



# **EXPERIENCES OF POLISH AGRICULTURAL AFTER ACCESSION TO THE EU - THE ISSUES OF LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT**

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**Polish and Bulgarian Agriculture and Rural Areas  
in the Common Agricultural Policy 2014-2020 and after 2020**

**Sofia, 12 - 13 September 2017**

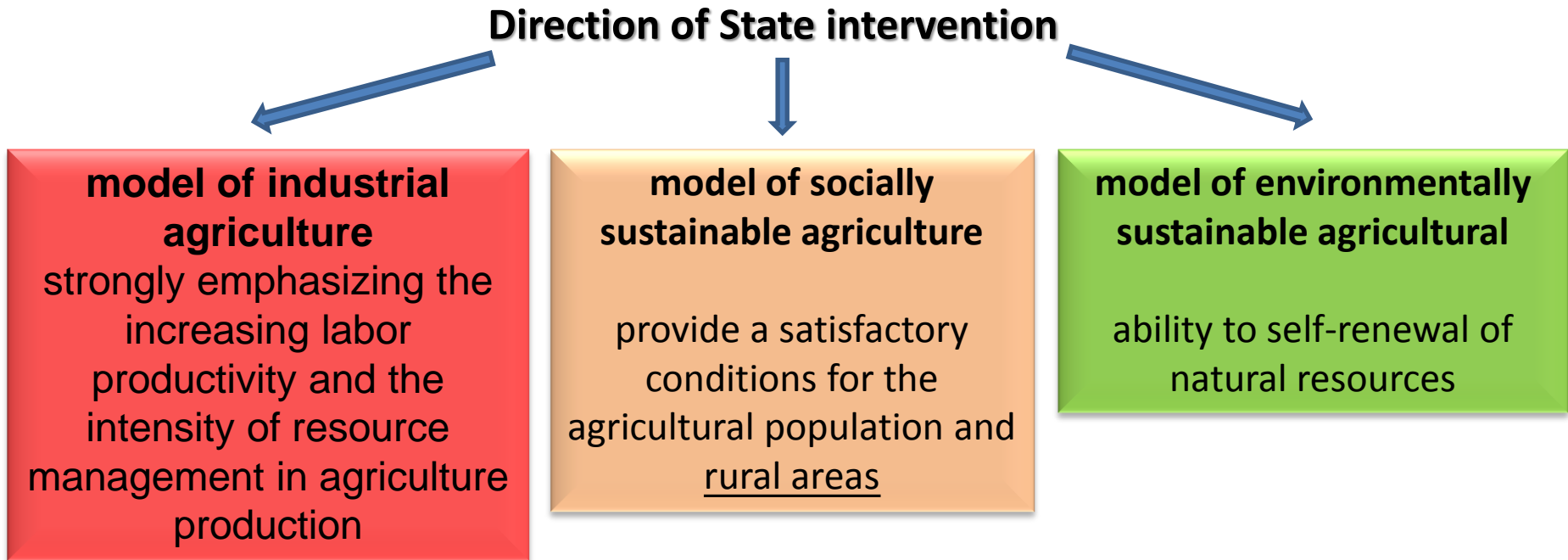
# Introduction

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- Challenges facing agriculture are related, inter alia, to: the grow of competitiveness and innovativeness of production, climate change, environmental pressure and the need to preserve public goods, population grow and the resulting demand of food.
- The above factors increase the role of active agricultural, structural and regional policy run by the State, based upon model solutions of the economic theory.
- While formulating the principles of long-term state policy with regard to agriculture and rural areas, the time and space dimension of growth processes should be taken into consideration.

# To what extent the state should be involved in the economy in order to provide its long-term and sustainable development

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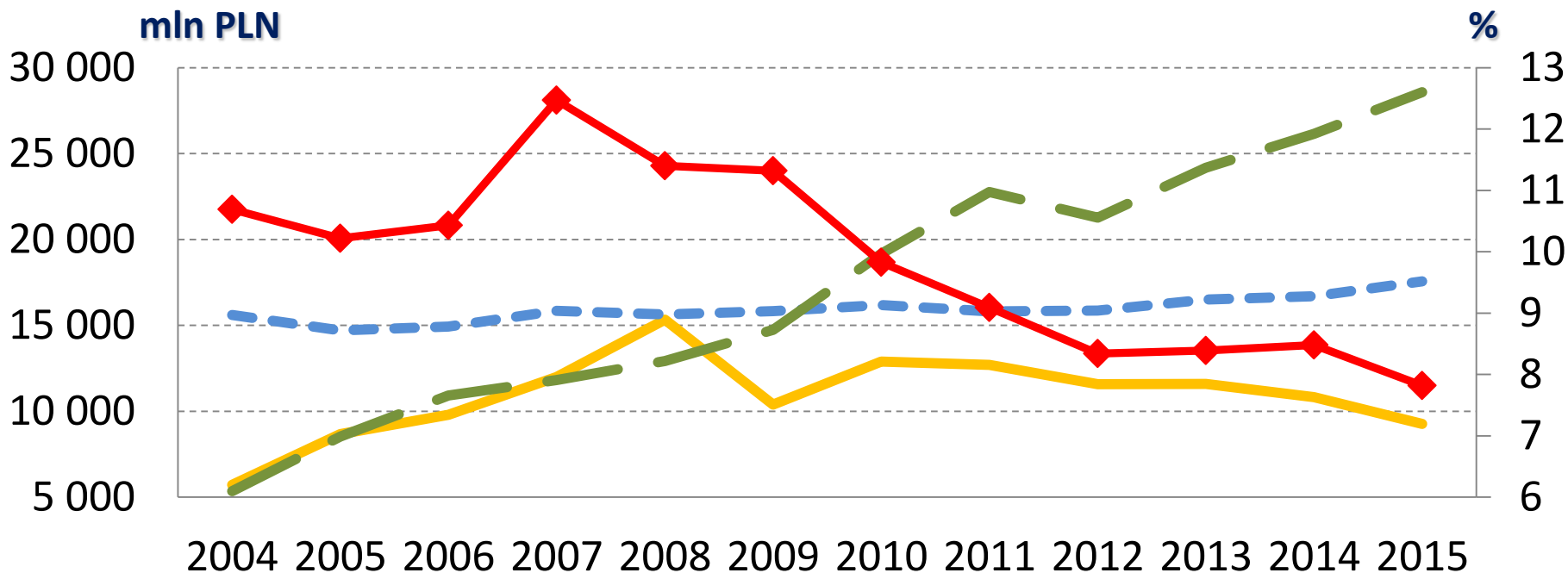
- The relationship: between agriculture, rural areas and natural environment form the basis for active agricultural policy.
- The farmer is not only a food producer, but also a manager of natural resources and administrator of the cultural heritage on rural areas. Natural environment, which protects, may contribute to the productive and economic balance, but also impede its development.
- The condition of the environment, not lack of resources or new technologies, will be the main limitation in societies' functioning in the nearest future.

# The opportunity for the Polish agriculture

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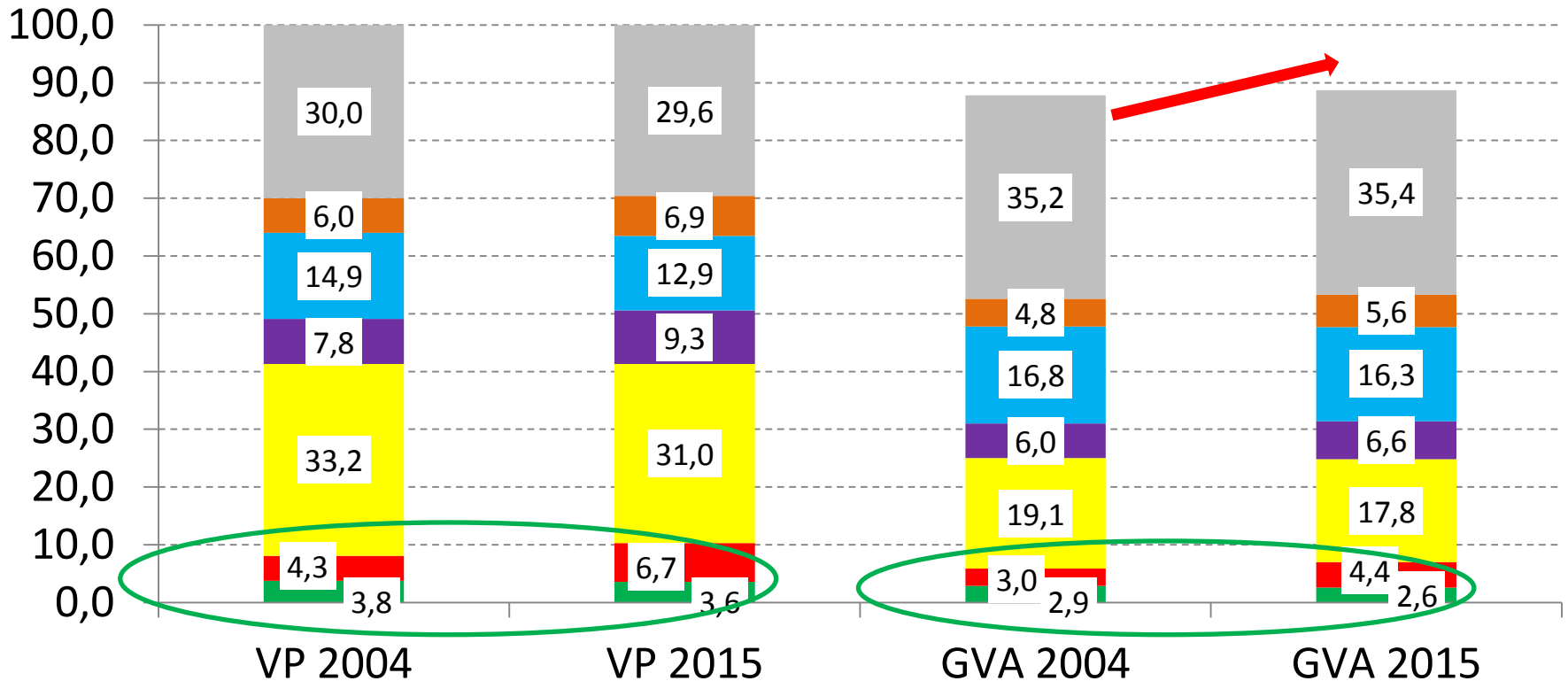
- The Polish agriculture has a surface of agricultural land which exceeds the food security needs of our country. It provides healthy products of high quality, it is competitive when it comes to the quality, but not in terms of price.
- The gap between the Polish agriculture and the agriculture of the EU-15 countries and global agriculture, may be used as an asset in the long-term development, as this very factor helped our agriculture to keep many qualities of the natural production.
- Low use of mineral fertilizers and chemical agents for plant protection contributes to the high quality of agricultural products, and decrease in the share of pesticides in soil, and makes waters less exposed to pollution.

# Budget spending on the agricultural sector in 2004-2014 (mln PLN, %)



- State budget subsidies
- - - ASIF
- EU subsidies
- ◆— the share of national expenditures on agriculture in GDP

# Value of production (VP) and gross value added (GVA)



Others

Transport

Trade

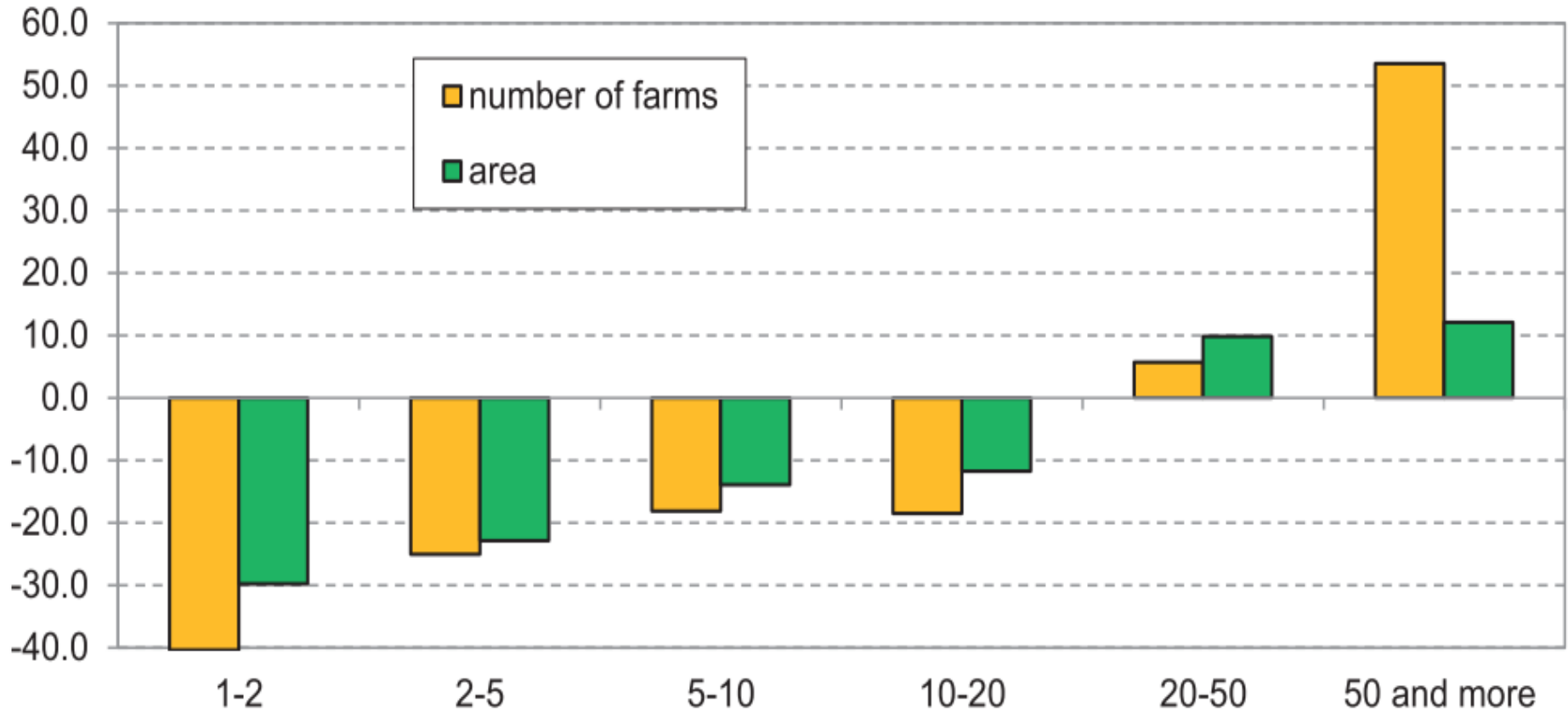
Building

Other industry sectors

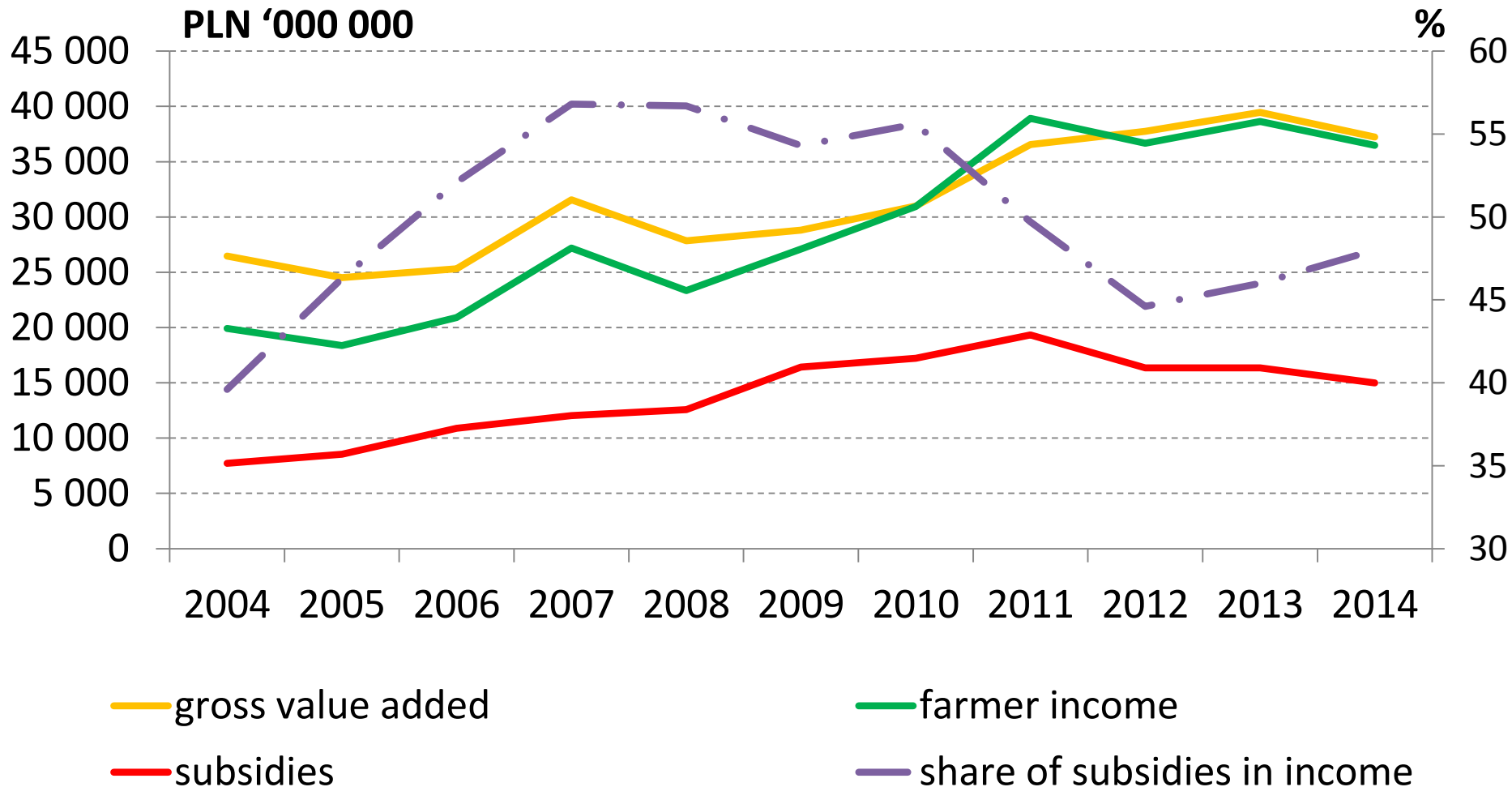
**Food industry**

**Agriculture**

# Change in the number of farms and area of agricultural land; by area groups of farms between 2002 and 2014 (%)

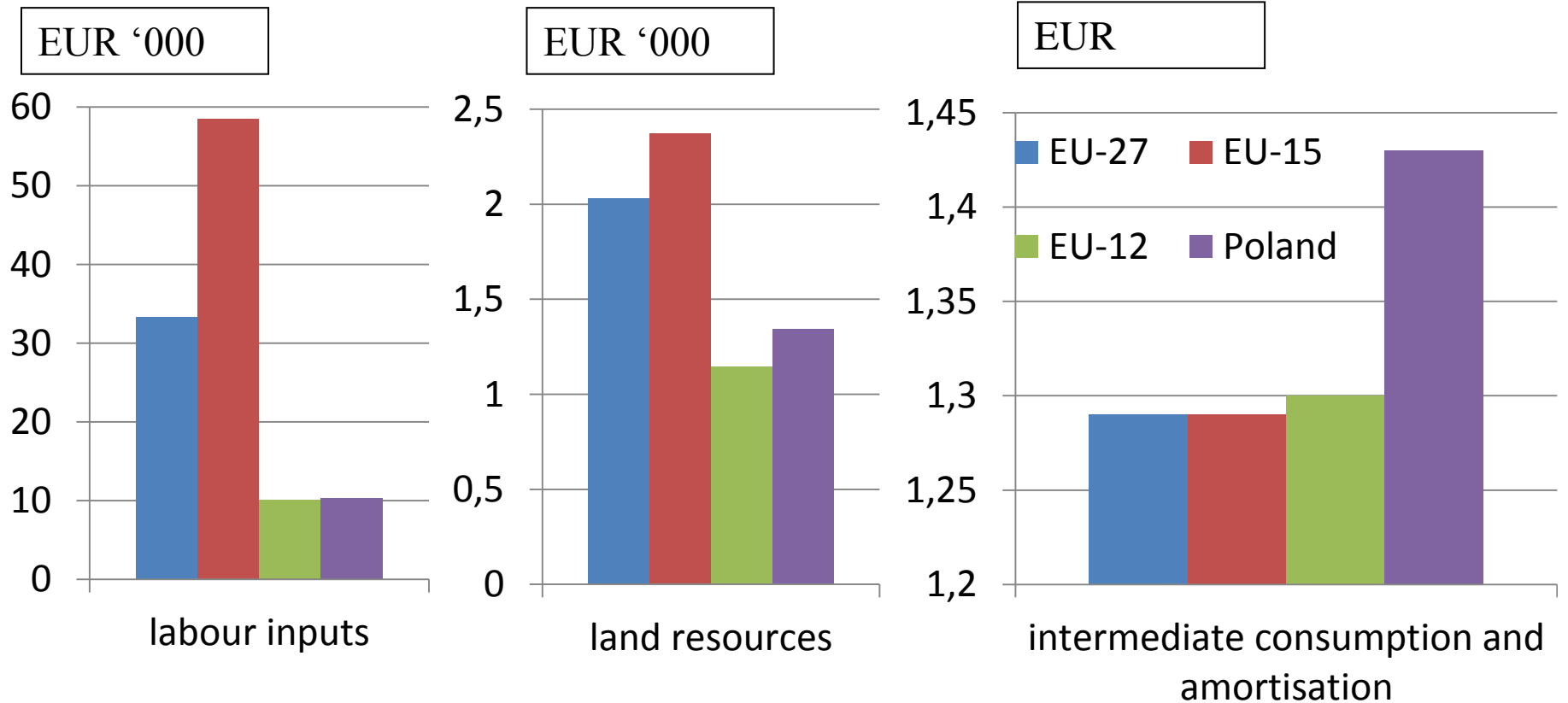


# Economic performance of agriculture (current prices, PLN '000 000)





# Productivity in Poland against average values for groups of EU Member States in 2014



# Directions of structural changes

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- Polish farms and the food enterprises well-used significant public funds in the pre-accession period and in the first years of membership in the European Union. The funds helped modernise this sector of the economy and make its operational conditions more stable.
- Changes in the ratio between the national economy and agribusiness as well as between individual agribusiness cells are the essence of the agricultural development mechanism
- The higher the socio-economic development of the country, the smaller the significance of the agri-food sector in GDP generation and the lower the number of the employed
- Nevertheless, agriculture and agribusiness remain an important element of the national economy, as they determine its development. They themselves are also increasingly dependent on developments in other branches of the economy.