	25.6	7.0	2,410.6	382.8	2,448.6	392.7

Source: our calculi based on the data collected from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010

Addendum 3. The evolution of the number of agricultural holdings with legal entity distributed on size categories of the area utilized and on usage categories

Size Categories	Arable Land		Family gardens		Natural Pastures and Hayfields		Permanent Crops		The Total of Agricultural Area Utilized		Agricultural Area Unutilized		Other Areas		Total
	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	
under10 ha	73.7	63.8	5.2	0	37.1	44.6	8.7	10.4	95.0	97.6	10.5	8.0	75.2	55.7	100.0
10-30 ha	84.6	77.5	6.2	0	45.9	53.6	11.5	14.8	98.3	99.1	13.2	17.1	72.2	72.4	100.0
30-50 ha	82.1	72.9	5.5	0	45.6	54.0	14.7	13.6	99.2	99.5	12.4	13.5	67.9	68.2	100.0
50-100 ha	86.5	72.6	1.3	0	28.0	45.4	11.9	11.4	99.3	99.8	9.3	10.9	46.6	41.8	100.0
over 100 ha	77.1	67.1	0.7	0	47.7	51.9	10.8	8.3	99.9	100.0	14.9	14.5	59.8	58.8	100.0
total	77.0	67.4	3.5	0	41.7	48.5	10.1	10.4	97.5	98.8	12.4	11.6	67.7	58.3	100.0

Source: our calculi based on the data collected from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010

Addendum 4. The evolution of the total agricultural areas with legal entity distributed on size categories of the area utilized and on usage categories

Size Categories	Arable Land		Family Gardens <sup>1)</sup>		Natural Pastures and Hayfields		Permanent Crops <sup>2)</sup>		The Total of the Agricultural Area Utilized		Agricultural Area Unutilized		Other Areas <sup>3)</sup>		Total
	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	2002	2010	
under 10 ha	57.8	51.6	0.1	0.0	22.1	27.7	2.6	4.1	82.6	83.4	1.9	4.4	15.4	12.2	100.0
10-30 ha	55.1	48.6	0.0	0.0	20.0	28.4	3.3	5.0	78.3	82.0	1.6	5.8	20.1	12.2	100.0
30-50 ha	50.0	48.4	0.0	0.0	14.5	28.1	4.7	5.3	69.2	81.8	1.3	3.6	29.5	14.5	100.0
50-100 ha	72.1	58.2	0.0	0.0	15.2	29.0	4.8	4.5	92.1	91.6	0.9	2.7	7.0	5.7	100.0
over 100 ha	45.6	48.3	0.0	0.0	38.6	29.8	1.6	0.9	85.8	79.0	1.5	3.5	12.7	3.4	100.0
Total	46.0	48.5	0.0	0.0	38.1	29.8	1.6	1.0	85.8	79.3	1.5	3.5	12.7	3.7	100.0

Source: our calculi based on the data collected from the General Agricultural Censuses from 2002 and 2010

1) family garden - area of 1500 square metres (at the most) meant to obtain the agricultural products, mainly for the consume of the agricultural holding (without legal entity) members. The family garden is generally separated from the rest of the agricultural area. Occasionally, the surplus of agricultural products which come from this area may be subject for selling (RGA 2010, Vol I, Glossary, page 294, INS, București).

2) permanent crops – crops which occupy the land for long periods of time and which are productive for many years, do not need a rotation system, and are different from the permanent pastures. The permanent crops cover areas occupied by fruit-growing plantations, fruit shrubs, viticultural plantations, orcharding, viticultural and forestry nurseries (except for those non-commercial forestry nurseries which belong to forestry areas) and plants for twine works (RGA 2010, Vol I, Glossary, page 293, INS, București).

3) under the category of usage „other areas” are the following: woody areas, including coppices on short-term rotation system, areas occupied by buildings, roads, quarries, stony/rocky soil, rush-bed, and also ponds, pools and swamps.