

More than just a sector of the economy, agriculture is a socioeconomic system which ensures food security, is highly important for the existence of many social groups and has a strong environmental impact. The sector's economic situation depends not only on human activity but also on natural conditions. However, in a free market system, farms must be competitive in the domestic and international markets. It follows from the above that in order to maintain their position, Polish farms must develop on a continuous basis rather than simply replace their assets with new ones. The continuous growth may become a reality through the investments.

The main objective of planned research is to assess the scale of overinvestment in Polish agricultural farms, understood as an increase in the capital-labour ratio with no increase in labour productivity under the conditions of state interventionism. Estimation of the scale of this phenomenon is extremely important due to the observed changes in Polish and global agriculture, where the phenomenon of overinvestment turns out to be present and increasingly common.

In the project, using data from the FADN database and the author's own method of measuring the phenomenon of overinvestment, its size and scale will be indicated. Using the method on data from one country will enable to use it in the future in order to measure the phenomenon in the rest of the world and thus to indicate the causes and effects of this phenomenon.

The results of conducted research will be of scientific and application significance. They will enable to fill the gap in knowledge on overinvestment of Polish agricultural farms, which is particularly important in the context of attempts to estimate the positive and negative impacts of aids and subsidies for agriculture and to determine their future. The innovative character of conducted research results from the fact that the author proposed a method of calculating the overinvestment rate. Ultimately, this will provide a new view on the issue of overinvestment in agriculture, and will also indicate their possible causes and effects, thanks to the grouping of agricultural farms.