

## Bibliography

### ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

**BĘDZIK B.: Kapitał społeczny w gminach wiejskich. W kierunku społeczeństwa obywatelskiego (Social capital in rural communes. Towards civil society).** – Wyd. Uczelniane Zachodniopomorskiego Uniwersytetu Technologicznego w Szczecinie (Publishing House of the University of Technology in Szczecin), Szczecin 2019, 328 pp.

Driving force of the existing socio-economic development factors has been diminished which means that the social capital may become one of the new impetus for economic progress in the upcoming years. This term has a comprehensive, multi-dimensional and inhomogeneous nature and has been frequently described in theory, while poorly analysed empirically. The author of the monograph performed research aiming at comprehensive assessment of social capital and determinants of its development in rural communes of the Western-Pomeranian Voivodeship. The survey covered more than 2400 respondents, while analysis of the obtained interviews enabled verification of the main research hypothesis and partial hypotheses. In the first chapter, the author presented the review of social capital definitions, genesis of the term and its essence. Chapter two characterises the concept of civil society, diagnoses and assesses its condition in Poland, with particular focus on rural areas. The following part presents the research question and hypotheses, including the essential one stating that social capital is differentiated spatially depending on numerous socio-economic features (age, sex, education, income and employment status). Then the author determines the profile of studied community, level and quality of individual social capital components i.e. participation, trust and involvement. The subsequent chapter consists in the analysis of social capital and developed model of structural equations verifying the impact of individual factors on social capital components and in effect on capital per se. The final part presents analysis performed with the use of synthetic measures of socio-economic development by Hellwig aiming at verification of dependences between development described in different proposed dimensions and social capital resources displayed by individual communes. (M.M.)

**BLĄD M.: Sto lat reform agrarnych w Polsce (One hundred years of land reforms in Poland).** – IRWiR PAN (Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development of the Polish Academy of Sciences), Wyd. Naukowe Scholar (Scholar Scientific Publishing House), Warsaw 2019, 279 pp.

Land reforms are a comprehensive and multi-dimensional processes and functioning interdependently at the economic, political and social level. The key drivers of the reforms include socio-political factors, such as hunger of land, poverty among the overpopulated community or specific political system. Addressing the celebrations related to the 100th anniversary of regaining independence by Poland, the author of the monograph performed inter-disciplinary analysis and specification of the land reforms that took place in 1918-2018. Transformations during the Second Polish Republic, People's Republic of Poland and Third Polish Republic have been of the great importance for functioning of agriculture, living conditions of rural families and economic development. With regard to the first two periods, the author focused on parcelling of large farms into peasant farms, while description of the third period included primarily state transformations of agricultural holdings. The reforms were characterised at the institutional background, including legislation, political rules, organisations, social behaviour patterns and human responses. Despite the studied processes have taken place in different systemic and political conditions and presented their own specifics, the author managed to find common factors and emphasize differences. In research monograph, the author used such sources as acts, regulations, Parliament records, statistical data, witness statements and memories. This enabled her to obtain a comprehensive picture of preparation, implementation and effects of the reforms, which distinguishes the monograph from typical economic analysis that usually address the effectiveness-related effects. (M.M.)

**KRAKOWIAK-BAL A.: Zrównoważona konkurencyjność obszarów wiejskich w województwie małopolskim. Ujęcie wielokryterialne (Sustainable competitiveness of rural areas in the Lesser Poland Voivodeship. Multi-criteria approach).** – C.H. Beck Publishing House, Warsaw 2019, 203 pp.

Building competitiveness of rural areas, in particular in context of sustainable development principles, constitutes the theoretical and practical challenge of our times. The process of rural area development is a resultant of such factors as environmental resources, human capital, cultural heritage, micro- and macroeconomic conditions, availability of services and institutions and technical infrastructure. It must also consider the challenges posed by sustainable development and smart growth encouraging social inclusion. Rural communes pursue towards fostering their competitiveness for the investors and distributors of funds, visitors and inhabitants. Shaping of competitive advantage requires identification of internal resources activating the potential of specific territories e.g. environmental values, innovation and knowledge management. The main purpose of the monograph is defining and assessing sustainable competitiveness of rural areas using multi-criteria analytical tools, including AHP, Promethee or FsQCA. The presented hierarchical model approach provides for many factors and re-

lations specific for the competitiveness phenomenon. The proposed recommendations for building sustainable competitiveness of rural areas include the following: greater concern for natural resources, including monitoring of municipal waste landfilling; improving unemployment rates, entrepreneurship, ICT and renewable energy technologies, social activity of the third sector and availability of caregiving services; anchoring the new investment financing and support schemes; increasing awareness of planning and organisation of operational tasks by goal-oriented knowledge management. (M.M.)

**MAJEWSKI E., SULEWSKI P., WAŚ A.: Ewolucja Wspólnej Polityki Rolnej Unii Europejskiej w kontekście wyzwań Trwałego Rozwoju (Evolution of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union in context of challenges posed by Sustainable Development).** – Wyd. SGGW (Warsaw University of Life Sciences Publishing House), Warsaw 2018, 154 pp.

The Sustainable Development Concept commonly known in Poland as sustainable development plays nowadays a key role in shaping mutual relations between the society, economy and natural environment. Under the decisions made by international associations – UN or EU – it appears in vast majority of documents establishing the political framework of functioning of individual states and societies. It underlies the national and international development strategies, including the „EU Sustainable Development Strategy” (European Parliament, 2012), which requires consistency and cohesion with the individual EU policies, including CAP. The purpose of the monograph is to present changes to the CAP throughout its functioning, with focus on increasing convergence with the sustainable development paradigm. In the first part, the authors discuss historical determinants of the Sustainable Development Concept and its place in the EU policy. Chapter two specifies the subsequent CAP reforms from its establishment to 2020 with consideration to the planned directions of changes. The following chapter is dedicated to discussing the evolution of agricultural policy paradigm, in which the authors distinguish three essential pillars: food security ensured by growth in the production factor efficiency, improved competitiveness and support of farmers’ incomes; development of rural areas with a view to multifunctionality of agriculture and production of public goods; environmental protection with focus on reasonable (efficient) use of natural resources and counteracting climate change. (M.M.)

*Developed by M.M.*

## ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES

**CHABÈ-FERRET S., LE COENT P., REYNAUD A., SUBERVIE J., LEPER-CQ D.: Can we nudge farmers into saving water? Evidence from a randomized experiment).** – European Review of Agricultural Economics 2019, vol. 46, No. 3, pp. 393-416, doi:10.1093/erae/jbz022.

According to the estimates, more than half of water resources consumed in the EU economy is used by the agricultural sector. In 1960-2010, renewable resources of fresh water in Europe *per capita* decreased by 24%. This phenomenon affected to the greatest extent the countries situated in the southern part of the continent. Improved water consumption efficiency has become one of the key objectives of various public policy programmes. The authors of the paper aim to verify whether introduction of social incentives encouraging the farmers to water saving in their production activity can be effective. The approach applied in research addressed the assumptions of behavioural economy integrating both economic and psychological output. This economy frequently uses various experiments to analyse human responses to varied designed tasks. They may be also used to determine the impact of implementing the initiatives recommended from social or economic perspective, called the incentives or nudges. Research applied by the authors consisted in performance of randomised experiments on the sample of 200 farmers from the south-western France. Their farms were equipped in smart watering meters, while the farmers received information on water consumption in both their and neighbouring farms each week for the period of four months. In the experiment, the impulse encouraging pro-environmental behaviours was based on simple and cheap mechanism of positive effect generated by mutual social comparisons. The research results confirmed only a minor positive influence rather than a significant impact of social stimulus on water consumption rate in the farms. Availability of information on water consumption in the neighbourhood prompted the greatest water savings among the farmers who have consumed the most. At the same time, the experiment encouraged the use of water by the producers who have previously avoided consuming it. (M.D.)

**DZIUBA J.: Polityka podatkowa gmin wiejskich w Polsce w latach 2006-2017 (Tax policy of rural communes in Poland in 2006-2017).** – Zeszyty Naukowe Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie *Ekonomika i Organizacja Gospodarki Żywnościowej* (Scientific Papers of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Economics and Organisation of Food Industry) 2019, No. 125, pp 33-43.

Rural communes classified as the largest group of basic self-governmental units in Poland (61% of total communes) are characterised by low population number, low density and specific economic structure dominated by agriculture. These features affect the form of tax base in the communes and on their economic potential and development, which in turn determines the local tax policy. On the basis of data derived from the budget statements of rural communes in 2006-2017 and analysis of legal acts, the author of the paper verified the hypothesis stating that the financial policy of rural communes is more liberal and active comparing to the other types of communes. He analysed the importance of local taxes in the structure of rural commune financing, fiscal effects of their financial policy and the potential of tax income shaping by the communes. The author stated that the financial policy of rural communes comparing to the other types of communes is not significantly different in terms of tax structure and applied instruments. However, it demonstrates higher intensity and flexibility in using fiscal power, which enables positive verification of the research hypothesis. (M.M.)

**GARRONE M., EMMERS D., OLPER A., SWINNEN J.: Jobs and agricultural policy: impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on EU agricultural employmen.** – *Food Policy* 2019, vol. 87, pp. 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2019.101744>.

Agricultural subsidies have both their supporters and opponents. The former point out that the subsidies support incomes of farming families and viability of the rural areas, while the latter emphasise that direct financial aid addressed to the agricultural sector disturbs market functioning and impedes targeted allocation of funds, therefore contributing to limit positive changes in the economy. The critics and followers of subsidising agriculture from public funds share the opinion that this form of support has a positive impact on employment in the sector. The paper investigates the relationship between EU agricultural subsidies and the outflow of labor from agriculture. For the purpose of studies, the authors used statistical panel data of 2004-2014 deriving from 210 EU regions. They analysed the impact of market and non-market CAP payments. According to the performed calculations, on average, CAP instruments reduced the outflow of labour from agriculture. This phenomenon was almost entirely correlated with the effect of CAP Pillar I transfers, including primarily of decoupled payments. The impact of Pillar II funds on changes to labour supply in the EU agriculture was ambiguous. These depended primarily from the type of support and analysed region. According to the estimates, increasing the CAP budget by 10% would result in prevent an extra 16,000 people from leaving the agriculture sector each year. The authors stated however that the scale of public expenditures for maintaining employment at the specific

rate is significant. The estimated cost per saved job in agriculture amounts to EUR 300 thousand per annum, i.e. nearly EUR 25 thousand a month. The authors suggest that in context of the future EU agricultural policy programming and the will to maintain the existing employment rate in agriculture, public funds should continue to be allocated primarily on the decoupled payments and rural development (M.D.)

**MARZEC J., PISULEWSKI A., PRĘDKI A.: Efektywność techniczna i produktywność polskich gospodarstw rolnych specjalizujących się w uprawach polowych (Technical efficiency and productivity of the Polish farms specialising in field crops).** – *Gospodarka Narodowa (National Economy)* 2019, No. 2, pp. 95-125.

The authors of this paper analysed technical efficiency and productivity as well as factors affecting their level using “field crop” 2004-2011 data from 660 farms derived from the FADN database. Using of comparative analysis, they presented the results obtained with the use of two different research methods – stochastic frontier models and non-parametric DEA method. Referring to global literature, the authors characterised both methods and stated that the level of technical efficiency of farms specialising in field crops determined by both research methods was similar, while the reasons behind productivity drop differed depending on the adopted approach. In the case of SFM method, a strong decline in technical efficiency results from insufficient use of technical progress, while in DEA it results from technical regress and simultaneous increase in technical efficiency. (M.M.)

**MIRANDA M.J., MULANGU F.M., KEMEZE F.H.: Warehouse receipt financing for smallholders in developing countries: challenges and limitations.** – *Agricultural Economics* 2019, vol. 50, pp. 629-641, doi: 10.1111/agec.12514.

A warehouse receipt is a document issued by a warehouse operator as evidence that a specified commodity of stated quantity and quality has been deposited at a particular warehouse by a named depositor. When backed by an appropriate legal and regulatory framework, a warehouse receipt becomes a formal financial instrument that allows the depositor to confer a security interest in the stored commodity to another party without requiring physical delivery, allowing the warehouse receipt to serve as possessory collateral for a loan. In developing countries, warehouse receipt permits smallholders farmers in developing countries to store their surplus safely in a warehouse to sell at a later date when prices are higher. It also enables the use the stored commodity as collateral to secure a loan to finance household consumption in poor families and execution of small investments in the farms. In practice however, this mechanism generally has not been embraced by smallholders in developing countries. The authors of the paper attempted to explain the reason behind this. For this purpose, they developed a dynamic decision model referring to both marketing strategies of farmers using the receipts and lenders recognising a specific type of collateral. A formal stochastic model acted as simulation of the case of a single agricultural producer and a lender. Model

parameters were calibrated in a way to reflect, to the greatest possible extent, the situation of the representative maize producer from Ghana who uses vast majority of production for self-supply and sells only small surpluses on the market. The presented analyses documented optimal action strategies from the perspective of both parties to the contract. The results of estimated dynamic product marketing model demonstrated high transaction costs related to the use of receipts and risk issues implied by this solution. These elements limited attractiveness of receipts for smallholders and made the scenario of quick sales of maize after harvests or its storage at the farm relatively more beneficial. Therefore the authors suggests the actions towards reducing costs of warehouse receipts for the farmers and initiating the initiatives focused on increasing value of stored commodities. (M.D.)

**SKOLRUD T.: Farm-level determinants of product conversion: organic milk production.** – Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics 2019, vol. 67, pp. 261-281, doi: 10.1111/cjag.12201.

Over the past years, a dynamic increase in demand for organic food has been observed. Organic milk has become a significant component of this market shift. In 2013, it accounted for 4% of the total milk products consumed in this country, while its share in total organic food sales reached 15%. The author of the article investigates the role of technology in the decision of milk producers on converting to organic production methods. Based on representative USDA data collected from milk farms in 24 states, the author measured the selected characteristics of production technologies. Information covered primarily data on the effort consumption, costs of activity, varied specifications of farms and their users. The author investigated mainly the importance of technical efficiency, economies of scale, diversification of production and flexibility of production factors in the process of shifting the farm from conventional to organic. According to the performed research, in the case of conventional dairy farms of lower technical efficiency, high economies of scale and flexible substitution of production factors were more likely to convert into organic farms. The obtained results suggested the trend towards consolidation of large-scale production and conventional milk farms in the USA. At the same time, the trend for initiating organic milk production among low-performing farms as a strategy to maintain profitability was observed. (M.D.)

**STAŃKO S., MIKUŁA A.: Zmiany na rynku mięsa wieprzowego w Polsce w latach 2001-2017 (Changes on the pigmeat market in Poland in 2001-2017).** – Zeszyty Naukowe Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie Problemy Rolnictwa Światowego (Scientific Papers of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Global Agricultural Issues) 2019, vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 174-185.

With the use of Statistics Poland data, the authors investigated the directions of changes to the production, consumption and turnover in foreign trade in pigmeat in Poland. The subject of analysis consisted in volume of pigmeat production in a slaughter weight, pigmeat consumption, pigmeat and live pigs import and export volume and fluctuations in prices in the years 2001-2017. A long time-perspective enabled identification of dominating directions of changes and trends on the pigmeat market and influencing factors. Dynamics of the investigated categories was measured by statistical indices and rates of change, for calculation of which all terms in the time series were used. The authors stated that the scale and efficiency of production, interrelations between the production and processing and effective control of the ASE virus will be decisive for development of pigmeat production in Poland. According to analyses, Poland will maintain its position as the live pig importer in medium time perspective. (M.M.)

**THIERMANN I., BREUSTEDT G., ROSENAU C.: Einfluss der Grösse auf die Aufgabe der Tierproduktion – empirische Analyse Milchvieh und Sauen haltender Betriebe in Deutschland (The impact of size on exiting from livestock production – empirical analysis of dairy and sow farms in Germany).** – German Journal of Agricultural Economics (GJAE) 2019, vol. 68, No. 3, pp. 139-155. [www.gjae-online.de](http://www.gjae-online.de).

The authors of the article analysed the reasons of farms withdrawal from animal production both at the farm and individual directions of agricultural production level. On the basis of research performed in 35 thousand of German cattle and sow farms, the authors sought the determinants of farmers' withdrawal from animal production. The result of analyses performed with the use of multiple regression models demonstrated that the increase in farm production scale is accompanied by decreasing probability of withdrawal both from animal production and agricultural activity as a whole. However, the research results failed to confirm unambiguously that larger farms have a greater potential to remain on the market. (P.S.)



**WAWRZY尼亚K B.: Przegląd systemów doradztwa rolniczego (FAS) i systemów wiedzy i innowacji rolniczych (AKIS) w krajach członkowskich UE (Review of the farm advisory systems (FAS) and agricultural knowledge and innovation systems (AKIS) in the EU Member States).** – *Zagadnienia Doradztwa Rolniczego (Agricultural Advisory Issues)* 2019, No. 2, pp. 34-48.

In 2003, legislation establishing the Farm Advisory System in each EU Member State was drawn up under the CAP reform. This system was defined as an organisation covering various public or private entities providing advisory services for farms. It was supposed to help the farmers in understanding and meeting the EU provisions on the environment, animal welfare and good agricultural practice. In the CAP 2007-2013 financial perspective, the advisory goals were supplemented with the health and safety as well as improved sustainable farm management standards. At the same time, implementation of the new advisory concept – Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS) covering research institutes, advisory centres, agricultural schools and other organisations offering support to the farmers in the field of increasing innovation of farms and problem solving, was commenced. The system is based on three essential pillars: research, education and dissemination. In the 2014-2020 financial perspective, the advisory services were extended to the young farmers, forest holders and SMEs, while the new provisions imposed an obligation to provide the advisors with adequate skills and trainings on the Member States. The author of the paper emphasises that the advisory system is one of the very few functional elements of CAP having no uniform structure within the EU, since the EC established the purposes of advisory services rather than the methods of their implementation. The existence of varying systems impedes implementation of the basic objective underlying the Europe 2020 strategy i.e. smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. (M.M.)

**WILLE S.C., MEYER-HÖFER M., SPILLER A.: Typologie zukunftsorientierter landwirtschaftlicher Direktvermarktungsbetriebe: Eine empirische Analyse in Deutschland (Typology of Forward-Looking Direct Marketing Farms –an Empirical Analysis in Germany).** – *German Journal of Agricultural Economics (GJAE)* 2019, vol. 68, No. 3, pp. 156-166. [www.gjae-online.de](http://www.gjae-online.de).

Direct sales of food products acts as an alternative to increasing farm incomes, including in particular of plant production-oriented farms. Direct sales can have different forms, from simple sales from an agricultural holding, via weekly sales on market fairs to developed forms of sales displaying numerous marketing features. Farms involved in direct sales have different potential in terms of preferred distribution channels, product offer and labour resources. Direct sales constitutes a significant part of income for a specific group of farms in Germany, however there are only few empirical studies investigating this issue. The authors of the paper performed empirical studies in 39 farms that confirmed the presence of differentiated forms of direct sales from simple sales to small stores selling own products. (P.S.)

**VIGANI M., KATHAGE J.: To Risk or not to risk? Risk management and farm productivity.** – American Journal of Agricultural Economics 2019, vol. 101, No. 5, pp. 1432-1454, doi: 10.1093/ajae/aaz020.

Risk management is one of the methods to mitigate the negative effects of economic and environmental phenomena affecting the agricultural activity. In many countries, agricultural producers are being offered with vast support encouraging the use of risk management tools. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the impact assessment of using these tools on farm productivity continues to raise controversies and is a subject of research and studies. For example, farm insurances decrease uncertainty of a farmer and may encourage him to invest, which usually fosters productivity, while the practices consisting in diversification of crops may decrease it. The authors of the paper, based on representative data from 350 Hungarian and 350 French farms specialising in wheat production, estimated the impact of sixteen different risk management strategies on total factor productivity (TFP). Three production seasons: 2010/2011, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 were analysed using the multinomial endogenous switching regression model. The obtained results demonstrated that the impact of specific risk management strategies on productivity can be both positive and negative depending on the type of adopted strategy, risk probability and farm properties. In the analysed cases, the selection of risk management strategy affected the production costs and allocation of production resources. The offered risk management tools decreased productivity since the costs of their implementation were high. In addition, implementation of complex tools required the use of larger amounts of resources necessary for production activity. (M.D.)

*Developed by the Team*