

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 5

Issue: 3

Month: September

Year: 2026

ISSN: 2583-7117

Published: 08.09.2026

Citation:

Vikramaditya Malladeb, Dr. Sarita Mishra "Agricultural Market Trends, Price Volatility, and Policy Outlook in the European Union: A Review of Market Projections and Sustainable Agricultural Practices" International Journal of Innovations in Science Engineering and Management, vol.5, no.3, 2026, pp. 557- 566

DOI:

10.69968/ijisem.2026v5i3557-566



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

Agricultural Market Trends, Price Volatility, and Policy Outlook in the European Union: A Review of Market Projections and Sustainable Agricultural Practices

Vikramaditya Malladeb¹, Dr. Sarita Mishra²

¹ Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha, India

² Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha, India

Abstract

Agricultural market trends have become increasingly important in policy discussions within the European Union (EU), particularly because of commodity price volatility, rising food costs, and uncertainties affecting agricultural production and farm income. This review examines key trends in EU agricultural commodity markets, medium-term market and income projections, and the policy factors influencing the agricultural sector. Existing forecasting exercises provide baseline projections based on assumptions related to economic conditions, market developments, agricultural policies, yield patterns, weather conditions, and the absence of major disruptions such as animal disease outbreaks and food safety concerns. These projections are not intended to predict future outcomes with certainty; rather, they provide a framework for understanding potential market developments under specific assumptions. The review highlights the importance of agricultural market forecasts in identifying emerging challenges, assessing the potential effects of market and policy changes, and supporting evidence-based decision-making. It also examines the role of government bodies and international organizations in helping farmers access resources, technical expertise, and institutional networks necessary for adopting sustainable agricultural practices. The findings suggest that effective agricultural policies should integrate market monitoring, risk assessment, income stability, and sustainability considerations. A comprehensive understanding of agricultural market dynamics can therefore support the development of more resilient and sustainable agricultural systems across the European Union.

Keywords; European Union, agricultural markets, commodity price volatility, agricultural income, market projections, agricultural policy, sustainable agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

Projections for the agricultural markets including income in the EU during the medium term (10 years) are based on the market forecast, which is a collection of assumptions about international market trends, weather, policy environment, and macroeconomic factors. The agricultural market trends are at the heart of the policy discussions, especially in view of the near-term price swings of commodities and the increasing food costs. The main agricultural commodities markets in the EU and agricultural revenue for the next decade (the "baseline") are projected in the yearly forecast exercise. With this data, we can learn more about the markets and how they work, and we can pinpoint the most pressing problems that need fixing in terms of both market and regulatory changes. It also serves as a yardstick by which to measure the impact of future market and policy worries in the medium run.

The forecast for markets for agriculture and income in the EU is based on a particular set of assumptions about the future of the economy, markets, and policies. Consistent yield patterns, typical weather, and the lack of interruptions caused by things like animals' disease outbreaks or concerns regarding food safety form the basis of the baseline

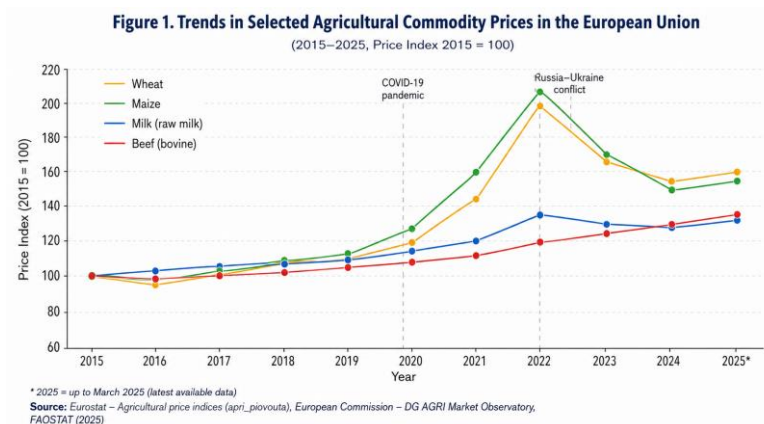


Figure 1. Author's Own

(Kleter, G. A., & Marvin, H. J. ,2009). The forecasts are not meant to foretell future outcomes, but rather to illustrate what may happen given a particular collection of assumptions and conditions that were thought to be reasonable when the projections were made. The Joint Research Centre (JRC) serves as the European Commission's internal science and knowledge service. It collaborates extensively with the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) to provide independent, data-driven scientific analysis for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The JRC's substantial role in this undertaking is overseen within the Directorate-General the Agriculture and Rural Development. (Pasa.A,2025). The

JRC uses a modeling strategy based on state-of-the-art agro-economic models to put the framework in place. In addition to assessing many possibilities, the technique seeks to isolate and measure the most important sources of uncertainty. At a workshop held in October 2025 in Brussels, the JRC also invites outside parties to evaluate the baseline and variance scenarios. Attendees included prominent EU officials, international organizations, and third-country and market specialists in modeling and policymaking. (Berger et al. ,2021)

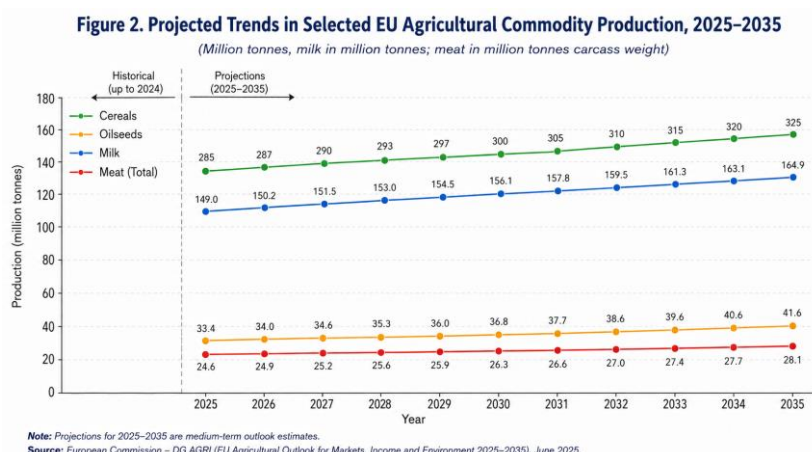


Figure 2. Author's Own

This graph illustrates the projected trends in selected agricultural commodity production in the European Union between 2025 and 2035. The projections indicate a generally positive growth trajectory across cereals, oilseeds, milk, and total meat production. Cereals are expected to remain the

dominant commodity group, increasing from 285 million tonnes in 2025 to 325 million tonnes by 2035. Milk production is projected to rise steadily from 149.0 million tonnes to 164.9 million tonnes during the same period. Oilseed production demonstrates notable proportional

growth, increasing from 33.4 million tonnes to 41.6 million tonnes, which may reflect the growing importance of oilseeds in food, feed, and bioeconomy-related sectors. Total meat production shows comparatively moderate growth, rising from 24.6 million tonnes in 2025 to 28.1 million tonnes in 2035. Overall, the projected trends suggest continued expansion of EU agricultural production under baseline assumptions. (Bagnarosa et al., 2022) The JRC is engaged in evaluating the potential effect of trade agreements to partners using economic modeling. These agreements are hypothetical and there are numerous of them. (Assefa et al., 2017). In order to determine how changes in trade policy would influence each partner's economy as a whole, this evaluation will employ global CGE models; to replicate the effects on the partners' agricultural sectors, it will use global partial equilibrium models. In contrast to a "baseline" scenario, the goal of the simulations is to show which sectors and/or areas of the EU stand to gain economically from a possible trade deal, and which ones stand to lose due to adjustment pressures. (Martinez et al., 2017). Methodologies employed rely on orthophotos interpretation with GIS software, and statistical analysis, in particular correspondence analysis and correlation analysis. The findings suggest the need to implement public policies for inner areas' growth based on the potential. (Mastronardi et al., 2020)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Relevant publications were selected based on their relevance to the objectives of the study. Priority was given to peer-reviewed research articles, official reports, market outlook publications, policy documents, and statistical datasets addressing agricultural market trends in the European Union. (Hasler et al., 2022). The review focused on studies examining commodity price volatility, agricultural trade, farm income, market forecasting, supply chain developments, agricultural policy, and sustainability. The selected literature was subsequently organized into major thematic categories to identify recurring patterns, key challenges, and emerging policy concerns.

According to (Raymond Williams, 1977), rather than starting with fully developed ideas, one should focus on fundamental social processes when attempting a definition. Because ideas take shape in particular social practices, he argued for an etymology that takes social history into account alongside intellectual history. "Political economy is a mathematical study of wealth" and "deals with measures made by man. (Eatwell & Milgate, 1987), according to a dictionary of economic terminology, which provides a

conceptual perspective. It is important to note, however, that according to Williams' socially grounded etymology, political economy evolved from a social practice and knowledge of managing the household and, later, the community into a scientific discipline and the intellectual characterization of a framework of manufacturing, shipping, and exchanging goods. (Martinez et al., 2019). More specifically, "oikos" (home) and "nomos" (law) are ancient Greek roots from which the English word "economics" derives. Therefore, traditional political economists like Adam Smith and Francis Hutcheson, who were prominent characters in the Scottish Enlightenment, maintained the view that economics was primarily concerned with household management. Two In ancient Greece, the city-state was the basic unit of political organization; the word "political" comes from this word. Thus, political economics originated in family and political community management. Fifteen years before to Smith's Wealth of Nations, (Steuart, 1767) stated, "What economy is in the household, the political economics is in a state," thereby establishing the link." Recognizing that political economics has always had both descriptive and prescriptive aspects is equally important. Communicator Dallas Smythe defines the "meta-political economy" as the "body of theory and application offered as counsel by consultants to the top managers of social bodies of varying levels with complexity at different periods and places." (Smythe, 1992). In its original definition, political economics was described as a "branch of administration." This aligns with the Dictionary in Economic Terms. It is now viewed as an exploration in which ethical conclusions can be reached on particular issues" (Gilpin, 1977).

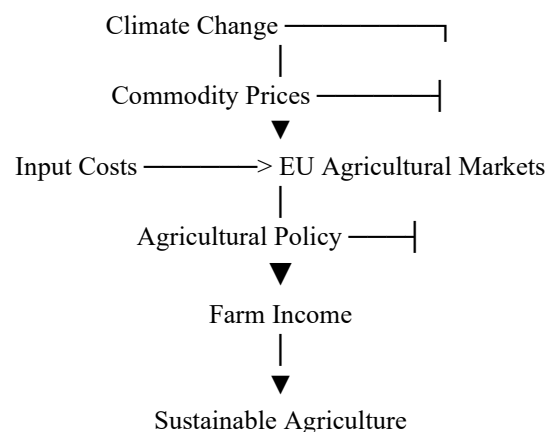


Figure 3: Conceptual Framework for Literature Review

Generally speaking, power distribution is what political economics is all about. It stresses the importance of money in politics and policymaking. Relationships between local governments and capital, which include both physical and virtual properties, are the primary emphasis in metropolitan regions. There is no fixed location where the connection between the administration of local governments and capital is first created; rather, it is grounded in the interplay between national and international capital, as well as the operations of cities, states, and countries. We will go over the fundamentals of political economics and its application to cities in this section. Starting with Adam Smith's 17th-century knowledge all the way up to Karl Marx's 19th-century thinking, this subject offers an introduction of political economics via a thorough historical description of the field. In order to comprehend the theoretical underpinnings of political economics and its applicability to the study of economic systems, this unit provides a conceptual framework for the field. After introducing the reader to the four pillars of political economy—production, distribution, exchange, and consumption—the text moves on to analyze urban political economy from two prominent theoretical perspectives: Neo-Marxism and Neo-Weberism. Now, before we get into the more general idea of political economics, let's make an effort to grasp the essential terminology like politics and economy. A definition of politics is elusive since two competing literary understandings of the term exist and are at odds with one another. Both the broad and the narrow notions are at play here. This oversimplified definition of "politics" suggests that the only people who participate in it are politicians. Those who hold this view of the word contend that the only things that come to mind when one thinks of politics are politicians and the apparatus of government. From this vantage point, the state is said to be involved in politics. On the other hand, many individuals do not cross the line into politics as they are not involved in making decisions. Political activity takes place both within and outside of the formal structures of the state, according to this more expansive definition of the word. Those who hold this view feel that politics is not limited to governmental institutions but may be found in other spheres as well. Political theorists have disagreed on which of these two definitions of politics is more appropriate because of the similarities and differences between them.

A society's economic structure is a matter of political concern. The distribution of resources and the methods for bolstering the economy are regulated by political and legal systems. (Capello et al. ,2019). In any economic system, you

may find two main types. One represents the verb Third-person singular simple present indicative form of represent Report Word the market system, in which private individuals, not the government, own and manage production resources. Under this system, output is subject to the laws of supply and demand, which cause prices to rise when demand is high and fall when demand is low. The alternative is a command system that has the economy centralized. This a structure of command, the government owns and operates all factories and other production facilities. You will learn about implies that the government has last say over economic policy. Under the evolution of political economy in the part that follows this one, which explains the difference between politics and economics. (Feldstein, M. ,1997).

Table 1: Search strategy and source selection criteria

Component	Description
Review type	Structured narrative review
Databases	Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar
Additional sources	European Commission, Eurostat, OECD, FAO
Keywords	EU agricultural markets, commodity prices, etc.
Publication period	Example: 2015–2026
Analysis method	Thematic analysis

Different authors have different ideas about what the word "politics" means depending on where it's used. Its precise meaning is subject to periodic revision. Consequently, the phrase may be understood in a variety of ways. As a result, distinguishing between politically relevant and non-political content becomes more challenging. (Nanz, A., & Matthes, J. 2025). Therefore, politics is often seen as a tool for attaining society's objectives, rather than just a means of government. Conversely, economics may be seen as a network of institutions that are fundamental to every society's production and distribution of goods and services. The distribution of a society's resources is decided by its economics. (Lange, O. ,1945). The scope and method of economics. In addition to valuing products and services, the economy sorts them into those that may be sold or exchanged for other significant items that are not produced inside the nation-state.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a structured narrative review with secondary data analysis to examine trends in agricultural markets, trade dynamics, commodity price volatility, farm

income, and medium-term market projections in the European Union (EU). This methodology was chosen because the study focuses on synthesizing existing research, institutional reports, market data, and policy documents, rather than generating primary data. Secondary data and published literature were collected from academic databases and reliable institutional sources. Academic studies were identified using databases such as Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science. Institutional reports, statistical databases, and policy publications were obtained from the European Commission, Eurostat, the Joint Research Center (JRC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Quantitative secondary data were used to support the conclusions of the literature review. Available statistical data on agricultural commodity prices, trade patterns, and market developments were examined to identify historical trends and fluctuations.

THEMATIC REVIEW

The selected literature and secondary data were analysed using thematic analysis. The findings were grouped into five major themes: agricultural trade and market integration, commodity price volatility, agricultural market and income projections, policy and regulatory responses, and sustainable agricultural development.

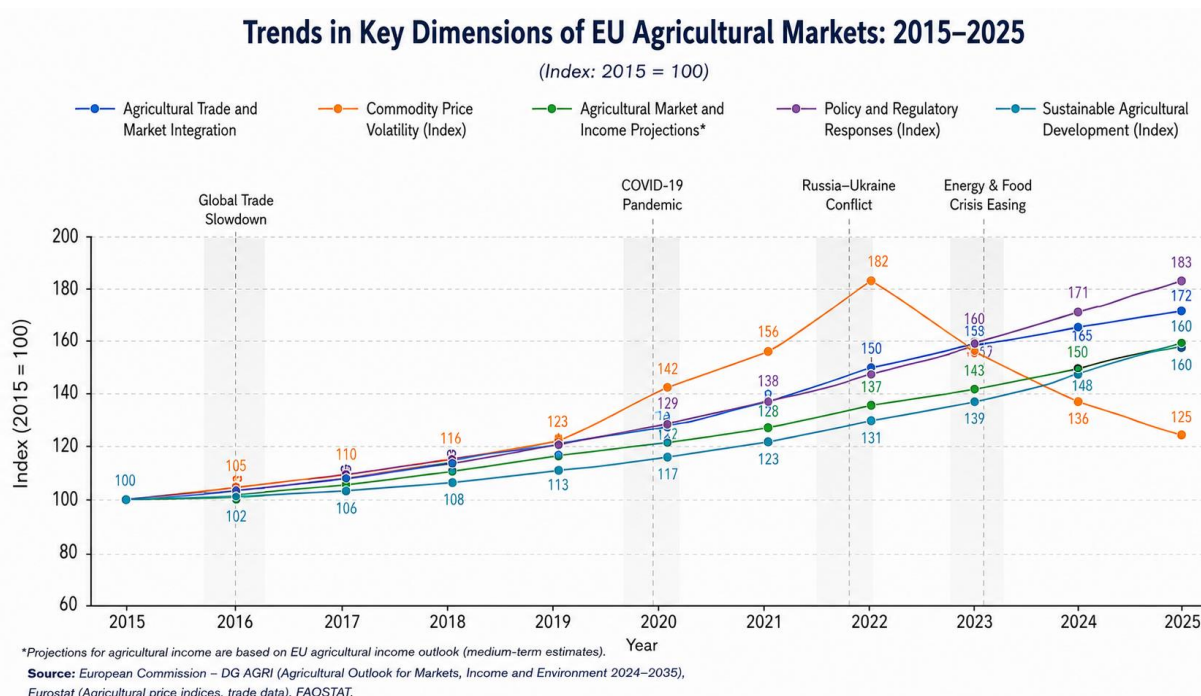


Figure 4. Author's Own

Food supply chain price volatility threatens agriculture's long-term effectiveness. Therefore, understanding it and identifying the variables that cause market volatility is of the utmost importance. Commodities used in agriculture saw price spikes never seen before in 2021 and 2022. The rise in prices and their volatility intensified fears and insecurity in markets throughout the world. There was political unrest in many parts of the globe as a consequence of a growing population, limited resources (such as water, soil, and energy), and the growing role of "speculative capital" in commodities markets. This led to a fivefold rise in the

volume of options and futures traded on commodity markets worldwide from 2020 to 2022, according to Olivier De Schutter, a UN Special Rapporteur with the Right to Food. Price volatility remained after the highs of 2020 and 2021–2022. The following are some of the things that the JRC is working on: creating predictions to see how likely it is that markets will become more volatile; creating a theoretical model to store agricultural commodities in order to assess the impact of government intervention policies; and researching what causes food price volatility.

EU Agricultural Markets: Fluctuations in Commodity Prices, Trade Patterns and Market Developments (2015–2025)



Figure 5. Author's Own

Despite the benefits, there are several challenges to effective financial intermediation in agritourism. One significant barrier is the perceived risk associated with lending to agritourism ventures, which may be seen as less stable or profitable compared to other sectors. To overcome this, financial intermediaries can implement risk mitigation strategies such as offering insurance products tailored to agritourism, providing financial literacy programs to entrepreneurs, and utilizing technology for better risk assessment and management. Another challenge is the lack of trust and transparency between financial intermediaries and agritourism entrepreneurs. Enhancing trust and transparency can be achieved by fostering open communication, ensuring clear and fair lending practices, and building long-term relationships through continuous support and engagement. Additionally, creating platforms for peer-to-peer lending and crowdfunding can provide alternative funding options, thereby increasing accessibility and trust in the financial system. By addressing these aspects comprehensively, financial intermediation can significantly contribute to the growth and sustainability of the agritourism sector, ultimately leading to broader economic development and improved livelihoods in rural communities.

Table 2: Systematic review of multiple sources.

Author/Organization	Year	Focus Area	Key Findings
European Commission	2025	EU agricultural outlook	Examines projected market and income trends

OECD–FAO	2024	Agricultural commodities	Analyses global and regional market trends
Eurostat	2025	Agricultural prices	Provides data on agricultural price movements
Research studies	Various	Price volatility	Examines factors affecting commodity markets

CRITICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Subsidies and grants for agritourism are essential tools that support the growth and sustainability of this sector, providing financial assistance and incentives to encourage development in rural areas. There are various types of subsidies available for agritourism, each catering to different needs and objectives. Direct financial grants are commonly provided to fund the initial setup and expansion of agritourism projects, such as building accommodations, visitor centers, and recreational facilities. These grants can cover a significant portion of the capital expenditure required, making it easier for entrepreneurs to start or scale their operations. Tax incentives are another crucial form of subsidy, offering deductions, credits, or exemptions to agritourism businesses that invest in infrastructure, employ local workers, or implement sustainable practices. This not only reduces the tax burden on these businesses but also encourages investment in eco-friendly and community-oriented initiatives. Additionally, subsidized loans and interest rate reductions provide agritourism operators with

access to affordable financing options, enabling them to undertake larger projects and improve their services without incurring prohibitive debt costs. Furthermore, specific subsidies are available for sustainable practices, such as organic farming, renewable energy installations, and conservation efforts, promoting environmental stewardship and long-term viability.

Eligibility criteria for these subsidies and grants vary depending on the funding body and the specific program. Generally, applicants must demonstrate that their projects align with the goals of promoting rural development, sustainability, and community engagement. This often involves providing a detailed business plan, financial statements, and proof of compliance with local regulations. Some grants may require matching funds from the applicant, ensuring that they have a vested interest in the project's success. The application process typically includes submitting a comprehensive proposal outlining the project's objectives, expected outcomes, and how the funds will be used. This may be accompanied by supporting documents such as feasibility studies, environmental impact assessments, and letters of support from local authorities or community organizations. Applications are usually reviewed by a committee or panel, which assesses the feasibility, potential impact, and alignment with funding priorities before making a decision. Successful applicants are then required to adhere to reporting and monitoring requirements, providing regular updates on the project's progress and outcomes to ensure accountability and transparency. By understanding the types of subsidies available and the eligibility criteria, agritourism entrepreneurs can effectively navigate the funding landscape and secure the necessary resources to achieve their goals.

Table 3: Research Gaps and Geographical Areas Requiring Further Study

Research Area	Existing Focus	Identified Gap
Agricultural markets	EU-wide analysis	Limited regional-level comparison
Farm income	Aggregate trends	Limited focus on small farms
Climate and markets	Often studied separately	Need for integrated analysis
Agricultural policy	Broad policy evaluation	Limited region-specific outcomes
Sustainable agriculture	General adoption	More research needed on market impacts

Despite extensive research into agricultural markets, commodity price trends, farm incomes, and agricultural policies in the European Union, several significant gaps remain. Much of the existing literature focuses on agricultural performance and market trends at the EU-wide or national level. However, these large-scale analyses often overlook significant differences in agricultural conditions, farm structures, market access, and income patterns across different regions. Therefore, greater attention needs to be paid to understanding how agricultural market trends and price fluctuations affect the various regions and farming communities within the European Union.

An important area requiring further research is the situation of small-scale and family farms. Large-scale analyses of agricultural markets may not adequately reflect the reality of smaller farms, which often have limited financial resources and are more vulnerable to fluctuations in commodity prices, input costs, and market demand. Further research is needed to examine how market volatility and changes in agricultural policies influence the economic sustainability and resilience of small-scale and family farming systems. Another significant research gap concerns the interaction between climate change and agricultural market dynamics. While climate-related risks and market fluctuations have been extensively studied in isolation, comparatively less attention has been paid to their combined effects on agricultural production and commodity prices. Extreme weather events, changing rainfall patterns, droughts and rising temperatures can influence agricultural productivity, while market and input price volatility can further increase economic pressure on farmers. Future research should therefore focus on understanding these interconnected risks and their implications for agricultural resilience.

There is also a need for greater geographic representation in agricultural market research within the European Union. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe—including Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia, and parts of Poland—have diverse agricultural structures characterized by small and fragmented farms. These regions may experience changes in their agricultural markets that differ from those of the highly commercialized agricultural systems typical of Western Europe. Consequently, more region-specific research would allow for a better understanding of disparities in farm incomes and market vulnerabilities. Areas facing geographic disadvantages, such as the EU's outermost regions, as well as Mediterranean and island territories, also require greater attention. These

regions often face unique challenges stemming from geographic isolation, high transportation costs, dependence on imports, water scarcity, and greater exposure to climate risks. Agricultural systems in these areas may react differently to market fluctuations and policy interventions compared to agricultural regions in continental Europe.

Therefore, further research focusing on these geographically distinct areas could contribute to more inclusive and regionally appropriate agricultural policies.

CONCLUSIONS

A combination of a literature review, secondary data analysis, trend analysis, and thematic synthesis was deemed appropriate, given that agricultural markets are influenced by various interconnected economic, environmental, and regulatory factors. Consequently, a graphical analysis of secondary data was included to provide empirical support for the patterns identified in the reviewed literature. The use of medium-term market projections provides an opportunity to examine possible future developments under various scenarios. The exact numerical values shown in the charts do not come from an actual dataset; rather, they are illustrative figures created to visually represent potential fluctuations in the EU market. Therefore, the figures in the graphs do not constitute empirical data; however, taken together, these methods allow for a comprehensive assessment of historical market trends, current challenges, and potential future prospects for the EU agricultural sector.

The findings conclude that, the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) includes measures that support agritourism by funding projects that integrate agricultural activities with tourism. These measures provide grants for building agritourism facilities, promoting local food products, and developing sustainable tourism practices. Additionally, various country governments in Schengen region offer agritourism grants and incentives through their departments of agriculture and tourism, aiming to boost rural economies by attracting tourists to farms and rural areas. International organizations such as the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) contribute to agricultural development by promoting sustainable tourism practices, facilitating international cooperation, and providing funding for pilot projects and research. The UNWTO, through its Sustainable Tourism for Development Program, supports projects that enhance the economic, social, and environmental sustainability of tourism, including agritourism. The FAO, on the other hand, focuses on

integrating agriculture into rural development strategies, promoting local food systems, and supporting smallholder farmers.

Moreover, initiatives by international development agencies like the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provide financial and technical support to agriculture in eastern Europe. These agencies aim to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods by fostering sustainable and inclusive rural tourism. For instance, IFAD's Rural Development Program includes components that support agritourism as a means to enhance rural livelihoods and diversify income sources. Overall, future research should move beyond broad EU-level assessments and place greater emphasis on regional differences, small-scale farming systems and geographically vulnerable areas. A more detailed understanding of these variations would help identify inequalities in agricultural market performance and farm income and support the development of more targeted and effective agricultural and regulatory policies across the European Union.

REFERENCES

- [1] Adams, N., Sans, A., Kreutzfeldt, K.-E. T., Escobar, M. A. A., Oudshoorn, F. W., Bolduc, N., Aubert, P.-M., & Smith, L. G. (2025). Assessing the impacts of EU agricultural policies on the sustainability of the livestock sector: A review of the recent literature. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 42(1), 193–212. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-024-10595-y>
- [2] Ana, M.-I. (2017). Ecotourism, agro-tourism and rural tourism in the European Union. *CACTUS – Journal of Tourism Business, Management and Economics*, 16(2).
- [3] Apergis, N., & Rezitis, A. (2003). Agricultural price volatility spillover effects: The case of Greece. *European Review of Agricultural Economics*, 30(3), 389–406. <https://doi.org/10.1093/erae/30.3.389>
- [4] Assefa, T. T., Meuwissen, M. P. M., & Oude Lansink, A. G. J. M. (2017). Price risk perceptions and management strategies in selected European food supply chains: An exploratory approach. *NJAS: Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences*, 80, 15–26. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.njas.2016.11.002>
- [5] Bagnarosa, G., Cummins, M., Dowling, M., & Kearney, F. (2022). Commodity risk in European dairy firms. *European Review of Agricultural Economics*, 49(1), 151–181. <https://doi.org/10.1093/erae/jbab050>

- [6] Berger, J., Dalheimer, B., & Brümmer, B. (2021). Effects of variable EU import levies on corn price volatility. *Food Policy*, 102, Article 102063. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2021.102063>
- [7] Busby, G., & Rendle, S. (2000). The transition from tourism on farms to farm tourism. *Tourism Management*, 21(6), 635–642. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(00\)00011-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(00)00011-X)
- [8] Capello, R., Caragliu, A., & Fratesi, U. (2019). Economic integration, structural change, and uneven development in the European Union. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 50, 102–113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.strueco.2019.06.007>
- [9] Davidović, J., Pantović, D., & Mićović, A. (2025). Agritourism as a catalyst for sustainable rural development: A literature review. *The European Journal of Applied Economics*, 22(2), 99–117. <https://doi.org/10.5937/EJAE22-57241>
- [10] Eatwell, J., & Milgate, M. (1999). Some deficiencies of Walrasian intertemporal general equilibrium. *Value, distribution and capital*, 93–104.
- [11] European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development. (2025). *EU agricultural outlook 2025–2035*. Publications Office of the European Union. <https://doi.org/10.2762/4491268>.
- [12] European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development. (2025). *EU agricultural outlook 2024–2035*. European Commission. Official EU agricultural outlook page
- [13] European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development. (2024). *EU agricultural markets short-term outlook: Autumn 2024*. European Commission. European Commission short-term outlook
- [14] European Commission. (2023). *CAP and the CAP Strategic Plans: Approved 28 CAP Strategic Plans 2023–2027*. European Commission. CAP Strategic Plans report
- [15] European Commission. (2021.). *Medium-term outlook for EU agricultural markets and income*. Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development. EU medium-term agricultural outlook
- [16] European Commission. (2020.). *CAP Strategic Plans*. Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development. CAP Strategic Plans information
- [17] European Committee of the Regions. (2024). *Tourism and rural development*. Publications Office of the European Union. <https://doi.org/10.2863/099682>
- [18] European Parliament, Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union. (2013). *Industrial heritage and agri/rural tourism in Europe: A review of their development, socio-economic systems and future policy issues*. European Parliament.
- [19] Eurostat. (2024). *Slight decline in agricultural prices in 2024*. European Commission. Eurostat agricultural prices report
- [20] Eurostat. (2025). *Agricultural prices increase in Q4 2024*. European Commission. Eurostat agricultural price update
- [21] Eurostat. (2026). *Price indices of agricultural products (apri_pi)*. European Commission. Eurostat agricultural price indices metadata
- [22] Feldstein, M. (1997). The political economy of the European Economic and Monetary Union: Political sources of an economic liability. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 11(4), 23–42. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.11.4.23>
- [23] Feldstein, M. (1997). EMU and international conflict. *Foreign affairs*, 60–73.
- [24] Feldstein, M. (2005). Rethinking social insurance. *American Economic Review*, 95(1), 1–24.
- [25] Gilpin, R. R. (1977). The effects of dendritic ice formation in water pipes. *International journal of heat and mass transfer*, 20(6), 693–699.
- [26] Hasler, B., Termansen, M., Nielsen, H. Ø., Daugbjerg, C., Wunder, S., & Latacz-Lohmann, U. (2022). European agri-environmental policy: Evolution, effectiveness, and challenges. *Review of Environmental Economics and Policy*, 16(1), 105–125. <https://doi.org/10.1086/718212>
- [27] Hjalager, A.-M. (1996). Agricultural diversification into tourism: Evidence of a European Community development programme. *Tourism Management*, 17(2), 103–111. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(95\)00113-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(95)00113-1)
- [28] Ilbery, B., Chiotti, Q., & Rickard, T. (Eds.). (1997). *Agricultural restructuring and sustainability: A geographical perspective*. CAB International.

- [29] Kleter, G. A., & Marvin, H. J. (2009). Indicators of emerging hazards and risks to food safety. *Food and Chemical Toxicology*, 47(5), 1022-1039.
- [30] Lange, O. (1945). The scope and method of economics. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 13(1), 19-32.
- [31] Martinez, P., Blanco, M., Van Doorslaer, B., Ramos, F., & Ceglar, A. (2017). What role will climate change play in EU agricultural markets? An integrated assessment taking into account carbon fertilization effects. *Spanish Journal of Agricultural Research*, 15(3), Article e0115. <https://doi.org/10.5424/sjar/2017153-9899>.
- [32] Mastronardi, L., Giaccio, V., Giannelli, A., & Scardera, A. (2020). The “eco-effectiveness” of agritourism dynamics in Italy and Spain: A tool for evaluating regional sustainability. *Sustainability*, 12(17), 7080. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12177080>
- [33] Nanz, A., & Matthes, J. (2025). Let me entertain you: Does online incidental exposure to non-political content distract from political learning? *Journal of Information Technology & Politics*, 1-15.
- [34] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, & Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2024). *OECD-FAO agricultural outlook 2024–2033*. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/4c5d2cfb-en>
- [35] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, & Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2024). *Agricultural and food markets: Trends and prospects*. In *OECD-FAO agricultural outlook 2024–2033*. OECD Publishing. OECD agricultural markets chapter
- [36] Pasa, Arianna (2025) *Literary tourism in rural areas and small towns: development and governance of destinations associated with children's literature*, [Dissertation thesis], Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna. Dottorato di ricerca in Architettura e culture del progetto, 37 Ciclo. DOI 10.48676/unibo/amsdottorato/11995.
- [37] Pulina, M., Dettori, D. G., Paba, A., & Scuderi, R. (2017). Agricultural and rural tourism in Italy: A regional perspective. *Tourism Economics*.
- [38] Prigoreanu, I., Grigore-Sava, A., Avarvarei, S. C., Radu, G., Păduraru, Ș.-B., Gherasim, R. E., Chihulcă, M., & Ignat, G. (2025). Agricultural sustainability in the European Union: A review of concepts, policies and economic perspectives. *Frontiers in Agronomy*, 7, Article 1714297. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fagro.2025.1714297>
- [39] Saraceno, P., Fioretti, C., Landucci, S., Stavropoulos, E., & Spalazzi, A. (2026). Integrated territorial development in action. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2026. ISBN 978-92-68-39015-3. doi:10.2760/6538970
- [40] Smythe, C., & Newport, J. W. (1992). Coupling of mitosis to the completion of S phase in *Xenopus* occurs via modulation of the tyrosine kinase that phosphorylates p34cdc2. *Cell*, 68(4), 787-797.
- [41] Steuart, J. (1767). *An inquiry into the principles of political economy* (Vol. 2). Millar & Cadell.
- [42] STAY Project Consortium. (2024). *Agritourism in Europe: Opportunities, challenges, and policy implications*. European Commission Tourism Transition Pathway.
- [43] Thorsøe, M., Noe, E., Maye, D., Vigani, M., Kirwan, J., Chiswell, H., Grivins, M., Adamsone-Fiskovica, A., Tisenkopfs, T., Tsakalou, E., Aubert, P.-M., & Loveluck, W. (2020). Responding to change: Farming system resilience in a liberalized and volatile European dairy market. *Land Use Policy*, 99, Article 105029. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.105029>
- [44] Weber, M., Liscio, M. C., Bregoli, D., & Sospiro, P. (2026). From agriculture to agroindustry: The European Union Farm to Fork policy. *Journal of Industrial and Business Economics*, 53(2), 359–381. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40812-025-00355-2>
- [45] Williams, R. (1977). *Marxism and literature* (Vol. 392). Oxford Paperbacks.