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External markets and the Polish agri-food sector

Global agri-food products market

The market is an economic category describing the process leading to the fact that decisions of purchasers of goods, decisions of enterprises on the production, as well as decisions of employees on how much and for whom to work are mutually agreed through prices [14]. The market is a complex concept, as it may be considered in the following aspects: subjective, objective and spatial [6]. In the economy, the market mechanism performs the basic functions: balancing, income-generating, performance improvement and information. The balancing function is the ability to automatically restore the demand-supply balance by means of prices. Depending on the structure and spatial coverage of the market, the impact on the balance may be made by many stabilising and destabilising factors (e.g. intervention policy). On the basis of the information about the results of market gambling, economic entities make decisions on their activity as well as those on investments which will enable the efficient and competitive operation. The information and efficient reading of market signals is an element of building competitive advantages. The market is treated as an instrument to increase income. Efficient and competitive market entities win the competition and take over the economic surplus. The market competition forces the management efficiency verified by the market mechanism.

In the 20th century, the globalisation processes became stronger in the socio-economic life. The globalisation is a complex process

which covers many areas of life and raises many controversies. The largest range of the globalisation processes is attributed to the economic sphere [22]. The result is the progressive integration between national economies through foreign trade and foreign direct investment [7]. The economic globalisation is a process of elimination of border barriers to the operation of the market and, consequently, there is the process of integration of the world economy. The globalisation processes contribute to the liquidation of administrative border barriers to the market which operates across borders. The free flow of factors of production, goods, services and information creates a new basis for limiting the sovereignty of the economic and social policy and puts market participants to the tough competition [20]. The integration of local markets into the global market changes the spatial aspect of market analysis, including the determination of the geographical boundaries of markets [12]. The regional integration is both a step in reaching the globalisation, and a form of strengthening internal forces so as to deal with the global competition.

The globalisation and regional integration have a huge impact on the development processes of the agri-food sector [2], also in Poland. The national agri-food sector is linked to external markets. The objective of the studies under the subject entitled “Monitoring of agri-food markets under the conditions of the ever-changing economic situation” in the Multi-annual Programme 2011-2014 was to assess the impact of the economic situation in external markets on the situation in the internal market. The studies covered the assessment of the situa-

tion in the national, EU and world market, processes in the national food industry and its international competitiveness.

In the years 2004-2005 the world market of agri-food products saw the rise in prices which for 25 years remained at a low level and showed little variability [3]. In the following years, an upward trend in prices became stronger. High prices of agricultural raw materials resulted in a significant rise in prices of food and, consequently, its availability decreased. The economic barrier to access to food restricts food security of the regions, which are characterised by food shortages and low income of consumers [11]. The comparison of indices of global food prices and buying-in prices of agricultural products indicates that the analysed prices showed similar trends of changes. The economic situation in the world market had a visible impact on the situation in the domestic market, and this was determined by the growing importance of foreign trade in the Polish agri-food sector (see Figure 1).

There is no single reason for high prices in the market for agri-food products. The price rise resulted from a cumulative impact of many factors: demographic, economic and natural. In the market economy, the major price determinants are supply and demand relations. The growing demand under the conditions of the low agricultural production flexibility (in the short term) was a major price rise determinant. The increase in the demand resulted from the dynamically growing population and improving income situation in the economically developing countries. In the years 2000-2013, the world population increased from 6.1 billion people to 7.2 billion people [1]. The population growth occurred in most continents: North America – 27%, Africa – 26%, Oceania – 23%, South America – 18% and Asia – 13%. In the various regions, the population growth resulted from various factors. In North America and Oceania, of key importance was immigration and in Africa and Asia – rate of natural increase. The exceptional situation occurred in Europe, where the population decreased by 0.4%.

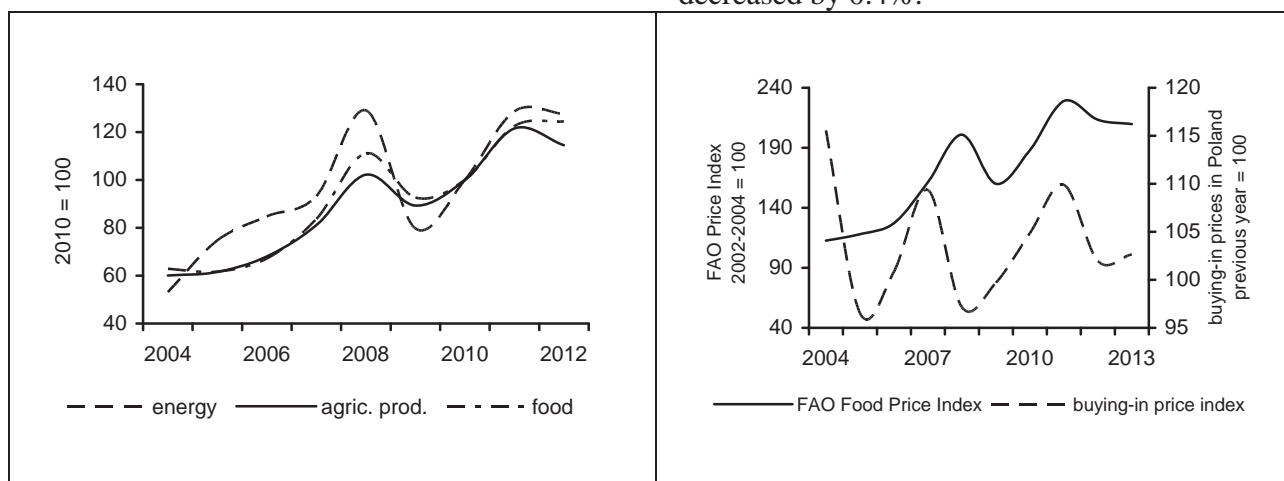


Figure 1. Indices of world prices of agri-food products

Source: own calculations based on the data from CSO, FAO, World Bank.

The population growth was accompanied by the economic development of the developing countries. As a result of the globalisation and foreign direct investment in the developing countries, the development of the industry and urbanisation processes took place. A consequence was an increase in available income, which made it possible to increase and change the structure and pattern of food consumption (westernisation of diets) [13].

The agricultural production is dependent on weather conditions. Global climate change

leads to the more frequent occurrence of weather anomalies (droughts, floods, etc.) which negatively affect the harvest and supply. A large decline in the supply in exporters results in the price rise in the international market.

Energy prices are translated into prices of agricultural products and food by means of inputs (e.g., mineral fertilisers, transportation). In the recent years, the factor strengthening the above-mentioned correlation has been the growing consumption of agricultural raw materials for

the production of biofuels. A stimulus in this process was the energy policy of the United States, Brazil and the European Union (EU).

The progress of information and communication technologies was a reason for which capital became the most mobile productive factor. Capital resources may quickly move among the outermost regions in the world and in search of high rates of return. High food prices were an opportunity for large capital resources to join the game in the international commodity exchanges [5].

Economic situation in the domestic market

The current assessments of the supply-demand situation are carried out in basic industry markets¹, as well as in the market of means of production and in retail. The whole is completed by the assessment of the economic situation, which is illustrated by the synthetic indicator of agricultural situation SIAS².

From the macro-economic studies of the agricultural situation using the synthetic indicator of agricultural situation (SIAS 1) it results that for the situation of agriculture and its development possibilities of fundamental importance are the scissors of prices received and paid by farmers, which are an indicator of production

¹ Market of cereals and concentrated feed, rapeseed and vegetable oils, sugar, potatoes, milk, pork, beef, mutton, poultry, eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables.

² The synthetic indicator of agricultural situation is a quantitative indicator, which synthetically illustrates changes in market conditions of agricultural production. It is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the price scissors index and of the potential demand index. The price scissors index is a relationship between the adjusted index of changes in prices of the buying-in basket of agricultural products and the index of means of production prices. The adjusted potential demand index is the product of indices of changes in food prices against a background of the index of changes in prices and consumer goods as well as the index of changes in salaries in the enterprise sector, index of changes in the food industry sales value and the index of changes in foreign trade in agri-food goods. Monitoring of market changes in the conditions of the operation of agriculture and using the SIAS as a barometer signalling fluctuations in the agricultural situation (SIAS 1) were innovative studies by A. Woś. The SIAS 1 was based on five elements: changes in the GDP of agriculture, agricultural investment rate, price scissors index, *terms of trade* for the export and import of agri-food goods and agricultural income parity. Due to the difficulties in estimating some indices and difficult access to information, the number of indices used in evaluating the SIAS 1 was limited to: changes in the global production of agriculture, price scissors index and agricultural income parity.

profitability. The comparison of the correlation indicators between the SIAS and price scissors and changes in the global production indicates that the impact of fluctuations in the price scissors is much larger ($R = 0.81$) than that of the variability of production ($R = 0.22$).³ Monitoring of market conditions and providing up-to-date information enables the efficient use of the agricultural policy to prevent the effects of these changes.

The comparison of the periodicity of changes (after cleaning the stochastic process of trend, seasonal and random fluctuations) in the SIAS indicator and the general indicator of economic situation (GIES)⁴ shows that the periodical fluctuations of these indicators were synchronised. The SIAS indicator informs about changes in the conditions of agricultural production earlier, as it was ahead of the GIES cycle by one quarter [4].

The period of 2010-2014 was beneficial for agriculture, but the market conditions were subject to periodical fluctuations. From December 2009 till October 2014, the buying-in prices of agricultural products rose by 26.6%, and retail prices of means of production by 14.2%. The price scissors index for that period of 5 years amounted to 110.9 points (Figure 2). In the previous 5 years, the buying-in prices rose by 11.1%, prices of means of production by 30.7%, and the price scissors index amounted to 85.0 points. In the years 2010-2014, the buying-in prices of most basic agricultural products rose, an exception were only potatoes and live calves (Table 1).

Among means of production, the lowest rise of only 8% was recorded for prices of mineral fertilisers, when compared to 81% in previous 5 years. Yield means fell in price in real terms:

³ This is also confirmed by the microeconomic studies conducted at the Agricultural Accountancy Department of IAFE-NRI by dr A. Skarzyńska, from which it results that the profitability of production of basic crops is more dependent on the price change index than on the crop fluctuations.

⁴ Qualitative studies of the agricultural situation using the economic situation test since 1992 have been conducted on a quarterly basis at the Institute of Economic Development of the Warsaw School of Economics, according to the methodology developed by Prof. E. Gorzelak. The results of the studies are published in the bulletins, cf. P. Szajner, K. Walczyk, „Economic situation in agriculture” 2014, IED WSE, Warsaw.

mineral fertilisers by 2.7% and pesticides by 0.8%. Direct energy sources and agricultural

machinery rose in price by 21.8% and 20.3%, and in real terms by 8.5-9.9%.

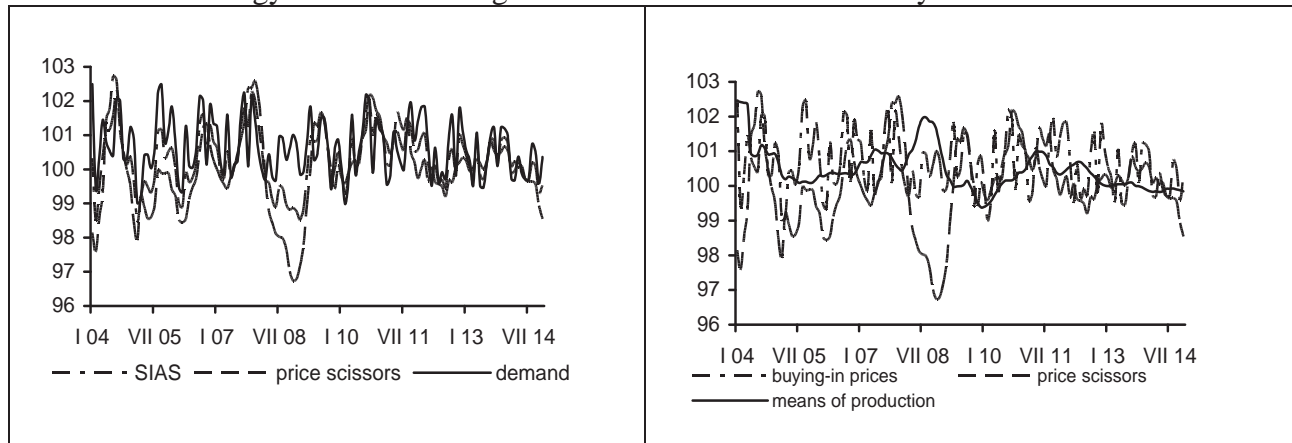


Figure 2. Indices of market changes in the conditions of the operation of agriculture

Source: own calculations based on the data from CSO.

The rise in the buying-in prices of agricultural products was ahead of the nominal rise in food prices (11.1%), which in real terms did not change almost at all (0.2%). The nominal salary growth in the sector of enterprises (by 20%) created the growth conditions for the domestic demand. However, this put food processors in a difficult situation as they had little opportunities to transfer growing raw materials costs to trade.

In the period 2010-2014, there were 7 out of 17 quarters of the business cycle, which started in the 3rd quarter of 2008 with a significant improvement in the price scissors index, after the crisis caused by a rapid decline in world prices of agricultural raw materials and the rapid rise in prices of means of production in the second half of 2007 and in the first half of 2008. Mainly the price scissors index improved. As a consequence, the SIAS exceeded the value of 100 points. The growth rate of the buying-in prices was higher than that of the prices of

means of production, and increasing income of consumers and export stimulated the potential demand, despite the fact that food rose in price relatively faster than consumer goods and services. That cycle ended in the 3rd quarter of 2012, with the further declines in the buying-in prices, but they lasted briefly and were smaller than in 2008. In the 3rd quarter of 2012, another cycle began, which reached its peak in the 1st quarter of 2014, but it was lower than in the years 2010-2011. In the following months, the prices of agricultural products started decreasing and as it may be presumed, the downward trend of the price scissors will continue by the end of 2014. The low prices of means of production mitigate the consequences of the decrease in the buying-in prices. It is worth adding that the impact of changes in the buying-in prices on the price scissors is much larger ($R = 0.92$) than that of changes in the prices of means of production ($R = -0.60$).

Table 1. Price and salary indices in the Polish economy in the years 2010-2014

Specification	2010	2011	2012	2013	I-X 2014	2010 – X 2014	
	December of the previous year = 100					XII 2009 = 100	index of real prices
Salaries	105.4	104.1	102.5	102.7	104.0	120.2	108.3
Consumer goods and services	103.1	104.7	102.4	100.7	99.6	110.9	100.0
Food	103.9	104.6	103.8	101.5	97.0	111.1	100.2
Means of production	103.8	108.4	103.0	99.7	98.8	114.2	102.9
mineral fertilisers	98.0	118.6	104.9	94.6	93.6	108.0	97.3
pesticides	102.8	100.1	103.0	102.2	101.6	110.1	99.2
direct energy sources	111.8	112.0	100.9	98.6	97.8	121.8	109.9
machinery	103.6	105.4	105.0	103.5	101.4	120.3	108.5

construction materials	103.2	106.4	101.3	99.7	99.6	110.5	99.6
Price scissors of buying-in basket	111.5	108.7	96.6	104.8	90.4	110.9	.
Buying-in basket	115.7	117.8	99.5	104.5	89.3	126.6	114.1
wheat	165.4	97.4	133.9	74.8	81.9	132.1	119.2
rye	205.3	129.2	93.5	76.0	90.3	170.2	153.5
barley	167.8	116.7	114.2	88.8	81.0	160.9	145.0
corn	151.5	100.8	118.4	79.2	73.1	104.7	94.4
potatoes	102.8	91.9	122.3	125.6	54.6	79.2	71.4
cattle	111.2	123.1	103.6	92.7	92.1	121.1	109.2
pigs	100.3	143.3	96.1	98.5	87.3	118.8	107.1
poultry	103.7	127.9	93.6	98.3	103.0	125.7	113.3
calves	78.5	132.6	108.5	89.7	97.4	98.7	89.0
milk	112.8	109.3	97.2	122.4	80.8	118.5	106.9

Source: own calculations based on the data from CSO.

In 2014, all indicators characterising the market conditions of agricultural production will fall below 100 points. In December 2014, the price scissors may be below 90 points, although the prices of means of production will be lower than in December 2013 by 1.5%. The indicator of changes in the buying-in prices in this period will be 96.5 points. The potential demand indicator will reach the lowest level since 2004, despite the decline in retail prices. As a result, the SIAS value will decrease below 100 points, but will be higher than in the year 2008 which was the worst in that regard.

Selected changes in the Polish food industry

In the recent years, the food market in Poland has been characterised by a decrease in the domestic demand for food, beverages and tobacco products. In 2013, the value of consumption of food and stimulants at constant prices was by almost 5% lower than the highest level of 2008. It was a big change in one of the major factors for the food economy development, as in the last 15 years, the consumption increased by 2.8% a year.

One of the reasons for the declining domestic demand was a slowdown in the economic development. In 2013, GDP was by 14.4% higher than in 2008, and the average annual growth rate amounted to 2.7%. Income of the population increased (real salaries by 8%), and the individual consumption increased by 10% in total. The decrease in the demand for foodstuffs may be explained by quickly rising food prices and changes in the structure of household expenses. In 2013, the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages were by 20% higher than in

2008, and those of alcoholic beverages and tobacco by 28%, with inflation of about 16%. The results of the declining domestic demand were compensated by the export, which increased by 12% a year.

In the recent years, the food industry has not encountered any limitations in terms of raw materials, since the commodity production of agriculture (at constant prices) increased by 12.5%, but with the high variability. The import of raw materials (products of agriculture and semi-finished products) increased much faster, in the same period it increased by more than 50%.

The recent years have been a period of high prices of agricultural products and food. World food prices, after a transitional decrease in 2009, returned to the high level of the years 2007-2008. In Poland, agricultural products and food also rose in price. In 2013, the buying-in prices were by 30% higher than in 2008, and the retail prices of food, beverages and tobacco rose by 22%. The lower growth rate was characteristic of the selling prices in the food industry (17%). Food rose in price in the entire marketing chain, but most in agriculture. Processing margins decreased, which was a barrier to generating the economic surplus and the development of food processing.

In the recent years, there has been a slowdown in the development of the food industry. The average growth rate of production amounted to 3.3% a year and was lower than in the years 2003-2007 (5.9%). Another characteristic was the large diversification in the scale of changes in production (1.0-6.2%). A major factor of the production growth was the export, whose share in the increased value of produc-

tion sold amounted to 60%, on average. The fastest development was observed in processing for non-food purposes (6% a year), including mainly the production of biofuels and feedstuffs. The relatively high growth rate of primary processing of agricultural products (4.4% a year) was maintained. Secondary processing increased by 4% a year when compared to 7.2% a year in the years 2003-2007. The great slowdown took place in the production of stimulants (to 1.8% a year from nearly 6%).

In the years 2008-2013, there was a slow decline in employment and a faster rise in the value of fixed assets. The capital-labour ratio increased by 46%. The increase in assets and resources in total was similar to the increase in production (at current prices) and, therefore, indicators of capital intensity of production and the ratio of resources to production value have not changed. The value of investments in the sector, after a significant decline in 2009, systematically increased, reaching in 2013 the level slightly higher than before the global economic crisis. There was a continuation of the upward trend in the growth of labour productivity, which in 2013 was at constant prices by 27% higher than in 2008. The growth of labour productivity was paid by the growth in average salaries (by 48.6%).

The food industry maintains the ability to generate profits. In 2013, the profit exceeded PLN 8 billion and was by 40% higher than the average of the years 2007-2009, and the sales profitability is about 4% of the value of the net turnover. The return on equity is 12-15%. Profitable companies manufacture about 90% of production. The best financial results are achieved by producers of stimulants (7.6% of the turnover and 18.5% of equity), and the lowest sales profitability is achieved by processors of animal products. The number of food industry enterprises is stabilised and amounts to 15-16 thousand, including about 6 thousand industrial companies (> 9 employees), of which 280 are large (> 249 people), less than 1,200 medium-sized (49-249 persons) and about 14 thousand micro- and small companies.

The Polish food industry has the increasing share in the EU, because it is the sixth manufacturer of food industry products with the share of 9% when compared to 6.8% in 2003.

In 3-4 years, Poland may be the fifth food producer in the EU. The production of the sector *per capita* is now higher than the EU-15 average and similar to the level of France, Germany and Spain, but, on average, by 1/3 lower than in the countries such as the Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark or Belgium.

International competitiveness of the Polish agri-food sector

The recent intensification of the studies on the international competitiveness is related to the integration and globalisation processes in the world. These processes have an impact on the functioning of and prospects for the development of enterprises and sectors they create. Under these conditions, building, strengthening and maintaining the international competitiveness have become a particular challenge. From the OECD definition it results that the competitiveness means both the ability of companies, industries, regions, nations or supranational groupings to meet the international competition and the ability to provide a high rate of return from the factors of production used and the relatively high level of employment on sound bases¹. In most analyses, the international competitiveness at the meso level is assessed in terms of foreign trade of individual sectors [8, 9].

One of the most important manifestations of the evolution of the competitiveness of Polish food producers were the foreign trade results. For the purposes of assessing the competitiveness, the following analyses are regularly carried out: of Polish agri-food trade results, of selected competitiveness indicators and of revealed comparative advantages in exports. In the studies conducted by the IAFE-NRI since 2005 [17] it is stressed that national food producers should be competitive both to companies operating in the international market and to foreign companies in the internal market. Such an approach is consistent with the OECD definition and resulted in adopting, for the purposes of the studies, the definition of the competitiveness, as the ability of national food producers to place their products on foreign markets – both

¹ Industrial Structure Statistics 1994, OECD, Paris 1996 [after: M.J. Stankiewicz, Enterprise competitiveness. Building the enterprise competitiveness under the globalisation conditions, Dom Organizatora, Toruń 2005].

on the EU market and on third country markets – and the ability to develop the export.

After the Polish accession to the EU, there has been the rapid development of foreign trade in agri-food products. In the years 2003-2013, the export value rose fivefold to EUR 20.4 billion, and the positive balance showed the greater growth rate to about EUR 6.1 billion. The EU remained the main trading partner. In 2003, about 65% of the export were sent to the EU market and the import amounted to about 61%. In 2013, the EU's share increased to 78% and in the import – to 69%. The positive trade balance increased by nearly 13 times (approx. EUR 6 billion). The large share of the EU in the geographical structure and the large positive balance evidence that national producers have a strong competitive position in the EU.

The competitive position of Poland in trade in agri-food products in the international market was assessed based on four indices: export specialisation index (SI), trade coverage index (TC), revealed comparative advantage index (RCA) and Lafay index (LFI). The total assessment of the competitive position in the years 2003-2013 shows the diversified situation of the sector in commodity terms. Poland had comparative advantages in trade in: meat and offal, dairy products, vegetables, meat and fish products, cereal products and pastry as well as fruit and vegetable products. The competitive position of the section sugars and confectionery and tobacco and tobacco products was good as well. In many product groups, the values of individual indices improved. Thus, the total agri-food export saw an increase in the share (from 60 to 70%) of products with regard to which Poland had comparative advantages in the world market. Clear progress made in this area results, first of all, from an increase in comparative advantages in the export to the EU.

So far, competitive advantages of food producers in the EU market have been mainly cost and price advantages. In Poland, prices have been for many years lower than in the EU-15. The studies conducted at the IAFE-NRI [18] indicate that these differences increase in the subsequent links of the food chain i.e. the greatest ones apply to retail prices, lower – to selling prices, and the lowest to buying-in prices. From the studies it appears that the price

advantages gradually decrease which results from the progressive convergence of domestic products with prices of products in the EU. This phenomenon evidences the increasing integration of the Polish agri-food market with the EU market.

With every year of the Polish membership in the EU, along with the alignment of food prices in the EU, quality, innovation or information advantages become increasingly significant. The sources of competitiveness of food enterprises include also the factors which are stuck in the areas of activity supporting the production or which result from intellectual resources.

Seeing the opportunities and threats in the dynamically changing external environment, including an analysis of factors of competitiveness, should be used as a basis to develop a strategy of action and method for building the competitive advantage of food sector enterprises. The assessment of the competitiveness of agri-food trade with the EU using the K. Aiginger method², revealed that despite the multidirectional fluctuations in the importance of individual competition strategies in the agri-food export, in the years 2003-2013, there was a clear increase in the importance of the differentiation strategy, based on the successful product quality competition. It manifested itself, *inter alia*, in an increase in the share of the agri-food export resulting from the application of the effective quality competition strategies and the improved positive trade balance [19].

Under the conditions of the European integration and globalisation, we observe the growing competition with non-price factors (e.g. quality). This is a basic condition which domestic food manufacturers should consider in search of determinants of the future competitiveness.

Conclusions

The globalisation processes and regional integration are a reason for which the domestic markets merge into one large and integrated market. The consequence of this process is the fact that the economic situation in the world

² This method consists in examining the characteristics of trade in terms of absolute, not comparative, advantages of the country over foreign countries in various fields of economy, in particular, in the field of the industrial production.

market has a growing impact on the supply-demand situation in the domestic markets. The studies on the situation in the world market of agri-food products and its impact on the Polish agri-food sector confirmed the existence of strong links between the markets in question.

The impact of the economic situation in the world market on the domestic markets was visible in all analysed branches of the Polish agri-food sector. It was particularly visible in the branches which are involved in intense trade with foreign countries. An example is fish processing, which imports large quantities of raw materials and reexports fish products. In the recent years, a similar situation has occurred in the domestic market of pigs, due to the import of large numbers of piglets and weaners which are fattened and slaughtered in Poland. The export was a very important factor determining the development of the dairy and poultry sectors and plays an important role in the beef sector.

The Polish food industry, operating under the conditions of risks resulting from various world crises, was under strong pressure of the decreasing domestic demand for food and of the high and rising prices of agri-food products. In this situation, the major factor for the development of the food industry was the export, which increased at a rate of about 10% a year, which created a possibility of an increase in the production of this industry at a speed close to that of the national economic growth (GDP).

The increase in the sector's production took place under the conditions of gradually declining employment with a relatively high level of investment, which resulted in a fairly rapid increase in the capital-labour ratio and labour

productivity. The high technical standard of the sector's productive potential has been maintained. The diminishing processing margin made it necessary to manage rationally live and objectified labour resources and other means of production. This is evidenced not only by an increase in the labour productivity, but also by the maintenance of the previously achieved level of productivity and efficiency of the pursued activity, especially on a micro-scale, and the fairly stable ability to generate profits and the safe financial status of enterprises. As a result, the Polish food industry has strengthened its position in the European Union, increased links with foreign markets and its competitive position in these markets.

The increase in the international competitive position of Polish food producers resulted primarily from such external conditions such as freedom of Poland's trade with other EU countries and the development of the global market. However, it would not be certainly so significant but for the impact of the EU Common Agricultural Policy and various competitive advantages of Polish food producers. So far, an instrument being a basis for building competitive advantages in the food sector have been lower product prices. Despite the gradual declining of the price advantages, the price factor still remains an important determinant of the international competitiveness of this sector. Also, an extremely important and increasingly significant competition instrument proved to be the improved level of quality and health safety of food produced in our country, determined by the implementation and application in food industry enterprises of mandatory and non-mandatory quality management systems.

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Державна екологічна академія післядипломної освіти та управління*

Державне регулювання аграрної сфери США

Постановка проблеми. Запровадження інновацій у системі державного регулювання аграрної політики у країнах світу здійснюється лише за умови попереднього визначення стратегії та базової моделі реформування, послідовності її реалізації, обґрунтування соціально-економічних результатів. В Україні стратегічні рішення щодо аграрної сфери приймаються зазвичай спонтанно, безсистемно, переважно під впливом кланових інтересів. В Україні навіть не існує відкритих аналітичних даних щодо впливу програм державних субсидій на фінансовий стан товаровиробників. Не запроваджено також статистичної інформації щодо обсягів і питомої ваги субсидій залежно від площ сільськогосподарських угідь у сільськогосподарських підприємствах та обсягів виробництва і собівартості продукції. При цьому в умовах існуючих пріоритетів щодо державних механізмів розподілу між товаровироб-

никами субсидій та їх незначних загальних обсягів, досягнення позитивних змін у фінансовому стані сільськогосподарської галузі вбачається поки що проблематичним.

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. Вивченню питання державного регулювання сільськогосподарського виробництва й організації аграрного землекористування в зарубіжних країнах присвячено праці таких дослідників: Н. Андреевої [3], М.В. Калінчика [4], А.Г. Мартина [5], А.М. Мірошниченка [6], Б.Й. Пасхавера [8], І.В. Прокопи [10], В.М. Русана [12], А.С. Терентьевої [13], Б.А. Чернякова [15,16] та іноземних [1,9]. Проте вирішення даного питання залишається актуальним і нині.

Мета статті – аналіз державного регулювання сільськогосподарського виробництва й організації аграрного землекористування в США із застосуванням організаційних, правових і фінансових механізмів.

Виклад основних результатів дослідження. Вбачається, що досвід здійснення

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