INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY AGENCY (ANR)



1. ANR tasks and objectives

The Agricultural Property Agency's (ANR) predominant task, defined in *The Management of Agricultural Property of the State Treasury* Act of 1991, is to manage and administer the Agricultural Property Stock of the State Treasury (APS). The ANR carries out its activities in relation to:

- the creation and development of the structure of family farms,
- the creation of conditions for the rational use of APS's productive potential,
- restructuring and privatization of the Agricultural Property Stock (APS) used for agricultural purposes,
- turnover of the property of the State Treasury used for agricultural purposes.

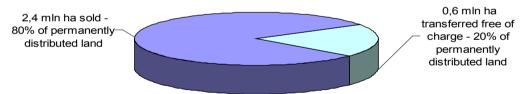
 The ANR is also obliged to follow the principles of the Act of 2003 on *The Formation of the Agricultural System*, of which the most important are:
- development of the structure of family farms,
- counteracting excessive concentration of agricultural property,
- ensuring management of agricultural holdings by farmers with appropriate qualifications.

2. ANR activities

The ANR took and transferred to the APS **4.7 million ha of public agricultural land** originated mainly from:

- former state enterprises 3.7 million ha,
- State Land Fund (SLF) 0.6 million ha,
- other owners 0.4 million ha.

As of 30 June, 2013 the ANR has permanently distributed 3 million ha of the area transferred to the APS.



From the beginning of its activity the ANR has sold 2.4 million ha of land, i.e. 51.06% of the area transferred to the APS.

In 2012 the ANR sold 132.2 thousand ha through 12 911 sale contracts. The average price of 1 ha of agricultural land amounted to 19 288 PLN (4 650 euro). Within the last few years, until the end of 2012, the average annual prices for agricultural land were noticeably increasing and reached in 2012 a level 12.7 % higher in comparison with the prices of 2011.

Apart from selling, the ANR has permanently distributed 603.6 thousand ha of APS property, of which 20.8 thousand ha were in 2012. The land was transferred free of charge to authorized institutions such as:

- local self-government units 53.8 thousand ha (870 ha in 2012),
- State Forest Organization 152.9 thousand ha (200 ha in 2012),
- churches 86.5 thousand ha (700 ha in 2012),
- local water management authorities and voivodeship marshals 198.6 thousand ha (14 thousand ha in 2012),
- others: national parks, housing-estate cooperatives, Polish Academy of Science, Agricultural Chambers, public high schools, research institutes, foundations and public benefit organizations

 56 thousand ha in total (4.1 thousand ha in 2012).

Moreover, the ANR has provided 23.8 thousand ha (13 ha in 2012) as a contribution in kind to trade companies and distributed 32 thousand ha in other forms in total (900 ha in 2011).

As of the end of 2012 data 1.32 million ha of land were leased, which is 146.3 thousand ha less than in 2011.

In 2012 the average lease rent for agricultural land was equivalent to 8.7 dt of wheat per 1 ha, whereas the average lease rent for agricultural land excluding the rent for buildings was equivalent to 3.2 dt of wheat per 1 ha.

At the end of 2012 the APS land for disposal amounted to 321.4 thousand ha. According to the provisional assessment of the land usability, 223.9 thousand ha (70%) of them could be sold or leased for agricultural production purposes. The vast majority of this land is largely fragmented and has other disadvantages – location on precipices, cliffs and between dykes.

Pre-emption right realized by the ANR. Agricultural land turnover among farmers on the private market (a neighbourhood land turnover) is regulated under *The Formation of the Agricultural System* Act of 2003, which enables the ANR to supervise transactions of the private market and allows it to use a pre-emption right.

Following the amendment of the above mentioned Act, from 8 July 2010 the ANR has received contracts for the sale of land of area larger than 5 ha.. However, **the ANR does not use its pre-emption right** to buy land if the purchasers are **farmers**, regardless of their place of residence and the location and area of the property being sold. The **ANR does not have a pre-emption right** if the buyers of land are farmers who live at the place property is located or in the neighbouring districts and also when a property does not exceed 5 ha.

3. Activity of ANR breeding companies

The ANR exercises ownership rights of plant and animal breeding companies that function as State Treasury companies and are acknowledged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as particularly important for the national economy and Polish agriculture. The ANR exercises such rights from shares in relation to 45 companies:

- 8 plant breeding,
- 20 animal breeding,
- 17 horse studs.

Three companies carry out creative and conservation breeding of horticultural plants and gather the most precious genetic material of vegetables, flowers and decorative plants.

Five companies carry out creative and conservation breeding of agricultural plants and gather the most precious genetic material of grain crops, leguminous and papilionaceous plants, grasses, sugar beet, fodder beet, potato and rape.

The main objective of breeding carried out by ANR companies is the production of breeding material for the improvement of the large population of farm animals. Animal improvement is implemented within the national programmes for the genetic improvement of dairy cattle, pig hybridization, horse performance tests and utility of sheep meat.

The role and input of ANR companies in the conduct of those programmes is significant considering the very high genetic potential, particularly in dairy cattle and horse breeding.

High-quality genetic material of stallions and mares in ANR breeding studs is used for improvement of the Polish horse population. Nine important horse breeds in Poland are grown in ANR horse studs.

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