



Agribusiness 2019

Creating a resilient Agri-food supply chain



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**Creating a resilient
UK Agri-food supply chain**

A new dawn
for productive and
sustainable UK agriculture

Minette Batters
President, NFU

 #Agribiz2019



Risk Change Opportunity

Minette Batters
President NFU England & Wales

4 ½ months to Exit Day



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



International Trade and UK standards



Dr Liam Fox MP ✓

@LiamFox

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



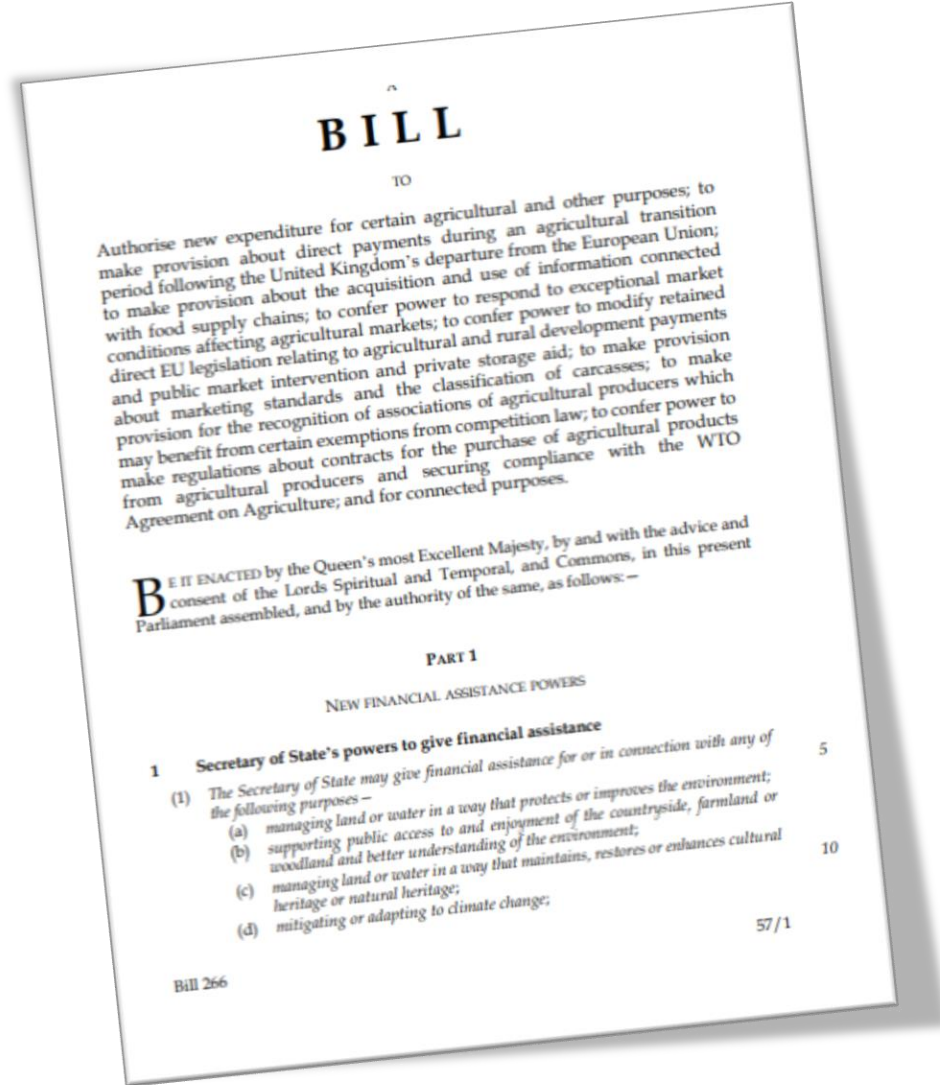
Department for International Trade ✓ @tradegovuk

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

Show this thread

6:41 am - 17 Oct 2018

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



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.'

Source: Food Standards Agency - Consolidated annual report and accounts 2017/18

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.

National Food Crime Unit, 2016

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.



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



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.

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



*For the what we eat plate, the food high in fat and sugar includes oils and spreads
 Source: Public Health England in association 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/eatwellsources/2016/guidelines/appendix-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 11% 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, 26% 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.

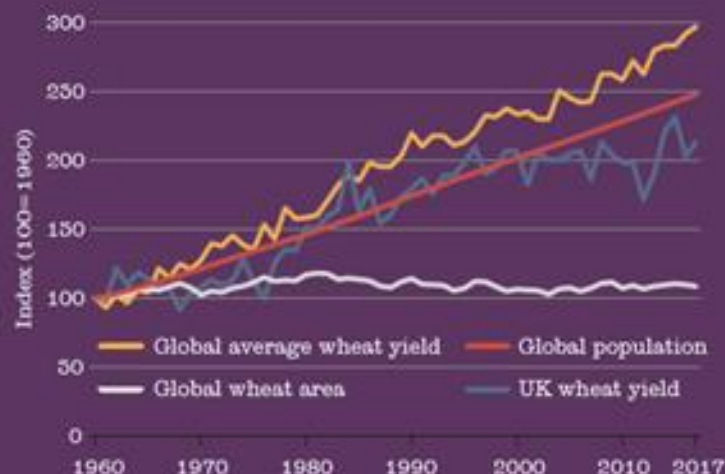
* The LRNI is the amount sufficient only for the 2.5% of the population group with the lowest needs



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, OECD, Defra



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.

LAND FOR GRAZING

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

PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES

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





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