Abstract. Agricultural organizations play an important role in political decision-making at the local, national, and EU levels. However, it is difficult to estimate to what extent the size of public transfers to the Polish countryside is a direct effect of these organizations’ activity. The same question applies to farming privileges, which are much more numerous than those for other social groups in rural areas. One of the reasons for this stems from the fact that agricultural organizations in Poland have rarely been examined. The aim of this article is therefore to obtain a structured picture of agricultural organizations in Poland and to search for relations between their legal forms and statutory goals. The main types distinguished here include farmers’ trade unions, employers’ organizations, agribusiness organizations (agribusiness federations and unions), and associations. Taking into consideration the number of members and the thrust of activities, including impact on agricultural policy, the most important agricultural organizations in Poland seem to be the trade unions and agribusiness organizations. The substantive difference between them lies in their stated goals. Trade unions primarily indicate goals of a social nature. Federations of agribusiness organizations strive to support their members and promote policy changes, while agribusiness organizations work for the development of specialized farms.

Key words: agricultural organizations, typology, goals, trade unions, agribusiness organizations, employers’ organizations

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural organizations, as the experience of other countries shows (e.g. Halamska, 1998; Pappi and Henning, 1999), play an important role in political decision-making at the local, national, and EU levels. The efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural organizations is evidence of ability of farmers to organize themselves, which affects the developmental potential of the agricultural sector. However, it is difficult to estimate the extent to which the size of public transfers to the Polish countryside is a direct effect of these organizations’ activity. The same question goes for farming privileges, which are much more numerous than those for other social groups in rural areas. Answering this question is impeded by the fact that agricultural organizations in Poland have rarely been examined (e.g. Halamska, 2008; Michna, 2010; Milczarek-Andrzejewska, 2014). The present article is an attempt to fill this gap by description and creation of a typology of agricultural organizations in Poland.

Typologies allow for the division of a set into subsets which, unlike classifications, do not have to comply with the requirements of fullness and severability (Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias, 2008). Moreover, such a typology allows us to reduce the number of
classes distinguished (Nowak, 2012). The researchers have undertaken to create a typology of organizations with the use of various criteria, although an analysis of the literature in this aspect indicates no single and generally accepted typology (e.g. Bielski, 2004; Puchalski, 2008). Therefore, an inductive approach to developing a typology based on empirical material has been chosen in this article. Because we have taken in consideration variables related to the legal form and goals presented in the statutes of organizations, the proposed typology is a division based on the formal point of view. A formal division informs, among other things, about methods of funding, possible goals, the possible spectrum of action, and organizational structure. Analysis of goals indicates what a particular organization wants to achieve with its actions (Griffin, 2008). In this way, organizations can be divided according to their areas of activities and perceived problems.

The aim of this article is not only to obtain a structured picture of agricultural organizations in Poland, but also to search for relations between the main variable, which is the basis for the creation of a typology (i.e. legal form), and the second variable included in the study (the statutory goals of organizations).

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH AND DATA SOURCES

Our analysis was limited to formal organizations, the ones which represent the interests of farmers in accordance with applicable laws. In our field of interest were those organizations which could potentially affect the development of agricultural policy (including the Common Agricultural Policy, as well as national measures)\(^1\). For the purpose of this article, our research included organizations which unite members engaged in agricultural production, regardless of the legal form\(^2\). In addition, our study included only those organizations in which farmers can join together voluntarily. Therefore, agricultural chambers (izby rolnicze) were excluded due to the fact that they are agricultural self-government bodies with a compulsory membership\(^3\).

Based on the materials of agricultural organizations (data from websites, as well as published materials), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, lower house of parliament (the Sejm), and other sources, a detailed database of empirical data was created. The starting point was the division of agricultural institutions and lists of organizations presented on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development\(^4\), as well as the list of non-governmental organizations, to which the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development heads for opinions about legislative proposals\(^5\). In addition, the database included such variables as: the branch of agribusiness in which the organization operates, year of establishment, territorial scope of activity, running a website and activity in social media. In total, based on the comparison of different sources, this analysis covers 286 agricultural organizations\(^6\) of various types.

As mentioned above, the typology was constructed primarily on the basis of legal form: the different types of the organizations analyzed are created on the basis of separate laws\(^7\). The main types distinguished include: farmers’ trade unions (związki zawodowe rolników), employers’ organizations (organizacje pracodawców), agribusiness organizations (agribusiness federations and unions (wiązki i zrzeszenia branżowe)) and associations (stowarzyszenia). This article focuses on two

---

\(^{1}\) Membership in agricultural chambers is “automatic”: members of the economic self-government are all agricultural tax payers, taxpayers for special branches of agricultural production and members of agricultural cooperatives having land contributions in these cooperatives. Agricultural chambers are financed by 2% allowance from the revenues obtained from the agricultural tax (Law of 14 December 1995 on the agricultural chambers, Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland of 2014 pos. 1079).

\(^{2}\) More on this topic in the subsequent parts of the article.

\(^{3}\) Therefore, the study excluded organizations of fish producers, who are covered by the Common Fisheries Policy, supported by other funds (from the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund).


\(^{6}\) This list includes more organizations than those indicated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, because it also includes regional associations (with legal entity). The list was developed by bringing together the following sources: the list of agricultural organizations on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, National Court Register base and LEX base.
issues. The next section presents the characteristics of agricultural organizations while taking into account their legal form. Thereafter an analysis of their goals has been conducted.

TYPOLOGY OF AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS BY THEIR LEGAL FORM

Farmers’ trade unions
Trade unions of individual farmers operate on the basis of the Law of 7 April 1989 on the trade unions of individual farmers. Currently there are twelve trade unions of farmers in Poland. The most important are: Niezależny Samorządny Związek Zawodowy Rolników Indywidualnych (NSZZ RI) “Solidarność” (“Solidarity” trade union) and Związek Zawodowy Rolnictwa “Samoobrona” (“Self-Defense” trade union). Another major trade union should also be considered, namely Krajowy Związek Rolników, Kółek i Organizacji Rolniczych (KZRKiOR) (national union of farmers, agricultural circles and organizations), which – although according to the statute it operates under the Act on the socio-occupational organizations of farmers – declares that it functions as a trade union of individual farmers. Another central trade union representing the interests of farmers is Ogólnopolskie Porozumienie Związków Zawodowych Rolników i Organizacji Rolniczych (alliance of trade unions of farmers, and agricultural organizations), which operates under the Act on the socio-occupational organizations of farmers.

The oldest organization is the Krajowy Związek Rolników, Kółek i Organizacji Rolniczych (KZRKiOR). It has also the largest and most complex structure. According to available data, 22.5 thousand agricultural circles (kółka rolnicze) operate within the structure, in which approx. 249 thousand members are associated. However, these data have not been updated for over a dozen years. According to Halamska (2008), the network of agricultural circles is in fact quite sparse and very unevenly distributed across the regions of Poland. An decrease in the importance of agricultural circles has been also indicated by Kamiński (2008).

The second major farmers’ trade union is the Niezależny Samorządny Związek Zawodowy Rolników Indywidualnych “Solidarność”. It was founded in 1981 and then, after a period of delegalization, it was re-registered in 1989. According to the information from the headquarters of the Trade Union obtained in 1990, the structures of the Union functioned in each municipality and voivodeship, and the number of members amounted to approx. 400 thousand. However, these estimates may well be deemed overly optimistic (Halamska, 2008). Currently it is also difficult to obtain reliable information concerning the number of members.


11 For comparison, among all the surveyed trade unions in 2014 up to 86% of members paid membership fees (according to the declarations of trade unions).


13 Within the organization also operate 25.8 thousand rural women clubs associating 857 thousand people (http://kolkarolnicze.eu/O-nas/Struktura-KZRKiOR).

14 The same data have been recalled in a publication by Halamska (as at 29.01.2008); such data were also presented in the publication of FDPA in 2002 (FDPA, 2002).
Another considerable farmers’ trade union is the Związek Zawodowy Rolnictwa “Samoobrona”. It was established in 1991 as a movement of indebted farmers who had fallen into a credit trap and demanded debt reduction for farms. In 1992, when the Trade Union was registered, the political party “Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej” was registered as well. The parallel activity of the trade union, political party, and social movement causes the mix of organizational structures and difficulties in comparing ZZR “Samoobrona” with other trade unions (Halamska, 2008). This leads to a lack of reliable data on the number of members, circles, and field structures of ZZR. Currently, the estimated number of members is 7,000.

Due to its activity at the international arena, the Związek Zawodowy Centrum Narodowe Młodych Rolników (CNMR) is also worth mentioning. This trade union brings together young farmers (up to 40 years of age). The Vice-President since 2015 of the European Council of Young Farmers – CEJA – is a member of this organization.

It is important to note that some trade unions, such as Związek Zawodowy Rolnictwa “Samoobrona” (“Self-defense” trade union) or Niezależny Samorządny Związek Zawodowy Rolników Indywidualnych “Solidarność” (“Solidarity” trade union) are strongly associated with political parties15.

Employers’ organizations

The Federacja Związków Pracodawców – Dzierżawców i Właścicieli Rolnych (federation of employers – tenants and agricultural owners) is considered the most important organization of employers16 operating in the agricultural sector. It was established in 1993, as a result of the concentration of regional organizations. Currently 14 organizations belong to the Federation. The Federation is the publisher of the monthly magazine “Przedsiebiorca Rolny” (Farmer businessman) (formerly “Rolnik Dzierżawca”, Farmer tenant17) intended for tenants and owners of agricultural land, the edition of which exceeds 5 thousand copies. According to estimates of the publisher for 2012, the magazine’s subscribers possessed approx. 3 million hectares of land (i.e., approx. 20% of agricultural lands); on average approx. 450 ha in the form of ownership or lease (with the nation-wide average size of a farm of approx. 10 hectares19) and produced approx. 25% of agricultural output in Poland19. Therefore the organization represents farmers with large land resources and high production potential.

Other important organizations operating on the basis of the Law of 23 May 1991 on employers’ organizations are: the Krajowy Związek Pracodawców – Producentów Trzody Chlewnej (national union of employers – producers of pigs) and Unia Producentów i Pracodawców Przemysłu Mięsnego UPEMI (union of producers and employers of meat industry). The amount of contributions paid by members indicates the considerable resources of these organizations20.

Agribusiness organizations

Agribusiness organizations and their unions (federations) operate on the basis of the Law of 8 October 1982 on the socio-occupational organizations of farmers21. Some of them are organizations with a long tradition, whose history dates back even to the beginning of the twentieth century22, and which possess developed resources of these organizations20.
Regional structures (such as associations of beekeepers and associations of sugar beet growers). Currently there are more than forty nationwide agribusiness organizations and unions.

Most agribusiness organizations are concentrated in three nationwide federations: Federacja Branżowych Związków Producentów Rolnych (FBZPR) (federation of agricultural producers’ organizations), Polska Federacja Hodowców Bydła i Producentów Mleka (PFHBiPM) (federation of cattle breeders and dairy farmers), and Krajowa Federacja Hodowców Drobiu i Producentów Jaj (KFHDiPJ) (federation of poultry breeders and egg producers). The largest federation is the Federacja Branżowych Związków Producentów Rolnych, to which 29 organizations affiliating unions of different branches of agribusiness currently belong. The Federation was established in 1991, but was active informally since 1982 as the Społeczna Rada Konsultacyjna Krajowych Związków Rolniczych Zrzeszeń Branżowych (social consultative council of the national union of agricultural organizations). The members of the FBZPR are unions uniting further agribusiness organizations. One of them is the Polski Związek Pszczelarski (PZP) (union of beekeepers). It consists of 43 voivodeship, regional, and county associations. Another example of a large organization belonging to FBZPR is the Polski Związek Owczarski (union of sheep breeders), which unites 11 regional associations.

The next largest federation is Polska Federacja Hodowców Bydła i Producentów Mleka, created in 1995, currently encompassing 20 organizations. These organizations unite manufacturers specializing in the dairy sector. PFHBiPM has developed an expanded organizational structure, which includes 18 regional breeders’ associations and two breed unions. The third federation – Krajowa Federacja Hodowców Drobiu i Producentów Jaj – is the youngest (founded in 2011) and unites six agribusiness organizations in the poultry sector of agricultural production.

However, it is difficult to estimate the number of members affiliated to these organizations. Some agribusiness organizations provide such information, but the vast majority does not. For example, under the Krajowy Związek Plantatorów Tytoniu (union of tobacco growers) fall tens of members. On the other hand, in a large organization such as the Krajowy Związek Plantatorów Buraka Cukrowego (union of sugar beet growers), consisting of 32 regional unions, 35,000 Polish sugar beet growers are affiliated. Due to the lack of complete data it is not possible to perform a reliable analysis of the number of farmers affiliated in agribusiness organizations (e.g. in the sectional and spatial profile). The majority of organizations also do not publish information regarding membership fees.

Associations of agricultural producers

The legal form, which is increasingly used by farmers to represent their interests, is that of an association. Associations are created on the basis of the Act on associations of 7 April 1989. The organizations examined included mainly associations of: soft fruit growers, vine growers, beekeepers, and organic farmers. Most of them were founded after Poland’s accession to the European Union.

GOALS OF AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Due to the availability of data, analysis of the goals of agricultural organizations covered: trade unions, employers’ organizations, federations of agribusiness organizations, and other nationwide agribusiness organizations. Our analysis was based on the goals stated in the statutes of these organizations. However, it is worth noting that some of the statutes (e.g. in the case of Samoobrona) were very brief and general, and many organizations either do not have websites (up to approx. 60% of the organizations analyzed) or do not share their statutes.

Table 1 presents the main goals of trade unions. As is apparent from the table, the most important goal of agricultural trade unions is attending to social issues and employment relationships. Other important goals are: protection and support of family farms and promotion of cooperation and integration of the farmers’ community within the country.

26 http://kzpt.org/.
Goals appear differently in the case of agribusiness federations and employers’ organizations (Table 2). Firstly or secondly, all of these organizations indicate their impact on agricultural policy. Another important goal is the integration of the farmers’ community, including organizations, which are members of a particular federation. Each organization also stated as its goal the improvement in the competitiveness of Polish agriculture, especially in the sector represented by the members affiliated in the particular federation. In the case of one federation, international activities were indicated as its goal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the trade union</th>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>Goal 2</th>
<th>Goal 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National union of farmers, agricultural circles and organizations</td>
<td>Krajowy Związek Rolników Kółek i Organizacji Rolniczych</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Solidarity” trade union</td>
<td>Niezależny Samorządny Związek Zawodowy Rolników Indywidualnych „Solidarność”</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish trade union of farmers</td>
<td>Polski Związek Zawodowy Rolników</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade union of young farmers</td>
<td>Związek Zawodowy Centrum Narodowe Młodych Rolników</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade union of agricultural workers</td>
<td>Związek Zawodowy Pracowników Rolnictwa w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Self-Defense” trade union</td>
<td>Związek Zawodowy Rolnictwa „Samoobrona”</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade union of ecological farmers</td>
<td>Związek Zawodowy Rolników Ekologicznych (Serce ekoziemi)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 6 out of 12 unions do not publish their statutes. Therefore the analysis covers only 6 statutes.

1 – social aspects, labour relations, farmers as occupational group
2 – competitiveness and profitability of agricultural production
3 – protection/support for family farms
4 – support for commercial/specialized farms
5 – influence on agricultural policy
6 – international activities (including EU)
7 – promotion of cooperation between farmers, integration of the community within the country
8 – professional education
9 – natural environment protection

Source: own compilation based on the analysis of the statutes of organizations.
Table 2. Three main goals of federations of employers’ organizations and agribusiness organizations (according to their statutes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the federation</th>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>Goal 2</th>
<th>Goal 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federation of agricultural producers’ organizations</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of poultry breeders and egg producers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of cattle breeders and dairy farmers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of employers – tenants and agricultural owners</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of the goals as in Table 1.
Source: own compilation based on the analysis of the statutes of organizations.

Table 3. Three main goals of the nationwide agribusiness organizations (according to their statutes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the organization</th>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>Goal 2</th>
<th>Goal 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization of grain producers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of poultry and feed producers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of rapeseed and protein plants producers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of sugar beet growers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of hops growers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of tobacco growers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of fruit and vegetables growers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of simmental cattle breeders</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of pigeons and small livestock breeders</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of cattle breeders and meat producers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In analyzing the goals of nationwide agribusiness organizations, it can be noticed that they are focused on three main priorities, occurring in various combinations: issues related to the integration of the community within a particular branch; support for specialized production; and – relatedly – raising the competences of farmers, particularly through vocational education. The influence on agricultural policy, both at the national and EU level, does not fall within the scope of the planned activities.

In general, the analyzed organizations differ significantly in terms of the goals they endeavour to carry out. Only agribusiness and employers’ organizations state directly that one of their main goals is influencing the agricultural policy.

The following table summarizes the most important information about the types of agricultural organizations in Poland.

Table 3 cont. – Tabela 3 cd.

| Organization of pigs breeders and producers | Polski Związek Hodowców i Producentów Trzody Chlewnej POLSUS | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| Organization of horse breeders | Polski Związek Hodowców Koni | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| Organization of ostrich breeders | Polski Związek Hodowców Strusi | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Organization of beef cattle producers | Polskie Zrzeszenie Producentów Bydła Mięsnego | 4 | 8 | 7 |

Description of the goals as in Table 1.
Source: own compilation based on the analysis of the statutes of organizations.
Opis celów jak w tabeli 1.
Źródło: opracowanie własne na podstawie analizy statutów organizacji.

Table 4. Main characteristics of agricultural organizations
Tabela 4. Główne charakterystyki organizacji rolniczych

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of organization</th>
<th>Number of organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers’ trade unions</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationwide agribusiness organizations</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federations of agribusiness unions and employers’ organizations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associations of agricultural producers</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals of a social nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of specialized farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in agricultural policy and increase in competitiveness of agricultural production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of highly specialized commercial farms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: own compilation.
Źródło: opracowanie własne.
SUMMARY

In this attempt to create a typology of Polish agricultural organizations based on the legal form, four main types have been distinguished: farmers’ trade unions; employers’ organizations; agribusiness organizations; and associations. Taking into consideration the number of members and the goals of action, including impact on agricultural policy, the most important agricultural organizations in Poland are trade unions and agribusiness organizations. At the same time, a large number of differences can be observed between these two types. Trade unions are significantly larger than the agribusiness organizations in terms of the number of members and operating scope. However, information on them is incomplete and unverifiable in practice. Information that is more precise can be obtained on agribusiness organizations of various types. They usually have fewer members, although some (e.g. Polski Związek Pszczelarski) also have the nationwide scope with many agencies and sections throughout the country. Typically, they integrate farmers with a similar type of agricultural production. Trade unions and agribusiness organizations are also different in terms of activity goals. Trade unions mainly indicate goals of a social nature. Federations of agribusiness organizations try to support its members and promote policy changes, and agribusiness organizations work for the development of specialized farms.

The two dimensions presented are insufficient to talk about a full typology. To create one, not only should goals be taken into account, but also the ways and thrusts of actions, detailed information about members, geographic area covered by these organizations, etc. However, bearing in mind that the available information on organizations is incomplete or outdated, it seems that the creation of a full typology is extremely difficult.

The article is an attempt to create a typology of agricultural organizations. This is very important, as the agricultural organizations are numerous and can potentially represent a large and important social group studied very seldom. The analysis conducted herein is only a starting point for further in-depth analysis, among other matters in terms of the power of these organizations and their impact on agricultural policy.

REFERENCES

http://kolkarolnicze.eu
http://kzpbc.com.pl/
http://kzpt.org
http://przedsiebiorcarolny.pl/
http://www.fbzpr.org.pl
http://www.hodowcydrobiu.pl
http://www.kzpbc.com.pl/
http://www.kzp-pch.pl
http://www.minrol.gov.pl/
http://www.pfhb.pl/
http://www.sejm.gov.pl
http://www.solidarnoscri.pl
http://wzp-krakow.pl/
ORGANIZACJE ROLNICZE W POLSCE – PRÓBA TYPOLOGII

Streszczenie. Organizacje rolnicze odgrywają ważną rolę w tworzeniu polityki na poziomie lokalnym, narodowym i unijnym. Trudno jednak oszacować, w jakim stopniu wielkość transferów publicznych trafiających na polską wieś oraz dużo liczniejsze – w porównaniu z innymi grupami społecznymi na wsi – przywileje rolnicze są bezpośrednim efektem działania tych organizacji. Jednym z powodów jest fakt, że organizacje rolnicze są w Polsce badane sporadycznie. Celem artykułu jest uzyskanie uporządkowanego obrazu organizacji rolniczych w Polsce oraz poszukiwanie zależności między ich formą prawną a celami zapisanymi w statutach. Do wyróżnionych głównych typów organizacji należą: związki zawodowe rolników, organizacje pracodawców, organizacje branżowe (związki i zrzeszenia branżowe) oraz stowarzyszenia. Biorąc pod uwagę liczbę członków oraz cele działania obejmujące wpływ na politykę rolną, najistotniejszymi organizacjami rolnymi w Polsce są związki zawodowe i organizacje branżowe. Główna różnica między nimi dotyczy przedstawionych celów działania. Związki zawodowe wskazują przede wszystkim cele o charakterze socjalnym. Federacje organizacji branżowych starają się wspierać swoich członków oraz działać na rzecz zmiany polityki, natomiast organizacje branżowe działają na rzecz rozwoju specjalistycznych gospodarstw rolnych.

Słowa kluczowe: organizacje rolnicze, typologia, cele organizacji, związki zawodowe, organizacje branżowe, organizacje pracodawców

Accepted for print – Zaakceptowano do druku: 08.11.2016