

THE AMAZON SOY MORATORIUM

THE BRAZIL INDUSTRY AND TRADE COMMITMENT TO A NO-DEFORESTATION SUPPLY CHAIN IN 2006



In short

The Amazon soy moratorium is the result of an unprecedented collaboration between civil society and industry. At the core of the moratorium, there is a simple criteria: soy traders and processors are not buying soy from farmers who clear the rainforest, use slave labour or from a farm listed on IBAMA's [1] embargoed areas.

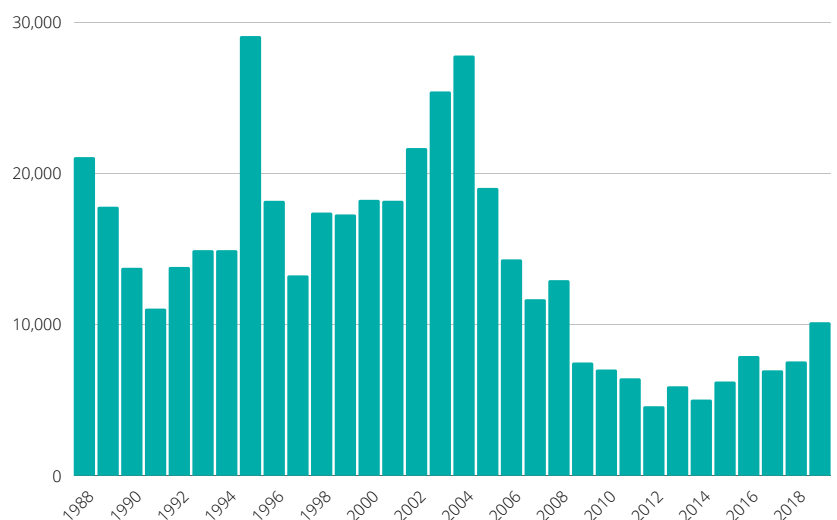
The Amazon Soy Moratorium has produced a **spectacular drop** in Amazon deforestation associated with soy expansion. Thanks to the Moratorium, soy is no longer a major driver of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. While the moratorium is widely credited as a major factor in the reduction of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, forest conversion is far from over and has gained momentum again in more recent years.

Few Facts

Since July 2008, until 2018, about 5.97 million hectares have been deforested in the Amazon Biome [2]. That number gets up to 7.04 million hectares by the end of 2019.

In the 2018/19 crop year, some 88.234 hectares of soy were planted on land deforested after July 2008 meaning soy accounts for 1.5% of the deforestation.

There was an increase of 38% of non-compliant soy areas in 2018/19 over the prior crop year (64.316 hectares). (2001/02-2007/08).



More info

The Soy Moratorium is a commitment to produce deforestation-free soy in the Amazon Biome, promoting environmental sustainability in the Soy Chain for domestic and international markets. The Moratorium was set place in 2006, but after approval of the Brazilian Forest Code, the reference date was changed to 22 July 2008. The GTS (Soy Task Force), formed by the member companies of ABIOVE and ANEC, by civil society organisations and the Bank of Brasil, is responsible for the Moratorium's governance and operations.

The monitoring of soy in deforested areas has gradually been improved through technological advances using a vast set of remote sensing satellite images to map soy in the Amazon Biome for the analysis and interpretation of these images. The monitoring is carried out in 95 monitored municipalities that are responsible for 98% of the Amazon Biome's soy production in crop year 2018/19. The deforested area in these municipalities with soy production was 1.84 million hectares, or 30.8% of the total. The average rate of deforestation in these municipalities during the Moratorium (2008/09- 2018/19) is 4.6 times lower than in the prior period (2001/02-2007/08).

Since the beginning of the Soy Moratorium, the area planted with soy in the Amazon Biome has more than quadrupled, going from 1.14 million hectares in the 2005/06 crop year (before the Moratorium) to 5.0 million hectares in the 2018/19 crop year, or 13.9% of Brazil's soy area (35.9 million hectares).

[1] Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

[2] As published in a monitoring report produced annually by ABIOVE of which the latest edition covers the crop year 2018/2019