

## Media release

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# The animal feed industry is becoming more European

In 2025, almost 98% of imported feed soya came from European crops. This means that independence from overseas supply chains has been almost fully achieved. Maize gluten – 90% of which came from China just four years ago – now also comes from Europe.

The Soy Network's strategy of concentrating procurement on short, European supply chains reached its peak in 2025. Of the total 266,557 tonnes of imported feed soya, 97.8% (260,722 tonnes) came from Europe. With 152,489 tonnes (57.2%), Italy remains the most significant producer. Despite the difficult conditions, Ukraine supplied 52,777 tonnes (19.8%). For the first time, Switzerland did not import any soya beans from Brazil. Overall, 96% of soya imports were verifiably certified to recognised sustainability standards.

## Successful shift away from overseas imports

The network also prioritises regional sourcing and high quality standards for other feedstuffs. According to Réservesuisse, 397,168 tonnes of feed grain (wheat, barley, oats) were imported in 2025. Fifteen suppliers reported 371,419 tonnes of non-GMO feed grain to the Soya Network. The main suppliers are France and Germany.

For the first time in the reporting year, maize gluten (41,863 tonnes) was sourced exclusively from European sources such as France, Austria, Bulgaria and Spain. And 96% of broken rice (53,253 tonnes) from Brazil, Myanmar and Italy was sustainably sourced.

“The activities in 2025 show that the Soy Network is successfully extending its sustainability goals to other relevant imported feedstuffs,” concludes Fortunat Schmid, President of the Swiss Soy Network.

## Dealing with new genetic engineering

With an eye to the future, the Executive Board discussed new genomic technologies (NGT) such as CRISPR/Cas at the General Meeting on 24 April in Sursee. The Network advocates for an objective debate and emphasises that alignment with EU legislation is essential to avoid trade barriers and safeguard Switzerland's competitiveness. “It is crucial that NGT applications in the supply chain are clearly regulated to ensure transparency and traceability,” notes Fortunat Schmid.

## Contact us

Soy Network Switzerland, Stefan Kausch

[www.sojanetzwerk.ch](http://www.sojanetzwerk.ch)

[info@sojanetzwerk.ch](mailto:info@sojanetzwerk.ch)

Phone +41 76 349 66 94