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РЕЗЮМЕ

Цель данной статьи – показать специфику отечественной практики социальной ответственности бизнеса через благотворительность как доминирующую форму социальной деятельности белорусских компаний и предприятий, в том числе и в условиях текущего экономического кризиса. Обосновываются причины доминирования благотворительности, формы благотворительной помощи подтверждаются конкретными примерами, вскрываются проблемы развития данной формы КСО в республике. Показана необходимость трансформации благотворительности из спорадической в стратегическую, как имеющую больший позитивный эффект для общества и бизнеса.

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**THE ECONOMIC CRISIS – SOME CONSEQUENCES
FOR FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR: THE CASES OF
PORTUGAL AND LATVIA**

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Several European countries are, or have recently been, confronted with a series of crises which mutually affect each other. In this paper the economic crisis but especially the demographic crisis, caused by a sharp decline in birth rate, will be discussed. This tendency in fertility behaviour has been going on for some decades, in part because of the high requirements of children as to economic costs, time and energy of the parents, in particular the mothers. The decrease of births has been aggravated by deteriorating economic conditions. The authors will focus the interrelation between recent economic and demographic developments with regard to two countries, Portugal and Latvia, and with special attention to underprivileged, peripheral, regions. Relevant demographic data will be presented, and in discussing the fertility behaviour, economic conditions and also cultural factors will be considered, in particular the role attributed to women as mothers, and the value attached to children in the family.

Key words: economic crisis, fertility behaviour, demographic trends, motherhood, Portugal, Latvia.

INTRODUCTION: RESEARCH TOPICALITY, BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Europe is confronted with a series of crises which mutually affect each other. In this paper we will discuss the economic crisis but especially the demographic crisis, which has been aggravated by the economic situation. We will focus the economy and demography in two countries, Portugal and Latvia, with special attention to underprivileged, peripheral, regions.

Many European countries have been suffering a population decline over the last few decades. The general trend is the growth of the number of senior citizens (over 65 years of age) and a decreasing proportion of young people. This so-called demographic ageing will have profound effects on society in the 21st century, and some of these effects already start to be noticeable.

The ageing of the population means that people live longer thanks to the improvement of medical services and general living conditions. But the situation might be problematic if there are fewer young people who can take care of the elderly, in the economic and social aspects. And that is exactly the case: in Europe, the number of children born is decreasing. This is a biological fact with social causes, since it is the social-economic context which discourages people from having (more) children. In sociological and demographic terms, we speak of a change in fertility behaviour among the population (Schmid 1989, Лабзин 2003, Овчарова 2010, Boronenko, Schouten 2010, Burkimsher 2013), and it is worthwhile, in this paper, to explore this phenomenon as well as the reasons behind it.

There are manifold reasons for having or not having children, and among these the implications or perceived implications which motherhood has on women's life will be highlighted, with special attention to the resources needed for the having and raising of children. These resources are in particular the

economic means, the time available for certain tasks and activities, and the physical strength. On a more macro-level, consideration should be given to economic conditions and also to cultural factors, in particular the role attributed to women as mothers, and the value attached to children.

So, the main research problem, defined by the authors, is that in Portugal and Latvia (as in most European countries) fertility behaviour of the population was changing during the current economic crisis, and this change dramatizes the consequences of economic crisis. The aim of the article is to stress and to explain the consequences of the economic crises for fertility behaviour in Portugal and Latvia as two geographic poles of Europe. To achieve this goal, the comparative case study method will be used, with analysis of statistical trends and secondary analysis of the data of current researches, as well as a logical analysis for explaining the reasons of the change of fertility behaviour under the conditions of economic crisis. The research findings of social scientists from both Western and Eastern Europe will be used in this article.

ECONOMIC AND FERTILITY TRENDS OF PORTUGAL AND LATVIA

Portugal is a small country in the southwestern corner of Europe, and Latvia a small country in the northeastern corner of the EU. On the 31st of December of 2012, the population of Portugal numbered 10 487 289 (INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística 2013), which meant a decrease over 2012 of 55 000 inhabitants (0.01%). In its turn, the population of Latvia on the 1st of January of 2013 numbered 2 023 825, and it decreased by 20 988 inhabitants over 2012 (also 0.01%) (LR CSB 2013a). However, Eurostat gives a-n even smaller number of Latvian inhabitants on the 1st January of 2013 – 2 017 526 - with decreasing of 24 237 inhabitants (also 0.01%) (Eurostat 2013a).

One of the reasons for the decrease of the population in both countries is a low fertility rate. Another significant one is emigration, but this is not the topic of this research, though it is closely interconnected with the fall in births, because emigrants usually are young people in their reproductive years.

As the data of Figure 1 show, the fertility behaviour has been changing in periods of economic difficulties, especially in Latvia, where the fertility rate decreased after the economic crisis of 2008-2009. The trend in Portugal is more stable, maintaining a decreasing tendency in comparison with the early 2000s. We will briefly consider the economic developments in both countries.

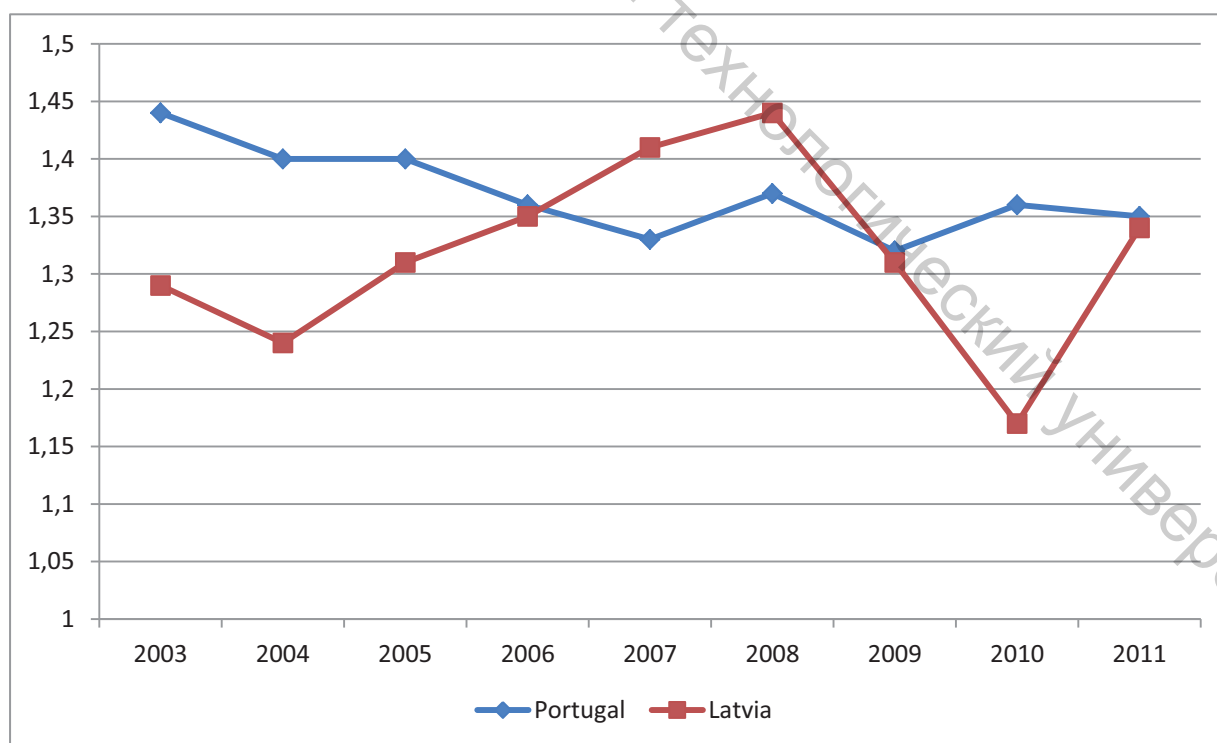


Figure 1 - Change in fertility rates of Portugal and Latvia during 2003-2011

Source: Eurostat 2013b.

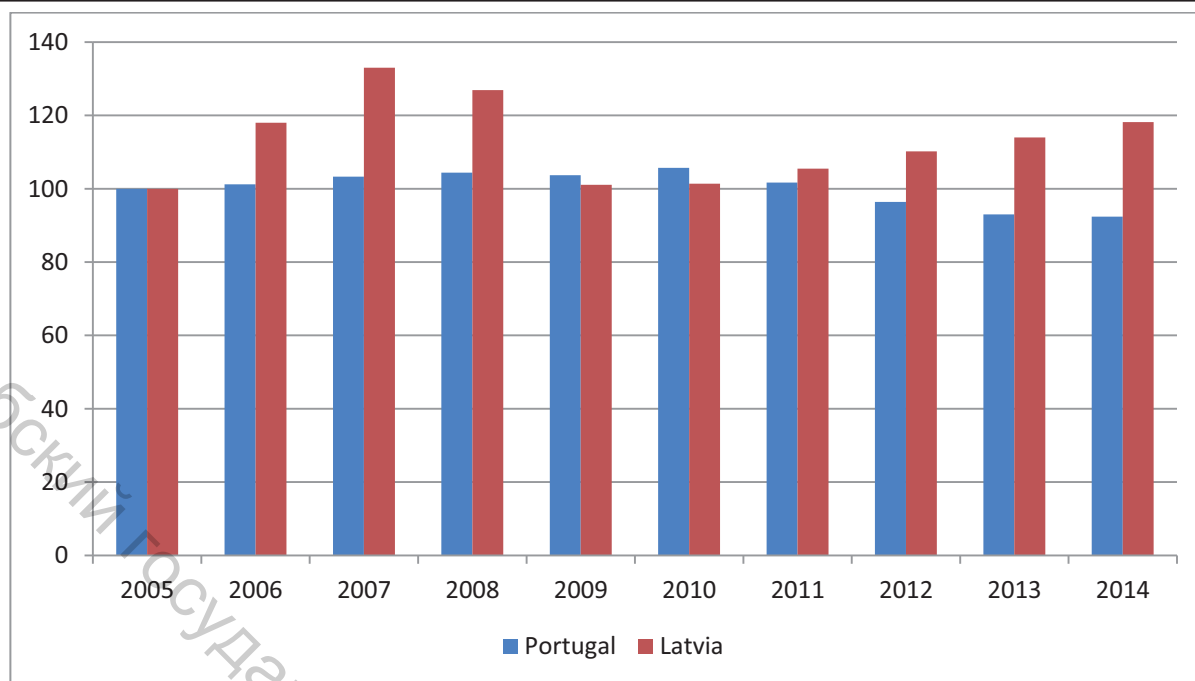


Figure 2 - Economic trends in Portugal and Latvia: final consumption aggregates, index (2005=100), 2005-2014 (forecast)

Source: Eurostat 2013c.

The data of Figure 2 suggest that the economic trend of Portugal was more stable than in Latvia, and the trends of fertility rates of both countries in general accord with their economic trends.

Demographers have developed several projections for the decades to come. But a recovery of the number of inhabitants in the natural way (thus, excluding immigration), is not to be foreseen, since a decrease in the birth rate has effects for the number of births in the next generation. It has to be remarked that none of European and neighbouring countries shown Figure 2 has achieved the rate of 2.1, which is usually considered as being the average number of children women should bear to guarantee the continuation of the population in the same numbers. The fertility rates of 2011 of the countries under consideration – 1.35 in Portugal and 1.34 in Latvia (Eurostat 2013b) - are among the very lowest of European and neighbouring countries and with a tendency of further decrease.

Both Portugal and Latvia face, in the social-demographic aspect, another problem, which is the uneven distribution of the population and of the quantitative indicators of its fertility behaviour over their territories. The population is concentrated (and tends increasingly to concentrate) in the coastal strip in Portugal and in the capital in Latvia, leaving the interior with less population and less potential of economic development. Moreover, there is also a lower fertility rate in the peripheral regions of our countries, which is troubling the social and economic development of regions and causing their marginalization.

Table 1 – GDP per capita, population density and fertility rate in Latvian regions

| Territory | GDP, 2010 | | Population density, 2009 | Births by 1000 inhabitants, 2010 |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Total, share (%) | Per capita, lats | | |
| Latvia | 100.0 | 6 096 | 35.0 | 8.6 |
| Riga region | 53.2 | 10 201 | 2 353.2 | 9.4 |
| Pieriga region | 13.7 | 4 719 | 38.0 | 10.0 |
| Kurzeme region | 10.3 | 4 781 | 22.2 | 8.2 |
| Vidzeme region | 6.7 | 4 000 | 15.5 | 7.7 |
| Zemgale region | 8.1 | 3 995 | 26.3 | 8.1 |
| Latgale region | 7.8 | 3 228 | 23.6 | 6.6 |

Source: LR CSB 2013b, 2013c, VRAA 2010.

As the data of Table 1 show, there are big disproportions in economic activity and fertility behaviour in Latvian regions. Latgale region – the place of location of the Daugavpils University – is characterized by lower economic activity as well as a low birth rate.

For Portugal, we may compare the coastal regions of Lisbon and Porto with the interior regions of Beira Interior (north and south), in the following table:

Table 2 – Demographic and Economic data for four regions in Portugal

| Territory | Births by 1000 inhabitants, 2012 | General fertility rate, ¹ 2012 | GDP per capita in euro, 2010 | Population density, 2011 |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| North Beira Interior | 5.8 | 29.1 | 11 197 | 25.5 |
| South Beira Interior | 7.0 | 34.1 | 13 983 | 19.9 |
| Greater Lisbon | 10.5 | 44.9 | 27 074 | 1 485.2 |
| Greater Porto | 8.4 | 34.5 | 16 223 | 1 577.5 |
| Portugal | 8.5 | 36.3 | 16 970 | 114.3 |

Source: INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística 2013.

Beira Interior – the place of location of the University of Beira Interior - is characterized by low population density; many of the inhabitants are senior citizens and the number of children born is lower from year to year. It is significant that in the last ten years half of the elementary schools in the region have had to close down, for lack of pupils². And the future is bleak: The recent study *Demografia economicamente sustentável. Reverter o declínio em áreas periféricas* («Economically sustainable demography. Turning back the decline in peripheral regions»), carried out by Portuguese researchers, including of the University of Beira Interior, predicts that if no adequate measures are taken, there will be zones in this region with just 25% of the present population and even the urban areas will have decreased considerably in population (Fidalgo 2013).

DISCUSSION: WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR THE LOW FERTILITY RATE IN PORTUGAL AND LATVIA?

The actual research question addresses the reasons behind the low fertility level in Portugal and Latvia, and its relation with economic ups and downs.

Portugal and Latvia are hard-hit by the economic crisis in Europe and many austerity measures are being taken, which lower the incomes of the families, and affect tax benefits and social equipments for families with children-

At the same time it is true that before the economic crisis – for example, during the so called “well-being years” (2006-2007) in Latvia – fertility rate was higher (see Figure 1), but far from replacement rate. Moreover, as appears from the data of Figures 1 and 2, the economic trend in Portugal during the last years was more stable (in this case, going downwards) than in Latvia, but current fertility rates in Portugal and Latvia have almost the same low level.

So, the fundamental problem of fertility behaviour in the countries under consideration (as well as in all European and neighbouring countries) is that economic crisis can cause short-term negative quantitative change in fertility rates, but economic conditions are not on their own able to change long-term fertility behaviour of the population in our countries. This idea can be illustrated by one example of Portugal and Latvia: Portugal had a fertility rate of 2.1 in 1980 and 2.8 in 1970 (INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística), but Latvia – 2.21 in 1987 (LR CSB 2011), before structural qualitative change of their economic, social and political system, before transition from totalitarian political regime to the market economy. None of countries shown in Figure 3 nowadays have such a high fertility rate, which is close to Portugal in 1980, Portugal in 1970 and Latvia in 1987 had a significantly higher birth rate than the

¹ The number of births in a year divided by the number of women aged 15–44, times 1000.

² The number of schools went from 232 to 105. According to Portuguese law, for a school to be allowed to function, it should have a minimum of 20 pupils, aged 6 – 10.

replacement rate of 2.1. It is obvious that the periods of these higher birth rates - in totalitarian Portugal and Latvia - were not periods with better economic conditions. Of course, the widespread introduction of modern means of birth control should not be ignored. But the decision to use or not use these depends on the people in question, in their broader social-cultural context.

The authors suppose that the central fundamental determinant in the phenomenon of low fertility in Portugal and Latvia (and in Europe as a whole) are not economic conditions so much, but the image and the roles attributed to mothers, fathers and children, i.e. the social and culturally-imposed requirements of motherhood in the present-day conditions of market economy. This idea corresponds also with Russian scientists' view on the reasons of low fertility rate in Russia (Авдеева 2012, Носкова 2012).

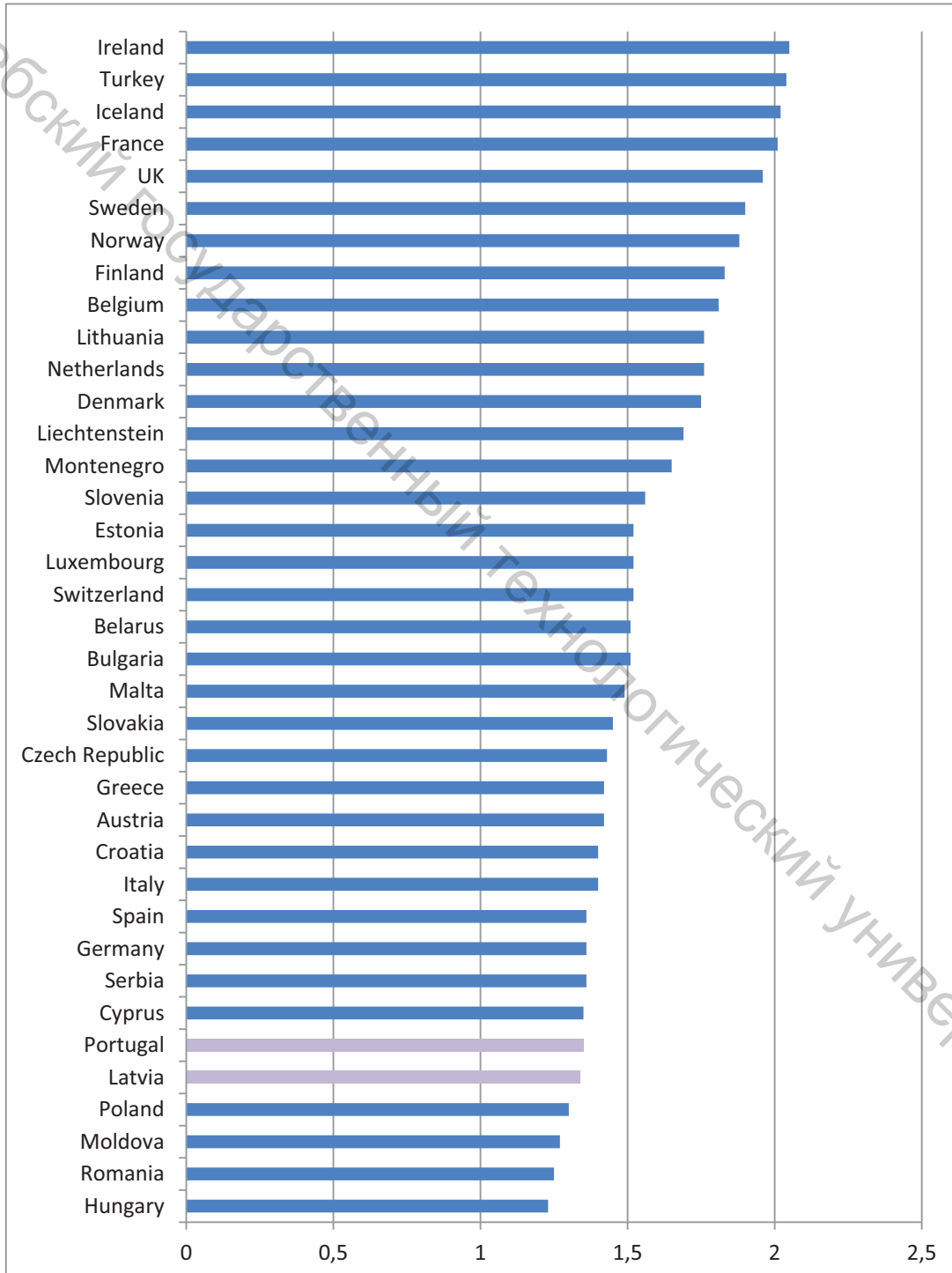


Figure 3 - Comparison of fertility rates in EU, EEA and some neighbouring countries, 2011

Source: Eurostat 2013b.

World history over the centuries shows us that women have always worked: in agriculture, in trade, the manufacturing of artefacts and textile fabrics, and/or assisting their husbands or relatives in their respective jobs. This work was combined with household chores and caring work, in almost all societies the realm of women. In this very busy life, women's work was often not formal and recognized as such, and it was organized in function of the situation of the moment.

A formalization of women's work took place in Europe and northern America (the so-called "western world") in the age of the industrial revolution when work in the factories, under a strictly scheduled regime, meant a separation in time and space between home and work. At the same time (the 19th century) new ideas and practices were introduced about the management of households, and the education of children. Stricter hygiene and a more intense supervision of children became the norm. This trend has continued until today, with the difference that nowadays women have obtained access to (almost) all studies and professions and have a broader participation in the formal labour market.

Gender inequality may thus have lessened, but in reality is still present all over the world, albeit in varying degrees (Hausmann *et al.* 2012). Crucial is the persistence of the division of roles in the domestic sphere, in which women are still bearing the responsibility for the domestic chores, including childcare. And the care and education of children according to today's norms requires much dedication.

Various authors emphasize how, in recent decades, material resources, time and emotions which parents invest into their children have increased considerably (Gershuny and Jones 1987). Ulrich Beck notices a prevailing feeling in the western world that a child provides joy and gives variation to life, in an era of disenchantment and individualization. In this sense, having children is a "private type of re-enchantment", which is a reason for the "excessive affection for children" (Beck 1992, pp. 118-119; see also Roussel 1989; Crompton and Lyonette 2007).

However, the wish to give a future child an optimal attention and plenty of material resources imbues young people with doubts and apprehension: are they ready for a child, will their financial situation and the life they lead allow them to give to a child what is considered necessary and its due right?

These dilemmas are particularly strong in the case of mothers (Schouten 2011, pp. 53-70; Schouten and Lourenço 2012). The combination of work and private life is for many families and especially women a daily recurring affliction. In some European societies most women try to combine a full-time job with motherhood, in many others they work fewer hours or withdraw temporarily from the labour market. On the other hand, there are women who implicitly or explicitly opt for a life without children, convinced that they will not be able to give a child its due share of resources and attention. For quite a few highly-instructed women, remaining childless seems the only way to pursue their careers (Boronenko and Schouten 2010).

Leaving aside biological reasons, we should recall that in today's societies, the wish for parenthood is sometimes impossible to fulfill or has to be postponed for economic and social reasons, as well as the individual biography. The combination, both in Portugal and in Latvia, of a strong wish for children and the difficulties and sacrifices required for the bringing up of children has led to the typical pattern of the one-child-family.

CONCLUSIONS

Both Portugal and Latvia have suffered from economic crisis during recent years and their fertility rates are among the lowest in Europe; these countries have also the similar historical experience of totalitarian political regimes (although of different character), and had significantly higher fertility rates some decades ago.

The more marginal and underprivileged regions in both countries are also the regions with a lower birth rate;

Economic crisis has a short-term negative impact on fertility rate in the countries under consideration, but the long-term pattern of fertility behaviour both in Portugal and Latvia is determined by social and culturally-imposed requirements of motherhood in the conditions of market economy.

A greater sharing of responsibilities between fathers and mothers would have a beneficial effect both on numbers of ions birth and on the equality of opportunities between men and women in the modern social and economic conditions of Europe.

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**SUPPORT FOR INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL
HOLDINGS IN POLAND FROM THE EUROPEAN
UNION FUNDS WITH THE EXAMPLE OF ACTION
121 "MODERNISATION OF AGRICULTURAL
HOLDINGS"**

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INTRODUCTION,

The economy sector of agriculture in Poland is of great importance due to the fact that agricultural land constitute 60.3 % of the country and the rural population is 39.3% of the total population. Condition of Polish agriculture in the run-up to accession to the European Union, and shortly after was not satisfactory due to the improper structure of production and a series of events that caused the sector, despite its size, to be unprofitable and burdening the national economy. With the Polish accession to the European Union, new opportunities to accelerate the modernization and transformation taking place in agriculture and in rural areas emerged. The reason for this change was the possibility of the implementation of the investment based on funding from the European Union structural funds, which today is the largest opportunity to improve agriculture in Poland. Rural Development Plan 2004 - 2006 (RDP 2004-2006) was one of two programs co-financed from EU funds to support the development of agriculture and rural development in the first years of membership. RDP 2004 - 2006 was aimed at improving the condition of the farm and to ensure an adequate standard of living for farmers and