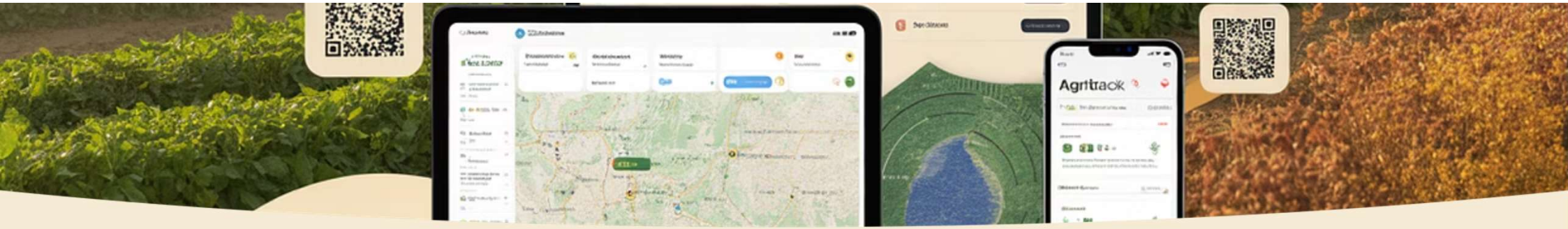


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Existing Traceability Systems in Brazil

Soy
Certification systems such as RTRS, ProTerra, and ISCC, which ensure sustainable practices and the segregation of certified production. Sectoral agreements such as the Soy Moratorium and state initiatives such as SIFMA.

Private Systems
Trading companies and processors have developed their own systems to monitor suppliers, ensuring socio-environmental compliance through audits and georeferencing.

Cattle (Beef)
Brazilian System for the Identification and Certification of Cattle and Buffaloes (Sisbov), Agricultural Management Platform (PGA) and National Plan for the Identification of Cattle (Pnib).

Government Platform
Agro Brasil + Sustentável (under construction), which aims to facilitate traceability, offering transparency and compliance with international regulations.

Technologies

Challenges Related to Deforestation

Soybean Chain

The expansion of soybeans in Brazil continues to be one of the main causes of deforestation, despite advances in the implementation of initiatives such as the Amazon Soy Moratorium.

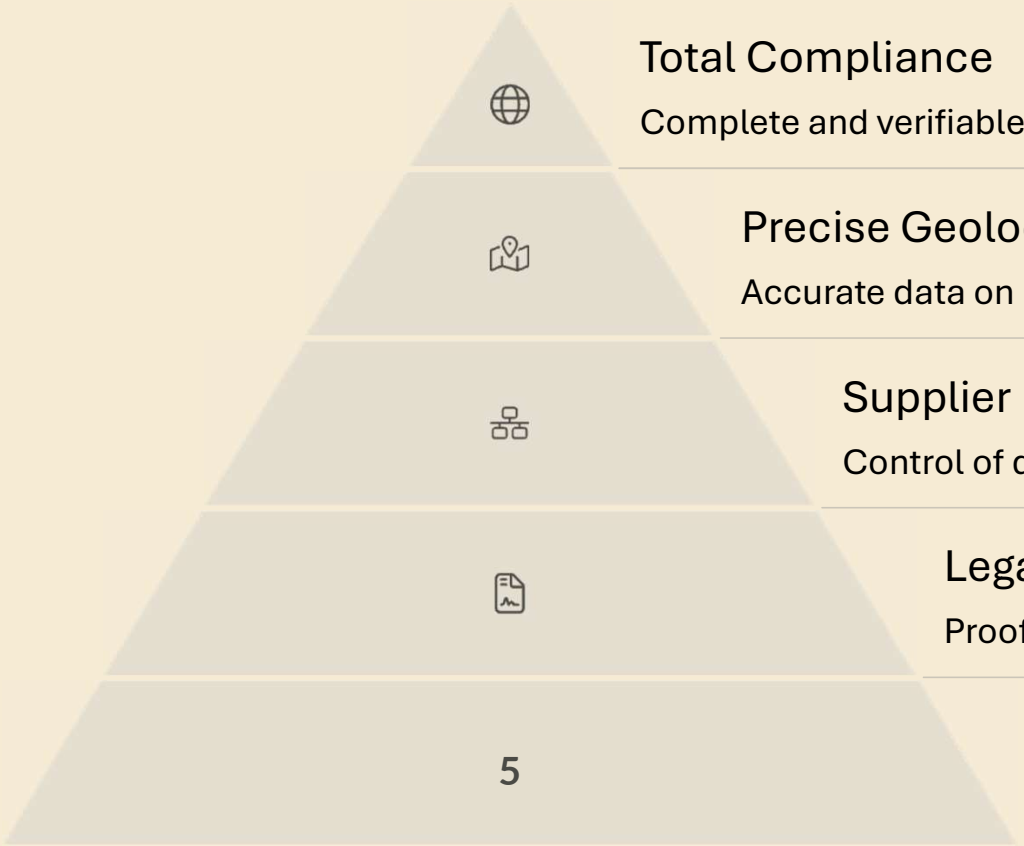
The Cerrado still faces high rates of native vegetation removal due to agricultural expansion, while pressure for deforestation-free value chains grows.

Beef Chain

Livestock farming is identified as the main force behind deforestation and the conversion of natural habitats in Brazil, especially in agricultural frontier regions such as the Amazon.

One of the biggest challenges is monitoring indirect suppliers, who are often not covered by meatpacking plants' monitoring systems.

Ability to Comply with Regulations



Total Compliance

Complete and verifiable traceability

Precise Geolocation

Accurate data on production areas

Supplier Monitoring

Control of direct and indirect suppliers

Legal Documentation

Proof of compliance with national laws

Segregation of Production

Separation of compliant and non-compliant products

The EUDR establishes strict criteria for the import of commodities such as soybeans and beef, requiring that the products have not been produced in areas deforested after December 31, 2020, and that production complies with the legislation of the country of origin.

Technologies

Conclusion

Significant Advances

Government initiatives such as Agro Brasil + Sustentável and Pnib, as well as projects led by the private sector

Integrated Solutions

Need for integration between Agro Brasil + Sustentável and Pnib for complete traceability

Long Term

Inclusion of CAR on the invoice, state registration per farm and mandatory identification of cattle

Short Term

Adoption of agile compliance models based on integrated platforms and QR codes

Brazil has all the conditions to become a leader in traceability, transparency, and sustainable production, serving as a model for compliance with the EUDR and other international regulations. With coordinated planning and investment in innovation, the country can transform traceability into a competitive advantage.

Technologies

Future Perspectives

Short Term (2025-2026)

Adoption of agile compliance models based on Agro Brasil + Sustentável, using QR codes for simplified traceability throughout the production chain.

1

Medium Term (2027-2029)

Progressive implementation of individual identification of cattle, beginning of the mandatory identification of females and carrying out health control linked to private protocols.

2

Long Term (2030-2032)

Mandatory identification of cattle with official PNIB numbering, inclusion of CAR on the invoice and state registration per farm to facilitate the origin of production.

3