

## Bibliography

### BOOKS ON ECONOMICS AND AGRICULTURE

**Bezpieczeństwo konsumentów na rynku żywności (Consumer Safety in the Food Market)**, Scientific editing by A. DĄBROWSKA – SGH (Warsaw School of Economics), Warsaw 2020, 183 pages.

A group of experts from leading academic and research centres prepared a monograph constituting an analysis of consumer safety in the food market. They addressed this subject matter due to the increasing importance of the issue resulting from the growing requirements and expectations of consumers, as well as due to the position of the buoyant and highly competitive food market in the national economy. The monograph is based on theoretical considerations and personal reflections of its authors resulting from the observation of market reality and on the results of empirical studies conducted among consumers from the Wielkopolskie Voivodeship. The following issues are addressed in the subsequent chapters:

- greening of consumption as a trend in the behaviour of modern consumers resulting from concern for health and the natural environment;
- models based on the value theory by Schwartz and theory of planned behaviour by Ajzen, illustrating the attitudes of consumers towards organic food;
- relationships between the characteristics of organic food and its perception by consumers;
- opposing food systems – industrial agriculture and agroecology and their consequences for food safety in the context of the CAP reform;
- economic availability of food, its condition and directions of change in Poland from 2013-2017;
- directions of research on consumer safety in the food market based on an analysis of scientific articles from 2008-2018;
- food safety in the context of activities of enterprises and consumer behaviours in the food market;
- results of studies on the perception of information on packaging about the shelf life and on the perception of the impact of proper nutrition on the human body by senior citizens;
- reasons for buying so-called convenience food and their determinants;
- results of studies on buyers' confidence in organic, functional and convenience food and the propensity to buy such products;

- concept of involving customers as an important resource of an enterprise used for reducing the consumer risk in the food market;
- possibility of using various exhibition events to promote the idea of food safety. (M.M.)

**BUDZYŃSKA A., MATRAS-BOLIBOK A.: Źródła konkurencyjności polskiego sektora cukrowniczego (Sources of Competitiveness of the Polish Sugar Sector) –** Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin 2019, 161 pages.

The sugar sector is an important segment of the agricultural market as well as of many other sectors of the national economy. The use of sugar is increasing in many sectors of agribusiness, in pharmaceutical, chemical, cosmetic and feed industries. The importance of the sugar industry and its competitive position are closely related to the development of many other sectors and industries of the economy. The aim of the monograph is to examine the factors of competitiveness of the Polish sugar sector against a background of changes in its environment and to determine the prospects for the development in the context of limiting state intervention, trade liberalisation and globalisation. In the studies, they used the literature of the subject, including the regulations, statistical data of the Polish Central Statistical Office (GUS), EU reports and publications of industry organisations. They presented an analysis of changes taking place in the Polish sugar sector from the beginning of its existence until the times of the centrally planned economy, as well as the conditions for the creation of the sugar industry and its reconstruction after WWII. The authors reviewed the legal conditions governing the activities of sugar producers and their amendments until the reform of 2017, when the limitation of the sugar and isoglucose production was discontinued. They showed the sources of competitiveness that are necessary for building a sustainable position in the context of contemporary transformations taking place in the sugar market. They analysed the competitiveness of sugar producers in Poland, assessed the sources of the achieved competitive advantage and identified competitive gaps in the sugar industry. They formulated the conclusions which are of a great practical importance, as identifying the sources of competitiveness of the sugar market in a view of continuous changes in the global environment will be useful in managing enterprises from the sugar sector and creating a coherent and long-term competition strategy. (M.M.)

**RDZANEK D.: Polityka rolna Polski w procesie integracji z Unią Europejską (Agricultural Policy of Poland in the Process of Integration with the European Union) –** Wydawnictwo Difin 2020, 218 pages.

The presented monograph is devoted to the Polish agricultural policy from 1989-2004, i.e. the period of political and economic transformation and prior to the accession to the EU. Its objective is to identify changes that have occurred over this period in the agricultural policy and to discuss new opportunities and solutions resulting from integration of the Polish policy into the EU CAP. Basing on the literature, the author presented the conditions for pursuing the agricultural policy in the period of political transformations, difficulties and limitations occurring during the adaptation to the CAP rules as well as transformations taking place due to the accession negotiations. In the first chapter of the monograph,

the author explained the concept of the “agricultural policy”, its objectives and conditions as well as the assumptions applicable at the times of the command economy and in the period of post-1989 transformation. Chapter two has been devoted to the objectives and principles of the CAP and the sources of the Community law. Then, the author described the most significant problems of the Polish agriculture in the 90s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, presented and assessed the reforms carried out at that time and compared the effects with the condition and requirements of the EU CAP. The last part was devoted to determining the condition of the Polish agriculture and the directions of the agricultural policy development on the eve of the accession to the EU. (M.M.)

**Wybrane aspekty zrównoważonego rozwoju obszarów wiejskich (Selected Aspects of Sustainable Development of Rural Areas)**, Scientific editing by A. KASZTELAN, J. HAWLENA – “Spatium” Scientific and Publishing Institute, 2020, Radom, 245 pages.

The sustainable development is the only right concept for the further socio-economic development under conditions of the common ecological risks. With regard to rural areas, this concept aims at improving the living conditions of the population and the conditions of pursuing economic activity while preserving the specific rural resources, i.e. the environment, the landscape and its diversity, as well as cultural heritage. Based on theoretical considerations, public statistical data and empirical studies conducted in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, a group of scientists from the Faculty of Agrobioengineering at the University of Life Sciences in Lublin attempted to present and promote the concept of sustainable development of rural areas from the standpoint of their economic and social functions. The subsequent chapters of the monograph concern:

- assessment of the sustainable development in the Polish voivodeships by means of measures and indicators, and identification of major stimulants and destimulants;
- sustainability of farms based on the Polish FADN data;
- role, importance and impact of agricultural producer groups from Lubelszczyzna on the sustainable development of rural areas;
- importance of the sustainable development of state forests in combination with the development of needs of leisure, tourism and education;
- importance of the development of agritourism in reducing unemployment, stimulating the activity of rural residents, preserving natural and cultural values;
- importance of social activity for the diversification of economic activities;
- analysis and assessment of the impact of thematic villages on the local potential of environmental and cultural resources;
- impact of food innovation on purchasing behaviour and reactions to new products;
- impact of social movements and new consumption models (deconsumption, eco-consumption, ethnocentrism) on the sustainability of rural areas;
- development of electricity prosumption in the municipalities of the Lubelskie Voivodeship;
- role of cooperative banks, and, in particular, efficient and effective cooperation among the local community, the bank and local government, in the harmonious development of rural areas. (M.M.)

*Developed by M.M.*

## ARTICLES ON ECONOMICS AND AGRICULTURE

**BABUCHOWSKA K.: Wpływ zniesienia kwot mlecznych na funkcjonowanie gospodarstw specjalizujących się w produkcji mleka (Impact of Abolishing Milk Quotas on the Functioning of Farms Specialising in the Production of Milk) –** Zeszyty Naukowe Szkoły Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie. Problemy Rolnictwa Światowego 2020, Vol. 20, Issue 1, pp. 5-14.

In the EU countries, the milk market was among the best regulated markets and the basic instruments to stabilise the supply included production limitations, in the form of so-called milk quotas, introduced in 1984. In 2015, in order to liberalise the milk market, those regulations were lifted, resulting in a change in the economic conditions for the functioning of dairy farms. In order to examine farmers' opinions on the relevance of removing milk quotas and to assess the economic and financial situation of their farms, the author of the article conducted surveys from 2015-2016 using an original questionnaire. More than 1,000 farmers from all over Poland, specialising in the production of milk, answered 36 questions regarding, *inter alia*, the characteristics of the farm, production conducted, conditions of activity, investments, innovation and human capital. When analysing the answers and taking into account the data of the Polish Central Statistical Office (GUS), Agricultural Market Agency (ARR) and EUROSTAT, as well as the macro-economic conditions of the milk production (Russian embargo, reduction in the Chinese demand), the author concluded that removing milk quotas resulted in the oversupply in the market and a deterioration in the situation of farms. This resulted from the low procurement prices of milk and thus from reduced production profitability. The majority of the surveyed farmers opted for increasing the level of intervention in the milk market, as otherwise the number of dairy farms will continue to decrease. (M.M.)

**BŁĄD M.: Gospodarowanie ziemią rolniczą w Polsce w latach 2000-2018 (Management of Agricultural Land in Poland from 2000-2018) –** Wieś i Rolnictwo 2019, No. 4, pp. 109-140.

The objective of the article was to analyse the management of agricultural land in Poland from 2000-2018 in statistical terms, with a particular consideration given to the period of 2016-2018. The studies referred to changes in the utilised agricultural

area, market and non-market trade in private land, land acquisition by foreigners, prices, the management of the Treasury Agricultural Property Stock (TAPS). The analysis took into account the ever-changing institutional conditions, including the legislation, in particular the Act of April 2016 preventing the sale of TAPS agricultural properties. The Act introduced greater control over trade in land and geared the possibilities of acquiring land mainly towards the enlargement of family farms. The conducted studies proves the thesis that the Act had reduced trade in land. The decreased number of purchase/sale transactions has been confirmed, the rise in the prices of agricultural land in the private market has been inhibited, the sale of land to foreigners and from the TAPS has decreased, the share of market transactions has significantly decreased, the prices for agricultural land obtained by the APA/NSCA have fallen, while no expected increase in the lease of agricultural land has been observed. (M.M.)

**CAZZUFFI CH., McKAY A., PERGE E.: The Impact of Agricultural Commercialisation on Household Welfare in Rural Vietnam – Food Policy 2020, Vol. 94, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2019.101811>.**

The commercialisation of agriculture is an important factor for structural transformations and can play an important role in the rural development as well as in reducing the poverty of the population. In this article, the authors define the notion of commercialisation as a link between the farm and the market which may take various forms. In theory, the marketisation of the agricultural production should translate into higher welfare at the micro- and macroeconomic level (inter alia, by inducing the income effect, increased employment, improved productivity). However, in the event of market disturbances, e.g. during a period of economic transformations, such strategies may cause a higher risk associated with the increasing scale of poverty. The international experience shows that the commercialisation of agriculture, determined by technological changes, farm investments and dynamic economic development, has played an important role in the economic progress of some of the Asian countries. Although it is widely claimed that the processes of marketisation of the agricultural production improve welfare of the population, there is still little empirical evidence to support this argument. The aim of the article was to examine the impact of commercialisation of agriculture on the level of welfare in Vietnam. The Vietnamese economy and agriculture have made significant progress since the doi moi (“renovation policy”) reform in the late 80s. This policy consisted in, *inter alia*, deregulation of prices, opening to foreign investments, restructuring state-owned enterprises and privatisation of agriculture. For the purpose of the analyses, the authors used data from five studies conducted among rural households from 2008-2016. They applied three measures of welfare, i.e. the level of food consumption, the level of family income and the value of assets. They also calculated the production commercialisation indexes for all crops (e.g. maize, potatoes, coffee, nuts) and separately for the most important crop in Vietnamese agriculture, namely rice (80% of the surveyed rural families reported income from the sale of rice). The studies showed that there was a positive link between the commercialisation of the agricultural production and the accumulation of assets of rural households. At the same time, the authors con-

firmed a negative relationship between marketisation and the level of consumption per capita, which was related to a long-term decrease in the prices of rice. Regardless of this, the level of consumer expenses of the surveyed households was increased by the growing involvement of their members in other types of the production of food (meat, aquaculture) and in non-agricultural professional activities. (M.D.)

**CHAVAS J-P., LI J.: A Quantile Autoregression Analysis of Price Volatility in Agricultural Markets** – *Agricultural Economics* 2020, Vol. 51, Issue 2, <https://doi.org/10.1111/agec.12568>.

The significant fluctuations in the agricultural prices, observed in recent years, have resulted in material distributional effects for various market participants. Price rises were welcomed by sellers while price drops brought benefits to buyers and losses to producers. The authors of the article examined the dynamics of price volatility of agricultural products and its conditions based on the quantile autoregression model (QAR) proposed by Koenker and Xiao. They analysed changes in the level of prices from 1980-2017 in the American wheat and maize market. The period under observation was interesting due to amendments to the agricultural policy. Initially, those amendments included intensified intervention purchases of agricultural raw materials and then consisted in the state's withdrawal from the market activity. For the purposes of the studies, the authors used monthly data on the levels of prices collected in the databases of the International Monetary Fund. They made the analysis conditional on the size of stocks recorded in the preceding periods. The observations made showed the impact of changes in the level of public surpluses of agricultural raw materials on their prices. For both wheat and maize, this process reflected the ever-changing American agricultural policy. In the 80s, the level of public stocks was relatively high, while after 2005, as a result of regulations introduced in international trade under the WTO, it decreased to zero. The results of the studies show that the higher level of agricultural raw material reserves has not reduced the probability of price hikes. The authors also pointed to the dynamic instability in the upper part of the price distribution tail, visible on a local scale. This suggests that market imbalances become more visible when stocks are low. (M.D.)

**EICHSTÄDT T.: Eine strategische Neuausrichtung der deutschen Landwirtschaft (New Strategic Orientation of German Agriculture)** – *Berichte über Landwirtschaft* 2020, Band 98, Ausgabe 1.

The article presented an analysis of potential effects of the EU-China trade agreement, which significantly modifies the market conditions and will have a major impact on the restructuring processes of German agriculture. The author points out that in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, German agriculture will be unable to compete in terms of prices with industrialised and mass-production agriculture in many regions of the world. The future of German agriculture does not lie in idealised small and organic farms, either. Therefore, the production of high-quality food that will be identified with individual regions

is an opportunity for German agriculture. Thus, what is necessary is the development of regionally integrated supply chains. According to the author, agricultural sector entities should be more focused on the quality of products and on consumers, and less on the problems associated with the increase in yields and productivity. As a consequence, both economic and environmental benefits will be higher. (P.S.)

**PEREZ R.D.G., SENDRA M.J.M., LOPEZ-I-GELATS F.: Strategies and Drivers Determining the Incorporation of Young Farmers into the Livestock Sector** – *Journal of Rural Studies* 2020, Vol. 78, pp. 131-148, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2020.06.028>.

The growing problem of farmers' ageing is strongly felt in the livestock production. From 2005-2013, the number of young farmers involved in such activities decreased from 3.3 million to 2.3 million in the EU countries. The problem is also observed in Spain, so the authors of the article decided to identify barriers to the incorporation of new workers into the livestock production sector, as well as to recognise strategies implemented by successors on their farms. In the article, they presented the situation of young farmers in the region of Catalonia. Their studies were based on direct and semi-structured interviews conducted in 2016 on 82 livestock farms, which accounted for 28% of the total population of young farmers in Catalonia. Based on the results obtained, they identified three main management strategies followed by the respondents. These strategies were as follows: using family resources, applying agro-organic production methods and integrating with other entities in the agri-food chain (dominant entities). The choice of recognised long-term methods of action resulted from a number of reasons related to diversified access of the respondents to specific resources and took place due to various factors, e.g. cultural and social capital, individual motivations, professional qualifications, access to expertise, ability to respond to changes in consumption, ability or willingness to implement innovations, the level of independence in decision-making process, the use of aid schemes. According to the authors of the article, three farm management strategies identified in the study were basically part of two different agricultural models, i.e. the industrial model and the peasant model. (M.D.)

**RÜDIGER J., HANF J.H.: Der selbstständige Einzelhandel – Ein neuer Vertriebskanal für Weingüter (Professional Retail Trade – New Distribution Channel for Wine Products)** – *Berichte über Landwirtschaft* 2020, Band 98, Ausgabe 1.

The authors of the article attempted to assess the possibility of developing new channels to distribute wine from small vineyards. In recent years, the share of direct sales from small and medium-sized vineyards has decreased from 20% to 13%. In order to offset this decrease, it was necessary to develop the sale through professional commercial companies. Although the sales volume of wine products decreased, both the prices and turnover increased. Professional commercial companies had greater experience and resources with regard to the promotion and distribution. The experience of the wine

market can serve as an example for other industries from the agri-food sector, as it may contribute to improving the efficiency of distribution, marketing and generate greater benefits from added value and economies of scale. (P.S.)

**TWARDOWSKA A.: Wyrównywanie się cen gruntów rolnych w krajach Unii Europejskiej (Equalisation of Prices of Agricultural Land in the European Union Countries)** – Zeszyty Naukowe Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie 2020, Vol. 20, Issue 1, pp. 65-77.

The agricultural land market in the EU countries is characterised by a great diversification in the prices between the EU-15 countries and the new EU-12 members. This results from many economic factors, inter alia, the country's economic situation, the level of prices, the level of inflation and geographical factors related to the supply of agricultural land. For the 20 selected EU countries (2007-2016), based on the Eurostat and IAFE-NRI data, the author analysed the prices of agricultural land. She confirmed the existence of absolute beta-convergence of prices in the agricultural land market. It means a greater dynamics of changes in the level of prices in the countries that were initially characterised by a lower level of the dynamics when compared to the countries with the relatively higher prices of land. This phenomenon is referred to as the "catch-up effect" and means that the prices of land in the countries with their lower initial level become similar to the prices in the countries where agricultural land was more expensive. The equalisation of land prices is a direct consequence of the integration and mobile markets of agricultural goods. The factors conducive to this phenomenon include: the agricultural policy with direct payments, the supply of agricultural land, geographical conditions and the level of technology in agriculture. (M.M.)

**WAWRZY尼亚K B.: Poziom wykształcenia rolniczego osób kierujących gospodarstwami rolnymi w krajach Unii Europejskiej (The level of Agricultural Education of Farm Managers in the European Union Countries)** – Zagadnienia Doradztwa Rolniczego 2020, No. 1, pp. 94-106.

Agricultural education is part of general as well as humanist education, which affects the intellectual and personal capacity to manage a farm effectively. In modern agriculture, proper professional training is very important in view of the growing challenges facing farmers, e.g. a need to produce food taking into account environmental regulations, landscape, climate change, keeping up with increasingly faster scientific and technological development. Based on the EUROSTAT data, the author of the article analysed the level of preparation of farm managers for performing independent functions in agriculture and he used the level of agricultural education as a measure. He identified three levels: practical, basic and full. He conducted his studies by former Member States (EU-15) and new members (EU-12) as well as by gender and age, which allowed to highlight the role of women and young farmers in the farm management process. The author concluded that the level of education of farm managers did



not correspond to the challenges of modern agriculture. The information that more than 70% of farm managers do not have any professional training is a reason for which the farming profession occupies the last place among other specialisations. (M.M.)

**WIMMER., SAUER J.: Diversification Economies in Dairy Farming – Empirical Evidence from Germany** – *European Review of Agricultural Economics* 2020, Vol. 47, Issue 3, pp. 1338-1365, <https://doi:10.1093/erae/jbaa001>.

The optimal production structure of an economic entity in terms of size and level of specialisation is one of major questions formulated in economic studies. It particularly applies to the agricultural sector, which is subject to dynamic structural transformations. The article analysed the relationship between the farm size and the benefits of the diversification of production. Using the German FADN data from 2000-2014 regarding Bavarian farms specialising in the production of milk, the authors estimated the input-distance function (IDF). The purpose of the study was to determine the levels of complementarity of the individual production costs. The complementarity of costs is usually assessed using the cost function. However, its empirical estimation may often prove problematic due to the lack of data on the levels of input prices, as it is in the event of the information collected from farms. The complementarity of costs describes a change in the marginal cost of producing one product following an increase in the level of producing another good. Based on the conducted analyses, the authors of the paper concluded that the production costs on dairy farms can be reduced by increasing the level of production diversification. In fact, in the study they noted the occurrence of negative values of the complementarity of costs between the production of meat and milk with the crop production, and of positive values in the case of combining the production of milk with the production of meat and the production of milk with the crop production. The calculations also showed that small dairy farms had greater opportunities to benefit from the diversification of production into the dairy and livestock production, while large farms showed a tendency to have greater profits from combining the production of milk with the crop production. The authors discussed the practical implications of the results obtained both for farm management methods and the agricultural policy. In their opinion, small dairy farms can be supported by promoting the diversification of production, e.g. by offering public subsidies for investments in barns for beef cattle. (M.D.)

**WOJEWODZIC T., JANUS J., DACKO M., PIJANOWSKI J., TASZAKOWSKI T.: Measuring the Effectiveness of Land Consolidation: an Economic Approach Based on Selected Case Studies from Poland** – *Land Use Policy* 2021, Vol. 100, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.104888>.

The fragmentation of land plots has a negative impact on the economic results of farms. In the long term, maintaining the improper land configuration translates into reduced production profitability (e.g. higher transport and labour costs), which can result in abandoning land and intending it for non-agricultural purposes. Land consolidation

projects are the most effective method to quickly improve the fragmented agrarian structure. In addition to greater profits for farmers, they bring positive results for rural areas in the form of improving the landscape and the condition of the natural environment and increasing the attractiveness of the area. Land consolidation is an expensive activity, both due to the long time horizon of its implementation and a need to implement additional projects such as road construction and the modernisation of drainage and irrigation systems. The article proposed a comprehensive approach to the assessment of land consolidation projects. It takes into account the production and income effects affecting income of farmers involved in the integration of land, as well as other potential benefits (increased value of agricultural land or improved quality of cadastral documentation). The study calculated the static and dynamic performance indexes of implementing consolidation projects (simple and discounted payback periods), as well as estimated the net present values (NPV) and internal rates of return (IRR). The present value was considered for a 30-year period at a discounted rate of 2.5%. The analysis covered six projects implemented in various regions of Poland under the RDP 2007-2013. The authors' calculations showed that the level of effectiveness of investments carried out was highly diversified. The estimated payback period of the consolidation project was usually from a dozen years to several decades, depending on the project, the index under consideration and the type of effects considered. The authors demonstrated that if potential economic rents are taken into account in the calculation, the estimated payback period can be reduced several times. According to the researchers, it is necessary to develop methods for valuing the non-production effects of consolidation projects (e.g. social, landscape and environmental). (M.D.)

*Developed by the Team*

*Accepted for print: 30.09.2020.*

