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Program Sapard in enterprises of agricultural industries of West Pomeranian provinces

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PROGRAM SAPARD IN ENTERPRISES OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES OF WEST POMERANIAN PROVINCES

PROGRAM SAPARD W PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWACH PRZEMYSŁU ROLNO SPOŻYWCZEGO WOJEWÓDZTWA ZACHODNIO-POMORSKIEGO

Introduction

There is no unequivocal position in world literature devoted in problem of enterprise definition problems. It is associate with complexity of phenomenon about enterprise and difficulties in unanimous defining subsequent „enterprise” and „businessman”¹.

In opinion of Czternasty and Kujaczyński (2000), enterprise is a notion structurally composite. It can be understood as process of creation something new, and valuable, which time and fetch is devoted, setting up financial risk, mental and social in the aim of obtaining financial benefits and personal satisfaction².

Entreprise is related with activity on most often economic thesis and it is desirable as condition of most advantage change in economic sphere. However,, as representatives philosophical sciences underline, in new only forming sub branch - ethics business, economic activity can not be perceived and evaluated only from prospect of economic progress³.

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¹ S. Makarski, 1999, Theory and practice in agribusiness, (in:) conditionality development economic enterprise on rural areas in context of European integration. Edition E. Niedzielskiego UW-M, Olsztyn

² S. Makarski, 1999, Theory and practice in agribusiness, (in:) conditionality development economic enterprise on rural areas in context of European integration. Edition E. Niedzielskiego UW-M, Olsztyn

³ I. Sikora-Wolak, 2000, Enterprise in theory and practice, Enterprise in theory and practice (in:) Role small and medium enterprise, in rural areas development. Edition K. Łęczyckiego, Akademia Podlaska w Siedlcach

Pajestka (1998) associating notion of enterprise with person it's creative activity and innovative. Author pays attentions that above-mentioned features in economic behavior of people are not natural of inborn societies and nations, they should be knowledgeable and cherish⁴.

Human enterprise is strictly associate with its activity, resourcefulness, ingenuity of initiative and many other features. To answer the question in what degree of feature it's inherent features belong and in which way they are obtained in way of education and vital experiences. The answer to that question has main meaning at the creation of school education and extra school system, in case when we want to foster entrepreneurial society⁵.

To assume that development on rural areas of small and medium sectors of enterprises, influence directly of structural conversions and social these areas, it inclines for analysis of local role of businessman in development. Opinions of entrepreneurial villages inhabitants about possible directions of taking up of operations in favor of structural changes in agriculture and diversification of its enclosing with authoritative source of information.

Methodology

Research devoted chances and barriers using UE helpful sources are important for stimulation of alternative direction of enterprise development of western Pomeranian from the point of country area diversification. Field of western Pomeranian, so, area of domination of previous large are agriculture, subjecting restructuring, but corrections of structures for big crowd of individual farm simultaneously making huge area chance, local government can become to process of structural conversion with the aid of union center field of active participation. Many problems related on this area with biggest in country joblessness in the area of formerly belonging to the state farm and in the area of lowly effective agriculture zone of poverty.

Author used empirical data which were piled in realization of local research project in the course of the nature interdisciplinary (economic, social, sociological, agricultural etc.). Firms for researches were chosen form sectors of agricultural processing (processing industry) (100), rural producers (150), councils (governments) (council, administrative districts – 45) from field of west Pomeranian province.

In research were using following primary and secondary method:

1. Method of questionnaire was basic source of collection of fact graphic data.
2. Statistic methods have enabled numerical captivation of researched phenomenon.
3. Documentation of council office, statistic offices and advisory institution.

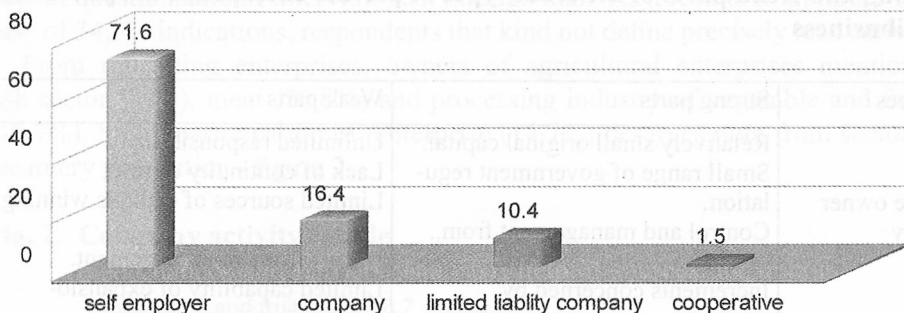
⁴ J. Pajestka, 1998, Economic reform on new period, Studies and Materials PAN Warszawa z.7

⁵ A. Lewczuk, (red) 1999, Activation of local community on country areas about problem features, CROW-UWM Olsztyn

Characteristic of led economic activity

Analyzing organizationally-law forms of councils in west Pomeranian provinces, it was proved that firms of physical persons presented biggest group (71,6%). It was connected with such facility of enterprise foundation and conveniences of conducts, in case of small firm particularly. Civil companies presented 16,4%, companies with limited liability – 10,4% whole researched firm. It was notice that cooperative is one of the dissuading form among enterprises. However they participation totaled of merely 1,5% on the researched areas (fig. 1).

Figure 1. Low enterprise form



Source: own researches

Generally they have been developed and solidified following type firm in agribusiness:

- firm of type self employer,
- partner firms,
- limited liability company,
- co-operative.

However “one owner” firms are most general advanced countries, but still most of business part is placed in hands of corporations. For example, firms led in united states estimate on 11,5million in agribusiness. About 80% among them there are firms holding by one owner, 8% determinate partner firms and 12% corporations including cooperatives 12%.

Number of functioning unit is changed in Poland because of privatization and restructuring many state enterprise in agribusiness. Some firms fall simultaneously, but usually bigger new emerge on their places.

It value general number of effective subject in polish agribusiness in 1994 on 2,5 million, from that 2,1 million that mean determinate individual farms 84,5%. If we overlook individual sector of agriculture the structure of others units formed according to forms of ownership units remaining:

- firms one owners - 88,5%,
- state firms - 8,5%,

- partner firms - 0,8%,
- corporations - 0,1%,
- cooperatives - 2,1%

Above-mentioned data indicate, that model of enterprise of type „one owner” is predominating, but occurrence is so general in our country in view of mentality of businessman, who found that economic subject is single firm proficient most administered. Characteristic of conditionality, which has influence on taking a decision about choice of organizational system of firm in sphere of agribusiness present in table 1.

Table 1.
Strong and weak parts of different types of private enterprises in spheres of agribusiness

Types	Strong parts	Weak parts
One owner only	Relatively small original capital. Small range of government regulation. Control and management from „one hand”. Increments concerned by	Unlimited responsibility. Lack of continuity of firm. Limited sources of capitals winning . Narrow base of management. Limited capability of expansionism.
Partnership	Facility of firm creation . Small capital requirements. Widest base of management than in „one owner” firms. Possible tax benefits. Insignificant government regulations.	Unlimited responsibility. Lack of firm continuity. Divided competences in management. Limited capital base. Problems with partners slight.
Corporation	Limited responsibility. Wide capital base. It talk capability of devolution ownership. Provided continuity of firm.	Hard for organization. Districted government regulations. Double taxation. Statutory restrictions.
Cooperatives	Limited liability (responsibility). Wide capital base in special taxation of relief special benefit antitrust	Districted statutory claims. Work in co-operative structures in bad management for cooperative. lack of ready member (limb) divided competences attitude of great business

Source: Gotkiewicz W., Brodziński Z., Szalkiewicz W., 2000, *Podatkowe alternatywne źródła dochodów na obszarach wiejskich*, CROW-UWM Olsztyn

Role of processing or processing industry has grown outstanding in last times, from the point of fastly progressing process of urbanization and industrialization,

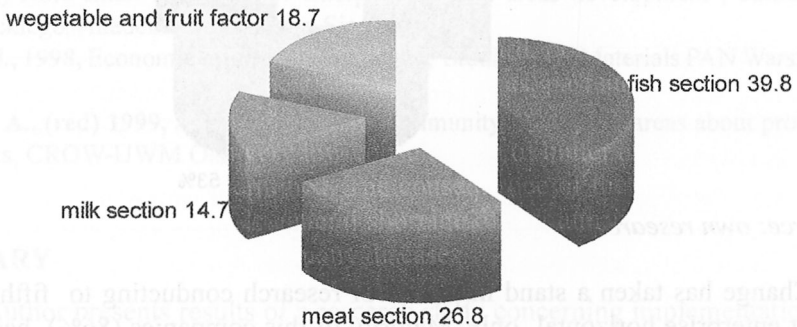
that causes constant pull-out areas and centers of consuming from agricultural areas. Besides, it requires modern economy of many months safe keeping of storage repeatedly, transportation and very careful, extremely differentiated, wraps of food.

It is associate with using very composite technical methods repeatedly and check-analytical, by industry of high demand stipulating implementation, so in respect constancy, sanitary qualities, nutritious and taste nutritive products, as well as relatively to price market and price of this article, if values of exit raw materials.

Noticed differentiated profile of enterprise activity on researched area from agricultural sector. However, problem has appeared in research very often met in case of questionnaire of interview sent through mail. As it results from figure 1, in case of 34,3% indications, respondents that kind not define precisely lead activity.

From remaining enterprises, owners of agricultural enterprises mentioned fish sector (39,8), meat (26,8%) and processing industry of vegetable and fruits (18,7%). Small participation of enterprise (14,7%) deserves note from sector of creamery production - figure 2.

Fig. 2. Company activity profile

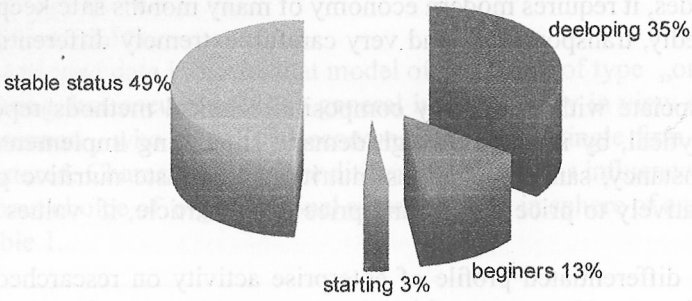


Source: own researches

Great importance has coverage of interaction of given firm in conduct of productive activity. As reached from data included on figure 2., determined majority enterprise acted on local markets of west Pomeranian provinces (58,2%). About 27% researched firms produced on domestic markets, every other company exported they products for countries of European union (Germany and France).

Stable position of firm was domain of enterprise on researched field on market. Almost half (9%) owned from they established market position and 35% was in development phase. Beginning enterprises presented small part among all research (13%).

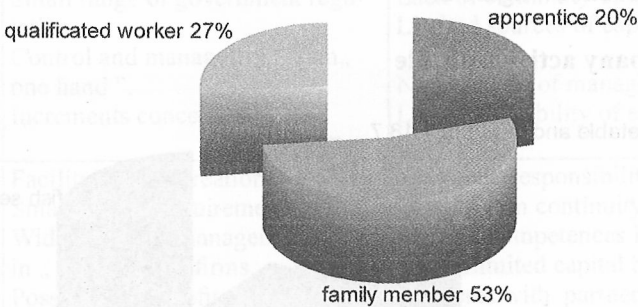
Fig. 3. Structure of company development



Source: own researches

Enterprises included research, they were characterized average level of employment (fig. 3). It totaled persons middling 24, at sweep from 1 for 63 persons.

Fig. 4. Structure of employment



Source: own researches

Change has taken a stand in period of research conducting to fifth employment enterprise horizontal only. Majority of this companies (86%), has boosted number of staff so caused that development and wish of production boost capacity. It has decreased staff level only 14% companies. Small enterprises belonged to this group, falling or hinging activity.

Conclusions

As seen, that all countries exert big interest of accustoming participating program, degree of engagement depends on its deadline of mainly realization beginning. Completion of realization disbursement process will enable only widest estimate of program. It is possible to evaluate earliest periods of realization of programs presently preliminary; in mainly range of interests individual operations it and proficiency and elasticity of institution appointed functioning for accustoming program. Have been obliged for co-sponsorship from center of project concerning fifteen different type operation UE, all of decide about accustoming

within the confines of program among suggested states independently which have regard as key in adjust process.

From among suggested operations five become by all countries singled out, there are in agricultural enterprises,

- investment,
- correction processing and marketing of rural and fish product on country area,
- differentiate activity economic,
- correction and development of country infrastructure,
- technical assistance.

Big program's disparity has decided about its high degree of efficiency operation. Realization of program has been allowed to prepare better institutions and direct assigns for use of helpful programs functioning in UE.

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SUMMARY

The Author presents results of a research study concerning implementation of projects within SAPARD in west Pomeranian provinces of Poland. The first part of the article is dedicated to analysis of the structure of agricultural enterprises in the studied area characterized by predomination of family farms, i.e. one-person companies. In the subsequent part the implementation and outcomes of SAPARD projects is presented with an emphasis on specific conditions resulting from the character of entrepreneurship in the area in question.

KEY WORDS: SAPARD program, enterprises of agricultural industries, European funds

STRESZCZENIE

Autorka przedstawia wyniki badań dotyczących realizacji projektów w ramach programu UE SAPARD realizowanych w województwie zachodniopomorskim.

Pierwsza część artykułu jest poświęcona analizie struktury przedsiębiorczości na badanym terenie, na którym dominują drobne gospodarstwa, tj. firmy jednoosobowe. W dalszej części zaprezentowano realizację i wyniki projektów w ramach SAPARD ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem specyfiki wynikającej z charakteru przedsiębiorczości na badanym terenie.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: program SAPARD, przedsiębiorstwa rolno-spożywcze, fundusze europejskie