ST2E

Environmental Footprint Technical Platform

Certification reference for calculating the Environmental Footprint in the animal nutrition sector

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Applicable from 16 March 2026

Document history

Version	Content	Reasons for the revision of the ST2E reference	Modification date
Version 1	Entire document	Creation of a single programme applicable to all livestock feed manufacturers	18/12/2025

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1. Introduction

The animal nutrition sector has structured a decarbonisation roadmap around SCOPES 1, 2 and 3. Numerous actions have been identified including: reducing GHG emissions during the production and transformation of ingredients (feed materials, additives and pre-mixtures), improving nutritional performance, improving the environmental performance of farms with regard to rations or decarbonising the manufacturing process for compound feed.

One of the priority actions in the sector of activity is to provide measurement tools that enable the GHG for animal nutrition products to be quantified. In order to obtain reliable, comparable and harmonised "product" environmental footprint data, the profession has set up a harmonised framework for calculating the carbon footprint framework for compound feed.

The aim of this Technical Platform is to guarantee the application and compliance with a method described in the Methodological guide to calculate the carbon footprint of compound feed published by the *Coopération Agricole Nutrition animale* and the SNIA.

2. General information

2.1. Scope

This Technical Platform applies to all environmental impact data that compound feed manufacturers must communicate.

It covers the "climate change" or "CO2" impact categories in the PEF.

2.2. Terms and definitions

Environmental Footprint: assessment of a product's environmental impacts.

Life Cycle Analysis: standardised assessment method used to carry out a multi-criteria and multi-stage environmental footprint assessment of a product throughout its entire life cycle.

Product Environmental Footprint (PEF): methodological platform proposed by the European Commission to calculate the environmental footprint of a product or organisation.

Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules Feed (PEFCR Feed): method for calculating the environmental footprint of animal nutrition products proposed by the European Commission and the FEFAC. Methodological guide providing the calculation stages and methodological rules to take into account when preparing your specific LCA for the animal nutrition product.

GFLI: the Global Feed LCA Institute (GFLI) is an animal nutrition initiative that aims to develop a database and life cycle analysis tool for animal feed. The GFLI steers a database that references international feed materials.

ECOALIM: The ECOALIM database provides life cycle analysis and environmental impact inventories of feed materials used for animal feed in France.

Primary data: This term refers to data from specific processes within the company's value chain. This data can take the form of activity data or elementary front-line flows (life cycle inventory). Primary data are specific to the site, company (in the case of multiple sites for a same product), ingredients (feed materials, additives or pre-mixtures) purchased by the company. Primary data may be obtained from meter readings, purchase registers, invoices, engineering models, material/product reports, or other methods used to obtain data on specific processes in the company's value chain. In this guide, the expression "primary data" is synonymous with "company-specific data" or "supply chain specific data".

Secondary data: Data that does not come from a specific process within the company's value chain. This is data that is not directly collected, measured or estimated by the company, but which comes from a third party's database of life cycle inventories.

Ingredients: refers to all components in a compound feed (feed materials, pre-mixtures, additives, etc.).

Soy carbon impact: carbon impact of soy seeds or co-products.

Third party: external and independent expert that checks the correct application of the PEF methodology.

Reference unit: the reference unit selected is the kilogramme CO2 equivalent per tonne of compound feed (kgCO2 eq. /tonne)

3. General requirements

3.1. Definition of responsibilities

The feed manufacturer must formally appoint a competent person to be responsible for implementing the requirements of this Environmental Footprint Technical Platform.

This person must ensure that the human and/or financial resources made available are sufficient to ensure compliance with this Environmental Footprint Technical Platform's requirements.

3.2. Documentation

The feed manufacturer must set up a documented procedure describing the methodology and organisation implemented to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Footprint Technical Platform, and specifically:

- the modalities for data collection,
- the modalities for data calculation,
- the communication modalities.

The feed manufacturer must store the necessary records and data for at least 2 years.

3.3. Incident and complaints management procedure

The feed manufacturer must integrate the management of incidents and complaints associated with the Environmental Footprint Technical Platform into its overall non-compliance and/or complaints management procedure.

3.4. Internal audit

The feed manufacturer must organise an internal audit at least once a year to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Footprint Technical Platform, as well as implement any corrective actions following previous audits.

3.5. Management review

At a suitable frequency, management must analyse the results of the internal audits and the declarations of incidents or complaints, in order to assess compliance with the Environmental Footprint Technical Platform's requirements. The documentary supports for this management review must be kept.

4. Data collection

All data collected related to a carbon impact must be quantified.

4.1. Inventory of ingredients

A composition list of the ingredients in the animal feed must be drafted for each type of animal feed studied during the period under consideration.

This list must be prepared based on the European Catalogue of Feed Materials, the Feed Materials Register and the European Register of Additives for use in Animal Nutrition.

The origins of the ingredients used must be identified if possible. If applicable, an annual average "origin" value or any other average value less than one year per ingredient may be used. If the origin is unknown, the manufacturer must systematically select the most unfavourable environmental value in the reference database.

4.2. Selection of data

4.2.1. Primary data

The feed manufacturer must use primary data when they are reliable and available.

The use of primary data for feed materials, additives and micro-ingredients is possible only if the supplier has established the value by following a suitable framework for which the list is indicated in appendix 1. The feed materials supplier undertakes to comply with the method applied and on the verification of the method by a third party.

An exemption allowing the use of non-verified primary data if the inputs concerned (additives and functional ingredients) represent no more than 5% of the formula, is provided for 18 months from the entry into force of the certification, and must be reassessed for a later version of the ST2E.

For a pre-mixture or supplementary compound feed, the feed manufacturer may use a supplier data even if this data has not been verified by a third party if the supplier affirms that it has complied with the correct application of trade union recommendations (AFCA-CIAL recommendations for carrying out a LCA of additives, functional ingredients and pre-mixtures or guide for calculating the carbon impact of compound feed).

4.2.2. Secondary data

If primary data is not available, the feed manufacturer can use databases recognised by the profession. It selects the secondary data for compound feed by strictly meeting the flow charts provided in the latest version of the Methodological Guide for calculating the carbon footprint of compound feed.

When the company does not know the provenance of an input, it should use the most unfavourable emission factor for the input in question by default. When the company knows the provenance of the input but the precise data does not exist, it should take the most relevant generic data available.

Manufacturers must use the GFLI or ECOALIM database first, in compliance with the methodological guide. Use of other databases is possible in certain cases, only subject to justifying the relevance of the choice made. If a new version is published, this new version should be used within a maximum period of 12 months.

4.2.3. Upstream transport

For upstream transport, the use of primary data is prohibited, and the feed manufacturer should use the data provided in the latest version of the Methodological guide for calculating the carbon footprint of compound feed.

5. Data calculation

All data calculated (or estimated) related to an environmental impact must be quantified.

5.1. Case of subcontracting impact data

The feed manufacturer may call upon a service provider to provide impact data. This data may be data either relating to ingredients or feed. Within this framework, the feed manufacturer must request a statement from the service provider stating the scope concerned and the mutual commitments to comply with the requirements of the ST2E.

The statement (available in the appendix) must be supported by a procedure prepared by the service provider containing the information about the information flows, choice of inventory data, calculation method, result of the feed impact calculation.

5.2. Energy consumption

Each flow (energy, upstream transport, downstream transport and ingredients) must be attributed a carbon impact value. No component may be neglected.

Energy consumption data may also be calculated for a group of plants whether or not they are owned by a same company (subcontracting). An estimate of consumption for certain sites can be carried out subject to documented proof of the representativeness of the estimate compared to the overall consumption of the group of sites in the scope.

The feed manufacturer must use the energy consumption emission factors provided in the latest version of the Methodological Guide for calculating the carbon footprint of compound feed.

The feed manufacturer must choose one of the following options:

- apply the average of energy consumption data per year and per plant according to the following formula: (Energy A x quantity A x related emission factor) + (Energy B x quantity B x related emission factor) + …) / total tonnage produced per plant and per year)
- break down the energy consumption by sub-process (granulation, meal, extrusion, etc) in order to obtain more precise data depending on the form of the compound feed.

When the methodology has been chosen, it must be applied to all types of feed included in the certification scope.

5.3. Downstream transport (from the plant to the farm)

The feed manufacturer must use the energy consumption emission factors provided in the latest version of the Methodological Guide for calculating the carbon footprint of compound feed.

Transport data must be calculated as follows: (Total kilometres for transport A x emission factor for transport A) + (Total kilometres for transport B x emission factor for transport B) + …) / total tonnage produced per plant and per year

If an internal fleet not dedicated to transporting livestock feed is used, an estimate of the transport data can be carried out, based on the company's business data, subject to documented proof of the representativeness of the estimate.

5.4. Carbon data for the Environmental footprint of compound feed

The feed manufacturer must calculate either:

1. An annual carbon weighting
2. A carbon weighting by reference period which must be less than one year
3. A carbon weighting for the batch

The feed manufacturer must choose to use average Environmental Footprint Carbon values or Environmental Footprint Carbon values specific to the batch. The calculation of Environmental Footprint Carbon values specific to batches is based on the life cycle inventory of the latest annual Environmental Footprint Carbon profile (energy and transport) for animal feed, but the average weighted composition of ingredients is replaced by the specific composition of the batch. The decision must be applied in the same way to all types of animal feed.

6. Communication

6.1. General requirements

The manufacturer must comply with the legislation in force on labelling and the proactive reporting of environmental information.

The Carbon value of the compound feed may be indicated on the product label, on a supporting document, using a QR code or any other relevant means of communication.

The data type (annual average or batch specific) must be indicated when communicating the information.

All Carbon value reporting for the compound feed must be supported by a positive declaration of the OQUALIM brand according to the terms and conditions for the use of the brand defined in the document “Use of the brand and logo - instructions for use”.