



## Soybean Meal sourced in South America for use in the United Kingdom & Ireland (preliminary 2020 figures)

Cefetra carefully selects its supply chain partners across the globe. When it comes to sourcing soya from South America, Cefetra has ensured that all beans (used in the production of their soybean meal) are originated outside of the Amazon Biome. In addition, our partners comply to all relevant laws and regulations, including environmental legislation.

Cefetra does not source soybeans directly from the farmer but purchases soybean meal from crushers. These local crushers supply Cefetra via the ports of Santos and Paranagua, as well as the ports located up the Parana river in the San Lorenzo region of Argentina. The beans they crush are sourced from the Central and Southern areas of Paraguay, the Central and Northern provinces of Argentina and the Central and Southern areas of Brazil, specifically the states of Goias, Mato Grosso and Sao Paulo.

The Soft Commodities Forum have defined 25 priority municipalities, within the Cerrado Biome, with high native vegetation conversion to soya, where soya was planted in 2017 on land that had been converted since 2014 – along with the SCF member companies who were active in that area. The priority municipalities are located in the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí, Bahia and Mato Grosso. Basis this information, it can be concluded that Cefetra sources approximately 97% of its soybean meal from states/provinces/departments out with these priority municipalities. The graph to the right indicates the origin of the soybean meal imported into the UK and Ireland by Cefetra by area.

As part of Cefetra’s Area Mass Balance sustainability program, the Cefetra Group certifies farmers in the regions where it also sources the physical soya. As such, Cefetra certifies almost 1.3 million metric tons of responsible soybean meal according to either the CRS, RTRS or ProTerra standards in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay on an annual basis. These standards are very strict with regards to the protection of forests, wetlands and biodiversity. For example, the CRS standard is a zero-deforestation and zero-conversion standard and has been since its inception in 2008.

