

Low Yield Legislation & EU criteria for Endocrine Disruptors

Endocrine active substances can interact with the endocrine system in a temporary way **without causing harm**



These should be differentiated from **Endocrine Disruptors** which are natural or synthetic substances that can have a harmful effect by altering the functioning of the hormone system, causing irreversible change or illness.

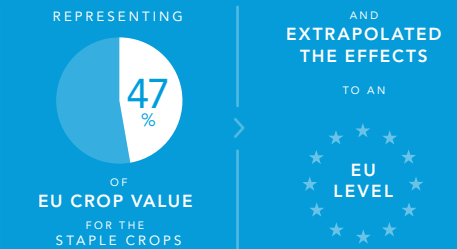
The **Commission** has proposed criteria to identify endocrine disruptors which could have **profound consequences** for the agricultural sector, international trade and the availability of sufficient, safe and affordable food.

A RECENT STUDY FOCUSES ON

16 ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

which may be captured by the EU criteria for endocrine disruptors.

Industry estimates suggest as many as **50 substances could be lost**, as a result the estimated impact below could be considered to be very conservative.



The potential impact of EU Criteria for Endocrine Disruptors on:

YIELD

Rapeseed, potatoes, sugar beets and grapes will be highly effected and could lose up to **31%** of their yields.

Wheat, barley & maize would face a decrease in yields of up to **7%**.

THE RESULT:

Increased problems with resistance for farmers due to the severe lack of alternatives which could increase dramatically over time.

EUROPEAN ECONOMY

Without these active substances in their toolbox, farmers will be hit by yield losses with additional production costs and lower quality harvests, leading to **lower incomes**.

THE RESULT:

The economic viability of both staple and specialty crops will be at risk.

Sugar beet will be heavily affected with up to **99% GROSS MARGIN REDUCTION**

while the drop in market price for **maize** will lead to a reduction in farm revenues of up to **30%**.

TRADE ↔

If these substances were no longer available, the EU's trade balance could be negatively affected:

THE VOLUMES IMPORTED INTO THE EU COULD **QUADRUPLE**

FOR POTATOES, BARLEY, GRAPES
THE EU WOULD MOVE FROM **net exporter** TO **net importer** to fulfil its demand.

THE EXPORTED VOLUME FOR **WHEAT**

-50%
COULD HALVE

THE RESULT:

EU farmers would be put at a further competitive disadvantage when compared to other global market players.

MEETING THE DEMAND FOR STAPLE CROPS

will require imports, which may be non-compliant with EU standards.

will be ever more challenging as sufficient import amounts are not always readily available.

Country Specific Highlights

Showing the impact of the EU criteria for Endocrine Disruptors on the farmer's toolbox

WITHOUT THE EU CRITERIA FOR ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS:



FRANCE

PRODUCTION YIELDS



9 TO 13
Million tons
HIGHER

PRODUCTION VALUE

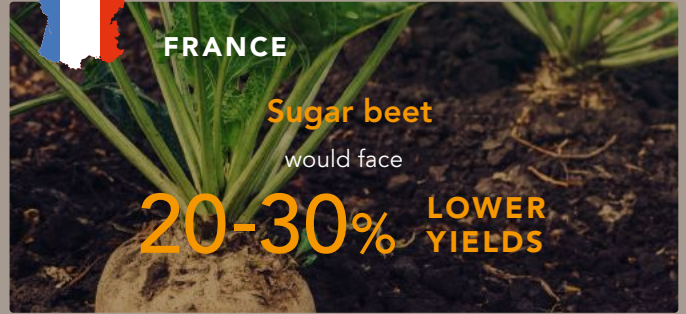


0.6 TO 0.7
Billion
PER YEAR

WITH THE EU CRITERIA FOR ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS:



FRANCE



Sugar beet

would face

20-30% LOWER YIELDS



GERMANY

PRODUCTION YIELDS



6 TO 11
Million tons
HIGHER

PRODUCTION VALUE



0.5 TO 0.9
Billion
PER YEAR



GERMANY



Sugar beet

would face up to **25% LOWER YIELDS**

between **4.1 AND 6.4 MILLION TONS**

with quality reduced by **13%**



UNITED KINGDOM

PRODUCTION YIELDS



0.5 TO 2
Million tons
HIGHER

PRODUCTION VALUE



0.2 TO 0.5
Billion
PER YEAR



UNITED KINGDOM



Peas

would face up to

10% LOWER YIELDS



POLAND

PRODUCTION YIELDS



3.1 TO 13.8
Million tons
HIGHER

PRODUCTION VALUE



0.4 TO 1.6
Billion
PER YEAR



POLAND



Apples

would face

50% LOWER YIELDS



ITALY

PRODUCTION YIELDS



1.5 TO 3
Million tons
HIGHER

PRODUCTION VALUE



0.2 TO 0.4
Billion
PER YEAR



ITALY



Tomatoes

would face yield decreases of up to **15-25%**

accounting for **0.8 AND 1.8 MILLION TONS**

with a value impact of **0.1 UP TO 0.3 BILLION EUROS**