



COUNTRY STATS

POPULATION (2023):

84.2 million

POPULATION (2050):

~ 79.2 million

PER CAPITA INCOME (2021):

USD 55,784

COUNTRY SNAPSHOT:

GERMANY

Germany is the 4th largest economy in the world and the economic engine of the European Union (EU). Economic growth in 2022 was a respectable 1.8% but it is expected to contract to 0.3% in 2023, recovering to 1.5% in 2024. The price volatility in the energy sector and inflation continue to have a serious impact on economic growth. In 2022, according to the USDA, the U.S. exported a record 2,203 MMT of soybeans valued at \$1.356 billion, a 59% increase in quantity and 97% increase in value.

U.S. Soy has collaborated in Germany for more than 50 years.

MARKET STATS

Soy Use by sector

Poultry	592,109 mt	31.5%
Dairy	438,442 mt	26%
Pork	389,020 mt	23.1%
Eggs	156,905 mt	9.3%
Beef	104,000 mt	6.1%



Germany Soy Basics	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Soybean Imports, 1000 t 9 (Oct-Sept)	3,360	3,012	3,102	3,173	3,250	3,150	3,230
Soybean as % of Total Oilseed Imports	76%	63%	65%	64%	64%	59%	61%
Soybean Crush, 1000 t (Oct-Sept)	3,380	3,310	3,351	3,254	3,412	3,480	3,500
Soymeal Imports, 1000 t (CY)	2,861	2,798	2,576	2,693	2,457	2,533	2,349
Soymeal Consumption, 1000 t (CY)	3,931	4,113	3,713	3,528	3,372	3,343	3,218
Soy oil Imports, 1000 t CY	98	96	81	60	105	187	153
Soy oil Consumption, 1000 t (CY)	315	402	447	452	570	650	611

STRENGTHS

- The high quality of U.S. Soy is well known in the feed industry, as is the reliability of the U.S. as an exporter.
- The U.S. is recognized within the animal feed and livestock industry as being low risk for deforestations.
- Demand for food quality soybeans/plant protein will increase slowly as consumption patterns change toward less meat and more plants sources.

OPPORTUNITIES

- The U.S. Soy Sustainability Assurance Protocol (SSAP) and the sustainability practices of U.S. soybean producers are positioned to meet the growing demand for sustainable soy in Germany, particularly among food processors and the retail

CHALLENGES

- Livestock numbers are expected to remain stable in the short term and decrease in the longer term, aligned with the growing trend for less meat consumption and higher consumption of plant protein.
- Continued strong anti-genetically modified (gm) sentiment among consumers and vocal environmental NGOs. EU gm tolerances create high risk to U.S. exporters of non-gm food beans.
- U.S. Soy is linked to all soy imports with strong public attitudes against deforestation and land conversion in South America.
- Draft EU legislation on deforestation free sourcing and farm level traceability requirements could hinder U.S. exports

Sources:

- USDA/FAS/GATS
- International Monetary Fund
- Oil World
- IDH Soy Monitoring Report 2021

