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THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS

Abstract

The international trade in agricultural products and food products has grown enormously over the past 20 to 25 years, which was partly due to the reduction of import barriers and the harmonisation of trade rules within the framework of the WTO. Nevertheless, Dutch exporters of agricultural products to countries outside the EU are still confronted with relatively high import tariffs (18% on average). Exporters are also affected by non-tariff measures. In agriculture, this primarily concerns sanitary and phytosanitary measures (specifically aimed at protecting humans, animals and plants against diseases, pests or contaminants).

The Netherlands exports of agricultural goods at €104.7 billion for 2022, which is 9.4% higher than in 2021 (€95.7 billion). Agricultural goods account for just over half of the total trade surplus in goods of the Netherlands. About 70% of global trade currently consists of international value chains, in which products pass through a number of countries before a final product is produced. The Netherlands also plays an important role in global value chains, for example with its imports and re-exports of tropical products such as cocoa, palm oil, coffee and soy. Recently, global value chains have come under increasing scrutiny. For example, there is growing concern that trade liberalisation is leading to greater inequality in low and middle-income countries. But there also appear to be opportunities: global value chains and the associated dependencies between countries could also play a major role in alleviating inequality. Although positive effects of certification are known, for example farmers' incomes and working conditions have improved in some cases, these effects do not occur everywhere and may not be predominantly positive.

Keywords: Dutch agriculture, product, Netherlands, developments, world

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Hollandiyanın inkişafında kənd təsərrüfatı sektorunun rolu

Xülasə

Kənd təsərrüfatı məhsulları və ərzaq məhsullarının beynəlxalq ticarəti son 20-25 il ərzində olduqca artmışdır ki, bu da qismən idxal maneələrinin azaldılması və ÜTT çərçivəsində ticarət qaydalarının uyğunlaşdırılması hesabına baş vermişdir. Buna baxmayaraq, Hollandiya kənd təsərrüfatı məhsullarının Aİ-dən kənar ölkələrə ixracatçıları hələ də nisbətən yüksək idxal tarifləri ilə (orta hesabla 18%) üzləşirlər. İxracatçılar da qeyri-tarif tədbirlərindən təsirlənir. Kənd təsərrüfatında bu, ilk növbədə sanitar və fitosanitar tədbirlərə aiddir (xüsusilə insanları, heyvanları və bitkiləri xəstəliklərdən, zərərvericilərdən və ya çirkləndiricilərdən qorumaq məqsədi daşıyır).

Hollandiyanın 2022-ci il üçün kənd təsərrüfatı məhsulları ixracı 104,7 milyard avro təşkil edib ki, bu da 2021-ci illə müqayisədə (95,7 milyard avro) 9,4% çoxdur. Kənd təsərrüfatı məhsulları Hollandiya mallarının ümumi ticarət profisitinin yarıdan bir qədər çoxunu təşkil edir. Qlobal ticarətin təxminən 70%-i hazırda beynəlxalq dəyər zəncirlərindən ibarətdir ki, bu zəncirlərdə

məhsulların son məhsul istehsal olunmazdan əvvəl bir sıra ölkələrdən keçdiyi bildirilir. Hollandiya qlobal dəyər zəncirlərində də mühüm rol oynayır, məsələn, kakao, palma yağı, qəhvə və soya kimi tropik məhsulların idxalı və təkrar ixracı ilə. Son zamanlar qlobal dəyər zəncirləri getdikcə daha çox araşdırılır. Məsələn, ticarətin liberallaşdırılmasının aşağı və orta gəlirli ölkələrdə daha böyük bərabərsizliyə səbəb olması ilə bağlı narahatlıq artır. Lakin imkanlar da görünür: qlobal dəyər zəncirləri və ölkələr arasında əlaqəli asılılıqlar da bərabərsizliyin aradan qaldırılmasında böyük rol oynaya bilər. Sertifikatlaşdırmanın müsbət təsirləri məlum olsa da, məsələn, fermerlərin gəlirləri və iş şəraiti bəzi hallarda yaxşılaşsa da, bu təsirlər hər yerdə baş vermir və əsasən müsbət olmaya bilər.

Açar sözlər: *Hollandiya Kənd Təsərrüfatı, məhsul, Hollandiya, inkişaf, dünya*

Introduction

When people think of agriculture, they often envision crop farming: soil and land preparation and sowing, fertilizing, irrigating, and harvesting different types of plants and vegetation.

However, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), crop farming is just one element of the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector. Agriculture also encompasses raising livestock; industrial forestry and fishing; and agricultural support services, such as agricultural equipment repair and trucking operations.

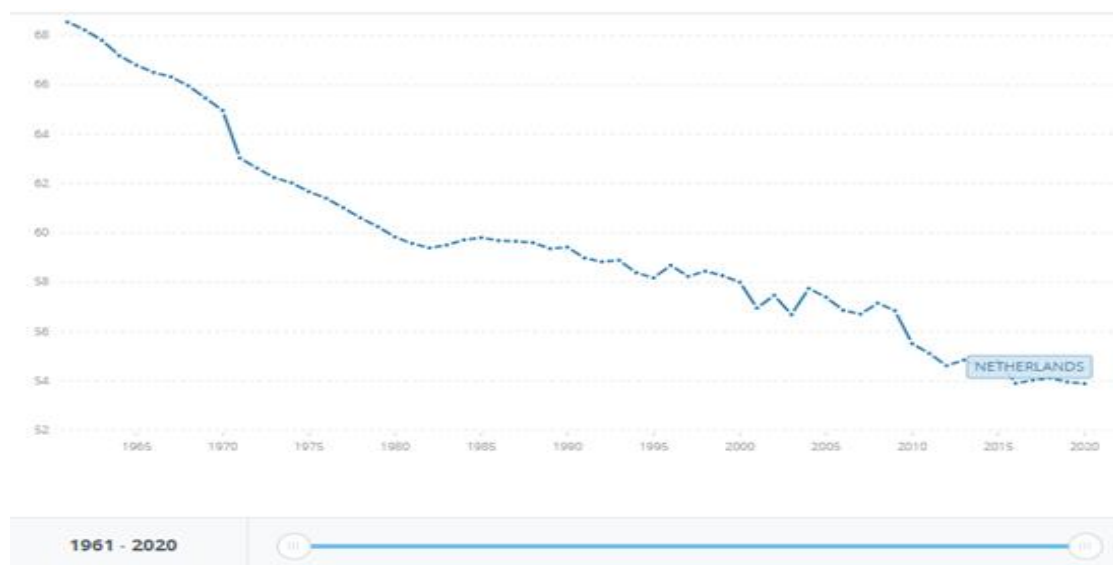
Why is agriculture important? It helps sustain life by providing the food we need to survive. It also contributes \$7 trillion to the U.S. economy. Despite agriculture's importance, the Economic Policy Institute reports that farmworkers are among the lowest-paid workers in the U.S. Ban, A.W. van den and A.L.G.M. Bauwens. 1988. Small farmer development; experiences in the Netherlands (Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture: 215-227).

However, agriculture also provides opportunities for economic equity and helps people prosper around the world. For example, since 2000, the agricultural growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa has surpassed that of any other region in the world (approximately 4.3% annually), contributing to the region's economic gains, according to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). While there's been a global decline in agricultural jobs — from 1 billion in 2000 to 883 million in 2019, according to employment indicators from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – agriculture remains the second-highest source of employment (26.7% of total work).

What Is Agriculture? Agriculture is the practice of cultivating natural resources to sustain human life and provide economic gain. It combines the creativity, imagination, and skill involved in planting crops and raising animals with modern production methods and new technologies (Ministry of LNV, 2009).

A large part of the world's terrestrial surface has been transformed by agriculture, reshaping the natural environment. Many species have been lost or are endangered due to mismanaged agricultural practices, be it habitat destruction, over-exploitation of resources, use of pesticides, and many other factors (3).

The agrarian history of The Netherlands has produced some household names in the discipline, like Jan de Vries at Berkeley, and B H Slicher van Bath, who laid the foundations of the Wageningen School when he was the Professor of Agrarian History at the Agricultural University of Wageningen. Dutch agriculture in the later Middle Ages and the early modern period is quite well known in the English-speaking world, for example through Jan de Vries' Work on the Golden Age (II4), and through studies on the neighbouring southern Low Countries, which now form Belgium (eg Van der Wee II6). Nevertheless, partly as a result of the perceived impenetrability of the Dutch language, the activities of Dutch historians of agriculture and rural life in the modern period after 1750 are not well publicized outside the Dutch-language area. This article therefore attempts to give an account of the more significant developments in the last twenty years, with reference to works which appeared prior to 1970 where they are still the accepted authorities on their subjects (4).



Sources: The World Bank

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.AGRI.ZS?locations=NL>.

Image 2: Agricultural products provide essential resources for daily activities, such as: getting ready for work in the morning, thanks to coffee and clothes; washing hands with soap; fueling vehicles to travel; preparing and eating food; and minding health through medicines and treatments

This Collection offers a platform for the latest research on conservation ecology and biodiversity preservation in agricultural systems including, but not limited to, multidisciplinary studies in the fields of agroecology, agroforestry, landscape ecology, and sustainable development. The topic in question has been investigated by several researchers in recent years and different results have been obtained (5).

Five Centuries of Farming: A Short History of Dutch Agriculture, 1500-2000 (Mansholt Publication Series) Paperback – January 1, 2010 in this book where the lower reaches of the rivers Rijn, Maas and Schelde have passed through the Northwest-European plain to finally flow out into the North Sea, a unique country of towns had come about during the Late Middle Ages (Silvis, Leenstra, 2009). Prospects for the Agricultural Sector in the Netherlands; Economic and Technological Explorations. The Hague, LEI Wageningen UR) Since then, due to its natural and central location, this country, the Netherlands, has turned into a true crossroads of European trade connections between east and west, north and south. A highly urbanised country emerged and as the urban economies prospered they have had a great impact on the surrounding countryside (7). This in turn has affected the rural communities and has stimulated all kinds of agrarian activities. Highly productive agribusiness complexes have been the result. Today experts rank Dutch agriculture and horticulture as one of the most productive in the world. Milk production per cow and arable farming and horticulture, productivity per man-hour is amongst the highest known. This book is meant to give an overview of the historical processes of five centuries of farming and it makes clear that the old farming society was only seemingly static (8). This account of Dutch agricultural history demonstrates how Dutch farmers and horticulturist have always been keen on resetting their aims when the ever changing economic environment induced them to do so. Agriculture in the Netherlands 1851-1950 (Merijn Knibbe) important information about the history of Dutch agriculture was mentioned in this book (9).

Material and methods

Mainly due to its geographic position, easy access to the sea as well as to surrounding countries in Western Europe, flat and fertile soils and large numbers of human populations nearby, agriculture in the Netherlands was, and still is, an important economic activity. It ranks second worldwide as exporting country for agricultural products. This enormous achievement for such a small country is traditionally explained by its very effective cooperation between education, extension, and research.

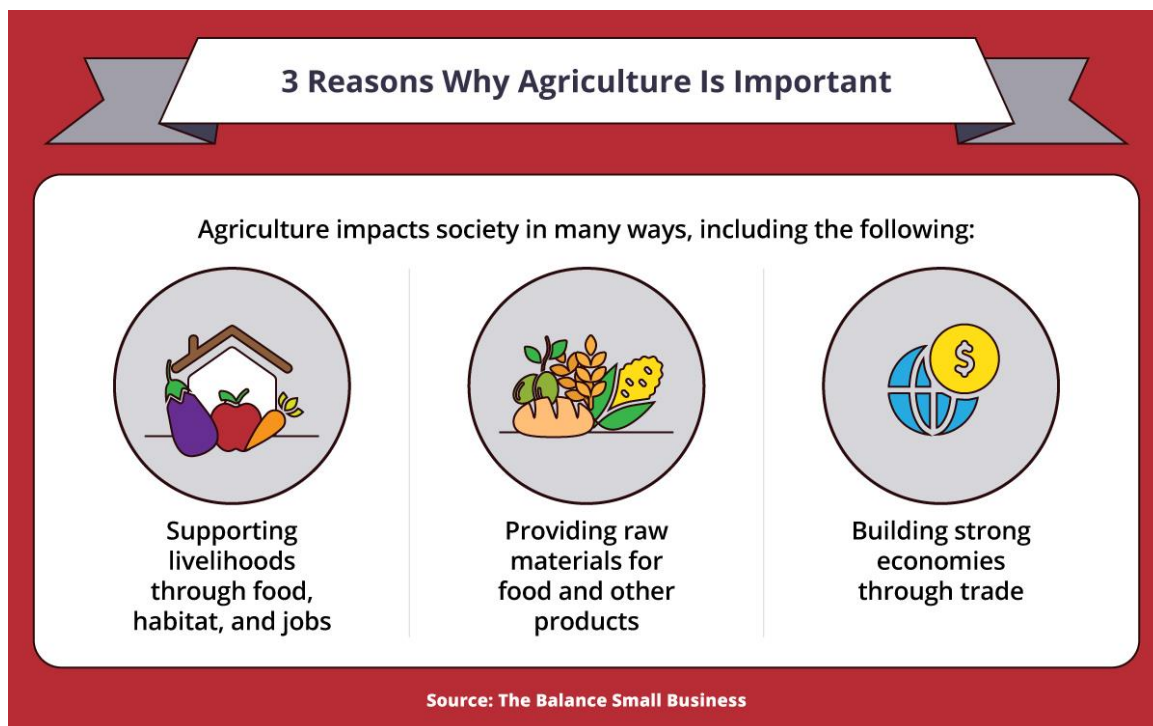
- The best productive comunitiv in Netherlands
- The biggest factories and formers
- The famous agricultural cities in Netherlands <https://pdf.sciencedirectassets.com/>

Various resources were used in writing the theoretical part. Thus, during the last two years, local and foreign articles, research works, statistical data, educational materials covering the agricultural sector in the Netherlands were used and formed the information base (10).

There is a need to use a number of methods to write the dissertation "The Role Of Agricultural Sector In The Development Of The Netherlands" and conduct research. Also, the method of graphic analysis and comparative analysis can be applied. At the same time, other methods of analysis (statistics, surveys, etc.) can be used if necessary (11).

Results

Expected scientific and practical results of the research: Agriculture is also a business that provides the global economy with commodities: basic goods used in commerce, such as grain, livestock, dairy, fiber, and raw materials for fuel. For example, fiber is a top crop in U.S. agricultural production, according to The Balance Small Business, and a necessary commodity for the clothing sector.



Source: The Balance Small Business

Image 1: Agriculture impacts society in many ways, including: supporting livelihoods through food, habitat, and jobs; providing raw materials for food and other products; and building strong economies through trade. Source: The Balance Small Business.

The Netherlands is one of the world's largest agricultural producers, exporting 65 billion Euros worth of vegetables, fruit, flowers, meat and dairy products each year. The Dutch agricultural sector

produces mostly cereals (wheat in particular), feed crops (such as fodder maize) and potatoes. The horticultural sector focuses on vegetables and flower bulbs. Dutch greenhouses produce mostly vegetables and flowers like sweet peppers and roses (12).

The results of the study have important implications for those who want to study the economy of the Netherlands as well as agriculture. Agricultural Science in the Netherlands (Verhoeff, 2007). Based on these results, researchers can be successful using research on Dutch agriculture. As a result of the conducted research, it is planned to identify deficiencies and problems in the field of agriculture in the Netherlands and propose ways to eliminate them. Proposing solutions to minimize non-positive impacts on the Dutch agricultural industry will be the main scientific innovation of the research. Also, the construction can be the beginning of other researches and can be continued by diversifying (<https://www.researchgate.net>).

Conclusion

The Netherlands might be a small country, but it's the second-largest exporter of agriculture in the world, after the United States. In 2017, the Netherlands exported \$111 billion worth of agricultural goods, including \$10 billion of flowers and \$7.4 billion of vegetables (<https://www.nature.com> - Conservation ecology in agricultural systems).

Organic farms in agriculture and horticulture care for the environment. They do not use chemical pesticides for instance. To make organic farms more competitive with regular agriculture, the government signed covenants with supermarkets, the Dutch Confederation of Agriculture and Horticulture (LTO) and other parties for the joint promotion of organic products and a wider selection in the shops. These efforts should lead to a 10% increase in the sale of organic products (<https://www.government.nl/topics/agriculture/agriculture-and-horticulture>).

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Received: 05.01.2023

Accepted: 28.03.2023