

- совершенствовать систему закупок и развитие сети молокоприёмных пунктов и торгово-закупочных предприятий;
- активнее вовлекать в промышленный оборот молоко, полученное в хозяйствах населения.

Сдерживающим фактором роста и эффективности производства животноводческой продукции остаются также неэквивалентные межотраслевые ценовые отношения. Существующие в стране рыночные отношения характеризуются нарушением ценовых пропорций на промышленную и сельскохозяйственную продукцию. Цены за реализованное молоко не покрывают высокие постоянно растущие цены на комбикорма, жмыхи и шроты, белково-витаминные добавки, дизельное топливо, электроэнергию, газ, на сельскохозяйственные машины и оборудование. Для повышения эффективности молочного скотоводства также необходимо усовершенствовать ценовые пропорции на молочную продукцию по регионам страны.

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SELECTED ASPECTS OF THE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF POLISH AND PORTUGUESE AGRICULTURE

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Transformations in the production and organizational structure of agricultural farms in Portugal can provide certain implications for the Polish agriculture, especially because Portuguese farming is similar to Polish one in many respects, except for the natural conditions. Both Poland and Portugal are considered to be agricultural countries. Studies completed to this day suggest that agriculture in both of these countries is characterized by a relatively low efficiency of the engaged production means, which affects the level and efficiency of production [Hunek 1998, De Jesus 1998].

The purpose of this article is to acquaint the reader with the production potential of Portuguese agriculture and to compare it with the farming in Poland regarding agrarian structure, acreage under cultivated crops, harvest

of agricultural crops and yields per ha. The literature data, statistical yearbooks and information from INE¹ were aggregated to serve this aim.

The geographical area of Poland is 312 683 km², the population is 38.7 million and therefore the average population density is around 124 persons per 1 km². Among the working population in Poland, divided between sectors of economy, 23.39% work in agriculture, 31.69% in industry, 8.88% in construction industry. The total land used by agriculture is 60.2% of the state's geographical area. The share of forests is about 28%. Agriculture contributes about 7% to the gross domestic product (GDP). The unemployment rate in Poland is over 16% [tables 1 and 2].

Portugal covers 92100 km². About 49% of the geographical area is used for farming, while 32% is afforested [table 1]. The most popular trees are oaks, eucalyptuses and pines. Portugal has a population of 9.9 million and the average population density is 107 persons per 1 km². In the working population, 16.5% are employed in agriculture, 31.7% in industry and 14.37% in construction industry [table 2]. The share of agriculture in the gross domestic product is 7.3%. The unemployment rate is about 4% [table 1].

Table 1 – Selected economic indicators of Poland and Portugal

Specification	Poland	Portugal
Area [km ²]	312 683	92 100
Share of farmland [%]	60.2	49.0
Population in total [mln]	38.7	9.9
Population per 1 square km	124.0	107.0
Employment in agriculture [%]	23.4	16.5
Agricultural land per average farm [ha]	7.2	9.3
Agricultural land per 1 resident [ha]	0.5	0.4
Participation of the professionally active population in the agricultural with the whole [%]	7,0	4,5
Unemployment [%]	16	4
Share of agriculture in GDP	7.0	7.3

Source: the authors, based on the Statistical Yearbook

Structure of agricultural land use in Poland and in Portugal is summarized in table 2.

Table 2 – Agricultural land use in Poland and in Portugal

Specification	2000		2005		2010		2015		
	1,000 ha	%	1,000 ha	%	1,000 ha	%	1,000 ha	%	
Poland	Country's surface area	31269	100	31269	100	31269	100	31269	100
	Area of agricultural land	18844	60.26	18720	59.87	18622	59.55	18413	59.55

¹ Instituto Nacional de Estatística

Portugal	Arable land	14511	46.41	14388	46.01	14286	45.69	14063	45.69
	Grassland	4069	13.01	4060	12.98	4046	12.94	4083	12.94
	Perennial plantations	264	0.84	272	0.87	290	0.93	267	0.93
	Country's surface area	9191	100	9191	100	9191	100	9191	100
	Area of agricultural land	4007	43.59	4021	43.75	3973	43.23	3868	42.09
	Arable land	2346	25.53	2349	25.56	2283	24.84	1692	18.41
	Grassland	888	9.66	890	9.68	935	10.17	1411	15.36
	Perennial plantations	772	8.40	782	8.50	756	8.22	765	8.32

Source: the authors, based on Statistical Yearbook INE – Portugal

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INVESTMENTS IN REAL PROPERTY MARKET

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The crisis that appeared in the American real property market in 2005 caused that the current situation is the worst in 17 years. The negative phenomena of that crisis also reached the Polish market causing a decrease in demand for real properties. The analysts see no indications of revival in demand for real properties in the nearest future. The increase by 79% in the number of implemented collection procedures against real properties is in turn the consequence of the crisis in the mortgage loans market. In total more than 2% of families in the USA were deprived of almost 3,0 million