

Thank you for downloading Trase data

We hope that this data is useful. Please use the following to reference Trase data:

Argentina soy – Lathuillière, M. J., Suavet, C., Biddle, H., Su, N., Carvalho, T., Ribeiro, V., & Feierman, A. (2022). Argentina soy supply chain (2015-2019) (Version 1.1) [Data set]. Trase. <https://doi.org/10.48650/DY8T-OS49>.

Brazil beef – zu Ermgassen, E. K. H. J., Suavet, C., Biddle, H., Su, N., Prada Moro, Y., Ribeiro, V., Carvalho, T., & Lathuillière, M. J. (2023). Brazil beef supply chain (2010–2017 and 2019–2020) (Version 2.2) [Data set]. Trase. <https://doi.org/10.48650/AYAA-HH56>.

Brazil soy – Lathuillière, M. J., Suavet, C., Biddle, H., Su, N., Prada Moro, Y., Carvalho, T., & Ribeiro, V. (2022). Brazil soy supply chain (2004-2020) (Version 2.6) [Data set]. Trase. <https://doi.org/10.48650/DCE3-JJ97>.

Bolivia soy – Croft, S., Tyldesley, M., Suavet, C., Biddle, H., Carvalho, T., Mueller, C., & Ribeiro, V. (2023). Bolivia soy supply chain (2020-2021) (Version 1) [Data set]. Trase. <https://doi.org/10.48650/RE8X-QS37>.

Cote d'Ivoire cocoa – Cecile Renier, Erasmus zu Ermgassen, Patrick Meyfroidt, Vivian Ribeiro, Mathil Vandromme, & Nikolai Kalischek. (2023). Data and code for Renier et al. "Transparency, Traceability And Deforestation In The Ivorian Cocoa Supply Chain" [Data set]. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7503845>

Ecuador shrimp – Green, J. M. H., Biddle, H., Löfgren, P., & Meyer, D. (2020). Ecuador shrimp supply chain v1.0.0 (2013-2019) (Version 1.1) [Data set]. Trase. <https://doi.org/10.48650/5COR-OB65>.

Indonesia wood pulp – Benedict, J., Ribeiro, V., Orland, B., Mueller, C., Gaveau, D., Salim, A., Biddle, H., Husnayaen, H., Manurung, T., Nagara, G., Putra, S. P., Suavet, C., Yohar, S., Barr, C., & Heilmayr, R. (2023). SEI-PCS Indonesia wood pulp supply chain and sustainability metrics (Version 3.1) [Data set]. Trase. <https://doi.org/10.48650/RS65-VQ40>.

Paraguay soy – Croft, S., Tyldesley, M., & Ribeiro, V. (2022). Paraguay soy supply chain (2014-2019) (Version 1.2) [Data set]. Trase. <https://doi.org/10.48650/PP9Z-PA43>.

Paraguay corn – Croft, S., Tyldesley, M., & Ribeiro, V. (2022). Paraguay corn supply chain (2014-2019) (Version 1.2) [Data set]. Trase. <https://doi.org/10.48650/HT1Y-GC47>.

If you are using data other than the ones included in the table above, please use the following citation: Trase. (2022). Trase Supply Chains [Data set]. Trase. <https://doi.org/10.48650/XWCN-4413>.

‘Deforestation exposure’ replaces the term ‘deforestation risk’ found in earlier Trase publications (before 10 November 2022) as a measure of the exposure of supply chain actors to deforestation from commodity production based on their sourcing patterns. The name has been changed for greater clarity. For more information, see ‘Commodity deforestation exposure and carbon emissions assessment’.

Disclaimer & copyright

Data and analysis provided by Trase is provided on an “as is” basis. The user assumes the entire risk associated with any use made of this information and Trase (and its partners) do not accept any liability for damage arising from the use of the information, and makes no representation regarding the advisability or suitability of specific decisions made by the user. Trase data and analysis may be used by anyone providing acknowledgement is given to Trase under the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 licence.

Contacts & further information

We are always eager to learn about user applications of Trase data. If you have any questions, feedback or proposals for collaboration, contact us at info@trase.earth. For press queries, please contact media@trase.earth. More information about our data and methods can be found at supplychains.trase.earth/about.



Trase is a data-driven transparency initiative that maps the international trade and financing of agricultural commodities, providing tools that enable companies, financial institutions and governments to address tropical deforestation.

Keep connected with Trase for future insights trase.earth.

Trase is a partnership co-founded
by the Stockholm Environment
Institute and Global Canopy

