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Developments, strategies and challenges of Polish dairy sector

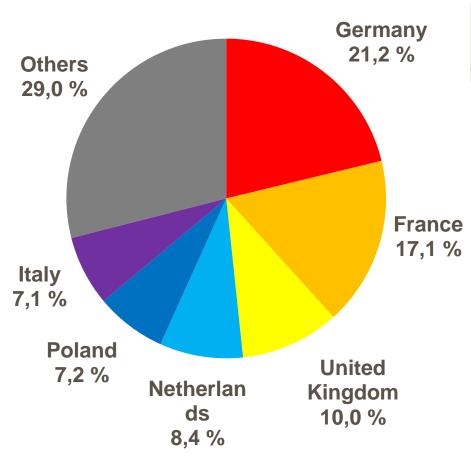
Outlay of the presentation

 Dairy market characteristics and recent developments in Poland

 Future strategies, prospects and its determinants according to interviewed experts and farmers



Poland is one of the largest milk producing countries in EU



Collection of cows' milk by dairies, 2014

(% share of EU-28 total, based on tonnes)

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mk_pobta)



Basic statistics 2014/15

2014/2015	Poland	Italy	Netherlan ds	UK	France	Germany
Milk deliveries (mln.t)	10,5	10,9	12,4	14,8	25,0	31,3
Farms (n) (x1000)	130	30,5	17,6	13,5	66,6	72,6
Milk production (tonns per farm)	80	360	702	1097	376	431
Milk yield (kg per cow)	5777	5754	7747	8013	6973	7541

Concentration and modernisation - main developments 2004-2015

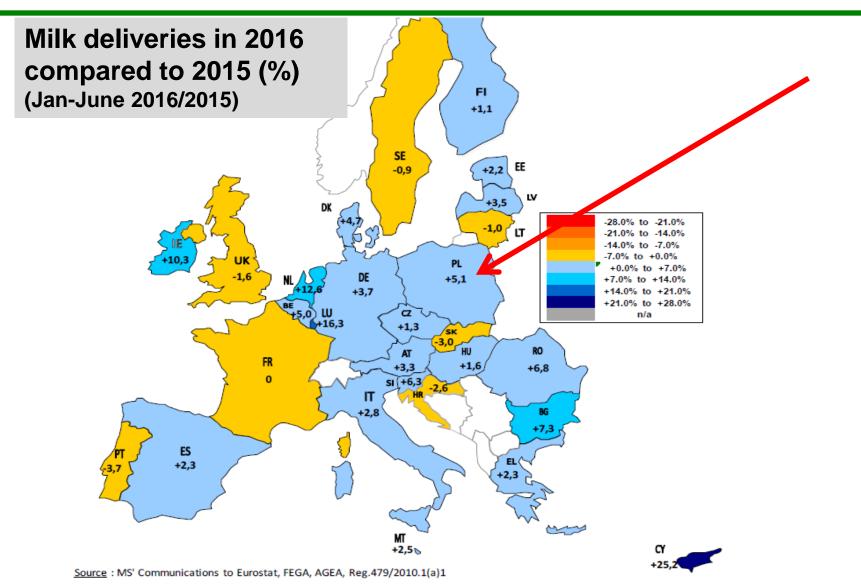
- Decline of number of farms by 60% (2004 2015)
- Average production per farm delivering to processing increased by 296% (2004 - 2015)
- Small scale 52% of farms have > 10+ cows

- Modernisation processes, quality improvements
- 30% of milk production is exported
- Self sufficiency 121% in 2015



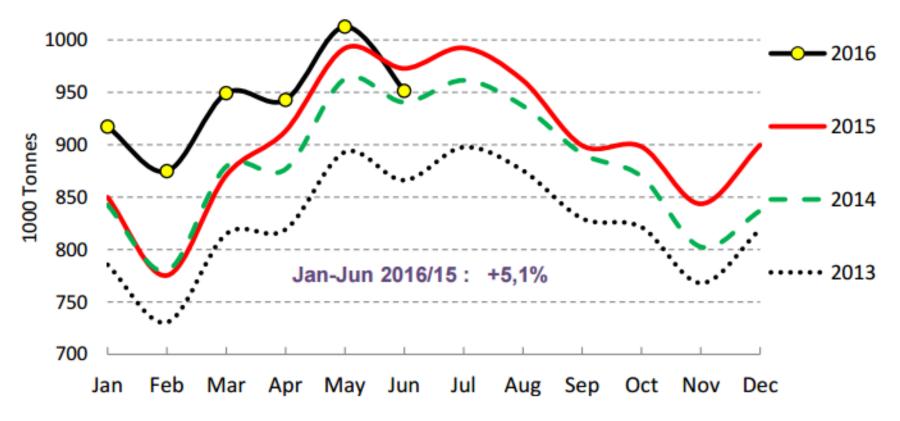


Milk production in Poland is continuously growing



Milk production in Poland is continuously growing

Cows' milk collected - PL



Source : Estat, Newcronos Last update : Jan-Jun

Farmers' and experts' questionaire - database

Farmers

- Panel data
 - 2011 339 farmers
 - 2016 60 farmers

Experts

- **3**0 experts in 2015/16
 - Advisory service
 - Science
 - Processing associations
 - Farmer Associations



Experts' opinion on dairy sector's

STRENGHTS

- Good natural conditions, availability of grasslands, large production potential
- Modern technologies and new investments in processing, unused processing powers,
- Costs advantage still lower costs of production (eg. labour) create competitive advantage of polish dairy and potential for export
- Large Potential for efficiency improvement

WEAKNESSES

- Still small production scale and crumble structure of farms
- Low technical and labour efficiency at farm level
- Low level of cooperation, marketing, management and long term planning skills of farmers
- Still too low concentration of processing, small share of the own "export brands", cooperative structure

Future strategies from farmers' perspective

- We asked a question about farmers' strategies for the future
- Three choices: 1st priority, 2nd, and 3rd choice
- Strategies:
 - Extend milk production / specialise in dairy
 - Reallocate or start a new farm
 - Passive "Wait and see"
 - Downscaling
 - Diversification to other agric. production or work outside farm
 - Cooperation (horizontal or vertical)



Future strategies from farmers' perspective

strategy	Structure of first chosen strategy		Structure of all choices		% p. change 2016-2011	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	1st	all
extend dairy/ specialise	77,0	61,7	56,4	42,8	-15,4	-13,
realocate/start a new	0,0	0,0	0,6	1,1	0,0	0,5
"wait and see"	8,2	8,3	4,7	11,1	0,1	6,5
downscaling	0,0	0,0	0,6	6,1	0,0	5,5
diversification	4,9	28,3	9,9	18.3	23,4	8,4
cooperation	9,8	1,7	27,9	20,6	-8,2	-7,4

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Future prospects

- Rather positive prospects
- Moderate growth of production
- Further and faster concentration and restructuring of production,
 - "production economics"
 - due to exposure to global markets dynamics lower prices, decreased CAP protection, export demand affected by situation in China, Russia, production growth in some countries etc.
- Small scale: shortening the chain and on-farm processing

Supporting farmers in making strategic choices: the method and implementation of Interactive Strategic Management in Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia.









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The method and implementation of Interactive Strategic Management in Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia



