



**Amsterdam
Declarations
Partnership**

Conversion and deforestation free Sustainable Soy

Launch event FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines, 03 February 2021

A fifth of Brazilian soy in Europe is result of deforestation

Study findings suggest more needs to be done to protect rainforest in pending trade agreements



Publication 16 July 2020

“Just 2% of properties in the regions of Brazil studied were responsible for 62% of the illegal deforestation, the researchers established, through a close examination of land use and deforestation, but these tend to be in some of the areas most associated with soy and beef production for export.”



Soya-related conversion - ADP

ADP- risk	Municipalities	State	Surface area (ha)	Soy area 2017 (ha)	Deforestation 2017 (ha/yr)	Main destination	Main trader
1	Sao Desiderio	Bahia	15.116.000	394.041	12.297	China (55%)	ADM (31%)
2	Balsas	Maranhão	13.142.000	187.144	11.961	China (66%)	Amaggi (21%)
3	Jaborandi	São Paulo	9.995.000	94.356	9.086	Brazil (94%)	Bunge (6%)
4	Santa Filomena	Piauí	5.285.000	57.860	7.513	China (84%)	Amaggi (73%)
5	Formosa do Rio Preto	Bahia	1.590.200	405.583	7.383	Brazil (38%) + Europe	Bunge (43%)
6	Barreiras	Bahia	7.538.000	184.532	6.072	China (56%)	Cargill (67%)
7	Niquelandia	Goiás	9.843.000	40.000	5.152	Brazil (63%) + Europe	Granol (37%)
8	Baixa Grande do Ribeiro	Bahia	7.809.000	179.343	4.910	China (57%)	Bunge (22%)
9	Campos de Julio	Mato Grosso	6.802.000	195.780	4.906	Brazil (27%) + Europe	Amaggi (42%)
10	Feliz Natal	Mato Grosso	11.463.000	122.000	4.117	Brazil (50%)	Bunge (34%)
11	Peixe	Tocantins	529.100	49.997	3.978	Brazil (62%) + Europe	Granol (24%)
12	Gilbues	Piauí	3.495.000	32.060	2.969	Brazil (51%) + Europe	Gavilon (46%)
13	Riachao das Neves	Bahia	5.979.000	120.201	2.905	Brazil (54%) + Europe	Bunge (46%)
14	Corrente	Piauí	3.028.000	14.908	2.237	China (56%)	ADM (56%)
15	Currais	Piauí	3.157.000	43.291	1.983	Brazil (93%)	Oleoplan (7%)

Source: Trase.earth

Total 87,489 ha of 108,925 (80%) soya-related deforestation in Cerrado and Amazonia (15 municipalities)

Status of deforestation-free import

Country	Cocoa	Palm Oil	Soya	
			Deforestation-free	FEFAC compliant
Europe	Est. <32-38%*	86%	19%	38%
Denmark	unknown	65%	18%	66%
France	unknown	97%	20%	43%
Germany	72%	85%	22%	47%
Italy	19%	64%	20%	36%
Netherlands	66% (2016)	89%	99%	100%
Norway	unknown	100%	100%	100%
United Kingdom	unknown	77%	27%	34%



What did ADP do on soya?

1. Influence European developments

- EC Communication ‘Stepping up EU Action to Protect and restore the World’s Forests’
- EU trade discussions

2. Supply chain partnerships

- National European Soya Initiatives (ENSI) initiated and brought together
- Public procurement criteria revised
- Facilitate linkages with producer-side initiatives

3. Dialogue and diplomacy

- Open letter to the Brazilian government regarding rise in deforestation/conversion
- Dialogue with Argentina, Looking into Paraguay.

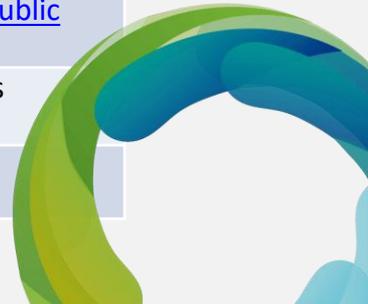
4. Transparency

- Support to Trase.earth, Global Forest Watch, ISEAL Certification Atlas, ...



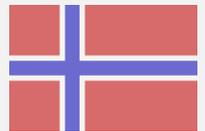
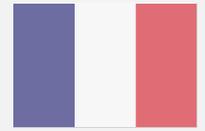
Green Public Procurement

Country	GPP status	Remarks
Belgium	Flanders 2016, Wallonia 2017	Revision considered. EU GPP guidelines integrated.
Denmark	October 2020	New strategy for green public procurement launched.
France	November 2020	New “zero deforestation” public procurement guidelines
Germany	April 2020	New German Federal Government’s Guidelines on the Promotion of Deforestation-Free Supply Chains of Agricultural Commodities per 4 April 2020.
Italy	Since 2010	Minimum Environmental Criteria. New criteria were planned for May 2020 but delayed. No formal decision yet.
Netherlands	October 2019	New policy “Inkopen met Impact” . Also submitted a new Forest policy letter to parliament setting out lines of action and increased budget.
Norway	Early 2021	New action plan for an increased share of green and innovative public procurement .
Spain	Since 2018	Plan for Green Public Procurement (2018-2025) . New steps for its implementation expected in 2021.
United Kingdom	Post 2020	Greening Government commitments to be reviewed post 2020



AD Partnership - post 2020

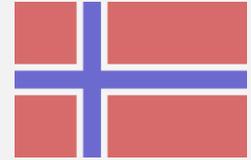
- Deforestation is 24% of the climate change problem (IP6).
- Main driver is commodity expansion (cattle ranching, crops).
- Many sustainability issues: indigenous peoples' rights, biodiversity loss, local food security, human security, resource security, poverty, ...
- ADP Statement 2025: **....to promote sustainability in agriculture by eliminating deforestation in relation to agricultural commodities, and by working in partnership with consumer and producer countries and with all actors along the supply chains to this end.**
- Now joined by Belgian and Spanish governments
- ADP represents 80-90% of European commodity import



Challenges and consequences

- Postponing real action not viable nor sustainable
- Possible to align climate & development needs by intensifying production on available land
- Towards climate neutrality and green economic recovery
- Global food security and poverty concerns
- Address biodiversity loss, indigenous and other human rights issues, preserve landscapes, create economic incentives for producers of deforestation and conversion free soy
- Europe will continue its path to green and climate neutral economies
- Look into alternative protein production and sourcing regions - reputational risk of soy vs other protein sources

Next generation of commitments



Livestock:

Soy 2.0 commitment Norwegian feed producers: Zero deforestation and zero conversion, zero breach of human rights of all suppliers, 100% sustainability and tracability

Aquaculture: Aquaculture Dialogue for Sustainable Soy Sourcing from Brasil:

CJ Selecta, Caramuru and Imcopa have committed to deforestation and conversion-free soy sourcing from *all their suppliers* - Cut-off date: August 2020. Independent system to monitor, verify and report on compliance

Key points:

Ensuring deforestation-free soy and respect for human rights while preventing segregated markets

Will other companies follow suit?



Thank you for your attention

ADP Chair January- July 2021
The Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative

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