

***Структурни промени в земеделието
и селските райони на България и Полша
в рамките на ОСП - 10 години научно
и изследователско сътрудничество***

***Przemiany strukturalne w rolnictwie i obszarach
wiejskich a WPR w Polsce i Bułgarii – 10 lat
współpracy naukowo-badawczej***

Подготовка на материали и научна редакция:

доц. д-р Пламена Йовчевска

проф. д-р Нели Бенчева

дин, проф. IERiGZ-PIB Агниешка Вжохалска

Проект на корица:

Лешек Слипски, IERiGZ-PIB

Opracowanie i redakcja naukowa:

doc. dr Plamena Yovchevska

prof. dr Nelly Bencheva

dr hab., prof. IERiGZ-PIB Agnieszka Wrzochalska

Projekt okładki:

Leszek Slipski, IERiGZ-PIB

Организаторите на конференцията изказват своята гореща благодарност за поетия патронаж на конференцията на Кшищоф Краиевски, Извънреден и пълномощен посланик на Република Полша в Република България. Искрени думи на благодарност отправяме и към Полския институт в София за предоставеното домакинство.

ЮБИЛЕЙНА БЪЛГАРО-ПОЛСКА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

Конференцията се провежда под патронажа на

*Н. Пр. **Кшищоф Краевски** извънреден и пълномощен
посланик на Република Полша в Република България*

СТРУКТУРНИ ПРОМЕНИ В ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕТО И СЕЛСКИТЕ РАЙОНИ НА БЪЛГАРИЯ И ПОЛША В РАМКИТЕ НА ОСП - 10 ГОДИНИ НАУЧНО И ИЗСЛЕДОВАТЕЛСКО СЪТРУДНИЧЕСТВО

13-16 Септември 2016, София

Организатори:

- Институт по аграрна икономика - София
- Институт по Икономика на селското стопанство и продоволствието-Национален изследователски институт, Варшава
- Аграрен университет – Пловдив, Факултет по Икономика, Катедра „Мениджмънт и маркетинг“

Преводачи:

- Диляна Денчева,
- Александра Иванова
- Божко Божков

Място на провеждане:

Полски институт, България, София, ул. Веслец 12
(зад Централна баня)

*Традиционната международна конференция на тема: **Структурни промени в земеделието и селските райони на България и полша в рамки на ОСП - 10 години научно и изследователско сътрудничество** е пореден научен проект, реализиран от Института по аграрна икономика в София съвместно с Института по икономика на селското стопанство и продоволствието – Национален изследователски институт във Варшава и Аграрния университет в Пловдив.*

Провежда се под патронажа на Н. Пр. Кшищоф Краевски, Извънреден и пълномощен посланик на Република Полша в Република България. Активна подкрепа за осъществяване на форума от полска страна оказват посолството на Република Полша в България, както и Полският институт в София.

Целта на конференцията е да се оценят и сравнят промените в земеделието и селските райони на България и Полша в рамки на периода на взаимно сътрудничество, както и възможностите и перспективите пред отрасъла до 2020 година.

Почетен комитет:

- проф. д-р **Тотка Трифонова** – Председател на Селскостопанска академия на Р. България
- проф. дин **Анджей Ковалски** – Директор на IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава
- проф. д-р **Димитър Николов** – Директор на ИАИ, София
- проф. д-р **Христина Янчева** – Ректор на АУ –Пловдив

Научен комитет:

проф. дин **Алина Шикорска** – Зам. директор на IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

проф. дсн **Димитър Греков** – Директор на Центъра за продължаващо обучение, АУ – Пловдив

доц. д-р **Пламена Йовчевска** – Зам. директор на ИАИ, София

проф. д-р **Нели Бенчева** – Ръководител катедра *Мениджмънт и маркетинг*, Факултет Икономика, АУ –Пловдив

д-р **Марек Вигиер** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

д-р **Збигниев Флорянчик** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

проф. дин. **Евгений Стоянов** – Университет "Проф.д-р Асен Златаров", Бургас,

дин, проф IERiGZ-PIB **Агниешка Вжохалска**, – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

доц. д-р **Димо Атанасов** – Декан на Факултет „Икономика” АУ–Пловдив

доц. д-р **Петър Борисов**, Зам. декан на Факултет „Икономика” АУ–Пловдив

гл. Ас. д-р **Теодора Стоева** – катедра „Мениджмънт и маркетинг” Факултет „Икономика”, АУ –Пловдив

доц. д-р **Нона Маламова** – ИАИ, София

доц. д-р **Нина Котева** – ИАИ, София

проф. д-р **Румен Попов** – ИАИ, София

дин, проф IERiGZ-PIB **Марцин Господарович** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

д-р инж. **Павел Хмиелински** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

д-р инж. **Адам Василиевски** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

Организационен комитет:

доц. д-р **Пламена Йовчевска** – Зам. директор, научен секретар
ИАИ, София

проф. д-р **Нели Бенчева** – Ръководител катедра *Мениджмънт и маркетинг*, Факултет Икономика, АУ –Пловдив

проф. дин. **Евгений Стоянов** – *Университет "Проф.д-р Асен Златаров"*, Бургас,

дин, проф. IERiGZ-PIB **Агниешка Вжохалска**,– IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

доц. д-р **Теодор Радев** – катедра *Мениджмънт и маркетинг*,
Факултет Икономика, АУ –Пловдив

гл. Ас. д-р **Теодора Стоева** – катедра *Мениджмънт и маркетинг*,
Факултет Икономика, АУ – Пловдив

Доц. д-р **Милена Тепавичарова** – Висше училище по сигурност
и икономика, Пловдив

д-р инж. **Божена Карват-Возняк** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

д-р инж. **Павел Хмиелински** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

д-р **Барбара Виеличко** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

д-р инж. **Йоанна Павловска-Тъшко** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

маг. **Михал Дудек** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

Лешек Слипски – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

маг. инж. **Богдан Букс** – IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

ас. **Даниела Цвяткова** – ИАИ, София

Програма на конференцията

(вторник)

13 Септември 2016

10:00 – 10:30	Регистрация на участниците в конференцията
10:30 – 11:00	Официално откриване
11:00 – 12:00	Първа пленарна сесия
12:00 – 12:30	Кафе – пауза
12:30 – 14:00	Втора пленарна сесия
14:00 – 14:40	Кафе – пауза
14:40 – 16:00	Трета пленарна сесия
16:00 – 17:00	Дискусия

(сряда)

14 Септември 2016

10:30 – 12:00	Четвърта пленарна сесия
12:00 – 12:30	Кафе – пауза
12:30 – 14:00	Пета пленарна сесия
14:00 – 14:30	Кафе – пауза
14:30 – 15:30	Постерна сесия
15:30 – 17:00	Обобщаваща част на конференцията

(четвъртък, петък)

15-16 Септември 2016

Научна екскурсия:

посещение Университет "Проф. д-р Асен Златаров", Бургас;
и заводи за хранителна промишленост, южна България.

13 Септември 2016

10:00 – 10:30 *Регистрация на участниците в конференцията*

10:30 – 11:00 **Официално откриване**

- **Кшищоф Краевски** – Извънреден и пълномощен посланик на Република Полша в Република България
- проф. **Георги Костов** – зам. Министър на земеделието и храните на Република България
- проф. д-р **Тотка Трифонова** – Председател на Селскостопанската академия
- проф. д-р **Димитър Николов** – Директор на ИАИ, София
- проф. д-р **Христина Янчева** – Ректор на АУ–Пловдив
- проф. дин **Анджей Ковалски** – Директор на IERiGZ-PIB, Варшава

11:00 – 12:00 **Първа пленарна сесия**

модератори: Агниешка Вжохалска, Марек Вигиер

Селското стопанство на Европейския съюз към новите тенденции

проф. дин Анджей Ковалски

Инвестиционни намерения на земеделските производители в България

проф. д-р Димитър Николов, доц. д-р Минка Анастасова-Чопева, доц. д-р Иван Боевски, доц. д-р Светлана Александрова – Златанска, ас. Даниела Цвяткова, ас. Ангел Саров, ас. Енчо Иванов

Концентрация на производството и специализация на земеделските стопанства в Полша

д-р Збигниев Флорянчик

Значение на отделните производства в аграрния отрасъл и позиционирането им на вътрешния и световен пазар

доц. д-р Божидар Иванов, проф. д-р Румен Попов,
доц. д-р Нона Маламова, доц. д-р Диляна Митова,
д-р Десислава Тотева, ас. Васил Стойчев, ас. Емилия Соколова,
Атанаска Джоджова

12:00 – 12:30 **Кафе – пауза**



12:30 – 14:00 **Втора пленарна сесия**

модератори: Анджей Ковалски, Димитър Николов

Фискални импулси и структурна промяна в полското земеделие

д-р Барбара Виеличко

Отговорност и стандарти при анализа на резултати в българския финансов контрол

проф. д.ик.н. Евгений Стоянов

Отношенията между цени, субсидии и на доходи на земеделските стопанства с различен икономически размер

мгр Цезари Климовски

Секторен анализ на заетостта и управлението на човешките ресурси в земеделието на България

проф. д-р Нели Бенчева, доц. д-р Милена Тепавичарова

14:00 – 14:40 **Кафе – пауза**



14:40 – 16:00 **Трета пленарна сесия**

модератори: Барбара Виеличко, Збигниев Флорянчик

Социалните промени и стандартът на живота на населението в селските райони в Полша през второто десетилетие на двадесет и първи век, като важни области на интелигентна специализация
проф. IERiGŻ-PIB, дин Агниешка Вжохалска

Състояние и развитие на човешкия капитал в аграрния сектор на България след присъединяването на страната към Европейския съюз
доц. д-р Милена Тепавичарова, проф. д-р Нели Бенчева

Подкрепа за икономиката основана на знанието в полската хранително-вкусовата промишленост
д-р. Божена Носецка

Ролята на консултантските услуги за развитието на малките земеделски производители в България
доц. д-р Виолета Дириманова

Въздействие на предприемаческите умения върху развитието на социалното предприемачество в селските райони
доц. д-р Теодора Стоева, проф. д-р Нели Бенчева,
проф. дин Венелин Терзиев, доц. д-р Екатерина Арабска

16:00 – 17:00

Дискусия

14 Септември 2016

10:30 – 12:00 **Четвърта пленарна сесия**

модератори: Божена Карват-Возняк, Божена Носецка

Условия на развитие на институционалната среда за предприемачество в селските райони на Полша

д-р инж. Павел Хмиелински

Предприемаческата култура в земеделието и селските райони- възможности за маркетингане на аграрните продукти

доц д-р Иван Боевски, ас. Даниела Цвяткова, ас. Ангел Саров,
проф. д-р Димитър Николов, ас. Енчо Иванов,
докторант Силвия Атанасова

Развитие на селските райони в Полша и регионални стратегии за интелигентна специализация

докторант Михал Дудек

Възможности за развитие на инструменти за управление на риска (субсидирано застраховане на реколтата) в полското земеделие

д-р инж. Йоанна Павловска–Тъшко

12:00 – 12:30 **Кафе – пауза**



12:30 – 14:00 **Пета пленарна сесия**

модератори: Йоанна Павловска–Тъшко, Павел Хмиелински

Влияние на обвързаната подкрепа по ОСП върху развитието на животновъдните стопанства в България

проф. д-р Красимира Кънева, доц д-р Нина Котева,
проф. д-р Храбрин Башев, доц д-р Пламена Йовчевска, ас. Васил Стойчев

Промени в отношенията на производствените фактори и тяхната роля за създаване на пазарна позиция на полски ферми

д-р инж. Божена Карват - Возняк

Поземлени отношения в България: изменения в използваната земеделска площ и в продуктовата структура

доц. д-р Пламена Йовчевска, проф. д-р Диана Копева

Нормативна уредба на оборота на земеделска земя

проф. дин Алина Шикорска, д-р инж. Божена Карват - Возняк

маг. инж. Богдан Букс

12:30 – 14:00 Постерна сесия

модератори: Михал Дудек, Цезари Климковски

14:00 – 15:00 Обобщаваща част на конференцията

10 години полузатворно сътрудничество на IERiGŻ-PIB във Варшава с ИАИ в София и Аграрен Университет-Пловдив

проф. дин Анджей Ковалски, проф. IERiGŻ-PIB, дин Агниешка Вжохалска

Обобщаваща част и закриване на конференцията

- проф. д-р Христина Янчева
- проф. д-р Нели Бенчева
- проф. д-р Димитър Николов
- проф. дин Анджей Ковалски

JUBILEUSZOWA BUŁGARSKO - POLSKA KONFERENCJA
NAUKOWA

*Pod patronatem Ambasadora Nadzwyczajnego
i Pełnomocnego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej
w Republice Bułgarii
Pana **Krzysztofa Krajewskiego***

***Przemiany strukturalne w rolnictwie i obszarach
wiejskich a WPR w Polsce i Bułgarii – 10 lat
współpracy naukowo-badawczej***

13-16 września 2016, Sofia

Organizatorzy:

- Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnictwa i Gospodarki Żywnościowej Państwowy Instytut Badawczy w Warszawie (**IERiGŻ-PIB**)
- Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnictwa w Sofii (**IAI**)
- Uniwersytet Agronomiczny w Plovdiv (**UA-Plovdiv**), Wydział Ekonomiczny, Katedra Zarządzania i Marketingu

Tłumaczenie:

- *Diljana Dencheva, DSc*
- *Alexandra Ivanova*
- *Bozhko Bozhkov*

Miejsce konferencji:

Instytut Polski, Bułgaria, Sofia, ul. Weslec 12

*Międzynarodowa Konferencja Naukowa pt. **Przemiany strukturalne w rolnictwie i obszarach wiejskich a WPR w Polsce i Bułgarii – 10 lat współpracy naukowo-badawczej** jest cyklicznym, projektem naukowym realizowanym przez Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnictwa i Gospodarki Żywnościowej-Państwowy Instytut Badawczy w Warszawie, Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnictwa w Sofii oraz Uniwersytet Agronomiczny z Plovdiv.*

Celem konferencji jest przede wszystkim ocena zmian jakie zachodzą na obszarach wiejskich i w rolnictwie w Polsce i Bułgarii w ostatnich 10 latach, a także analiza perspektyw rozwojowych do roku 2020.

Organizatorzy sedecznie dziękują Panu Krzysztofowi Krajewskiemu Ambasadorowi Nadzwyczajnemu i Pełnomocnemu Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej w Republice Bułgarii za objęcie patronatem tej Jubileuszowej Konferencji Naukowej, a także dziękują Dyrekcji i Pracownikom Instytutu Polskiego za okazaną pomoc i gościnne przyjęcie.

Komitet Honorowy:

- prof. dr **Totka Trifonova** – Przewodnicząca Akademii Nauk Rolniczych Republiki Bułgarii
- prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** – Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie
- prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** – Dyrektor IAI w Sofii
- prof. dr **Hristina Yancheva** –Rektor UA–Plovdiv

Komitet Naukowy:

prof. dr hab. **Alina Sikorska** – Dyrektor ds. Naukowych IERiGŻ-PIB

prof. dr hab. **Dimityr Grekov** – Dyrektor Centrum Kształcenia Ustawicznego, UA w Plovdiv

doc. dr **Plamena Yovchevska** – Dyrektor ds. Naukowych
Sekretarz Naukowy, IAI w Sofii

prof. dr **Nelly Bencheva** – Kierownik Katedry Zarządzania i Marketingu,
Wydział Ekonomiczny UA w Plovdiv

prof. **Evgeniy Stoyanov**, DSc. – Uniwersytet im. "*Prof. dr. Assena Zlatarova*" w Burgas, Bulgaria

dr **Marek Wigier** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

dr hab., prof. IERiGŻ-PIB **Agnieszka Wrzochalska** – IERiGŻ-PIB
w Warszawie

doc. dr **Dimo Atanasov** – Dziekan Wydziału Ekonomicznego UA–Plovdiv

doc. dr **Petyr Borisov** – v-ce Dziekan Wydziału Ekonomicznego
UA–Plovdiv

gl.as. dr **Teodora Stoeva** – Wydział Ekonomiczny UA–Plovdiv

doc. dr **Nona Malamova** – IAI w Sofii

doc. dr **Nina Koteva** – IAI w Sofii

prof. dr **Rumen Popov**– IAI w Sofii

dr hab. **Marcin Gospodarowicz**, prof. nadzw. IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

dr inż. **Paweł Chmieliński** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

dr inż. **Adam Wasilewski** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

Komitet Organizacyjny:

doc. dr **Plamena Yovchevska** – Dyrektor ds. Naukowych
Sekretarz Naukowy, IAI w Sofii

prof. dr **Nelly Bencheva** – Kierownik Katedry Zarządzania i Marketingu,
Wydział Ekonomiczny, UA–Plovdiv

prof. **Evgeniy Stoyanov**, DSc. – Uniwersytet im. *"Prof. dr. Assena Zlatarova"* w Burgas, Bulgaria

dr hab., prof. IERiGŻ-PIB **Agnieszka Wrzochalska** – IERiGŻ-PIB
w Warszawie

doc. dr **Teodor Radev** – Katedra Marketingu i Zarządzania,
Wydział Ekonomiczny, UA–Plovdiv

gl.as. dr **Teodora Stoeva** – Katedra Marketingu i Zarządzania,
Wydział Ekonomiczny, UA–Plovdiv

doc. dr **Milena Tepavicharova** – European Higher School of security and
economy, Plovdiv, Bulgaria

dr inż. **Bożena Karwat-Woźniak** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

dr inż. **Paweł Chmieliński** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

dr **Barbara Wieliczko** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

dr inż. **Joanna Pawłowska-Tyszko** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

mgr **Michał Dudek** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

Leszek Ślipki – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

mgr inż. **Bogdan Buks** – IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

as. **Daniela Tsvyatкова** – IAI w Sofii

Program konferencji

(wtorek)

13 września 2016

10:00 – 10:30	Rejestracja uczestników konferencji
10:30 – 11:00	Oficjalne otwarcie
11:00 – 12:00	Sesja plenarna
12:00 – 12:30	Przerwa kawowa
12:30 – 14:00	Sesja plenarna
14:00 – 14:40	Przerwa kawowa
14:40 – 16:00	Sesja plenarna
16:00 – 17:00	Dyskusja

(środa)

14 września 2016

10:30 – 12:00	Sesja plenarna
12:00 – 12:30	Przerwa kawowa
12:30 – 14:00	Sesja plenarna
14:00 – 14:30	Przerwa kawowa
14:30 – 15:30	Sesja posterowa
15:30 – 17:00	Podsumowanie i wnioski z konferencji Oficjalne zamknięcie

(czwartek, piątek)

15-16 września 2016

Wyjazd studyjny: University "Prof. Dr. Assen Zlatarov" – Borgas,
zakłady przemysłu rolno-spożywczego w połuniowo-wschodniej Bułgarii

13 września 2016

10:00 – 10:30 *Rejestracja uczestników konferencji*

10:30 – 11:00 **Oficjalne otwarcie**

- **Krzysztof Krajewski** – Ambasador Nadzwyczajny i Pełnomocny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej w Republice Bułgarii
- prof. dr **Georgi Kostov** – v-ce Minister Rolnictwa i Żywności Rpubliki Bułgarii
- prof. dr **Totka Trifonova** – Przewodnicząca Akademii Nauk Rolniczych RB
- prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** – Dyrektor IAI w Sofii
- prof. dr **Hristina Yancheva** – Rektor UA–Plovdiv
- prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** – Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie

11:00 – 12:00 **Sesja plenarna**

moderator: Agnieszka Wrzochalska, Marek Wigier

Rolnictwo UE wobec nowych megatrendów

prof. dr hab. Andrzej Kowalski

Zamierzenia inwestycyjne producentów rolnych w Bułgarii

prof. dr Dimitre Nikolov, doc. dr Minka Anastasova-Chopeva,
doc. dr Ivan Boevski, doc dr Svetlana Aleksandrova-Zlatanska,
as. Daniela Tsvyatкова, as. Angel Sarov, as. Encho Ivanov

Procesy koncentracji produkcji i specjalizacji gospodarstw rolnych w Polsce

dr Zbigniew Floriańczyk

Znaczenie różnych branż w sektorze rolnym i ich pozycja na rynku krajowym i globalnym

doc. dr Bozhidar Ivanov, prof. dr Rumen Popov, doc. dr Nona Malamova,
doc. dr Dilijana Mitova, dr Desislava Toteva, as. Vasil Stojchev,
as. Emilia Sokolova, Atanaska Djodjova

12:00 – 12:30 **Przerwa kawowa**



12:30 – 14:00 **Sesja plenarna**

moderator: Andrzej Kowalski, Dimitre Nikolov

Impulsy fiskalne a przemiany strukturalne w polskim rolnictwie

dr Barbara Wieliczko

Odpowiedzialność i standardy w analizie wyników bułgarskiej kontroli finansowej

prof. Evgeniy Stoyanov, DSc.

Zależności pomiędzy cenami, subsydiami a dochodami gospodarstw rolnych o różnej wielkości ekonomicznej

mgr Cezary Klimkowski

Sektorowa analiza zatrudnienia i zarządzanie zasobami ludzkimi w bułgarskim rolnictwie

prof. dr Nelly Bencheva, doc. dr Milena Tepavicharova

14:00 – 14:40 **Przerwa kawowa**



14:40 – 16:00 **Sesja plenarna**

moderator: Barbara Wieliczko, Zbigniew Floriańczyk

Przemiany społeczne oraz poziom życia ludności na obszarach wiejskich w Polsce w drugiej dekadzie XXI wieku jako ważne obszary inteligentnej specjalizacji

prof. IERiGŻ-PIB, dr hab. Agnieszka Wrzochalska

Stan i rozwój kapitału ludzkiego w sektorze rolniczym w Bułgarii po przystąpieniu do Unii Europejskiej

doc. dr Milena Tepavicharova, prof. dr Nelly Bencheva

Wsparcie gospodarki opartej na wiedzy w polskim sektorze rolno-spożywczym

dr Bożena Nosecka

Rola doradztwa rolniczego a rozwój małych gospodarstw rolnych w Bułgarii

doc. dr Violeta Dirimanova

Wpływ umiejętności w zakresie przedsiębiorczości na rzecz rozwoju przedsiębiorczości społecznej na obszarach wiejskich

gl.as. dr Teodora Stoeva, prof. dr Nelly Bencheva, prof. Venelin Terziev DSc., dr Ekaterina Arabska

16:00 – 17:00

Dyskusja

14 września 2016

10:30 – 12:00 **Sesja plenarna**

moderator: Bożena Karwat-Woźniak, Bożena Nosecka

Uwarunkowania rozwoju otoczenia instytucjonalnego przedsiębiorczości na obszarach wiejskich w Polsce

dr inż. Paweł Chmieliński

Kultura przedsiębiorczości w rolnictwie i na obszarach wiejskich - możliwości marketingu produktów rolnych

doc dr Ivan Boevsky, as. Daniela Tsvyatkova, as. Angel Sarov,
prof. dr Dimitre Nikolov, as. Encho Ivanov, Silviya Atanasova

Rozwój obszarów wiejskich w Polsce a regionalne strategie inteligentnej specjalizacji

mgr Michał Dudek

Możliwości rozwoju narzędzi zarządzania ryzykiem (szczególnie ubezpieczeń dotowanych upraw) w polskim rolnictwie

dr inż. Joanna Pawłowska-Tyszko

12:00 – 12:30 **Przerwa kawowa**



12:30 – 14:00 **Sesja plenarna**

moderator: Joanna Pawłowska-Tyszko, Paweł Chmieliński

Wpływ wsparcia powiązanego produkcją w ramach WPR na rozwój gospodarstw zwierzęcych w Bułgarii

prof. dr Krasimira Kyneva, doc. dr Nina Koteva, prof. dr Hrabrin Bashev,
doc dr Plamena Yovchevska, as Vasil Stojchev

Zmiany w relacjach czynników produkcji i ich znaczenie w kreowaniu pozycji rynkowej polskich gospodarstw rolnych

dr inż. Bożena Karwat-Woźniak

Relacje ziemi w Bułgarii: zmiany w strukturze użytkowanych gruntów ornych

doc. dr Plamena Yovchevska, prof. dr Diana Kopeva

Uwarunkowania prawne w obrocie ziemią rolniczą

prof. dr hab. Alina Sikorska, dr inż. Bożena Karwat-Woźniak,
mgr inż. Bogdan Buks

14:00 – 14:30 **Przerwa kawowa**



14:30 – 15:30 **Sesja posterowa**

moderator: Michał Dudek, Cezary Klimkowski

15:30 – 17:00 **Podsumowanie i wnioski z konferencji**

10 lat współpracy naukowo-badawczej pomiędzy IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, IAI w Sofii i AU-Plovdiv

prof. dr hab. Andrzej Kowalski, prof. IERiGŻ-PIB, dr hab. Agnieszka Wrzochalska

Podsumowanie i oficjalne zamknięcie konferencji:

- prof. dr Hristina Yancheva
- prof. dr Nelly Bencheva
- prof. dr Dimitre Nikolov
- prof. dr hab. Andrzej Kowalski

Structural Changes in Agriculture and Rural Areas and the Common Agricultural Policy in Bulgaria and Poland – Ten Years of Scientific Collaboration

Individual authors of chapters shall be responsible for any possible errors.

AGRICULTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TOWARDS NEW MEGATRENDS



Andrzej Kowalski

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland

e-mail: kowalski@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

For several decades, we are witnessing a civilizational change. It is related to the transformation from industrial to knowledge-based civilization (post-industrial). The process is followed by major changes in the structure of generation capacities, the rules of the economic game, in social stratification etc.

The world, that is very diverse in all spheres of human activity, but also with many strong factors playing the important role as a cohesive forces, is subjected to the pressure of different cultural systems, different goals and strategies of individual countries, as well as various non-state actors. They are in possession of different forces and means, which is associated with their economic and technical power, which in turn translates into diversity or even opposition of interests.

In this situation, the agriculture and food sector must take the challenge toward new megatrends related to new factors of economic growth and dwindling natural resources.

Key words: *agriculture, globalization, economic growth, natural resources, economic policy, sustainable development*

ROLNICTWO UNII EUROPEJSKIEJ WOBEC NOWYCH MEGATRENDÓW.

Streszczenie

Od kilku dekad mamy do czynienia z początkiem zmiany cywilizacyjnej. Następuje przechodzenie z cywilizacji przemysłowej do cywilizacji wiedzy (post-przemysłowej, informacyjnej). Następują zasadnicze zmiany w strukturze zasobów wytwórczych, w regułach gry ekonomicznej, w stratyfikacji społecznej itd.

Świat jest bardzo zróżnicowany we wszystkich sferach działalności ludzkiej, ale równie silne są czynniki go spajające; poddany jest naciskowi odmiennych systemów kulturowych, zróżnicowanych celów oraz strategii poszczególnych państw, a także różnych niepublicznych podmiotów. Mają one do dyspozycji odmienne siły i środki, co wiąże się z ich potęgą gospodarczą i techniczną, co z kolei przekłada się na różnorodność czy wręcz przeciwstawność interesów.

W tej sytuacji rolnictwo i cały sektor żywnościowy musi podjąć wyzwania wobec nowych megatrendów związanych z nowymi czynnikami wzrostu gospodarczego i wyczerpujących się zasobów naturalnych.

Słowa kluczowe: *rolnictwo, globalizacja, wzrost gospodarczy, zasoby naturalne, polityka gospodarcza, rozwój zrównoważony.*

FARMER'S INVESTMENT INTENTIONS IN BULGARIA



Dimitre Nikolov, Minka Anastasova-Chopeva,
Ivan Boevsky, Svetlana Aleksandrova-Zlatanska,
Daniela Tsvyatкова, Angel Sarov, Encho Ivanov

Institute of Agricultural Economics, Sofia, Bulgaria

e-mail: dnik_sp@yahoo.com

Abstract

The aim of the study is to undertake ex-ante evaluation of new investment support in the next programming period -2014-2020 year and their impact on the investment intentions of farmers in Bulgaria. To evaluate the effects of investment support on investment behavior in different types of farms (specialization, economic size, etc.) and legal forms (cooperatives, etc.).

The analysis was performed based on a study done in 2015 of farms across the country with the support of NAAS. Use of the data in this study contributes to the general understanding of the determinants of investment decisions and farmers' reaction to EU Agricultural policy.

Key words: *investments, agricultural, investment behavior*

ИНВЕСТИЦИОННИ НАМЕРЕНИЯ НА ЗЕМЕДЕЛСКИТЕ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛИ В БЪЛГАРИЯ

Резюме

Целта на изследването е да се извърши ex-ante оценка на новите инвестиционни подкрепи през следващия програмен период -2014-2020 г. и тяхното влияние върху инвестиционните намерения на земеделските производители в България.

Да се оценят ефектите на инвестиционна подкрепа върху инвестиционното поведение в различните типове земеделски стопанства (специализация, икономически размер и др.) и юридически форми (кооперации и др.) и др. Анализът се извършва на база направено проучване през 2015г. на земеделски стопанства в цялата страна с подкрепата на НССЗ. Използването на данните в това изследване допринася за общото разбиране на определящите фактори на инвестиционни решения и реакцията на земеделските стопани на общата селскостопанска политика.

Ключови думи: *инвестиции, земеделие, инвестиционно поведение и ОСП*

THE PROCESSES OF CONCENTRATION OF PRODUCTION AND SPECIALIZATION OF FARMS IN POLAND



Zbigniew Floriańczyk

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland

e-mail: zbigniew.floriansczyk@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

Structural changes in agriculture are linked to the level and economy growth rate. In agriculture benefits of economies of scale and specialization lead to concentration of production and reducing the number of market orientated farms (Tomczak, 2004). This process is driven by the differences in the level of remuneration of the factors of production, especially labor, between agriculture and other sectors of the economy (Rembisz, Floriańczyk; 2015). In conditions of rising costs of labor, increase of land and capital allowing for revenue increase.

The objective economic process of specialization and concentration of production in agriculture is controversial from the point of view of the sustainability of agricultural production (Zegar; 2014). On the one hand larger farms are able to generate satisfactory income and better meet the criteria of environmental sustainability (Wrzaszcz; 2010). On the other the negative externalities associated with highly concentrated and intensive agriculture becoming more noticeable (FAO, 2010). As a result, agricultural policies aiming at limitation of the process of agricultural production concentration (MARD, 2015). The aim of the study is to present the mechanism and the measurement of the rate of concentration of production in Polish agriculture. This will allow to determine the trend of the expected changes in the structure of Polish agriculture and identify recommendations for agricultural policy.

Key words: *structural changes of agriculture, processes of concentration and specialization of production, agricultural policy*

PROCESY KONCENTRACJI PRODUKCJI I SPECJALIZACJI GOSPODARSTW ROLNYCH W POLSCE

Streszczenie

Przemiany strukturalne w rolnictwie są ściśle powiązane z poziomem i dynamiką wzrostu ogólnogospodarczego. Najczęściej korzyści z ekonomii skali i specjalizacji prowadzą do koncentracji produkcji i zmniejszania liczby uczestników rynku (Tomczak; 2004). Proces ten stymulowany jest różnicami w poziomie wynagrodzenia czynników produkcji, zwłaszcza pracy, w rolnictwie i innych działach gospodarki (Rembisz, Floriańczyk; 2015). W warunkach rosnących kosztów czynnika pracy następuje wzrost zaangażowania ziemi i kapitału pozwalający na wzrost dochodów.

Obiektywny ekonomicznie proces specjalizacji i koncentracji produkcji w rolnictwie ma charakter kontrowersyjny z punktu widzenia zrównoważenia produkcji rolniczej (Zegar; 2014). Z jednej strony gospodarstwa większe są w stanie generować dochody parytetowe i lepiej spełniają kryteria zrównoważenia przyrodniczego (Wrzaszcz; 2010). Z drugiej coraz jaskrawiej ujawniają się negatywne efekty zewnętrzne powiązane z silnie skoncentrowanym i intensywnym rolnictwem (FAO; 2010). W efekcie polityki rolnej dążą do ograniczania procesu koncentracji produkcji rolniczej (MRiRW; 2015). Celem badania jest wyjaśnienie mechanizmu i pomiar tempa koncentracji produkcji w rolnictwie Polskim. Pozwoli to na wyznaczenie trendu spodziewanych przemian w strukturze rolnictwa Polskiego i wskazanie rekomendacji dla polityki rolnej.

Słowa kluczowe: zmiany strukturalne gospodarstw rolnych, procesy koncentracji i specjalizacji produkcji, polityka rolna

IMPORTANCE OF THE PARTICULAR PRODUCTIONS IN THE BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE AND THEIR POSITIONING AT THE LOCAL AND GLOBAL MARKET



Boshidar Ivanov, Rumen Popov, Nona Malamova,
Diliana Mitova, Dessislava Toteva, Vasil Stoychev,
Emilia Sokolova, Atanaska Djodjova

Institute of Agricultural Economics, Sofia, Bulgaria

e-mail: bozidar_ivanov@yahoo.com.uk

Abstract

The Gross Added Value in the agriculture in 2014 accounts up to 1,6 billion EUR and marks a decline by 5,5% on the annual basis. The shrink in the GAV is closely entailed to either the prices' decrease estimated by 3,9% and a reduction in the production volumes with 1,6%. Along with that, it should be highlighted that the decline in the agricultural production and GAV in 2014 breaks a 3 years in row rising trend in the gross agricultural production, where the crop production soar up notably whereas in reverse, the livestock industries fall into downward performance.

It is found out that the food supply and self-sufficiency of the agriculture and indigenous food industry continuously decrease. The percentage of food self-sufficiency apart from cereal and oilseed product and commodities is on low levels, 70% for the dairy products, 60% regarding meat and 77% for fruits and grapes and 79% in terms of vegetables, as for the last 2 groups, it is due to still large semi-subsistent household sector in Bulgaria.

As a result of the lessening self-sufficiency and indigenous production to important sectors, an enhancing import of agricultural and food products is reported upon meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, vegetables, fruits and processed can products. It alarms for a jeopardizing sustainability for the affected food processing industries. In order to show a better performance in the stance of raw deficit and short indigenous supply, the local operators from the mentioned sectors must either set up a vertical integration with separate producer or grasp innovative strategies so as to offset the adverse market dependencies from the imported commodities through generating value and bolstering demand of the products.

Key words: *quantification, agricultural policy, subsidies, RDP, incomes*

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НА ОТДЕЛНИТЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В АГРАРНИЯ ОТРАСЪЛ И ПОЗИЦИОНИРАНЕТО ИМ НА ВЪТРЕШНИЯ И СВЕТОВЕН ПАЗАР¹

Резюме

Брутна добавена стойност в селското стопанство през 2014 г. възлиза на 3,1 млрд. лв. и намалява с 5,5% спрямо предходната година. Намалението е в резултат на спад на цените с 3,9% и понижение в обемите с 1,6%. Трябва също да се спомене, че това намаление в брутна продукция идва на фона на три последователни години на ръст в продукцията от земеделие през които продължи увеличение на продукцията идваща от сектор растениевъдство и намаление на продукцията от сектор животновъдство.

Отчита се също продължаващото намаление в делът на осигуряването на храни и земеделски продукти на населението от страна на родното земеделие. Процентът на самозадоволяване, с изключение на зърнени и маслодайни стоки, е едва 70% при млечните продукти, около 60% при месото, 77% при плодовете и гроздето и 79% при зеленчуците, като за последните 2 групи възпиращо въздействие върху отчитаните стойности има запазващия се голям дял на домакинското самозадоволяване и градинско производство.

Констатиран е нарастващ отрицателен търговски баланс (производство на месо и месни продукти, производство на мляко и млечни продукти, преработка и консервиране на продукти от плодове и зеленчуци), което свидетелства за застрашената устойчивост на преработката в тези сектори. За да покажат подобри резултати в сегашната ситуация на суровинен дефицит, преработвателните предприятия от споменатите и най-засегнати сектори трябва или да потърсят вертикална интеграция с местни производители на суровина или трябва да бъдат много иновативни, така че да компенсират неблагоприятните пазарни зависимости от вносна суровина с придаване на стойност и качество на преработените продукти.

Ключови думи: брутна продукция, междинно потребление, добавена стойност, пазари, аграрна търговия

¹ The authors are researchers in the Institute of Agricultural Economics – Sofia (IAE) and the paper is adopted on the study project “Sustainable Performance of the Food Chain” commissioned by the Agricultural Academy and running in the period 2015-2016. Авторите са доценти, асистенти (Д. Тотева, В.Стойчев и Е.Соколова) и технически сътрудници (А. Джоджова) в Институт по аграрна икономика, като настоящата статия е разработена на основата на научна планова тема „Устойчиво функциониране на хранителната верига“ възложена от Селскостопанска Академия и изпълнявана в периода 2015 - 2016 година.

FISCAL IMPULSES VS. STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE POLISH AGRICULTURE**Barbara Wieliczko**

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland

e-mail: Barbara.Wieliczko@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

The Polish EU accession fundamentally changed the conditions in which farmers operate. This applies particularly to agricultural policy – types of policy instruments and the scale of support. Significant fiscal impulses aimed at agriculture led to acceleration of structural changes in the Polish agriculture.

The aim of the paper is to analyse the scale and character of annual fiscal impulses directed at agriculture and to verify their impact on structural changes in Polish agriculture, their specific features and spatial distribution. The analysis is based on publically available statistical data concerning agricultural policy and agricultural sector in Poland. The analysis applies impulse response function to assess how agriculture reacts to fiscal impulses observed in Poland in the period 2004-2014.

The results show that the scale of fiscal impulses varied significantly in the analysed period. Also their structure evolved. This influenced the range and character of the observed structural changes in the agricultural sector as well as their spatial distribution. Generally it can be concluded that the changes in Polish agriculture lead to an increasing diversity of this sector and thus create a need for a more and more targeted agricultural policy.

Key words: *polish agriculture, fiscal impulses, structural change*

Streszczenie

Akcesja Polski do UE diametralnie zmieniła warunki funkcjonowania sektora rolnego. Dotyczy to przede wszystkim polityki rolnej – rodzajów stosowanych instrumentów oraz poziomu wsparcia. Znaczące impulsy fiskalne skierowane do rolnictwa doprowadziły do przyspieszenia przemian strukturalnych w polskim rolnictwie.

Celem artykułu jest analiza poziomu i charakteru corocznych impulsów fiskalnych skierowanych do rolnictwa i określenie ich wpływu na przemiany strukturalne w polskim sektorze rolnym, ich specyfiki oraz rozkładu przestrzennego. Analiza opiera się na dostępnych w statystyce publicznej danych dotyczących polityki rolnej i rolnictwa w Polsce. W badanie wykorzystano funkcję reakcji na impuls, aby oszacować reakcję rolnictwa na impulsy fiskalne odnotowane w Polsce w okresie 2004-2014.

Wyniki wskazują na to, że poziom impulsów fiskalnych ulegał znaczącym zmianom w badanym okresie. Zmiany dotyczyły również struktury tych impulsów. Miało to wpływ na skalę i charakter obserwowanych przemian strukturalnych, które dokonały się w polskim rolnictwie oraz na ich rozkład przestrzenny. Podsumowując można stwierdzić, że przemiany w polskim sektorze rolnym doprowadziły do wzrostu jego zróżnicowania, a co za tym idzie sprawiają, iż konieczne jest coraz większe ukierunkowanie prowadzonej polityki rolnej.

Słowa kluczowe: *polskie rolnictwo, impulsy fiskalne, przemiany strukturalne*

**RESPONSIBILITY AND STANDARDS IN THE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS IN
BULGARIAN FINANCIAL CONTROL**



Evgeniy Stoyanov

University "Prof. Dr. Assen Zlatarov" – Bourgas, Bulgaria

e-mail: evg_stojanov@abv.bg

Abstract

The paper examines the relationship responsibility - results considered in the process of the financial control. The analysis of the results is made based on standards that are imposed in the Bulgarian legislation, and in particular violations are dealt with in principle, to make an appropriate qualification, providing an opportunity for seeking accountability and preservation of the patrimony of the property and interests of the society.

Key words: *responsibility, result, deviation, disorder, control.*

ОТГОВОРНОСТ И СТАНДАРТИ ПРИ АНАЛИЗА НА РЕЗУЛТАТИ В БЪЛГАРСКИЯ ФИНАНСОВ КОНТРОЛ

Резюме

Материалът разглежда връзката отговорност – резултати, регистрирана в процеса на финансов контрол. Анализът на постигнатите резултати е направен на базата на стандартите, които са наложени в българското законодателство, и по-конкретно констатираните нарушения са разгледани принципно, за да се направи удачна квалификация, предоставяща възможност за дирене на отговорност и запазване на патримониума на имуществото и интересите на социума.

Ключови думи: *отговорност, резултат, отклонение, нарушение, контрол.*

RELATIONS BETWEEN PRICES, SUBSIDIES AND INCOME IN VARIOUS ECONOMIC SIZE FARMS



Cezary Klimkowski

*Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research
Institute, Warsaw, Poland*

e-mail: klimkowski@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

Relation between agricultural prices and farm income is simple and straightforward at the first size. However due to large proportion of subsidies in farm income and positive correlation between agricultural prices and costs there are significant differences in relation between agricultural prices and farm income in farms of various economic size or geographical location.

In this paper determinants of these differences will be analysed. The author will focus especially on the impact of the type of production, the level of support and exchange rate of local currencies to euro on the correlation between agricultural prices and farm income. It can be observed that, for example, price to income relation is stronger in specialist cereals producing farms than livestock or milk producing ones. The economic size also strongly influence results. The impact of exchange rate changes however are ambiguous. The detailed results will be presented at the conference.

Key words: *income, agricultural prices, price risk, subsidies*

ZALEŻNOŚCI POMIĘDZY CENAMI, SUBSYDIAMI A DOCHODAMI GOSPODARSTW ROLNYCH O RÓŻNEJ WIELKOŚCI EKONOMICZNEJ

Streszczenie

Zależność pomiędzy ceną artykułów rolnych a dochodami gospodarstw rolnych wydaje się być oczywista. W rzeczywistości gospodarczej nie jest ona jednak tak prosta. Wpływ na to ma chociażby wysoki udział subsydiów w dochodzie gospodarstw rolnych, czy dodatnia korelacja pomiędzy cenami artykułów rolnych a kosztami ponoszonymi przez producentów rolnych. Wskutek tego zależność pomiędzy cenami rolnymi a dochodami rolników różni się dla gospodarstw o odmiennej wielkości ekonomicznych gospodarstwa czy jego różnym położeniu.

W pracy podjęto próbę identyfikacji determinant różnic w tych zależnościach. Autor skoncentrował się na wpływie takich czynników jak typ produkcyjny gospodarstw, poziom wsparcia, czy kurs walut lokalnych do euro na poziom korelacji pomiędzy cenami rolnymi a dochodami gospodarstw. Zaobserwować można, przykładowo, że dla gospodarstw zbożowych stopień korelacji jest wyższy niż dla gospodarstw specjalizujących się w produkcji zwierzęcej i mleka. Zauważono również istotną zależność pomiędzy stopniem korelacji a wielkością ekonomiczną gospodarstw. Wpływ kursu walutowego pozostaje niejednoznaczny. Szczegółowe wyniki badań zostaną zaprezentowane na konferencji.

Słowa kluczowe: *dochód, ceny rolne, ryzyko cenowe, subsydia*

**ANALYSIS BY SECTOR OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND THE HUMAN RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT INTHE AGRICULTURE IN BULGARIA**



Nelly Bencheva¹, Milena Tepavicharova²

¹*Agricultural University - Plovdiv, Bulgaria*

²*Higher School of security and economy, Plovdiv, Bulgaria*

e-mail: bencheva@gmail.com

Abstract

The socio-economic changes in Bulgaria in the recent years have had a significant impact on the status and development of the human resources in the agriculture. The negative trend of the decreasing employment is taken as a consequence of the structural changes which took place in the sector and the impact of the economic crisis in the country. The increase inemployment requires the establishment and maintenance of effective work organization, ensuring optimum use of the labor potential, leading to achievement of a competitive advantage.

The lack of proper management of the human capital and the low level of professional knowledge, skills and competencies, adversely affect the economic performance in key agricultural sectors. It is therefore necessary to implement a sectoral analysis of theemployment and the human resources management, by presenting opportunities for their effective use and management.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the employment and the human resources in key agricultural sectors, by revealing ways to achieve competitive advantage through the effective management of the human resources.

Key words: *human resource management, employment, competition, efficiency, Bulgaria*

СЕКТОРЕН АНАЛИЗ НА ЗАЕТОСТТА И УПРАВЛЕНИЕТО НА ЧОВЕШКИТЕ РЕСУРСИ В ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕТО НА БЪЛГАРИЯ

Резюме

Социално-икономическите промени в България през последните години оказаха съществено влияние върху състоянието и развитието на човешките ресурси в земеделието. Негативната тенденция на намаляване на заетостта се приема като следствие от извършените структурни промени в сектора, както и влиянието на икономическата криза в страната. Увеличаването на заетостта изисква създаването и поддържането на ефективна организация на работа, гарантираща оптимално използване на трудовия потенциал, водещо до постигане на конкурентно предимство.

Липсата на добро управление на човешкия капитал, както и ниското равнище на професионални знания, умения и компетенции влияят негативно върху икономическите резултати в основните земеделски сектори. Поради това е необходимо да се осъществи секторен анализ на заетостта и управлението на човешките ресурси, като се разкрият възможностите за тяхното ефективно използване и управление.

Целта на статията е да се направи анализ на заетостта и състоянието на човешките ресурси в основни земеделски сектори като се разкрият пътищата за постигане на конкурентно предимство чрез ефективно управление на човешките ресурси.

Ключови думи: *управление на човешките ресурси, заетост, конкуренция, ефективност, България*

SOCIAL CHANGES AND STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS IN POLAND IN THE SECOND DECADE OF THE 21ST CENTURY AS AN IMPORTANT AREAS OF SMART SPECIALISATION



Agnieszka Wrzochalska

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland

e-mail: wrzochalska@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

Smart specialisation is defined as a new or evolving economic specialisation, which bases its competitiveness and development on specific and unique regional resources, novel approach to their application and innovativeness. Selection of the areas of potential specialisation in particular regions finds its justification also in the field of agriculture and rural development as it addresses the need of taking into account changing economic and social conditions. Bearing in mind climate changes and declining resources, all the EU countries need to radically change their approach to production, consumption, storage and recycling of biological resources. Therefore, an important challenge for the contemporary society is to reasonably manage resources, specify the potential of development and involve themselves in issues related to the local environment. Such actions have an impact also on the improvement on the standard of living in rural areas, including the growth in employment.

The purpose of the article is to analyse social changes in rural areas in Poland in the second decade of the 21st century and their impact on the standard of quality of rural population. It will discuss the issues related to demographic conditions, economic and educational activity of rural population. The analysis will cover also changes in social activity of inhabitants of rural areas after Poland's accession to the EU, including e.g. participation in elections, authorities in rural areas or a degree of trust to the selected institutions and persons. Basic research material encompasses the data of mass statistics and data obtained from surveys of IERiGŻ-PIB, covering the years 2000-2005 and 2005-2011 on the basis of which trends and directions of social changes will be defined.

An improvement of the structure of agricultural farms, growing landless population as well as demographic changes in rural areas in Poland taking place in the

second half of the 21st century have impact on many changes in the social environment of rural areas. The structural image of those areas was overvalued. One may observe increasing share and role of the population not involved in rural areas in comparison to farming population. The first of mentioned groups include retired farmers and other professions, as well as pensioners. It is also a consequence of migration, dynamic development of rural areas, restructuring of agriculture, location in the neighbourhood of city. As in the cities, the process of improving the level of education has become evident in rural areas. Especially rural women have ambitions to pursue educational goals. Rural population raise their qualifications also on various types of courses (agricultural, off-agricultural and specialised). It can be said that the agriculture being the ship graveyard for the persons with wrecked education or those who do not have opportunities of changing their professional activity is already a thing of the past.

Employment in agriculture in one's own agricultural farm does not provide working conditions for all the interested. Notwithstanding the gender, nearly two-thirds of farm managers works only on their own farms. Therefore, contemporary rural women in Poland invest in their ambitions and work outside the farms. Thus we can speak of the process of unification of attitudes of rural men and women. Changes in professional attitudes, especially between persons employed in agriculture and landless persons, are also reflected in their opinions about the standard of living in rural areas. A percentage of persons willing to say that their standard of living has improved since 2005 is larger in the case of persons from farming families. Thus we may observe a reversal of a situation observed in the past when it was a non-farming population which enjoyed better standard of living in rural areas and adopted in the country urban models of life.

Rural population is more willing to organise into groups which are guided by a clearly specified goal to execute or a specific good to achieve. Such activities more often involve the society and not the formalised organizations. The inhabitants of rural areas feel more connected with the local environment, better perceive their closest surroundings and gladly participate in electoral and other meetings. All of that is reflected also in the level of trust of the rural society: what is closer enjoys a greater level of trust than what is far away, for example the central government.

The traditional system of values, in a way, a positivist approach may be observed: a good farmer is the one whose authority has increased the most, which emphasises his/her very important role in rural communities. Social changes in rural areas in Poland in the second half of the 21st century, covered also a fulfilment of social and economic aspirations of the population.

Key words: rural areas, social activity, standard of living, smart specialisation, Poland

PRZEMIANY SPOŁECZNE ORAZ POZIOM ŻYCIA LUDNOŚCI NA OBSZARACH WIEJSKICH W POLSCE W DRUGIEJ DEKADZIE XXI WIEKU JAKO WAŻNE OBSZARY INTELIGENTNEJ SPECJALIZACJI

Streszczenie

Inteligentna specjalizacja określana jest, jako nowa lub ewoluująca specjalizacja gospodarcza, która opiera swoją konkurencyjność i rozwój na specyficznych i unikalnych zasobach regionalnych, nowatorskiemu ich zastosowaniu oraz innowacyjności. Również w obszarze rolnictwa i rozwoju wsi wyznaczenie obszarów potencjalnej specjalizacji poszczególnych regionów znajduje uzasadnienie, jako odpowiedź na potrzebę uwzględnienia zmieniających się uwarunkowań nie tylko gospodarczych, ale także społecznych. Mając na uwadze zmiany klimatyczne i fakt kurczenia się dostępnych zasobów, wszystkie państwa UE potrzebują radykalnej zmiany w podejściu do produkcji, konsumpcji, przechowywania i recyklingu zasobów biologicznych. Zatem dla współczesnego społeczeństwa ważnym wyzwaniem jest rozsądne gospodarowanie zasobami, określenie potencjału i koncepcji rozwoju oraz własne zaangażowanie w sprawy najbliższego otoczenia. Takie działania mają wpływ także na polepszanie poziomu życia na obszarach wiejskich, w tym wzrostu zatrudnienia.

Celem artykułu jest analiza przemian społecznych na obszarach wiejskich w Polsce w drugiej dekadzie XXI wieku i ich wpływu na poziom życia. Omówione zostaną zagadnienia związane z uwarunkowaniami demograficznymi, aktywnością ekonomiczną ludności wiejskiej oraz aktywnością edukacyjną. Analiza obejmie także zmiany aktywności społecznej mieszkańców wsi po wejściu Polski do UE, w tym np. udział w wyborach, autorytety na obszarach wiejskich czy też stopień zaufania do wybranych instytucji i osób. Podstawowy materiał badawczy stanowią dane statystyki masowej oraz dane uzyskane w badaniach ankietowych IERiGŻ-PIB, obejmujące lata 2000-2005 oraz 2005-2011, na podstawie których określone zostaną trendy i kierunki przemian społecznych.

Polepszanie się struktury gospodarstw rolnych, powiększanie się grupy ludności bezrolnej a także zachodzące zmiany demograficzne na obszarach wiejskich w Polsce w drugiej połowie XXI wieku, mają wpływ na szereg przeobrażeń w środowisku społecznym wsi. Obraz strukturalny tych obszarów uległ przewartościowaniom. Na wsi coraz mniej jest rolnictwa i ludności osiadłej, a więcej ludności nie związanej z rolnictwem. Do grupy tej należą emeryci rolnicy i innych zawodów oraz renciści. To także konsekwencja migracji, dynamicznego rozwoju wsi, restrukturyzacji rolnictwa, położenia w pobliżu miasta. Podobnie jak w miastach zaznaczył się na wsi proces podnoszenia poziomu wykształcenia. Szczególnie kobiety wiejskie mają ambicje w dążeniach do osiągnięcia sukcesów edukacyjnych. Ludność wiejska podnosi swoje kwalifikacje także na różnego rodzaju kursach (ogólnorolniczych i pozarolniczych oraz specjalistycznych). Można powiedzieć, że złamany został schemat, że w rolnictwie pozostają osoby o niższym poziomie wykształcenia czy też ci, którzy nie mają szans zmian swojej aktywności zawodowej.

Zatrudnienie w rolnictwie w swoim gospodarstwie rolnym nie zapewnia pracy wszystkim chętnym. Niezależnie od płci blisko dwie trzecie kierowników gospodarstw pracuje wyłącznie w swoim gospodarstwie. Tym samym współczesne kobiety wiejskie w Polsce nie rezygnują z ambicji i pracy poza gospodarstwem. Można więc mówić o następującym procesie unifikacji postaw mężczyzn i kobiet na wsi. Zmiany w postawach zawodowych zwłaszcza między ludnością rolną i bezrolną znajdują także odzwierciedlenie w ich opiniach na temat poziomu życia na obszarach wiejskich. Większy jest odsetek osób z rodzin rolniczych, które są skłonne ocenić, że żyje się im lepiej niż w roku 2005. Odwróceniu uległa zatem sytuacja, że kiedyś to właśnie ludności nierolniczej żyło się na wsi lepiej i to ta grupa przejmowała na wsi miejskie wzorce. Czynnikiem różnicującym wyposażenie wsi w stosunku do miast jest posiadanie komputera i dostęp do Internetu. Jednak podkreślić należy, iż sytuacja ta uległa w ostatnich latach wyraźnej poprawie na obszarach wiejskich, a ludność rolnicza częściej niż ludność bezrolna wykorzystuje komputer i Internet w działalności profesjonalnej. Rolnicy w bardziej profesjonalny sposób traktują to urządzenie. Wykorzystanie internetu w profesjonalnej działalności rolników przekłada się na korzyści i efekty ich działalności produkcyjnej.

Wzrosła aktywność społeczna mieszkańców wsi. Relatywnie niski udział wśród aktywnych społecznie stanowiły osoby młode, oraz kobiety z wyższym wykształceniem, co jest konsekwencją zmian demograficznych (starzenia się społeczeństwa, migracji osób młodych). Społecznicy chętniej niż w latach wcześniejszych działają w większych grupach, co wskazuje na budowanie się lokalnego kapitału społecznego. Zwraca uwagę także relatywnie wysoki udział mieszkańców wsi w zebraniach, praca w organizacjach, sprawowanie w nich funkcji oraz zaangażowanie w sprawy polityki. Ludność z rodzin rolniczych jest bardziej zaangażowana i aktywna niż ludność z rodzin bezrolnych w sprawy dotyczące wiejskiej społeczności. Podkreślić należy to rozwarstwienie i swoiste wyizolowanie ludności bezrolnej, która jest mniej zaangażowana w sprawy wiejskiej społeczności. Ludność wiejska jest bardziej chętna do organizowania się w grupy, którym przyświeca jasno określony cel do zrealizowania czy też osiągnięcia konkretnego dobra. Takie działania częściej angażują społeczeństwo niż sformalizowane organizacje. Mieszkańcy wsi czują się bardziej związani z lokalnym środowiskiem, lepiej postrzegają to bliższe, chętnie uczestniczą w zebraniach wyborczych, zebraniach wiejskich. To wszystko przekłada się także na poziom zaufania społeczeństwa wiejskiego: to co bliskie cieszy się większym poziomem zaufania, niż to co dalekie na przykład władza centralna.

Zarysowuje się tradycyjny system wartości, niejako pozytywistyczne podejście: dobry gospodarz dobry rolnik to ten w stosunku do którego najbardziej wzrósł autorytet, podkreśla to bardzo ważną rolę jaką takie osoby pełnią w społeczności wiejskiej. Przemiany społeczne na obszarach wiejskich w Polsce, w drugiej połowie XXI wieku, to także swoiste spełnienie aspiracji społecznych i ekonomicznych ludności z racji peryferyjnego położenia wsi.

Słowa kluczowe: obszary wiejskie, aktywność społeczna, poziom życia, inteligentne specjalizacje, Polska

STATE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN BULGARIA AFTER THE ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION



Milena Tepavicharova¹ , Nelly Bencheva²,

¹ *Higher School of security and economy – Plovdiv, Bulgaria*

² *Agricultural University - Plovdiv, Bulgaria*

e-mail: m_ivanova_zlatanova@abv.bg

e-mail: bencheva@gmail.com

Abstract

The socio-economic changes in Bulgaria in recent years have had a significant impact on the status and development of the human capital in the agricultural sector. As a consequence, agricultural production fell dramatically. After the country's accession to the European Union /EU/ in 2007, the negative production and economic performance is being overcome very slowly and with difficulties. One of the main reasons for this is the low skill levels of the employed in the agricultural sector, and the inefficient management.

Nowadays, the economic situation of the companies largely depends on the level of development of the human capital. The low level of professional knowledge, skills and competencies, as well as the limited opportunities for professional development and qualification adversely affect the economic performance. It is therefore necessary to analyze the situation and to identify the opportunities for the development of the human capital in the agricultural sector, as well as to reveal opportunities for its effective use and management.

The purpose of this article is to examine the situation and to present opportunities for the development of the human capital in the agricultural sector in Bulgaria after the country's accession to the European Union.

The study covers the period 2007 - 2014. It is based on data from the National Statistical Institute, newsletters of MAF - Agrostistics directorate, specifically designed for the purpose of the research questionnaires, direct contacts, business documentation and more. The method of the interview was used to specify the data and information.

Key words: *human capital, agrarian sector, Bulgaria*

СЪСТОЯНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ НА ЧОВЕШКИЯ КАПИТАЛ В АГРАРНИЯ СЕКТОР НА БЪЛГАРИЯ СЛЕД ПРИСЪЕДИНЯВАНЕТО НА СТРАНАТА КЪМ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЯ СЪЮЗ

Резюме

Социално-икономическите промени в България през последните години оказаха съществено влияние върху състоянието и развитието на човешкия капитал в аграрния сектор. В следствие на това, производството на селскостопанска продукция драстично намалая. След приемането на страната ни в Европейския съюз /ЕС/ през 2007 г., негативните производствено-икономическите резултати се преодоляват много бавно и трудно. Една от основните причини за това е ниското професионално-квалификационно равнище на заетите в аграрния сектор, както и неефективното им управление.

В съвременните условия икономическото състояние на стопанските организации до голяма степен зависи от нивота на развитие на човешкия капитал. Ниското равнище на професионални знания, умения и компетенции, както и ограничените възможности за професионално развитие и квалификация влияят негативно върху икономическите резултати. Поради това е необходимо да се анализира състоянието и да се посочат възможностите за развитие на човешкия капитал в аграрния сектор, като се разкрият възможностите за неговото ефективно използване и управление.

Целта на настоящата статия е да се проучи състоянието и да се представят възможностите за развитие на човешкия капитал в аграрния сектор на България след присъединяването на страната към Европейския съюз.

Проучването обхваща периода 2007 г. – 2014 г. То се базира на данни от Националния статистически институт, бюлетините на Дирекция Агростатистика на МЗХ, специално разработени за целта на анализа анкети, директни контакти, фирмена документация и др. За уточняване на данните и информацията се използва метода на интервюто.

Ключови думи: *човешки капитал, аграрен сектор, България*

SUPPORT OF THE KNOWLEDGE BASED ECONOMY IN THE POLISH FOOD SECTOR



Bożena Nosecka

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland

e-mail: Nosecka@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

In the modern world, a change of economy development model takes place. The model is based on a wide use of knowledge. The knowledge based economy has been introduced as a key purpose of the UE development strategy (Strategy 2020). The Strategy in the Polish agriculture and in the food sector is financed from the Rural Development Program. The I Pillar of the Strategy (Intelligent Development) includes operations supporting: transfer of knowledge, information activities, advisory service as well as modernization of agricultural farms and quality improvement of agricultural and food products.

The 2014-2020 financial plan regarding development of the food sector in Poland amounted to 40% of the Rural Development Program budget (more than 5 billion EUR). The highest funds will be devoted to modernization of agricultural farms.

Key words: *knowledge based economy, agriculture and food sector, support*

WSPARCIE GOSPODARKI OPARTEJ NA WIEDZY W POLSKIM SEKTORZE ROLNO-SPOŻYWCZYM

Streszczenie

We współczesnym świecie ma miejsce zmiana modelu (wzorca) rozwoju gospodarczego. Model ten polega na dominującej roli w rozwoju gospodarczym szeroko rozumianej wiedzy. Rozwój w oparciu o wiedzę przyjęty został jako podstawowy cel strategii rozwoju UE (Strategia 2020). Realizacja Strategii 2020 w polskim rolnictwie i szerzej w sektorze rolno-spożywczym dokonuje się ze środków Programu Rozwoju Obszarów Wiejskich (PROW). Bezpośrednio z filarem I Strategii (Inteligentny Rozwój) związane są działania obejmujące wsparcie: transferu wiedzy, działalności informacyjnej, usług doradczych ale także modernizacji gospodarstw rolnych i poprawy jakości produktów rolnych i spożywczych.

W planie finansowym na lata 2014-2020 na działania dotyczące rozwoju gospodarki opartej na wiedzy w sektorze rolno-spożywczym w Polsce przeznaczony jest około 40 % budżetu PROW (to jest ponad 5 mld EUR). Największe środki skierowane będą na modernizację gospodarstw rolnych.

Słowa kluczowe: *gospodarka oparta na wiedzy, rolnictwo i sektor żywnościowy, wsparcie*

THE ROLE OF THE EXTINCTION SERVICES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMALL-SCALE FARMS IN BULGARIA



Violeta Dirimanova

Agricultural University - Plovdiv, Bulgaria

e-mail: violeta_dirimanova@yahoo.com

Abstract

The small-scale farms are the main group that has an important role for the development of the agricultural and rural area in Bulgaria. This family business is officially engaged in one member of the family farm and required employment power by all others members. The small-scale farmers with agricultural education are very small. This type of farmers has mostly practical agricultural knowledge and experience and funds their investment costs with their own financial resources.

The goal of the present paper is to investigate the role of the extension services for the small-scale farmers. To achieve above goal was (1) to identify farmers' needs for information and knowledge, (2) to identify actors and their methods of exchange knowledge and (3) to present the processes of achieving knowledge and information among involved actors.

The result of the study shows that extension services provided by National Agricultural Advisory Service (NAAS) are actively used by small-scale farmers who participate in the Rural and Development Programme. Whereas, all others small-scale farmers use their own knowledge that they have from off-farming activities and receive knowledge by other informal consultancy services such as local agronomists or neighbor farmers. The small farmers rarely used knowledge and information by expert of the scientific institutions.

Key words: *small-scale farms, extension services, agriculture, Rural and Development Programme, National Agricultural Advisory Service*

РОЛЯТА НА КОНСУЛТАНТСКИТЕ УСЛУГИ ЗА РАЗВИТИЕТО НА МАЛКИТЕ ЗЕМЕДЕЛСКИ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛИ В БЪЛГАРИЯ

Резюме

Малките стопанства са основната група за развитието на земеделието и селските райони в България. В този семеен бизнес официално ангажиран е само един член от фермерското семейство и изисква активна ангажираност на всички останали членове. Дребните земеделски производители притежаващи земеделско образование са много малко. Този тип земеделските производители имат предимно практически селскостопански знания и опит за тяхното производство и финансират техните инвестиционните разходи за производството със собствени средства.

Целта на настоящата изследване е да изследва ролята на консултантската дейност за развитие на дребните земеделски производители. За да се постигне по-горната цел първо необходимо да се идентифицира нуждите на земеделските стопани като информация и знания, второ, да се идентифицират актьорите и техните методи за обмен на знания и накрая, да представи процесите и начините за постигане на знания и информация между различните участници.

Резултатите от проучването показват, че консултантските услуги, предоставени от държавата консултантски служби активно се използват от дребните земеделски производители, които участват в мерките по програмата за развитие в селските райони. Всички други малки земеделски производители използват познания от своите извън земеделски дейност за техните производства, както получават познания от други неформални консултанти като местни агрономи или съседи, които се занимават със земеделска дейност. Малките земеделските производители рядко използват знания и специализирана информация от експерти от научните институти и центрове.

Ключови думи: *малки земеделски стопанства, консултантски услуги, земеделие, Програма за развитие на селските райони, национална земеделска консултантска служба*

IMPACT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS ON SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL REGIONS



Teodora Stoeva¹, Nelly Bencheva¹, Venelin Terziev²,
Ekaterina Arabska³

¹*Agricultural University - Plovdiv, Bulgaria*

²*University of Ruse, Bulgaria*

³*University of Agribusiness and Rural Development, Plovdiv*

e-mail: teodorastoeva@gmail.com

Abstract

Sustainable rural development is becoming more closely associated with the support to start activities aimed at developing social enterprises. Through social entrepreneurship opportunities are sought to promote diversification of rural economy by increasing the number of micro-enterprises in the non-agricultural sector, creating new and retaining existing jobs, expanding and improving social services in these areas.

The purpose of this article is to assess the impact of entrepreneurial skills on the start of social entrepreneurial initiatives in rural areas. To achieve that the opinion and attitudes of representatives of various structures in public and private sectors occupying expert and managerial positions are studied. The assessment is based on analyzed empirical data obtained from the survey, including measuring the opinions using the Likert scale.

The results show that entrepreneurial skills play a significant role and are a key factor to the development of social entrepreneurial intentions and initiatives in rural areas. The highest rated (averages ranging from 4.58 to 4.67) are communication skills, expression of initiative, ability to work in a team and managerial abilities and skills.

Key words: *social entrepreneurship, social enterprise, entrepreneurial skills*

ВЪЗДЕЙСТВИЕ НА ПРЕДПРИЕМАЧЕСКИТЕ УМЕНИЯ ВЪРХУ РАЗВИТИЕТО НА СОЦИАЛНОТО ПРЕДПРИЕМАЧЕСТВО В СЕЛСКИТЕ РАЙОНИ

Резюме

Устойчивото развитие на селските райони все по-тясно се свързва с подкрепата за стартиране на нови дейности, насочени към развитието на социалното предприемачество. Чрез него се цели насърчаване на разнообразяването на икономиката в селските райони чрез увеличаване на броя на микропредприятията в неземеделския сектор, разкриване на нови и запазване на съществуващи работни места, разширяване и подобряване на социалните услуги в тези райони.

Целта на статията е да се оцени въздействието на предприемаческите умения за стартиране на предприемачески инициативи в сферата на социалните дейности в селските райони. За постигане на целта е проучено становището и нагласите на представители от различни структури в публичния и частния сектор, заемащи експертни и управленски длъжности. Оценката е направена на базата на анализирани емпирични данни, получени от анкетно проучване, включващо измерване на мненията по скалата на Ликерт.

Резултатите от изследването показват, че предприемаческите умения играят значителна роля и са ключов фактор за развиване на социални предприемачески намерения и инициативи в селските райони. Най-високо са оценени (средни стойности в диапазона 4,58-4,67) комуникационните умения, проявата на инициативност, способността да се работи в екип и мениджърските способности и умения.

Ключови думи: социалното предприемачество, социално предприятие, предприемачески умения

CONDITIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN RURAL AREAS IN POLAND



Paweł Chmieliński

*Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research
Institute, Warsaw, Poland*

e-mail: chmielinski@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

A local institutional infrastructure plays an important role in the process of supporting the development of rural areas. It includes, among others, standards, principles, organisational structures and mechanisms of actions which constitute the bases of local development. From the point of view of potential entrepreneurs and those already operating in rural areas there is a need to intensify the activities aimed at further improvement in institutional environment of business, especially development and professionalization of services of institutions operating in this respect. It results from the fact that socio-economic environment and spatial conditions of rural areas are different from those prevailing in urbanised areas. It affects not only the character of rural entrepreneurship, size of companies, form and range of operations, but also the instruments of public policy supporting entrepreneurship. The paper is intended to identify the factors and barriers of entrepreneurship development in rural areas, with a particular focus on the quality of its institutional environment. The subject of analysis are public and private advisory and financial entities supporting rural entrepreneurship.

Research material consists of the data obtained in 2014 by means of questionnaire interviews conducted with 570 entrepreneurs running micro, small and medium enterprises in rural areas in all the 16 regions of Poland, with a particular focus on those which received the support from the EU funds and benefited from the services of business environment institutions. The research material has been supplemented by the results of a survey conducted in 2015 among non-public business environment institutions and recipients of their offer (entrepreneurs). The research covered 161 non-public advisory-financial entities acting for the benefit of rural companies as well as 204 representatives of entities using this type of services in 2 years.

In the light of the research conducted, the largest barriers for the development of entrepreneurship indicated by rural entrepreneurs include, first of all, complicated procedures related to establishing business operations, excessive fiscalism and difficulties in obtaining external funds for commencement and development of small and medium entrepreneurship and restrictions associated with the availability of precise market information. The entrepreneurs indicate also the problems in obtaining adequate information on the institutions supporting environment entrepreneurship and their current offer (forms and scope of functioning, target group of conducted activities, deadlines for applications). Research conducted in 2014 shows that the Internet enjoys the greatest popularity when it comes to obtaining information on the entities supporting entrepreneurship, being used by more than 80% of entrepreneurs. On the other hand, approximately 30% of rural companies use services of advisory-information companies.

The entrepreneurs from rural areas most often look for information and possibility to obtain financial support in public institutions: Agricultural Advisory Centres, or entities operating at municipality's and county offices. The services of such institutions are used, first of all, by owners of micro and small enterprises. It should be emphasized that the companies of this type constitute the majority of all the entities registered in Poland, therefore the future of economic development of rural areas will depend on the possibilities of creating the new and development of the existing entities of this type. On the other hand, from the research conducted in 2015 by IERiGŻ-PIB it can be concluded that non-public institutions of business environment have a significant potential which can be used to improve innovativeness and competitiveness of both the broadly understood rural economy and agricultural and food sector (especially in the scope of development of small processing and direct sales of agricultural and food products). Among the analysed units, a significant part of entities are those possessing respectively large personnel and well established position, i.e. based on different sources of financing its operations and usually having a number of experience in conducted operations.

The analysis of research results indicates the need of higher effectiveness of operation of the system of business environment institutions and the optimised use of financial support for growth in competitiveness of rural firms. Among the opportunities for improvement in business institutional environment in rural areas the most important one seems to be the harmonisation of operations of the existing entities by improving the accessibility to information on the services of advisory entities and the improvement in the quality and standardization of services for persons wanting to undertake non-agricultural business operations, already operating entrepreneurs, and those who search for opportunities to support the development of conducted operations.

Key words: *rural areas, entrepreneurship, business environment institutions, Poland*

UWARUNKOWANIA ROZWOJU OTOCZENIA INSTYTUCJONALNEGO PRZEDSIĘBIORCZOŚCI NA OBSZARACH WIEJSKICH W POLSCE

Streszczenie

Lokalna infrastruktura instytucjonalna odgrywa ważną rolę w procesie wspierania rozwoju obszarów wiejskich. Obejmuje ona m.in. normy, zasady, struktury organizacyjne i mechanizmy działań, które tworzą podstawy rozwoju lokalnego. Z punktu widzenia potencjalnych oraz już funkcjonujących przedsiębiorców na obszarach wiejskich istnieje potrzeba intensyfikacji działań na rzecz dalszej poprawy instytucjonalnego otoczenia biznesu, w tym zwłaszcza rozwoju i profesjonalizacji usług instytucji działających w tym zakresie. Wynika to z faktu, że środowisko społeczno-ekonomiczne i uwarunkowania przestrzenne obszarów wiejskich są odmienne od tych, które dominują na obszarach zurbanizowanych. Ma to wpływ na charakter przedsiębiorczości wiejskiej, wielkość przedsiębiorstw, formę i zakres prowadzonej działalności, ale także na instrumentarium wspierania przedsiębiorczości w polityce publicznej.

Prezentowana praca ma na celu określenie czynników i barier rozwoju przedsiębiorczości na obszarach wiejskich, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem jakości jej otoczenia instytucjonalnego. Przedmiot analizy stanowią publiczne i prywatne podmioty doradcze i finansowe działające na rzecz wspierania przedsiębiorczości wiejskiej.

Materiał badawczy stanowią dane pozyskane w 2014 r. za pomocą wywiadów kwestionariuszowych, przeprowadzonych z 570 przedsiębiorcami mikro, małych i średnich firm na obszarach wiejskich we wszystkich 16 regionach Polski, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem tych, które korzystały ze wsparcia ze środków UE oraz usług instytucji otoczenia biznesu. Uzupełnieniem materiału badawczego są wyniki badania ankietowego, przeprowadzonego w 2015 r. wśród niepublicznych instytucji otoczenia biznesu oraz odbiorców ich oferty (przedsiębiorców). Badaniem objęto 161 niepublicznych podmiotów doradczo-finansowych działających na rzecz wiejskich przedsiębiorstw oraz 204 przedstawicieli podmiotów korzystających w ostatnich 2 latach z usług tego typu.

W świetle przeprowadzonych badań, do największych zagrożeń rozwoju przedsiębiorczości wskazywanych przez samych przedsiębiorców wiejskich można zaliczyć przede wszystkim skomplikowane procedury związane z zakładaniem działalności gospodarczej, nadmierny fiskalizm oraz trudności w pozyskiwaniu zewnętrznych środków na rozpoczęcie i rozwój małej i średniej przedsiębiorczości oraz ograniczenia związane z dostępnością do precyzyjnej informacji rynkowej. Przedsiębiorcy wskazują także na problemy w uzyskaniu adekwatnej informacji na temat podmiotów wsparcia otoczenia przedsiębiorczości oraz aktualnej oferty tych

instytucji (formy i zakresu funkcjonowania, grupy docelowej prowadzonych działań, terminów naboru wniosków). Z badań przeprowadzonych w 2014 roku wynika, że największą popularnością w zdobywaniu informacji o podmiotach wsparcia przedsiębiorczości cieszy się internet, z którego korzysta ponad 80% przedsiębiorców. Natomiast z usług firm doradczo-informacyjnych korzysta około 30% przedsiębiorstw wiejskich.

Przedsiębiorcy z terenów wiejskich najczęściej poszukują informacji i możliwości uzyskania wsparcia w jednostkach o charakterze publicznym: Ośrodkach Doradztwa Rolniczego, czy też podmiotach działających przy urzędach gminnych i powiatowych. Z usług takich instytucji korzystali przede wszystkim właściciele mikro i małych przedsiębiorstw. Należy podkreślić, że firmy tego typu stanowią zdecydowaną większość wszystkich podmiotów zarejestrowanych w Polsce, dlatego przyszły rozwój gospodarczy obszarów wiejskich zależeć będzie od możliwości tworzenia nowych i funkcjonowania istniejących jednostek tego typu. Z kolei, z badań przeprowadzonych w 2015 r. przez IERiGŻ-PIB wynika, że niepubliczne instytucje otoczenia biznesu dysponują znacznym potencjałem, który może zostać wykorzystany na rzecz poprawy innowacyjności i konkurencyjności zarówno szeroko rozumianej gospodarki wiejskiej, jak i sektora rolno-spożywczego (szczególnie w zakresie rozwoju drobnego przetwórstwa i sprzedaży bezpośredniej produktów rolno-spożywczych). Wśród analizowanych jednostek, dużą część stanowią podmioty dysponujące odpowiednio dużym zapleczem kadrowym, o ugruntowanej pozycji na rynku, tj. utrzymujące się w oparciu o zróżnicowane źródła finansowania swej działalności i zazwyczaj posiadające średnio kilkunastoletnie doświadczenie w prowadzonej działalności.

Analiza wyników badań wskazuje na potrzebę zwiększenia efektywności działania systemu instytucji otoczenia biznesu oraz optymalizacji wykorzystania wsparcia finansowego na rzecz wzrostu konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw wiejskich.

Wśród szans poprawy instytucjonalnego otoczenia biznesu na obszarach wiejskich najistotniejszą wydaje się harmonizacja działalności istniejących podmiotów, poprzez poprawę dostępności do informacji o usługach podmiotów doradczych oraz poprawa jakości i standaryzacja usług dla osób chcących podjąć pozarolniczą działalność gospodarczą, jak i przedsiębiorców już funkcjonujących, a którzy poszukują możliwości wsparcia rozwoju prowadzonej działalności.

Słowa kluczowe: *obszary wiejskie, przedsiębiorczość, instytucje otoczenia biznesu, Polska*

**ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AREAS -
OPPORTUNITIES FOR MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**



Ivan Boevsky, **Daniela Tsvyatкова**,
Angel Sarov, Dimitre Nikolov, Encho Ivanov,
Silviya Atanasova,

Institute of Agricultural Economics, Sofia, Bulgaria

e-mail: ivan.boevsky@gmail.com

Abstract

The Entrepreneurship in rural areas is the subject of increasing interest from researchers, consultants, "policy makers" in many countries. In our country the development of the entrepreneurship in agriculture and rural areas is not yet receiving a wide response in science among researchers among farmers, agribusiness, agricultural authorities and the general public. Farmers and entrepreneurs need to develop strategies, practices and networks to meet potential business. The objective of this report is to present an overview of entrepreneurial activity in rural areas in Bulgaria and to analyze the problems and prospects facing them in the next programming period 2016- 2020.

With the growing global market and increasing technology in all sectors, basically a good and successful business stands entrepreneur-leader. Based on case studies and a survey among 295 agricultural entrepreneurs to analyze motivation and attitudes to enhance the entrepreneurial culture in rural areas, which is a key priority of Europe 2020. The results reflect the following trend: mainly farms practicing traditional farming, operating on local markets; considered key competitive advantage low price and good quality. A major motivating factor for cooperation among farmers is linked to cooperation and mutual assistance. Entrepreneurial culture implies the effective functioning of agribusiness in terms of the single European market and an opportunity for competitive production and services in rural areas.

Key words: *entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial process, business culture, diversification, agricultural cooperative, marketing*

ПРЕДПРИЕМАЧЕСКАТА КУЛТУРА В ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕТО И СЕЛСКИТЕ РАЙОНИ- ВЪЗМОЖНОСТИ ЗА МАРКЕТИРАНЕ НА АГРАРНИТЕ ПРОДУКТИ

Резюме

Предприемачеството в селските райони е обект с нарастващ интерес от изследователи, консултанти, „policy makers” в много страни. В нашата страна развитието на предприемачеството в земеделието и селските райони все още не получава широк отзвук в науката сред изследователите, сред земеделските производители, агробизнеса, аграрната администрация и широката общественост. Земеделските стопани и предприемачи трябва да развият стратегии, практики и мрежи, за да отговорят на потенциала на бизнеса си. Целта на настоящия доклад е да се направи обзор на предприемаческата дейност в селските райони в България и да се анализират проблемите и перспективите, които стоят пред тях през следващият програмен период 2016- 2020г.

С нарастващият глобален пазар и увеличаване на технологиите във всичките отрасли, в основата на добрия и успешен бизнес стои предприемачът-лидер. На базата на проведени казуси и анкета сред 295 земеделски предприемачи се анализира мотивацията и нагласата за повишаване на предприемаческата култура в селските райони, която е основен приоритет на Европа 2020. Резултатите отразяват следната тенденция: основно земеделските стопанства практикуват традиционно земеделие, оперират на местни пазари; считат за основни конкурентни предимства ниска цена и добро качество. Основен мотивиращ фактор за коопериране сред земеделските производители е свързан със сътрудничеството и взаимопомощ. Предприемаческата култура предполага ефективно функциониране на агробизнеса в условията на единен европейски пазар и създава възможност за конкурентоспособно производство и услуги в селските райони.

Ключови думи: *предприемачество, предприемачески процес, предприемаческа култура, диверсификация, земеделска кооперация, маркетинг*

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS IN POLAND AND REGIONAL SMART SPECIALISATION STRATEGIES



Michał Dudek

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland

e-mail: dudek@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

Discussions on the possibilities and mechanisms of development of rural areas in Poland have been in progress for many years. They are focused, above all, on disproportions in the economic position of inhabitants of rural and urban areas as well as on spatial differences in the condition of technical and social infrastructure. It is emphasised that the development of an appropriate regional policy requires to take the fragmentation of rural areas into account. Apart from the areas located in the vicinity of cities, functionally associated with these centres, as well as near the towns of high tourist value, many villages in Poland are considered the so-called peripheral areas. They are characterised by the negative population phenomena (depopulation), traditional economic structure, as well as clearly visible social problems (unemployment, poverty or limited access to public services). The research indicates that the share of areas with the increased presence of demographic, economic and social problems in particular voivodeships (provinces) in Poland is diversified. Previous analyses documented their concentration mainly in the eastern part of the country.

Eliminating the differences in the territorial development is a main principle of regional policy. In recent years a great variability has been observed in Poland in terms of both the goals, as well as the methods of achieving socio-economic and economic cohesion between the regions. According to some of the researchers the aforementioned policy constitutes,

to a great extent, an inadequate imitation of the solutions worked out in the EU, focused on maximum use of resources transferred from the EU budget, but not on the effectiveness of effects or on balancing of disproportions present for a long time.

Idea of smart specialisation represents a new approach to the development of regions in the EU member states. It is one of the most important elements of the so-called regional innovation strategies of the third generation (RIS 3). It is of the major importance for the allocation of UE funds planned under EU cohesion policy 2014-20. The purpose of the article is to define the role of the smart specialization strategy in the process of development of rural areas in Polish regions (classified at the level of NUTS 2).

Conducted analysis show that in the vast majority of voivodeships in Poland the fields of smart specialisation are those that are strongly related to the activities typical of rural economy. They include for instance: production of healthy and safe food, agriculture, agricultural-food processing, renewable sources of energy or tourism, which should be undoubtedly perceived as an opportunity for improvement of the socio-economic situation on these areas. However, the issues of rural development are not expressly visible in the described strategies and activities undertaken on their basis. It should be additionally emphasised that the evaluation of smart specialization's influence on the rural areas of Polish regions is problematic at the present stage. It results, among others, from the relatively short period of implementation of these instruments as well as from the lack of uniform tools of its monitoring and evaluation.

Key words: rural areas, development, strategy, smart specialisation, region

ROZWÓJ OBSZARÓW WIEJSKICH W POLSCE A REGIONALNE STRATEGIE INTELIAGENTNEJ SPECJALIZACJI

Streszczenie

Dyskusje na temat możliwości i mechanizmów rozwoju obszarów wiejskich w Polsce trwają od dawna. Zwraca się w nich uwagę przede wszystkim na dysproporcje w położeniu ekonomicznym mieszkańców wsi i miast, jak również na przestrzenne różnice w stanie infrastruktury technicznej i społecznej. Podkreśla się także, że wypracowanie odpowiedniej polityki regionalnej wymaga uwzględnienia niejednorodności terenów wiejskich. Obok obszarów znajdujących się w sąsiedztwie miast, funkcjonalnie powiązanych z tymi ośrodkami oraz miejscowości o dużych walorach turystycznych, dużą część wsi w Polsce zalicza się bowiem do tzw. terenów peryferyjnych. Cechują je negatywne zjawiska ludnościowe (depopulacja), tradycyjna struktura gospodarcza oraz wyraźne zaznaczanie się problemów społecznych (bezrobocie, ubóstwo czy ograniczony dostęp do usług publicznych). Badania wskazują, iż udział obszarów ze zwiększoną obecnością problemów demograficznych, gospodarczych i społecznych w poszczególnych województwach w Polsce jest zróżnicowany. Dotychczasowe analizy dokumentowały ich koncentrację głównie we wschodniej części kraju.

Niwelowanie różnicowań w rozwoju terytorialnym jest zadaniem polityki regionalnej. W Polsce w ostatnich latach obserwowana jest duża zmienność zarówno celów, jak i metod osiągnięcia spójności społeczno-ekonomicznej między regionami. Według części badaczy wspomniana polityka stanowi w dużej mierze nieadekwatną imitację rozwiązań wypracowanych w UE, nastawioną na wydatkowanie przekazywanych z budżetu unijnego środków, a nie na efekty jakościowe czy wyrównywanie utrzymujących się od dawna dysproporcji.

Nowym podejściem do rozwoju regionów w państwach członkowskich UE jest koncepcja inteligentnej specjalizacji. Inteligentna specjalizacja stanowi jeden z najważniejszych elementów tzw. regionalnych strategii innowacji trzeciej generacji (RIS 3). Ma ono zasadnicze znaczenie dla alokacji środków finansowych UE przewidzianych w ramach realizacji polityki spójności w latach 2014-2020. Celem artykułu jest określenie roli strategii inteligentnych

specjalizacji w procesie rozwoju obszarów wiejskich w polskich regionach (sklasyfikowanych na poziomie NUTS 2).

Z przeprowadzonej analizy wynika, że w zdecydowanej większości województw w Polsce za obszar inteligentnej specjalizacji obrano dziedziny, które silnie wiążą się z działalnościami typowymi dla gospodarki wiejskiej. Należą do nich przykładowo: produkcja zdrowej i bezpiecznej żywności, rolnictwo, przetwórstwo rolno-spożywcze, odnawialne źródła energii czy turystyka, co należy postrzegać niewątpliwie jako szansę na poprawę sytuacji społeczno-ekonomicznej dla tych terenów. Jednakże w opisywanych strategiach i podejmowanych na ich podstawie działaniach kwestie rozwoju wsi wyraźnie się nie uwidaczniają. Dodatkowo, należy podkreślić, iż ocena oddziaływania inteligentnych specjalizacji na obszary wiejskie polskich regionów jest na obecnym etapie problematyczna. Wynika to m.in. z faktu względnie niedługiego okresu wdrażania tych instrumentów, jak również z braku jednolitych narzędzi ich monitoringu i ewaluacji.

Słowa kluczowe: obszary wiejskie, rozwój, strategia, inteligentna specjalizacja, region

POSSIBILITIES DEVELOPMENT OF RISK MANAGEMNT TOOLS (CROOP INSURANCE) IN AGRICULTURE IN POLAND



Joanna Pawłowska-Tyszko

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland

e-mail: tyszko@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

The experience of countries of the Community clearly indicate that the existing risk management instruments (including insurance subsidized) are not fully utilized, and what more do not guarantee fully the financial stability of farms. Hence appear the new needs for innovative risk management tools in agriculture. The aim of the study will attempt to assess past experience in the implementation of agricultural insurance in Poland (including subsidized recommended to UE).

For the analysis of the legal status were used the Polish insurance regulations and European Union (EU) legislation in the range of the functioning of risk management tools recommended by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Conducted analyses indicate that the market for crop insurance and livestock is poorly used by Polish farmers. It is estimated that only 12% of farms in Poland insures their crops. In the case of animals the situation is even more unfavourable, as in Poland are insured only 5% of the animals. Moreover, the level of the utilization of subsidies for agricultural insurance is low. In 2014, for crop insurance and livestock is allocated in the budget the amount of approx. 201 million Polish Zloty (PLN). The level of subsidies utilization amounted to about 80% and it was about 10 p.p. lower than in 2013. In 2015, the amount of subsidies remained similar to the 2014 level and amounted to about 200 million PLN. The analysis shows that many farmers do not decide to buy insurance. Lack of comprehensive system solutions for the protection of risk in agriculture will force the need to introduce the new instruments Risk Management in Poland.

Key words: *risk management tools, risk management in agriculture, CAP, crop insurance*

MOŻLIWOŚCI ROZWOJU NARZĘDZI ZARZĄDZANIA RYZYKIEM (SZCZEGÓLNIE UBEZPIECZEŃ DOTOWANYCH UPRAW) W POLSKIM ROLNICTWIE

Streszczenie

Doświadczenia krajów Wspólnoty wyraźnie wskazują, że istniejące instrumenty zarządzania ryzykiem (w tym ubezpieczenia dotowane) nie są w pełni wykorzystywane, a co więcej nie gwarantują w pełni stabilności finansowej gospodarstw. Stąd pojawiają się nowe potrzeby w zakresie innowacyjnych narzędzi zarządzania ryzykiem w rolnictwie. Celem badań będzie próba oceny dotychczasowych doświadczeń w realizacji ubezpieczeń rolnych w Polsce (zwracając szczególną uwagę na ubezpieczenia dotowane rekomendowane przez UE).

Do analizy stanu prawnego zostały wykorzystane polskie przepisy ubezpieczeniowe i prawodawstwa UE w zakresie funkcjonowania narzędzi zarządzania ryzykiem zalecanych przez WPR. Przeprowadzone analizy wskazują, że rynek ubezpieczeń upraw i zwierząt gospodarskich jest słabo wykorzystywane przez polskich rolników. Szacuje się, że tylko 12% gospodarstw w Polsce ubezpiecza swoje uprawy. Co więcej, poziom wykorzystania dopłat do ubezpieczeń rolniczych jest niski. W roku 2014, na ubezpieczenia upraw rolnych i zwierząt gospodarskich przeznaczono w budżecie kwotę około 201 mln zł. Poziom dotacji wyniósł około 80% i było o 10 p.p. niższy niż w roku 2013. W roku 2015, kwota subsydium pozostała na poziomie z 2014 i wyniosła około 200 mln zł. Z analizy wynika, że wielu rolników nie decydują się na zakup ubezpieczenia. Brak kompleksowych rozwiązań systemowych dotyczących ochrony ryzyka w rolnictwie wymusi konieczność wprowadzenia nowych instrumentów zarządzania ryzykiem w polskim rolnictwie.

Słowa kluczowe: *narzędzia zarządzania ryzykiem, zarządzanie ryzykiem w rolnictwie, WPR, ubezpieczenia upraw*

IMPACT OF CAP COUPLED SUPPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK FARMS IN BULGARIA



Krasimira Kaneva, Nina Koteva, Hrabrin Bashev,
Plamena Yovchevska, Vasil Stojchev

Institute of Agricultural Economics, Sofia, Bulgaria

e-mail: k_kaneva@hotmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: The livestock farms in Bulgaria receive support from various sources and support schemes - under the direct payments, coupled to production support, national additional payments for animals and RDP. Subject of this study is the impact of coupled support on restructuring, efficiency and competitiveness of livestock farms.

Methodology: A system of indicators is used to determine the technical and economic efficiency, the rate of return and financial security of farms with and without coupled support under the CAP. Proceeding from the importance of each indicator, the competitiveness of livestock farms by types is assessed. Further structural changes by farms groups are evaluated.

Data stem from the FADN surveys, normative for production costs, coupled support rates under the various schemes, etc.

Results: Results from the study of the isolated impact of coupled support to livestock have high practical importance. They respond to what degree distortions or positive effects in the development of livestock farms due to this support tool.

Key words: *coupled support, CAP, livestock farms*

ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ОБВЪРЗАНАТА ПОДКРЕПА ПО ОСП ВЪРХУ РАЗВИТИЕТО НА ЖИВОТНОВЪДНИТЕ СТОПАНСТВА В БЪЛГАРИЯ

Резюме

Увод: Животновъдните стопанства в България получават подкрепа от различни източници и схеми на подпомагане – по линия на директните плащания, обвързана с производството подкрепа, национални доплащания за животни и ПРСР. Предмет на настоящето изследване е влиянието на обвързаната с производството подкрепа върху реструктурирането, ефективността и конкурентоспособността на земеделските стопанства в животновъдството.

Методология: Използва се система от показатели за определяне на техническата и икономическата ефективност, равнището на доходност (норма на рентабилност) и финансова осигуреност на стопанствата без и със обвързана подкрепа по ОСП. Като се изхожда от значимостта на всеки от изчислените показатели се прави оценка на конкурентоспособността на стопанствата по производствени направления. На тази база се прогнозира структурните промени в отделните групи стопанства.

Данните са от анкетите на СЗСИ, нормативи за производствени разходи на ССА, ставки за обвързаната подкрепа по различните схеми и пр.

Резултати: Резултатите от изследването на изолираното влияние на обвързаната подкрепа в животновъдството имат висока практическа стойност, тъй като дават отговор за това в каква степен изкривяванията или положителните ефекти в развитието на животновъдните стопанства се дължат на този инструмент за подкрепа.

Ключови думи: *обвързана подкрепа, ОСП, животновъдни стопанства*

**CHANGES IN RELATIONS BETWEEN PRODUCTION FACTORS AND THEIR
MEANING IN CREATING THE MARKET POSITION OF POLISH
AGRICULTURAL FARMS**



Bożena Karwat-Woźniak

*Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research
Institute, Warsaw, Poland*

e-mail: karwat@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

Agriculture keeps losing importance in terms of quantity because of its decreasing significance in employment and sources of living of population, development of the Gross Domestic Product and even in manufacturing raw materials for production of foodstuffs. However, the multiplicity of the functions performed by the agriculture for the benefit of the society and, above all, ensuring food security, issues of its localisation in economic macrostructures and further development of agriculture are invariably in the centre of interest of the numerous economic, social and political bodies.

The agricultural production is permanently linked to the production factors (especially land) between which various relations may exist. Mutual relations between production factors determine the character of agriculture and its relations with the market, productivity. For this reason, the paper presents changing tendencies in the production resources of the Polish agriculture and the mutual proportions between the production factors taking into the account the whole sector, as well as the particular farms (according to their activity on the agricultural products market measured by sales of agricultural production). The paper determines also the importance of particular quantitative and qualitative parameters holistically determining

basic production factors (land, capital and labour) in creating the volume of commercial production.

The paper is based on common statistics data (the Central Statistical Office (GUS) and Eurostat) from 2002-2014 and results of field tests conducted periodically by the National Research Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics (IERiGŻ-PIB) (mainly from 2000, 2005 and 2011). The survey covered all agricultural farms with surface of more than 1 ha of agricultural land being at the disposal of natural persons, located in 76 villages from different regions of the country. The villages were selected intentionally so as to ensure that the size of the examined farms was proportional to the actual area structure on the national level. The surveyed entities constituted approximately one five-hundredth of the actual number of individual farms. On the basis of the obtained results, taking the whole sector into account, it was concluded that in the period 2002-2014 moderate changes took place in general resources of used resources of production factors which at the sectoral level resulted in relatively small changes in relations between production factors (expenditures) in agricultural activities. Although the changes should be considered as positive and they have accelerated since 2010, an unfavourable relation between land and soil is generally still present. An improvement was noted for the proportions between capital outlays and land and, above all, capital and soil relation. These transformations were mostly observable in the large scale, market-oriented farms. As a consequence, in the farms which production size was enabling to obtain incomes comparable to non-agricultural activities, relations between factors were close to that of the EU agriculture. It was determined that the growth in the area of arable lands and a technological and biological progress had the biggest positive effect on the possibilities of development in the volume of production.

Key words: *production factors, relations, productivity, market activity*

ZMIANY W RELACJACH CZYNNIKÓW PRODUKCJI I ICH ZNACZENIE W KREOWANIU POZYCJI RYNKOWEJ POLSKICH GOSPODARSTW ROLNYCH

Streszczenie

Współcześnie rolnictwo w wymiarze ilościowym traci coraz bardziej na znaczeniu, albowiem zmniejsza się jego znaczenie w zatrudnieniu i utrzymaniu ludności, w tworzeniu Produktu Krajowego Brutto, a nawet wytwarzaniu surowców do produkcji artykułów żywnościowych. Jednak ze względu na wielość funkcji jakie spełnia rolnictwo wobec społeczeństwa, a przede wszystkim zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa żywnościowego, kwestie jego umiejscowienia w makrostrukturach gospodarczych i dalszego rozwoju rolnictwa niezmiennie są w centrum zainteresowania wielu gremiów gospodarczych, społecznych i politycznych.

Produkcja rolnicza jest trwale powiązana z zasobami czynników produkcji (zwłaszcza ziemi), które mogą pozostawać w różnorodnych stosunkach między sobą. Wzajemne relacje między czynnikami produkcji warunkują charakter rolnictwa i jego związki z obiorcami produkcji, produktywność czynników produkcji, a przede wszystkim skalę produkcji rolniczej. Z tego względu w pracy przedstawiono tendencje zmian zasobach produkcyjnych polskiego rolnictwa i wzajemnych proporcjach pomiędzy czynnikami produkcji z perspektywy całego sektora oraz poszczególnych gospodarstw (według ich aktywności na rynku produktów rolnych mierzonej sprzedażą produkcji rolniczej). Określono również znaczenie poszczególnych ilościowych i jakościowych parametrów holistycznie określających podstawowe czynniki produkcji (ziemię, kapitał i pracę) w kreowaniu wielkości produkcji towarowej.

Przy realizacji pracy korzystano z danych statystyki powszechnej (GUS i Eurostat) z lata 2002-2014 oraz wyników badań terenowych, prowadzonych cyklicznie przez IERiGŻ-PIB (głównie z lat 2000, 2005 i 2011). Ankieta obejmowała swym zasięgiem wszystkie gospodarstwa rolne o powierzchni powyżej 1 ha UR będące w dyspozycji osób fizycznych, położone w 76 wsiach z różnych regionów kraju. Miejscowości były dobrane celowo tak, by wielkość badanych gospodarstw była proporcjonalna do rzeczywistej struktury obszarowej w skali kraju. Ankietowane podmioty stanowiły około jednej

pięćsetnej faktycznej liczby gospodarstw indywidualnych. Na podstawie uzyskanych wyników, stwierdzono, że w latach 2002-2014 w ujęciu sektorowym zachodziły umiarkowane zmiany w ogólnych zasobach wykorzystywanych zasobów czynników produkcji, co w ujęciu sektorowym skutkowało relatywnie niewielkimi zmianami relacji między czynnikami (nakładami) produkcji w działalności rolniczej. Chociaż zachodzące zmiany należy uznać za pozytywne, a od 2010 roku nastąpiło ich przyspieszenie, to ogólnie nadal utrzymuje się niekorzystana relacja praca-ziemia. Poprawie uległy proporcje nakłady kapitałowe – praca, a przede wszystkim stosunek kapitał – ziemia. Te przeobrażenia zaznaczyły się głównie w gospodarstwach o dużej skali działalności rolniczej, ukierunkowanych rynkowo. W konsekwencji w gospodarstwach, których rozmiary produkcji dawały szanse uzyskania dochodów porównywalnych do działalności nierolniczej, relacje pomiędzy czynnikami były zbliżone do rolnictwa UE. Ustalono, że na możliwości wzrostu wielkości produkcji największy dodatni wpływ miał wzrost obszaru użytków rolnych, postęp technologiczny i biologiczny.

Słowa kluczowe: *czynniki produkcji, relacje, produktywność, aktywność rynkowa*

LAND RELATIONS IN BULGARIA: CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE UTILISED AGRICULTURAL LAND (UAA) AND IN THE PRODUCT MIX



Plamena Yovchevska¹, Diana Kopeva²

¹*Institute of Agricultural Economics, Sofia, Bulgaria*

²*University of National and World Economy, Sofia, Bulgaria*

e-mail: yovchevska@abv.bg

Abstract

The paper highlighted certain trends in the Utilized Agricultural Land (UAA) after application of the CAP in Bulgarian agriculture. Tracked changes are analyzed at both the national (sector) level as well as to the micro level (farm level). Studying and analyzing the registered UAA structural imbalances in the first (for Bulgaria) EU programming and budgetary period of CAP 2007-2013, and interconnected coupled support for vulnerable sectors, the report tracked changes in product structure as well. The analysis appears in the light of the complexity of the system of land relations. As economic relations, land market and land relations are affected by a number of institutional factors. At the same time, land relations have a significant impact on a complex set of socio-economic and environmental factors.

The report presents the results of a research work done within the project: "*Land ownership and land market in terms of CAP*", conducted at the Institute for Agricultural Economics at the Agricultural Academy, Sofia.

Key words: *land ownership, land market, CAP, Bulgaria*

ПОЗЕМЛЕНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В БЪЛГАРИЯ: ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В ИЗПОЛЗВАНАТА ЗЕМЕДЕЛСКА ПЛОЩ И В ПРОДУКТОВАТА СТРУКТУРА

Резюме

В доклада се открояват определени тенденции при ИЗП след прилагане на ОСП в българското селско стопанство. Проследяват се промени както на ниво сектор, така също и изменения на ниво земеделско стопанство. Предвид регистрирани структурни дисбаланси при приложението на първия за България програмен и бюджетен период на ОСП 2007-2013 и настоящото обвързано с производството подпомагане на т.н. уязвими сектори, в доклада се проследяват промени и в продуктовата структура. Анализът се извежда при отчитане на сложността на системата на поземлените отношения. Като икономически отношения, характерни за селското стопанство, поземлените отношения се повлияват от редица институционални фактори. Същевременно, поземлените отношения оказват съществено обратно влияние върху сложен комплекс от социално-икономически и екологически фактори.

Докладът представя резултати от изследване, проведено в рамките на проект: „*Поземлени отношения и пазар на земята в условията на ОСП*“, разработен в ИАИ към ССА в гр. София.

Ключови думи: *роземлени отношения, пазар на земята, ОСП, България*

LEGAL CONDITIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LAND TURNOVER

Alina Sikorska, Bożena Karwat-Woźniak,
Bogdan Buks

*Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research
Institute, Warsaw, Poland*

e-mail: sikorska@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

Regardless of the socio-economic and property rights systems, it is commonly accepted that the land is a national treasure and its protection is of the state's responsibility. After a political transition in Poland the most important legal regulations in the agricultural land turnover were: the Act of 19 October 1991 on the Management of Agricultural Real Estate of the State Treasury, the Act of 11 April 2003 on the Formation of Agricultural System, as well as the Act on Suspension of Sale of Property from the Agricultural Property Stock of the State Treasury and Amendment to Certain Acts. These regulations were created in order to support a certain group of agricultural households, i.e. family farms, which according to the Polish Constitution, are the base of domestic agricultural system. The aim of relevant rules was to improve the agrarian structure, prevent an excessive concentration of agricultural land and promote a transfer to the right users. Each of the abovementioned acts affected the turnover of agricultural property to a different degree and with the use of various solutions. For the domestic land market, covering both a private trade, as well as transactions of land from Agricultural Real Estate of the State Treasury, the first two acts were of particular importance. Analysing the situation on the agricultural land market the three main periods, determined by the time of the introduction of specific legal solutions, could be identified. The difference between them concerned primarily the degree of liberalisation of the transfer of rights to the property, especially a purchase of land by foreigners and the relationship between a scale of market and non-market trade in agricultural property. However, regardless of the changes in the legal system, the market turnover of agricultural land always took place within two separate segments, with different procedures regarding the principles of land use: one concerns the resource from the Agricultural Real Estate

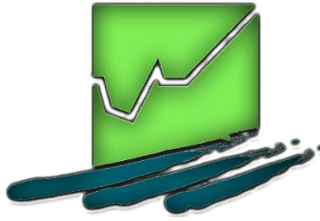
and another refers to the trade between individuals. Such a difference in market transactions, although to much more limited extent, was also sustained in the legal arrangements introduced on the 1st May, 2016.

Key words: *legal regulations, turnover of agricultural land, the changes*

Streszczenie

Powszechnie, niezależnie od systemów społeczno-gospodarczych i prawa własności, przyjmuje się, że ziemia stanowi dobro narodowe i obowiązkiem państwa jest to dobro chronić. W odniesieniu do istniejącego w Polsce stanu prawnego w zakresie obrotu nieruchomościami rolnymi, od momentu transformacji, najistotniejsze akty prawne obejmowały: ustawę z dnia 19 października 1991 r. o gospodarowaniu nieruchomościami rolnymi Skarbu Państwa, ustawę z dnia 11 kwietnia 2003 r. o kształtowaniu ustroju rolnego oraz ustawę z dnia 14 kwietnia 2016 roku o wstrzymaniu sprzedaży nieruchomości Zasobu Własności Rolnej Skarbu Państwa oraz zmian niektórych innych ustaw. Przepisy prawa w tej płaszczyźnie były tak tworzone, aby w sposób szczególny traktować pewną grupę gospodarstw, czyli tzw. gospodarstwa rodzinne, które zgodnie z zapisem Konstytucji Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej stanowią podstawę ustroju rolnego. Odpowiednie regulacje konstruowane były z uwzględnieniem poprawy struktury agrarnej, a jednocześnie miały zapobiegać miały nadmiernej koncentracji ziemi rolnej i sprzyjać przekazywaniu jej najbardziej odpowiednim użytkownikom. Każde z wymienionych uregulowań prawnych w różnym stopniu i przy użyciu odmiennych instrumentów oddziaływało na obrót nieruchomościami rolnymi. Dotychczas szczególnie istotne znaczenie dla funkcjonowania rynku ziemi, zarówno w obrocie prywatnym, jak i w transakcjach gruntami z zasobu Własności Rolnej Skarbu Państwa miały dwie pierwsze z wymienionych ustaw. Analizując sposób funkcjonowania obrotu ziemią rolniczą można wyodrębnić trzy główne okresy, które wyznacza czas wprowadzania poszczególnych rozwiązań prawnych. Różniły się one przede wszystkim stopniem liberalizacji przenoszenia praw do nieruchomości rolnych, a zwłaszcza zakupu ziemi przez cudzoziemców, relacjami między skalą rynkowego i nierynkowego obrotu nieruchomościami rolnymi. Jednak bez względu na zmiany w uregulowaniach prawnych, rynkowy obrót ziemią rolniczą odbywał się zawsze w dwóch odrębnych segmentach, w których obowiązywały odmienne procedury: odnośnie zasad zagospodarowania gruntów z Zasobu Skarbu Państwa oraz w obrocie między osobami fizycznymi. Taka różnica w procedurach transakcji na rynku ziemi rolniczej, chociaż w bardziej ograniczonym zakresie, utrzymały się również w rozwiązaniach prawnych obowiązujących od 1 maja 2016 roku.

Słowa kluczowe: narzędzia zarządzania ryzykiem, zarządzanie ryzykiem w rolnictwie, WPR, ubezpieczenia upraw



Институт по икономика на селското стопанство и продоволствие–Национален изследователски институт (IERiGŽ-PIB)

Институтът по икономика на селското стопанство и продоволствие – Национален изследователски институт е самостоятелно научно-изследователско звено с шестдесетгодишен научен актив и опит в анализирането на икономическите и производствени процеси на полското селско стопанство и продоволствие.

През 1950 г. е създаден като Институт по Икономика на селското стопанство, а след обединението му през 1983 г. с Института по икономика и организация на хранителната промишленост започва да функционира под името Институт по икономика на селското стопанство и продоволствие. С решение на Министерския съвет от октомври 2004 г. получава статут на национален изследователски институт и от 01.01.2005 г. се нарича Институт по икономика на селското стопанство и продоволствие – Национален изследователски институт.

В научния състав на института влизат 10 професори, 12 хабилитирани доктори, 31 доктори, 33 асистенти и 4 научно-технически специалисти, които работят в 9 научни подразделения:

- **Обща икономика,**
- **Икономика на селските стопанства,**
- **Пазарни проучвания,**
- **Социална и регионална политика,**
- **Икономика на хранителната промишленост,**
- **Финанси на селското стопанство,**
- **Икономика на градинарството,**
- **Селскостопанско счетоводство,**
- **Самостоятелно звено за приложна математика в икономиката на селското стопанство.**

Научните изследвания, провеждани в IERiGŻ-PIB се концентрират върху най-важните икономически, производствени и социални проблеми на полското село, селското стопанство и продоволствие. Изследванията се осъществяват в рамките на уставната дейност и започнатата през 2015 г. Трета дългосрочна (многогодишна) изследователска програма **„Полско селското стопанство и ЕС 2020+. Предизвикателства, шансове, опасности, пропозиции”**.

Третата задача на Института се състои в събиране и съхраняване на резултатите от селскостопанското счетоводство. От май 2004 г. институтът изпълнява функцията на Посредническа агенция към системата за земеделска счетоводна информация (FADN), чиито функции се състоят в събиране на счетоводни данни от земеделските стопанства в рамките на европейската система. Тази система е инструмент, подпомагащ програмирането и осъществяването на Общата селскостопанска политика в 27 страни-членки на Европейския съюз. Задачата на Посредническата агенция е да доставя данните на представителна извадка на селските стопанства на FADN и държавните консултантски, научно-изследователски и информационно-контролни центрове, а също и да ги предоставя на земеделските стопани под формата на индивидуални и сравнителни доклади.

В научния актив на института важно място заемат сборки от уникални емпирични данни, събирани от години на базата на теренни проучвания. В подразделението за селскостопанско счетоводство в рамките на системата за счетоводна информация, а от 2003 г. в рамките на полската FADN се събира информация за икономическо-производствените резултати на индивидуалните стопанства.

Подразделението за социална и регионална политика на всеки 4-5 години провежда в 76 села в цяла Полша анкета, относно производствено-социалното положение на земеделските стопанства. В IERiGŻ-PIB се съхраняват също данни на Главното статистическо управление за икономическото и финансово положение на хранителната промишленост, производството и цените на хранителните продукти, а също и данни на Информационния център на външната търговия за търговията в чужбина със селскостопански хранителни продукти. Посочените данни са послужили за емпирична база на много

магистърски, докторски и хабилитационни трудове във висши учебни заведения в цялата страна.

Резултатите от изследванията на IERiGŻ-PIB се използват при изграждането на държавната политика спрямо селото и селското стопанство. По поръчка на най-важните органи от държавната администрация (Народно събрание, Министерски съвет, Канцелария на президента, Министерство на земеделието и развитието на селските райони, Министерство на финансите, Сметна палата), правителствени институции (Агенция за регионално развитие, Агенция за реструктуриране и модернизация на селското стопанство), съдилища и статистически управления, а също и предприятия, фирми и асоциации на производители и преработватели се изработват експертизи относно състоянието на хранителната промишленост и селските райони. Изследователските и експертни работи се публикуват от издателствата на института в поредиците „Икономист“, „Проблеми на икономиката на селското стопанство“, „Село и селско стопанство“. Докладите от изследванията по дългосрочната програма са достъпни безплатно на интернет страницата на института www.ierigz.waw.pl. Научните работи на IERiGŻ-PIB се ползват от около 380 институции в цялата страна.

Екипът на продоволствие развива и усъвършенства изследователските си методи в сътрудничество с множество научни центрове в страната и чужбина и като участва в международни изследователски програми в рамките на VI и VII Рамкова изследователска програма на ЕС. В рамките на републиканското сътрудничество се изгражда Международната научна мрежа за развитие на селските райони в Централна и Източна Европа (ERDN).

IERiGŻ-PIB е институция, отворена за сътрудничество с всички научни и стопански среди в страната и чужбина. Опитът и научният актив на института гарантират високо качество на работата и сътрудничеството.

About Institute

The Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute is an independent scientific and research centre with 60 years of scientific achievement and experience in analysing economic and production processes in the Polish agriculture and food economy. It was established in 1950 as the Agricultural Economics Institute. In 1983 it merged with the Food Industry Economics and Organisation Institute and since then it has operated under the name of the Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics. By way of the Decision of the Council of Ministers, dated October 2004, it obtained the status of the state research institute and since 1 January 2005 it has operated as the Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute (IAFE-NRI). The scientific staff of the Institute comprises 10 professors, 7 assistant professors (PhD hab.), 31 doctors (PhD), 33 assistants and 4 technical research specialists, employed in 9 scientific departments:

- General Economics Department;
- Economics of Farm Holdings Department;
- Food Industry Economics Department;
- Social and Regional Policy Department;
- Market Research Department;
- Agricultural Accountancy Department;
- Horticultural Economics Department;
- Agricultural Finance Department;
- Mathematics Application in Agricultural Economics Department.

Research is being held under the statutory activity and the following multi-annual programmes:

- in 2005-2009 Multi-Annual Programme: ***“Economic and Social Factors Conditioning Polish Food Economy Development after Poland EU Accession”***,
- in 2011-2014 Multi-Annual Programme: ***“Competitiveness of the Polish food economy in the conditions of globalization and European integration”***,
- now implemented Multi-Annual Program: ***“The Polish and the EU agricultures 2020+. Challenges, chances, threats, proposals”***, for 2015-2019.

The third major direction of the Institute activity is collecting agricultural accountancy results. Since May 2004 the Institute has acted as the FADN Liaison Agency, which entails collecting farm accountancy data within the European system. FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network) is a tool that facilitates the programming and implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy in 27 EU Member States. The Liaison Agency is responsible for providing accountancy data from a representative sample of farms, to FADN, to national decision-making, advisory as well as scientific and research centres, and to farmers, in the form of individual and comparison reports.

The collections of original and unique empirical data, gathered for many years through field studies, has a prominent place within the scientific output of the Institute. The Agricultural Accountancy Department has gathered information on the economic and production results achieved by farms as part of the Agricultural Accountancy System, and since 2004 as part of the Polish FADN. Every 4 or 5 years, the Social and Regional Policy Department conducts a questionnaire survey in 76 Polish villages, concerning the production and social situation of farms. The IAFE-NRI further collects the CSO data concerning the economic and financial situation in the food industry, production and food prices, as well as the CIHZ (i.e. the Foreign Trade Information Centre) data on the situation in foreign trade with agricultural and food products. This data forms the basis of many master's, doctor's and habilitation theses that are developed at universities countrywide.

The research results of IAFE-NRI are used in creating the state agricultural and rural policies. Various expert opinions concerning the situation in food economy and rural areas are issued at the request of the major state administration bodies (including the Sejm, the Senate, the Council of Ministers, the President's Office, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Finance and the Supreme Audit Office), government bodies (including the Agricultural Market Agency and Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture), courts and statistical offices, as well as enterprises, companies and associations of producers and manufacturers. Research and expert studies are published by the Institute's publishing houses, in the following series: Communications, Reports, Expert Studies, Studies and Monographs, and Market Analyses, as well as by other research centres and in such magazines as *Ekonomista* (English: *The Economist*), *Zagadnienia Ekonomiki Rolnej* (English: *Problems of Agricultural Economics*), and *Wieś i Rolnictwo* (English: *Village and Agriculture*). Reports on the Multiannual Programme are available free of charge at the Institute

website: www.ierigz.waw.pl. The scientific studies of IAFE-NRI are read by over 380 institutions in the country.

The IAFE-NRI staff develops and continually improves its research methods, collaborating with a number of scientific centres, both in the country and abroad, and participating in various international research programmes.

IAFE-NRI is an institution open to cooperation with all scientific and economic circles, both in the country and abroad. The experience and scientific output of the Institute is the paragon of high quality work and cooperation.

Research subjects and tasks for the year 2016

The scope of research conducted as part of statutory activities is determined annually in the plan of scientific and research tasks of the Institute. The research is carried out by the staff of the Institute's research departments and followed by publication of its results in the Institute's own periodicals and magazines, as well as being presented at academic seminars and conferences. The research and expert studies are based on the analysis of macro and micro-economic data, including data collected in the field in the course of proprietary empirical research. The databases at the disposal of the Institute provide original and unique source material, enabling to monitor the effects of agricultural policy from various angles. The results of these studies serve to support the process of development and implementation of public economic and social policy addressing agriculture, food economy and rural areas. In 2016 the Institute is working on 10 research topics divided between the following tasks:

I. Unit costs of the selected agricultural products – Head of the research team: Aldona Skarżyńska, PhD.

- Production, costs and incomes generated from the selected agricultural products – A. Skarżyńska, PhD.
- Estimates of the economic results for the selected agricultural products – I. Augustyńska-Grzymek, MSc.

II. Economic aspects of rural and agricultural development – Head of the research team: Professor Józef St. Zegar, PhD, hab.

- Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) – J. Buks, MSc.
- Food security of Poland – M. Kwasek, PhD, hab.

- Agri-environmental issues in the input-output analysis
– K. Prandecki, PhD.
- The question of the agrarian economy today
– prof. J.St. Zegar, PhD, hab.
- Incomes of the agricultural and rural population
– B. Chmielewska, PhD, hab.

III. The financial policy concerning the agricultural and rural sector in the conditions of changeable economic environment at the national, EU and global levels – Head of the research team: Professor Jacek Kulawik, PhD, hab.

- Monitoring of the financial situation in the Polish agriculture and rural areas and their surroundings – prof. J. Kulawik, PhD, hab.
- The channels of budgetary policy impact on agriculture
– B. Wieliczko, PhD.
- Efficiency of budgetary support appropriated for farms – J. Góral, PhD.
- Socio-economic and financial safety net in agriculture
– M. Soliwoda, PhD.

IV. Efficiency of functioning of economic entities in agriculture. Selected issues – Head of the research team: Professor Wojciech Józwiak, PhD, hab.

- Factors in the simplification of farm production structure
– J. Sobierajska, MSc.
- Breeding activity vs economic performance of livestock and plant breeding companies – M. Adamski, MSc.
- Environmental protection in rural areas – G. Niewęłowska, PhD.
- Efficiency of functioning and competitiveness of the large-scale commercial agricultural holdings – A. Kagan, MSc.

V. Transformation of the food industry in the light of globalization and European integration processes – Head of the research team: Iwona Szczepaniak, PhD

- Economic and financial analyses of the food industry – J. Drożdż, MSc.
- Institutional conditions of development of the EU agri-food sector – the analysis of decision-making in the EU
– Assoc. prof. R. Grochowska, PhD, hab.

- Impact of globalization on the Polish food industry and its market environment – Assoc. prof. P. Chechelski, PhD, hab.

VI. Research on the agri-food markets – Head of the research team:

Piotr Szajner, PhD

- Situation and development of the meat market – D. Zawadzka, PhD.
- Situation and development of the dairy market – prof. J. Seremak-Bulge, PhD, hab.
- Situation and development of the poultry and eggs market – Assoc. prof. G. Dybowski, PhD, hab.
- Situation and development of the fish market – K. Hryszko, MSc.
- Situation and development of the grain market – W. Łopaciuk, MSc.
- Situation and development of the animal feed market – W. Dzwonkowski, MSc.
- Situation and development of the potato market – W. Dzwonkowski, MSc.
- Situation and development of the rape market – E. Rosiak, PhD.
- Situation and development of the sugar market – P. Szajner, PhD.
- Situation and development of the fruit and vegetable market – B. Nosecka, PhD.
- Situation and development of the market of means of production – prof. A. Zalewski, PhD, hab.
- Situation and development of the foreign trade in agri-food products – W. Łopaciuk, MSc.
- Situation and development of the demand for food – Assoc. prof. K. Świetlik, PhD, hab.
- Situation and development of the market of tobacco and alcohol products – M. Bodył, PhD.
- Margins and price transmission in the markets of basic agricultural products in Poland – P. Szajner, PhD.

VII. Processes of the social development in rural areas – Head of the research team: Professor Maria Alina Sikorska, PhD, hab.

- Social conditions in the transformation of rural areas – prof. M.A. Sikorska, PhD, hab.
- Differentiation of the family farms according to their activity in the market – B. Karwat-Woźniak, PhD.
- The spatial policy in the rural development towards the cohesion of the EU regions – Assoc. prof. D. Kołodziejczyk, PhD, hab.
- Directions of the support for development of the non-agricultural economy of rural areas in the EU development policy – P. Chmieliński, PhD.
- Conditions and scope of engagement of rural women in the agricultural activity – Assoc. prof. A. Wrzochalska, DSc.

VIII. Analysis of the production and economic situation of agriculture and food economy – Head of the research team: Professor Andrzej Kowalski, PhD, hab.

IX. Polish horticulture in the Single European Market – Head of the research team: B. Nosecka, PhD.

- Mathematical and statistical methods in the analysis of the Polish horticultural sector – Ł. Zaremba, MSc.
- Price proportions in the marketing chain of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables in Poland and the selected EU countries – I. Strojewska, MSc.
- Efficiency of the production factors in farms specialising in horticultural production – J. Świetlik, MSc
- Changes of export levels and the geographical and commodity structures of the Polish export of fresh and processed horticultural products after the accession to the EU – A. Bugała, MSc

X. Analytical aspects of proper management in agriculture and their implications for the agricultural policy – Head of the research team: Professor Włodzimierz Rembisz, PhD, hab.

- Market risk vs agricultural incomes – C. Klimkowski, MSc.

- The categories of efficiency – the definition and analytical approach – A. Bezat-Jarzębowska, PhD.
- Changeability of margins in the Polish food industry – Assoc. prof. Sz. Figiel, PhD, hab.
- Changes in the price relations and price transmission in the food chain – M. Hamulczuk, PhD.
- Multi-criteria and optimization methods of analysis of the agri-food sector's development – M. Gruda, PhD.
- Divergence in evaluations of the economic well-being of agricultural producers – A. Sielska, PhD.

Also the research tasks of the Multi-Annual Programme 2015-2019 “The Polish and the EU agricultures 2020+. Challenges, chances, threats, proposals” will be carrying out by the Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics-NRI in 2016 as well as the tasks in connection with performing by the Institute the role of the FADN Liaison Agency.





FADN

Legal basis for the Polish FADN is the Act on collecting and use of accountancy data from agricultural farms of 29 November 2000 (OJ No. 3 item 20 with later amendments). This act went into force on the day of accession of Poland to the European Union, which means on the 1st of May 2004.

Main objective of Polish FADN

Delivery of farm accountancy data from representative sample of farms to the European Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN).

Interim goals of Polish FADN

Farm accountancy data collected in the framework of Polish FADN will lead to realisation of interim goals, namely:

- Provide information to governmental bodies. Farm accountancy data are necessary data for member states representatives for negotiations on the EC forum on implementations of the national support schemes and Common Agricultural Policy.
- Provide information for farmers representatives. Farm accountancy data are necessary data for farmers representatives for negotiations with governmental bodies concerning conditions of farm functioning and initiatives for national support schemes.
- Provide information for research and science community. Farm accountancy data are the empirical base for different analysis.

- Provide information for advisors. Farm accountancy data will be grouped according to different criteria which will help for example in preparation of business plan.
- Provide information for farmers participating in the Polish FADN. Farm accountancy data are the empirical base for making different type of reports useful within decision making process.

Standard products of Polish FADN

- Under the regular procedure of functioning of Polish FADN the standard products are predicted. Between them it can be named:
- Computer data base - in this base on the yearly basis data from about 12.500 agricultural holdings are gathered. Each holding in data base is characterized by over 2,5 thousand parameters.
- Individual Report of Agricultural Holding - is created automatically for each agricultural holding participating in Polish FADN.
- The FADN Farm Return structure and content in line with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 868/2008 of 3 September 2008 on the farm return to be used for determining the incomes of agricultural holdings and analysing the business operation of such holdings with amendments.
- Comparison report of individual farm with the group of the similar farms - this report is created on request of farmers, after closure of data base for the requested accountancy year.
- Standard Results for groups of holdings participating in the Polish FADN - fully comparable structure with the European Commission Standard Results report.

www.fadn.pl

MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAMME 2015-2019



By virtue of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 10 February 2015, the next Multi-Annual Program entitled ***“The Polish and the EU agricultures 2020+. Challenges, chances, threats, proposals”*** will be implemented in the years 2015-2019 by IAFE-NRI. Being both horizontal and strategic in its assumptions, this program will allow us to define the transformation processes within the broadly understood agri-business as well as the advantages and threats connected with further development of agriculture and rural areas. It will constitute a source of rationale for supporting public policies in the decision-making process.

The main aim of the Multi-Annual Program of 2015-2019 is to support governmental bodies, especially The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in their monitoring of the socio-economic and organizational situation of the country as well as in planning, negotiating, analyzing, evaluating and implementing of the development policies concerning the Polish agriculture and rural areas. These actions should lead to growing competitiveness of the Polish agri-business until 2020 and beyond. The other aims of the research program are as follows: to define the general trends in the world economy, to define the sources of growth in agriculture, to examine the role of the agri-food sector, to assess chances and threats in development of farms and agricultural enterprises, to determine the mechanisms of overcoming the structural barriers to rural development, to examine the effects of innovations in the food economy, to define the position of farms and agricultural enterprises in meeting the challenges of climate change, to appraise the external effects and public goods in agriculture, to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of using financial transfers and the instruments of the CAP in structural transformation, establishing the competitive advantages

and improvement of living and working conditions of rural inhabitants. The Multi-Annual Program “The Polish and the EU agricultures 2020+. Challenges, chances, threats, proposals” is divided into 8 topics and 27 research tasks which cover the main socio-economic issues related to agri-business and rural areas at regional, national, EU and global level. They are as follows:

I. Impact of the general trends in the world economy on the development trends in the EU agriculture:

- quantitative changes in the world economy;
- knowledge-based economy – challenges to the Polish agri-food sector and its adjustments.

II. Social polarization versus economic stability in the development processes of agriculture and rural areas:

- forming of socio-economic cohesion at the local and regional level;
- mechanisms leading to overcoming structural barriers in the development of family farms and rural areas;
- defining the rural and agricultural policies in the conditions of transformation of the rural economy.

III. Factors determining the innovative activity in the agri-food sector:

- evaluation of the innovations in the Polish agri-food sector;
- organizational conditions of the innovations in the Polish agri-food sector;
- regional strategies to encourage innovations in agriculture, food industry and rural areas.

IV. Financial and fiscal factors in the improvement of efficiency, sustainability and competitiveness of the Polish agriculture:

- fiscal mechanisms and stimuli having their influence on the rural development, returnable financing and quasi-marketable instruments for internalization of external effects in agriculture, the provision of public goods;
- subsidies versus economics, finances and incomes of farms;

- taxes, quasi-taxes, transfers and social and farm insurance, instruments of risk management in ensuring competitiveness, financial stability and social security in agriculture and rural areas.

V. Dilemmas of the development of sustainable agriculture in Poland:

- global and national conditions of the sustainable development of agriculture;
- economic assessment of external effects and public goods in agriculture;
- sustainable agriculture and food security.

VI. Farms and agricultural enterprises in the face of climatic change and the changes in the agricultural policy:

- challenges of globalization versus competitiveness of farms and agricultural enterprises in Poland;
- economic effects of adjustments and mitigating actions on farms and in agricultural enterprises in different natural and organizational conditions;
- efficiency of farms and agricultural enterprises;
- analysis of changes in profitability of the selected agricultural products;
- obstacles to modernization of farms and agricultural enterprises in the country against their competitiveness.

VII. Development and the economic outlook for the agri-food markets:

- developments in the world markets and their consequences for the domestic agri-food market;
- evaluations of the current situation in the basic agri-food markets in Poland against the background of the EU markets;
- competitiveness of the Polish food producers and its determining factors;
- structural transformations of the food industry in Poland and in the EU in the changing market environment.

VIII. Sources of growth and the expected evolution of structures and the role of the agri-food sector until the year 2020 and beyond:

- investments, efficiency and new technologies as the sources of economic growth in agriculture until and after 2020;
- market structures and prices in the food chain in the light of margin levels, its transparency, competitiveness and regulations;
- functioning and the role of the agri-food sector within the national economy (the model approach);
- developing the methodology for evaluation and monitoring of changes in the index of result for RDP 2014-2020, which is measured by a relation of gross value added to the annual work unit (GVA/AWU).

* * *

**Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics
National Research Institute**

20 Świętokrzyska St.
00-002 Warsaw, Poland
Phone: +48 22 505 45 18
Fax: +48 22 827 19 60
E-mail: ierigz@ierigz.waw.pl
www.ierigz.waw.pl



INSTYTUT EKONOMIKI ROLNICTWA
I GOSPODARKI ŻYWNOSCIOWEJ
PAŃSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY

Zagadnienia Ekonomiki Rolnej

WARTO U NAS PUBLIKOWAĆ
WARTO Z NAMI WSPÓŁPRACOWAĆ

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The journal “*Problems of Agricultural Economics*” provides a forum for economists specialising in all fields of the food economy –agricultural economics and food industry economics, trade in agri-food products, agrarian policy and social issues of rural areas.

The journal publishes theoretical theses and papers on methodology, research findings and contributions, articles of polemical character as well as reviews of books published in Poland and abroad. The quarterly also chronicles the developments in the agricultural economic society. The journal publishes summaries of doctoral theses, transactions of the Committee of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development of the Polish Academy of Sciences and conference proceedings. It contains information about important works of literature concerning food economics, coming out both in Poland and abroad.

The journal “Problems of Agricultural Economics” is the oldest and the most representative journal of the society of the Polish agricultural economists. From the beginning, i.e. since 1952, it has acted as the most important forum for presentation of major scientific and research achievements, scientific disputes on focal problems of agricultural economics and agricultural policy, new theories and concepts of practical solutions, discussions on scientific research methodology in the field of agricultural economics, organisation of agricultural enterprises and related sciences.

More than 340 issues of the journal published so far reflect the dynamics of the activity of the agricultural economic society and chronicle the evolution of the Polish agrarian thought in the post-war period, considering the comprehensive nature of the process in different periods of the most recent history of Poland. It would be impossible today, and even more so in the future, to analyse and understand the evolution without studying carefully the back issues of the journal.

It should be mentioned that a few generations of agricultural economists were brought up on the “Problems of Agricultural Economics” as it has always been closely linked with academic learning, and thousands of students and candidates for the master’s or doctor’s degree in virtually all academic centres have benefitted from the Journal both as a source of information and a guide to the relevant literature.

The journal, available to scientists at many foreign research centres, is an important tool for sharing information and analyses on the economic situation and productive capacities of the Polish agriculture confirming at the same time the high research activity of the Polish agricultural economists, who make a significant contribution to developments in agricultural economics as a science. The Journal has a good market and enjoys recognition among foreign research centres and many of foreign researchers are keen for their papers to be published in the “Problems of Agricultural Economics”.

CONTACT:

20 Świętokrzyska Street
00-002 Warsaw
e-mail: zer@ierigz.waw.pl

www.zer.waw.pl



Prof. Andrzej Kowalski

Director

*Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics
– National Research Institute*

Main activities:

Employment: 2000-present: Director of Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics; 1974-present: SGPiS/SGH Central School of Planning and Statistics/Warsaw School of Economics: Assistant, Lecturer, Associate Professor, Extraordinary Professor; 1987-1992: Dean's Plenipotentiary, Vice-Director of Institute of National Economy, Warsaw School of Economics; 1991-1993: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economics, Adviser to the Minister; 1995-2008: Institute for Agricultural and Food Economics in Warsaw – Associate Professor; 2008-present: Professor; 1999-2008: Head of Agricultural Department Warsaw School of Economics; 1999-2000 Vice Chairman of Scientific Council, Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics, 2004-2006 – Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2008-present: Professor, Collegium of Business Administration, Warsaw School of Economics, Lecturer; 2013-Advisor of The Commission of Agricultural and Rural Development of the Polish Sejm.

Membership: Scientific Council of Collegium of Business Administration, Warsaw School of Economy; Scientific Council of Polish Team of IIASA; Scientific Council of the Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development, Polish Academy of Sciences; Member of the Committee on Agricultural Economics, Polish Academy of Sciences; Foreign member of the Ukrainian Academy of Agrarian Sciences, received Honorary Doctorate degrees from the Agroecology Institute, the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Main scientific interest:

Agricultural development, agricultural policy analysis on a macro scale, social policy in agriculture, financial policy in agriculture, aspects of research agricultural economics, agricultural policy, agro-business, influence of farmers' insurance system on farming, social conditions and barriers to agricultural development, cooperation with Japan, France and Canada on the transformation of Polish agriculture.

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute

20 Świętokrzyska St., 00-002 Warsaw, Poland

phone: +48 225054518

e-mail: andrzej.kowalski@ierigz.waw.pl



Prof. Maria Alina Sikorska

Deputy Director for Scientific Matters

*Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics
– National Research Institute*

Main activities: Head of the Social and Regional Policy Department, IAFE-NRI

Main scientific interest: research fields encompass a wide range of issues concerning both theoretical and practical problems of socio-economic development of rural areas, including studies on the new paradigm of rural development, she also conducted several studies concerning changes in socio-economic characteristic of the non-farming population and land market analysis.

*Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics
National Research Institute
ul. Świętokrzyska 20, 00-002 Warsaw
Poland*

tel: + 4822 826 61 17

e-mail: maria.sikorska@ierigz.waw.pl



Marek Wigier, PhD

Deputy Director for Multi-Annual Programme

*Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics
– National Research Institute*

Main activities:

- Deputy Director for Multi-Annual Programme
- Researcher, assistant professor
- Participant of national and international projects, including: V, VI and VII EU Framework Programme, National Science Center
- Head of research and evaluation projects
- Member of the Scientific Council of the IAFE-NRI (2007-2011, 2011-2015); Member of group of experts nominated by Minister of Agriculture

Education: Master's degree, Warsaw School of Economics (SGH); PhD in Economy, Institute of Agriculture and Food Economics – National Research Institute

Research fellowships:

France (Ecole National Supérieure d'Agronomie, Centre National de la recherche scientifique), Israel (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Cooperation Centre and the International Institute Histadrout), USA (International Visitor Leadership Program).

Main scientific interest:

Economics of Agriculture - the main object of the research include structural and regional policy, common agricultural policy, the market imperfection and the public intervention, the integration of the agricultural sector, international trade, economics situation and innovation in food industry.

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics

National Research Institute

20 Świętokrzyska St., 00-002 Warsaw, Poland

phone: +48 225054438

e-mail: marek.wigier@ierigz.waw.pl



Zbigniew Floriańczyk, PhD

Deputy Director for FADN

*Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics
– National Research Institute*

Main activities: head of Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) in Poland, member of the European Rural Development Network. PhD in economics, member of the Committee on Spatial Economy and Regional Planning of the Polish Academy of Science, European Rural Development Network.

Main scientific interest: economic performance analysis of agriculture, farm incomes, qualitative analysis of economic data for agriculture, economic growth and knowledge transfer theories.

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics

National Research Institute

ul. Świętokrzyska 20, 00-002 Warsaw

Poland

tel: + 4822 505 45 70

e-mail: zbigniew.floranczyk@ierigz.waw.pl



Институтът по аграрна икономика (ИАИ) е структурно звено в Селскостопанска академия, извършващо:

- научноизследователска и научно-приложна дейност в областта на аграрната икономика;
- библиотечно-информационна и издателска дейност в аграрната сфера.

ИАИ е национален институт за аграрикономически изследвания и развитие, библиотечно-информационна и издателска дейност в областта на земеделието. Мисията му е да подпомага аграрната политика на държавата чрез изследователска, консултантска, проучвателна и информационна дейност в областта на аграрната икономика и организация, развитието на селските райони, социологията, екологията, управлението на земеделието и хранителните вериги.

ОСНОВНИ ДЕЙНОСТИ

Институтът:

- Извършва научни и научно-приложни изследвания по актуални проблеми в областта на аграрната икономика, управлението на хранителните вериги и развитието на селските райони;
- Разработва стратегии и национални програми, свързани с прилагането на Общата селскостопанска политика (ОСП) и други политики на ЕС;
- Участва в разработването на национални и международни проекти;
- Участва в подготовката на нормативни документи;

- Извършва анализи на изпълнението на стратегии, програми и мерки за развитието на земеделието, хранителната промишленост и селските райони и изготвя препоръки и предложения относно тяхната актуализация;
- Съдейства за формиране и реализиране на аграрната политика на държавата и активно подпомага практиката;
- Обучава докторанти по акредитирани програми;
- Обучава специалисти и фермери;
- Извършва консултантски и експертни услуги;
- Организира научни и научно-практически форуми – конференции, кръгли маси, семинари, изложби и др.;
- Извършва библиотечно-информационно обслужване в аграрната област;
- Издава специализирани научни списания.

ОСНОВНИ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Научната дейност на Института се извършва в следните структурни звена:

- Отдел „Икономика и управление на земеделските организации“;
- Отдел „Икономика и управление на земеделието и хранителните вериги“;
- Отдел “Проектно-технически”

Научната дейност се развива в следните направления:

- Аграрна политика;
- Икономика, организация и управление на хранителните вериги;
- Аграрен маркетинг;
- Икономика и управление на аграрните организации;
- Развитие на селските райони;
- Управление на природните ресурси и биоикономика.

ИНФОРМАЦИОННО – АДМИНИСТРАТИВНА ДЕЙНОСТ

Информационно-административната дейност на Института се извършва в следните структурни звена:

Отдел „Централна селскостопанска библиотека“ – най-голямата в страната специализирана библиотека в аграрната област, осигуряваща достъп до аграрна информация за всички категории потребители – научни работници, докторанти, студенти, преподаватели, земеделски производители, аграрни специалисти от различни институции, браншови организации и фирми, както и обикновени граждани;

Отдел „Специализирана научна периодика“ – Институтът по аграрна икономика издава седем специализирани научни списания, интелектуална собственост на Селскостопанска академия:

- **Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science**
- **Селскостопанска наука**
- **Растениевъдни науки**
- **Животновъдни науки**
- **Почвознание, агрохимия и екология**
- **Икономика и управление на селското стопанство**
- **Селскостопанска техника**

Отдел „Финансово-административен“

* * *

ИАИ

София 1113, България
ул. "Цариградско шосе" №125, блок 1
тел.: +359 2 971 00 15
факс: +359 2 971 39 13

ИАИ

1113 Sofia, Bulgaria
ul. Tzarigradsko Shosse 125, blok 1
tel.: +359 2 971 00 15
fax: +359 2 971 39 13

e-mail: office@iae-bg.com

www.iae-bg.com

История

Институтът по аграрна икономика (ИАИ) е създаден през 1935 г. като Служба за земеделско-стопански проучвания при Министерството на народното стопанство, която през 1937 г. се преименува в Институт за земеделско-стопански проучвания с директор проф. Янаки Моллов. Основната му цел е всестранно да проучва и подпомага земеделското стопанство в икономическо и социално отношение, с оглед подобряване условията на живот в българското село.

През първия етап (1935-1944г.) от създаването на Института научните направления на изследване са свързани с: определяне насоките на развитие на земеделското производство, доходността на земеделските стопанства; земеделско-стопанското райониране; организацията и преустройството на земеделските стопанства; цени и пазари на земеделските произведения. Правят се проучвания върху условията на живот на българското село и на тази основа Министерството на земеделието разработва план за подобряване на жизненото равнище на селското население.

През втория етап (1944-1989г.), след налагане моделът на централно-плановото управление на държавната и групово-кооперативната форма на собственост, настъпват радикални промени в методологията, принципите и методите на икономическите изследвания. Институтът бързо се разраства. Разширяват се сферите на научните направления. Мащабни изследвания се правят в областта на: районирането, специализацията и концентрацията на селскостопанското производство; планиране и прогнозиране; организация, нормиране и заплащане на труда в селското стопанство, организация на производството, трудови ресурси, управление на селскостопанските организации, селскостопанска ергономия, себестойност, цени и реализация на продукцията, интензификация и ефективност на производството, финансиране и кредитиране на селскостопанските организации, икономико-математическо моделиране и др.

През този период Институтът за земеделски проучвания се преименува в Институт по икономика и организация на селското стопанство. Негови директори са били видни учени като: Георги

Калъпчиев, Минко Казанджиев, Петко Петков, Никола Попов, Титко Черноколев, Никола Палагачев, Петко Кирев, Атанас Ганев, Трифон Георгиев, Кръстю Брусарски.

През третия етап (1989- 2007 г.) дейността на Института е насочена към проблемите, свързани с преминаването на земеделието към пазарна икономика. В годините на преход Институтът осигурява основен експертен потенциал при оценки за раздържавяване на държавното имущество в страната. Изследванията се насочват в посока на активно подпомагане на държавата в провеждането на аграрната реформа, изясняване проблемите на аграрните отношения, пазара на земята и земеползването; институционално, организационно и производствено реструктуриране на земеделието и ХВП, цени, пазари, маркетинг и конкурентоспособност; устойчиво развитие и екология, икономически и социологически проблеми на селото и селските райони.

От състава на Института се формират две нови структури. Системата за агропазарна информация /САПИ/, създадена и финансирана от ФАР, ежеседмично разпространява информация за движението на цените на земеделските продукти за отделните региони. По-късно тя започна да функционира самостоятелно, като ООД. През 1995 г., по програма ФАР, към Института се изгради Агробизнес и счетоводен център /АБСЦ/, който до 2000 г. активно обучава и подпомага селскостопанските производители със съвети, полезна информация и научно-приложна литература.

От 2001г. Институтът по икономика и организация на селското стопанство е преименуван в Институт по аграрна икономика (ИАИ).

През четвъртия етап, след присъединяването на страната към ЕС – 2007 г., научната програма на ИАИ е свързана с въпросите на приложението на ОСП и въздействието ѝ върху българското земеделие. Институтът изготвя становища, анализи и препоръки за формите на държавна подкрепа на земеделието и селските райони, търговските режими и конкурентоспособността, безопасност на храните, приоритетите в развитие на селските райони, оценка на устойчивостта в сектора, реформиране на аграрната наука и интегриране на нашата икономическа наука в европейските изследователски мрежи.

През 2012 г. в състава на ИАИ е присъединен Института по информационно осигуряване на системата към ССА. В резултат на това в ИАИ се помещава Централна селскостопанска библиотека – най-голямата в страната специализирана библиотека в аграрната област. Освен ЦСБ, в структурата на ИАИ са включени иредакциите на седемте научни списания на Селскостопанска академия: „Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science“, „Селскостопанска наука“, „Растениевъдни науки“, „Животновъдни науки“, „Почвознание, агрохимия и екология“, „Икономика и управление на селското стопанство“ и „Селскостопанска техника“, които отразяват и популяризират резултатите от научните изследвания в аграрната област.





The Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE) has 80 years of history. IAE is well known as a research center in the field of agricultural economics. It was created in order to realize a comprehensive study and support of Bulgarian agriculture in economic and social aspect. The IAE scope and activities are targeted according the following objectives:

- Perform fundamental and applied research and elaborations in the field of economics, organization, sociology, ecology and management of agriculture and food industry;
- Assist in the formation and implementation of the agricultural policy of the state and actively supports agricultural practice;
- Publishes issues and performs information services regarding its scope of activity;
- Provides education for PhD students;
- Provides consultancy in the field of Agriculture and Food Industry;
- Develops international relations, studies the foreign experience and participates in international projects;
- Promotes research results through the organization of scientific meetings, conferences, publishing activities and exhibitions.

IAE is a research center that focuses a significant part of the qualified researchers in the field of agricultural economics, carries out active research and applied activities and has a rich tradition and good practice in the training of PhD students. Main areas of young researchers' activity are: Labour Economics and Organization; Organization and Management of Agricultural Production; Economics and Management of Agriculture and Food Chains.

IAE works on planned research projects on behalf of the Agricultural Academy. IAE has been actively involved in all global projects:

- Transformation of Bulgarian Agricultural and Food Sector;
- Coordination of the institutional framework with EU requirements;
- Improvement and development of legislation, government regulations, strategies, programs, expertise etc., related to the agricultural land privatization; land market regulation and restructuring of farms and agricultural companies;
- Forms of government support to the agricultural sector;
- Various aspects of CAP implementation, trade regime and competitiveness, food safety, activities supporting rural development, advising activity and management assistance;
- Organization of agricultural researches and innovations; - starting of agricultural advisory system; etc.

The Institute has established informal relationships with leading international institutions and experts in the field of agricultural economics from the EU, Eastern Europe, the Balkans, the former Soviet republics, the United States, Canada, Japan and other Asian countries. Individual experts from IAE are involved in numerous projects and groups, working under the Government, the Parliament, the EC, FAO, World Bank, OECD and other international and private organizations.

The Institute of Agricultural Economics is a public research organization, specialized in the area of agricultural economics and food industry. It carries out fundamental, applied and policy-forwarded researches; analytical, policy and technical assistance projects; doctoral and vocational training; academic and experts conferences and workshops; consultancy activities. IAE has been actively involved in all major projects for transformation of Bulgarian agricultural, rural and food sector, and for harmonization of institutional framework with EU – development of legislation, government regulations, strategies, programs, expertise etc. for privatization of farmland and regulation of land market, restructuring of farms and agro-companies, forms of government support to agricultural and rural sector, various aspects of CAP implementation, trade regime and competitiveness, agricultural and rural finance, food security, rural development issues, sustainability assessment, reorganization of agricultural research, setting up agricultural advisory system etc.

Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science

- Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science (BJAS)[®]
- From 2010 the journal assumes Impact Factor

BJAS is a scientific journal published by the Agricultural Academy in Bulgaria with Editor-in-Chief Acad. Atanas Atanassov and Deputy Editor-in-Chief Iliana Nikolova.

The journal includes 6 issues per year.

The Journal covers basic and applied researches in field of agriculture including **Crop Science, Horticultural Science, Animal Science, Genetics, Physiology, Biotechnology, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Economy, Food Processing, Veterinary Medicine** and other natural sciences connected with agriculture and articles in the field of Sustainable agriculture, Environmental protection and Earth Sciences. The Journal publishes full-length paper, short communications and reviews. Papers may originate from Bulgaria and other countries.

Research papers. All work presented should have as aim the development of agriculture concepts rather than the mere recording of facts. Preliminary, confirmatory or inconclusive work will not be published. Fragmentation of research into the “least publishable unit” is discouraged.

Short communications will be published.

Reviews will be considered for publication. Prospective writers of reviews should first consult the Editor-in-chief and should enclose a short summary of the area they propose to cover.

Procedure for submission

Before preparing papers for journal authors should lead through Guide for Author*, published in first issue in each volume (year) and to consult a current issue to make themselves familiar with the general format. Authors should submit disk of revised articles to the editorial office. We prefer Microsoft Word for Windows. All papers must be written in neat and concise English. Editorial secretariat is accepting paper in Bulgarian language, but authors should pay for translation into English. Contributions should be sent in two copies plus disk to the following address:

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e-mail: bjas@abv.bg; тел: 9710014 (214); GSM: 0877 147 358





Prof. Dimitre Nikolov

Director

Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE)

Main activities:

- Director, Professor at Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE), Sofia, Bulgaria.
- Project team leader for Bulgaria in EU, FP7 project “Assessing the multiple Impacts of the Common Agricultural Policies (CAP) on Rural Economies” – CAP-IRE (2008-2010) and “Supporting the role of the Common agricultural policy in Landscape valorisation: Improving the knowledge base of the contribution of landscape Management to the rural economy”, CLAIM (2012-2014); HORIZON 2020 Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine, Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bioeconomy, Call: H2020-ISIB-2014-2, Topic: ISIB-01-2014 (PROVIDE) “PROVIDing smart DELivery of public goods by EU agriculture and forestry”
- Key national expert in Farm Management and Marketing by FAO project “Capacity Building for Sustainable Delivery of Agribusiness Advice to Market-oriented Farmers”, Bulgaria, First phase (2003-2004) and Second Phase (2007).
- Visiting Professor for “Monitoring and Control of Investment Projects” and “Financial Management”, Agrarian University, Plovdiv, Bulgaria (2009-2016).
- Foreign reviewer of *Problems of Agricultural Economics*, Poland.

Main scientific interest:

Assessment and Design of Policies and Programmes

Farm Management and Marketing

Food-chain and Risk Management

Policy and Management of Research and Innovation

Governing and Assessment of Sustainable Development

Governance of Socio-Economic Development and Transformation

Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE)

125 Zarigradsko shose Bl.1, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria

phone: +35 9888334972

e-mail: dnik_sp@yahoo.com



Doc dr Plamena Yovchevska

Deputy Director and Scientific Secretary

Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE)

Main activities:

Deputy Director and Scientific Secretary, Assoc.Prof.Ph.D at Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE), Sofia, Bulgaria. Work experience: Macroeconomist - sociologist (University of National and World Economy - 1973 -1977). PhD (economic sciences) - Agricultural Academy (1984-1990). From 1980: Researcher in the Institute of Feed, Pleven and Institute of Agricultural Economics, Sofia. From 2002: Senior Researcher in the Institute of Agricultural Economics, Sofia. 2003-2005: Guest-researcher in the Institute of Agricultural Economics, Bratislava, Slovakia. Research projects:

- CAP and Rural Areas Development, project No. AИXT 97, Leader: I.Yanakieva, Agricultural Academy, IAE, Sofia, 248 p. (2012);
- CAP Implementation Impacts on Agriculture and Food Industry, project No. AИXT 98, Leader: N. Koteva, Agricultural Academy, IAE, Sofia, 429 p. (2012);
- Assessment and Outlook for Rural Areas Development, project No. AИXT 98, Leader: I.Yanakieva, Agricultural Academy, Sofia, 244 p. (2010);
- Structural Changes in Bulgarian Agriculture and Food Industry within CAP Implementation, project № O3XT 3, Leader – V. Hadjieva, Agricultural Academy, IAE, 451 p. (2008);
- Transformation of National Value System and its Synchronization with European Models: Ecological Culture Development as an Indicator for European Values Translation in Bulgarian Society. The project is within contract № ДО-02/179 from 16.12.2008 with the Ministry of Education, funded by Scientific Researches Fund. Leader Assoc. Prof. A. Mantarova (2008-2012).

Main research fields:

Assessment of agriculture in the economic system; land relations; regional development; sustainable development.

Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE)
125 Zarigradsko shose Bl.1, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria
phone: +35 9884139836
e-mail: yovchevska@abv.bg



Rumiana Vasileva Dimitrova

Deputy Director

Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE)

Main activities:

Agricultural Academy, Sofia(1978). Sofia University St.Kliment Ohridsky – (Library and Information Sciences (1986). Institute of Genetics – agronomist (1978 – 1985). Centre for Scientific and Technical Information – Sofia, Head of Department "Information Services (2000 – 2006). "Centre for Scientific and Technical Information – Sofia, Director (2006 – 2008). Institute of Agricultural Information – Sofia, Chief expert (2009 – present). Deputy Director of Institute of Agricultural Economics (2014-present).

Supplementary trainings and qualifications: Methodology of information search of online resources, presented in Internet (2002); Training for trainers “Trainer of group dynamic psycho-training” (2007); Training for trainers on Program “Glob@l Libraries - Bulgaria”, funded by “Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation” (2010); Training of Information competence - from Bulgarian Librarian-Information Association (2011).

Research projects:

- Development of an effective system for modern research information services in the agricultural sciences – National Agricultural Research Information Centre. Project leader (2007-2009);
- Development of an effective system for modern research information services in the agricultural sciences – National Agricultural Research Information Centre. Additional equipment of the complex. Project leader (2009-2001).

Main activities:

Marketing and selling of information products and services.

Institute of Agricultural Economics in Sofia

125 Zarigradsko shose Bl.1, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria

phone: +35 987098901

e-mail: r_vassileva@abv.bg



Prof. Rumen Popov
Director (2005-2013)

Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE)

Main activities:

Researcher and director in the implementation of over 30 national and international projects, also by the World Bank, FAO, 6th and 7th Framework Programmes, work in the Council of Ministers and the MAFI concerning the challenges of the market, financial, budgetary and investment policy, in the agrarian sector and the EU in the field of agriculture. Scientific board of *Problems of Agricultural Economics*, Poland.

Main scientific interest: problems of the Bulgarian agricultural policy, integrating policy of agricultural and rural regions development, agricultural income, market relations and the establishment of market institutions in Bulgarian agriculture.

Institute of Agricultural Economics in Sofia
125 Zarigradsko shose Bl.1, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria
phone: +35 929710014
e-mail: rgpopov@yahoo.com



АГРАРЕН УНИВЕРСИТЕТ – ПЛОВДИВ

От създаването си през 1945г. до днес Аграрният университет – Пловдив разпространява знания, съхранява и обогатява традициите в българското земеделие. Утвърждава се като национален център на аграрната наука и образование в България.

Възпитаници на АУ – Пловдив са над 30 000 агрономи, инженери, еколози, икономисти, от които над 3000 чуждестранни граждани.

Аграрният университет провежда обучение на европейско ниво в трите образователни степени: “бакалавър”, “магистър” и “доктор”.

Мисията на Аграрния университет – Пловдив е:

- Да осигурява качествено обучение, ориентирано към студента и гарантиращо конкурентоспособност на българския, европейския и международния пазар на труда.
- Да провежда научни изследвания, ориентирани към бързо внедряване в практиката.
- Да изгражда личности с ясна гражданска позиция, способни да формират политиката и стратегията в аграрния сектор.
- Да съхранява любовта на българина към земята и нейните богатства, жаждата за знание и традициите на висшето аграрно образование и наука.
- Аграрният университет да заслужи обществено признание като водещ в аграрния бизнес, наука и образование.

Аграрният университет е акредитиран през 2013г. от Националната агенция за оценяване и акредитация с оценка 9,29 по десетобалната система. Акредитацията е валидна до 2019г.



Началото на висшето агрономическо образование в България се поставя през 1921 г. в София с откриването на Агрономически факултет към университета.

С Указ на регентския съвет от 4 август 1945 г., публикуван в ДВ от 20 август 1945 г., в Пловдив е разкрит университет с два факултета – медицински и агрономо-лесовъден, а през 1950 г. се създава самостоятелен Висш селскостопански институт “Васил Коларов”. В него тогава работят 7 професори, 9 доценти, 26 асистенти, от които 5 доктори. Сред преподавателския състав са утвърдени и доказани учени с международна известност като професорите Христо Даскалов, Павел Попов и др. В института са обособени три факултета – агрономически, технологически и лозаро-градинарски, с добре окомплектовани катедри, лаборатории и помощни звена – учебно-опитна база, библиотека и др.

Паралелно в София функционира и ВСИ “Г. Димитров”, но впоследствие, с постановление № 3 на МС от 1977 г., ВСИ – Пловдив се определя като единствено висше училище, подготвящо кадри за земеделието в България.

Висшият селскостопански институт навлиза в нов етап на своето развитие. Усъвършенствани са учебните планове и програми в съответствие с изискванията за подготовка на агрономи по полевъдство, лозаро-градинарство, растителна защита, тропично и субтропично земеделие, утвърждава се следдипломната специализация. Разнообразяват се и се обогатяват формите на учебна дейност, разширява се и се модернизира материално-техническата база. Увеличава се броят и се повишава квалификацията на преподавателския състав. До 1989 г. са подготвени и защитени 104 кандидатски и 34 докторски дисертации. През 1984 г. в института вече работят 58 професори, 69 доценти и 118 нехабилитирани преподаватели (23-ма са доктори на науките, а 138 - кандидати на науките). Постигнати са високи научни постижения в областта на биологическата, химическата, физико-математическата и селскостопанската наука.





AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY – PLOVDIV

The Agricultural University - Plovdiv was established in 1945. It has strengthened its positions as a national centre of agricultural science and education in Bulgaria.

In 2006 the National Evaluation and Accreditation Agency awarded the Agricultural University – Plovdiv with an institutional accreditation and the highest grade of “Very Good”.

The University has modern lecture halls, computer rooms, sport halls and playgrounds, a swimming pool, a cafeteria, a library, etc.

The AU-Plovdiv provides training for three academic degrees – Bachelor, Master and PhD. Bulgarian students as well as foreigners are enrolled both as full-time and part-time students in the three academic and educational degree courses.

Foreign applicants who have completed the Preparatory training in Bulgarian language may choose between the following Bachelor programmes:

- General Agronomy
- Agrobusiness
- Agronomy (Plant Biotechnologies)
- Selection and seed production
- Plant biology
- Animal Breeding
- Agronomy (Viticulture and Horticulture)
- Plant Protection
- Agronomy (Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture)
- Agronomy (Grassing – exterior and interior design)
- Agricultural Engineering
- Agronomy – Hydromeliorations
- Ecology and Environment Protection
- Biological Farming
- Agroforestry systems and Highland Agriculture
- Agricultural Economics
- Regional Development Management
- Agricultural Tourism



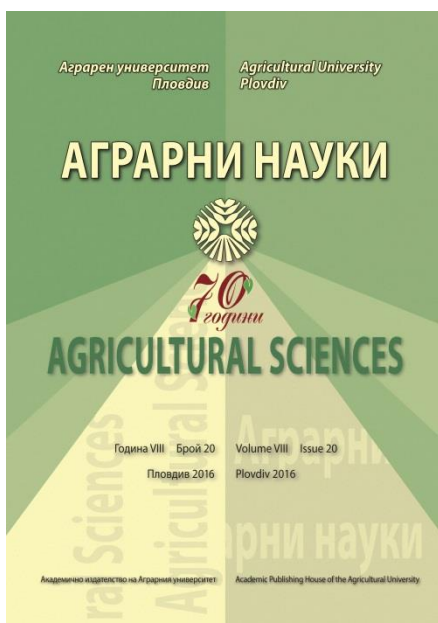
Scientific Works of the Agricultural University is an annual book of the Agricultural University - Plovdiv.

Original research papers, brief reports and reviews in all the areas of crop science and animal breeding and husbandry, ecological and social sciences are published in the an annual book in Bulgarian and in English. Published since 1956.



Agricultural Sciences is a journal of the Agricultural University - Plovdiv

Original research papers, brief reports and reviews in all the areas of crop science and animal breeding and husbandry are published in the journal in Bulgarian and in English.





Prof. dr Hristina Yancheva

Rector

Agricultural University-Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Main activities:

Professor, PhD in Agricultural University-Plovdiv, Crop Science Department; 1999-2007 Vice dean of Agronomy Faculty; 2007 – 2011 Vice Rector of International and Public relations; 2011 – 2013 Vice Rector of Education and International relations; 2013-2014 Rector in charge; 2014-2015 Vice Rector of Education; 2016 – Rector; 2012 - 2015 Visiting professor in “S. Seifullin Kazakh AgroTechnical University”- Astana, Kazakh National Agrarian University-Almaty, Shakarim State University of Semey, Kazakhstan; Supervisor of 2 bulgarian and 6 foreign PhD students.

Membership: scientific board of Central European Journal of Agriculture ; Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty, Namik Kemal University, Turkey; Journal of Mountain Agriculture, Bulgaria; Scientific journal ‘Research results’, Kazakh National Agrarian University; Head of certification commission of Bulgarian Certification Agency for biological products “BALKAN BIOCERT”; Expert in Commission for recognition of higher education acquired in foreign HEIs; Member of different working group in Ministry of Education and Ministry of agriculture and food; Coordinator and expert in more than 10 international educational and scientific project.

Main scientific interest: new technologies and varieties for forage crops production in conventional and organic agriculture; grassland ecology; grasslands management in protected areas; organic agriculture.

Agricultural University

4000 Plovdiv

12 Mendeleev Str.,

Bulgaria

Tel. +359 32 654 300

e-mail: rector@au-plovdiv.bg



Prof. Dimitar Grekov, DSc.

Rector (2007-2016)

Agricultural University-Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Main activities:

Employment: 1988-1995: Assistant Professor at the Department of Animal Breeding-Sericulture. Associate Professor at the same department; 1995-2007: Dean of the Agronomy Faculty of the Agricultural University; 2007-2016: Rector of the Agricultural University; 29.05.2013 -06.08.2014: Minister of Agriculture and Food Republic of Bulgaria.

Awards and membership:

1998: Honorary Professor of the Ukrainian Sericultural Research Institute, 1993: expert in the project Development of silkworm breeding in Hungary and Egypt 1999 fellow of Korea International Cooperation Agency; 2001, 2005: FAO National advisor, National coordinator of BACSA. 2000-present: Editor of International Journal of Industrial Entomology of the Korean Society of Sericultural Science; Editor of *Jornal of Animal Science*, Bulgaria; Editor of *Jornal of Animal husbandry plus*, Bulgaria; Editor of *Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science*; Editor of *Journal Agricultura Moldova*; scientific board of *Problems of Agricultural Economics*, Poland; Author and co-author of 81 research articles in the field of breeding, technologies and marketing of silkworm.

Main scientific interest:

Agricultural development, agricultural policy, agro-business, animal breeding, biological sericulture, cultivation of mulberry and breeding, technologies and marketing of silkworm.

*Agricultural University
4000 Plovdiv
12 Mendeleev Str.,
Bulgaria
Tel. +359 32 654 335
e-mail: grekov@au-plovdiv.bg*



Prof dr Nelly Bencheva

Head of Management and marketing Department

*Vice Rector for the international cooperation
(2013-2016)*

Agricultural University - Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Main activities:

Head of Management and marketing Department. Organization and management of teaching and research activities of the department, administrative work; *Lecturer in "Fundamentals of Management", "Strategic Management", "Human Resources Management", "Theory of Organization," "Farm Management", "Marketing".*

Vice Dean and Dean of the Faculty of Economics (2007-2011). Vice Rector for the international cooperation (2013-2016).

Educational teaching for the degree "Bachelor" and "Master" and PhD.

Additional information

Publications: over 100 publications in the field of organization and management of agricultural production. Participation in projects: 8 educational and 6 research projects in the past five years. Participation in the examination: Chairman of the examination board: a) state exam of the "agricultural economics" b) state exam and defense of master in the master program "Business administration". Member of the board of examiners for state exams – master courses: "Management of agribusiness organizations", "Tourism management", "Economics of tourism", "European expert on agriculture and rural areas". Foreign reviewer of *Problems of Agricultural Economics*, Poland;

Membership: Union of Agrarian Economists in Bulgaria, member of the American Association of Groundnut Crop (apres).

Main scientific interest:

Organization and management of agricultural production, human resources management.

*Agricultural University
4000 Plovdiv, 12 Mendeleev Str.,
Bulgaria
Tel. +359 32 654 436 (301)
e-mail: bencheva@gmail.com*



Мисия и задачи на Полските институти

Полските институти са учреждения, подчинени на Министерството на външните работи, чиято основна задача е да разпространява полската култура, история и национално наследство по света, както и да сътрудничи в сферата на културата, образованието, науката и социалния живот.

Полският институт изпълнява функцията на център за разпространението на знанието за Полша чрез информационно-образователна дейност и осигуряване на полско присъствие в културния живот. Подкрепя факултетите по филология и славистика, както и обмена на студенти.

Полският институт сътрудничи с културни институции, които в задачите си имат заложенa и международна дейност, такива са: Полският институт за филмово изкуство, Институтът на книгата, Театралният институт, Националният институт Фридерик Шопен и Институтът Адам Мицкевич.

История на дейността на полския институт

Полският институт в София започва своята дейност през 1949 г. Институтът е най-старият на Балканския полуостров и продължава да развива традициите на Българо-полското дружество, популяризиращо полската култура основно на страниците на издаваното в периода 1918-1935 г. списание “Полско-български преглед”, както и в поредицата Полска библиотека. Основоположници на Дружеството са изтъкнатия критик Боян Пенев (1882-1927), поетесата – преводачка Дора Габе и Тадеуш Станислав Грабовски (1881-1975) – първият посланик на Полша в България след възстановяване независимостта на Полша през 1918 г.

* * *

Полски институт
1000 София, България
ул. Веслец 12
+359 2 987 21 59

Instytut Polski
1000 Sofia, Bułgaria
ul. Weslec 12
+359 2 987 21 59

e-mail: sofia@instytutpolski.org
www.instytutpolski.org



10 години
сътрудничество
на IERiGŽ-PIB
с ИАИ София
и Аграрен Университет-
Пловдив

Една от ползите от конференциите през тези 10 години е обменът на научни идеи и мнения между колегите от Полша и България. Не по-маловажна е и живата връзка между поколенията и подкрепата, която младите учени получават от опитните изследователи при участието си в българо-полските конференции.

ZORGANIZOWANE KONFERENCJE I SPOTKANIA NAUKOWE W LATACH 2007-2016

- Polsko-Bułgarska Konferencja Naukowa: ***Przemiany strukturalne w rolnictwie i obszarach wiejskich a WPR w Polsce i w Bułgarii***, organizatorzy: IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, IAI w Sofii, Ambasada RP w Sofii, 17-18 maja 2007, Sofia.
- Bułgarsko-Polska - Konferencja Naukowa: ***Ekonomiczne i społeczne uwarunkowania rozwoju rolnictwa i obszarów wiejskich w Polsce i w Bułgarii po wstąpieniu do UE***, organizatorzy: IAI w Sofii, IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, Ambasada RP w Sofii, 15-17 maja 2008, Sofia.
- Polsko-Bułgarska Konferencja Naukowa: ***Wpływ Wspólnej Polityki Rolnej na kierunki rozwoju rolnictwa i obszarów wiejskich***, organizatorzy: IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, IAI w Sofii, Ambasada RP w Sofii, 21-23 maja 2009, Sofia.
- Spotkanie w Ambasadzie RP w Sofii z ekspertami z Ministerstwa Rolnictwa i Żywności Bułgarii, organizatorzy: Ambasada RP w Sofii, IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, 22 maja 2009, Sofia.
- Seminarium w Uniwersytecie Agronomicznym w Plovdiv: ***Wspólna Polityka Rolna Unii Europejskiej a rozwój obszarów wiejskich***, organizatorzy: Uniwersytet Agronomiczny w Plovdiv i IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, 25-26 maja 2009, Plovdiv.
- Seminarium w Uniwersytecie Agronomicznym w Plovdiv: ***Konkurencyjność rolnictwa i obszarów wiejskich w Bułgarii i w Polsce w warunkach globalizacji i integracji europejskiej***, organizatorzy: Uniwersytet Agronomiczny w Plovdiv i IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, 24-25 października 2011, Plovdiv.
- Bułgarsko-Polska Konferencja Naukowa: ***Konkurencyjność rolnictwa i obszarów wiejskich w Bułgarii i w Polsce w warunkach globalizacji i integracji europejskiej***, organizatorzy: IAI w Sofii, IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, Uniwersytet Agronomiczny w Plovdiv, Ambasada RP w Sofii, 26 października 2011, Sofia.

- Polsko-Bułgarska Konferencja Naukowa: **Perspektywy rozwoju sektora rolnego i obszarów wiejskich w Bułgarii i w Polsce w warunkach Wspólnej Europy**, organizatorzy: Uniwersytet Agronomiczny w Plovdiv, IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, IAI w Sofii, Ambasada RP w Sofii, 30 maja-02 czerwca 2012, Plovdiv.
- Bułgarsko-Polska Konferencja Naukowa: **Rolnictwo i rozwój obszarów wiejskich w Bułgarii i Polsce w świetle WPR 2014-2020**, organizatorzy: Uniwersytet Agronomiczny w Plovdiv, IAI w Sofii, IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie, Ambasada RP Sofia (WPHil, Instytut Polski), 09-10 września 2013, Sofia i 10-14 września 2013, Krapec-Dobrudża.
- Polsko-Bułgarska Konferencja Naukowa: **Perspektywy rozwoju obszarów wiejskich i rolnictwa w Bułgarii i Polsce oraz innych krajach europejskich**, organizatorzy: IAI w Sofii, IERiGŻ-PIB, Uniwersytet Agronomiczny-Plovdiv oraz Ambasada RP w Sofii, 18-19 września 2014, Sofia.
- Bułgarsko-Polska Konferencja Naukowa: **Przemiany strukturalne w rolnictwie i obszarach wiejskich a WPR w Polsce i Bułgarii – 10 lat współpracy naukowo-badawczej**, organizatorzy: IERiGŻ-PIB, IAI w Sofii, Uniwersytet Agronomiczny-Plovdiv oraz Ambasada RP w Sofii, 13-16 września 2016, Sofia, Burgas.

**БЪЛГАРО-ПОЛСКО НАУЧНО И ИЗСЛЕДОВАТЕЛСКО СЪТРУДНИЧЕСТВО
ПРЕЗ ПЕРИОДА 2007-2016 ГОДИНА**

- Полско-българска научна конференция: **Структурни промени в земеделието и селските райони на Полша и България**, организатори: IERiGŻ-PIB, Варшава, ИАИ в София, Посолство на РПоша в София, 17-18 май 2007, София.
- Българо-полска научна конференция: **Социално-икономически условия за развитие на селското стопанство и селските райони на Полша и България след присъединяването им към ЕС**, организатори: ИАИ в София, IERiGŻ-PIB, Варшава, Посолство на РП в София, 15-17 май 2008, София.
- Полско-българска научна конференция: **Общата Селскостопанска Политика на ЕС – насоки на влияние върху развитието на селското стопанство и селските райони**, организатори: IERiGŻ-PIB, Варшава, ИАИ в София, Аграрен Университет-Пловдив, Посолство на РПолша в София, 21-23 май 2009, София.
- Среща с експерти от Министерството на земеделието и храните на РБългария в посолството на РПолша в София, организатори: Посолство на РП в София и IERiGŻ-PIB, Варшава, 22 май 2009, София).
- Научен семинар в Аграрен университет - Пловдив: **Общата Селскостопанска Политика на ЕС и развитието на селските райони**, организатори: Аграрен университет-Пловдив и IERiGŻ-PIB, Варшава, 25-26 май 2009, Пловдив.
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Конкурентноспособност на земеделieto и селските райони в България и Полша в условията на глобализация и европейска интеграция, организатори: ИАИ в София, IERiGŻ-PIB, Варшава, Аграрен Университет-Пловдив, Посолство на РПолша в София, 26 октомври 2011, София.
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17-18 май 2007,
София

**Структурни промени
в земеделието и
селските райони на
Полша и България**



15-16 май 2008,
София

**Социално-
икономически
условия за развитие
на селското
стопанство и селските
райони на Полша и
България след
присъединяването им
към ЕС**



21-22 май 2009,
София

**Общата
Селскостопанска
Политика на ЕС –
насоки на влияние
върху развитието на
селското стопанство и
селските райони**



26-28 октомври 2011,
София, Пловдив

**Конкурентноспособност
на земеделското и
селските райони в
България и Полша
в условията на
глобализация и
европейска интеграция**



30 май-02 юни 2012,
Пловдив

**Проблеми на
развитието на
аграрния сектор
и селските райони
на България и
Полша в рамките на
Европейския съюз**



09-14 септември 2013,
София, Крапец-Добруджа

**Развитие на селските
райони и селското
стопанство на
България и Полша
в рамките на
ОСП: 2014-2020**



18-19 септември 2014,
София

**Промени и перспективи
в селските райони и
селското стопанство в
България, Полша и в
други страни от ЕС**



13-16 септември 2016,
София, Бургас

**Структурни промени в
земеделieto и селските
райони на България и
Полша в рамките на ОСП -
10 години научно и
изследователско
сътрудничество**




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Rolnictwo w Polsce i Bułgarii str. 17

Andrzej Kowalski
Wieś w badaniach IERiGŻ str. 12

lety do krajów o średnim potencjale ekonomicznym. Jej udział w globalnym PKB w 2012 roku wynosił 3 proc., podczas gdy USA – 18,9 proc., Chiny – 14,9 proc., Indie 5,8 proc., Japonia – 5,8 proc., a Niemcy – 3,8 proc. Nij Rangi są przede wszystkim zasoby naturalne, głównie rezerwy ropy naftowej i gazu, oraz rozwijane potencjały sił roboczych.

Szczególność cechów bułgarskich obszarów wiejskich jest ich bardzo duże zróżnicowanie pod względem rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczego. Różnice te przekładały się w latach 2007-2011. Problem ten i jego konsekwencje przedstawił prof. Neno Dimow (z Uniwersytetu Agromonomicznego w Płowdi). Po wstąpieniu Bułgarii do Unii Europejskiej (2007 r.) korzystanie z funduszy w rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczym odnotowano jedynie w trzech regionach: południowym, centralnym i północno-wschodnim części kraju. Pozostałe trzy regiony są obszarami, na których nie nastąpiły korzystne zmiany. Autor nawiązuje do swoich „obszarów deplecji”. Przejrzysty i jednoznaczny, wciąż małego liczebności zamieszkanych ter-



Prof. Neno Dimow, kierownik Katedry Rolnictwa i Obszarów Wiejskich w Instytucie Ekonomiki Rolnictwa w Sofii (Lisow), w trakcie wykładu na konferencji „Wieś w badaniach IERiGŻ” w Warszawie.

Powaznym problemem obszarów wiejskich w Bułgarii są opóźnienia w rozwoju infrastruktury społecznej.

reny wiejskiej. Powyższe tendencje rozwoju demograficznego obserwowane są jedynie na obszarach wiejskich, w dużych miastach, takich jak Sofia, Warna, Płowdi, Burgas, Stara Zagora. Autor rozróżnia miasta, w niedostatek jest nowa polityka rozwoju demograficznego i nowe zasady sprzyjające stabilizacji demograficznej średnich obszarów wiejskich i terenów wiejskich. Porównanie jest wspieranie lokalnego rozwoju gospodarczego. W regionach, w których ten rozwój jest słaby, średni dochód wiejskich gospodarstw domowych w latach 2007-2011 był o 1,5 miliona od przeciętnej krajowej. Kolejnym powaznym problemem obszarów wiejskich w Bułgarii są opóźnienia w rozwoju infrastruktury społecznej – analiza liczebności, braku przychodów lokalnych. Podkreśla opóźnienia w rozwoju infrastruktury społecznej. Na obszarach wiejskich było tylko 9,5 proc. uczęszczała do szkół. Brak wdrożenia i słabego odpowiadania na kierunek do rozwiązania problemu w bułgarskiej.

Prof. Neno Dimow stwierdza, że konieczna jest silniejsza polityka regionalna i lokalna rozwoju obszarów wiejskich. Jej priorytetem:
• zmiany w sieci jednostek administracyjnych i organizacja nowych struktur przetransformacji-obszarów i administracyjno-terytorialnej.
• polityka regionalna, która znowelizowała strukturę społeczno-gospodarczą i środowiskową.
• system powołanej współpracy i polityki regional-

nej, sprzyjający zróżnicowaniu strukturalnym rozwojem tych obszarów.
• głównym celem tych działań jest zrównoważony rozwój obszarów wiejskich i rozbudowa infrastruktury w zakresie edukacji, zdrowia i kultury.

Intymnym ważnym problemem (omówionym w referacie doc. dr. Borislava Ivanowa) była propozycja skalkulowania klasycznych i społecznych wykładni polityki rolnej dla Bułgarii w nowej perspektywie budżetowej UE. Była to przedmiotem badań Instytutu Ekonomiki Rolnictwa w Sofii. Analizowano wpływ różnych systemów wsparcia rolnictwa, ich wpływ na ceny graniczne i dostawy, udział dostaw w dochodach wiejskich gospodarstw domowych, znaczenie I i II filara dla rozwoju bułgarskiego rolnictwa i obszarów wiejskich. Analiza ta była niezbędna do przygotowania programu działań w nowym programie finansowania WPR.

Badania i współpraca naukowa

Nauka może się rozwijać tylko w warunkach swobodnych debat, kontrowersyjnej i nieprzebiegającej bezspornie. Tę rolę pełnił udział w m. organizowanej 24-25 listopada, 14 konferencji naukowej w ramach projektu „Zintegrowany rozwój obszarów wiejskich i rolnictwa w Bułgarii i w Polsce” w Instytucie Ekonomiki Rolnictwa w Sofii. W ramach projektu, w Instytucie Ekonomiki Rolnictwa w Sofii (Lisow) odbył się konferencja naukowa, w której udział wzięli ponad 100 osób, w tym 18 referatów. Współorganizatorami konferencji byli Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnictwa w Sofii i IERiGŻ.

Polska i Bułgaria mają przed sobą podobne wyzwania – przetrwanie i rozwój obszarów wiejskich i rolnictwa w warunkach silnej konkurencji globalnej i lokalnej. Dzięki wymianom poglądów i doświadczeń między polskimi i bułgarskimi naukowcami, którzy uczestniczyli w konferencji, możemy liczyć na lepsze zrozumienie tych problemów i znalezienie ich rozwiązań. Szczególnie ważnym elementem jest wymiana doświadczeń i wiedzy o rozwoju obszarów wiejskich. Wyniki tych badań są ważne nie tylko dla nauki, ale także dla praktyki.

Chociaż główna tematyka konferencji dotyczyła obszarów wiejskich i rolnictwa, w jej ramach były też referaty poświęcone powstawaniu obszarów drogi rozwoju – zgodnie z lokalnymi warunkami i tradycjami.

Wieloletni (2011-2014) program badań i oceny „Konkurencyjność gospodarstw domowych w warunkach globalizacji i integracji europejskiej”

Oceny i prognozy

Kierując, składowa jest kontynuacja badań bułgarskich i polskich odbyła się w Warszawie konferencja naukowa, w której udział wzięli ponad 100 osób, w tym 18 referatów. Współorganizatorami konferencji byli Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnictwa w Sofii i IERiGŻ.

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Конференции, отразени в специализирани полски списания



Конференции отразени в български списания

ВТОРА БЪЛГАРО-ПОЛСКА НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

Виден полски учен в областта на земеделието участва във форума, който се провежда в Албена



Проф. Анджей Ковалски

От 9 до 13 септември курортът Албена е домакин на Втората българо-полска научно-практическа конференция на тема "Развитие на селските райони и селското стопанство на България и Полша в рамките на ОСП:2014/2020" - София-Албена-Крапец. Организатори на форума са Аграрният университет в Пловдив, Институтът по аграрна икономика в София и Институтът по икономика на селското стопанство и

продоволствието - Държавен изследователски институт от Варшава, Полша. Конференцията се провежда под патронажа на д-р Лешек Хенсел - извънреден и пълномощен посланик на Полша у нас и министъра на земеделието проф. Димитър Греков. Програмата на форума включва

пленарни сесии и посещения на земеделски стопанства в Североизточна България.

Председател на конференцията е проф. Анджей Ковалски, който е директор на Института за развитие на земеделието и храните Economics - Национален изследователски институт (IAFE - NRI) във Варшава. В периода 1991-1993 г. той е бил съветник на министъра на земеделието на

Полша, а от 2004 до 2006 г. - заместник-министър на земеделието и развитието на селските райони. Проф. Ковалски е и член на научните съвети на Collegium за световна икономика, на полския екип от IASA, на Института за развитие на селските и развитие на селското стопанство, член е на Полската академия на науките и чуждестранен член на Украинската академия за аграрни науки. През годините неговият научен интерес е бил в областта на развитието на селското стопанство, на селскостопанската политика, на социалната и финансовата политика в селското стопанство, както и сътрудничеството с Япония, Франция и Канада относно преобразуване на полското земеделие.

"Преди няколко години инициирахме провеждане на научни семинари, конференции като платформа за диалог между българските и полските учени в областта на селскостопанските науки. Фактът, че се срещаме се за пореден път потвърждава значението на срещи от този род така за развитието на българо-полски отношения в областта на науката, както и в областта на бизнеса. Резултатите от изследванията са употребявани от малките и средни предприятия, подпомагани от науката. И тука е допирната точка между теорията и практиката", каза пред участниците във форума д-р Гражина Хоронжикевич - първи съветник в посолството на Полша у нас и ръководител на отдела за промоция на търговията и инвестициите. Тя подчерта големи възможности за кооперация между полските и българските фирми в областта на селскостопански сектор и пожела по-нататъшното развитие на полско-българското сътрудничество в областта на селскостопанските изследвания.

НДТ

Български статии в полски издания



Български статии в наши монографии IAI + AU-Пловдив



Български статии в наши монографии IAI + AU-Пловдив



Български статии в наши монографии IAI + AU-Пловдив



Рецензии от български колеги на полски монографии ИАИ+АУ-Пловдив



Рецензии от български колеги на полски монографии ИАИ+АУ-Пловдив



Полски статии в български книги и научни списания



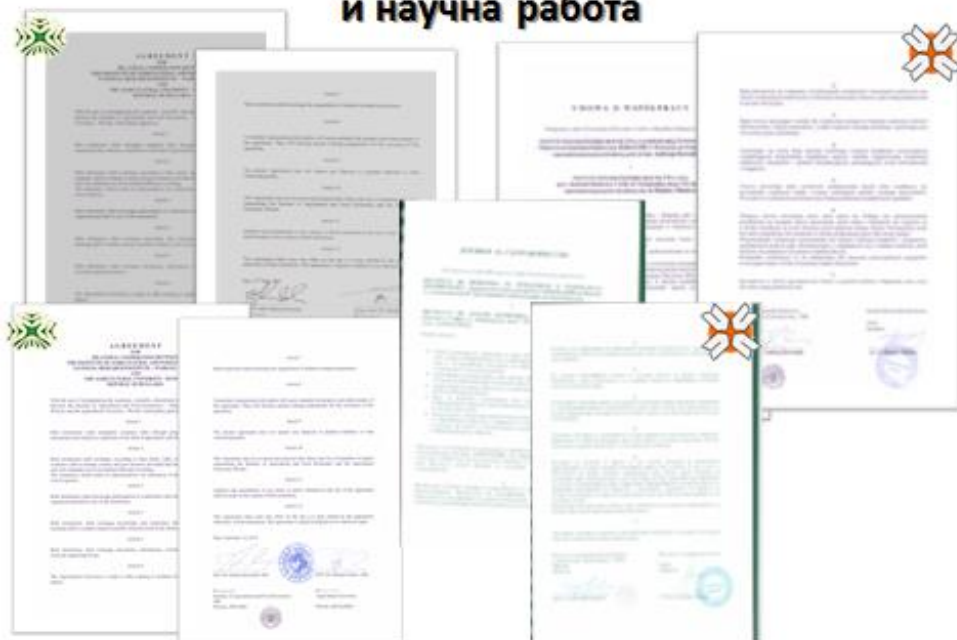
Научно българо-полско сътрудничество



Нр. 1/2010 проф. д-р Румен Попов
 Нр. 4/2010 проф. дн Димитър Греков
 Нр. 3/2015 проф. д-р Димитре Николов
 Нр. 4/2015 проф. д-р Нели Бенчева

2010 Проф. IERiGZ-PiB ден Агниешка Вжохалска
 Година VIII, Брой 20 (2016)

Подписани договори за сътрудничество и научна работа



Научно българо-полско сътрудничество



Българо-полски научни конференции



Sofia 2007; Instytut Polski



Sofia 2007; prof. dr **Rumen Popov** Dyrektor IAI Sofia



Sofia 2007; Sekretariat Konferencji, **Slavinka Teofilova**



Sofia 2007; Sekretariat Konferencji



Sofia 2007; prof. dr **Rumen Popov** Dyrektor IAI Sofia, prof. **Nedka Ivanova** MRiL Bułgarii, prof. **Dymitar Ivanov** NCNR w Bułgarii



Sofia 2007; Konsul RP w Bułgarii **Anna Dzieciołowska**, Dyrektor Instytutu Polskiego w Sofii **Anna Tręda**, dr **Marek Wigier** IERiGŻ-PIB oraz dr **Irena Tatarzyńska** Ambasador RP w Bułgarii



Sofia 2007;



Sofia 2007; prof. **Nedka Ivanova** MRiL Bułgarii, prof. **Dymitar Ivanov** Narodowe Centrum Nauk Rolniczych, Konsul RP **Anna Dzieciołowska**, Dyrektor Instytutu Polskiego **Anna Tręda**, dr **Marek Wigier** IERiGŻ-PIB oraz dr **Irena Tatarzyńska** Ambasador RP w Bułgarii



Sofia 2007; prof. dr **Yanka Slavova** vice Dyrektor IAI w Sofii, dr **Marek Wigier** IERiGŻ-PIB, **Iskra Likomanova** (tłumaczka/преводачка) oraz dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk** IERiGŻ-PIB



Sofia 2007; dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk** IERiGŻ-PIB i **Diljana Dencheva** DSc., (tłumaczka/преводачка)



Sofia 2007; doc. dr **Boshidar Ivanov** IAI w Sofii i **Iskra Likomanova** (tłumaczka/преводачка)



Sofia 2007; dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk** i dr **Adam Wasilewski** IERiGŻ-PIB



Sofia 2007; prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** Dyrektor IAI Sofia



Sofia 2007; prof. dr **Rumen Popov** Dyrektor IAI Sofia



Sofia 2007; dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk** IERiGŻ-PIB i **Diljana Dencheva** DSc., (tłumaczka/преводачка)



Sofia 2007; doc dr **Tsvetana Kovacheva**, Sekretarz Naukowy IAI Sofia



Sofia 2007; doc. dr **Boshidar Ivanov** IAI w Sofii, dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk** IERiGŻ-PIB, prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** i prof. dr **Hrabrin Bashev** IAI Sofia



Sofia 2007; dr **Bożena Karwat-Woźniak** IERiGŻ-PIB



Rilski Monaster 2007; dr **Adam Wasilewski**, dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk**, dr **Paweł Chmieliński**, dr **Bożena Karwat-Woźniak** (IERiGŻ-PIB) oraz doc dr **Diliana Mitova** (IAI)



Rilski Monaster 2007; dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk** (IERiGŻ-PIB), prof. dr **Rumen Popov** (IAI) oraz dr **Marek Wigier**, dr **Paweł Chmieliński** (IERiGŻ-PIB)



Sofia 2007; dr Bożena Karwat-Woźniak, dr Agnieszka Otłowska, dr **Marek Wigier**, dr **Paweł Chmieleński**, hab. **Agnieszka Wrzochalska** i dr **Adam Wasilewski** (IERiGŻ-PIB)



Bułgaria 2007; obszary wiejskie/ селски райони



Sofia 2008; hab. dr **Rumen Popov** Dyrektor IAI Sofia i prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB (podpisanie umowy o współpracy naukowo badawczej pomiędzy IERiGŻ-PIB i IAI /подписване на договор за сътрудничество между IERiGŻ-PIB и ИАИ София)





Sofia 2008; dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk**, dr **Marek Wigier** i prof. dr hab. **Alina Sikorska** vice Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB



Sofia 2008; **Boshko Boshkov** (tłumacz/преводач) i dr **Marek Wigier**



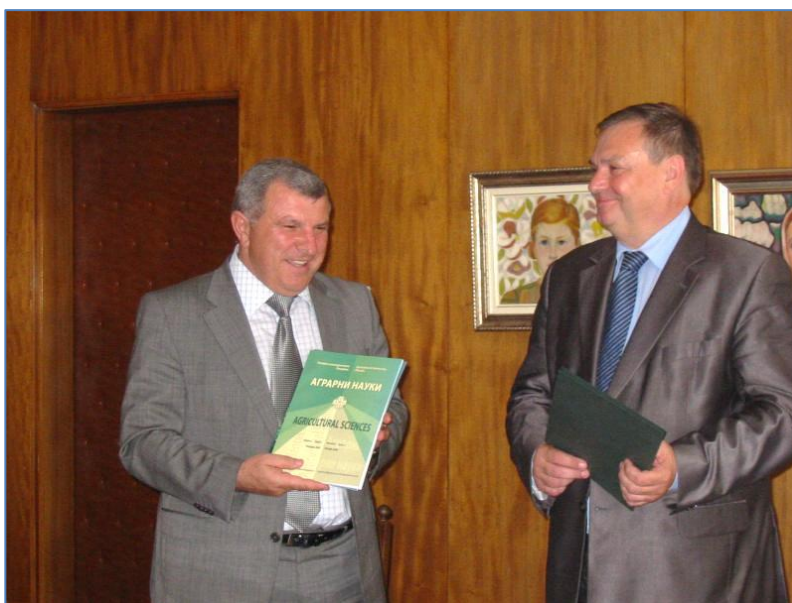
Plovdiv 2009; Prof. **Dimitar Grekov**, DSc., Rektor AU-Plovdiv i Prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB (podpisanie umowy o współpracy naukowo badawczej pomiędzy IERiGŻ-PIB i AU-Plovdiv /подписване на договор за сътрудничество между IERiGŻ-PIB и АУ-Пловдив)



Plovdiv 2009; Wizyta w Uniwersytecie Agronomicznym



Plovdiv 2009; dr **Adam Wasilewski**, **Boshko Boshkov**, dr **Paweł Chmieliński**, prof. **Dimitar Grekov**, DSc., prof. dr **Hristina Yancheva**, prof. **Agnieszka Wrzochalska**, prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski**, prof. dr **Ivanka Letcheva**, doc. dr **Vasko Koprivlenski**, prof. dr **Nelly Bencheva**, doc dr **Georgi Geleпов**, dr **Marek Wigier** i dr **Zbigniew Floriańczyk**



Plovdiv 2009; Prof. r **Dimitar Grekov** DSc. Rektor AU-Plovdiv i prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB



Sofia 2013;



Sofia 2013; prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB



Sofia 2013; Dyrektor Instytutu Polskiego w Sofii - **Agnieszka Kościuszko**



Krapetz-Dobrudha 2013; doc dr **Petyr Borisov**, prof. dr **Hristina Yanchevai** prof. dr hab **Andrzej Kowalski**



Krapetz-Dobrudha 2013; prof. dr hab **Andrzej Kowalski**, **Boshko Boshkov** (tłumacz/преводач) i prof. dr **Nelly Bencheva**



Krapetz-Dobrudha 2013; **Boshko Boshkov**, prof. dr **Nelly Bencheva** i dr **Grażyna Chorążykiewicz** – Radca, kierownik Wydziału Promocji Handlu i Inwestycji Ambasady RP w Sofii



Krapetz-Dobrudha 2013; **Boshko Boshkov** i dr **Božena Nosecka**



Krapetz-Dobrudha 2013; farma rodziny Katrandjiev: **Joanna Buks**,
dr inż. **Božena Karwat Woźniak** i prof. **Aleksander Grzelak**



Krapetz-Dobrudha 2013; farma rodziny Katrandjiev: dr **Teodora Stoeva**, prof. dr **Neno Dimov**, prof. **William H. Meyers**, prof. dr **Nelly Bencheva**, prof. **Renata Grochowska**



Krapetz-Dobrudha 2013; nowoczesna biogazownia w rejonie Szabla



Krapetz-Dobrudha 2013; nowoczesna biogazownia w rejonie Szabla



Krapetz-Dobrudha 2013; dr inż. **Adam Wasilewski**



Sofia 2014; prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** Dyrektor IAI w Sofii, prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB, Ambasador RP w Sofii **Krzysztof Krajewski**, prof. **Dimitar Grekov**, DSc. Rektor AU-Plovdiv i prof. dr **Lazar Kozelov**, przewodniczący Bułgarskiej Akademii Nauk Rolniczych w Sofii



Sofia 2014;



Sofia 2014; prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski**, prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov**, Ambasador RP w Sofii **Krzysztof Krajewski**, prof. **Dimitar Grekov**, DSc. i Alexandra Ivanova (tłumaczka/преводачка)



Sofia 2014; dr **Marek Wigier**, prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski**, prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov**, i Alexandra Ivanova



Sofia 2014; doc. dr **Plamena Yovchevska**, prof. **Marcin Gospodarowicz**, dr inż. **Paweł Chmieliński** i ; **Boshko Boshkov**



Sofia 2014;



Sofia 2014; prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB (podpisanie umowy o współpracy naukowo badawczej pomiędzy IERiGŻ-PIB i IAI / подписване на договор за сътрудничество IERiGŻ-PIB Варшава і ИАИ София



Sofia 2014; prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** Dyrektor IAI (podpisanie umowy o współpracy naukowo badawczej pomiędzy IERiGŻ-PIB i IAI / подписване на договор за сътрудничество IERiGŻ-PIB Варшава и ИАИ София



Sofia 2014; prof. **Dimitar Grekov** DSc., Rektor AU-Plovdiv (podpisanie umowy o współpracy naukowo badawczej pomiędzy IERiGŻ-PIB w Warszawie i AU-Plovdiv / одписване на договор за сътрудничество IERiGŻ-PIB Варшава и АУ-Пловдив)



Sofia 2014; prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** Dyrektor IAI w Sofii, Ambasador RP w Sofii **Krzysztof Krajewski** i prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB



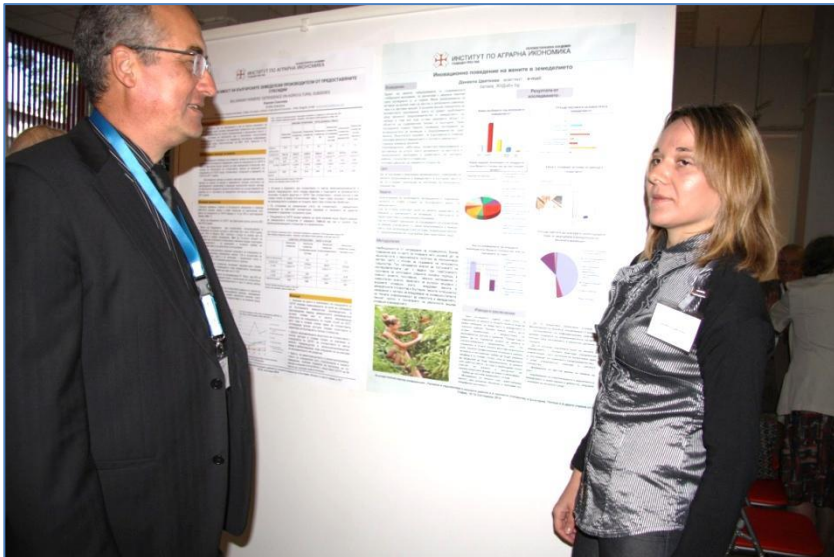
Sofia 2014; prof. **Dimitar Grekov** DSc., Rektor AU-Plovdiv i prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** Dyrektor IAI w Sofii



Sofia 2014;



Sofia 2014;



Sofia 2014; prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** i as. **Daniela Tsvyatkova**



prof. dr hab. **Andrzej Kowalski** Dyrektor IERiGŻ-PIB
i prof. dr **Dimitre Nikolov** Dyrektor IAI w Sofii

