



DEBATE PACK

Number CDP 2016/0089, 18 April 2016

The UK dairy sector

This pack has been produced ahead of the debate to be held in Westminster Hall on Wednesday 20 April 2016 at 2.30pm on **the UK dairy sector**. The Member in charge is Mark Williams MP.

This pack contains relevant news items, press releases and parliamentary material, and links to further reading. For more detail, see Commons Library Briefing Paper 7564 [UK Dairy Industry: Current Issues and Challenges](#)

The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

Emma Downing

Contents

1. Summary	2
2. News items	4
3. Press releases	5
4. Parliamentary material	16
4.1 PQs	16
4.2 Debates	26
5. Useful links and further reading	27

1. Summary

The financial difficulties for farmers caused by low milk prices have put the spotlight on the UK dairy industry in recent years.

UK Dairy Industry Trends

Milk prices are generally at a very low level and this, as well as many other farming problems, prompted 2 farming crisis summits of the UK farming unions and Ministers (across the UK) in summer 2015 and a special meeting of EU Agriculture Ministers in September 2015.

A number of global commodity factors are in play for all milk producers including the on-going Russian trade embargo, a weak Euro, high milk supply and weak demand from Chinese buyers due to China seeking to become more self-sufficient in dairy products.

Estimates for the cost of milk production vary from 25-30 pence per litre (ppl). Contract prices for liquid milk in February 2016 ranged between 32.34 pence per litre (ppl) and 19.02 ppl with an average farmgate price of 25.57ppl (including farm bonus payments). Farmers who are directly supplying supermarkets or providing milk for niche markets are tending to get the highest prices.

However, the long term prospects for the industry are seen as positive with strong export growth.

Global demand for dairy products is expected to grow by around 2% per annum over the next 10 years with the increase in demand mainly coming from developing economies in Asia, South America and Eastern Europe/Russia.

House of Commons Library Briefing, [UK Dairy Industry Statistics](#) (January 2016) provides information on a range of dairy industry trends and intra-UK comparisons.

Support measures

Farming unions have accepted that there are no quick fixes but have regularly highlighted government action that can help. Dairy UK (Northern Ireland) and the Ulster Farmers' Union have organised a major conference in May 2016 to explore the role of government policy in helping dairy businesses to manage margins.

The European Commission and UK Government have put in place measures to support the industry through the current financial difficulties (e.g €500 EU dairy package, UK tax measures) as well as looking ahead to increase its resilience to future volatility (EU/UK work on futures markets).

These measures have been welcomed by the farming unions and the dairy industry but they would like to see the further action or increased efforts in the following areas:

- country of origin labelling for dairy products
- increased role for the Groceries Code Adjudicator
- longer term contracts
- ensuring the Basic Payment Scheme 2016 runs smoothly to avoid payment delays
- improving price reporting so that farmers can manage their own risk.¹
- the proposed UK Food and Farming Strategy to provide clear strategic direction

This view is supported by the House of Commons Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee's report on [Farmgate Prices](#) (March 2016) which follows up on its report on [Dairy Prices](#) (January 2015).²

The House of Lords EU Environment and Energy Sub-Committee is currently conducting an inquiry on price volatility – [Responding to price volatility: creating more resilient agriculture](#).

The Dairy All Party Parliamentary Group has also produced a March 2016 report [Putting Dairy Back on the Daily Menu](#) highlighting the key role dairy plays in leading a healthy lifestyle and looks at how government can work more effectively with the UK dairy industry to ensure that dairy consumption is encouraged among all ages.

¹ NFU online, [NFU takes farming issues to the Prime Minister](#), 16 March 2016

² EFRA Committee, [Dairy prices](#), Fifth Report of Session 2014–15, 14 January 2015, **HC**

2. News items

Financial Times

Many British farms not viable without EU support, says NFU

Scheherazade Daneshkhu 18 April 2016

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2bcfea78-fffb-11e5-99cb-83242733f755.html#axzz46AyjNBJ2>

FoodManufacture.co.uk

Dairy ingredients users urged to enter long-term deals

Noli Dinkovski05-Apr-2016

Manufacturers of products containing dairy should avoid commodity price volatility by entering into long-term fixed price deals with their suppliers, the head of an ingredients company has claimed.

<http://www.foodmanufacture.co.uk/Ingredients/Dairy-ingredients-users-urged-to-enter-long-term-deals>

Financial Times

Dairy farmers to protest over price falls

Scheherazade Daneshkhu 21 March 2016

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/f7ac7cac-eed4-11e5-9f20-c3a047354386.html#axzz46AyjNBJ2>

Daily Telegraph

Dairy farms squeezed even harder as income halves due to milk price war

Elizabeth Anderson 28 January 2016

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/retailandconsumer/12128033/Dairy-farms-squeezed-even-harder-as-income-halves-due-to-milk-price-war.html>

Yorkshire Post

Clearly British campaign: 'Dairy industry is a bloodbath with no market upturn in sight'

Ben Barnett 26 January 2016

<http://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/news/clearly-british-campaign-dairy-industry-is-a-bloodbath-with-no-market-upturn-in-sight-1-7697526#ixzz46B07OSQj>

BBC Online

Milk price row: Farmers and ministers in 'productive' talks

17 August 2015

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-33953963>

3. Press releases

NFU Blog: End of milk quotas - one year on 6 April 2016

Milk quotas were introduced in 1984 to address the structural oversupply on the EU market of the late 1970s and early 1980s that had led to the infamous milk lakes and butter mountains.

It's been 12 months since EU milk quotas came to an end. Michael Oakes, NFU Dairy Board Chairman, looks at what impact this has had in the UK.

He writes:

As we came to the end of the quota regime in Europe 12 months ago, all of us as British dairy farmers had many questions about what the future would hold, but few had any answers. Despite this being a massive turning point for European milk supply and some of our neighbouring countries' production levels, in the UK it could have been perceived as a bit of a 'non-event'. We hadn't hit quota in a decade and it didn't look likely any time soon.

However, there is no doubt that in the UK our production levels were riding high off the back of a historic peak in our milk price at the back end of 2013 and the timing of this with countries like the Netherlands and Ireland getting ready to put their foot on the gas has meant that by the end of the 2014/15 milk year, European production was already up 3% from a year earlier – that's over 4.2 billion litres more milk on the market.

The market had started to struggle well before this point – the Russian ban on imports left 300,000 tonnes of cheese floating around Europe, those high milk prices and the resulting increased supply were starting to result in a reactive downward trend in the milk price. Was this supply and demand doing its thing? Yes. Does that make it hurt any less on farm? Absolutely not.

But back to the last 12 months – producers trying to reduce losses through increased production and cows simply producing well, as well as our European neighbours forging onwards without the shackles of quotas and the resulting superlevy restraining them has severely damaged our industry and this will take a long time to repair.

None of us know where we will be in another 12 months time, but there is little doubt now that some of us will not be able to sustain these prices for much longer and some difficult decisions will need to be made. The NFU has worked with AHDB Dairy to pull together allied industries to be supportive at this time, at the Decisions4Dairy meeting. The one big positive out there that we need to keep building on is the huge amount of support from the British public for our sector. The NFU has been cultivating this support through the Back British Farming campaign and we all need to help direct shoppers to the Red Tractor and to keep supporting British dairy.

In the short time that I have been Chairman, but continuing from my role as Vice Chairman, we are meeting processors and retailers to understand their current situations and it is vital that we build and maintain constructive relationships between farmers and milk purchasers through open communication at this time, despite any misgivings each party may have (whether justified or not).

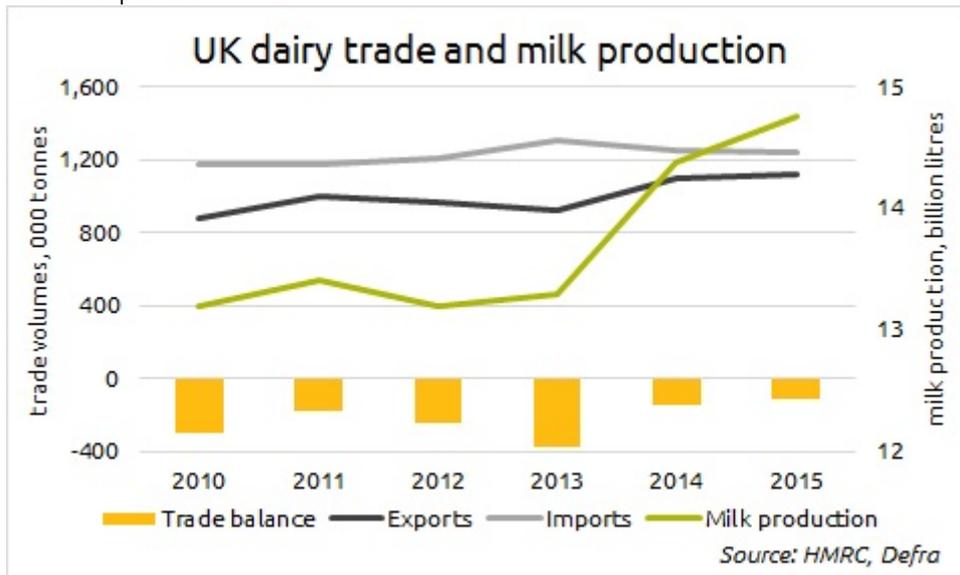
I have visited Brussels and the NFU works hard in this area – but I don't think that quotas are coming back and we must learn to operate more effectively as an industry in a new and volatile world to build mutually beneficial relationships across the supply chain.

AHDB Dairy
UK dairy trade deficit reduces
Published 30 March 16

The UK reduced its dairy trade deficit by 29k tonnes in 2015, although it is still a net importer of dairy products. This was due to both a 19k tonne increase in exports, and a 10k tonne drop in import volumes.

In value terms, the deficit reduced by £124m in 2015. This was mainly due to a £346m fall in the amount spent on imports, due to lower global dairy prices. The revenue generated from exports also fell, but by a smaller £222m.

While a reduced trade deficit is positive news, it should perhaps be taken with a pinch of salt as this often occurs when milk production rises. The increase in available supplies will have allowed domestic manufacturers to supply the market at the expense of imports, although at lower prices.



AHDB Dairy
Organisations working together to help hard pressed dairy farmers
24 March 16

A cross-industry forum earlier in March (Tuesday 15 March 2016) to look at ways of supporting dairy farmers in the challenging months ahead have agreed to work together for the future of the industry. The 'Allied Industries Forum', dubbed #Decisions4Dairy, was organised by the NFU, AHDB Dairy and NFU Scotland and included representatives of banks, feed companies, consultants, vets, accountants, other farming unions and the farming charities.

The organisations met at Stoneleigh to discuss the plight many dairy farmers face in the light of the on-going financial pressures being experienced by the industry and the need for farmers to access accurate and unbiased information and need to know where to go for this information. AHDB Dairy strategy director Amanda Ball, says "The discussions were very honest, open and frank and the stark reality of what some dairy farmers are experiencing was expressed in no uncertain terms. But there is no quick fix for the industry's troubles.

However, there are many organisations which can use their access to farmers to guide them through what help and support is available. All those represented at the meeting agreed that they have a role in signposting farmers to this information and the options available to farmers but we must also stress that change is essential in some cases but does not necessarily mean exiting the dairy industry. There are alternatives available. But the longer farmers leave it to make a decision, then the fewer the options."

Checklist to help decision making

William Neville's 12 key questions, shared at Agrihive's meeting late last year, form a good basis for all to start discussions with dairy farmers on their strategy to survive periods of low milk prices.

1. Have you the mind-set to take control of your own destiny? Or do you feel bewildered and a hopeless victim of circumstances?
2. Is dairy farming right for you and your family? What are your plans for inheritance? Are you doing the right thing for your non-farming family members?
3. What will you need to invest in your facilities in the next 10 years? How will you fund it and justify it?
4. Do you REALLY know your cost of production?
5. What is the realistic future milk price? Are you looking at the evidence or living on hope?
6. Have you worked out whether you are producing what your milk purchaser really wants? ie Are you maximizing your return under your milk contract?
7. What are you really paying yourself per hour? What can you afford to pay yourself and remain competitive? Would you be better off paying someone else and trying to add value to other parts of the business? What are your other skills? How much could you earn off farm part-time or full-time?
8. Might there be a day when you will find yourself stranded without a milk purchaser at all?

9. Are you buying all your inputs at best prices, and when did you last check alternatives?
10. Are you ruthlessly and honestly benchmarking your performance and constantly trying to identify ways to incrementally improve performance?
11. Have you got your eyes open for niche opportunities even if they start small?
12. Do you have the right skills for the technologically and market driven global dairy industry of the future?

Dairy UK Vows to Make Industry More Sustainable 15 March 2016

Dairy UK will continue to drive efforts to improve the dairy industry's environmental performance from farm to fork.

Through a strategic partnership with WRAP announced today, Dairy UK has signed up to an ambitious ten-year voluntary agreement, the Courtauld Commitment 2025, to reduce the environmental impact of food and drink production in the UK.

The goal is to cut the resource needed to provide food and drink by one-fifth in ten years, and increase value for everyone. The commitment's ambitious targets include:

- A 20% reduction in food & drink waste arising in the UK;
- A 20% reduction in the greenhouse gas intensity of food & drink consumed in the UK;
- A reduction in impact associated with water use in the supply chain.

Dr Judith Bryans, Chief Executive of Dairy UK, said: "The dairy industry is a major player in the food sector and the Courtauld Commitment is a pivotal environmental initiative which, for the first time, brings all parties together under one voluntary agreement.

"More than 98% of the UK population consumes milk and dairy on a regular basis. So the challenge of ever more mouths to feed increases day by day, and the way that our industry interacts with the environment is hugely important.

"The dairy sector has been making tangible improvements for years and UK dairy businesses take their environmental responsibilities very seriously. There is clear evidence that the dairy industry is working extremely hard, and we are determined to meet an ambitious set of improvements over the next decade.

"This is a terrific initiative and underlines our commitment to stepping up to the challenge."

Richard Swannell, Director of Sustainable Food Systems at WRAP, added: "Courtauld 2025 is our most ambitious agreement yet and we are delighted that Dairy UK has pledged their support as a signatory. We are faced with some big challenges ahead with rising populations,

climate change and dwindling resources. But tackling food waste offers a practical option to address these challenges and in doing so, will create new opportunities. Only by working together can we hope to realise the big changes that are essential to ensuring a more prosperous future for individuals, businesses and the planet."

Dairy UK and RABDF welcome Dairy APPG Report 9th March 2016 –

Dairy UK and the RABDF welcomed today a new report published by the Dairy All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) which calls for dairy to be put back on the 'daily menu'.

The Dairy APPG report, entitled 'Putting Dairy Back on the Daily Menu', highlights the key role dairy plays in leading a healthy lifestyle and looks at how government can work more effectively with the UK dairy industry to ensure that dairy consumption is encouraged among all ages.

Dr Judith Bryans, Chief Executive of Dairy UK, said:

"The Dairy APPG report is a welcome contribution to the debate on the links between dairy, health and nutrition. Milk and dairy products are packed full of the nutrients we need at all stages of life. Yet, because of conflicting media stories, negative messages and a flurry of questionable claims about dairy alternatives, it seems that the nutritional benefits of dairy products and their role in a balanced diet are no longer obvious to consumers.

"The science that underpins the nutritional benefits of dairy is formidable and we need to keep pressing home that dairy foods have a crucial role to play in a healthy diet. As such, we strongly support the APPG's calls for the implementation of 3-a-day programme into nutritional guidelines in the UK to promote consumption and educate consumers of the benefits of dairy.

"Last but not least, we fully support the APPG's recommendations for a cautious approach to reformulation programmes as policies which target individual nutrients do not always provide a balanced view of certain foods and can lead to misunderstanding the total value of whole foods. We have been calling for a holistic approach to nutrition policies to ensure that nutrition policies take into account the effect of whole foods and dietary patterns on health outcomes. Measures such as nutrient profiles fail dramatically to consider the nutrient-richness of natural foods such as milk or cheese and have a serious impact on the industry's competitiveness.

"We are very pleased to see so much support from all sides of the political spectrum for a greater focus on the benefits of milk and dairy products. The dairy industry is a pillar of the UK economy and we need to work more effectively with Parliament and Government to spread the word on the benefits of dairy foods and support the future of the industry."

Nick Everington, RABDF Chief Executive, said:

"Promoting the consumption of milk and dairy products as part of a balanced diet is good for the health of consumers, the rural economy and the nation as a whole. With dairy farming currently facing its biggest challenge in more than two decades, it desperately needs the support of the British public.

"Making consumers fully aware of the health benefits that arise from consuming dairy is vitally important if we are to have a sustainable dairy sector going forward. British dairy farmers are continually being told they need to improve efficiency but without the support of consumers this is a complete waste of time.

"Supporting the promotion of dairy produce has been and still remains a key objective of the Association since its inception in 1876."

**Dairy UK Statement on the EFRA Committee Farmgate Prices Report
2 March 2016**

Welcoming the Farmgate prices report published today by the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Efra) Select Committee, Dr Judith Bryans, Chief Executive of Dairy UK, said the entire dairy industry is taking positive steps forward but still needs government support to achieve long-lasting success.

Dr Bryans said: "The report makes a number of recommendations on exports, adding value and promotion that are very much aligned with Dairy UK's key priorities in these challenging times for the dairy industry. From farm to fridge, the industry is affected by harsh market conditions and we must continue to work with Government and its agencies to facilitate and stimulate demand at home as well as in key export markets.

"We welcome the Committee's recommendation to promote exports with the help of Defra and AHDB. Just last month, Dairy UK published a new export strategy to drive demand for our quality British products abroad and promote UK dairy globally. This strategy can help steer industry efforts in the right direction in collaboration with Defra, AHDB and other supply chain stakeholders. In order to develop these new export markets, we will need to showcase and promote the quality, the value and the integrity of UK dairy products.

"We fully agree with the Committee on the need for innovation and new product development to meet changing demands. We must focus on value to make sure we deliver innovative, appealing and nutritious dairy products to consumers across the world."

Dairy UK
14 December 2015
Industry Publishes 2015 Dairy Roadmap Report

The [2015 Dairy Roadmap](#) report shows that the UK dairy industry has made significant strides in its environmental performance.

The Dairy Roadmap is a leading supply chain initiative that represents the UK dairy industry's commitment to reduce its environmental footprint. The taskforce is made up of 25 organisations from across the UK dairy industry and encourages engagement between stakeholders including policymakers, NGOs and consumers to promote the industry's strong sustainability credentials and ethos. Together, these organisations define targets and produce regular reports on progress that the industry is making on environmental matters.

Since the creation of the Dairy Roadmap in 2008, dairy processors, farmers and retailers have made some key achievements.

- Dairy processors have demonstrated a 16% improvement in overall energy efficiency, exceeding the original target of 15%;
- 77% of dairy holdings are now implementing nutrient management plans. In addition to this, 69% of these farmers are updating their management plan every year;
- Dairy processors achieved a 15% reduction in relative water consumption;
- 78% of dairy farmers are currently taking action to reduce the GHG emissions on their farm;
- There has also been a rise to 74% of liquid cartons in the dairy category which now carry the Forest Stewardship Council label to show they were made with responsibly-sourced wood fibre;
- 78% of farmers have implemented water efficiency methods, going beyond the target of 70%;
- Dairy processors are now sending only 4% of factory waste to landfill down from 32% in 2008, thanks to improved segregation of mixed waste, employee engagement activities as well as a greater use of energy from waste incineration and AD technology.

This is the third report since the roadmap was launched in 2008, uniting the supply chain to agree challenging and monitored environmental and sustainability targets. The 2015 report highlights a new set of targets for 2025, including some targets that have been expanded.

The full report is [available for download here](#).

DEFRA and Rural Payments Agency
EU dairy support payments come early for UK farmers
16 November 2015

Support payments to help hard-pressed UK dairy farmers manage cash flow problems start from today.

EU support payments to help hard-pressed UK dairy farmers manage cash flow problems will start arriving in bank accounts from today – two weeks ahead of schedule, Farming Minister George Eustice has announced.

The first payments have been made to over 10,000 farmers across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – three-quarters of all eligible farmers and amounting to almost £19.2 million. Payments will continue through November and December.

The UK government [secured £26.6 million in support from the European Commission](#) in September - the third largest support package among Member States – to help dairy farmers affected by the current global volatility in milk prices.

UK ministers agreed to pay a flat rate linked to milk production and for the Rural Payments Agency to pay out the money on behalf of the administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland as well as England.

The flat rate for dairy farmers in England, Scotland and Wales is just under 0.176p per litre. In Northern Ireland it is just under 0.226p per litre in recognition that Northern Irish farmers have been suffering from some of the lowest prices across Europe.

UK Farming Minister George Eustice said:

It's been a tough year for dairy farmers grappling with low prices for the milk they produce. We fought for, and secured, one of the largest support packages amongst EU countries and the RPA has pulled out all the stops to start making these important payments two weeks earlier than planned. I hope these payments will now provide some much needed relief for dairy farmers across the UK.

In addition to this short-term support, our work to increase the long-term resilience of the industry continues, including introducing a fairer tax system, pushing for clearer labelling of British dairy products and setting up a futures market for dairy.

We are also working with the industry to open up new export markets and only last week, dairy businesses from across the UK were out in Shanghai exhibiting their wares as part of the Secretary of State's trade mission to promote Britain's high-quality dairy produce to the Chinese.

Any dairy farmer in England who receives a letter from the RPA and is asked to register on the Rural Payments system or to provide up to date bank account details, is urged to call the RPA's helpline on 03000 200 301 as soon as possible. Farmers in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland who are not registered will be added to the Rural Payments system using information provided by the devolved administrations.

Meanwhile, the RPA is on track to make full payments on Basic Payment Scheme 2015 claims as soon as possible within the payment window, making the majority of payments in December and the vast majority by the end of January.

**DEFRA and Rural Payments Agency
EU farming support package allocations announced
24 September 2015 Last updated: 12 October 2015**

UK dairy farmers will receive one-off support payments to help with their cash-flow problems.

Hard-pressed UK dairy farmers will receive a one-off support payment linked to milk production to help with their cash-flow problems caused by volatile prices.

Ministers in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales had flexibility about how to allocate their share of the UK's £26.2 million overall direct aid package but all have opted to pay in line with England.

The united approach across the UK will make it easier for the Rural Payments Agency (RPA) to adopt a standard method of payment and ensure aid reaches farmers' bank accounts in December.

The UK's overall direct support package is the third largest of all the member states.

In England, dairy farmers will share £15.5m in recognition of the prolonged period of low prices in this particular farming sector. Northern Ireland was given a boosted allocation – worth £5.1m – in recognition that Northern Irish farmers have been suffering from some of the lowest prices across Europe.

UK Farming Minister George Eustice said:

We recognise that many dairy farmers in the UK are suffering financially at the moment and the support will offer some relief.

Dairy farmers are a vital part of our £100billion food and farming industry and I'm pleased to confirm that ministers across the Union have agreed to distribute the aid in the simplest way – linked to milk production - to ensure the RPA can get this money into farmers' bank accounts promptly.

In England and Wales, the one-off payment for an average-sized dairy farm would come out at around £1,800 per farmer.

In Northern Ireland farmers will be allocated, on average, just short of £2,000. In Scotland, because they have larger dairy units on average, it will be just over £2,500.

Meanwhile, work continues on a host of measures to improve the long-term stability of the dairy industry. The UK farming minister is attending the world's largest food and drink fair, Anuga, in Cologne, this week to promote British food and farming exports – worth over a billion pounds over the past two years.

The Environment Secretary will also lead a trade delegation to China next month – including eight British dairy businesses - to promote quality British products to this growing market. The visit is part of Defra's commitment to expand export market opportunities for UK farmers.

Environment Secretary Elizabeth Truss said:

While it's right that the immediate focus is on support for farmers' cash-flow it is equally important that we help build for the long term. Developing a futures market will help farmers manage volatility and we are pleased that the Commission is taking this forward. We are also working with the Commission to look at ways of bringing greater fairness and transparency to the supply chain, using the success of our Groceries Code Adjudicator as a model that could benefit the whole of Europe.

Among a host of measures to improve the long-term stability of the dairy industry and help farming businesses grow and thrive are:

- Working with the food industry – including supermarkets, retailers, manufacturers and caterers – on more consistent labelling and branding of British dairy products, improving transparency across the supply chain and allocating more space on shop shelves. This will make it easier for consumers and food businesses to know when they are buying British dairy products.
- An urgent industry-led review of best practice in the dairy supply chain facilitated by the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board.
- A commitment to publish details of central government catering contracts, including their renewal dates, to bring transparency to the market and allow dairy farmers the opportunity to prepare and compete for contracts.

Notes to editors

The full EU aid allocations are:

- England £15.5 million
- Northern Ireland £5.1 million
- Wales £3.2 million
- Scotland £2.3 million

The Rural Payments Agency will administer these payments in December.

For more information please contact Defra's press office on 020 7238 6223 or out-of-hours on 0345 051 8486.

House of Commons Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Select Committee

Milk producers need greater price protection

20 January 2015

Dairy farmers need more protection against rapid cuts in milk prices, MPs argue in dairy prices report

The Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee calls on the [Government](#) to change its mind on including all dairy farmers, and other small-scale producers, in protection against major retailers offered by the Groceries Code Adjudicator (GCA). The MPs are also calling on the Government to activate Adjudicator's power to fine retailers – which can be done using a straightforward [parliamentary procedure](#)– before the election.

Chair's comments

Committee Chair Anne McIntosh MP commented:

"Frequent, sharp and unpredictable rises and falls in milk price are driving dairy farmers out of business every week. The volatility of worldwide and domestic milk markets is making financial planning and investment impossible for small-scale producers unable to hedge against changes beyond their control.

The vast majority of dairy farmers fall outside the protection offered by the Groceries Code Adjudicator. She can only investigate complaints involving direct suppliers to the big 10 supermarkets and retailers, and as most milk production is small-scale, that excludes most dairy farmers. The EFRA Committee thought that was wrong when the GCA was set up in 2013, and events since then justify our view that her remit should be extended to include small-scale suppliers, whether or not they have a direct relationship with the ultimate seller of their produce."

EU-wide review

In its report, Dairy prices, the Committee also seeks an EU-wide review of the milk intervention price and calls on farmers themselves to consider forming Producer Organisations to increase their market clout. Farmers have faced deep and rapid drops in milk price in the past six months, arising from a drop in worldwide demand, a Russian trade ban, and international oversupply following high milk prices in 2013. Protests have resulted at some processing plants, and farmers have been leaving the industry, bringing the total number of UK dairy farmers below 10,000 for the first time.

Milk price crisis

The Committee strongly criticises the Government for hindering the GCA's ability to use even the limited power she has. Anne McIntosh said:

"We were shocked to learn in evidence that the Government have spent more than a year failing to set the level of fine the GCA can seek when she finds against a retailer. This leaves her unable to use her main power, and we call on the Government to set that fine immediately, and before the [General Election](#) in May."

MPs also call on the [Government](#) to help dairy producers tap more worldwide export opportunities, press for clearer 'country-of-origin' labelling on products and learn lessons from the current milk price crisis to improve codes of practice regulating dairy industry pricing and operations.

4. Parliamentary material

4.1 PQs

[Dairy Products: Prices](#)

Asked by: Cameron, Dr Lisa

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what recent steps she is taking to ensure that farmers receive fair pricing for their dairy produce.

Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The £26.2 million aid package we secured from the European Commission has helped to provide some immediate relief. A number of supermarkets have also pledged to pay a premium over and above the current market price.

Longer term, we are working to develop futures markets in the dairy sector to help farmers manage risk.

At the most recent council meeting in the EU, the UK supported a package of new measures to try to help the dairy sector recover.

HC Deb 11 April 2016 | PQ 32564

[Dairy Products](#)

Asked by: Ritchie, Ms Margaret

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, what involvement Ministers of his Department had in the decision by Public Health England to reduce the recommended amount of dairy in the Eatwell guide; for what reasons that change was made; and if he will make a statement.

Answering member: Jane Ellison | Department: Department of Health

The Government has adopted the refreshed Eatwell Guide, which reflects updated government dietary recommendations based upon conclusions from the Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition, robust modelling and consumer research.

An external reference group informed the development of the Eatwell Guide and representatives from the Department were observer members of this group.

The approach considered the most objective and robust by the reference group to inform the sizes of the food group segments, ensured that all government dietary recommendations were met. This resulted in a new image with a reduced 'dairy and alternatives' segment, which will support consumers to reduce saturated fat and salt consumption, while still meeting calcium recommendations.

Ministers agreed to the final version of the Eatwell Guide prior to publication and were briefed during the course of the work.

HC Deb 24 March 2016 | PQ 31890

[Dairy Products: Origin Marking](#)**Asked by: Lord Tebbit**

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Gardiner of Kimble on 2 March (HL6363), whether they have the power to make regulations requiring origin marking of dairy products without the consent of the EU.

Answering member: Lord Gardiner of Kimble | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

We have consistently pushed within Europe for improved origin labelling on all food and these efforts have resulted in strong requirements for meat and meat products in the Food Information Regulations EU 1169/2011. We will continue to seek even stronger origin requirements for dairy products, to ensure that where the dairy ingredient of cheese, butter and cream is different from the place of manufacture this is clearly declared on the label.

Where there are harmonised measures, domestic legislation normally takes into account the principles of mutual recognition to prevent deliberate trade barriers between Member States.

The UK food industry recognises that country of origin information is important to British consumers and in 2011 industry developed and committed to a set of voluntary principles for clearer country of origin labelling. The proposed EU implementing act will strengthen the voluntary principles and improve the quality and consistency of origin information.

HL Deb 17 March 2016 | PQ HL6708

[Dairy Farming](#)**Asked by: Ritchie, Ms Margaret**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what progress her Department has made on developing a futures market for dairy in the UK; and when she expects to implement that futures market.

Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Last November we embarked on a detailed analysis of the scope for better dairy price risk management, including dairy futures, in order to support stability and resilience in the dairy sector.

The initial evidence base concluded that futures markets offered the best potential basis for progress and it was agreed to undertake further detailed work in this area. We are now exploring the level of appetite within the industry alongside some of the key barriers which have hampered the development of futures trading in the past.

We expect to complete our analysis by the end of April. If this work leads to a genuine and practical prospect for progress, we will then move on to work with financial market and industry partners to deliver the best option for the UK dairy market.

HC Deb 16 March 2016 | PQ 30809

[Dairy Products: Imports](#)**Asked by: Williams, Mr Mark**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what value of dairy produce was imported from each country of origin in each of the last five years.

Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The HMRC data has been provided on a 'country of despatch' basis, rather than the requested 'country of origin' basis, as 'country of despatch' trade data is considered a more accurate representation of actual levels of trade.

The table below shows the value of dairy produce imported into the UK, for the last five years, according to HMRC trade statistics:

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	*2015
Irish Republic	689.1	662.6	767.3	702.6	594.1
France	484.2	510.0	559.5	568.4	392.0
Germany	286.3	283.5	336.5	345.1	241.4
Netherlands	169.2	237.2	277.2	252.1	187.3
Belgium	216.3	209.5	239.4	196.0	142.0
Italy	174.1	162.4	168.5	174.5	111.9
Denmark	214.1	195.1	153.1	160.0	70.7
Greece	44.8	44.9	53.7	60.7	70.2
Poland	28.4	31.9	42.0	43.4	41.2
Spain	31.8	36.8	44.3	39.6	31.9
Cyprus	16.3	17.2	20.4	26.6	22.2
Others	96.8	95.9	102.6	134.7	91.9
Grand Total	2,451.4	2,487.0	2,764.4	2,703.6	1,996.9

Source: HM Revenue and Customs. Data prepared by the Food & Trade Statistics team, Great British Food Unit, Defra.

*2015 data are subject to amendments. Totals may not add up to the sum of their components due to rounding.

HC Deb 15 March 2016 | PQ 30219[Dairy Products](#)**Asked by: Baroness Byford**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what percentage of cheese, butter and yoghurt consumed in the UK came from UK-produced milk in each of the past five years.

Answering member: Lord Gardiner of Kimble | Party: Conservative Party | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The table below shows the UK production as a percentage of supply for butter and cheese in each of the last five years. This calculation is based upon the volume of supplies (UK production plus imports minus the volume of exports). We do not hold equivalent data for yoghurt. Annual data is not yet available for 2015.

UK production and supply of butter

Year	UK production (a) 000t	Imports 000t	Exports 000t	UK production as a percentage of supplies
2010	120	102	27	62%
2011	130	100	36	67%
2012	145	104	38	69%
2013	145	106	45	70%
2014	141	95	51	76%

(a) Includes wholesale and farm production of butter including butter other than natural (i.e. butterfat and oil, dehydrated butter and ghee), production from the residual of low fat milk products.

UK production and supply of cheese

Year	UK production (a) 000t	Imports 000t	Exports 000t	UK production as a percentage of supplies
2010	376	436	113	54%
2011	395	414	124	58%
2012	397	444	126	55%
2013	388	468	125	53%
2014	416	469	134	55%

(a) Includes wholesale and farm production.

Source: Defra and HMRC

HL Deb 07 March 2016 | PQ HL6411[Dairy Farming](#)**Asked by: Baroness McIntosh of Pickering**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what progress they have made towards extending the remit of the Grocery Code Adjudicator to the contractual relationship between small family dairy farmers and dairy processors.

Answering member: Lord Gardiner of Kimble | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The Government introduced the Groceries Code Adjudicator (GCA) to enforce the Groceries Supply Code of Practice (the Code) which regulates the relationship between the UK's ten largest supermarkets and their direct suppliers. The Code was put in place in 2009 by the Office of Fair Trading (now the Competition and Markets Authority), following a market investigation by the Competition Commission. The Code will be reviewed shortly.

The dairy industry code of best practice on contractual arrangements was created in Great Britain in 2012. Among its provisions is a requirement for 30 days' notice of a cut to a farmer's price or other significant change to contractual terms. In addition, a farmer who disagrees with a proposed price change or significant change to contractual terms can exercise a right to terminate the contract on three months' notice. About 85% of processors have signed up to it.

HL Deb 07 March 2016 | PQ HL6362[Dairy Products: Exports](#)**Asked by: Baroness Byford**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what were the total export figures for dairy products over the past five years, and to which countries those export initiatives were directed.

Answering member: Lord Gardiner of Kimble | Party: Conservative Party
| Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The following table shows total export figures of dairy products from the UK, for the past five years, according to HMRC trade statistics:

Country	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	th' tonn es	£' millio n								
Irish Republic	612	385.8	633	387.3	644	459.9	750	488.4	775	400.4
Netherlands	92	105.1	90	105.9	76	128.2	86	143.0	101	121.9
France	90	139.1	59	106.2	55	122.5	57	133.0	55	103.2
Belgium	74	134.8	56	89.4	42	98.2	38	74.3	35	57.4
Germany	60	112.8	46	90.4	34	85.5	39	84.4	36	62.9
U.S.A.	5	29.7	6	37.2	6	40.9	7	46.2	9	56.6
Italy	14	36.9	15	33.1	15	41.2	14	37.8	13	27.0
Algeria	9	24.7	12	26.6	9	23.6	20	57.7	5	9.9
Spain	11	22.4	13	21.6	13	22.3	16	29.1	15	25.8
Denmark	10	18.2	8	14.7	7	15.7	31	31.6	13	31.5
China	4	7.5	2	3.2	3	8.0	14	23.5	15	43.3
Ivory Coast	4	11.7	6	17.2	4	13.7	3	10.8	5	11.8
UAE	3	9.4	5	12.6	4	12.0	5	14.6	6	15.5
Hong Kong	1	6.4	2	11.4	2	12.6	4	17.5	4	15.9
Sweden	3	8.4	4	11.6	5	13.7	5	15.0	5	11.6
Others	55	144.4	55	139.8	62	187.0	68	195.7	88	189.7
Grand Total	1,049	1,197.4	1,012	1,108.2	981	1,285.1	1,156	1,402.4	1,180	1,184.4

Crown Copyright

Source: HM Revenue and Customs

Data prepared by the Food & Trade Statistics team, Great British Food Unit, Defra

2015 data are subject to amendments

Some totals may not add up to the sum of their components due to rounding.

HL Deb 02 March 2016 | PQ HL6410[Dairy Products: Origin Marking](#)

Asked by: Baroness McIntosh of Pickering

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they plan to introduce country of origin labels for dairy products in (1) the UK, and (2) across the EU; and if so, when.

Answering member: Lord Gardiner of Kimble | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The Government supports the industry voluntary agreement for labelling origin of food, which has resulted in clear and honest origin labelling in the vast majority of dairy products sold in UK shops.

We have also been pushing for improved origin labelling for dairy products in Europe, including a proper consideration of mandatory origin labelling for lightly processed dairy products such as butter, cheese and cream. Many producers and retailers in the UK provide this information voluntarily, reflecting consumer demand and the acceptable cost of such schemes, but consumers can feel misled where this information is not available.

New Implementing Acts on origin labelling of the main ingredients of food where these are different from the place of production of the food itself have recently been proposed by the Commission and the UK will engage with the Commission to ensure that these measures are effective.

HL Deb 02 March 2016 | PQ HL6363

[Dairy Farming](#)**Asked by: Soames, Sir Nicholas**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what steps she is taking to promote collaboration between farmers by setting up producer organisations in the dairy sector.

Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Collaboration is a powerful way for groups of farmers to share knowledge and expertise, market information and good farming practice, exercise joint purchasing power and strengthen their negotiating position within the supply chain.

We have put in place the legal framework that allows dairy producer organisations (DPOs) to form and provided some initial funding through the launch of the £5m Dairy Fund in 2013. The first domestic DPO, Dairy Crest Direct, was formally recognised by the Rural Payments Agency in May 2015, bringing together 1,050 dairy farmers across England and Wales.

In 2015, AHDB Llaeth/Dairy commissioned Promar International to carry out a study into 'The Feasibility of a Dairy Producer Organisation in Wales' on behalf of a group of Welsh dairy farmers. A report is available at: <http://dairy.ahdb.org.uk/resources-library/market-information/adhoc-reports/the-feasibility-of-a-dairy-producer-organisation-in-wales-report/>

HC Deb 01 March 2016 | PQ 28022

[Dairy Products: Exports](#)

Asked by: Soames, Sir Nicholas

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what recent steps she has taken to support and develop the export potential of UK dairy through the Dairy Exports Strategy.

Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

There is great global demand for quality British dairy products and we are working to maximise this opportunity by opening up new markets around the world. Eight dairy companies accompanied the Secretary of State on a trade mission to China in November, and next month a Chinese dairy delegation is visiting to discuss opportunities for investment in our domestic industry.

Further trade missions are planned over the coming months to the US, Japan and China. Together with UKTI we will continue to promote our fantastic British dairy brand.

HC Deb 26 February 2016 | PQ 28072

[Dairy Farming](#)

Asked by: Soames, Sir Nicholas

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what steps she is taking to encourage more milk processors to comply with the voluntary code on milk contracts.

Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The dairy industry code of best practice on contractual arrangements was created in Great Britain in 2012 in response to concern about fluctuating milk prices. About 85% of producers have signed up to it. There is general acceptance that the code's introduction has led to some improvement for milk producers.

Ultimately, the code is voluntary and owned by the industry. However, this is something that I regularly discuss with the NFU and Dairy UK with a view to encouraging other, primarily smaller processors to sign up.

HC Deb 26 February 2016 | PQ 28070

[Dairy Farming](#)

Asked by: Soames, Sir Nicholas

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, if she will carry out a review of UK dairy processing capacity.

Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Dairy processors have undertaken a sustained high level of investment in the UK. In recent years, capital investment by the top five dairy organisations in the UK has regularly exceeded £100m per annum. In total, over the period March 2006 to 2013, capital expenditure by these organisations exceeded £1.2bn.

It is important to continue to encourage high quality inward investment from around the world to boost security and growth. UKTI, the Great

British Food Unit and Dairy UK are hosting a senior delegation of dairy companies from China in March 2016. These companies are interested in building stronger relations with British counterparts whether through the development of direct imports of finished products into China, collaboration on ingredients and processing, or joint ventures.

HC Deb 26 February 2016 | PQ 28069

[Dairy Farming](#)

Asked by: Hayman, Sue

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, how many dairy farmers have gone out of business in each of the last five years.

Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The table below shows the net change in the number of dairy farms. Data is only available on the total number of dairy farms in June and December of each year, so the table only shows the net change, rather than the number entering and the number leaving dairy farming. The latest data available on the number of dairy farms in England is for June 2015. This is shown below with data for the previous 5 years. The change in the number of farms includes new holdings which have been registered with dairy cattle, holdings that have ceased to have cattle and holdings that have merged.

The number of dairy cows on these dairy farms is also shown below. This shows that despite a 16% decrease in the overall number of dairy farms between June 2010 and June 2015, the number of dairy cows has remained almost unchanged, suggesting consolidation within the industry.

Date	Number of dairy farms ^(a)	Number of cows in the dairy herd ^(b)
Jun-2010	9 461	1 142 497
Dec-2010	9 287	1 147 450
Jun-2011	9 041	1 112 459
Dec-2011	8 823	1 105 290
Jun-2012	8 663	1 104 676
Dec-2012	8 503	1 107 045
Jun-2013	8 342	1 098 610
Dec-2013	8 197	1 124 368
Jun-2014	8 092	1 128 548
Dec-2014	8 051	1 150 007
Jun-2015	7 982	1 148 089
% change Jun15/Jun10	-16%	0.5%

(a) Sourced from Cattle Tracing System. Dairy farms are defined as the number of holdings with more than 10 cows in the dairy herd.

(b) Cows in the dairy herd are defined as female dairy cows over 2 years old in the milking herd (i.e. with offspring).

HC Deb 24 February 2016 | PQ 27338

[Agriculture: Dairy Farmers](#)

Asked by: Baroness McIntosh of Pickering

To ask Her Majesty's Government what estimate they have made of the impact on dairy farmers of the latest fall in milk prices.

Answered by: Lord Gardiner of Kimble

My Lords, increased global milk production, along with the Russian trade embargo and weaker demand in China, has resulted in surplus stocks and downward pressure on worldwide prices. This has had a significant impact on British farmers. Average incomes are expected to fall to £46,000 in 2015-16, although there are considerable variations. Some farmers have sought to offset low prices by producing more. Lower prices for feed, fertiliser and fuel have also helped to reduce farmers' costs.

Baroness McIntosh of Pickering: Will my noble friend agree to review the remit of the Groceries Code Adjudicator to end the gross imbalance between small, often family, dairy farmers and huge processors, many of which are seeking to consolidate, and put an end to the retail price war that is damaging the future of the family dairy farmer?

Lord Gardiner of Kimble: My Lords, I should declare an interest in that I come from a long-standing dairy farming family. I therefore clearly have considerable sympathy with the plight of dairy farmers. The Groceries Code Adjudicator has no powers over prices. However, we are looking at a number of issues in relation to suppliers and processors to see whether there are ways in which we can make improvements. I am pleased that a number of supermarkets—I encourage other chains to do so—see that they have a responsibility to the domestic dairy industry.

Lord Wigley (PC): My Lords, in declaring my interest as noted in the register, may I press the Minister on this issue? He is aware, is he not, that family dairy farms have their backs against the wall? The prices they are getting are not only less than the full price of production but less than the marginal price of production, and hundreds will be going out of business. Will the Government please take this seriously and do something about it?

Lord Gardiner of Kimble: My Lords, I assure the noble Lord that the Government are very concerned about this. Indeed, other Ministers and I have been discussing the matter only today. There are a number of things that government can and are doing. We want to promote more exports; we believe that the export of our dairy products is tremendously important, and more British cheese is going abroad. We think that the Middle East and China are very important markets, and we have trade counsellors in Beijing precisely to encourage exports. A lot is going on, but I am very mindful of what the noble Lord has said.

Baroness Jones of Whitchurch (Lab): My Lords, the Minister said that the Groceries Code Adjudicator cannot adjudicate on prices, and that is the case at the moment. But is not the problem that the Groceries Code Adjudicator does not have sufficient power? I know that a review is going on into their power, but could the Minister clarify whether expanding the power of the Groceries Code Adjudicator is being

considered, so that they can intervene in what is clearly an unfair system where people in that sector are being exploited by big business?

Lord Gardiner of Kimble: My Lords, clearly we will be looking at all things. However, the truth is that we are not in a position to start setting prices; that is market driven. We have global overproduction at the moment, and that is the plain economics of it. But we are going to look at all these things and we want to see whether there are ways in which the dairy farmer can be assisted. We think that the dairy farming industry should be more joined up, so that there is strength in its negotiations. Clearly, we want to make sure that supermarkets understand that it is very important to sustain the domestic dairy industry.

Lord Framlingham (Con): My Lords, does the Minister agree that it really is quite ridiculous that the price of a bottle of milk is often less than the price of a bottle of water, bearing in mind the real difficulties that our dairy farmers are now suffering? Will he, as he has already referred to, put real pressure on the retailers and supermarkets to see what they can do to help this industry that is in such dire straits?

Lord Gardiner of Kimble: My Lords, I understand what my noble friend has said. Indeed, quite a number of retailers have introduced schemes to help farmers: for instance, Morrisons Milk for Farmers cheddar, where an additional 34p per 350 grams goes to farmers; Aldi championing British quality; and Waitrose highlighting British sourcing. A number of retailers are doing more, and we want to ensure that, across the piece, there is more support like that.

Baroness Parminter (LD): My Lords, one way for dairy farmers to cut costs is to herd cows into huge sheds where they are given processed food, unable to go out and graze in fields. Do this Government accept mega-farms as the future face of our countryside?

Lord Gardiner of Kimble: My Lords, we certainly see the need for mixed farms. The most important thing is that animal husbandry and animal welfare are at their best whatever size of farming unit it is. So I would not say that large units are bad and small units are good. The important thing is that there are high animal welfare standards across the piece.

Baroness Farrington of Ribbleton (Lab): My Lords, will the Minister undertake to look at the policy of Booths supermarkets in the north of England, which have deliberately set out a policy to help dairy farmers? Booths supermarkets package their milk so that customers know that they are giving appropriate support to local dairy producers. Will the Minister investigate that and compliment them?

Lord Gardiner of Kimble: I would be delighted to compliment all those retailers that are taking their responsibilities seriously. What the noble Baroness has said is that it is very important that we improve our labelling. It is very important people know that, when they buy British produce, it is not British-processed produce but produce that is grown in this country.

Baroness Byford (Con): My Lords, may I follow up that comment? The work undertaken by retailers is beginning to have an effect, but part of

the problem—I hope that my noble friend will be able to tell us a little more about this—is that only half of that milk ends up as liquid milk. Most of it ends up as processed milk. The difficulty is the amount that we can actually use, so export, which the Minister spoke about, is key. The price that retailers pay is in some ways better than the bulk commodity price; it is the bulk commodity price that is the real problem.

Lord Gardiner of Kimble: My Lords, I am grateful to my noble friend. A lot of retailers are paying 20p or 30p a litre. She is absolutely right to say that one way in which we can help to address the problem is to become much more resilient and much more export focused. We have brilliant produce in this country and we need to export more of it. That is what the Government are working on.

HL Deb 22 February 2016 | Vol 769 cc7-9

[Milk: Prices](#)

Asked by: Sandbach, Antoinette

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what assessment she has made of the effect of reduced milk prices on dairy farmers.

Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The latest forecast of Farm Business Incomes for 2015-16 indicates that average incomes are expected to fall on dairy farms to £46,500. This reflects the impact of lower milk prices which started to fall in March 2014. It is important to note the wide variation in milk prices with some farmers receiving considerably more or less than the average. Reductions in milk price have been offset slightly by increased milk production together with reduced input costs, particularly feed.

We understand the pressures facing dairy farmers and have taken action to ease their cash flow problems. The £26.2 million aid package we secured for the UK from the European Commission and paid out in November and December provided some relief to hard-pressed farmers.

HC Deb 05 February 2016 | PQ 25089

4.2 Debates

[Dairy Industry](#)

Lords question for short debate on what steps they are taking to support the dairy industry

HL Deb 17 September 2015 | Vol 764 cc1999-2013

[Dairy Industry](#)

Westminster Hall debate

HC Deb 04 February 2015 | Vol 592 cc65-90WH

5. Useful links and further reading

House of Commons Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Select Committee *Farmgate Prices* March 2016 HC474 2015-16

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201516/cmselect/cmenvfru/474/474.pdf>

Dairy Prices January 2015 HC817 2014-15

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmselect/cmenvfru/817/817.pdf>

Government Response HC 1147 2014-15

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmselect/cmenvfru/1147/1147.pdf>

Dairy All-Party Parliamentary Group *Putting Dairy Back on the Daily Menu* March 2016

[http://www.farminguk.com/content/knowledge/Putting-Dairy-Back-on-the-Daily-Menu\(7684-4038-7035-4859\).pdf](http://www.farminguk.com/content/knowledge/Putting-Dairy-Back-on-the-Daily-Menu(7684-4038-7035-4859).pdf)

House of Commons Library Briefing Paper *Dairy Industry in the UK: Statistics* January 2016

<http://researchbriefings.intranet.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN02721>

Dairy UK *United Kingdom: Exporting Dairy to the World*

http://www.dairyuk.org/images/201602_United_Kingdom_Exporting_Dairy_to_the_World.pdf

Dairy 2020 - A collaboration between key organisations and people across the UK dairy industry examining how to make their sector sustainable

<https://www.forumforthefuture.org/project/dairy-2020/overview>

Farmers for Action

<http://farmersforaction.org/>

Dairy UK

<http://www.dairyuk.org/>

AHDB Dairy, a division of the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board

<http://dairy.ahdb.org.uk/>

Dairy Statistics: An Insider's Guide 2015

<http://dairy.ahdb.org.uk/resources-library/market-information/dairy-statistics/dairy-statistics-an-insiders-guide-2015/#.VxT-nMoUXcs>

NFU – Dairy

<https://www.nfuonline.com/sectors/dairy/>

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