

New data release on trase.earth

SEI-PCS v2.3 Brazilian soy

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Key facts

SEI-PCS v2.3 covers the period from 2003 to 2017, revealing the flow of over 1 billion tons of soy from 2503 municipalities to 1695 trading companies and 127 markets (including the domestic market in Brazil).

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Production of soy (Million tonnes)	51.92	51.18	57.86	57.35	74.82	81.72	97.46	114.6
Traded volume (Million tonnes)	36.06	39.43	38.34	42.53	49.31	57.8	71.16	83.97
Municipalities of production	1722	1955	1828	1765	1831	1962	2080	2274
Exporting companies	269	340	374	247	308	339	348	314
Importing countries	63	76	69	75	80	73	81	72
Proportion of trade flows with unknown municipal origin (%)	34.38	26.96	21.04	16.14	12.57	15.77	14.32	16.85

What is new about SEI-PCS v2.3 (Brazilian soy)

SEI-PCS v2.3 for Brazilian soy (released in December 2018) represents a major improvement in the accuracy with which we are able to map the sourcing regions of individual export shipments compared to v2.2 (released in October 2017). It is currently the most advanced Trase supply chain mapping product. The main improvements are as follows:

- 1) **Domestic demand.** SEI-PCS v2.3 Brazilian soy now uses comprehensive data on the location, ownership and capacity of soy processing facilities within Brazil to enable a spatially explicit approach, whereas previous versions assumed domestic demand was shared proportionally across all producing municipalities in a given state. When mapping the origin of individual export shipments, industrial units providing the domestic market with soy cake for livestock feed or soy oil for biodiesels now “compete” with export hubs.

- 2) **Allocation mechanism (logistic hubs to municipalities).** SEI-PCS v2.3 now allocates soy from storage and processing facilities (logistic hubs) to producing municipalities based on preferential sourcing from municipalities where the trader handling a given shipment has known assets and economic activities (e.g. whether farms, storage facilities, crushing operation, wholesale retailing operations).
- 3) **Coverage of key datasets.** SEI-PCS v2.3 has expanded coverage of several key datasets including the National Registry of Legal Entities (CNPJ), Individual Taxpayer Registry (CPF) and the cadastre of agricultural exporters (SICASQ).
- 4) **Conversion factors.** SEI-PCS v2.3 uses commodity raw equivalents rather than caloric coefficients to convert processed soy back to a raw bean equivalent. This considerably modifies the equivalent volumes of cake and oil with respect to previous versions, decreasing oil and increasing cake.
- 5) **Decision tree improvements.** Numerous tweaks and adjustments have been made to the way individual export shipments are mapped back to origin, the most significant of which results in a more conservative approach being taken to the allocation of soy exported from the state of Sao Paulo. Consequently, the volume of soy with an unknown municipality of origin has increased.
- 6) **Soy deforestation.** The indicators of deforestation embedded in the export flows of SEI-PCS v2.3 for Brazilian soy have been improved significantly following the availability of new datasets, specifically with the publication of PRODES Cerrado and the expansion of soy crop maps from Agrosatelite to the Amazon biome.

For more detail on the methods used in developing SEI-PCS v2.3 please see the Supply Chain Mapping manual [here](#).

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