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Analiza modelelor de redistribuire a sprijinului direct in veniturile fermei în Uniunea Europeană ❖ Analysis of models of redistribution of direct support to farm income in the European Union

For the period 2014 2020, a new CAP reform, commonly called "the CAP after 2013" or "CAP 2020" is planned. One of the central issues in the CAP negotiations is the European Union (EU) budget allocations between Member States and between Pillars I and II. This study, based on available data, robust and collected according to common agreed standards for the whole of the EU, forms part of the ongoing debate on the need to find alternative budget allocation mechanisms to have more equitable convergence in the level of entitlement payments per hectare between Member states. The first part of this study demonstrates the disparity of the current distribution of aid within Europe. Indeed, the current distribution being based on a mix of historical expenditure patterns, negotiations over the Pillar I and Pillar II envelopes of the new Member States during the European Union enlargement and former policies reforms doesn't achieve the new policy objectives. The second part assesses the impact of different methods of distribution of aid based firstly on objective criteria, secondly on a more pragmatic approach for distribution of aid called tunnel method. This study underlines the difficulty to find a combination of criteria for a better distribution of aid between Member States without causing sudden loss to the contributing countries and demonstrate that the tunnel method seems to be the best compromise. By its practical approach, this study gives prominence to the challenge of the negotiations about CAP budget allocations between Member States and underlines the difficulty to find a model both equitable and efficient.

Key words: Economic, Agriculture

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Agricultura de subzistență și semi-subzistență în românia: o problemă provocatoare pentru politicile agricole ❖ Subsistence and semi-subsistence *farming* in romania: a challenging issue to agricultural *policies*

In the last twenty years, the subsistence and semi subsistence farms' sector, due to his major dimension, was the target of many political measures that intended to restructure it, but this measures didn't have the anticipated effects: to achieve a better productivity and a higher efficiency. This situation is due to different motives such as: the reticence of the owners toward association phenomenon; the continuous changing in legislative and fiscal systems that created an environment of disbelief and uncertainty; the lack of capital necessary for a proper