

## Success and Failure of Cooperation in Agricultural Markets



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## Aim and Scope of the Series

*„Nothing endures but change“*. Heraclitus the Ephesian (ca. 535–475 BC)

Institutions, defined as “the rules of the game”, are a key factor to the sustainable development of societies. They structure not only the multitude of human-human interactions of modern societies, but also most of the human-nature interactions. Poverty, famine, civil war, degradation of natural resources and even the collapse of ecosystems and societies often have institutional causes, likewise social and economic prosperity, sustainable use of resources and the resilience of socio-ecological systems. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are those human activities where the interdependencies between human-human and human-nature interactions are perhaps most pronounced, and diverse institutions have been developed in history to govern them.

Social and ecological conditions are, however, ever changing, which continuously challenge the existing institutional structure at a given point in time. Those changes may be long-term, like population growth or climate change, medium-term, such as new technologies or changing price relations, or short-term, like floods or bankruptcies, but all of them pose the question whether the rules of the game need to be adapted. Failures to adapt timely and effectively may come at a high social cost. Institutional change, however, face a principal dilemma: on the one hand, institutions need to be stable to structure expectations and effectively influence human behaviors; on the other hand, they need to be adaptive to respond to the ever changing circumstance mentioned above. Understanding stability and change as well as developing adaptive institutions and effective, efficient and fair mechanisms of change are, therefore, of central importance for societies and an ongoing research challenge for social scientists.

If we want to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and adaptability of institutions, it stands to reason that we have to develop a good understanding of the causes, effects, processes and mechanism of stability and change. This is the aim of the series “Institutional Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources,” which attempts to answer the questions “How do processes and mechanism of institutional change actually work? What and who are the main determinants and actors driving, governing and influencing these processes? What are the economic, political, social and ecological consequences? How can adaptive institutions be designed and developed, and what governance structures are required to make them effective?” These are the questions at the heart of the series. The works published in this series seek to provide answers to these questions in different economic, social, political and historical contexts.

Volker Beckmann and Konrad Hagedorn  
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin



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Ilona Banaszak





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## Terms and Abbreviations

CEECs	Central and Eastern European Countries
e.g.	for example
etc.	et cetera
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
GUS	Główny Urząd Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office)
ha	hectares
IDARI	Integrated Development of Agriculture and Rural Institutions
km	kilometers
LLC	Limited Liability Company
max.	maximum
min.	minimum
no.	number
PG	producer group
PLN	Polish Zloty
Poviat	the Polish equivalent of a county, the second largest administrative unit in Poland
SD	standard deviation
Voivodship	the Polish equivalent of a province, the largest administrative unit in Poland
WWII	World War II