

Ministerie van Economische Zaken

The Netherlands, Economy & Environment

Dutch experiences Martijn Homan

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Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 23 November 2015



The Netherlands

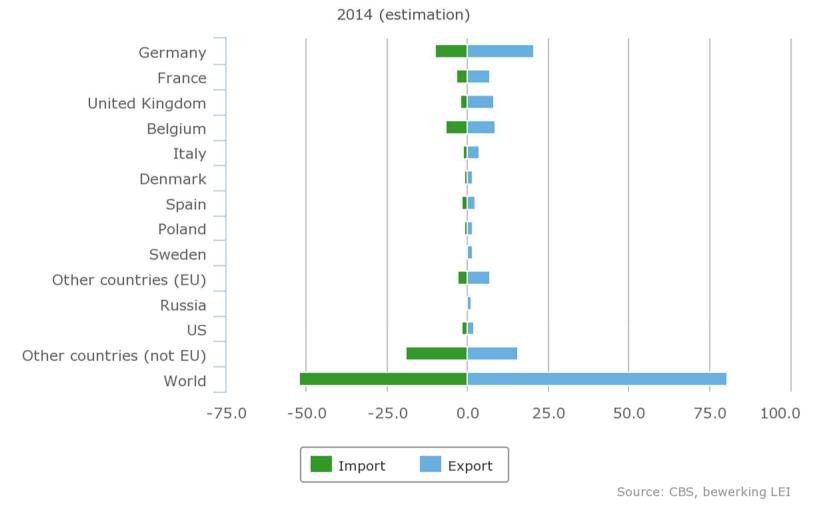
- Small country of 33.755 km²
- Moderate seaclimate
- 16,9 mln. people
- Open market economy with an international orientation

Importance of agriculture/-business:

- Agricultural land covers 19.000 km², of which 55% is arable land
- 2,5% of employment is in agriculture,
- 1,5% of employment is in food industry
- Primary sector accounts for 2% of country's economy (GVA)
- Agro-food sector contributes EUR 52,5 bln of added value to GDP
- Agro-food sector accounts approx. 20% to export value
- 2nd largest exporter of agricultural products



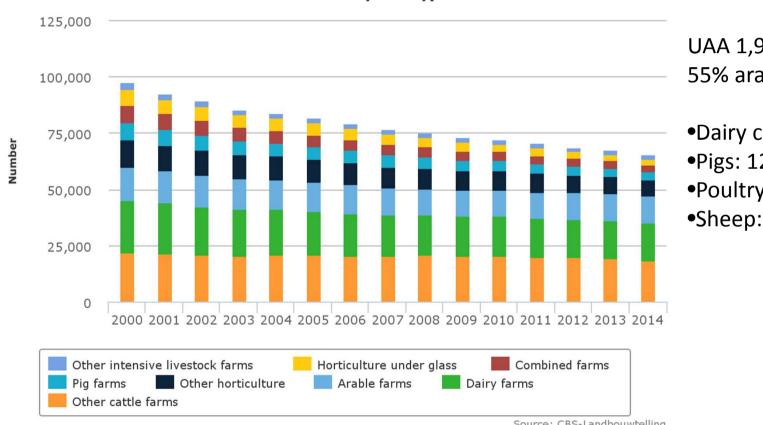
Agricultural trade, the Netherlands (billion euro)





Number of farms

Number of farms by farmtype



UAA 1,9 mln ha 55% arable land

•Dairy cows: 1,6 mln

•Pigs: 12 mln

•Poultry: 103 mln

•Sheep: 1 mln

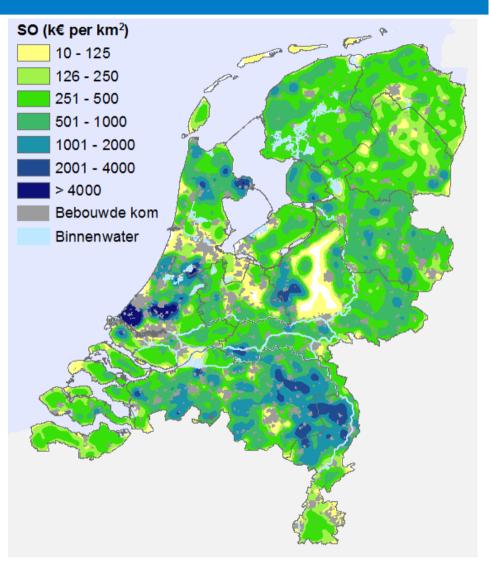


Intensity of activities

Farming is considered large scale & intensive

- High productivity / hectare
- High input / hectare (75% of agricultural land classified as high, compared to 28% average of EU)

Result: pressure on environment





Challenge

Economy vs Environmental - Competiveness or complementary?

Key elements for answer:

How to increase competiveness whilst ensuring environmental sustainability?

- Innovation
- Triple helix
- Farmers

Nitrate & phosphate discussion GRA/CSA
Birds & habitat directive





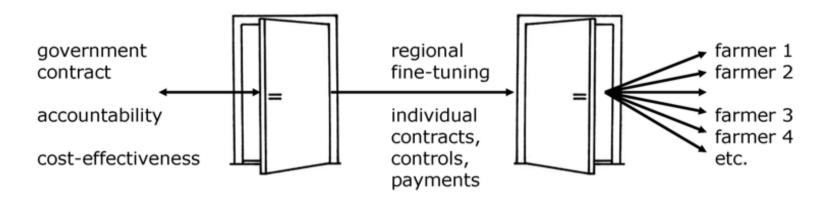
Collective approach



- Fits into a long tradition of agricultural producer groups or cooperatives, but now the approach aims at public services
- Focus on creating good habitat conditions for rare species (territorial based) instead of activities on farm level
- Involves 15%, some 10.000, farmers, and many thousands of enthusiastic citizens, covering 25% of the countryside (with huge regional differences in actual coverage)
- Evolution of the scheme:
 - 1. Individual
 - 2. Co-ordinated
 - 3. Collective



Collective contract



Results:

- Improved ecological effectiveness, especially for cross-farm species and habitats
- For the farmer: better tailored measures, less paperwork, less failures
- Better connection between farming and civil society
- Opportunities for a simpler scheme design and a more efficient implementation

But also sharing risk & sanctioning



Preconditions for success

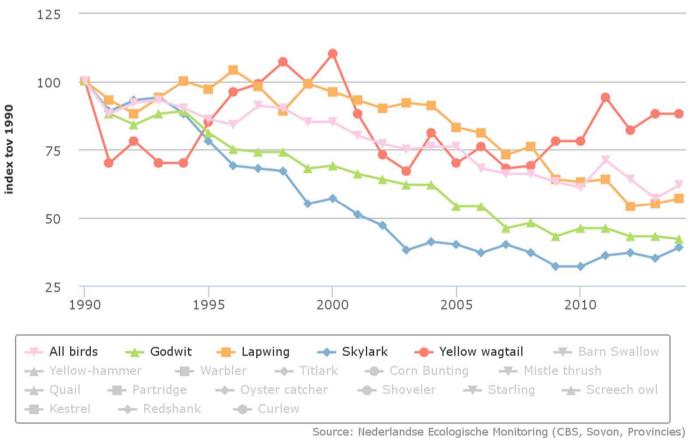


- Development of cooperatives to professional, certified bodies. Government has formulated a series of conditions. Two-year professionalization programme.
- At the same time, preserve the cooperatives social engagement, reputation and trust among land users.
- Assure a sound implementation under EU and national regulations.



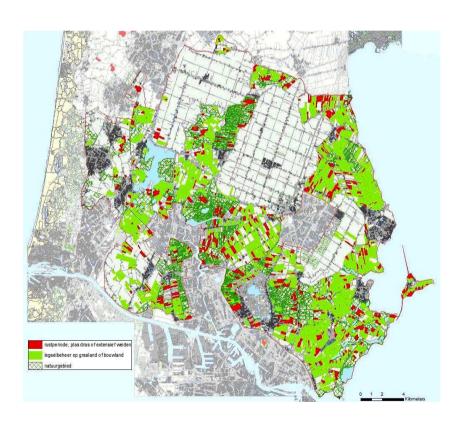
Collective approach - Meadow birds as example

Birds at pasture





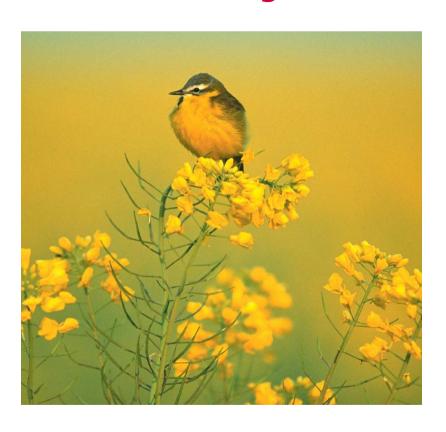
Collective approach - Meadow birds as example



- Interactive spacial planning of activities (follow the birds)
- Development of new activities
- Target / outcome oriented
- Setting up self control
- Cooperation with volunteers and NGO's



2016: focusing on collectives



- Approximately 40 certified collectives as applicant and final and only beneficiary;
- These collectives have legal power and are responsible for a good implementation of Agri-environment-measures;
- The collective applies for support, claims payment and is responsible for sanctions;

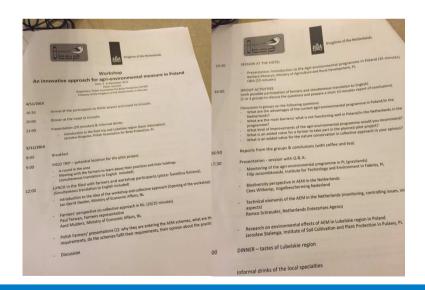


Sharing knowledge

Workshop "An innovative approach for agro environmental measures in Poland"

Participants: Ministry of Agriculture, CIE, OTOP, Institutes, Extension Service, Farmers

Result: "Surprised how far people are already acting collective without calling it a collective"



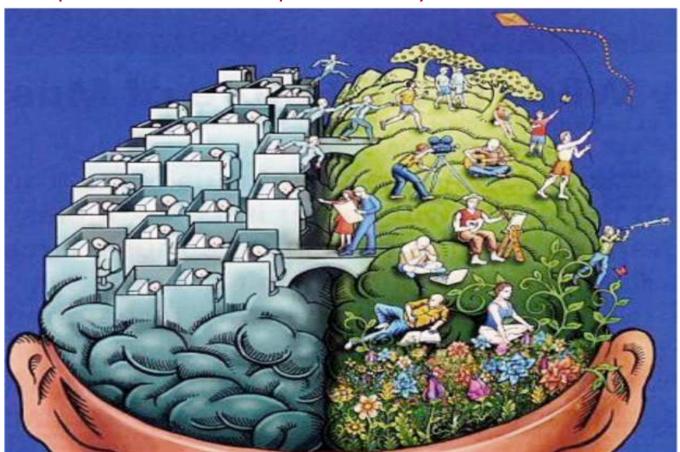


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Economy & environment

Competiveness or complementarity?





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