

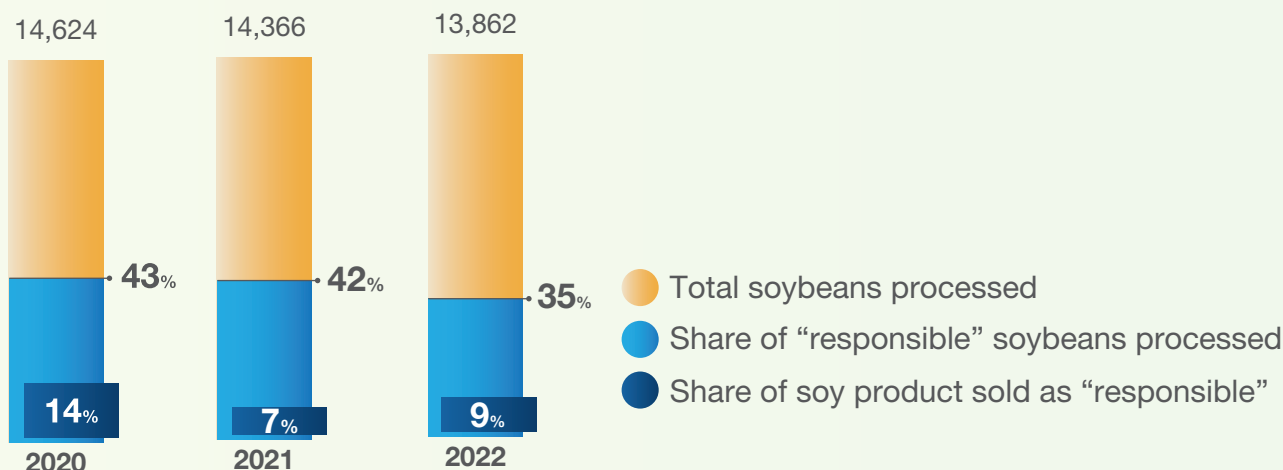
## FEDIOL data collection<sup>1</sup> on FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines' compliant soybeans

FEDIOL assessed the volumes of FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines' (SSGs) compliant soybeans used (bought and sold as meal or oil in the EU) in 2022 by member companies.

The assessment is based on company information collecting EU aggregate numbers of soybeans that meet any of the in 2021 upgraded FEFAC SSGs benchmarked schemes.

In 2022, 20 schemes reached positive benchmark by the International Trade Centre (ITC)<sup>2</sup> according to the upgraded 2021 FEFAC SSGs.

## Outcome of the 2022 monitoring of soybeans meeting the 2021 upgraded FEFAC SSGs



FEDIOL data collection with participating member companies - EU27+UK - 1000 tons

- In 2022, 35% of the 13.862.000 tons of soybeans bought and processed by EU crushers was compliant with one of the schemes benchmarked according to FEFAC SSGs. This is 7 percentage points lower than the 2021 volumes.
- The amount of FEFAC SSGs' compliant soy product FEDIOL companies sold (as verified or certified) to customers slightly increased to 9%, up 2 percentage points from the 7% registered in 2021.



*EU crushing companies have still not been able to sell the soybean they purchased at its real value.*

*The vast majority of customers are not willing to buy soy products certified sustainable, including no-deforestation criteria, if it entails having to pay a premium.*

*In this case, crushers sell the soy product as «standard», although it is verified or certified, and have themselves to cover for the premium paid for the soybeans to their suppliers.*

<sup>1</sup> In 2022, the share of soybean crushed in the EU27+UK by FEDIOL members represented 88% of the total EU27+UK soybean crush

<sup>2</sup> <https://fefac.eu/priorities/sustainability/fefac-soy-sourcing-guidelines/>

For more info: <https://sustainabilitygateway.org/european-feed-manufacturers-federation-fefac-soy-benchmarking-tool/>

## Sourcing of soybeans associated with low or high risk of deforestation

FEDIOL assessed the soybean sourcing of member companies based on their geographical knowledge of the origin of their supplies and the collection of their aggregated volumes of soybeans processed in the EU.

For the purpose of this assessment, soybeans associated with a low risk of deforestation - even if not all supplies may be verified or certified - cover: EU, Ukraine, USA, Canada, Brazilian soybeans under the Amazon moratorium or under valid sustainability / no-deforestation certification, Argentina origin outside Gran Chaco area.

## Low deforestation risk soybeans 2022 monitoring

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Soybeans with low risk of deforestation</b>	10,339 81%	12,242 89%	13,097 96%	12,705 87%	11,318 79%
<b>Soybeans with high risk of deforestation</b>	2,479 19%	1,547 11%	604 4%	1,919 13%	3,048 21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,818</b>	<b>13,789</b>	<b>13,701</b>	<b>14,624</b>	<b>14,366</b>

# 2022

**96%**  
13,315

**4%**  
547

**13,862**

FEDIOL data collection with participating member companies - EU27+UK - 1000 tons

- In 2022, **96%** of the soybeans processed in the EU was sourced from areas and regions with a low risk of deforestation, hence **4%** from regions with high deforestation risk yet with active engagement to reach deforestation-free sourcing (see below). This provides no indication about whether these volumes will be able to comply with the future EU Deforestation Regulation.



**≠ deforestation**

**= controls in place**

to provide assurances that soy is not linked to land conversion

The key soybean players part of the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) have pledged to make their soy supply chains free from deforestation. In June 2022, SCF members have disclosed<sup>3</sup> their individual performance of verified deforestation- and conversion-free soybean volumes sourced in 2021 within the SCF's 61 focus municipalities. They have developed a collective protocol to engage with their indirect suppliers to increase their capacity to monitor own suppliers. They are engaged in landscape interventions involving financial incentives to support farmers toward sustainable land-use practices and forest protection.

<sup>3</sup><https://wbcsdpublications.org/scf/>