Creating a Pathway to SUSTAINABLE SOY IN BRAZIL

Combating Deforestation in the Amazon

Since 2004, CARGILL AND THE NATURE CONSERVANCY have been pioneering a pragmatic, market-based approach to reducing Amazonian deforestation even as soy production in Brazil increases to meet growing global demand.

BRAZIL has become a global leader in SOY PRODUCTION. Cargill’s Santarém terminal improves soy growers’ ACCESS to EXPORT MARKETS.

Demand for soya, particularly soya meal, is expected to GROW through 2030.

Brazil is expected to SUPPLY 40% of the increase.

SANTARÉM PROJECT began in 2004.

Cargill commits to BUYING SOYBEANS only from farms enrolled in the RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRY (CAR).

On farms enrolled in CAR, deforestation is monitored from space via satellite.

Today, 100% of the soy CARGILL BUYS AT SANTARÉM is from farms enrolled in CAR and monitored by satellite.

In the STATES of PARÁ and MATO GROSSO, more than 160 MILLION ACRES are now REGISTERED IN CAR.

As of 2012, there were 435,981,600 ACRES OF CLEARED PASTURE IN BRAZIL, about the size of MINNESOTA and ALASKA combined.

The monitoring system set up in Santarém showed that large-scale tracking of deforestation was possible, and contributed to the design of government systems that have been successful in lowering deforestation rates in the Amazon dramatically.

-Carlos Klink, Deputy Minister of the Environment, Brazil

BRAZIL has shown it is possible to DECREASE DEFORESTATION while INCREASING SOYBEAN PRODUCTION.

May 2014: A presidential decree requires all farms and ranches to be registered in CAR, extending monitoring capability nationwide.

The Santarém model proves the value of land registration and forest code compliance.

Sources: OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook, Global Trade Atlas, The Nature Conservancy, Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics, Brazilian National Supply Company (CONAB)