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EU CODE OF CONDUCT ON RESPONSIBLE FOOD BUSINESS AND MARKETING PRACTICES

FEDIOL 2026 Annual Report

Name in full + acronym	EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry FEDIOL
Contact person with contact details	Nathalie Lecocq - nlecocq@fediol.eu
N° in the transparency register*	85076002321-31
Date of signature of the Code	5 th July 2021
Step of the food chain represented (ex: primary production, production, processing, trade, retail, ...)	Primary processing of agricultural commodities
Who do you represent? (e.g. number of members, companies, SMEs)	70 companies, 180 processing sites, 11 national associations in the EU and the UK

* if available

When endorsing the Code in 2021, FEDIOL highlighted four aspirational objectives, which were considered relevant for the sector and addressed within the organization.

- Aspirational objective 1: Healthy, balanced and sustainable diets for all European consumers, thereby contributing to: 1) Reversing malnutrition and diet-related non communicable diseases (NCDs) in the EU 2) Reducing the environmental footprint of food consumption by 2030;
- Aspirational objective 3: A climate neutral food chain in Europe by 2050
- Aspirational objective 4: An optimised circular & resource-efficient food chain
- Aspirational objective 7: Sustainable sourcing in food supply chains

1. Promotion of the Code within the constituency

The FEDIOL membership has been informed about the Code on various occasions, during FEDIOL meetings, when Code related activities were reviewed and monitoring of progress took place. The FEDIOL working groups had regular recaps during their meetings of aspirational objectives and actions relating to their specific areas of responsibility, including at the level of sub-working groups when appropriate.

FEDIOL held a few specific events to explore with members and other stakeholders' specific questions and challenges arising in the industry and the supply chains. These events provided a platform to raise awareness about individual and collective responsibilities in driving the sector towards more sustainability:

- In April 2026, FEDIOL organised with three other EU associations, COCERAL, UNISTOCK Europe and FEFAC, a joint workshop on Mycotoxins in feed. The

FEDIOL AISBL - THE EU VEGETABLE OIL AND PROTEIN MEAL INDUSTRY

168, avenue de Tervuren (bte 12) • B 1150 Bruxelles • Tel (32) 2 771 53 30 • Email : fediol@fediol.eu • <http://www.fediol.eu>
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mycotoxin risk is among the most difficult to manage, whether in food or feed. Whilst growing conditions play an extremely important role, many other factors also come into play, such as soil health, agronomic practices, the availability of plant protection products, etc. The purpose of the workshop was to share intelligence, understand the impacts, the influencing factors and identify possible risk management tools and recommendations.

- In June 2026, on the occasion of its General Assembly meeting in Lisbon, FEDIOL brought high level policymakers and representatives of the agri-food supply chain together to exchange views on how competitiveness and sustainability requirements could jointly drive the sector's competitive edge. Beyond looking into EU policies and strategies, the panel discussions also allowed to delve into initiatives with the potential to improve supply chain sustainability performances and to deliver viable returns to the actors involved.

The FEDIOL webpages were updated, and they continue referring to the various actions undertaken under the [Code of Conduct](#) objectives.

2. Encourage members to align sustainability actions and/or business practices to the aspirational objectives and targets of the Code and invite them, on a voluntary basis, to adhere to this Code

2.1 Aspirational objective 1: Healthy, balanced and sustainable diets for all European consumers. – Aspirational target:

b) A food environment that makes it easier to choose healthy and sustainable diets, ... and in particular: Provide transparent, voluntary product information to consumers, e.g. through digital means.

The dedicated [vegetable oils website](#), collectively developed with FEDIOL member companies over 2022 to support a better consumption of oils through information on oils and fats continues being updated and expanded. The website provides enhanced information on the role of vegetable oils and fats and nutrition, their safety and functionality aspects. After a revamping of the website and addition of a new [MYTHS section](#), FEDIOL is currently undertaking a new update. Several new sections with new questions are under elaboration and should be integrated in the autumn.

3. Explore the possibility of developing sector-specific tools and resources in support of this Code

3.1 Aspirational objective 3: A climate neutral food chain in Europe by 2050. – Aspirational target: Reducing net emissions from own operations, contributing to a 55% GHG emission reduction target in the EU food chain by 2030 (following a science-based approach)

The [FEDIOL monitoring of CO2 emissions](#) launched in 2022 was again renewed in 2026, leading now to a 2019-2025 data series. The CO₂ emissions of the participating FEDIOL companies are presented as aggregated CO₂ emissions of all companies and as ton CO₂ emitted per ton of raw material processed.

The results reported in the attached table indicate a decline in aggregated CO₂ emissions of the aggregated amounts of raw materials processed by participating FEDIOL companies over the period of seven years of 13.3%. This shows that the drop in CO₂ emissions of FEDIOL companies is not keeping pace with the 15.8% drop in ETS allowances (cap) over the same period. For integrated crushing and refining processing sites, in 2025, the downward trend of tons of CO₂ emitted per ton raw material processed is stagnating.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 vs 2019
C/R CO ₂ emissions (in ton per ton of raw material processed)*	0.045	0.044	0.043	0.042	0.041	0.040	0.040	-13.3%
SAR/FP CO ₂ emissions (in ton per ton of raw material processed)**	0.066	0.061	0.060	0.061	0.055	0.055	0.048	
Aggregated CO ₂ emissions (in tons)	2,155,833	2,052,036	2,008,794	1,952,531	1,969,302	1,918,044	1,823,737	
Aggregated amounts of raw materials processed (in tons)	45,480,942	44,887,367	44,537,291	44,436,921	46,121,297	45,873,596	44,424,145	

More than 40 crushing/refining (C/R) sites submitted data under this monitoring programme. The 31.8 million tons of oilseed processed represent 66% of oilseeds processed in the EU. Between 13 and 18 stand-alone refining/further processing (SAR/FP) sites submitted data, representing 4.6 million tons of crude oils refined including refined oils further processed.

3.2 Aspirational objective 6: Sustainable value creation in the European food supply chain through partnership – Aspirational target:

b) Continued progress towards sustainable production, contributing to sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030 and improved animal welfare – by stimulating sustainable production

Monitoring developments in commodity markets with a focus on responsible production and sourcing remained high on the FEDIOL agenda.

FEDIOL continued monitoring the uptake of certified sustainable palm oil and released the [2024 figures](#). The FEDIOL survey covers intake volumes of crude palm oil and fractions entering the EU refineries of FEDIOL companies participating in the survey. The total palm oil refined by FEDIOL members in 2024 amounted to 2.6 million tons, a steep decline of 15% from 2022 continuing the long-term downward trend due to reduced market demand in the EU. The palm oil refined by FEDIOL members represented about 50% of the 5,053,000 million tons (Oil World data) of total palm oil imported into the EU. In 2024, the total volumes of certified sustainable palm oil reached a 74% share of total palm oil used, with a sharp increase of 10%-points compared to 2022.

FEDIOL has also continued to monitor the use of responsible soy by EU crushers of soybeans that are meeting FEAC soy sourcing guidelines. The next version of the European Soy Monitor (ESM) providing an overview on the uptake of responsible, certified, deforestation-free and conversion-free soy in 2024 is being prepared. It is again co-sponsored by seven organisations, including FEDIOL, and will be finalised and released at the end of the summer. It provides an analysis of trends, developments and remaining challenges in the European soy supply chain and encourages the efforts to source soy more sustainably throughout the EU27+ using the FEAC soy sourcing guidelines as a benchmark for sustainable sourcing.

Enhancing understanding and convergence within the organisation and across the supply chains for the implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation was continued following amendments of a number of provisions and postponed implementation timeline. There is a high need for assistance, intelligence sharing and coordinated preparation for a regulation which faces diverging interpretation and implementation from enforcement authorities.

3.3 Aspirational objective 4: An optimised circular and resource-efficient food chain in Europe – Aspirational target:

a) Improving resource-efficiency within own operations - Consider the use of environmental footprint or other Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodologies for products and/or companies to measure impacts.

Limited activity has taken place in this respect, although the Life Cycle Inventory of its PEFCR for vegetable oil and proteinmeal products, as published in 2022, remains available.

4. Continue to engage in dialogue with other food chain/systems actors and EU and international policymakers

The most active exchanges took place with other members of Primary Food Processors (PFP), sectors with similar challenges regarding economic, social and environmental aspects of the transition and approaches for meeting Code of Conduct objectives.

Intensive and regular exchanges were also taking place with FEFAC and COCERAL involving beyond advocacy work also discussions and the sharing of intelligence or good practices and voluntary initiatives.

Engaging in dialogue with other food chain actors remained a critical activity for FEDIOL and many meetings, workshops, conferences were attended to maintain lively relations and dialogue with chain partners. For example, FEDIOL attended:

- The 25 September 2025 workshop on 'Agriculture and renewable energy: the role of intermediate crops in the EU'. Perspectives from farming, research and industry were shared on the use of intermediate crops, their benefits, and the bottlenecks to their development in the EU were raised.
- The 1 October 2025 workshop on investment gap for the transformation of the Installations covered by the Industrial Emissions Directive 2.0 aimed at achieving carbon neutrality, zero pollution and circular economic ambitions.

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