

## FARMING IN AUSTRALIA

Australias free trade agreements and policies, supply side, Says law is destroying Australia esp farming

Farming operates under Engles law which says ‘as income and standard of living of a country increase people spend proportionately less and less on food.’

This means that agriculture to be maintained needs TARIFFS AND TRADE PROTECTION.

In some areas of western Australia every farm is for sale. This land is worked by single and divorced men by enlarge. the low income and stresses are too much.

It is said roughly ½ of farms are under financial stress

Some areas of w Australia farms cannot be given away no one interested. Farm incomes are too low

Agriculture equipment agains dust in sales yards

BANKS and your GOVERNMENT POLICY is doing more damage to this country than a standing army invading Australia

If your policies persist we will get to the depression era when vast tracts of productive land stood idle for a decade

The multiplier into the economy for farming is 7 times

I would suggest .

- 1 Rein in Banks .A tribunal to which struggling farmers can come to ( not a shark tank).  
A Low interest loans.

- B Big outstanding debts can be written off but may need Govt help and oversight. This was done during the depression in New Zealand and allows farmers to carry on. The alternative may be land sitting idle no production
- 2 tariff and trade protection to keep farm prices up. farmers need a minimum price and not left to the wild swings and vagaries of the market
  - 3 farmers not buying too much land.

A home block the renting the land to crop it season by season

I worked for Sawyer Brothers Dalwalinu above Perth they cropped 30,000 acres most all rented year by year but they owned large tractors and equipment

Economies of scale

The supply side free trade policies is trying to push farming away from family farms to corporate farms (overseas multinationals – a feudal system)

[http://departments.agri.huji.ac.il/economics/en/publications/discussion\\_papers/2006/lerman-sutton.pdf](http://departments.agri.huji.ac.il/economics/en/publications/discussion_papers/2006/lerman-sutton.pdf)

## PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY OF SMALL AND LARGE FARMS IN MOLDOVA

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Abstract

The paper presents a comparative analysis of the productivity of small and large farms in Moldova based primarily on cross-section data from three farm surveys conducted by the World Bank and USAID in 2000 and 2003. The survey data are supplemented where feasible with time series from official national-level statistics. We calculate partial land and labor productivity, total factor productivity, and technical efficiency scores (using Stochastic Frontier and Data Envelopment Analysis algorithms) for the two categories of small individual farms and large corporate farms

Our results demonstrate with considerable confidence that small individual farms in Moldova are more productive and more efficient than large corporate farms. This finding is not restricted to Moldova, as a similar result has been obtained by other authors in Russia (2005) and in the U.S. (2002), where a recent study has found that an increase of farm size reduces, rather than increases, agricultural productivity. Policies encouraging a shift from large corporate farms to smaller individual farms rather than the reverse, can be expected to produce beneficial results for Moldovan agriculture and the economy in general. The government of Moldova should abandon its inherited preference for large-scale corporate farms and concentrate on policies to improve the operating conditions for small individual farms. At the very least, the government should ensure a level playing field for farms of all sizes and organizational forms, and desist from biasing its policies in favor of large farms.

#### THE PROBLEM OF HYBRID SEEDS

Hybrid seeds can't be held back and replanted. With hybrids this will result in smaller and smaller plants, and the farmer must buy fresh seed each year. It cost the Sawyer brothers \$1 million to plant their crop. If they had one or two years drought and crop failure, held back seed would contribute to lowered costs and lowered risk.

I suggest sending a delegation to the back blocks of Afghanistan to get some straight non hybrid seeds or from a seed bank. Breed them up and sell alongside hybrid seeds.

With a drought these straight seeds would still produce a crop although their potential will still be less than hybrid. It's like double or nothing gamble. Maybe best to get a crop though smaller.

## FINANCIALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

### 1 Price of land

With land values rising then going down banks have to pull their loans in and a productive farmer is destroyed. Unless the price of land can revert or drop the economy won't recover

In many nations banks hold values of land or houses on their books at artificial levels maintaining their solvency when letting values drop would stimulate the economy again

### 2 Abandoned land needs to revert to crown land and taken out of the hands of banks

Banks create money from thin air/nothing then pull in a farm. This is evil and wicked

### 3 999 year leases.

In NZ yrs ago in the high country 999 year leases meant the land was not financialized reducing costs to the farmer and they can remain productive without risk of rising debt

## 4 FINANCIALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

### a Price of land separation of ownership of land/water

This financialization is not good. A farm without water is useless and can contribute to lowered value of the land. Where this water is used to stimulate "natural flows" is a terrible waste of natural resources. A dam full of water was sold to the French!!

### B No large dams have been built in Australia for over 30 yrs. Their needs to be move on building national infrastructure like water schemes to make land more productive

## LAND OWNERSHIP

Fee Simple is what we commonly call Freehold and is the only Common Law tenure recognised by the “skeleton” of Land Law and at Common Law. The tenurial rights of ownership in Fee Simple are recognised world wide and are defined as...“ It confers, and since the beginning of legal history it always has conferred, the lawful right to exercise over, upon, and in respect to, the land, every act of ownership which can enter into the imagination, including the right to commit unlimited waste; and, for all practical purposes of ownership, it differs from the absolute dominion of a chattel, in nothing except the physical indestructibility of its subject.” (HCA 34; (1923) 33 CLR 1 (9 August 1923)).

Ownership rights of land is being eroded constantly by governments.this is bought into focus by recent access rights for fracking and mining.

If we are under fee simple then land ownership rights are being impinged,which is again in many cases impoverishing farmers and making their lives very difficult

when the land is sold from out of Crown hands, things such as mineral rights were attached at that time. They cannot be attached after the sale and when the land is in another’s hands.

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