

# NEW ZEALAND DAIRY FARM DEBT

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## Introduction

New Zealand dairy farmers have long enjoyed worldwide recognition for their dairy farm systems, farm profitability, responsiveness to change and wealth creation from farming. The world economy and local conditions are changing and New Zealand farmers face new challenges. Dairy debt in New Zealand is rising and this has many implications.

The rapid expansion in dairy has largely been debt funded, to the extent that dairy farming comprises 64% of agricultural debt in NZ. A number of commentators (Wills, 2009; Ridden, 2009; Wallace, 2009; Russell, 2009; Gaynor, 2009) have expressed concern about dairy debt and its distribution across dairy farmers.

Debt funding is an essential part of modern dairy farming. Prudent borrowing can be highly profitable and wealth creating. However there are negative aspects to debt financing that have consequences for liquidity, solvency and profitability.

## Dairy farming trends

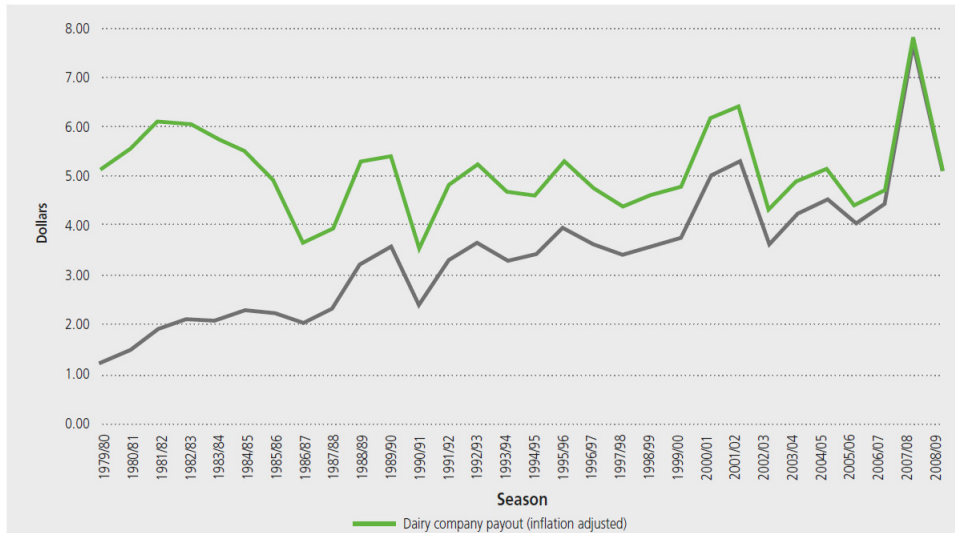
Dairy farming in NZ has undergone changes over the last 10 years. Farm numbers are declining but herd sizes are increasing. Land prices, farm working expenses, stocking rate, debt and debt servicing have all increased dramatically.

**Table 1. Ten year trend in dairy statistics**

	1998-99	2008-2009	% change
<b>Dairy Herds</b>	14400	11400	-21%
<b>No. cows milked</b>	3.3m	4.2m	27%
<b>Average herd size</b>	229	364	59%
<b>Average stocking rate</b>	2.5	2.8	12%
<b>Milksolids per herd</b>	70000	120000	94%
<b>National production</b>	880m	1393m	58%
<b>Land Price \$/kg MS</b>	18.4	50.8	176%
<b>FWE/kg MS</b>	2.13	3.85	81%
<b>Liabilities/kg MS</b>	8.03	19.87	147%
<b>DS:GFR</b>	14.9	28.3	90%

Source: LIC Dairy statistics, DairyNZ economic surveys

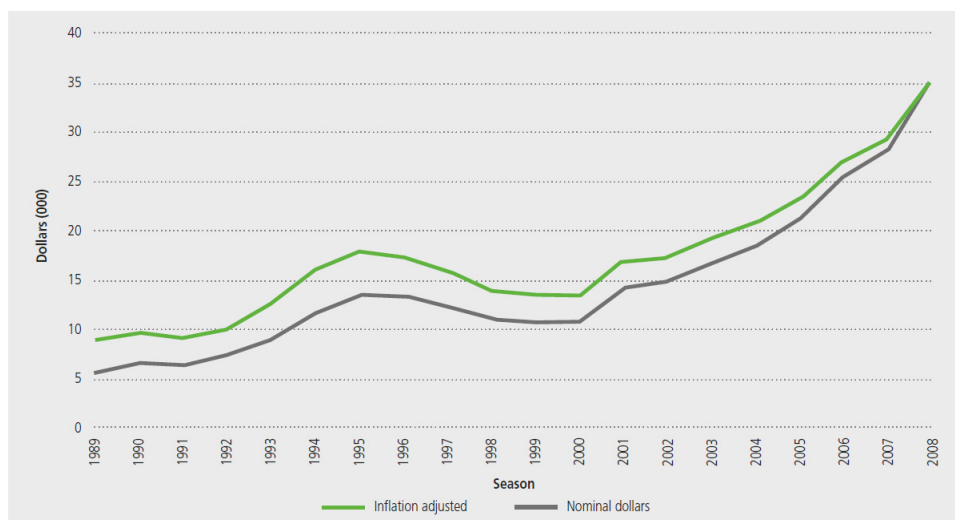
The dairy company payout is largely dependent on world milk commodity prices and the NZ:US dollar exchange rate. There is a wide variation in payout from year to year, and this volatility has increased over the last 3 seasons.



Source: LIC Dairy statistics, 2009

**Figure 1. Trend in milksolids payout over 30 seasons**

The price of dairy land is determined by a number of factors; including forecast milk payout, industry and investment confidence and the profitability of alternative land uses. Even in real terms dairy land has enjoyed year on year growth for a long time.



Source: LIC Dairy statistics, 2009

**Figure 2. Trend in dairy land values (\$/ha) for the last 20 years**

## Agricultural debt in New Zealand

Currently the total agricultural debt in NZ is 47 billion dollars. Agricultural debt is increasing, but this increase has slowed in recent months. Other sectors of the economy however, namely business, housing and consumer debt are all experiencing negative growth.

**Table 2. Sector credit (Resident NZ claims of registered banks and NBLIs)**

	Agriculture		Business		Housing		Consumer	
	(\$m)	(Y/Y%)	(\$m)	(Y/Y%)	(\$m)	(Y/Y%)	(\$m)	(Y/Y%)
<b>Jun 2005</b>	25,215	15.3	52,274	15.6	112,028	15.9	10,551	8.9
<b>Jun 2006</b>	29,412	16.0	58,573	11.7	128,565	14.9	11,379	6.1
<b>Jun 2007</b>	33,308	13.3	69,143	17.8	147,134	14.4	11,982	3.8
<b>Jun 2008</b>	40,216	20.7	76,113	9.9	159,989	8.7	12,710	4.8
<b>Jun 2009</b>	46,078	14.6	78,806	3.5	164,449	2.8	12,286	-3.3
<b>Nov 2009</b>	47,108	9.3	77,193	-4.5	166,891	3.4	12,141	-5.0
<b>Dec 2009</b>	46,916	8.0	74,833	-7.5	166,956	3.3	12,139	-5.0
<b>Jan 2010</b>	47,054	7.1	75,296	-6.7	167,391	3.3	12,089	-4.5
<b>Feb 2010</b>	47,164	7.0	73,837	-8.4	167,694	3.2	12,046	-4.4
<b>Mar 2010</b>	47,287	5.7	73,400	-8.2	168,313	3.3	11,976	-4.0

Source: NZ Reserve Bank, 2010

Currently dairy farming represents 65% of agricultural debt, and in the 2009 year grew by 20%.

**Table 3. Annual agricultural statistics to June 2009**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total agric debt \$mill</b>	18,803	21,190	24,338	28,202	31,976	38,695	44,823
<b>Total dairy debt \$mill</b>	11,221	12,291	13,837	15,940	18,457	23,790	28,550
<b>% dairy/total agric.</b>	61.26%	59.49%	58.44%	58.43%	59.47%	62.90%	65.24%
<b>% hort/ total agric.</b>	6.68%	7.46%	7.67%	7.76%	7.78%	7.41%	7.30%
<b>% grain, sheep, beef/total agric.</b>	28.20%	29.49%	30.44%	30.64%	29.69%	26.66%	24.68%
<b>% poultry/total agric.</b>	0.84%	0.67%	0.76%	0.62%	0.58%	0.48%	0.44%
<b>% other/total agric.</b>	3.02%	2.88%	2.68%	2.56%	2.49%	2.56%	2.34%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>dairy % Y/Y</b>		9.53%	12.58%	15.20%	15.79%	28.89%	20.01%
<b>total agric. Y/Y</b>		13%	15%	15%	14%	22%	16%

Source: NZ Reserve Bank, 2010

The characteristics of NZ agricultural debt are:

- Total agricultural debt is rising
- Dairy debt is 65% of total debt and the proportion is rising
- Debt to Asset ratio has been stable, until land values decreased (Swallow, 2009)
- Debt servicing to Gross farm income is rising
- Land price has been increasing
- Payout is volatile
- Distribution of debt is normal, but with a slight positive shape

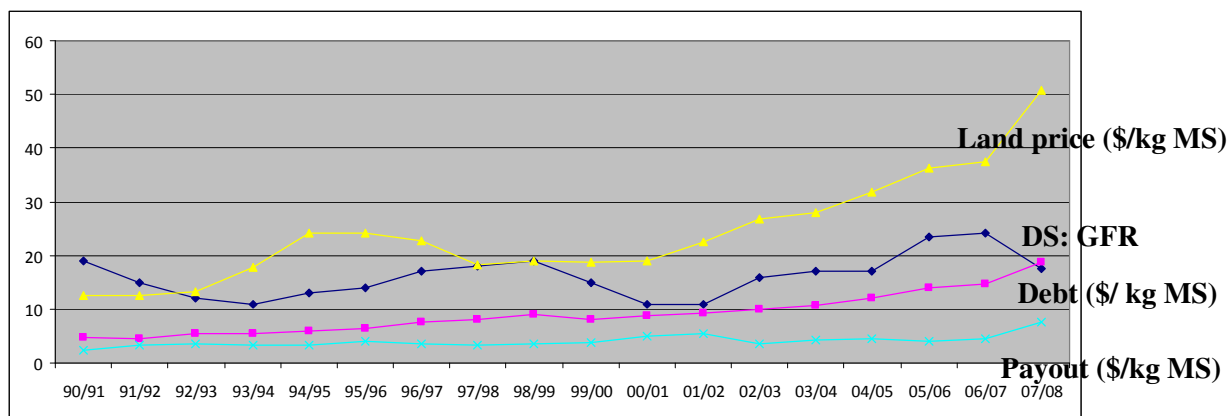
## Dairy farm debt in New Zealand

**Table 4. Financial characteristics of NZ dairying**

Season	DS:GFR	DEBT\$/kg MS	Land price/kg MS	Payout <sup>1</sup>
90/91	19	4.65	12.5	2.42
91/92	15	4.61	12.5	3.34
92/93	12	5.36	13.3	3.66
93/94	11	5.44	17.8	3.32
94/95	13	6.01	24.1	3.4
95/96	14	6.44	24.2	3.99
96/97	17	7.6	22.7	3.63
97/98	18	7.96	18.3	3.42
98/99	19	8.9	19	3.58
99/00	15	8.05	18.8	3.78
00/01	11	8.81	19	5.01
01/02	11	9.26	22.6	5.35
02/03	16	10.06	26.7	3.66
03/04	17	10.59	28.1	4.25
04/05	17	12.16	31.7	4.58
05/06	23.5	13.99	36.2	4.1
06/07	24.2	14.81	37.4	4.46
07/08	17.5	18.68	50.8	7.67
08/09	32.3	21.93		5.14

Source: DairyNZ Economic survey, 2009

<sup>1</sup> nominal dollars



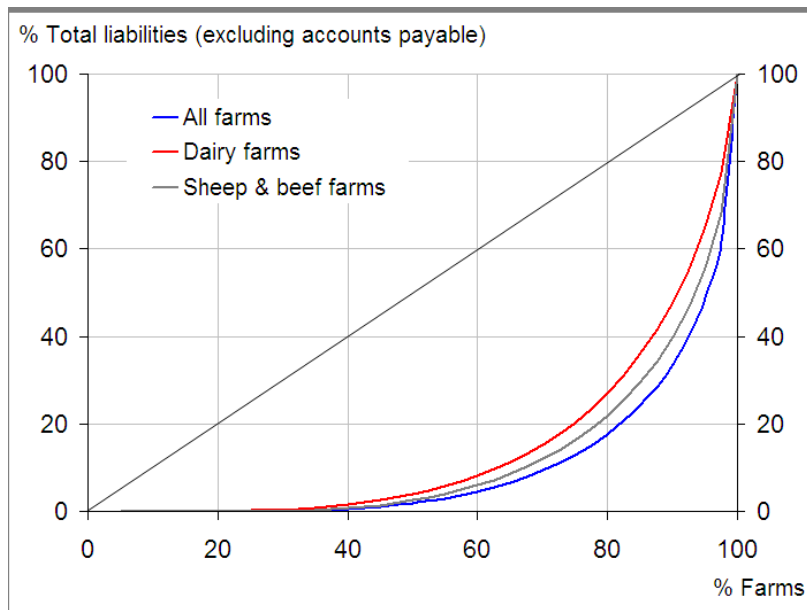
**Figure 3. Financial characteristics of NZ dairying since 1990**

The Reserve Bank (2008) reported on the distribution of agricultural debt in the year 2005-2006, as illustrated in Table 3 and Figure 6. This indicates that 20% of farms have 73 % of the total debt. This curve is the same shape for New Zealand sheep and beef farms (MWNZ, 2010).

**Table 5. Distribution of dairy farm liabilities 2005/6**

% of farms	Cumulative % of debt	proportion of debt
20	0	0
20	1.5	1.5
20	8.2	6.7
20	27	18.8
10	47.8	20.8
10	100	52.2

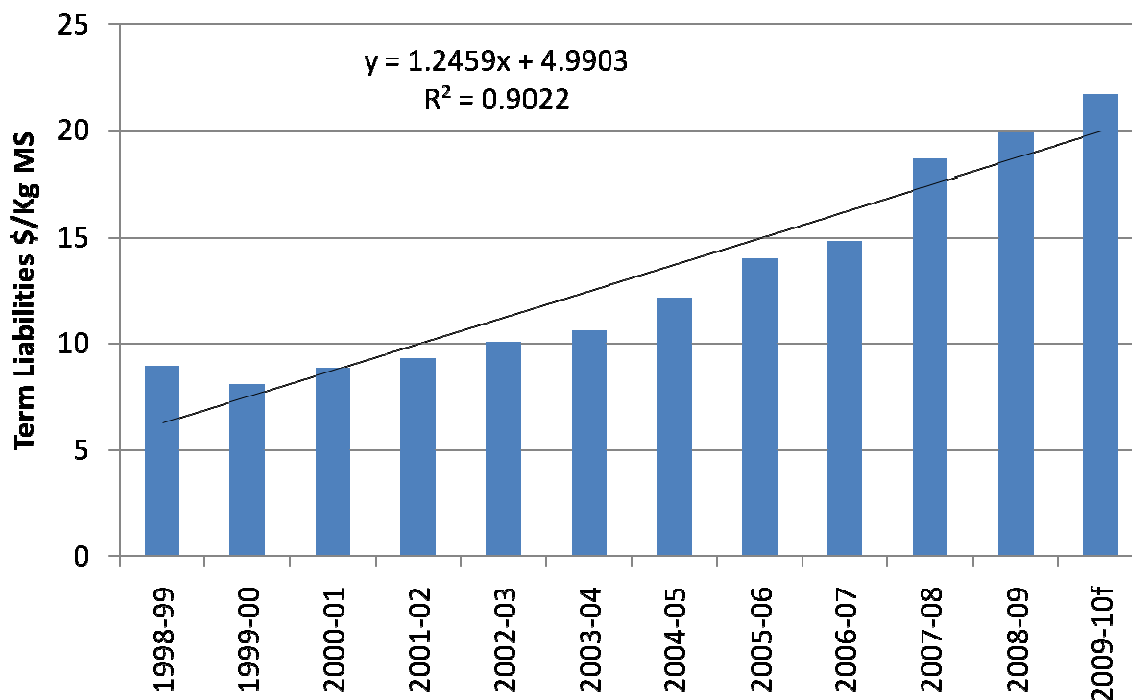
Source: Reserve Bank, 2008



Source: Reserve Bank, 2008

Figure 4. **Lorenz curve of agricultural debt**

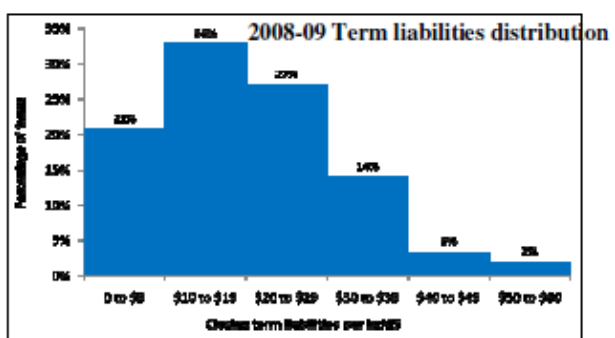
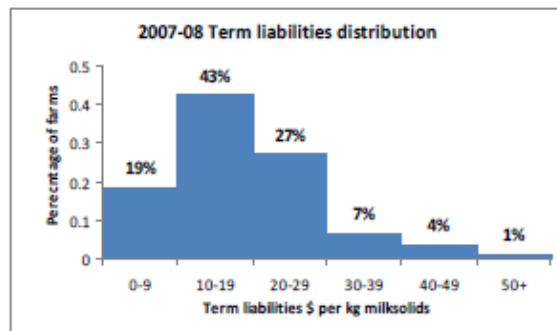
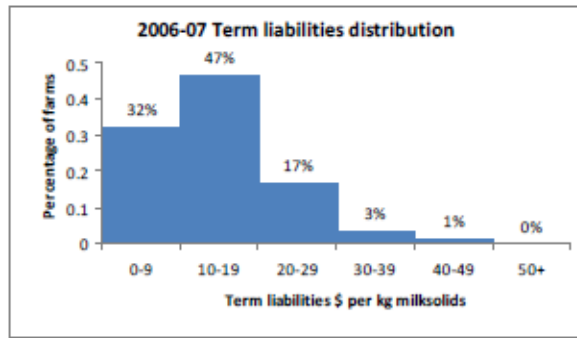
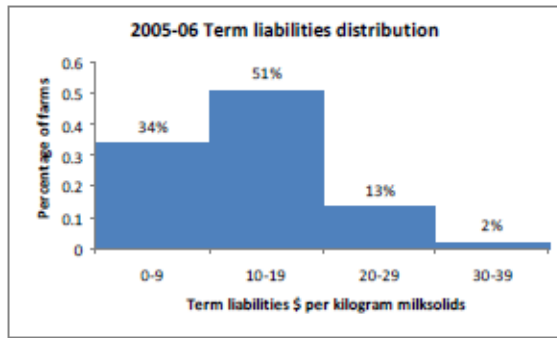
The DairyNZ survey (2009) reports a mean debt of \$18.68/kgMS. The national dairy model for MAF farm monitoring (MAF, 2009) has mean debt of \$17.57/kgMS. Redsky (2010) reports a mean from their dairy database of \$14/kgMS. A crude estimate using total dairy debt of \$28 billion, and milk solids production of 1,393 mill kg equates to an average debt of \$21.5/kgMS. In comparison ABARE (2009) reports Victoria dairy farm debt at the equivalent of NZ\$6.24/kgMS.



Source: DairyNZ Economics Group, DairyBase

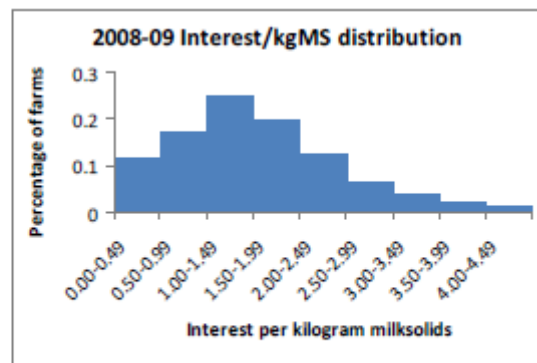
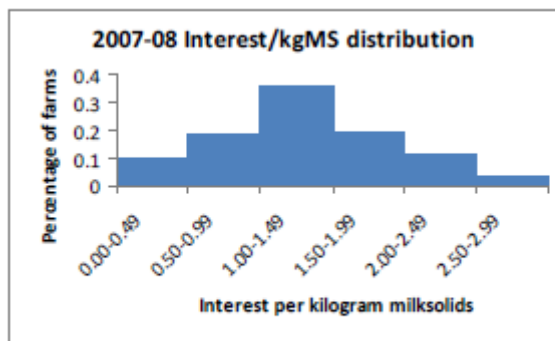
Figure 5. **Debt/kgMS more than doubled**

## Dairy debt distribution

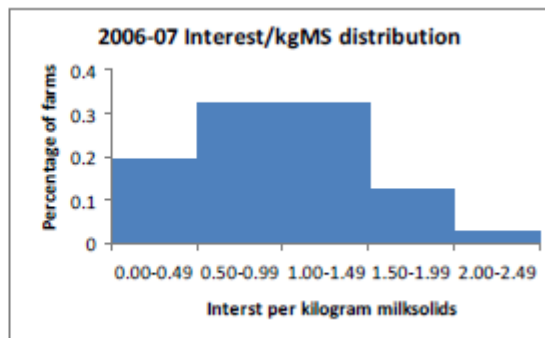
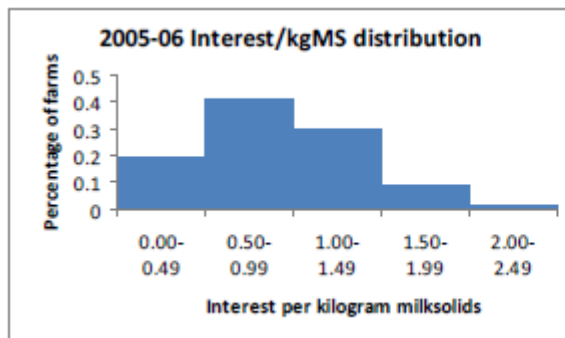


Source: DairyNZ Economics Group, DairyBase

## Debt servicing distribution



Source: DairyNZ Economics Group, DairyBase



## Local and international comparisons

**Table 6. Sheep and Beef vs. Dairy comparisons**

	DS:NCI		FWE:NCI		DEBT \$/Kg MS and /SU		Equity %	
	S and B	Dairy	S and B	Dairy	S and B	Dairy	S and B	Dairy
05-06	13%	14%	64%	61%	93.38	7.77	88	78
06-07	14%	18%	59%	65%	108.59	9.78	88	76
07-08	17%	14%	63%	46%	114.91	12.2	88	73
08-09	15%	25%	55%	70%	135.2	16.37	89	69
09-10f	16%	24%	63%	66%	138.24	16.64	87	63

Source: MAF pastoral monitoring (2009)

**Table 7. International comparisons**

	Milk Price	Cost of Production	Farm Assets	Land price	Increase in land price 2005-2008	Debt
	US \$/100 kg	US \$/100 kg	US \$/100 kg	US \$/ha	%	US \$ /100 kg
New Zealand	\$44	\$25	250	20730	11.8	125
Argentina	\$29	\$17	120	8995	28.7	
Poland	\$44	\$42	190	5790	19.2	
Australia	\$37	\$27	140	9976	10.3	46 <sup>1</sup>
United Kingdom	\$53	\$33	190	16685	1.1	
United States	\$44	\$37	80	7336	12.1	

Source: IFCN, 2009

<sup>1</sup>Dairy Australia, 2009



## Why is debt a problem?

Farm debt represents a financial risk to a farm business. For this reason it must be expertly managed. The level of debt and its servicing have a number of implications:

- it affects farm business survivability
- it is a fundamental part of cash flow
- usually increased leverage leads to greater risk
- with lower returns, debt servicing impacts on drawings and a farmers standard of living
- increased volatility in prices, with fixed debt commitments increases risk
- for the industry access to credit has an impact on asset values especially land prices
- if the proportion of those heavily in debt is rising, this debt distribution may have impacts beyond the farm
- impact on New Zealand economy
- political and social implications (tall poppy and anti-dairy)
- effect on individuals, families, industry and economy
- may lead to bankruptcy, mortgagee sales and declining land prices
- misallocation of capital

## The case of New Zealand

- There has been a rapid expansion in dairying in recent years, especially as a result of farm conversions from other less profitable land uses
- Industry optimism and optimistic payout predictions
- Land value gains
- Favourable banking system
- Access to credit
- Easy credit/payout/capital gain expectations/lower risk premium lead to higher land prices
- Wasn't a problem until the economic crisis resulted in lower payout (declining commodity prices), increased interest rates, and contraction of bank financing
- Illiquid assets are harder to sell and therefore increase leverage and risk.
- The question is: is it a debt, income or asset value problem?
- Is short term debt being converted to term debt at end of season as a result of sustained cash losses
- Currently land values declining, this decreases equity and increases leverage and risk

## What are the options?

- reduce debt, pay down principal from cash flow or other equity sources
- Sell farm

- Increase income
- Reduce cost of production and or modify farm system
- Restructure funding structure
- Acquire equity capital
- If still solvent, trade out of debt
- Both solvency and liquidity issues

## What are the motives to borrow?

- Expand business
- Greater income
- Increase return on own equity (leverage)
- Scale increases efficient use of machinery, labour etc.
- When returns are high ( ROA > cost of capital) it pays to increase leverage and borrow, but with a decreased payout and increasing farm working expenses and loss of capital gain changes that.

## How much debt can I afford?

- Function of income, cost of production, debt and equity level and interest rates
- Liquidity
- Solvency
- Risk attitude
- Personal attributes
- Banker confidence

**Table 8. Liquidity effects of debt servicing**

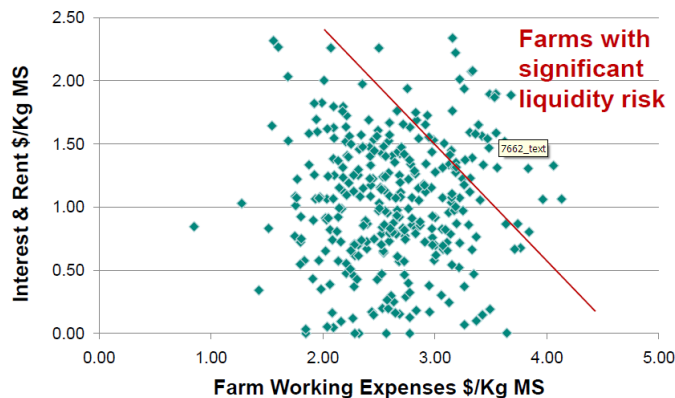
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09e	2009-10f
	\$/Kg MS	\$/Kg MS	\$/Kg MS	\$/Kg MS
Cash Income	4.43	7.79	5.40	5.05
- Farm Working Exp	2.73	3.92	3.70	3.30
<b>Cash Op Surplus</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.75</b>
- Interest and rent	1.12	1.39	1.40	1.45
<b>COSARI</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>
- Tax	0.13	0.46	0.20	0.10
- Drawings	0.65	0.69	0.65	0.60
<b>Remaining for development/ repay debt</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>-0.55</b>	<b>-0.40</b>

Source: Dairy NZ

Acknowledgment: Matthew Newman and Angie Fisher, DairyNZ

## What risk management strategies exist?

- Risk involves elements of uncertainty and variability
  - Can manage costs and improve returns over fixed commitments
  - Even out price and production variability
  - First approach - alter the variability in business risk
  - Second approach - accept business risks and lower fixed cost (debt servicing commitments)
- (Shadbolt and Martin, 2005)



Source: Dairy NZ

Acknowledgment: Matthew Newman and Angie Fisher, DairyNZ

**Figure 6. Farms with significant liquidity risk**

## Conclusions

The recent world economic crisis has affected NZ dairy farmers. Volatile milk prices, increasing farm working expenses, and declining land prices have had solvency and liquidity implications.

Farmers need to change their business strategy from farming for capital gain and refocus on profitability and positive cash profits. It is also likely that the rural lending environment and bankers attitudes will change. Once again farmers will need to respond to these changes.

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