

Bibliography

BOOKS ON ECONOMICS AND AGRICULTURE

BAK I., CHEBA I.: Zielona gospodarka jako narzędzie zrównoważonego rozwoju (Green Economy as a Tool for Sustainable Development) – Wyd. CeDeWu, Warsaw 2020, 212 pages.

According to the working definition by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the green economy serves to improve human well-being and social equality, to reduce environmental risk and environmental shortages. This strategy is one of the paths to sustainable development, but it is not identical to it. It has a narrower scope but, on the other hand, is more specific and operationalized. Currently, the observation and description of structural transformation and relationships between sustainable development and the green economy are very important areas of research at the intersection of science and politics. The authors of the monograph presented the results of analyses of the links between the green economy and sustainable development and the manner in which they interpenetrate on theoretical grounds, covering mainly the manners in which they are defined as well as the strengths and directions of relationships connecting both concepts. They also assessed the level of development of the green economy and sustainable development in the EU countries. For analyzing the condition of the green economy, they used the OECD-monitored indicators including the environmental production efficiency, natural capital indices, environmental quality of life, and economic policies and their implications. On the other hand, for analyzing the implementation of sustainable development they used indicators applied by the EC to monitor progress in achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The authors also analyzed the relationships between the green economy and other strategic directions of EU development – competitiveness, innovation, and human capital. When summing up their considerations, they concluded that another area of studies should be the identification of opportunities and barriers related to the introduction of the green economy in the individual EU countries, analysis of related costs and benefits, and a continuation of studies on relationships between sustainable development and the green economy. (M.M.)

DOMAGALSKA-GRĘDYS M.: Relacje sieciowe gospodarstw rolnych i ich skutki ekonomiczno-społeczne na przykładzie uczestników programu ochrony bioróżnorodności zwierząt gospodarskich (Network Relationships of Farms and Their Economic and Social Effects on the Example of Participants in the Livestock Biodiversity Protection Program) – Wyd. Uniwersytetu Rolniczego w Krakowie, Kraków 2019, 176 pages.

In the modern economy, relationships created by market operators enable access to mutual resources, including knowledge and skills, facilitate the implementation of certain activities, allow for effective competition, and even the development of economic rent. Thus, the success of an enterprise (farm) depends on the ability to establish cooperation with other operators in the surroundings (institutions, suppliers, customers, competitors). The presented monograph discussed the results of studies on identifying the characteristics of network links in agribusiness and on predicted directions and limitations of their development. The assessment of relationships created by farmers keeping conservative breed livestock with institutions and market operators formed the empirical basis of the analyses. In the first chapter, the author identified the place of links in economic theories and distinguished logistic chains as an example of network relationships. In chapter two, she presented the factors that shape the networking of farms and the geographical and industry range of farms. Chapter three describes the objective and methodology of studies on network relationships, the characteristics of farms keeping conservative breed livestock, the measurement of relational characteristics, and an assessment of intensity and validity of relationships. In another chapter, she discussed the issues of biodiversity protection of livestock, its measurable indicators, examples of conservation programs, and practices increasing the engagement of breeders of conservative breeds in Poland and all over the world. Then, the author presented relationships created with the participation of farms keeping conservative breed livestock, the types of interaction, coordination and cooperation with network nodes, and forms of animation of farmers. In chapter six, she included an assessment of relationships among farms keeping conservative breed livestock in three theoretical aspects (formal, social, structural) and a single practical aspect, as well as a qualitative and quantitative description of the links between farms and institutions. In the last part of the monograph, she presented an assessment of the intensity and validity of farms keeping conservative breed livestock relationships, relationship segmentation, path analysis, quality study, and SWOT of relationships. (M.M.)

GŁOWACKA I.: Otoczenie regulacyjne upraw i produkcji tytoniu w Polsce oraz znaczenie sektora tytoniowego dla gospodarki krajowej (Regulatory Environment for the Cultivation and Production of Tobacco in Poland and the Importance of the Tobacco Sector for the National Economy) – PWE, Warsaw 2020, 210 pages.

The tobacco industry plays an important role in the national economy due to its large share in creating budgetary revenues, and, at the same time, in increasing the state's expenditure on prevention and healthcare because of the harmfulness of smoking. The legal regulations applicable to the industry encounter multi-faceted criticism on the part of stakeholders, often representing opposing economic or social interests. This prompted the author of the monograph to undertake a multi-faceted analysis of the regulatory

environment's impact on the development of the cultivation and production of tobacco in Poland and the impact of legal solutions adopted on the position of the tobacco sector in the national economy. Against a background of general issues related to the tobacco industry, such as: tobacco as a crop and a processed plant; reduction in the production and processing of tobacco; analysis of the market for tobacco products; the importance of the tobacco sector to the economy, the author analyzed the legal regulations applying to the sector in detail. The analysis covered: rights and responsibilities of tobacco growers; cultivation contracts; the flow of supplies of dried tobacco and tobacco products; trade in tobacco; production of tobacco products; organization of the tobacco market; protection of health against the consequences of tobacco use; excise duty on tobacco products. As a result of a thorough analysis of the legal solutions by national and EU legislators, with particular consideration given to changes made in the last decade, the author confirmed the hypothesis on the incoherence of the regulatory environment related to the development of the cultivation and production of tobacco, including the lack of clarity as regards the objectives set by the legislator and the lack of clear boundaries of individual relationships. She stressed that any modification involving the regulatory environment translates into the condition of the entire sector, and any legislative error results in financial losses to the state budget and contributes to the development of the grey area. (M.M.)

Straty i marnotrawstwo żywności w Polsce. Skala i przyczyny problemu (Food Losses and Waste in Poland. The Scale and Causes of the Problem) – Scientific editor: S. LABA – IOŚ-PIB, Warsaw 2020, 127 pages.

The presented monograph was prepared by a team of experts from the Institute of Environmental Protection – National Research Institute (IOŚ-PIB), the Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute (IERiGŻ-PIB), the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, and the Polish Society of Food Technologists as part of the project entitled “Development of a Waste Food Monitoring System and an Effective Program to Rationalize Losses and Reduce Food Waste – PROM” funded by the National Centre for Research and Development. It is dedicated to the issue which in recent years has become a global environmental, social, and economic problem. In a comprehensive, original, and creative way, it discusses the issue of food losses and waste in Poland at the individual stages of the agri-food chain: in the primary production (agriculture), food processing, transport and storage, retail, and households. It presents the scale of the phenomenon, its causes, places where food losses and waste are generated, measures taken to reduce this phenomenon. The experts stress that solutions in the “Farm to Fork” strategy are required to reduce food losses and waste. It is necessary to improve communication among all participants in the food supply chain, i.e. producers, processors, suppliers, traders, restaurant owners, and consumers. Developing a uniform methodology allowing for reliable estimates of the phenomenon to be made is required. Continuous monitoring of the scale of losses and waste in all sectors is needed. Such measures give opportunities to reduce the phenomenon, which currently, according to the FAO estimates, amounts to 1.3 billion tons of food fit for consumption per annum, accounting for a third of the global production. (M.M.)

Prepared by M.M.

RESEARCH PAPERS ON ECONOMICS AND AGRICULTURE

BAŃKOWSKA K., JASIŃSKI J.: Ocena potencjału towarowości gospodarstw ekologicznych – na przykładzie województwa podlaskiego (An Evaluation of the Economic Potential of Organic Farms in Podlaskie Voivodeship) – *Więś i Rolnictwo* 2020, No. 1, pp. 27-49.

Organic farms apply environment-friendly production methods and provide certified organic food products. Owing to the specific character of the tax system covering Polish agriculture, it is difficult to determine the value and scale of both the actual and potential production of organic food that is, or could be, produced in this country. The authors of the article developed a method that allows, in a relatively simple manner and using a tool used previously, to estimate the potential of the organic production and its specialization in a specific area. This tool is the so-called Standard Output (SO) indicator used by the FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network) to set the commerciality threshold for farms in the EU. Since in the EU reporting the limit value for commercial farms is a total Standard Production amounting to EUR 4,000, the authors assumed that the term commercial farms would only involve those farms whose total SO value exceeded PLN 16,000. Using the developed method, they calculated the estimated potential of commercial organic farms in Podlasie, in geographical and sectoral terms, while separating farms specialized in the commercial production of feedstuffs. (M.M.)

BENE CH.: Resilience of Local Food Systems and Links to Food Security – a Review of Some Important Concepts in the Context of COVID-19 and Other Shocks – *Food Security* 2020, No. 12, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-020-01076-1>.

The aim of the paper was to examine and discuss the concept of resilience of local food systems in light of the disruption of these systems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Deliberations focused on small markets in countries with low and medium levels of wealth. The models of interaction among various entities, including agricultural producers, sellers, and consumers, were analyzed. What was also analyzed, was the impact of various shocks and factors affecting the functioning of food systems, such as weather, climate, natural disasters, and rapid economic, political, or social changes. Based on a review of existing studies and concepts, it was found that, except for those

who had lost someone as a result of SARS-CoV-2 infection, the negative consequences of the coronavirus pandemic for local food systems resulted mainly from lockdowns or movement restrictions imposed by national and local governments. These orders resulted in a loss of income and a decrease in the purchasing power of many households, thus translating into reduced access to food and, consequently, the reduced level of food security. The paper also presented the most up-to-date findings regarding the resilience of various actors in the food system, *inter alia*, agricultural producers, transport companies, intermediaries, wholesale and retail trade, and consumers. It discussed the types of resources and capital identified in the literature and used by the indicated segments of the system and also helpful in coping with the pandemic crisis (e.g. savings, social capital, and human capital), as well as it described diversified responses to adverse events (e.g. cooperation, diversification of production, competition). Various methods of defining the resilience of food systems, methods of measuring this resilience, as well as different possibilities of interpreting this issue were presented. (M.D.)

DIEKANN M.: Welches Potenzial haben Algen – und Insektenproteine als Futtermittelkomponente in Deutschland? (What Potential do Algae and Insect Proteins Have as Feed Components in Germany?) – Berichte über Landwirtschaft 2020, Band 98, Ausgabe 2.

The demand for high-protein components in the nutrition of humans and livestock is steadily growing. An alternative to meeting this demand may be the greater use of algae and insect protein, which can partially replace soybean. Genetically modified soybean is critically assessed in the context of sustainable agricultural production and food consumption. The author of the paper conducted a qualitative study by interviewing participants in the supply chain. The results showed that from the viewpoint of both production and legal conditions, it is possible to increase the use of proteins originating in domestic algae and insects. (P.S.)

GŁOWICKA-WOŁOSZYN R., WOŁOSZYN A., WYSOCKI F.: Jakość życia w gospodarstwach domowych rolników (Quality of Life in Farmers' Households) – Zagadnienia Doradztwa Rolniczego 2020, No. 2, pp. 27-46.

The quality of life is defined as the extent to which a person is satisfied with how their various needs are met. To assess the quality of life, we must apply an integrated approach, i.e. a study in both subjective and objective terms. In the research project “Social Diagnosis”, from 2000 to 2015 two-year cyclical studies on the quality of life of Poles were conducted in the following areas of life: social capital, physical and mental well-being, civilizational level, material well-being, life stress, and pathology. The authors of the paper, based on the data from this research project, made a multi-dimensional assessment of the quality of life in farmers' households. They used the TOPSIS model method and the generalized distance measure (GDM). They conducted studies on 730 farmers' households and described them in terms of material living conditions, pro-

fessional activity, health, education, leisure, social relations, economic and physical security, civic engagement, environmental quality, and subjective assessment of well-being. They found that on the examined farms the greatest importance was attached to health and environment quality in the place of residence, and the lowest importance to education, leisure, and social relations. As the quality of life deteriorated, farmers' attachment to the work ethos decreased, with the increasing attachment to the state, fundamental rights, and civic engagement. (M.M.)

MAHAJAN K., TOMAR S.: COVID-19 and Supply Chain Disruption: Evidence from Food Markets in India – American Journal of Agricultural Economics 2020, Vol. 103, No. 1, doi:10.1111/ajae.12158.

In order to counteract the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, many countries decided to radically limit the functioning of the economy. The introduction of the so-called lockdowns had a negative impact, *inter alia*, on food markets. Transport, processing, and production of basic agricultural products have been disrupted, the profitability of food industry plants has been reduced and farm incomes have decreased. The authors of the paper aim to determine the level of pandemic-induced disturbances in food supply chains based on the example of the Indian economy. Using the database of one of the largest retail chains in this country, they analyzed the impact of the lockdown on the availability of food in terms of online retail sales in three major cities (Delhi, Chennai, Calcutta) and agricultural producers. They took into account daily data on the lack of commodities and the prices of 789 stored food products, divided into four categories: vegetables and fruit, edible oils, cereal products, and legumes. Data on vegetables and fruit came from a popular Indian marketplace called Mandis. The studies demonstrated that online availability of vegetable and fruit products and edible oils had decreased, on average, by 10% and the impact of the pandemic on their prices had been minimal. In turn, reductions in the availability of vegetables and fruit in the marketplace were 20%. The major factor responsible for the lower availability of products was logistics. Based on the calculations of distances between production zones and food sales centers, the authors found that reductions in the availability of products and their supply volumes were higher in the case of perishable products and those grown far from the final point of sale. Long-distance food supply chains were affected most during the pandemic, which had a negative impact not only on supplies for consumers in cities, but also on agricultural producers' incomes. (M.D.)

NORDIN M., IDA LOVÈN I.: Is the Setting Up Aid Mitigating the Generational Renewal Problem in Farming? – European Review of Agricultural Economics 2020, Vol. 47, No. 5, <https://doi.org/10.1093/erae/jbaa006>.

In the EU countries, the most important barriers to taking up employment in agriculture by young people include, *inter alia*, limited access to agricultural land, lack of capital, too late handover of farms to successors, or uncompetitive income in agriculture. For a long

time, the European agricultural policy has taken measures to facilitate generational renewal among agricultural producers. The financial support in the form of subsidies for persons who start running farms on their own has been offered under the CAP since the McSharry reform, and since 2015 young farmers have been granted a special payment under the first pillar of this policy. The article presented a study which, according to its authors, is the first attempt to assess the efficiency of aid granted to young farmers under rural development programs. Based on data from Swedish farms from 1997 to 2015, it was examined whether subsidies accelerated the change in the manner they were managed. It was also analyzed how the support granted affected agricultural income and prospects for pursuing agricultural activities in the future. The authors used the method based on a regression discontinuity design and included farmers aged up to 40. From the calculations conducted, it results that subsidies for setting up and development of farms had a positive impact on changes in farm management, as well as increased agricultural incomes and farms' chances to survive. As a result, young people became successors, on average, 1.1 years sooner. Thus, the aid discussed in the article probably achieved its objective, namely, it mitigated adverse generational renewal in the agricultural sector. (M.D.)

PARLIŃSKA M., JAŚKIEWICZ J., RACKIEWICZ I.: Wyzwania dla rolnictwa związane ze strategią Europejski Zielony Ład w okresie pandemii (Challenges for Agriculture under the European Green Deal Development Strategy During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period) – Problemy Rolnictwa Światowego, Zeszyty Naukowe Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie 2020, t. 20, z. 2, pp. 22-36.

In December 2019, the European Commission presented a new development strategy – European Green Deal (EGD) which will replace the existing Europe 2020 strategy and to which all EU sectoral policies will be adapted. The main objective of the new development framework is the modern and competitive economy, which will achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in 2050 and the economic growth will be decoupled from the use of natural resources. The current COVID-19 pandemic in the world will probably result in the delayed introduction of the EGD, but achieving climate neutrality for the safe socio-economic development of Europe is essential. In order to clarify the issues related to the implementation of the EGD strategy in the field of agriculture, the authors of the article reviewed EU documents and literature on the subject. They analyzed the scale of greenhouse gas emission reduction in the EU countries between 1990 and 2016 and in Poland between 1988 and 2018. They presented the importance of the urban production of food and the problem of food waste. They used data collected by the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), GUS (Polish Central Statistical Office), EEA (European Environment Agency), and NCEM (National Centre for Emissions Management). They expressed the hope that suppressing pandemic spread and finding an effective way of treating the virus would allow for the implementation of the EGD. All the more so as “road map” to recovery after the pandemic, published by the EC in April 2020, states that every euro spent on the post-COVID-19 development will be linked to green and IT transformation. (M.M.)

SADŁOWSKI A.: Einfluss der fakultativen Direktzahlungen auf die durchschnittliche Höhe der Stützung für einen landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb in Polen in regionaler Perspektive (Influence of Optional Direct Payments on the Average Level of Support for an Agricultural Holding in Poland from a Regional Perspective) – Berichte über Landwirtschaft 2020, Band 98, Ausgabe 3, <https://buel.bmel.de/index.php/buel/anno-uncement/view/42>.

The author presented the results of simulation studies, which allowed to measure the impact of optional direct payments on the average level of support per farm in the individual voivodeships of Poland. He concluded, *inter alia*, that in 2017, as a result of applying voluntary instruments, the change in the average level of farm support in the voivodeships, where those instruments had the strongest impact on the analyzed variable, amounted to about +/-12% (when compared to a situation where optional payments would not have been introduced, and thus the funds allocated for their financing would have been allocated under the single area payment). He stressed that optional instruments applied in Poland had resulted in an increased average level of aid on farms located in Central and Central-Eastern Poland, in particular, in the Podlaskie Voivodeship. On the other hand, in the voivodeships of Western, Northern, and Southern Poland, the average amount of support per farm would have been higher if optional instruments had not been implemented, and thus the level of financing of the single area payment would have been higher. (A.S.)

SADŁOWSKI A.: Identification of the Area Groups of Agricultural Holdings Benefiting from the Redistributive Payment Scheme – a Polish Case Study – Economics of Agriculture 2020, Vol. 67, No. 3, s. 655-666. doi: 10.5937/ekoPolj2003655S.

The author analyzed which area groups of farms in Poland have so far suffered losses and which have benefited from the introduction of the redistributive payment. Based on the mathematical methods, he concluded that in the analyzed period, i.e. between 2015 and 2019, farms smaller than about 6 ha and farms larger than about 55 ha suffered losses due to the introduction of the redistributive payment in its current form (there were slight differences in the limit areas of farms in the individual years of the analyzed period). Thus, farms with an area of about 6-55 ha benefited from the introduction of the redistributive payment. The redistributive effects of this instrument are too subtle in Poland to be perceived as a tool accelerating positive structural changes in agriculture. (A.S.)

SADŁOWSKI A.: The Planned Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy with Particular Reference to the Direct Support System – Agricultural Economics 2020, Vol. 66, No. 8, pp. 381-390. doi.org/10.17221/397/2019-AGRICECON.

Based on a diagnosis of the situation in agriculture and rural areas and on an assessment of the importance of new external and internal conditions, the European Commission stated that there was a need to carry out another reform of the European Union's common agricultural policy. The article presented the essence of the planned

reform, encompassing partially the direct support scheme, and recognized its impact on the ability of this scheme to achieve the objectives and on its efficiency. It was concluded that the new legal framework, as proposed by the Commission, would not directly contribute to improving the efficiency of this scheme. On the other hand, it is possible to reduce the administrative burden associated with the functioning of the scheme through extending the scope of decision-making by the Member States. The efficiency of the reformed direct support scheme in achieving the objectives will also largely depend on decisions made by the Member States – selection of appropriate instruments, their proper design, and the proper allocation of available funds. (A.S.)

SHILOMBOLENI H.: Political Economy Challenges for Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa – Agriculture and Human Values 2020, Vol. 37, [https:// doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10126-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10126-5).

Climate smart agriculture (CSA) gained global importance due to its increasing impact on the sector productivity, adaptation to, and mitigation of climate change. The concept emerged for the first time in 2010 and accompanied the initiatives taken by the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The projects initiated back then consisted in, *inter alia*, creating funds to finance research as well as smart management practices and technologies in the agriculture of developing countries. The article presented the conclusions of an analysis of about 1,400 studies on the development of agricultural production conducted in Africa in recent years. The author of the article identified three important challenges facing CSA in Africa and at the same time being a point of contention in the debate around this agricultural model. Generally speaking, CSA-related controversy is linked to possibilities of responding to complex problems faced by small farmers from developing countries. These problems include: the neoliberal approach to agricultural markets, which emphasizes the development of private agriculture in the conditions of rising costs and falling agricultural prices; the dissemination of diversified maintenance strategies among small farmers, implemented in response to a highly unpredictable environmental and economic environment; growing competition for agricultural land and other productive resources on a local scale. The use of political economy analysis to tackle these problems is aimed at drawing critical attention to factors relevant to the development of agriculture in Africa. The issues of interference on the part of multinational corporations in development processes, the increasingly popular non-agricultural gainful activity, and the deficit of resources have a major impact on practices taken by local farmers there and entail important consequences for the conditions of living in rural areas. (M.D.)

SLIPER T., De MEY Y., POORTVLIET P., MEUWISSEN M.: From Risk Behavior to Perceived Farm Resilience: a Dutch Case Study – *Ecology and Society* 2020, Vol. 25, No. 4, <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-11893-250410>.

The resilience of farms to interrelated risks and uncertainties is becoming a focal point of the agricultural policy. The article defines resilience as the ability to guarantee the functioning of a farm in the face of the growing impact of more and more complex economic, environmental, social, and institutional shocks based on diversified robustness, adaptability, and transformability. Although the resilience of a farm is an ambiguous concept, which is difficult to analyze directly, the authors of the study made such attempt by referring to respondents' assessments. Using survey data collected from 916 Dutch farmers, they analyzed how different approaches to risk (chosen risk management strategies, attitudes to uncertainty) were linked to the perception of the resilience of farms and presented a link between the level of farm income and the scale of resilience indicated by farm managers. For the purposes of the study, they used the methods of partial least squares path modeling (PLS-SEM). Based on the analyses, it appears that more complex risk management strategies were implemented by farmers who assumed higher chances of the occurrence of adverse events in the future. The higher levels of components of the resilience in question were characteristic of farmers for whom the assessments of future resilience achieved higher values. The authors state that it is more adequate to apply a comprehensive approach to risk management in agriculture, based not on individual agricultural policy instruments, but on supporting a holistic portfolio of tools and methods to cope with this risk. (M.D.)

WALGERNA.S., MERGENTHALER M.: Die Schweinehaltung aus Sicht deutsche Bürger – frei Äußerungen zu Videos aus einer Mastschweinebucht (Pig Farming from the Perspective of German Citizens – Comments on Videos Showing Pig Fattening Pen) – *German Journal of Agricultural Economics (GJAE)* 2020, Vol. 69, No. 4.

In Germany, differences of interests as well as conflicts between farmers and the non-agricultural population are becoming more and more visible. In particular, they concern the impact of livestock production on the environment and consumers' comments on livestock production technology and livestock farming. The authors of the article conducted studies that consisted of presenting 500 citizens videos on pig farming and then asking for their comments. The comments concerned three areas: housing conditions, persons working in a pig house, and fattening pigs. The results of the study showed that the respondents were critical with regards to the farming conditions of fattening pigs (e.g. density, beddings, etc.) and their reactions varied greatly, from extremely emotional to very constructive ones. The results of the studies may be used to prepare amendments to the animal welfare legislation, taking into account consumer expectations. (P.S.)

Von WITZKE K., FILLER G., ODERING. M., SEIFERT S., HÜTTEL, UEH-LEKE R.: Aktionen als Transaktionsform für Landwirtschaftlichen Boden (Auctions In Agricultural Land Markets) – Berichte über Landwirtschaft 2020, Band 98, Ausgabe 2.

The article discusses the importance of auctions in transactions in the market for agricultural land. The authors studied the literature and on this basis, they defined the concept of auctions, which also includes tenders organized by the BVVG. They analyzed both the advantages and disadvantages of such transactions and, by means of surveys, also motives and involvement of participants. An important point of interest for the authors was the activity of farmers and non-farmers. The results of the studies showed that auctions are of great importance in Eastern Germany, where agricultural land was to a large extent state-owned and then privatized. A different situation exists in Western Germany, where auctions are an unusual form of concluding transactions. (P.S.)

ZUBA-CISZEWSKA M.: Rola spółdzielni w zapewnieniu dostępności żywności w Polsce – na przykładzie produktów mleczarskich (The Role of Cooperatives in Ensuring Food Availability in Poland – on the Example of Dairy Products) – Wiś i Rolnictwo 2020, No. 1, pp. 93-119.

One of the aspects of food security is the availability of food, i.e. its physical presence depending on the production volumes and reserves and on the organization of markets and transport. The author of the article analyzed and assessed the physical availability of milk and its products, which are the basic component of our diet. Based on the data from the Central Statistical Office and IAFE-NRI, she determined food self-sufficiency in the market of milk and its products, described the national production apparatus, i.e. dairies, including cooperative dairies, analyzed changes in the production of dairy products, the structure of raw material management, and balances of basic products. She assessed the role of dairy cooperatives in the availability of food based on the reports “Polish Dairy Sector” of 2013 and 2017. She stated that, despite the decreased number of dairy cooperatives, they still remain the dominant form in the milk processing industry (in 2017, they owned 61% of all dairy plants in the country). Dairy cooperatives are the main entities buying milk from producers, an important link in the milk production chain, they constantly increase their product range and specialization. In each voivodeship, there are cooperative dairy plants which number from a few to even 26 in the Wielkopolskie Voivodeship. It is reasonable to conclude that the provision of physical availability to dairy products in each region of the country is guaranteed by dairy cooperatives. (M.M.)

Prepared by the Team

Accepted for print: 15.03.2021.

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