



U.S. Soybean Oil Sustainability Compared to Other Vegetable Oils

Global demand for soybean oil is growing, and with businesses, states and countries adopting sustainable policies and committing to building a better environment, that demand is only going to continue.

Consumers also increasingly expect the products they buy to come from sustainable sources and soybean customers are passing those demands on to producers.

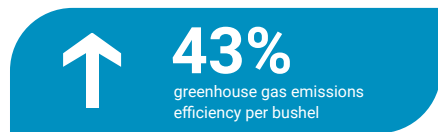
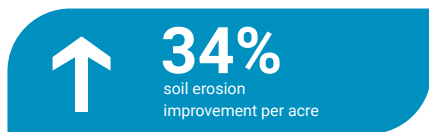
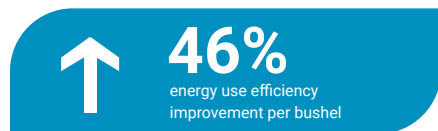
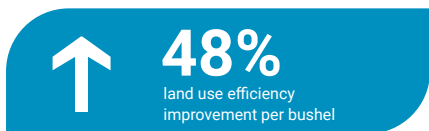
This is where U.S. Soy continues to meet the expectations of its customers, with U.S. soybean oil having the lowest carbon footprint compared with other types of vegetable oil from different origins.

U.S. Soy farmers are industry leaders in implementing innovative solutions that ensure they can produce more with fewer resources. Their farming practices are helping to reduce the carbon footprint of

their crops as part of an ongoing commitment to sustainability. This allows our customers to produce food, feed, energy and other products that support a healthy society while also preserving the environment for future generations.

Between 1982 and 2020, U.S. forestland increased by 2.1 million hectares while cropland decreased by 21.3 million hectares.

Since 1980, U.S. Soy farmers have made sustainability improvements:



U.S. soybean oil offers a sustainable and more environmentally friendly solution to the growing demand when compared to alternative vegetable oils such as rapeseed oil (canola) from Canada, sunflower oil from Ukraine, and palm oil, sourced primarily from Indonesia and Malaysia. Palm oil production is incredibly labor intensive due, in part, to its difficulty to mechanize harvest.

The U.S. Soybean Export Council, with support from the soy checkoff, partnered with Blonk Consultants, a leading international expert in food system sustainability, to use the Agri-footprint database to evaluate the carbon footprint of vegetable oils sourced from different countries. The Agri-footprint database is based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology, which considers the Land Use Change (LUC) impact according to the Product Environmental Footprint standard used by the European Commission to calculate the environmental footprint of a specific product. The Agri-footprint database is used to calculate the carbon footprint for a wide range of country-crop combinations.

The carbon footprint of U.S. soybean oil, including LUC, is significantly lower than rapeseed oil (canola) from Canada, palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia and sunflower oil from Ukraine. In fact, U.S. soybean oil is responsible for just 1.06 kilograms of CO₂ per kilogram of product, significantly lower than Canadian rapeseed oil at 3.8 kilograms of CO₂ per kilogram of product and sunflower oil from Ukraine at 2.4 kilograms of CO₂ per kilogram of product. Palm oil from Indonesia also emits more than double the CO₂ per kilogram of U.S. soybean oil, while Malaysian palm oil emits 3.3 kilograms.

With U.S. soybean farmers adopting and implementing innovative practices and firmly committed to producing crops sustainably, it's clear that U.S. soybeans and soybean oil have an advantage when compared to products from other origins. U.S. soybean farmers are making sure that the carbon footprint of U.S. Soy not only remains low, but that we also continue to develop practices that further minimize our emissions today and in the future.

U.S. Soybean Oil vs. Other Vegetable Oils

