

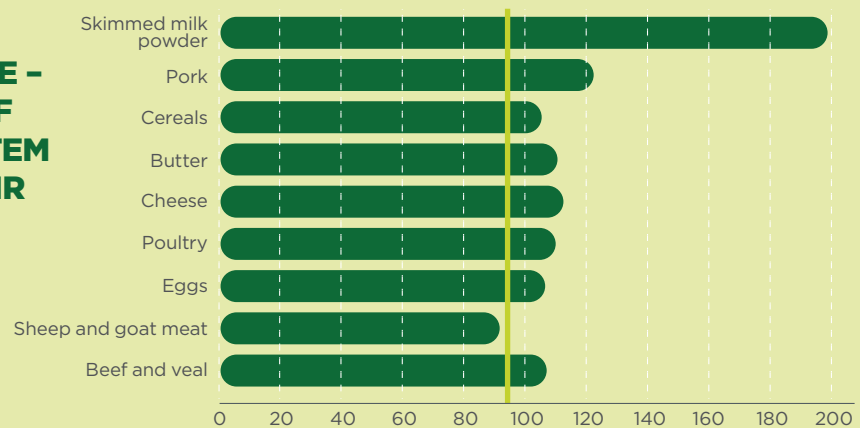
LIVESTOCK FARMING

SUSTAINABLE FEED IMPORTS FOR EU'S LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY PLAY A VITAL ROLE

in ensuring that EU citizens have access to a wide variety of safe, nutritious, delicious and affordable food of animal origin in sufficient quantity to meet EU consumers' demand. Producing milk and meat in the EU is the best way to ensure that animals are reared under the highest standards of animal health and welfare, in full compliance with the EU food and feed safety regulations. Feed imports contribute to the EU's food security through meat and dairy production, which provides a stable supply of protein for the population. By doing so, Europe can maintain the consumers' access to its rich and diverse gastronomic culture and supply other ex-EU geographies to address their food requirements. To do so, feed imports are crucial given that the majority of the EU's citizens consume meat and dairy products.

RESEARCH FOR THE AGRI COMMITTEE - THE DEPENDENCY OF THE EU'S FOOD SYSTEM ON INPUTS AND THEIR SOURCES

Source: Feed and Food 2023, FEFAC

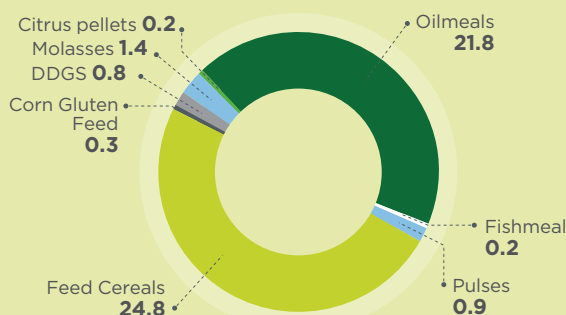


WHY IMPORTS MATTER

A sufficient supply of feed is essential for pig, poultry, beef, and dairy production in the EU. The objective is to better integrate livestock production systems within the circular economy by using local resources. However, EU must import around 8% of their animal feed needs to produce milk, poultry, pork or beef in sufficient quantity and quality, even for its own consumption. For certain types of high-protein feed materials, such as soy beans/soybean meal, the EU imports 72% of its needs from third countries, notably Brazil, the United States, and Argentina.¹

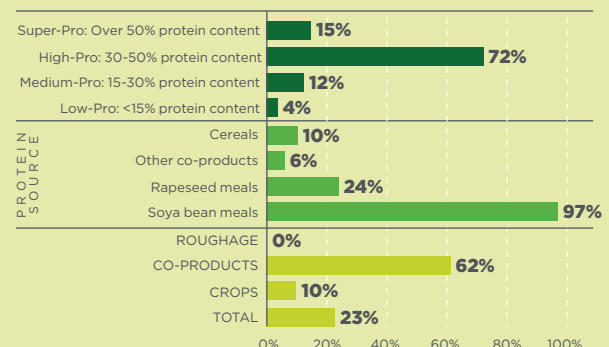
SHARE OF IMPORTS IN FEED SOURCING (TOTAL AND PROTEIN RICH)

IMPORTS OF FEED MATERIALS IN THE EU27 IN 2022: 50.4 Mt.



Source: Feed and Food 2023, FEFAC

% FEED USE OF NON-EU ORIGIN (10 YEARS AVERAGE)



Source: FEFAC, Feed and Food 2023/24

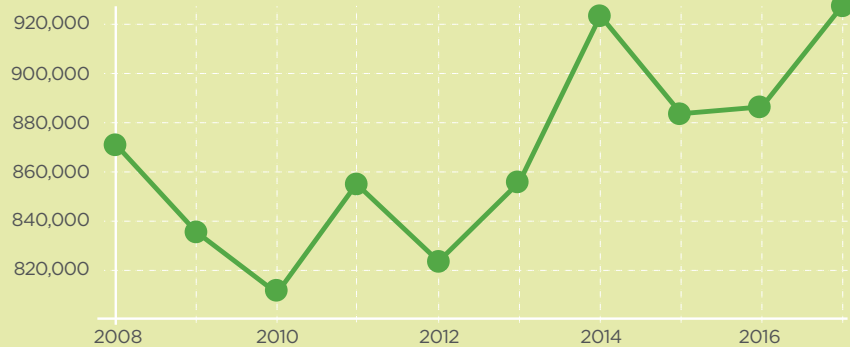
¹ EU protein balance sheet.

SECURING THE EU'S FOOD

Global feed supply chains are a complementary tool to stabilise and secure the EU food system. Importing from the global market is essential to guarantee permanent access to sufficient quantity and high-quality feed materials, that are not grown locally because of agronomic or efficiency reasons.² It is essential to balance the supply and demand of feed ingredients, as well as to compensate for year-to-year variations in EU crop harvests.

➤ YEAR TO YEAR BIOMASS VARIATION ?

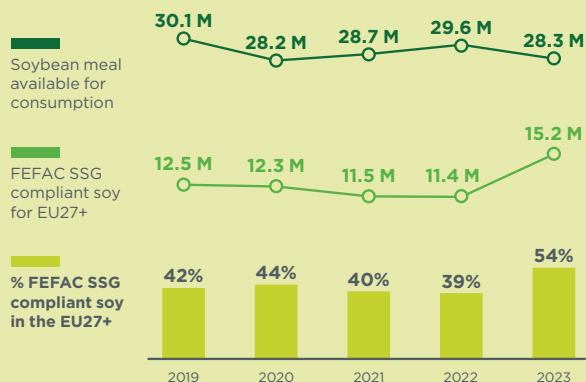
Source:
JRC EU Biomass Flows



SUSTAINABLE FEED FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD

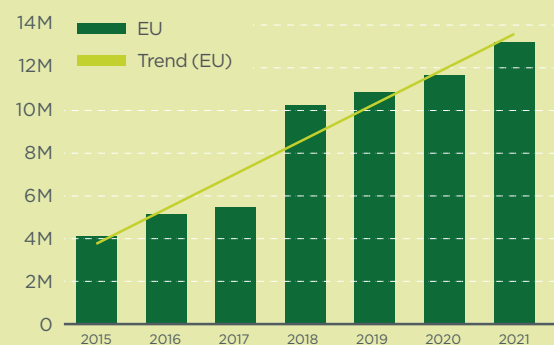
Feed imports in the EU are increasingly required to be produced responsibly and certified by a third party in accordance with sustainability standards. This is, in particular, the case for soybeans and soybean meal, with according to the latest European Soy Monitor report, 54% of the soybeans and soybean meal used in the EU27+³ coming from certification schemes and programmes that have been benchmarked against the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines 2023. These guidelines ensure that the production does not come at the expense of forests, wetlands, peatlands and other natural ecosystems. Moreover, they guarantee that criteria related to responsible working conditions, good agricultural practices and environmental stewardship are met. This contributes to the sustainability of EU food systems while keeping affordability of food for EU citizens, which is a key element in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Farm to Fork Strategy.

➤ FEFAC SSG COMPLIANT SOY IN EU27+



Source: FEFAC – European Feed Manufacturers' Federation, sector data

➤ USE OF RESPONSIBLE SOY BY THE INDUSTRIAL COMPOUND FEED INDUSTRY



Source: FEFAC – European Feed Manufacturers' Federation, sector data

² The dependency of the EU's food system on inputs and their sources (European Parliament, 2024).

³ EU27+ refers to the European Union (27 Member States) plus Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.