

Protein imports to Europe

Environmental effects and strategies for solutions?

CDG International Aspects of Agriculture – 5.5.2015

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WWF IN SHORT

+100

WWF is in over
100 countries, on
5 continents

+5000

WWF has over
5,000 staff worldwide

1961

WWF was founded
In 1961

+5Mio

WWF has over
5 million supporters



- Conserving the world's **biological diversity**
- Ensuring that **people live in harmony with nature**
- Ensuring the use of renewable natural resources is **sustainable**
- Promoting the **reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption**

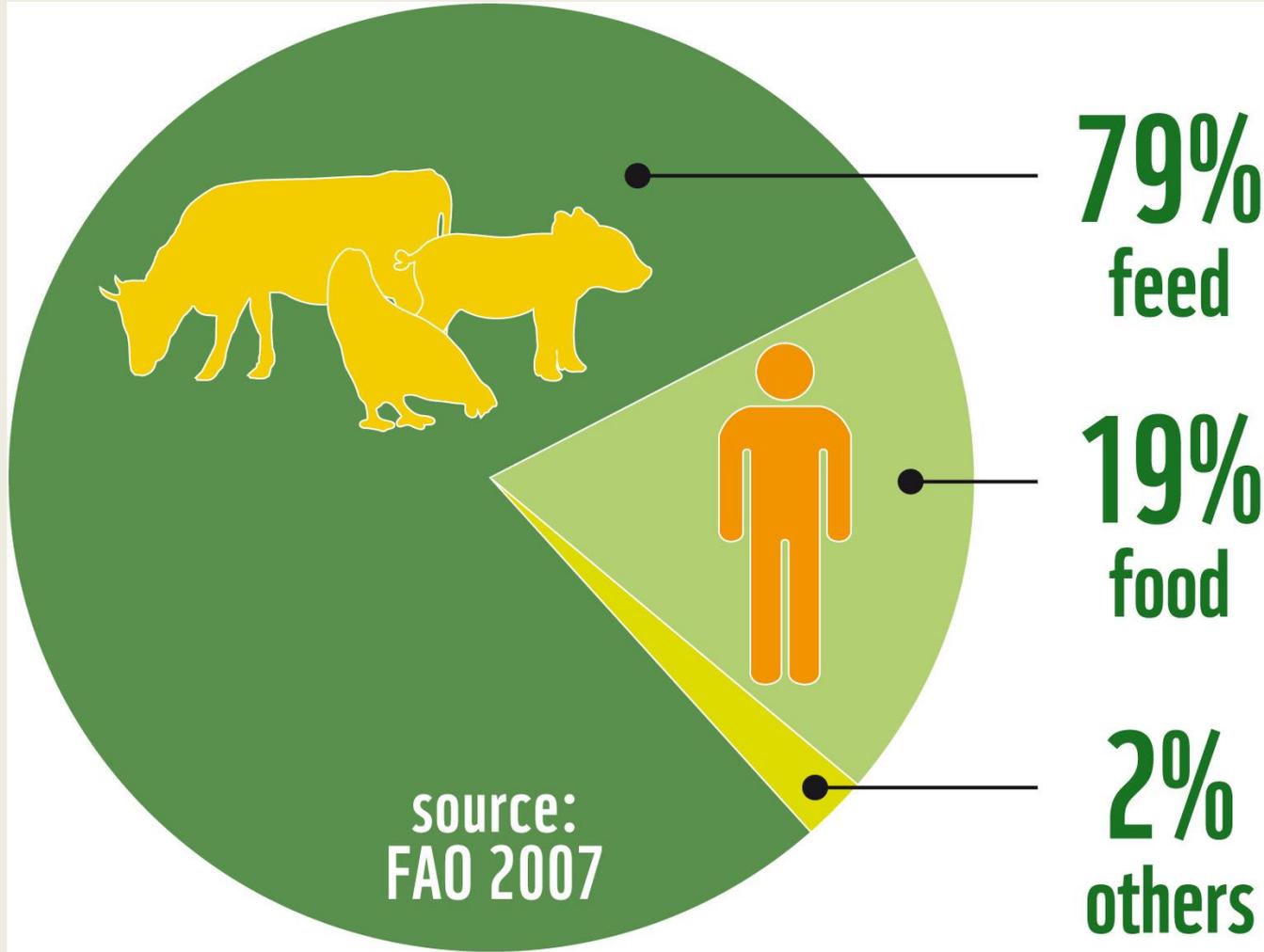


Soy a main commodity

Between 1961 and 2009, global soy production expanded nearly tenfold, and it has doubled since the mid-1990s

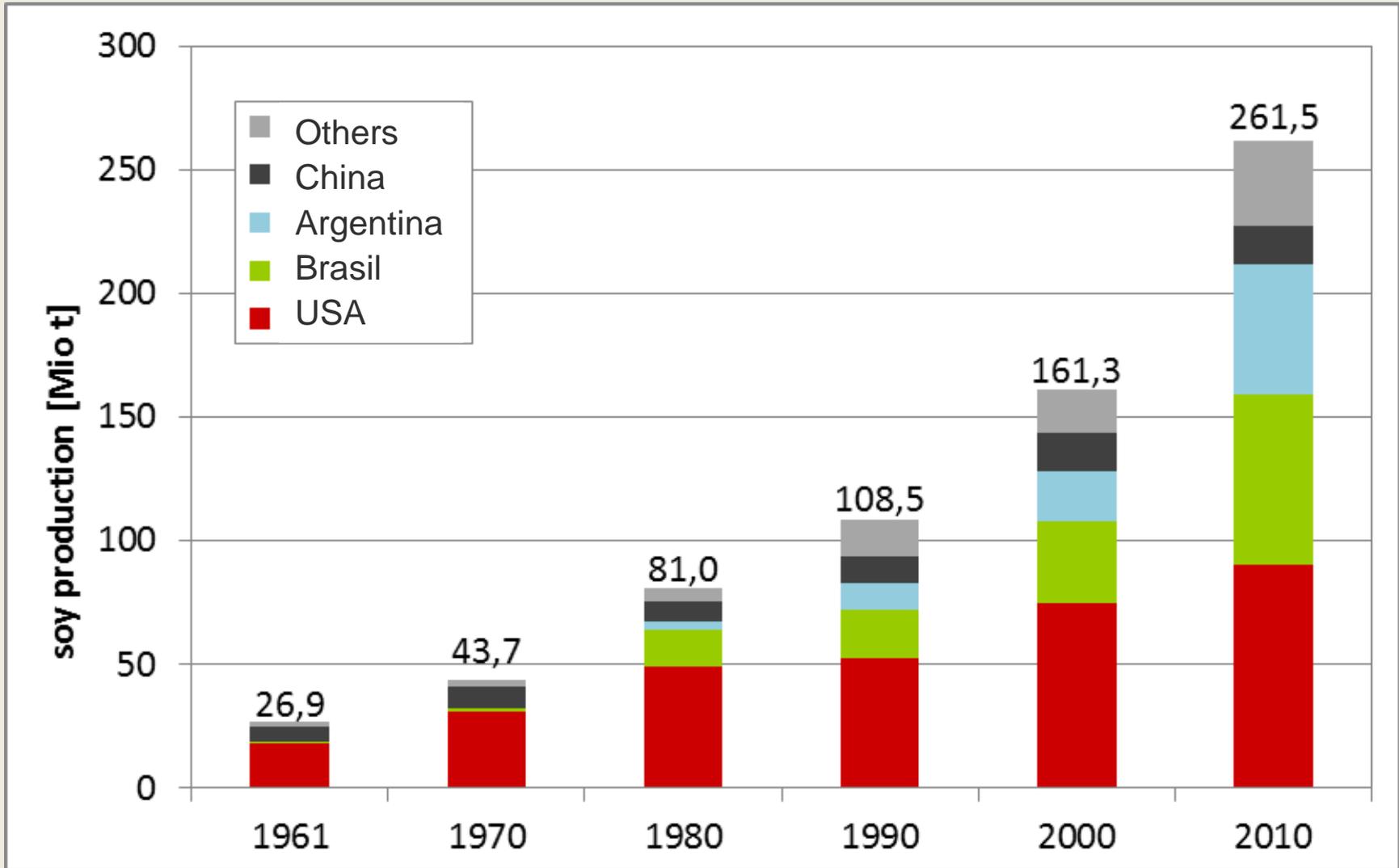


Soy use worldwide :





Soy production Main producing countries



Soybeans import worldwide 2009 (FAOSTAT,2012)

Country	Volume [Mio. t]	Percentage on total trade volume [%]
(1) China	44,9	56,4
(2) EU-27	14,2	17,9
(3) Japan	3,5	4,3
(4) Mexico	3,4	4,3
(5) Germany	3,2	4,0
(6) Netherlands	3,0	3,8
(7) Spain	2,9	3,7
(8) Thailand	1,5	1,9
(9) Italy	1,4	1,7
(10) Indonesia	1,3	1,6
(11) Korea	1,1	1,4
World	79,7	

Soymeal import worldwide 2009 (FAOSTAT,2012)

Country	Volume [Mio. t]	Percentage on total trade volume [%]
(1) EU-27	27,9	49,5
(2) Netherlands	4,7	8,4
(3) France	3,7	6,5
(4) Germany	3,3	5,9
(5) Spain	2,6	4,6
(6) Italy	2,4	4,2
(7) Vietnam	2,3	4,2
(8) Indonesia	2,3	4,1
(9) Japan	2,2	3,9
(10) Thailand	2,1	3,7
(11) Great Britain	1,9	3,4
World	56,4	

Soy use and animal production

Germany:

- ca. 4,5 Mio t soymeal used for feed (2011)
- 50 % (poultry), 28 % (swine), **21 % (cattle)***

France:

- ca. 3,6 Mio t soymeal (compound feeds) (2011)
- 62 % (poultry), **28 % (cattle)**, 10 % (swine)**

* Beste & Bödinghaus (2011); ** WWF France (2012)



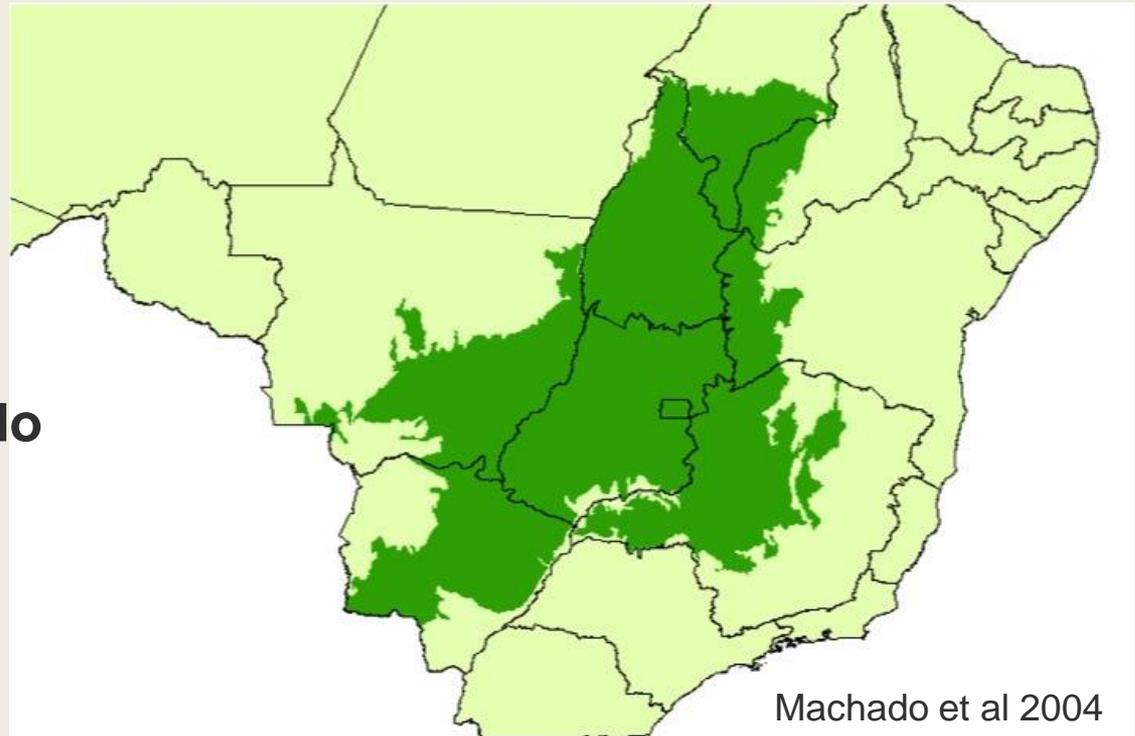
Why is soy production a problem?

Environmental and Social issues

- **Forest and savannah destruction** => GHG emissions
- **Biodiversity and habitat loss** and fragmentation – loss of unique species
- Indiscriminate use of **agrochemicals**
- **Water pollution** and **soil erosion**
- **Infrastructure development** opens forests for more settlers
- **Illegal land acquisition** and **land tenure conflicts**
- **Expulsion of rural and indigenous populations**
- **Poor labour conditions**
- **Displacement** of traditional multi-crop agriculture

Forest and savannah destruction

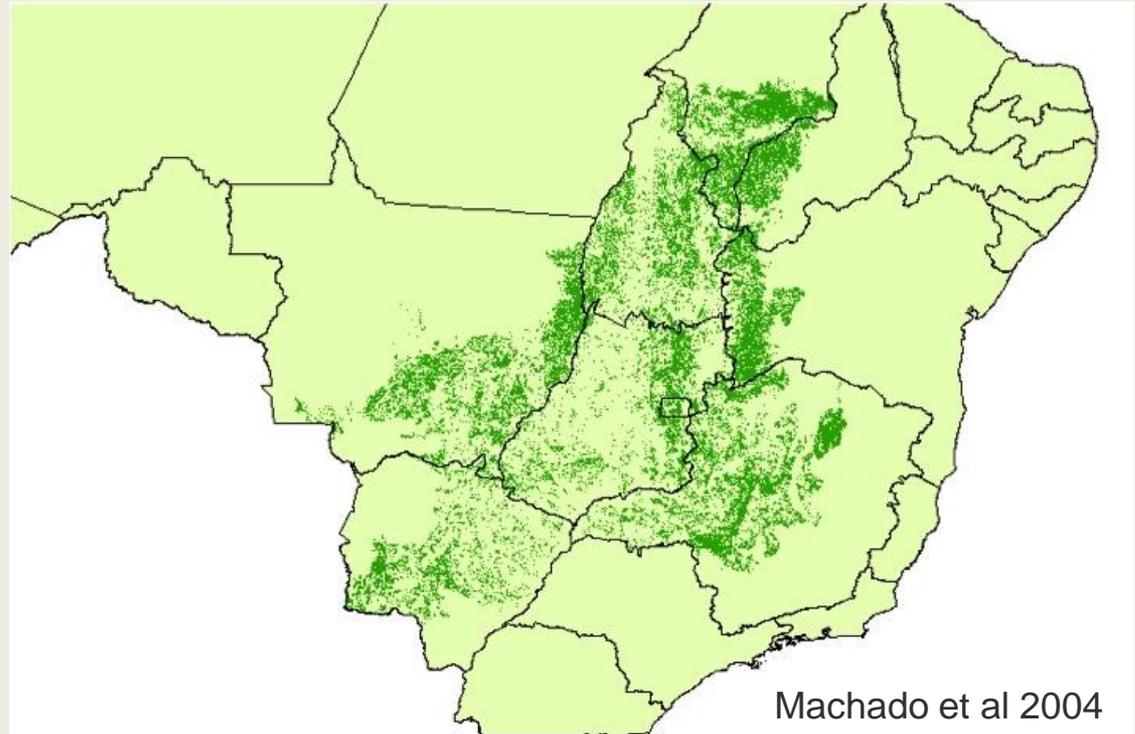
Original Cerrado



Machado et al 2004

Forest and savannah destruction

Cerrado 2002



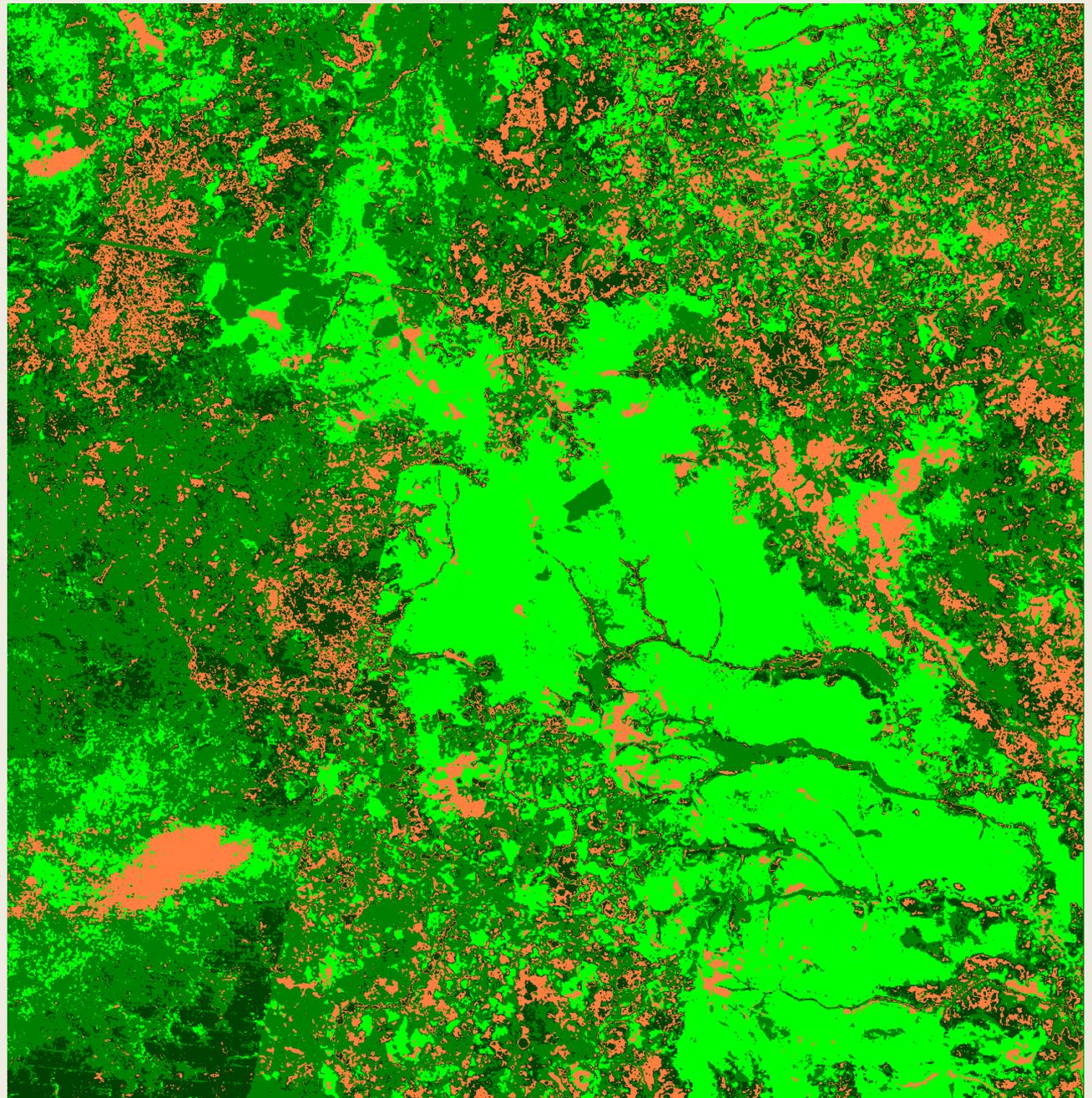
Machado et al 2004



1973

-  Cerrado fields
-  Cerrado
-  Dense Cerrado
-  Deforestation

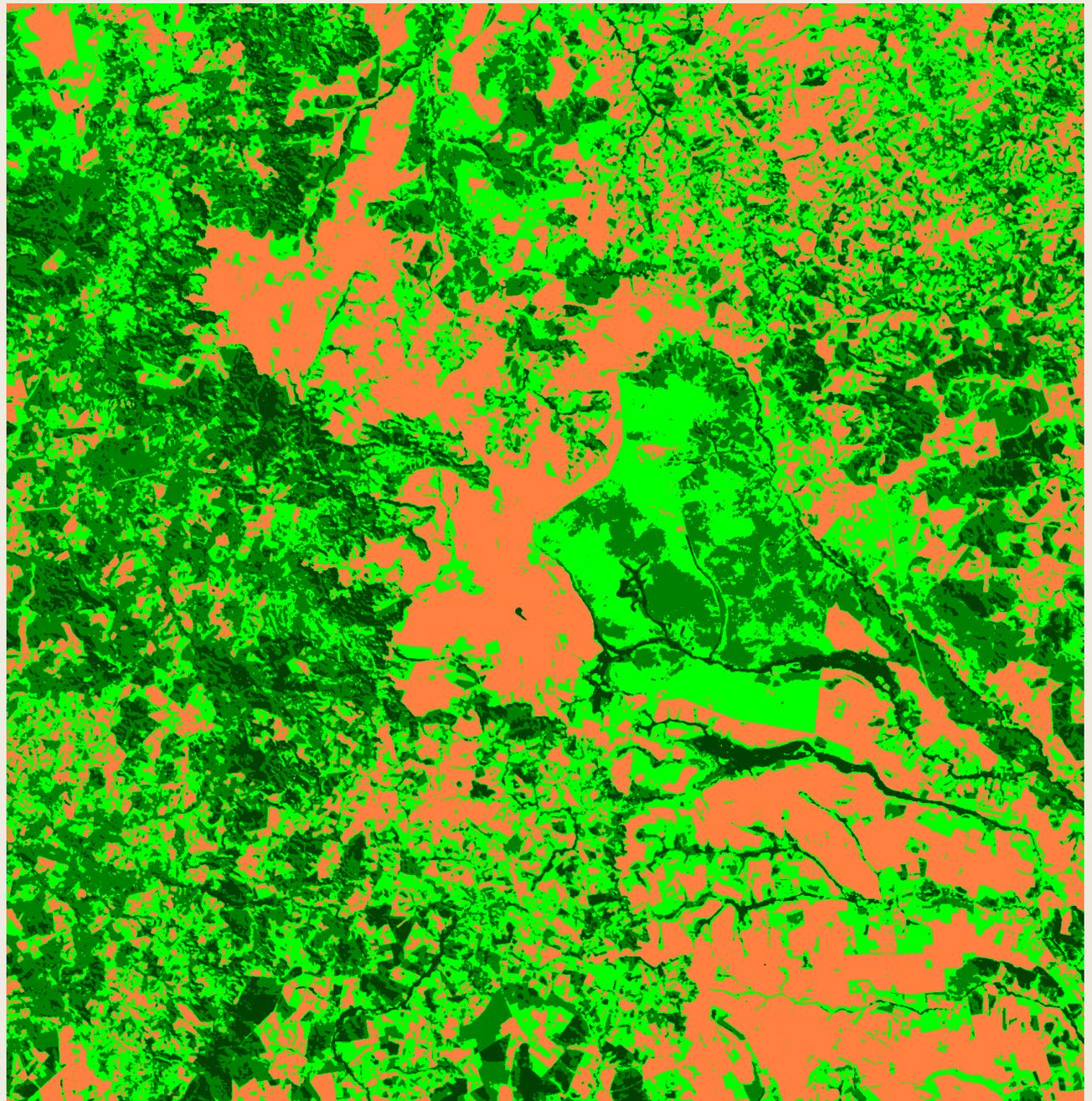
Source: Conservation International 2001



1989

-  Cerrado fields
-  Cerrado
-  Dense Cerrado
-  Deforestation

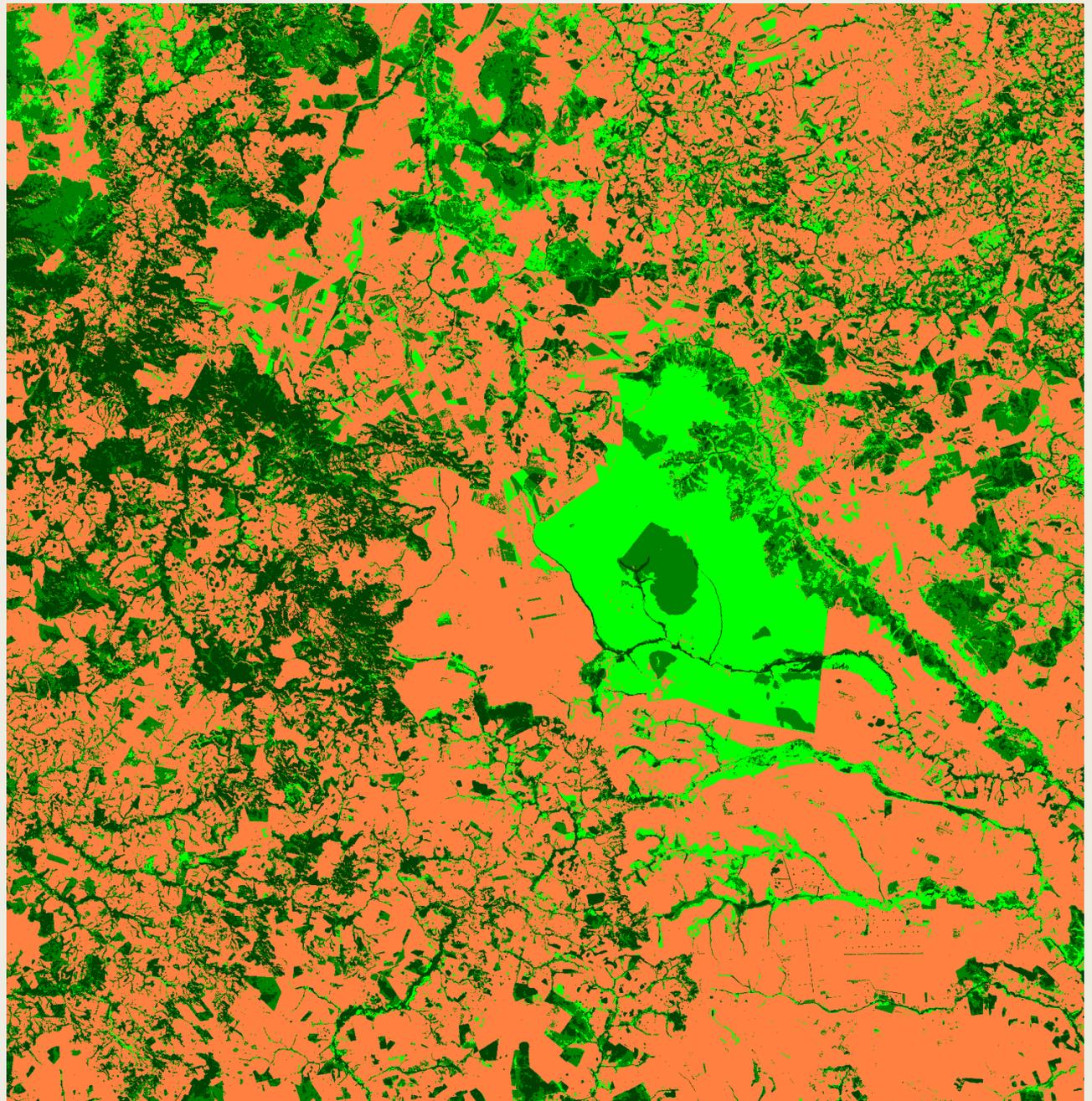
Source: Conservation International 2001



2001



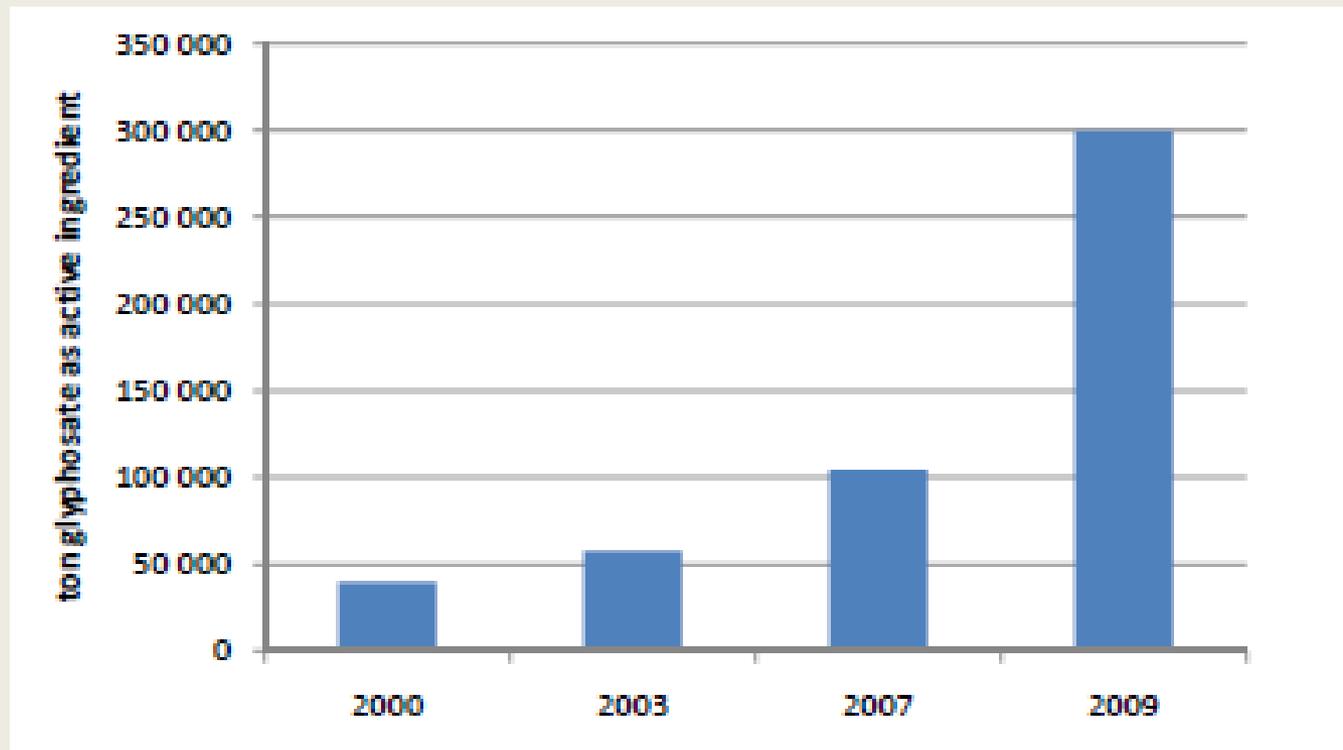
Source: Conservation International 2001





Use of agrochemicals

Total sale of glyphosate in Brasil 2000 – 2009:



SIK (Swedish Institute for Food and Biotechnology), 2010



Use of agrochemicals

- Paraquat (WHO class 2) Herbicide
- Endosulfan (listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm convention since 20.5.2011; former WHO class 2)
- Carbofuran (WHO class 1b) Insecticide
- Methamidophos (WHO class 1b) Insecticide

All this mentioned pesticides are not allowed for use in the EU.



Areas of Activity fostering an European Protein Feed Strategy

Goal:

Less soy imports + more sustainable (responsible) soy

More Sustainable production

Use certified sustainable non-GM soy:
minimum standards:

- RTRS
- ProTerra
- Danube soy

Promote alternatives for soy in the feed ration

Three studies (milk cows, poultry and pigs) describing possibilities for feeding alternatives in different feed rations; from an ecologic and economic perspective

Change consumption patterns

Communication:

- “Eat less and better meat”
- Campaigns for more sust. consumption
- Livewell for Life “Eat More plants”

Transparency

Consumers should have the possibility to decide according to available information.

Lobbying for EU: obligation to label animal products with GMO label if the animals have been fed with GMO products

Potential:

1. Change to locally produced feed and/or certified sustainable GMO free soy
2. Informing consumers and stakeholders about the situation
3. Lobbying important feed traders and politicians



Thank you!

www.wwf.de & www.wwf.fr



Appendix

Certification standards

RTRS (non-GM)	ProTerra
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• International multi-stakeholder initiative bringing together actors concerned about the impacts of soy production• WWF founding member (2004)• Develop certification standards for responsible soy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ProTerra standard was initially developed on the basis of the Basler Criteria (WWF CH) by the private company CERT ID in 2004• 2012, launch of ProTerra foundation, now owner of the ProTerra standard• Certification of 7 Mio t non-GM certified soy in 2011;

Both certification schemes cover **minimum requirements** concerning social standards, land conversion standards, application of chemicals, and soil quality.



Conclusion and strategies

- (1) Eat less and better meat (and be happy about it!)
- (2) Use less soy in adapted feed rations
- (3) Increase production of „local“ legumes
- (4) Use only certified non GM soy (RTRS non-GM or ProTerra)