CAP IMPACT ON RURAL HOUSEHOLDS LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES IN BULGARIA

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Introduction

The present research used the results from the survey realized within the project "Assessing the Multiple Impacts of the Common Agricultural Policy on Rural Economy" (CAP-IRE), funded under the FP7. Present article aims to analyze and examine the impact of the CAP on the rural farm household's livelihood strategies.

The conducted survey covers 273 households from Yambol, Sliven and Bourgas regions. The total number of households' members counts 867 persons, included 446 men and 421 women. The average size of one household from the sample is 3,2 persons, which surpasses this indicator's value at national level. The active population (between 18 and 65 years) is approximately ¾ of households members, the share of persons under 18 years is 16,84% and the people in pension age (over 65 years) form 9,34 % of the households composition.

The bigger size of households is an important characteristic particularity for rural areas. In this aspect the CAP impacts on relatively smaller number of structural units, but more important from demographic point of view. The policy changes in the agricultural sector could be premise for a change of the social and demographic rural areas' profile. The examined households have an age structure defining the importance of the analysis in relation of the developments strategies and their relatively long-term dependence on the future CAP.

Theoretical basis

- *Definition of the concept "livelihood"*

The rural households' livelihood includes the ways and the means for their living. According Ellis (Ellis, 2000) the strategy for livelihood is based on five composite capital resources (assets pentagon): long-term physical assets, natural resources, financial, human and social capital. Frequently, the rural households do not have access to long-term material assets (because of the lack of proper or attracted funds), natural resources as arable land and financial funds. Apart of this, the social capital in rural areas can exist as social net (formal and informal), which advantage the participants in these net.

These capitals are a basis for different activities, related to the rural households living. So, the access to them (regulated by institutions and social relations) defines the live of every household member (Barrett, 1999). Rewald (Rewald, M., 2002) introduces also the culture as an element in the definition of the "livelihood". He asserts that the "livelihood" is related to the adequate and sustainable access to profits and resources for basic necessities satisfaction, from the point of view of the culture in certain community.

Therefore, the conception for the social-economic livelihood (SEL) could be used as an analytic instrument for identification and assessment of internal and external factors, having impact on rural households' livelihood.

From the aspect of exchange between the different types of long-term assets and their impact on the livelihood strategies, the availability of the respective institutions has big importance for rural households and their opportunity to operate and have access to capitals and assets, in all levels (Shankland, 2000). Institutions (private and public) can be compared to the hardware. They organize and lead policies and legislation, provide services, buy, sell and represent all other functions, impacting on the "livelihood". These institutions' process of functioning forms the "software", i.e. the way of operating and

interaction. The possible transformation of structures and processes has basic place in the SEL.

The farms households' earnings depend on the adopted livelihood strategies. The wanted livings are the expected cash flows in result of the increased cost of living (health status, access to services, non-physical assets), risk diminution (better flexibility through the assets increase), raise of the food safety (enhancement of the financial capital instead of food purchase) and more sustainable natural resources' use (appropriate property rights).

The main idea could be generalized that the livelihood strategy focuses the people, their assets and subsequent strategies for certain livings receiving. From other part, this requires production, employment and livings analysis to be realized thoroughly and interconnected, putting accent on political, socio-cultural and economic aspects.

This theory pays attention also on the risk management, accentuating on the environment sustainability and creating local advantages and priority. It recognizes rural population as active factors for changes and giving way of different livelihood strategies (Parrott, Hebinck and Westendorp, 2006).

Livelihood strategy could be defined as a portfolio of activities, which people undertake for achieve definite livings, through production activities, investment strategies, reproduction decisions etc. These activities are related to the way of use of available capitals by the people, which is an important part of the all household behavior.

-Assets pentagon

Livelihood strategies are based on long-term assets and their combination of 5 forms, the so-called assets pentagon: social capital, financial capital, natural resources, physical and human capital.

- **Social capital (S)** has reference to the connections, respective social net, accessible for the people. Social capital increases the opportunities of the population to cooperate in more-formalized groups with their systems of norms, rules and sanctions.
- **Financial capital (F)** is related to the financial resources, used by the people for their aims achievement and includes the available money or equivalents, allowing people to adapt different livelihood strategies. Two main financial capital's resources could be identified. The first covers the available assets – available money, bank savings or liquid assets (animals, jewels). The second includes the constant cash flows, based on livings from salaries, pensions, other transfers from the state or support from emigrants.
- **Natural resources (N)** – term, used for necessary resources definition, as land, water, forests, air quality, erosion, biodiversity degree etc.
- **Physical capital (P)** includes the basic infrastructure and goods, necessary for the household livelihood, e.g. accessible transportation, water supply, health protection, buildings, electricity, access to information and technologies.
- **Human capital (H)** is the abilities, the knowledge, and the capacity to work in good health conditions, which together allow people to form different livelihood strategies and to achieve definite tasks in the livelihood strategy.

- *Capital assets assessing*

Using the conception for capital pentagon emerges the question for their assessment and analysis. Capital assets are in permanent change. For instance, the financial, the human

and the social capital are in continuous change. Natural resources are relatively constant, but depend also on the production technologies used by the farmers. It is difficult to define and assess the capital assets with the same measure.
Jansen (Jansen et al., 2006) proposes to define the households' capital assets amount through two main assets. For example, the labour and the land could be sufficient capital assets to assessing the livelihood strategy of rural (farmer) households. In the present research, for this assessment, will be used also the social capital, apart natural resources (arable land) and the human capital.
Despite the decreasing employment share in agriculture, the last one continues to be an important livings source for many rural households, especially in the poorest and underdeveloped regions of the new EU states members. In the more developed EU rural areas the employment development includes new activities as the ecologically conformed land management and biomass energy production, so the agriculture still remains important branch for rural areas development. In the analyzed aggregation of the examined South-East Planning Region (SEPR), Bulgaria, the share of non-agricultural residents, accounted over 50 % of all residents obtained in the households, covers 23 % of surveyed households. The reason for the diversification in non-agricultural activities is the striving to overcome the poverty. In the cases of favorable economic environment, non-agricultural employment could attract well-educated labour force out of agriculture. But this fact will increase the number of withdrawn from agriculture and will incite structural changes in the sector. The successful agriculture development policy depends also on the share of the rural non-agricultural sector.
From the other hand, the livelihood strategy realization is related to the rural household integration in the market environment. The vertical market integration is demanded from the farmer and from the processor / retailer. The contracting process is a form of such integration, giving supplementary opportunities for access to credit, and the contracting on fixed price diminishes the risk for the buyer. Concluding contracts, farmers obtain also access to new technologies and raw materials. The contracts also contribute for production quality enhancement, by sanctions' involvement. From institutional point of view, the contracting creates conditions for creation of favorable effects like employment, market and infrastructure development, which are elements of the capital pentagon.
Diversified livelihood strategies are characteristic for the new EU member's states. Because of that, the well-functioning rural areas' labour markets are important for the traditional agricultural economy, but also for the economy of services, based on rural economies. According World Bank estimations (2007), the decrease of the rural areas labour market imperfections improves considerably the rural households' income in Europe. Thus, the good-functioning rural areas' labour markets could contribute for the higher income for rural areas households, as well for more optimistic labour distribution in economy.

Methodological approach

For the aims achieving, related to the CAP impact assessment on the rural agricultural households livelihood strategies, have been used the following methods: descriptive analysis, statistic modeling of probability processes and the method chi-square test for substantiation of correlation dependence between the categorical variable quantities. Each of the obtained probability models has the following general aspect:

$$Y = \ln(\pi/(1-\pi)) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * X \text{ or} \quad (1)$$

$$Y = (\pi/(1-\pi)) = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 * X),$$

where Y is the dependent dichotomy variable, X – independent variable, β_0 and β_1 – respective regressive coefficients.

For the dependent quantity Y construction is used information from the survey results, related to the intentions of agricultural producers, according the two different CAP scenarios to increase the area of own and rented agricultural land (natural resources). The age composition and more concretely, the number of persons under 18 years in the households, have been used as independent variable. The probability modeling type is applied also to reveal the relation between the willingness to change the present market partners and the Internet use and the availability of contracting system for the agricultural production realization.

The application of the well-known chi-square test of Pierson, as a criterion for assessment of the degree of mutual coherence between different variables, passes through 2 stages. For each of them the "zero hypothesis" H_0 and the alternative hypothesis H_1 must be defined. Comparing the theoretical values of chi-square test with the obtained empiric values at a respective critical level of importance (α) and degrees of freedom, H_0 could be accepted or excluded. This way we can determine if between the variable quantities – forthcoming employment increase of the households' members in the farm and intentions for the land resource – if there is statistically important, non-accidental relation or they are independent one from the other. This approach has been applied also for the following pairs of variable quantities: forthcoming increase of the household members employment out of the farm and intentions for land resource raise; increase of the rented labour use in the farm and intentions for the land resource enhancement; use of Internet in the agricultural production sale and forthcoming changes of the relations of partnership for market realization of the production.

In the cases of proved statistically significant relation, different instruments of measurement have been used for the definition of the power and direction of the established relation: φ-coefficient, contingence coefficient (C), Cramer coefficient (V), γ-coefficient.

The accomplished survey covers 273 households from Yambol, Sliven and Bourgas regions. The total number of these households' members is 867 persons, included 446 men and 421 women. The average size of one household is 3,2 persons, which surpasses this indicator's value at a national level. The bigger households' size is an important feature for rural areas. The active population (between 18 and 65 years) is approximately ¾ of households members, the share of persons under 18 years is 16,84% and the people in pension age (over 65 years) form 9,34 % of the households composition.

The analysis, concerning the CAP impact on the rural agricultural households' livelihood strategies, has been realized in the following directions: production factors' management from the point of view of the own or rented arable land (natural resources), analysis of the employment (human capital) and agricultural production realization (social capital).

CAP impact on natural resources use (arable land)

The data of the achieved research indicate that in the examined SEPR region prevail the owners, which have rented land for their household functioning – 77,3 % of all excerpt and 23,8 % use their own agricultural land The rented land share is over 90 %, which is

the highest, compared to the result form the survey, led within the CAP-IRE project in other European countries. For example, in Italy it is under 20 %, in Spain – approximately 25 %, in Holland – 34 % etc. This householders' distribution, according the land use way, reflects the general for the country preference to rent the agricultural land, not to exploit their own land. In the future applying CAP under scenario A, despite the outlined trend, the difference between the preferences to the two main land-use forms will diminish. The persons number, which will increase their own land size is 52,7 %. At a condition that the main CAP payments drop out after 2014, i.e. at scenario B, the orientations to the main land-use forms equalize – respectively 20,1 % and 20,5 % of all surveyed persons will increase the own or rented land. It is obvious that CAP financial instruments have stimulating action for the rented land's range enlargement, as well regarding the own land size increase.

The households members' age structure definitely has impact on the future intentions for the main productive agricultural resource management, for both scenarios. The results from the probability modeling application show that in the families having persons less than 18 years, the willingness to enlarge the size of the main land resource, independently of the land-use way, is more expressed compared to the rest of households (Table 1).

Table 1 Probability Models Results

Dependent variable (Y)	**Independent variable (X)**	**Coefficient of regression β_0**	**Coefficient of regression β_1**	**Equation**
Scenario A				
Increasing of own arable land (yes=1;no=0)	Number of household's members under 18 age	0	0,23	$\ln(\pi/(1-\pi)) = 0,23*X$
Increasing of rented arable land (yes=1;no=0)	Number of household's members under 18 age	0,32	0,26	$\ln(\pi/(1-\pi)) = 0,32+0,26*X$
Scenario B				
Increasing of own arable land (yes=1; no=0)	Number of household's members under 18 age	-0,737	-0,034	$\ln(\pi/(1-\pi)) = -0,734-0,034*X$
Increasing of rented arable land (yes=1; no=0)	Number of household's members under 18 age	-0,77	0,077	$\ln(\pi/(1-\pi)) = -0,77+0,077*X$

The decisive role of the CAP support must be underlined for the motivation preconditions in the formation of certain behaviour, regarding the exploited land management. At a condition to keep all CAP payments after 2014, i.e. under scenario A, the probability to increase the own land raises with 25,9 % in households with at least one member less than 18 years. Under the same scenario, the probability to enlarge the rented agricultural land increase by 29,8 %, at the condition to have one person les than 18 years in the household. This fact shows that independently of the land property form, households with young people have more optimistic intentions, regarding the CAP opportunities for agricultural holdings modernization and financial stabilization. It could be supposed that the present agricultural producers, in which families there are adolescents, believe in the

heredity of their farms by the children. For the building of this successiveness between generations and the transformation of potential farmers in real ones contributes also the good management of more agricultural land, own or rented. The thought that someone from the family would take the "relay race" in the farm management make these producers more active in CAP financial instruments use for their activity support and for the searching of possible decisions for the agricultural farm enlargement.

At the same time opposite trends could be seen in the land resources' management, from the part of agricultural producers, in which families there are also young people, but at eventually interruption of all CAP payments they will remain without support, i.e. under scenario B. In this case there is a negative exponential relation between the probability to increase the own agricultural land and the presence of at least one person less than 18 years old in the household. In practice the probability to enlarge the own land diminishes by 3,3 % if there is a person less than 18 years and the probability to increase the rented land raises only by 8 %. Hence, even if there is a physical inheritor of the farm, at the conditions outlined under scenario B, producers will be forced to manage their farm without incite children to undertake future agricultural activity in the family farm. If these conditions do not change in direction to have more security of insure the necessary production resources, more stable in the direct production process and more sustainable in the effective production realization, their farms would go to a slow, but sure collapse. Thus, at a possible CAP financial support stopping, young households' members will search for a realization out of the agriculture, not willing to succeed agricultural farms of their parents.

Obtained probability results regarding the further agricultural owners' behaviour for the land resource management could serve for the determination of the households share, which will increase the range of the exploited by them land, under the two CAP scenarios (Table 2).

Table 2 Share of households, which will increase size of arable land, depends of their age structure (%)

Land use	Without age structure changes		With increasing of household members average with one person under 18 age	
	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario A	Scenario B
Own arable land	45,4	20,1	57,1	19,4
Rented land	52,7	20,5	68,5	22,3

As it is seen, under the impact of the respective age structure, the highest share is expected to reach the group of households that will increase the rented land size (68,5 %) under scenario A, i.e. by 15,8 % more in comparison to the variant of constant households' age structure. On second place are households, which will increase their own land, also under scenario A. Their share of 45,4 % at the variant without age structure change will increase to 57,1 % if the members number in an average household raises with 1 person less than 18 years old. It is obvious that the adolescent age together with the financial subsidies under CAP are stimulating combination for active farm management and more concretely, the agricultural land management. This result is in

correspondence with the already made conclusion for the lake of sufficient motivation to the arable land increase and to the farm activity continuation, under scenario B. Even at a farms rejuvenation, the range of these that will increase the rented land has insignificant raise (with 1,8 %) and the share of these, willing to increase their own land diminishes by 0,7 %.

CAP impact on the human capital

Important economic characteristic from the point of view of a household's human capital is the presence of long-term unemployed persons. Persons from this category were found in 29 households. Most often one person gets into this category; only in one household there are 3 or more unemployed. The total number of the long-term unemployed is 35 persons or 5,47 % of persons in active age. The result corresponds to the fact that the agricultural branch is able to insure employment to persons without agricultural education (Nikolov D. at all 2010), which has importance for the economic activity in rural areas, characterized by a high unemployment level. This gives reason to define the employment of household's members in agricultural production as a basic pillar of their economic activity - element of livelihood strategy. In this aspect, the employed households' members' number has been analyzed. The total number of full-time employed is 342 persons, of part-time – 155 persons. The first employment type has significantly higher value, which is an indication for the high commitment degree in the productive process. If we ad also the number of part-time employed, over 50 % of households members have labour contribution in farms.

The used labour resources analysis must include also the hired persons in the farm, which are not household's members. Their total number is 670 persons, a little more than the employed household's members. The ascertained parity between the two types of labour resources is indicative for the examined farms' character. Most of them are small-sized and rely on the own labour force. Regarding the hired persons, the permanently hired predominate, approximately ⅔ of the total number. In reference to the sex structure, 20 % of the hired are women, as the share of permanently hired women is analogous to the total number of hired persons. On the base of this data could be defined that the men's participation in the productive process is preponderant and the women's realization in the sector is embarrassed.

The household members' labour employment is related to the agricultural farm's property. The surveyed respond that in 268 households, only one of the members is owner and in five households only their number is bigger. This state has been predefined by the juridical status of analyzed farms. The share of sole firms (agricultural producer, sole trader and sole limited liability company) surpasses 95 %, which prove the preference for the sole management and decision-making. In the scarce cases of associative property forms (Limited Liability Companies, cooperation, non-governmental organization), the co-proprietors are more often persons, non-relatives, so these forms are attractive mostly by the opportunities for more widely financing and risk diminution. The two scenarios for agricultural policy development impact have been analyzed from several points: regarding the farm juridical state's change, the form of orientation and the co-proprietors, included in the non-individual forms. Farms that will continue their activity at the "Basic" (A) scenario do not plan to change their juridical status, as a whole. Over 80 % of them declare firmly that the will not change, approximately 5 % can not give categorical answer and the rest about 15 % will change their juridical status. At

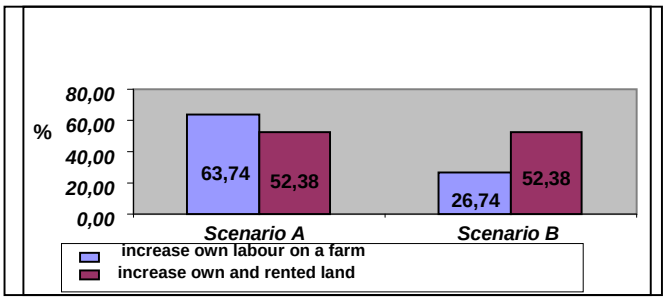
the “Second” (B) scenario – “without support”, the situation is completely different. The willing to change has been declared by over ¼ of farms, as the percentage of responded that they would not change their status is smaller – 45 %. Also at this scenario, the share of these that can not give categorical answer is almost 6 times bigger, which shows that the transition to a variant without CAP support will force many agricultural producers to think about change of their farms’ juridical status. In reference to the new juridical household’s form, which they would choose, almost all respondents are unanimous, preferring the Limited Liability Company. The strongly expressed willing to the last-mentioned companies is characteristic for the two scenarios. Regarding the co-proprietors for a non-individual form, the biggest part of owners, planning this change, has answer that they will rely on non-relatives. The so-expressed intention is for both CAP development scenarios.

Agricultural land management has its projection in adequate changes in the labour employment changes. We mean the expected changes in the household’s members participation in the farm activity, their employment out of the agriculture and the changes in the hired labour force use for the need of agricultural household functioning. Positive relation is observed between the own labour investment in the farm and the respective increase of the arable land, under scenario A and inverse relation under scenario B.

In both cases, the obtained results from the chi-square test give reason for abnegate the zero hypothesis, i.e. to admit the existence, with 0,95 warranty probability, of statistically significant relation between the chosen variable quantities. The realization of intentions for the households’ enlargement through the arable land size increase will lead to bigger labour participation of household’s members, under scenario A. In this case the calculated association coefficient is 0,502, which shows the presence of considerable dependence between the land management and the own labour resource management. The expected arable land increase surpasses the own labour increase. This result testifies that under scenario A, the surveyed persons join the further farm functioning with certain productivity and investments effectiveness enhancement in the household. Under scenario B the situation is reverse.

The share of persons, which attended to increase the labour employment in the household, is almost two times bigger, compared to the share of households willing to increase the arable land size (Fig.1).

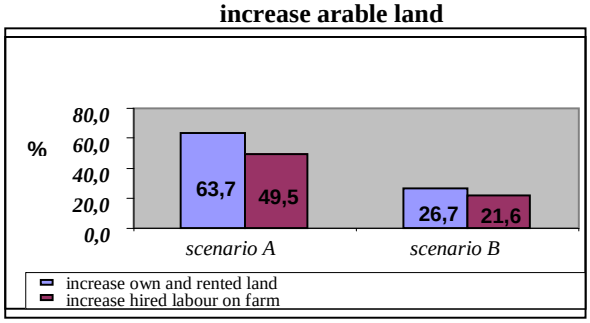
Fig. 1 Change in share of households use own labour according of willingness to increase arable land



This shows that with the CAP financial support elimination, farmers join the future farm enlargement with complementary investment of own labour. The lack of sufficient opportunities for the farms modernization under scenario B, supposes maintenance and even diminution of the present labour productivity level in agriculture, which imposes labour employment increase at a respective exploited agricultural land increase. So far,

the expected changes in the own labour investment in the farm under the influence of the expressed willingness to arable land increase have been analyzed. Definite interest presents also the assessment for the changes that will occur in the hired labour use (Fig.2).

Fig. 2 Changes in Household's structures depending of hired labour according their willingness to increase arable land



Comparing data from Fig.1 with data from Fig.2, it could be seen that under scenario A, the households orientation to increase of the used hired labour is almost equalized with the interest to increase the own labour use, at the same exploited agricultural land increase. Whereas, under scenario B, the preferences are obviously related to the bigger own labour investment and not to the alternative to increase the hired labour force. The results from the Chi-Square method give reason to assert that non-accidental negative relation between the willingness to increase the arable land size and the changes in the hired labour use. This relation's strength could be expressed through the expressed values of γ-coefficient, which are respectively 0,535 and -0,901, under the two scenarios.

Opportunities, which propose the different CAP measures, related to the labour employment encouragement out of the agricultural sector, do not carry the necessary motivation charge yet. Under both scenarios, we can observe almost equalized values of the households' share (respectively 13,2 % under scenario A and 15,4 % under scenario B), which expect an increase of the labour employment out of the farm. This statement has been proved by the comparative results between the empiric and the theoretical values of the Chi-Square test ($\chi^2_{\text{emp.}} = 345,9 > \chi^2_{\text{teo}} = 3,84$ at $\alpha = 0,05$) (Table 3).

Table 3 Chi-Square Tests Results

	Value	df	Asympion Significant Test (2-sided)
χ- Pearson Chi-Square	345,9	1	,000
Cramer's V	0,709		,000
Contingency Coefficient	0,817		,000
Gamma	0,856		,000

As it can be seen, the values of all the measurement instruments for the relation between the scenarios A and B, regarding the labour employment of household's members out of the farm, show the presence of high correlation. This means that if the present CAP financial support scheme remains the same, its impact degree on the labour diversification in the near future would be almost zero and the rural population's participation in sectors out of the agriculture – insignificant.

CAP impact on the social capital

At the household's social capital analysis, their member's participation was examined at the variable organizations by interests (social capital). Results show low degree of social activity, which is surprising in view of the fact that 75% of households' members are in active age. Only the participation in farmers' unions can be indicated as used form for such activity. Evidently, the household's members are not convinced in the advantages from the participation in such organizations as sport clubs and green organizations and/or they do not recognize them as expressing their interests.

The households' place of residence has been also examined as a social status element. More than the half of surveyed households (54%) lives in the area of their household, which defines the strong commitment degree with the agricultural farm. On the base of this fact, we can admit that these households will have lower sensibility to eventual CAP changes. Despite this, a change of agricultural policy could have a motivating effect for a household residence change. This change is possible for both households' type. Households living in the farms declare very low readiness to change their place of residence, as only 20 of them, or less than 15 % would undertake this change. Interesting is the fact that the scenario for the CAP development does not have impact for such decision making, because there is not an essential difference in respondents' answers, under both scenarios – "basic" and "without support". For households living out of their farm, the situation is analogical. Very little part of them would change their residence, independently of the realization of one or other scenario.

Other analyzed CAP impact aspect on the livelihood strategies of rural agricultural households is related to the marketing of agricultural products. In comparison to the basic 2008, the orientation to the sales of processed agricultural production will increase (respectively by 15,8 % and 11,7 % under the two scenarios). Considerably lower is the increase of the orientation to cooperative sales and to direct sales for the final consumers, under scenario A (respectively by 4 % and by 0,7 %). For all the rest market realization channels there is a reflux, independently of the chosen CAP scenario. The evaluated association coefficients values between the two scenarios impact on the expected changes of the agricultural production market realization (Cramer's coefficient = 0,807; Gamma (γ) coefficient = 0,99; Spirman coefficient =0,807) prove the existent correlation of high and very high degree. This is a testimony for the lake of essential difference between scenarios A and B, regarding the intentions of canals' choice for the future production's market realization.

Results from the research show that the following two factors have significant influence on a certain behaviour formation at the market production realization management and the choice of its respective form choice: availability of written contracts for the main products realization and Internet – use for the production sale. These two factors have favourable impact on the ascertainment of the respective type of orientation for change of the current agricultural production buyers. By the instruments of the statistic probability, it was proved that with the increase of households share by 1 % in average, which have used the contract system at the moment of survey, the share of households which would not search new market realization canals, will diminish considerably (by 56 %). In practice, this means that, if the expressed intentions will be realized, the share of persons

willing to change their current buyers, will reduce from 27,8 % to 12,1 %. Analogically, if the share of households using Internet – services increases by 1 % in average, the share of households not willing to change their present way of main products' realization, will diminish by 38 %. In this case, their share will decrease by 17,2 %.
At the CAP application conditions, the contract system creates bigger safety for the production sale, compared to the scenario of the CAP support interruption. In the first case, the persons share, which will increase the contracted quantities, is 50,2 % and it is more than 2 times higher than this of the households at scenario B (20,9 %). This shows that for the attainment of effective market realization of their production, agricultural producers consider as a necessary condition the augmentation of the contracting system use for the main products sale.

Conclusions

Financial support under CAP is sufficiently stimulating factor for the enlargement of the main land resource use, of own and rented land. The age households' structure has considerable importance for the land use management under CAP conditions. CAP financial suport drop out will have demotivating impact on young household members for succession and enlargement of the land use in the family farm. Positive relation exists of the labour employment management in the farm from the used land area; this dependence has been manifested more strongly in the case of CAP support interruption. Opportunities, which propose different CAP measures, related to the labour employment encouragement, out of agricultural sector; do not already have the necessary motivation stimulus. Their impact degree on the employment diversification in rural areas is almost zero. The contracting system for agricultural production realization, under both agricultural policy scenarios, insure for producers bigger safety at the production sale.

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