

# RISK CHANGE OPPORTUNITY

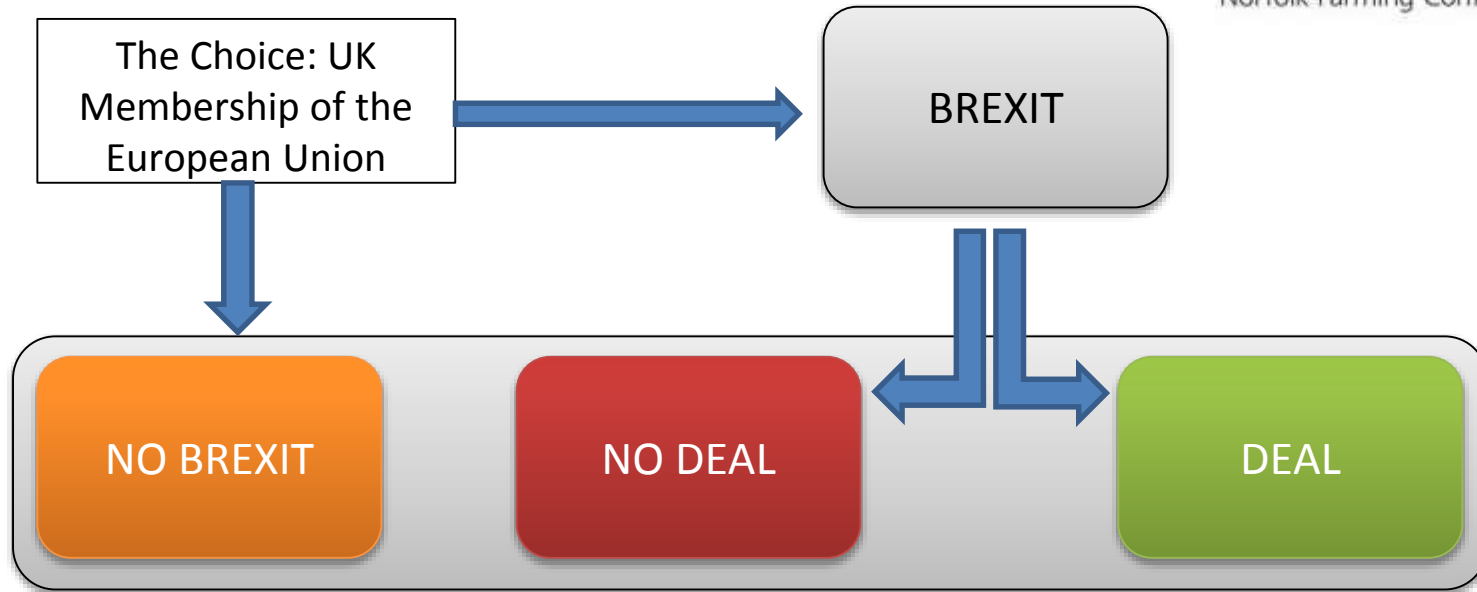
MINETTE BATTERS,  
NFU PRESIDENT



< 2 months to Exit Day



# The choice in front of us:



# What does “no deal” mean for farming?



- Trading with EU on WTO terms
- EU tariffs
- Threat of unilateral import tariff reduction/abolition
- Technical restrictions on EU trade
- Uncertainty on free movement and citizens rights
- Disruption and delays at the borders



# NFU's six principles on Brexit



1. **Avoid a 'no deal' outcome** and any short-term political and economic turmoil
2. Ensuring as **free trade** in agri-food goods as possible with our principal EU market
3. Gaining **greater regulatory control** and discretion over UK farm practice
4. Maintaining access to the **seasonal and permanent workforce** required by the UK food chain
5. Ensuring our international trade **respects domestic production** standards
6. Implementing a **new agricultural policy** framework that supports farmers as food producers, improves productivity and resilience and properly rewards the delivery of public goods.



# International Trade and UK standards



**Dr Liam Fox MP**

@LiamFox

Follow



.@businessinsider I cannot be any clearer, we will not lower food standards in a future free trade agreement with the United States



**Department for International Trade** @tradegovuk

Despite some misleading reporting @LiamFox has been clear, we will not accept an agreement that lowers food standards.

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6:41 am - 17 Oct 2018

#NORFOLKFARMING



# Agriculture Bill





**United by our Environment,  
our food, our future**







# UK - A NATION UNITED BY FOOD

## IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS

Consumers identify the following areas as important to them after leaving the EU

Source: Food Standards Agency - Citizens' views of the EU and food issues, summary of findings, January 2018



### MAINTAINING SAFETY STANDARDS

(including hygiene, ingredients, provenance and animal welfare)



### Maintaining (or improving) THE QUALITY OF FOOD



### KEEPING FOOD PRICES AFFORDABLE



### SUPPORTING FARMERS



### BETTER/CLEARER LABELLING OF FOOD



### REDUCING WASTE

# £1.17 BILLION

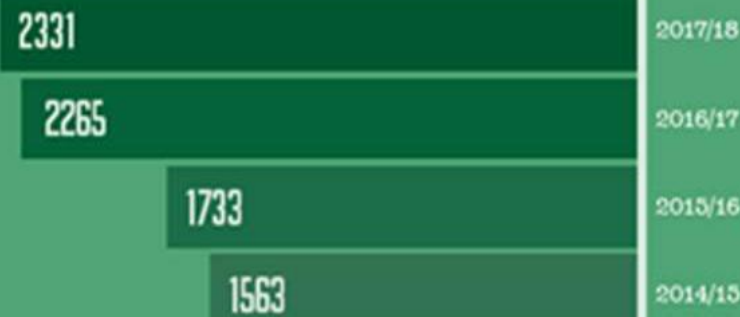


## FOOD FRAUD

Potential scale of food fraud in the UK, based on Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates of share of global trade made up of counterfeiting and piracy.

## INCIDENTS NOTIFIED TO FSA

An incident is defined by the Food Standards Agency as: 'Any event where, based on the information available, there are concerns about actual or suspected threats to the safety or quality or integrity of food and feed that could require intervention to protect consumers' interests.'



# 67 MILLION PEOPLE A YEAR

According to the FAO (2002)  
even by 2030, the world's  
population will still be growing  
by 67 million people a year.



# THREE EARTHS

If production hadn't changed  
from methods of a century  
ago, we'd have needed three  
Earths to meet our needs by  
the year 2000 alone.



2<sup>ND</sup>



1<sup>ST</sup>



3<sup>RD</sup>

The UK ranks third overall for food affordability,  
availability, safety and security behind Ireland  
and the USA.

Source: 2017 Global Food Security Index, The Economist Intelligence Unit

# EATWELL GUIDE



- Fruit and vegetables
- Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta and other starchy carbohydrates
- Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other proteins
- Foods high in fat and sugar
- Dairy and alternatives



\*The top value we eat from, the food high in fat and sugar includes oils and spreads  
Source: Public Health England in partnership with the Welsh Government,  
Food Standards Scotland and the Food Standards Agency in Northern Ireland



## CALORIE INTAKE

Calorie intake through life stages by gender

Source: <https://health.gov.uk/eatingguidelines/11-13/guidelines.aspx#uk-2>

## NUTRITION

27% of adolescent girls have iodine intakes below the lower reference nutrient intake (LRNI). One glass of semi-skimmed milk (300ml) provides 46% of the recommended daily amount of iodine for girls aged 11 to 14.

27% of girls and 18% of boys aged 11 to 15 and 13% of four to ten-year-olds have zinc intakes below the LRNI. A bowl of high fibre breakfast cereal plus semi-skimmed milk provides over 1g of zinc per portion – 11% of the recommended daily intake. Other sources of zinc are meat, potatoes and vegetables.

Vegetables and potatoes provide a number of the micronutrients that are often short in people's diets. They currently provide an average of 31% of vitamin A, 55% of folate, 15% of iron, 16% of magnesium, 10% of zinc and 24% of potassium intakes in the diets of adults aged 19 to 64.

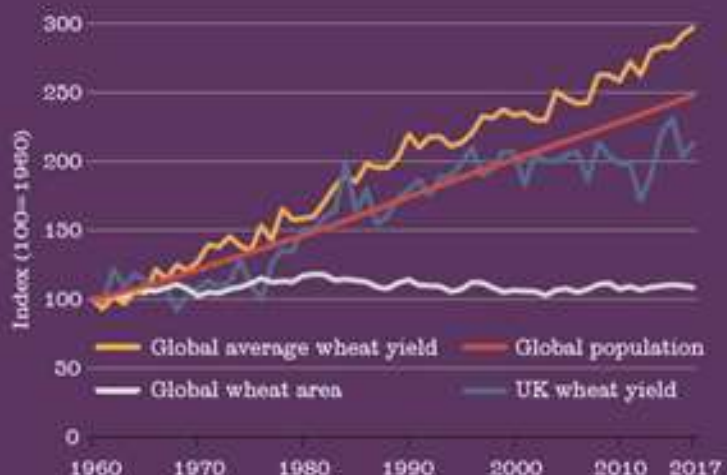
\*The LRNI is the lowest sufficient level for the 2.5% of the population group with the lowest needs



## WATER SCARCITY



Source: Water for food, water for life: a comprehensive assessment of water management in agriculture, International Water Management Institute, 2007



## GLOBAL POPULATION AND WHEAT YIELD

Source: World Bank, USDA, Debs



## ARABLE LAND AND PERMANENT CROPS

### ARABLE LAND

Land under temporary agricultural crops; temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, and land temporarily fallow.

### PERMANENT CROPS

Long-term crops which do not have to be replaced for several years; land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, and nurseries.

### TEMPORARY CROPS

Crops with a less than one-year growing cycle and which must be newly sown or planted after harvest.

### FALLOW

Land left for a period without being sown.

### TEMPORARY MEADOWS AND PASTURES

Cultivated with herbaceous forage crops for mowing or pasture for less than five years.

### PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES

Permanently used to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild.

## LAND FOR GRAZING

Land covered with grass or herbage and suitable for grazing by livestock. This includes both permanent and temporary meadows and pastures.

