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Conditions For The Development Of Polish Agriculture In The Context Of Globalization And European Integration

Abstract

Developments in the global food economy and the increasing extent of globalization and trade liberalization pose new challenges for Polish agriculture. To meet these challenges it is essential for the agricultural and food industries to improve their competitiveness.

This paper examines whether the funds allocated to Poland in the new budget perspective 2014-2020, and changes in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) as well as the increase in demand for food in developing countries will have a positive impact on the Polish agriculture and increase its competitiveness. The following issues will be examined:

- *The financial framework of the EU budget, with particular emphasis on EU funds for agriculture and rural areas;*
- *The consequences of changes in the CAP;*
- *Analysis of the Rural Development Programme in Poland in the years 2014-2020;*
- *Analysis of the increase in demand for food in developing countries with large populations,*
- *The influence of transnational corporations on the control and formation of prices in the food sector.*

Keywords: *Common Agricultural Policy, competitiveness of Polish agriculture, EU budget for 2014-2020, transnational corporations*

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1. Introduction

In Poland agriculture is much more important than in other EU countries. This is due to historical and economic circumstances as well as production potential. Poland is still a country with the highest share of its labour force in agriculture and the highest proportion of its overall population who make a living from farming and who work in this sector of the national economy. In 2011, the farming population in the EU was 21.0 million, which accounted for 4.2% of the total population. By contrast, in Poland it was 5.5 million, i.e., 14.4% of the total population. The Polish agricultural population accounts for approximately 26% of the agricultural population of the Community. In terms of agricultural area Poland ranks fifth in the EU with 14.6 million hectares, which accounts for 7.8% of the total agricultural area of the EU (Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture 2013, pp. 395-396).

Developments in the global food economy and the increasing globalization and trade liberalization pose new challenges for Polish agriculture. To meet these challenges it is essential for the agriculture and food sector to improve its competitiveness.

This paper examines whether the funds allocated to Poland in the new budget perspective 2014-2020 and changes in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), as well as the increase in the demand for food in developing countries, will have a positive impact on the Polish agriculture and increase its competitiveness. The following issues will be examined:

- The financial framework of the EU budget, with particular emphasis on EU funds for agriculture and rural areas;
- The consequences of changes in the CAP;
- Analysis of the Rural Development Programme in Poland in the years 2014-2020;
- Analysis of the increase in demand for food in developing countries with large populations;
- The influence of transnational corporations on the control and formation of prices in the food sector.

2. The financial framework of the EU budget for 2014-2020

After many months of negotiations and disputes among EU governments, on 19 November 2013 the European Parliament voted for the new EU budget for 2014-2020. On the basis of the Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) 2014-2020, the EU will allocate 960 billion euros for commitments and more than 908 billion euros

for payments. It is worth recalling that the EU budget in the years 2007-2013 amounted to 993 billion euros. For the first time the Multi-Annual Financial Framework for the EU will actually be smaller than the previous one. This is a consequence of the economic crisis and austerity policies advocated by the net contributors.

Table 1. The Multi-Annual Financial Framework (EU -28)

Commitment Appropriations (in 2011 prices) million euros	2014-2020
1. Smart and Inclusive Growth	450 763
- Competitiveness for growth and employment	125 614
- Economic, social and territorial cohesion	325 149
2. Sustainable Growth: Natural Resources	373 179
of which: Market related expenditure and direct payments	277 851
3. Security and Citizenship	15 686
4. Global Europe	58 704
5. Administration	61 629
of which: Administrative expenditure of the institutions	49 798
6. Compensation	27
Total commitment appropriations	959 988
as a percentage of EU GNI	1.00%
Total payments	908 400
as a percentage of EU GNI	0.95%

Source: Report on the EU budget for 2014-2020 No. 120/2013, the Chancellery of the Senate, Brussels, 10 December 2013.

As can be seen, the amount of commitments in a new seven-year EU budget accounts for 1% of the EU GNI. Compared with national wealth the EU budget is therefore small.

More than 325.1 billion euros are earmarked for the EU cohesion policy over seven years. Agriculture is to receive almost 373.2 billion euros, of which more than 277.8 billion euros are allocated for direct payments to farmers and the so-called market measures. The EU's budgetary framework for 2014-2020 gives priority to spending on sustainable economic growth, employment, and competitiveness in line with the EU Europe 2020 strategy for growth. Thus, compared to the previous budget the financial envelope under the heading 'Competitiveness for growth and employment' increased from 91.5 billion euros (9.2% of the budget) to 125.6 billion euros (13.1% of the budget). More than 61.6 billion euros are allocated for the EU administration.¹

¹ In 2011 prices. In this paper, all general amounts relating to the multi-annual financial framework are expressed in 2011 prices, while amounts for individual programmes or financial instruments are expressed in current prices, including 2 percent inflation. This reflects the approach that was adopted during the negotiations on the Multi-Annual Financial Framework. An overview with the equivalences can be found here: <http://bit.ly/HWYzBJ>.

The new budget provides for a positive solution in that part of unused funds may be carried over to subsequent years, which is aimed at ensuring the fullest possible utilization of these funds. The new budget also accelerates spending to improve the situation of young Europeans on labour markets, research, support for young people (including the Erasmus programme) and for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The new EU budget provides for 105.8 billion euros (441 billion zlotys) for Poland, of which 72.9 billion euros (303.6 billion zlotys) will be allocated to the cohesion policy, and 28.5 billion euros (118.8 billion zlotys) to Polish agriculture. The allocation of EU funds for our country for the period 2014-2020 is thus nominally higher than that for 2007-2013, which amounted to 101.5 billion euros, of which 68 billion euros fell under the Cohesion Policy (Official Journal of the European Union No. L 347 of 20 December 2013).

3. The Common Agricultural Policy in the new EU financial perspective

The legal basis governing the new CAP was accepted by the EU agriculture ministers on 16 December 2013, which ended the legislative process of the Common Agricultural Policy for 2014-2020 with respect to: direct payments, rural development, a common organization of agricultural markets and financing, monitoring, and control of CAP (Official Journal of the European Union No. L 347 of 20 December 2013).

The reformed CAP is the EU's strong response to the contemporary global challenges, which include food security, climate change, sustainable economic growth, and job creation in rural areas. The share of agricultural policy in the financial framework for the period 2014-2020 is distributed as follows: 312.7 billion euros (29%) for market related expenditures and direct aid (Pillar 1); and 95.6 billion euros (9%) on rural development (Pillar 2).² Therefore, expenditures on agriculture account for about 40% of the EU budget.

Changes in the Common Agricultural Policy for period 2014-2020 include a number of compromise solutions which will have to be implemented by the Member States. Unfortunately, the amount of subsidies to farmers in the 'new' and 'old' EU will not be equalized. Differences will remain, but will be gradually reduced. Poland managed to extend the simplified system of subsidies for the new Member States (SAPS) till 2020 and maintain the partial national farm aid, but failed however to reach a subsidy threshold higher than €2,000, above which subsidies will be subject to reduction if necessary. This may happen in the case of disasters such as drought, or when the pool of EU subsidies is exceeded. Owners of

² Current prices. In 2011 prices: 277.85 billion euros (Pillar 1) and 84.9 billion euros (Pillar 2).

small farms are satisfied, because the rules have been simplified, including those on entitlement for farm subsidies. Small farms will not be meticulously inspected as to whether they meet European standards. The greening requirement and support for environmental actions will not apply to farms of less than 10 hectares. Sugar quotas are to be abolished in 2017 and milk quotas will expire in 2015: ([www.minrol.gov.pl/pol/ Informacje- branżowe/WPR-po2013roku](http://www.minrol.gov.pl/pol/Informacje-branzowe/WPR-po2013roku)).

When assessing the financial aspects of the CAP negotiations attention should be paid to the redistributive effect of the new EU budget and changes in the allocation of resources between Member States. Poland, along with Latvia, Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Malta, Hungary, Slovakia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia, is in the group of countries whose total allocations for direct payments and the CAP Pillar 2 in the new financial perspective will nominally increase compared to the envelope for years 2007-2013. Poland is the biggest beneficiary of the CAP Pillar 2, as well as of the cohesion policy. In terms of the level of direct payments Poland ranks sixth in Europe (behind France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and the United Kingdom). Taking into account the entire CAP budget, Poland ranks fifth (behind France, Germany, Spain, and Italy).

It should be emphasized that the anticipated EU CAP budget for Poland in the years 2014-2020 will be (in current prices) a little over 32 billion euros, while in the years 2007-2013 it was 28.6 billion euros (in current prices) (Council Regulation (EC) No. 1782/2000).

While planning the new financial perspective, the Ministry of Agriculture strives to achieve a comprehensive approach to the needs of the agricultural sector in the context of the opportunities offered not only the CAP, but also by the cohesion policy. Work is underway on the implementation of a new system of direct payments and on the development of the Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020 (RDP 2014-2020). In the case of direct payments, the new system will be implemented in 2015. In 2014, direct payments will be paid in accordance with the transitional rules, on terms similar to those in 2013.

Table 2. EU funds for Poland under direct payments and rural development for the period 2014-2020 (EUR million, current prices)

Type of support	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	In total, 2014-2020
Direct payments	2,970	2,987	3,005	3,022	3,042	3,062	3,062	21,148
Rural Development	1,570	1,567	1,565	1,563	1,561	1,559	1,556	10,941
Total payments and RDP	4,541	4,557	4,573	4,589	4,607	4,625	4,623	32,081

Source: Consolidated draft Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (Council document 13294/13 REV 1 and 13349/1/13 REV1).

4. The new CAP and the competitiveness of Polish agriculture in the period 2014-2020

The budgetary agreement and financial resources allocated for the period 2014-2020 have met with a favourable response in Poland. However, it is worth examining in more detail the importance of these measures for Poland, assessing both opportunities and threats. We are at the start of the new budget period and to consider the funds as a great success would be a premature conclusion. Economists from Invest Bank are optimistic about the future possibility of using EU funds for Poland, but it is a cautious optimism, expressed as follows: 'Surely this money will allow a somewhat faster growth of the Polish economy than if it was not there, although it is difficult to expect that it will be a permanent driver of our growth in medium- and long-term.' According to the economists, although the value of transfers from the EU is significant, we should not be fascinated by the numbers - the funds that will flow into Poland in the years 2014-2020 are not extremely high: 'Even if we hypothetically assume that the amount of 73 billion euros (approximately 300 billion zlotys) that is given to us in the context of cohesion policy is fully utilized in the next seven years, it would turn out that it is an additional financial injection of an average of 43 billion zlotys per year. For comparison, capital expenditures in 2012 in Poland amounted to a total of 310 billion zlotys' (*Polska ma otrzymać blisko 106 mld euro budżetu UE na lata 2014-2020 – perspektywa napływu funduszy unijnych a rozwój gospodarczy Polski – szanse i zagrożenia*, pp. 2-3).

All indications are that the new EU budget for 2014-2020, together with the funds earmarked for the implementation of the reformed CAP, will be the last project of such a dimension. Therefore it is important to rationally use the funds and the CAP programmes, especially since the public aid for agriculture will, as a result of the liberalization process of the world economy, probably play a lesser role after 2020 than today.

Based on studies in the literature studies, below it is presented the most important issues that may increase the competitiveness of Polish agriculture in the international market.

The instruments and actions of the reformed CAP are aimed at strengthening the market position of small farms, both in Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, for example through flat rate direct payments for small farms, cap on aid to large farms, support for diversification of income in Pillar 2, and by developing thematic sub-programs for small farms under RDP. Support for small, unprofitable farms means that they remain on the market, which indirectly means blocking the development of the best farms.

Direct payments in the new budget period will, as before, be the main instrument for financial support for Polish agriculture. However, assessment of their impact on the development of agricultural holdings varies. Many economists believe that direct payments are spent largely on consumption rather than on the development of agricultural holdings. Two well-known economists, S. Tangermann and M. Hofreither, (Walkowski 2012) have called for major changes in the CAP direct payments. In their view, direct payments are in fact treated as part of the fight against poverty in the countryside, which should be dealt with by social policy, and not by the state agricultural policy. In contrast, the studies of W. Czubak and K. Pawlak (Czubak, Pawlak 2008) show that 93% of area payments received by farms in the years 2004-2008 was spent on production.

The programme of direct payments for 2014-2020 includes two components: the basic payment scheme (70% of the envelope), and the greening payment (30% of the envelope). The basic payment includes payments for young farmers (up to 2%), coupled support (up to 15%), support for areas with natural constraints (up to 5%), and a simplified small farmers scheme (up to 10%). J. Kulawik (Kulawik 2012) argues that such solutions in the operation of direct payments do not substantially alter the existing functions of this instrument. However the introduction of changes would imply significant cost for the paying agencies. Farmers may also incur costs connected with adapting to changes, and later transaction costs with respect to the use of payments.

The so-called greening payment, which is designed to foster improved competitiveness, at least in the short term, is a bad solution as it restricts, at least to a certain degree, the specialization of farms, because they must grow at least three crops. Farms which are not exempt must assign and declare 5% of arable land as 'Ecological Focus Areas (EFAs)'. Especially in the case of large farms, this "greening" entails an increase in production costs, and thus a corresponding decrease in competitiveness (Chechelski 2012). This solution results from the fact that the new CAP is of a more pro-environmental character. In the short term, the so-called "social competitiveness" decreases the "economic competitiveness."

The CAP for 2014-2020 introduced new rules for determining areas with natural constraints (ANCs). Only biophysical properties will decide on the inclusion of an area into the ANC category, which may result in a reduction of the area and a territorial shift.

The Young Farmers' Scheme has been positively evaluated and is an important instrument of the reformed CAP. The main objective of this activity is to facilitate generational exchange in the agricultural sector and to provide financial resources to take up and develop agricultural activities. This support should encourage many young farmers to continue economic activity in agriculture, which in the future may increase the competitiveness of Polish agriculture.

Member States can keep up to 10% of the national ceiling for payments, and some countries (such as those that apply SAPS, including Poland), up to 15% of the envelope. This payment should not lead to an increase in production, but only to maintaining it. The purpose of this support is to prevent a decline in production in sectors facing some difficulties and which are of particular importance for economic, social or environmental reasons. In the case of Poland this will concern the livestock sector, sugar beet, fruit, and vegetables. The support given to these sectors should improve their competitiveness.

It is very difficult to evaluate the impact of individual RDP 2014-2020 measures on increase of the competitiveness of Polish agriculture. It is only possible to identify measures which can contribute to improving the competitiveness of Polish agriculture in the international market.

Financial assistance instruments designed in the Programme are primarily aimed at the development of farms and include: Modernization of agricultural holdings, Restructuring of small farms, Bonuses for young farmers, and Payments to farmers eligible for the small farmers' scheme, which involves transfer of a holding to another farmer. The first instrument is designed to increase the competitiveness of Polish agriculture and is primarily targeted at larger farms, but is very extensive and therefore one should clearly specify which projects should be supported (Chechelski 2012). In turn, B. Wieliczko (Wieliczko) believes that the payments to farmers who transfer small farms are not high enough to be an equally attractive support as benefits received under the 'structural pensions', which have also failed to be effective.

Such financial assistance instruments as Knowledge transfer and innovation, and Agricultural counselling (the Farm Advisory System) should contribute to the further development of the agricultural sector and increase its competitiveness. Cooperation is a new instrument aimed at supporting the implementation of innovation in the agri-food sector. The positive effects of knowledge transfer and innovation are to be expected in the longer term (Chechelski 2012).

In order to improve the organization of the food chain, the RDP 2014-2020 provides for support for investments related to the processing and marketing of agricultural products, as well as the further development of groups and producer organizations and quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs. In addition, in order to facilitate the direct sales of agricultural products, continued support for the construction and modernization of marketplaces is planned.

New instruments of risk management in agriculture are an important part of the so-called "safety net" in the new RDP. These instruments will be particularly important in the future. After 2020, together with the liberalization of trade in the world the EU will have to reduce support in the form of direct payments and replace it with instruments relating to the insurance of production risk and environmental protection.

In order to ensure sustainable rural development the CAP will have to foster the development of entrepreneurship and the revival of rural areas and rural development, including the technical infrastructure, which will be implemented under separate actions as well as by 'Leader' local action groups. Continued implementation of the Local Development Strategy (Leader) will strengthen the implementation of the grassroots initiatives of local communities.

5. Development of agriculture: Global conditions

Over the past two decades the global food economy has experienced various phenomena which may greatly affect the development of EU agriculture, including Polish agriculture. These phenomena include, above all, the increase in demand for food, particularly in the developing countries. The dynamic development of the countries with large populations (China, India, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, Nigeria, and the countries of South-East Asia) has resulted in an increased demand for food. Due to economic growth, the societies of these countries are becoming richer, and thus their food needs increase. These include not only quantitative changes but also changes in the structure of consumption. Dietary habits rich in animal products are spreading rapidly and becoming synonymous with wealth for the middle class in these countries.

The above-mentioned group of developing countries has contributed significantly to the increase in the global demand for food. For example, China alone accounts for more than one fifth of the global consumption of wheat, corn, rice, and soybeans; its share of global imports of soybeans is almost 40%. China has shifted from a net exporting country to a net importing country in meat products. For example, in 2012 imports of pork increased by 1.1 million tonnes. Despite the increase in consumption however, the Chinese still consume on average three times less milk and meat compared to rich countries such as the USA, Australia, and the United Kingdom (Chechelski, Grochowska, Wigier 2012, p.12).

According to a report published by the British Institute of Grocery Distribution (IGD) (*Chiny liderem rynku żywności* 2012), in 2011 China became the world's largest grocery market and surpassed the U.S. in this respect. The value of the grocery market in China reached 970 billion dollars, while in the U.S. it was 914 billion dollars. The Chinese food sector is predicted to reach 1.5 trillion dollars by 2015, a threefold increase compared to 2006. The report also draws attention to the rapid increase in the value of the grocery market in the other BRIC countries, i.e., Brazil, India, Russia, and South Africa (incorporated into the group in 2011). According to the IGD, the entire group was projected to be among the top five grocery markets in the world in terms of value by the end

of 2014. The United States was also taken into account in this group, but in comparison to the emerging markets the U.S. market is growing slower. In subsequent years, the dominance of the large developing countries is likely to be even stronger. So in India, according to a report by the Boston Consulting Group, in the case of food one should expect an almost threefold increase in its consumption in 2020 compared to 2010.

The liberalization of trade poses many risks to Polish agriculture. EU agriculture, including Polish agriculture, is “more expensive” and thus is not able to meet open competition on the world market. EU agricultural holdings are characterised by low individual potential, a high proportion of family labour, low scale of production, low levels of specialization and relatively high prices of land. If the EU engages in too far-reaching concessions in the liberalization of its agricultural policy, European agriculture will shrink. This can lead to increased imports of cheaper food, poorly controlled in terms of health, and also might have negative consequences for the labour market and the foreign trade balance. The European model of agriculture may not survive in the era of a globalising economy dominated by openness, liberalism, and all-encompassing flows of capital, goods, and information. Poland should ensure that EU countries make consistent, common, and significant effort to defend the European agricultural model based on multi-functionality and sustainability.

Until recently, the most important mechanism that determined prices was the law of supply and demand. However, recent years have shown that world market prices for food are increasingly dependent on the political, economic, social, technical, and climatic factors, as well as speculative activities. One can assume that the coming decades will see a persistent upward trend in global food prices. Projections made by the OECD, FAO, the World Bank, and USDA are all similar in this respect. It is worth mentioning that higher prices have not - so far - translated into higher incomes for farmers, since the profits have been taken over by companies representing other links in the food chain.

Transnational corporations (TNCs) are another relatively new phenomenon in the global economy. In Poland, the presence of transnational corporations is particularly evident in the food industry. The impact of TNCs on the changes taking place in this sector has been significant, and has been both positive and negative and variable in time. TNCs had a positive impact on Poland's transformation processes, including processes of concentration and specialization of production. They accelerated the restructuring of many industries and the technical and technological progress, and improved the quality of goods and services on the market. However, apart from the positive impact of TNCs, one can see their negative impact, such as monopolistic practices, transfer of profits abroad, and different product quality under the same brand for rich and poor countries. Their activities also contributed to the

collapse of many domestic companies and thus to an increase in unemployment. The share of TNCs in the production of Polish food industry is estimated at about 40% and is slowly but steadily increasing. Thus the activities of TNCs create serious competition for domestic producers.

The impact of production, trade, and financial corporations in the food economy is increasing. These are companies with global systems of production and distribution of food, often of an oligopolistic nature. TNCs gain excessive market power, which is manifested, *inter alia*, in their controlling and fixing prices and in an unequal distribution of profits. The determinants of the global food economy related to the activities of transnational corporations and the progress of science are (Chechelski, Grochowska, Wigier 2012, p.14):

- a systematic increase of the share of transnational corporations in the production and sale of food, which has resulted in the aggravation of monopolistic practices (e.g., six transnational corporations control 85% of the world grain trade, and the share of the four largest corporations in the world production of beer and tobacco exceeds 50%);
- the great possibility of manipulating the prices of raw materials and agricultural products by the world financial corporations operating on stock exchanges (relatively small markets of agricultural raw materials facilitate this practice);
- the possibility of manipulating exchange rates;
- limited access for agricultural producers to the latest technology, due to high costs or dependence on transnational corporations through various concessions (leasing, franchising);
- the development of progress in science which is uncontrolled and not proven in practice. The solutions to increase food production through the use of agricultural chemicals are in particular critically evaluated, mainly because of the risks to human and animal health and environmental degradation.

Other relevant macroeconomic conditions which may affect the development of the Common Agricultural Policy, and indirectly also the Polish food economy, include natural factors limiting the volume of production of world agriculture, such as:

- climate change, growing water shortages, shrinking arable land due to soil sterilization, urbanization, infrastructure development, etc.;
- political and economic events: the establishment of BRICS, the extension of the ASEAN and MERCOSUR groups, the suggestions to liberalize trade between the markets of the European Union and MERCOSUR, the cooperation between China and the U.S. for the improvement of the quality of food produced, etc.;
- the pace and duration of today's economic crisis. The prolonged economic crisis is still a problem. The largest economies in the world are trying, each in their own way, to fight it. In this situation, the lack of strong coordinating

institutions is clearly felt. The EU budget and the amounts allocated to the CAP depend on the future development of the crisis. If the funds are relatively small, it will be difficult for the countries in the EU to reach a consensus, for example, about the future European model of agriculture.

These conditions, resulting from the globalization of the world food economy, can be regarded as external determinants shaping the future of the Common Agricultural Policy. Their impact will likely increase over time and will destabilize and weaken the CAP.

6. Conclusions

It seems that under the influence of the increasing liberalization of the world food economy and the changes taking place in the same Community, the EU CAP should move towards a stronger market orientation. Meanwhile, it follows from the foregoing considerations that the issue of priorities in the EU agricultural policy is complex and in many respects debatable and controversial. The shape of the new CAP, adopted for 2014-2020, indicates that the changes are primarily the result of a political compromise. The implementation of many objectives provided for in the reformed CAP, often contradictory, may weaken the competitiveness of Polish agriculture.

The situation of Polish agriculture, compared to agriculture in the highly developed countries, is unfavourable, with its high level of employment, low labour and land productivity, low profitability of agricultural activities, and above all the inadequate agrarian structure. Moreover, some of the actions of the new CAP preserve the existing agrarian structure instead of changing it e.g., a simplified system of direct payments to small farms, support for small farms and too low annual payments for farmers who want to transfer their holding to another farmer. The funds allocated to Poland in the new EU budget can therefore act to weaken the need to improve the effectiveness of farming, intensify agricultural production and transform agricultural structures.

Modification of some CAP instruments related to ecology may also decrease the competitiveness of many farms. The reformed CAP is not conducive to the development of the largest, the most efficient and competitive farms and their specialization (e.g., greening, reduction of payments).

The increase, *vel non*, of the competitiveness of Polish agriculture in the period 2014-2020 will largely depend on the entrepreneurship of the farmers themselves, especially their propensity to innovate production methods, work

organization and the marketing of agricultural products. The RDP measures related to advisory services, knowledge transfer, and creation of producer groups should constitute an important source of support for farmers.

As in any other business, the condition of agriculture and its changes depend on the level of development of the country, the pace of the development and on structural transformations. To improve the competitiveness of agriculture it is particularly important to create jobs outside agriculture.

The conditions of development of Polish agriculture are a consequence of global conditions and internal EU policy, as well as of the important role of the state in shaping the priorities for the development of this sector and the creation of a good business environment. It can be assumed that the new CAP will not have a significant impact on the volume of agricultural production in Poland, but will contribute to changes in the cost of production. In contrast, Poland's large domestic market, the increasing demand of the food industry for agricultural products and interest of developing countries in Polish food should contribute to the growth of agricultural production in Poland.

In summary, it can be expected that the instruments and the related financial resources allocated to Poland under the new EU budget perspective for 2014-2020 will not substantially bridge the gap between agriculture in Poland and in the developed countries.

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Streszczenie

UWARUNKOWANIA ROZWOJU POLSKIEGO ROLNICTWA W WARUNKACH GLOBALIZACJI I INTEGRACJI EUROPEJSKIEJ

Współczesne badania nad świadczeniami (usługami) ekosystemów (środowiska) potwierdzają rangę i znaczenie środowiska przyrodniczego i jego zasobów dla kształtowania dobrobytu człowieka. Szczególnie mocno akcentują ochronę żywych zasobów przyrody dla zachowania bioróżnorodności, która jest niezbędna dla utrzymania podstawowych procesów ekologicznych oraz zapewnienie trwałości użytkowania tychże zasobów. W efekcie ochrona bioróżnorodności to nie tylko problem przyrodniczy, ale również problem ekonomiczny i społeczny, dobrobytu i jakości życia. Zatem różnorodność biologiczna jest niezbędnym warunkiem zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa ekologicznego zachowania ciągłości procesów przyrodniczych, warunków i jakości życia oraz potencjału gospodarczego.

Głównym celem artykułu jest wskazanie teoretycznych podstaw ochrony bioróżnorodności z perspektywy nauk przyrodniczych i ekonomicznych oraz identyfikacja różnicowań poziomu ochrony bioróżnorodności w krajach Unii Europejskiej. Celem szczegółowym jest wskazaniu form ochrony przyrody jako instrument ochrony bioróżnorodności oraz dokonanie przeglądu ustanawianych form ochrony przyrody w wybranych krajach UE. Dla realizacji tak założonego celu dokonano przeglądu literatury z zakresu nauk przyrodniczych, ekonomicznych i prawnych oraz aktualnych czasopism z zakresu nauk

przyrodniczych prezentujących badania naukowe w obszarze bioróżnorodności. Analiza porównawcza została przygotowana w oparciu o dane statystyczne pochodzących z różnorodnych zasobów statystyki międzynarodowej (OECD, EUROSTAT, EEA).

Słowa kluczowe: *wspólna polityka rolna, konkurencyjność polskiego rolnictwa, budżet UE 2014-2020, korporacje transnarodowe*