



# Situation in the EU after the ECJ ruling on mutagenesis

From a cooperatives perspective

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## Our base in Northern Europe

- Lantmännen is an agricultural cooperative and Northern Europe's leading player in agriculture, machinery, bioenergy and food.
- We are owned by 25 000 farmers, have 10 000 employees, operations in some 20 countries, and an annual turnover of EUR 4.5 billion.



CEO & Group President:  
Per Olof Nyman



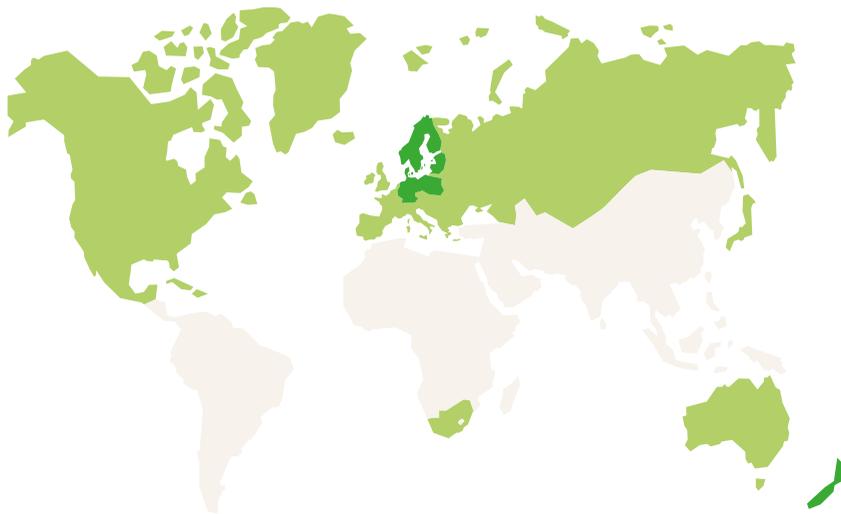
Chairman of the board:  
Per Lindahl



## Lantmännen's business portfolio creates value from farmland



## We operate on a worldwide market



## Three major challenges that agriculture and society must take into account



### Climate & Carbon Law

To stop the temperature from rising and reach the climate targets, the emissions must half every decade.



### Sustainability challenges & SDG

17 global goals for sustainable development are decided by the UN to be adopted by countries, companies and organizations.



### Resource scarcity and farmland access

The access to farmland is limited and decreasing per capita as the global population is growing.

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## Toolbox for sustainable crop cultivation



Plant breeding

Sustainable farm inputs  
fertilizer/crop protection



Digitalization and precision farming



Cropping systems for  
increased fertility and carbon  
sequestration



Irrigation and drainage

Renewable energy



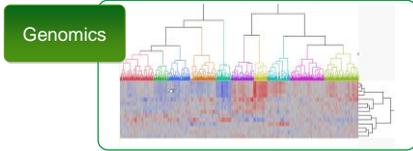
Management and competence

Preservation of biological  
diversity

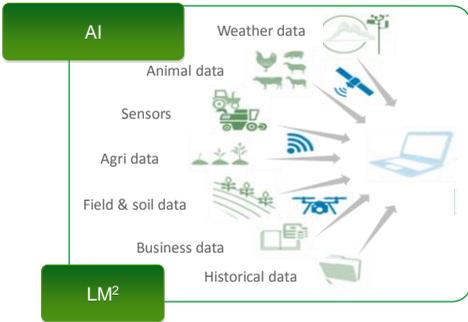




## Plant Breeding 3.0 – Predictive Analytics & AI



Precision designed varieties



## Plant breeding creates added value

- Increased food security, safeguarding public health and reducing global hunger (SDG 2 – Zero hunger).
- Robust crops adapted to climate change hunger (SDG 2 – Zero hunger).
- Increased production (yields) per hectare, whilst improving quality of raw material (SDG 3 – good health and wellbeing).
- Reduced environmental footprint, helping reduce climate impact of farming (SDG 13 – climate action).
- Reduce the need for fertilizers and chemical plant protection.
- Improved plant raw material to support the transfer into circular bio-economy and Increased yield of bioenergy crops (SDG 7 – affordable and clean energy).



More with less!



## Farmers and Consumers Ready for New Plant-Breeding Technologies

- Around two thirds of Europe's farmers plan to implement New Breeding Technologies (NBT) such as CRISPR over the next five years.
- More than half of the consumers say that they are likely to buy food produced by using NBT that leads to sustainable food. Sustainable food means reducing waste, limiting the quantity of artificial crop protection, and supporting small farmers.

### The European public wants sustainable food.

Financial Times Group Research, October 24, 2019

Source: <https://thesustainabilityalliance.us/farmers-consumers-ready-for-new-plant-breeding-technologies/> Commissioned by Corteva



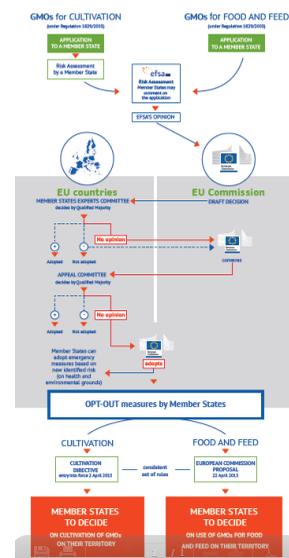
## 2001/18/EC Directive for deliberate release into the environment

In **theory** new GMO's can be approved for release.

In **practice** it has been impossible to get approval.

**IF** new products using targeted mutagenesis are approved it will, just as with traditional GMO's:

- Be very costly in application and risk assessment (EUR 6 - 15 million),
- Benefit the large multinational companies affording the cost for approval,
- Trigger labelling cost and separate handling,
- Influence trading and create additional cost.



## ECJ ruling reduces added value from plant breeding

- The ruling will create unnecessary obstacles to reduce climate change, increase crop yields and protect food chains.
- EU countries will miss the opportunity to farm crops that require less water and use of crop protection.
- Scientists and innovative breeding companies will move operations out of the EU, as was the case with transgenic GM research and application.
- EU will therefore fall behind its trade partners in Research & Innovation.
- It will decrease the probability of increasing local production of protein crops.



## ECJ ruling reduces added value from plant breeding cont.

- Disruption of trade with third countries as a result of regulating targeted mutagenesis as GMO's, which generates extra cost for food imports.
- The livestock and feed industry will be faced with higher material costs than their third country competitors – who will sell finished, high value products in the EU, thus jeopardizing European production.
- Reduce competitiveness of EU economy compared to non-EU agricultural markets, with impact on price and export opportunities.
- Labelling and traceability issues when there is no reliable identification of the cause of the mutation, meaning that the ECJ ruling cannot be implemented in practice. This will have an impact on our sourcing of agri commodities.



## Lantmännen

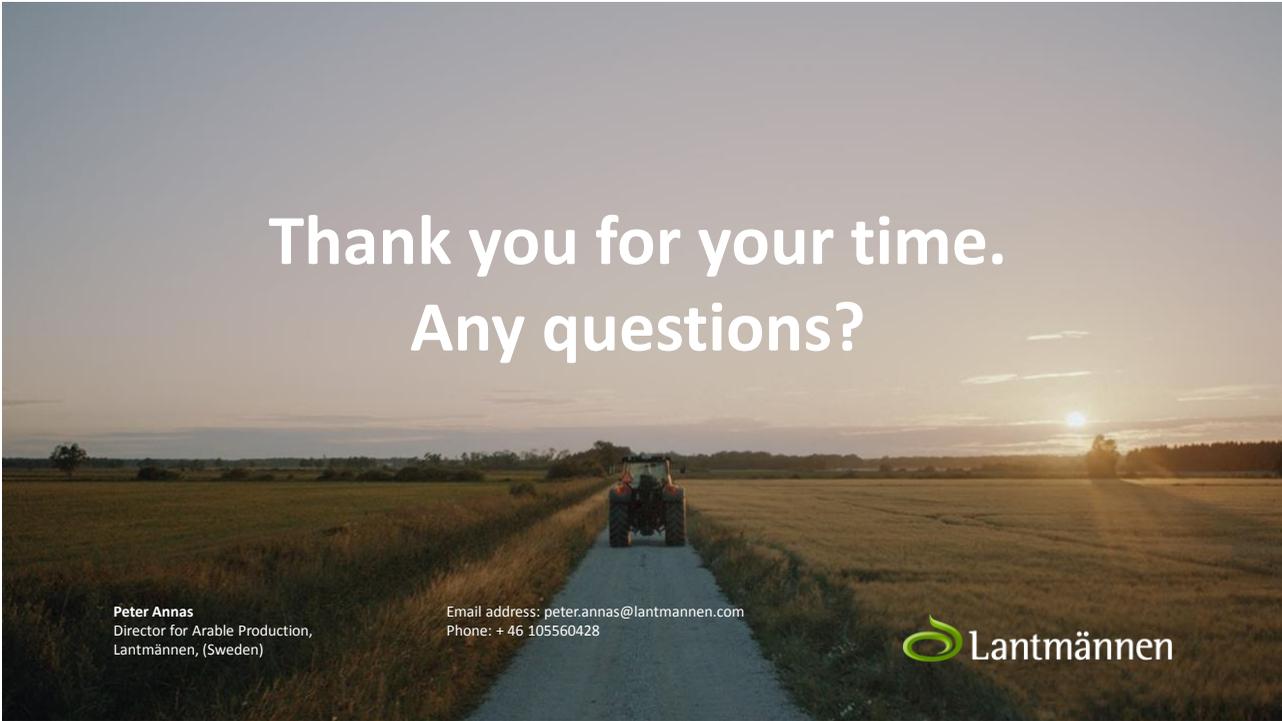
- Don't know how to handle this still very unclear situation.
- We follow the development, and strongly recommend that the scientific recommendations are being heard.
- Lantmännen is an actor on the global market, active in the whole value chain from field to fork, and we will be less competitive and risk to fall behind our global competitors with the ECJ ruling.



## Recommendation to Commission

- The interpretation of the ECJ is thus due to a lack of clarity of the provisions in Directive 2001/18
  - This clarity must now be achieved by a targeted amendment of the Directive that specifies that mutagenesis derived plants are not GMOs.
  - targeted amendment of Directive 2001/18 that excludes products of old and new mutagenesis breeding from its definition.
- Alignment of the EU's policy and rules with those established and being developed in the rest of the world.
- Create legal certainty for EU operators by avoiding that Member States adopt individual national rules for products resulting from conventional, random mutagenesis.





Thank you for your time.  
Any questions?

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