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OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING ACCORDING TO THE POLISH FADN

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Abstract

Over the years, we can observe that farmers take up other gainful activities directly related to the agricultural holding (OGA), which affects their economic results. The aim of the study is to show the importance and specificity of OGA in the case of Polish farms.

OGA are presented on the basis of data from individual farms of the Polish Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) dated 2019 (1086 holdings). The analysis groups farms by types of farming, economic size classes, and FADN regions.

The majority of farms with OGA are farms with agricultural production as core activity. Most of the farms with OGA are small in terms of area and economic class, and specialized in field crops. The output from OGA in the examined group of farms amounted to an average of PLN 12,295 per farm. The most common type of OGA is services using farm equipment and processing of agricultural products.

The research results presented in the paper indicate that OGA is a phenomenon that may gain in importance and significantly affect farmers' income.

Keywords: other gainful activity, OGA, farm, FADN.

JEL codes: D24, O13, Q12, Q14.

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Introduction

Year by year, it is observed that more and more farms in the European Union, in addition to typically agricultural activities, using their resources also carry out other tasks, but closely correlated to their activity, which influence their economic results. Along with the progressive structural and social changes in rural areas, farmers conduct additional activities, which thus affects the growth and structure of their income (Czarnota, 2013). It also enables a better use of the resources at hand, which, moreover, enables the rural population to stay at their place of residence (Krakowiak-Bal, 2010). The diversification of activities on farms covers the social aspect, giving farmers and their families a greater sense of security, for instance, because they are not dependent only on working in agriculture. Various types of support programs (e.g., agricultural retail trade, etc.) are also often the stimulus to undertake activities other than those which are typically agricultural .

Accountancy data collected under the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) in individual EU countries concerns agricultural activity, which is the essence of the functioning of each farm (EC, 2009). For some time, however, the subject of statistical research in the EU, including the FADN, is other gainful activities directly related to the agricultural holding (OGA).

The issue of OGA is one of the elements complementing the Community Typology for Agricultural Holdings (CTAH) (Bocian, Cholewa and Tarasiuk, 2017). Since 2010, along with the change in the typology rules, when the EU regulations began to also require supplementary information under the CTAH on the share and structure of turnover from OGA, the scope of the collected data has been broadened, both in the research of Statistics Poland, as well as within the FADN (EC, 2008). To this day, however, the methodology is still being developed and the scope of data on this subject has not been defined. The EU experts are analyzing the issue of OGA more and more precisely, which is undoubtedly due to the fact that the importance of OGA in agricultural holdings is increasing over time.

Due to the often ambiguous methodological issues related to the collection of data on OGA, this is a topic that raises doubts not only in Poland, but also in other EU countries. Although this is not a completely new issue, there are still difficulties with the unambiguous classification of some economic operations as OGA and sometimes a wider interpretation of a given operation is necessary to come to correct conclusions whether it should be classified as OGA or not. Economic operations other than agricultural or OGA are not of FADN interest (Bocian and Cholewa, 2019).

The aim of this study is to present the results of the analysis of the scale and specificity of other gainful activities(OGA) on farms in Poland on the basis of the Polish FADN data, grouped by farm types, economic size classes, and FADN regions. Methodological assumptions were also discussed quite extensively to understand the essence of the activity.

Materials and methods

The subject of the analysis concerned farms run by natural persons (farms run by individual farmers) keeping agricultural accountancy in the Polish FADN system in 2019. The empirical base of the research consists of 1086 farms. They are farms where activities classified as OGA were identified in 2019.

The field of FADN observation includes commercial farms. The minimum economic size, beyond which an agricultural holding is included in the FADN field of observation, has been established since 2010 on the basis of the analysis of Standard Output sums (SO). The area of interest of FADN are farms producing 90% of SO in the country (Juchniewicz, Smolik and Żurakowska, 2021a). Currently, Poland has an economic size threshold of EUR 4,000 of SO. Within the field of FADN observation, there is a large diversification of farms in terms of the type of farming and economic size, hence the adopted stratification of the set of farms according to three criteria: regional location, economic size, and type of farming (Bocian et al., 2017).

The type of farming reflects the level and direction of its specialization. The economic size, in turn, determines the economic potential of the farm. The analysis groups farms according to four FADN regions in Poland, types of farming according to the TF8 classification, and economic size according to the ES6 classification (Bocian et al., 2017). Additionally, three groups of farms are distinguished according to the share of turnover from other gainful activities directly related to the agricultural holding (OGA) in total turnover of a farm (Table 1, Figure 1).

Due to the binding rules of disseminating FADN data, it is permissible to present results from a group comprising at least 15 farms.

Results from the FADN database for individual farms were used for the analysis. Thus, the results are not representative for the entire group of farms participating in the Polish FADN. The presented values are arithmetic means. The variables selected for analysis come from the Standard Results database. Their definitions were formulated by the European Commission (EC, 2020).

Definitions and classification of agricultural holdings according to OGA

The proper interpretation of the definition of OGA is a very important stage preceding the qualification of various types of farm activities as OGA. It should also be noted that data concerning OGA must reflect the standard situation of a farm and not gainful activities that occurred once.

Other gainful activity directly related to the agricultural holding is an activity of a holding (all the following criteria must be met):

a) other than typically agricultural carried out in the agricultural holding,
b) directly related to the agricultural holding,
c) having an economic impact on the agricultural holding,
d) which uses the resources/means of production of the agricultural holding (land, buildings, machinery, labor, agricultural raw materials, etc.) or products produced therein (EU, 2018; Bocian and Cholewa, 2019).

If the only resources of the agricultural holding used are the labor force of the farmer and their family, as well as hired labor, without the involvement of other assets, then such activity is not considered OGA. Therefore, for example, off-farm paid work carried out by a farmer or their family members, casual work or full-time work does not constitute turnover from OGA of a farm.

To classify a farm into a specific OGA class, it is necessary to define the percentage share of turnover from this activity in the total turnover of a farm. The share of OGA is estimated according to the scheme presented in Figure 1. However, it should be noted that the determination of this share is made only on the basis of the assessment of the farmer and/or agricultural advisor, and the declared data is not verified with the results calculated on the basis of actual accountancy data. However, it is expected that the next methodological updates will be aimed at obtaining more precise data on this subject.

$$\text{OGA (\%)} = \frac{\text{Turnover of OGA directly related to the agricultural holding}}{\text{Total holding turnover (agriculture + OGA + direct payments}^{a})}$$

[a] As part of direct payments, payments to the farm's operating activity, except for additional payments to support farms in mountain areas and other less-favored areas (LFA) and agri-environmental payments.

Fig. 1. Method of determining the percentage share of OGA directly related to the agricultural holding in the total farm turnover (EU, 2015).

Based on a specific share of OGA, a given agricultural holding is included in one of the three OGA classes (Table 1). The share of turnover from OGA in the total turnover of a typical agricultural farm is not higher than 10%. If this threshold is exceeded, the farm is classified as mixed.

Table 1

List of OGA classes according to the EU methodology

	OGA classes	Range (%)
1	Typically agricultural	%≤10
2	Mixed with agricultural production as core activity	10<%≤50
3	Mixed with OGA as core activity	50<%<100

Source: ZRGR materials based on (EU, 2018).

The article also analyzes the output from OGA, calculated as the total output from activities classified as OGA directly related to the agricultural holding, such as: processing of crop and animal products, services under contract work, tourism, accommodation, catering, and other leisure activities, etc., renewable energy production, forestry, and raw wood processing, etc. The output includes sales, farm-

house consumption, farm use, and the output from the difference in stocks between the end and the beginning of the accountancy year (EU, 2018). Thus, it is a concept broader than the concept of turnover from OGA.

Farms running OGA were also characterized in terms of the family farm income obtained in 2019, which is the basic result unit in the FADN agricultural accountancy informing about the income situation of farmers. It reflects the economic surplus from the operating activity of the farm. This surplus is the payment made for own production factors involved in the farm's operational activity, i.e., labor, land, and capital (Pawłowska-Tyszko and Soliwoda 2014; as cited in: Goraj, 2009).

It would be interesting to determine the economic surplus from OGA, but the result of such an analysis, at present, could lead to erroneous conclusions. This is due to the inability to precisely define the costs of OGA. Although there are categories of OGA costs, they are still shown by farmers very selectively due to the imperfection of the methodology; it is not always possible to unambiguously assign a given cost to a specific OGA.

It is worth mentioning that in the FADN methodology there is a category of other output. Many of the activities falling under this category overlap with those falling under OGA. However, the concept of OGA cannot be equated with the concept of other output due to the fact that there are certain exceptions (Bocian and Cholewa, 2019). This has been analyzed in detail in a separate study and is not analyzed in this article.

Scope of OGA directly related to the agricultural holding

To correctly consider OGA in farm accountancy data, it is necessary to properly define the limits between agricultural activity and activity that is classified as OGA. That is why it is so important to evaluate and correctly classify individual activities within the appropriate scope of OGA. In the case of unusual operations, one should follow the established rules concerning the use of farm resources or products and the cyclical nature of this activity.

The EU methodologists defined the categories of OGA directly related to the agricultural holding and their scope. These include (EU, 2015, 2010, 2018; Bocian and Cholewa, 2019):

- processing of agricultural products on a farm (i.e., cow's, sheep's, goat's milk, meat or other animal products, crop products). This group includes the processing of agricultural products both coming from the own farm and purchased ones. Therefore, OGA includes grain milling, production of bread, cold cuts, butter, cheese, yoghurt and milk drinks, fruit and vegetable juices, pickled vegetables, oils, jams (EC, 2010);
- forestry and raw wood processing, which includes forestry production and forestry work using both manpower and farm machinery usually used for agricultural activities, as well as processing raw wood on a farm, e.g., cutting and planing, production of boards intended for sale (a sawmill). Production of furniture is already classified as another OGA group, i.e., handicraft (other OGA);

- services provided using farm resources, i.e., contract work in agriculture and beyond. Within the meaning of OGA, services in agriculture include agricultural services for other farms, e.g., mechanization services, services for animal mating, etc. Services unrelated to agriculture include: clearing snow, towing, landscape maintenance and environmental services. It should be added that renting farm equipment without involving the farm's labor or using only the labor for services is not treated as OGA;
- tourism, accommodation, catering, and other leisure activities, etc. This group also involves agritourism, including the rental of campsites, cottages, providing land for horse riding, fishing, and hunting. As in the case of other activities, also for this item the use of buildings and other assets serving mainly the needs of agricultural activities is crucial. Renting rooms for tourists in family residential buildings located in rural areas and income earned from providing the persons with food also constitutes OGA, provided, however, that the number of rooms rented is not more than 5. Income from agritourism activities on such a scale is exempt from personal income tax, thus they are not typically non-agricultural activities, and are classified as OGA;
- production of renewable energy for the market, which includes the production of, inter alia, biogas, biofuels, electricity in wind and other power plants or from agricultural raw materials. On the other hand, the production of renewable energy produced solely for the farm's own needs, the sale of agricultural raw materials to companies producing renewable energy and the lease of land for windmills or roof areas for solar panels are not eligible here;
- other OGA, which mainly include aquaculture, breeding of fur animals, breeding pure-bred dogs, cats, ornamental birds, silkworms, earthworms, handicrafts, warehousing services.

The above-mentioned categories of OGA do not fully exhaust their scope, as there are many different OGA undertaken by farmers and their families on farms throughout the European Union. They are very different depending on the Member State.

Results

Before discussing the results of the research on OGA in a Polish FADN sample, it is worth mentioning that the data is also collected as part of research conducted by Statistics Poland, but in a slightly narrowed scope. According to the most recent data of Statistics Poland, i.e., from 2016[1]1, in addition to running agricultural activity, almost 40,000 of individual farms in Poland have also conducted activities classified as OGA, which accounted for nearly 3% of all individual farms in the country (Łączyński, 2017). Analyzing the number of farms with OGA in individual area groups of agricultural land in ha, as selected by Statistics Poland, it was observed that 70% of them were farms up to 10 ha, and therefore smaller farms

[1] Data from Statistics Poland from the 2020 Agricultural Census will be available later, hence the data from 2016 is cited here.

were more inclined to undertake other gainful activities directly related to the agricultural holding. Farmers from the remaining 30% of farms (from the area groups above 10 ha) undertook OGA less frequently.

As already mentioned, in the field of observation of the Polish FADN there are commercial farms, and therefore those usually economically stronger than average individual farms in the country. From the group of 12,092 farms keeping accountancy under the Polish FADN system, 1,086 farms ran OGA in 2019. This is 9% of the sample of farms participating in the FADN survey. However, the scale of popularity of OGA's activity varies if the analyzed farms are divided into types of farming, economic size classes, or FADN regions. This is presented in detail in Table 2.

Table 2

Share of farms running activities classified as OGA in the total number of farms depending on the grouping criterion in 2019 (n = 12,092) Types of farming

Types of farming						
Field crops	Horticulture	Permanent crops	Dairy cows	Grazing livestock	Granivores	Mixed
10%	6%	7%	7%	13%	6%	9%
Economic size classes						
Very small 4,000≤EUR <8,000	Small 8000≤EUR < 25,000	Medium-small 25,000≤EUR < 50,000	Medium-large 50,000≤EUR < 100,000	Large 100,000 ≤EUR < 500,000	Very large EUR ≥500,000	
12%	9%	7%	9%	10%	14%	
FADN regions						
Pomorze i Mazury	Wielkopolska i Śląsk	Mazowsze i Podlasie	Małopolska i Pogórze			
10%	7%	8%	16%			

Source: authors' own study based on unpublished data from FADN.

The data shows that OGA are the most popular in the "grazing livestock" and "field crops" agricultural types. In the remaining types, the percentage was similar and was not higher than 10%. In the case of economic size classes, attention is drawn to very small farms (from EUR 4,000 to EUR 8,000 of SO) and very large farms (over EUR 500,000 of SO). In the latter case, it resulted from the fact that the farms often provide OGA agricultural services to other entities. However, it should be noted that the number of farms in this group is relatively small (29 farms, four of which showed the output from OGA), hence the inference is difficult. The regions where the most common are farms conducting OGA are "Małopolska i Pogórze". This may be due to the fact that in the regions there are many farms with a relatively small area and economic size, and they are more willing to undertake OGA.

On the other hand, the division of the analyzed farms from the Polish FADN sample showing turnover from OGA according to OGA classes is as follows.

Table 3

Number and percentage share of farms running OGA by OGA classes in 2019

OGA class	Number of farms	Percentage
Typically agricultural	937	87%
Mixed with agricultural production as core activity	135	12%
Mixed with OGA as core activity	14	1%
Total	1,086	100%

Source: authors' own study based on unpublished data from FADN.

The presented data shows that OGA are not key activities in the case of most farms. In total, 13% of farms declared that OGA generate over 10% of the total turnover of their farm. It follows that other gainful activities directly related to the agricultural holding, are for most farmers an additional source of turnover, supplementing the basic activity, which is agricultural production.

A more in-depth analysis of the group of farms running OGA (Table 4) shows that this group is dominated by farms specialized in field crops (41%) and mixed farms (27%). In the case of division according to economic size classes, most farms are classified as small farms (from EUR 8,000 to EUR 25,000 of SO) and this proportion decreases with the increasing economic size. The smallest farms are an exception. They constituted only 7% of the analyzed farms. The largest number of farms with OGA were observed in the regions of "Mazowsze i Podlasie", whereas the lowest number in the regions of "Pomorze i Mazury".

Table 4

Structure of farms running activities classified as OGA depending on the grouping criterion in 2019 (n=1086)

Type of farming						
Field crops	Horticulture	Permanent crops	Dairy cows	Grazing livestock	Granivores	Mixed
41%	1%	3%	16%	9%	3%	27%
Economic size classes						
Very small 4,000≤EUR <8,000	Small 8,000≤EUR < 25,000	Medium-small 25,000≤EUR < 50,000	Medium-large 50,000≤EUR < 100,000	Large 100,000≤EUR < 500,000	Very large EUR ≥500,000	
7%	35%	23%	23%	11%	1%	
FADN regions						
Pomorze i Mazury	Wielkopolska i Śląsk	Mazowsze i Podlasie	Małopolska i Pogórze			
17%	27%	34%	22%			

Source: authors' own study based on unpublished data from FADN.

To measure the economic effect of conducting activities classified as OGA, the following variables were used: output from OGA per farm and per full-time employee of the farmer's family (Table 5), as well as the share of output from OGA in the total output of the agricultural holding (Table 6). Income from the family farm per unit of own labor inputs (Table 5) was the measure of the general condition of farms running activities classified as OGA.

The output from OGA per farm shows great diversification depending on the group. The analysis clearly distinguishes farms specialized in horticultural crops, where the output from OGA amounted to more than PLN 43,000, with the average amounting to more than PLN 12,000 (Table 5), very large farms from the economic size class above EUR 500,000 of SO (more than PLN 56,000, which results mainly from the scale of activities of the farms), as well as farms from the "Pomorze i Mazury" region (PLN 15,000). Analyzing this category in terms of an unpaid full-time employee of the farmer's family, it is clearly visible that OGA were of the greatest importance for farmers' families also from horticultural farms, and the smallest – for those from dairy farms. In terms of economic size, farms which stand out are very large farms. However, they are mainly based on hired labor. Their own labor inputs are marginal.

Thanks to the data on the amount of the average annual net remuneration in the national economy in 2019, which amounted to PLN 39,877, it was possible to assess whether income from the family farm generated in the analyzed farms running OGA (Table 5) was able to cover the cost of own labor of farmers and their families (Juchniewicz, Smolik and Żurakowska, 2021b). The data revealed that in the case of farms grouped according to the types of farming, this income was not able to cover full payment of the farmer's own labor in the case of two types: "permanent crops" and "grazing livestock". The other types of farms turned out to be in a condition good enough to cover their unpaid own labor inputs, while horticultural farms and those specialized in granivores clearly stood out, where the income was three times higher than the average annual net remuneration in the national economy. On the other hand, for farms grouped according to the economic size, this income did not fully cover the own labor costs in the case of farms with an economic size of EUR 4,000 up to EUR 25,000 of SO, very small and small farms. Grouping the farms into FADN regions showed that farmers from "Małopolska i Pogórze" could not pay for their own labor. This fact is not surprising, as farms from this part of Poland are usually economically weaker, as compared to the rest of the country.

Table 5

Selected economic results of farms running OGA depending on the grouping criterion in 2019 (n=1086)

	Type of farming						
	Field crops	Horticulture	Permanent crops	Dairy cows	Grazing livestock	Granivores	Mixed
Output from OGA (PLN/farm)	14,611	43,110	10,903	6,098	17,689	11,760	9,318
Output from OGA (PLN/FWU[a])	10,099	25,489	6,916	3,122	10,623	6,941	5,714
Family farm income (PLN/FWU[a])	59,463	118,244	31,627	66,186	31,723	133,546	41,669

	Economic size classes					
	Very small 4,000≤EUR <8,000	Small 8,000≤EUR < 25,000	Medium-small 25,000≤EUR < 50,000	Medium-large 50,000≤EUR < 100,000	Large 100,000 ≤ EUR < 500,000	Very large EUR ≥ 500,000
Output from OGA (PLN/farm)	7,722	9,547	13,567	11,830	21,102	56,520
Output from OGA (PLN/FWU[a])	6,601	6,896	8,081	6,408	10,669	30,717
Family farm income (PLN/FWU[a])	10,281	19,266	40,532	69,129	145,626	354,296

	FADN regions				
	Pomorze i Mazury	Wielkopolska i Śląsk	Mazowsze i Podlasie	Małopolska i Pogórze	Total
Output from OGA (PLN/farm)	15,004	11,743	10,498	13,867	12,295
Output from OGA (PLN/FWU[a])	9,982	6,961	6,503	8,724	
Family farm income (PLN/FWU[a])	66,570	67,143	52,947	37,397	

[a] FWU – own labor inputs. According to the definition used by FADN, they are labor inputs as part of the operating activity of a farm of unpaid persons, mainly family members, expressed in family work conversion units, i.e., full-time family employees (EC, 2020).

Source: authors' own study based on unpublished data from FADN.

The output from OGA per farm gives an overview of the amounts generated by farms due to activities classified as OGA, but the share of output from OGA in the total output of the farm (Table 6) seems to be a better measure of the extent to which farms from individual groups depend on OGA. Taking this parameter into account, OGA is the most economically significant in the case of farms specialized in grazing livestock, and the significance is the lowest in the case of farms specialized in granivores and in dairy farms. The analysis by economic size classes clearly shows that with increasing economic size, the importance of OGA decreases. The larger the farm, the more it focuses on its core activity, which is agricultural production. On the other hand, grouping according to FADN regions allows the conclusion that OGA are of the greatest economic importance in the "Małopolska i Pogórze" region. However, they do not exceed 10% in any of the regions.

Table 6

Share of output from OGA in the total output of the agricultural holding depending on the grouping criterion in 2019

Type of farming						
Field crops	Horticulture	Permanent crops	Dairy cows	Grazing livestock	Granivores	Mixed
7%	5%	9%	2%	16%	1%	4%
Economic size classes						
Very small| 4,000≤EUR <8,000	Small 8,000≤EUR < 25,000	Medium-small 25,000≤EUR < 50,000	Medium-large 50,000≤EUR < 100,000	Large 100,000 ≤EUR < 500,000	Very large EUR≥ 500,000	
23%	14%	8%	4%	2%	1%	
FADN regions						
Pomorze i Mazury	Wielkopolska i Śląsk	Mazowsze i Podlasie	Małopolska i Pogórze			
7%	4%	4%	8%			

Source: authors' own study based on unpublished data from FADN.

Most farmers from farms running activities classified as OGA undertake one of the basic OGA categories (e.g., services). Only a few decide to undertake a wider activity in this area, carrying out at least two OGA. Only 6% of farms have two different OGA, which are most often services and other OGA (27 farms) or services and tourism, accommodation (12 farms). A large group of farms (42%) shows turnover from other OGA (this category is diversified). For comparison, services are provided by 47% of farms. However, the proportions change when types of OGA are analyzed according to the output – the most important activities are services (43%) followed by the processing crop and animal products (19% in total). Production from other OGA also accounts for 19% of the output from OGA (Figure 2).

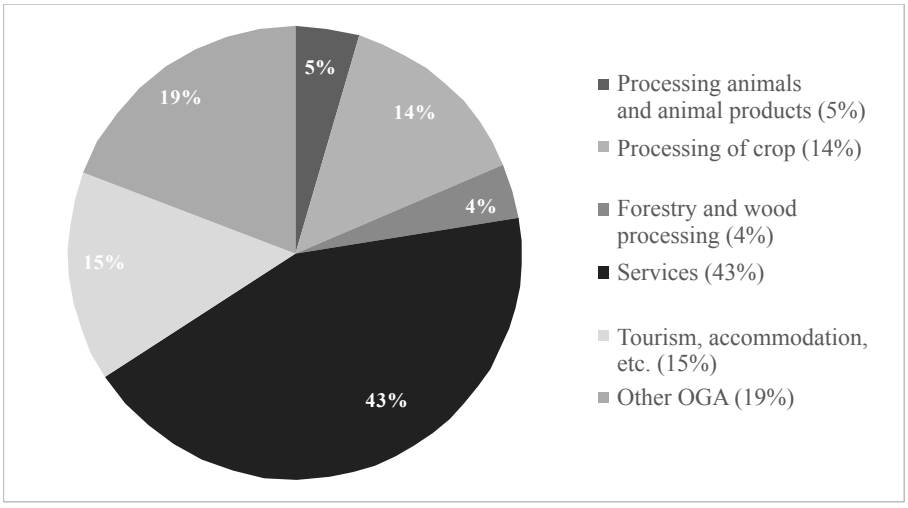

Fig. 2. OGA categories on the examined farms (%).
Source: authors' own study based on unpublished data from FADN from 2019.

Figure 3 presents the analysis of the output from OGA by types of farming. Services dominate in most types of farming (farms specialized in granivores, mixed farms, dairy farms, farms specialized in field crops). On the other hand, in the case of farms specialized in horticulture and farms specialized in permanent crops, processing of crop is significant. The list also includes farms specialized in grazing livestock, dominated by tourism and accommodation (Figure 3).

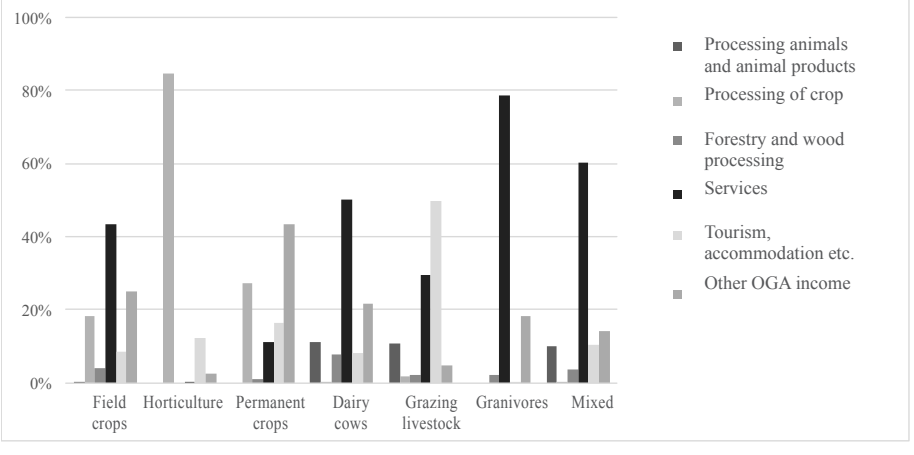

Fig. 3. Structure of output from OGA on the examined farms by types of farming (%).
Source: authors' own study based on unpublished data from FADN from 2019.

The replacement of grouping into classification by economic size classes also provides a lot of important information (Figure 4). It can be noticed that along with an increased economic size, the share of services increases, in the class of very large farms (more than EUR 500,000 of SO) this percentage amounted to 96%. On the other hand, in the case of the smallest farms, tourism and accommodation play an important role. Their share, however, decreases with an increased economic size. On farms where SO is higher than EUR 100, 000 (large and very large) they are practically non-existent.

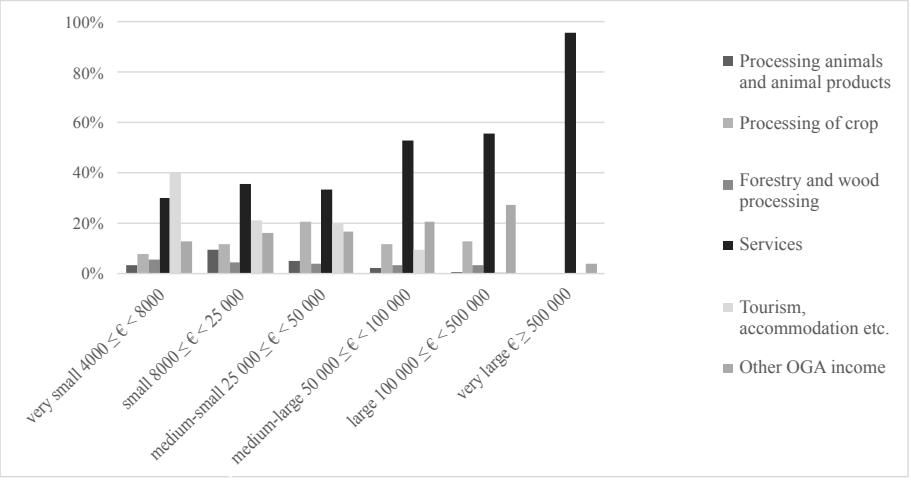

Fig 4. Structure of the output from OGA on the examined farms by economic size classes (%).
Source: auyhors' own study based on unpublished data from FADN from 2019.

Conclusions

In the light of the economic conditions for agricultural production, undertaking other gainful activity directly related to the agricultural holding (OGA) seems to be more and more popular among farmers and their families. Farmers seek and will look for alternative sources of income, the more so that all forms of subsidies for the purposes are conducive to it. It is also an opportunity for a better use of farm resources, which in turn may contribute to reducing the risk of overinvestment, which is observed in the case of many Polish farms.

The concept of other gainful activity directly related to the agricultural holding is closely related to the issue of the Community Typology for Agricultural Holdings (CTAH), i.e., a standardized classification for all farms in the EU according by types of farming, economic size, and regional location. However, it should be noted that OGA is not considered when determining the economic size and type of farming of the agricultural holding. The OGA classification is a complementary element of the CTAH.

Summarizing the issue related to the OGA methodology, it should be stated that it is a complex issue, still being improved in terms of the definitions used. At the present stage, it is increasingly easier to assess the limits of OGA and agricultural activity than it was a few years ago. However, the margin of tolerance should still be considered in the assessment of OGA. Methodology in this respect, although developed by EU experts for some time, is still evolving (Czarnota, 2013). There is a need for further clarification of the rules on OGA record keeping, in particular as far as costs are concerned, by the European Commission in order to assess the significance of OGA on EU farms more effectively.

The research conducted by FADN and Statistics Poland on other gainful activities directly related to the agricultural holding allows us to outline some general trends. Taking a closer look at the agricultural area of farms, it turns out that smaller farms are more inclined to undertake OGA. The analysis of the share of farms running OGA in the total number of farms showed that OGA is the most popular among farms who are very small in terms of economic size and farms specialized in grazing livestock. On the other hand, the division of farms running OGA into three OGA classes proves that most of them (87%) are typically agricultural farms, and therefore OGA is an additional source of income for most farmers, complementing their agricultural activity. Among the farms running OGA, the majority of farms are small in terms of economic size and farms specialized in field crops. The output from OGA in the examined group of farms was PLN 12,295 per farm on average. The analyzed activity is of the greatest economic importance in the case of farms specialized in grazing livestock, while the lowest in the case of farms specialized in granivores and dairy farms. The greater the economic size of the farm, the more it focuses on its core activity, which is agricultural production. Farms in "Małopolska i Pogórze" show the greatest economic dependence on OGA. The most common type of activity classified as OGA are services provided with the use of farm equipment, and the processing of agricultural products also plays quite an important role.

The data presented in the article proves that OGA are mainly the domain of smaller farms. This may be important in the coming years, especially in the light of the new RDP for 2021-2027, from which funds are to be directed mainly to small and medium-sized farms (Kajda, 2020). Now, the scale of this support is unknown and the effects of the aid will be known in the future.

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DZIAŁALNOŚĆ GOSPODARCZA INNA NIŻ ROLNICZA BEZPOŚREDNIO ZWIĄZANA Z GOSPODARSTWEM ROLNYM W PRÓBIE POLSKIEGO FADN

Abstrakt

Z biegiem lat obserwuje się zjawisko podejmowania przez rolników działalności gospodarczej innej niż rolnicza bezpośrednio związanej z gospodarstwem rolnym (OGA), co wpływa na osiągane przez nich wyniki ekonomiczne. Celem pracy jest ukazanie znaczenia i specyfiki OGA w polskich gospodarstwach rolnych.

Działalność gospodarczą zilustrowano na podstawie danych z indywidualnych gospodarstw rolnych Polskiego FADN z 2019 roku (1086 jednostek). W analizie zastosowano grupowanie gospodarstw według typów rolniczych, klas wielkości ekonomicznej i regionów FADN.

Zdecydowana większość gospodarstw prowadzących OGA to gospodarstwa z przewagą produkcji rolniczej. Wśród gospodarstw z OGA najwięcej jest małych obszarowo, słabszych ekonomicznie oraz specjalizujących się w uprawach polowych. Wartość produkcji z OGA wynosiła w badanej grupie gospodarstw średnio 12 295 zł na gospodarstwo. Najczęściej prowadzonym rodzajem działalności OGA są usługi wykonywane sprzętem gospodarstwa oraz przetwórstwo produktów rolniczych.

Zaprezentowane w pracy wyniki badań wskazują, że OGA jest zjawiskiem, które może zyskiwać na znaczeniu i w istotny sposób wpływać na dochody rolników.

Słowa kluczowe: działalność inna niż rolnicza, OGA, gospodarstwo rolne, FADN.

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