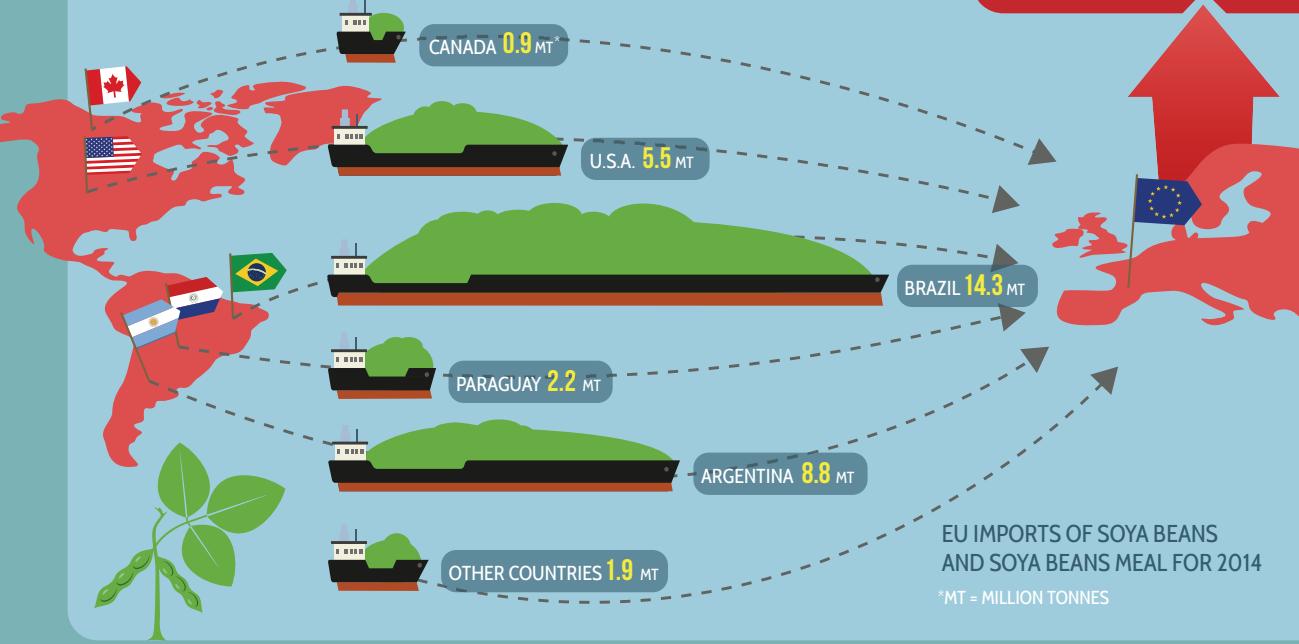


EU BENEFITS FROM GM TRADE

SOYA BEAN: AN INTEGRAL PART OF EVERYDAY LIFE

TRADE ADDS VALUE IN THE EU


EU IS LARGE NET EXPORTER OF MEAT, Poultry AND DAIRY PRODUCTS



FACTS & FIGURES

SOYA BEANS ARE MUCH MORE THAN JUST SOY MILK AND TOFU. IT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF PROTEIN FOR OUR FARM ANIMALS. MOST OF US IGNORE HOW MUCH SOYA WE CONSUME. A TYPICAL BEEF BURGER CAN CONTAIN MEAT RAISED ON SOYA MEAL, MARGARINE CONTAINING SOYA, MAYONNAISE WITH SOYA LECITHIN AND SOYA ADDITIVES IN THE BREAD BUN*.



882g
Chicken

263g
Pork

AVERAGE GRAMS OF SOYA USED PER KILO OF PRODUCT
173g Beef



We use soya beans to feed our cows, pigs and chicken and produce high quality milk and eggs.

The imported GM soya beans weigh as much as we do – totalling more than 60 kg for each of the EU's 500 million citizens per year, an incredible number of almost 34 million tonnes.



Almost all soya is provided by South and North American countries, where GM technology adoption is over 90%.



Although the EU is highly dependent on such imports, China is now by far the biggest importer, ahead of the EU.



The EU no longer dictates what world farmers grow. Globally, farmers growing GM crops outnumber all European farmers, and they grow these crops on a surface bigger than the entire EU arable land.



All soya production in the EU is non-GM. The Danube Soya Initiative, the most significant attempt to boost soya production in Europe is not a fully-fledged alternative to imports. The production in the EU accounts to 1.7 million tonnes of soya beans, less than 5% of EU need.



If we damage trade in soya for feed we risk losing our export markets for European produced livestock products. We may force EU livestock farmers out of business, causing meat imports to Europe and higher prices for European consumers.