

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 over v2.2 (released in October 2017) in accuracy with which we are able to map the sourcing regions of individual export shipments, and is currently the “gold-standard” Trase supply chain mapping product. The main improvements are as follows:

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

- 2) **Allocation mechanism (logistic hubs to municipalities).** SEI-PCS v2.3 uses a new allocation mechanism 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.** In addition to the introduction of information on the domestic market, SEI-PCS v2.3 benefits from the 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 to decisions, 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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