

Получение студентом сертификата по такому курсу даст, несомненно, дополнительный бонус при трудоустройстве.

Таким образом, моделирование бизнес-процессов для поддержки дистанционного образования в филиале кафедры является необходимым звеном в рамках построения общей информационной структуры высшего учебного заведения.

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WSPARCIE FINANSOWE GOSPODARSTW ROLNYCH ŚRODKAMI WSPÓLNEJ POLITYKI ROLNEJ UE W POLSCE W LATACH 2002-2010

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Abstrakt. W latach 2002-2010 gospodarstwa rolne w Polsce w wyniku realizacji krajowej i unijnej polityki wsparcia rolnictwa zasilone zostały kwotą 90,5 mld zł. Tak wysoka suma pozyskanych środków jednoznacznie wskazuje, że członkostwo w Unii Europejskiej i wynikające stąd objęcie gospodarstw rolnych szerokim zestawem instrumentów Wspólnej Polityki Rolnej (WPR) stworzyły bardzo duże możliwości rozwoju rolnictwa polskiego, umiejscawiając fundusze unijne jako nowy, o szczególnie dużej randze, komponent warunków zewnętrznych rolnictwa.

Słowa kluczowe: rolnictwo, płatności UE, Wspólna Polityka Rolna, Polska.

**ФИНАНСОВЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ХОЗЯЙСТВ В
ПОЛЬШЕ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ОБЩЕЙ
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ЕВРОСОЮЗА
В 2002-2010 ГОДАХ**

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Аннотация. В 2002-2010 гг. сельскохозяйственные предприятия Польши в результате реализации национальной и Евросоюзной политики получили 90,5 миллиарда злотых. Объём полученных финансовых средств однозначно показывает, что членство в Евросоюзе и вытекающий отсюда широкий круг инструментов Общей Сельскохозяйственной Политики (ОСП) создали очень большие возможности развития польского сельского хозяйства.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, платёж ЕС, общая сельскохозяйственная политика, Польша.

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR POLISH FARMERS WITHIN
COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY
IN PERIOD OF 2002 – 2010**

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Summary. In the period of 2002-2010, as a result of execution of the Polish and European policies on support to agriculture, Polish farmers received PLN 90.5 bln. Such a huge amount of funds received shows unambiguously that the Polish membership in the European Union and, consequentially, a wide array of instruments within the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) available to Polish farmers created remarkable opportunities for development of the Polish agriculture – thus, turning European funds into a new, exceptionally significant determinant which externally shaped the Polish agriculture.

Key words: agriculture, EU payments, Common Agricultural Policy, Poland.

Introduction. Nowadays, EU payments acquired by farmers constitute the core factor of modernisation and development in the Polish agriculture. The substantial amount of funds was (PLN 90.5 bln, 2002-2010). The absorption of these funds was highly different across the country. As far as voivodships are concerned (RV), the total amounts absorbed oscillated between nearly PLN2 bln in the Śląskie Voivodship (PLN1.987 mln – 2.2%) and over PLN10 bln in the Wielkopolskie Voivodship (PLN11.266 mln – 12.4%) and Mazowieckie Voivodship (PLN12.869 mln – 14.2% of all the funds acquired between 2002 and 2010). The funds acquired by farmers included direct payments (granted per ha of agricultural land) and payments related to numerous operational programmes set at specific modernisation measures for the periods of: 2002-2004 (within the SAPARD; the first financial framework of the Polish membership in the EU; *cf.* Rudnicki 2008); 2004-2006 (including the Rural Development Plan – RDP, *cf.* *Plan Rozwoju...2004*, and the Sectoral Operational Programme ‘Restructuring and modernisation of food sector and rural development’ – SOP Agriculture, *cf.* *Sektorowy Program Operacyjny...2004*); and 2007-2010 (within the Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 – RDP, *cf.* *Program Rozwoju...2007*).

Material and methods. Juxtaposition of the total of EU funds supporting the Polish agriculture in the period of 2002-2010 with the number of agricultural holdings with farming activity conducted over the agricultural land of more than 1 ha (1.484.3 thousand holdings, according to NAC 2010) and with agricultural land in good agricultural condition (14.603.2 thousand ha, according to NAC 2010) led to two absorption indices: one in relation to 1 ha of agricultural land and the other in relation to 1 agricultural holding.

Research results. The analysis demonstrated that in the period of 2002-2010 there was a complex system of subsidies to agricultural holdings, which – besides the Single Area Payment Scheme – consisted of ten complementary categories and nine measures within the said programmes and which affected individual segments of spatial structure of agriculture (*cf.* Tab. 1). The analysis designed in such a way required a separate treatment of structural pensions – an instrument within the measurement dedicated to farmers at pre-retirement age (from 55 years of age to the retirement age threshold; 67.7 thousand applications in total for the amount of PLN5.953 mln); that category was particularised even further in the context of its impact on the demographic structure of farm managers (beneficiaries under land management handover) and in the light of the area structure of farms (beneficiaries underland handover for enlargement of another farm; the issue of structural pensions as a factor conditioning the

agrarian and demographic changes is presented more profoundly in the study by Rudnicki 2009a).

Since the Polish accession to the EU direct payments have been the basic instrument supporting the Polish agriculture (Babuchowska, Marks-Bielska 2011). They entail provision of financial support in the amount proportionate to the agricultural land in good agricultural condition, irrespective of the kind of agricultural activity. The implemented payment scheme was the main support segment in agriculture (62.4% of all funds acquired) and consisted of two equivocal elements: single area payments and complementary area payments (*cf.* Tab. 1).

The analysis involved:

1) features of land quality and land use (related to improvement of natural environment);

Overall, in the period under analysis, the measures aiming at improvement of the natural environment amounted to PLN13.496.4 mln in subsidies, which constituted 14.9% of all CAP funds acquired by farmers in Poland – RV: from 6.9% in the Opolskie Voivodship to over 20% in the Lubuskie Voivodship (22.9%) and the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship (20.7%).

2) area structure of agricultural holdings (regards features of agrarian structure);

Structural pensions; this group involved only those applications (32.9 thousand) and payments (PLN3.232.9 mln) which were processed between 2004 and 2014 and which were connected to beneficiaries under land handover for enlargement of another holding – thus, those structural pensions which were designed to improve the entire area structure of agricultural holdings. In total, in the studied period, this measure delivered PLN3.232.9 mln in subsidies, which was 3.6% of all CAP funds acquired by farmers in Poland (RV: from 1.6% in the Lubuskie Voivodship to over 5.2% in the Łódzkie Voivodship).

3) age structure of farm managers (regards features of demographic structure of farmers);

Overall, the measures aiming at improvement of the demographic structure in agriculture in the period analysed saw PLN4.627.2 mln in subsidies, which constituted 5.1% of all the CAP funds acquired by farmers in Poland – RV: from below 3% in the Lubuskie (2.3%), Warmińsko-Mazurskie (2.9%) and Zachodniopomorskie (2.1%) Voivodships to above 6% in the Małopolskie (6.8%), Mazowieckie (6.5%) and Podkarpackie Voivodships (6.7%);

4) technical infrastructure in agriculture

Overall, the period under analysis saw measures which provided PLN9.052.1 mln in subsidies and that constituted 10.0% of all the CAP funds acquired by farmers in Poland (RV: from 4.4% in the Podkarpackie Voivodship to nearly 14% in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie and Wielkopolskie Voivodships, respectively);

5) agricultural production structure, including area payments

In total, the payments dedicated for improvement of agricultural production structure implemented in the period under analysis amounted to PLN26.597.1 mln, which constituted 29.4% of all the CAP funds acquired by farmers in Poland – RV: from 23.9% in the Świętokrzyskie Voivodship to 34.9% in the Dolnośląskie Voivodship

6) agricultural profitability of agricultural; including the following area payments

In total, the above-mentioned measures in the studied period provided PLN33.490.4 mln, which constituted 37.0% of all the CAP funds acquired by farmers in Poland – RV: from 34-35% in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie and Wielkopolskie Voivodships to over 42% in the Małopolskie (43.1%), Podkarpackie (42.0%) and Świętokrzyskie Voivodships (42.3%);

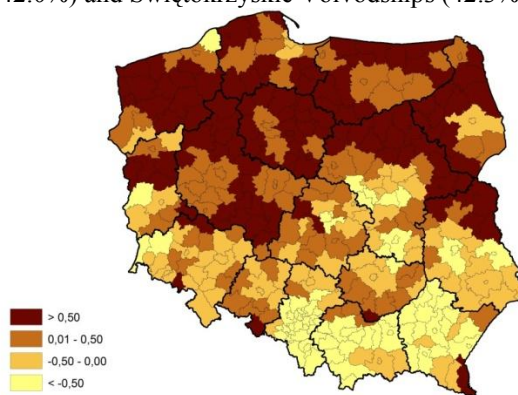


Figure1 - CAP funds absorption levels

(low level: < 0.008, including < -0.50; high level: > 0.008, including > 0.50)

Sources: own study based on data by the ARMA and the Central Statistical Office (NAC 2010).

Table 1 - Financial support for Polish farmers within Common Agricultural Policy in period of 2002-2010 – impact on spatial structure of agriculture (funding kinds and purposes) *

Kind and objective of support	Absorption period	Amounts acquired		Number of beneficiaries	
		[PLN mln]	[%]	[thousand]	[%]
Aid to farmers in Less Favoured Areas (LFA)	2004-2010	9,079.5	10.0	697.3**	13.8
Environmental management scheme	2004-2010	3,682.9	4.1	405.9	8.1
Afforestation	2004-2010	733.9	0.8	64.0	1.3
Improvement of natural conditions in agriculture – in total		13,496.4	14.9	1,167.2	23.2
Structural pensions–land handover for enlargement of another agricultural holding	2004-2010	3,232.9	3.6	32.9	0.7
Improvement of area structure of agricultural holdings		3,232.9	3.6	32.9	0.7
Structural pensions–land management handover	2004-2010	2,719.8	3.0	34.8	0.7
Start-up assistance for young farmers	2004-2010	1,907.4	2.1	30.2	0.6
Improvement of age structure of farm managers – in total		4,627.2	5.1	65.0	1.3
Investment in agricultural holdings	2002-2006	3,030.4	3.3	37.4	0.7
Modernisation of agricultural holdings **	2007-2010	3,434.7	3.8	29.1	0.6
Adaptation of agricultural holdings to EU standards	2004-2006	2,437.5	2.7	69.7	1.4
Development and improvement of agriculture-related technical infrastructure	2004-2006	149.5	0.2	3.4	0.1
Improvement of technical conditions in agricultural holdings – in total		9,052.1	10.0	139.7	2.8
Modernisation of agricultural production structure – complementary national direct payments		26,597.1	29.4	2,050.2**	40.7
Single area payment	2004-2010	29,857.4	33.0	1,419.1**	28.2
Support for semi-subsistence farms	2004-2006	3,062.3	3.4	157.7	3.1
Diversification into non-agricultural activities	2002-2006	570.8	0.6	8.6	0.2
Improvement of agricultural profitability– in total		33,490.4	37.0	1,585.4	31.5
Financial support to agricultural holdings in 2002-2010 – in total		90,496.1	100.0	5,040.4	100.0
Including:					
Measures within SAPARD, SOP Agriculture, and RDP		34,041.6	37.6	1,571.1	31.2
Area payments (single, complementary)		56,454.5	62.4	3,469.3	68.8

*the study excluded the EU payments which had not been registered in *poviats* but were mostly handled by the Agricultural Market Agency, i.e.: ‘Payment for raw tobacco producers’ (PLN1.737 mln), ‘Payments to potato starch production’ (PLN168 mln) and ‘Support to seeds’ (PLN224 mln in Poland); neither did the study account for some of the funds paid to farmers by the ARMA – when beneficiaries were not listed in *poviat* offices (‘Farmer groups’ – PLN170 mln) nor for measures within the RDP 2007-2013 which, due to their small payments until 2010, were considered insignificant for the spatial structure of agriculture (‘Restoration of agricultural land and production potential damaged by natural disasters and catastrophic events and introducing appropriate prevention actions’ – PLN0.6 mln; ‘The use by farmers and forest holders of management and advisory services’ – PLN3.4 mln; ‘Participation of farmers in food quality schemes’ – PLN2.0 mln).

**average annual number of applications processed within a particular absorption period.

Sources: own study based on data by the ARMA.

In compliance with the assessment procedure of the external determinants and their impact on agriculture, conditional upon the zero standard, two internally-different levels of absorption were defined, i.e.:

- low (below national average) – 121 *poviats*, predominantly situated in the south and east of Poland, including the voivodships with a very low level of absorption ($<0.50\delta$): Małopolskie, Podkarpackie and Śląskie;

- high (above national average) – 193 *poviats*, usually situated in the north of Poland, including the voivodships with a very high level of absorption ($>0.50\delta$): Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Podlaskie, Pomorskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Wielkopolskie and Zachodniopomorskie (*cf.* Tab. 1, Fig. 1).

Conclusions. The financial support for farmers – with regard to changes in agriculture – was not homogenous it comprised two forms of support:

- passive–area payments, not requiring from farmers any restructuring activities in their holdings

- active (direct impact on agricultural development) – subsidies to specific modernisation measures

The relatively small share of active sources of funding (when compared with more easily accessible passive forms of subsidies) should be considered a disadvantage to agricultural development.

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