



Facts & Figures



Agrilink partner

AAC



Budget for advisory



Number of farms

1 370 000,00

A brief history of national/regional farm advisory policies

- Advisory policies have gone through radical reform since the introduction of market economy in Poland.
- Public sector nevertheless still plays a key role in the provision of services.

With the introduction of a market economy in Poland in 1989, agricultural advisory services focused mainly on economics, marketing, product promotion, organization and promotion of producer groups, environmental protection, legal regulations and insurance.

After accession to the EU, a large part of the agricultural advisory work was devoted to the issues of necessary adaptations of the agricultural sector to the EU's

standards.

Last decade in Poland should be characterised as a period of strong organisational changes. If the state still managed part of advisory services, there is a growing role of dissemination of innovations as a tool for increasing competitiveness, mainly of market-oriented farms and for a greater focus on agri-environmental and climatic issues.

Key objectives of current Regional farm advisory policies

- To strengthen the position of farmers in the food chain and increase the competitiveness of Polish farmers.
- To improve a sustainable use of means of production.

The aim of the advisory policies are:

- To promote of diversified technological innovative solutions for agriculture and other participants through the development of innovative partnerships (EIP) focused on the value chain and cooperation from field to fork. The goal is to strengthen the position of farmers in the food chain;
- To increase the competitiveness of Polish farmers by liming soils, sustainable use of chemical fertilizers and another inputs and compete with the quality of agricultural products;
- To improve sustainable use of the means of production (land, capital, labour force, water and decrease use of chemical fertilizers and decrease water and air pollution).

Overview of advisory public policies and of their impact on regimes

The table below showcases the main advisory policy tools and their impacts on the advisory regimes in the region/country of study. Agrilink partners identified the most relevant policy tools as well as their funding, competent authority in charge

and type of instrument. The effects of the policy tools in the advisory regime of the regions/country are described in terms of boundaries, identities, attributes, financing and control.

	Main national policy tools		Policy tools linked to EU policies		
What?	<p>National regulation on support for rural development in the framework of Rural Development Programme for 2014-2020 (2015)</p>	<p>National Regulation on Agriculture Advisory Units (2016)</p>	<p>Agri-environment-climate measure of the RDP 2014-2020</p>	<p>Implementation of EIP Agri</p>	<p>EU-regulation on Farm Advisory system and M02 of RDP</p>
How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: Mainly EU funds. - Authority: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). - Actions: Support schemes of the RDP targeted on advisory services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: Mainly EU funds. - Authority: MARD. - Actions: Subsidy from the national budget plus EU funds, paid services and other revenues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: EU funds. - Authority: National coordination/ Regional implementation. - Actions: Various funding schemes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: EU funds. - Authority: National coordination/ Regional implementation. - Actions: Support for establishment operational groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding: Increasing use of funds Regions/ Regional level. - Actions: Mainly for farmers, also for forest owners and rural entrepreneurs.
Impact	<p>Boundaries: regionalization Identities: mainly 16 Provincial Advisory Centers Attributes: mainly face to face advisory work with farmers Financing: mainly national budget plus UE funds Control: 16 provincial social boards and MARD</p>	<p>Boundaries: regionalization Identities: mainly 16 Provincial Advisory Centres Attributes: mainly face to face advisory work with farmers Financing: mainly national budget plus UE funds Control: 16 provincial social boards and MARD</p>	<p>Boundaries: regionalization Identities: mainly 16 Provincial Advisory Centres Attributes: mainly face to face advisory work with farmers Financing: mainly national budget plus UE funds Control: 16 provincial social boards and MARD</p>	<p>Boundaries: regionalization Identities: mainly 16 Provincial Advisory Centres Attributes: support to innovation networks Financing: calls for applications Control: very low monitoring</p>	<p>Boundaries: regionalization Identities: mainly 16 Provincial Advisory Centres Attributes: support to innovation networks Financing: calls for applications Control: very low monitoring</p>

