



New data release on trase.earth

SEI-PCS v.2.2 Brazilian soy

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Key facts

SEI-PCS v.2.2 Brazilian soy covers 2010–2015 and includes the mapping of over 325,000 individual trade flows across all six years, amounting to 475 million tonnes of soy exports with a value of 157 billion USD, traded by 827 companies to 106 countries of import.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Individual trade flows	48,982	53,410	52,051	50,173	61,785	59,563
Production of soy (Million tonnes)	68.90	74.82	65.98	81.75	86.84	97.48
Traded volume (Million tonnes)	43.35	48.16	47.77	56.42	59.37	69.92
Value of trade (Billion USD)	16.92	23.84	25.68	30.81	31.59	27.93
Municipalities of production	1801	1832	1866	1964	2035	2081
Exporting companies	292	310	312	343	328	343
Importing countries	72	81	69	74	81	81
Volume of trade flows with unknown municipal origin	7.3%	5.3%	6.7%	9.1%	9.0%	8.6%

What is new about SEI-PCS v.2.2 (Brazilian soy)

SEI-PCS v.2.2 Brazilian soy covers more years (2010–2015) and provides greater coverage in determining municipal-level sourcing of soy, with a higher level of accuracy than previous versions.

SEI-PCS v.2.2 has the same basic data-driven structure as v. 2.1 (released in March 2017), but matches customs data directly to a comprehensive database of 33 million asset-level taxation registries that includes the ownership, economic activity (e.g. soy storage, crushing), locality, date of inscription, of all registered assets for all Brazilian companies. This information is matched to per-shipment trade data using common tax registration numbers. As in previous versions of SEI-PCS, v.2.2 uses the state of production as recorded in customs data to constrain the

matching process between trade and tax data, in addition to expert-knowledge based rules on logistic routes. Where information is available on the distribution of farm-level assets registered to trading companies, individual exports are matched directly to production municipalities. Otherwise linear programming is used with highly constrained allocation rules to assign individual trade flows from logistic hubs (storage, crushing and retail facilities) to municipalities of production. Full description of the data and methods used for SEI-PCS v.2.2 can be found [here](#).

Coverage and accuracy

As before, SEI-PCS v.2.2 covers the entirety of Brazilian soy exports for each year mapped down to the level of logistic hubs (whether storage, crushing or retail facility), which in turn provides complete coverage of exports from each biome and state. Similarly, the supply chain mapping provides the exact volume of exports handled by all commercial export and import companies and the volumes arriving in the country of first import. The volume of unknown trade flows is less than 10% of total exports for each year mapped and trade flows are matched directly to farming activities in the municipality of production for about 4% of total traded volume (2010-2015). The matching of individual export shipments to the location of individually registered supply chain assets, increases the mapping accuracy in v.2.2 over previous versions.

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