Lessons learnt from (dairy) farming in the Netherlands



Katrien van't Hooft, DVM





Livestock Futures Conference Bonn, 6-7 Sept 2012

Only 60 years ago...





Since 1960's: scale enlargement and intensification

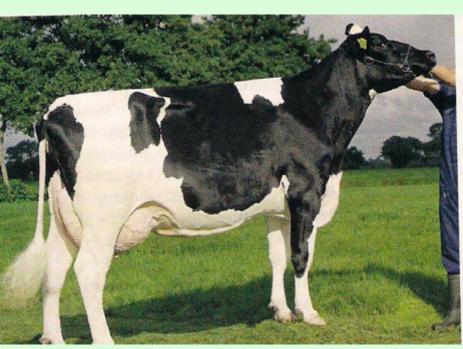


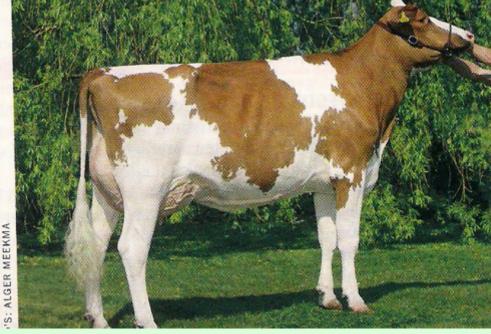


Conducive policies in agriculture 1950-1960's

- Market protection fixed prices
- Easy access to credit for farmers
- Support to education-extension-research
- Rigorous disease control programs
- Subsidies for chemicals

Artificial insemination & breeding policies





Gaining land by making more 'polders' & enlarging existing plots for mechanization



EU subsidies to NL



Resulting in:

impressive increase in milk and labour productivity

+

loss of nearly 90% of family dairy farms

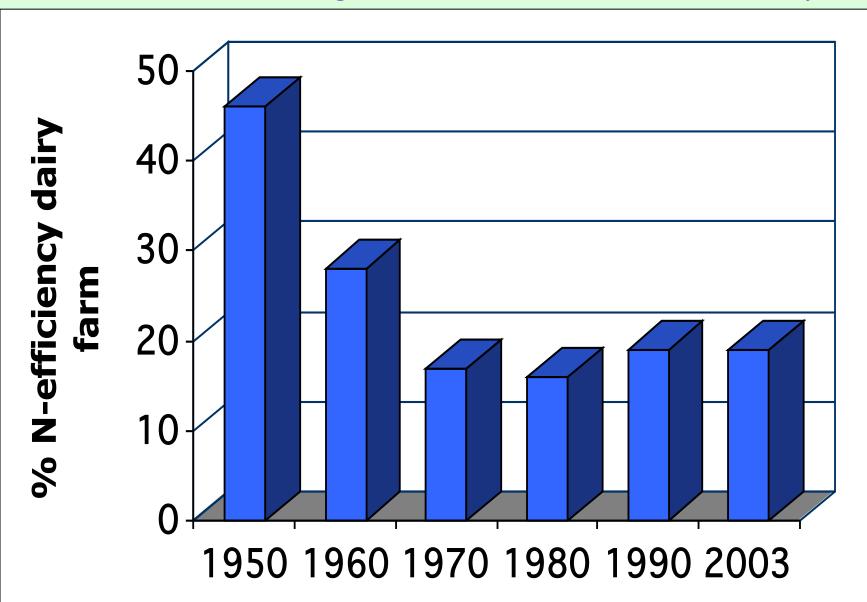
	1960	1975	1985	1995	2000	2005	2007
Dairy farms (x1000)	<mark>180</mark>	<mark>91.5</mark>	<mark>58</mark>	<mark>37.5</mark>	<mark>29.5</mark>	<mark>23.5</mark>	<mark>21.3</mark>
Total milkproduction (x1000)	6.721	10.286	12.525	11.280	11.155	10.827	11.134
Dairy cows (x1000)	1.628	2.218	2.367	1.708	1.504	1.433	1.413
# of dairy cows per farm	9	24	41	45.5	51	61	66
Milkproduction/farm (x1000)	37	112.5	216	301	379	460	522
Milkproduction (kg/cow/year)	4.200	4.650	5.300	6.610	7.420	7.550	7.880
Milkproduction (kg/ha/year)	5.500	8.864	12.512	12.018	12.340	12.560	12.980
Labor productivity (kg	8	<mark>37</mark>	<mark>72</mark>	89	<mark>108</mark>	128	141
milk/hour)							

As well as: reduced manure quality and soil fertility





In turn resulting in: reduced farm efficiency





EU farm policy still harms poor countries – it's high time for change



Overall picture Dutch dairy:

- Social problems over 90% has stopped since 1960's
- Low income due to low profit rate per kg of milk and high debts
- Income prospects difficult also due to abolishing milk quota in 2015
- Young people moving out of farming
- Criticism of general public especially on animal wellbeing and climate change

Way out #1 Stop farming



Way out #2 Start farming abroad

