Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado
2024

COORDINATION

DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL

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01 Introduction

The Brazilian Cerrado is the savannah with the greatest biodiversity in the world[i] and is therefore recognised as a global biodiversity hotspot[ii]. In addition, the biome plays an important role in providing a series of ecosystem services, including maintaining Brazil's hydrological cycle - eight of the country's twelve river basins are located there[iii] (Figure 1). However, over the last four decades, the biome has undergone tremendous transformation, promoted by the rapid expansion of pasture and large-scale agriculture[iv]. Livestock activities have been associated with the conversion of native vegetation in the region since most of the open areas become pasture . Other relevant demands associated with cattle ranching in Brazil are social issues such as land conflicts and forced labour - according to federal government data systematised by the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), more than half of the cases of slave labour identified in Brazil between 1995 and 2020 occurred in activities related to cattle ranching[vii].
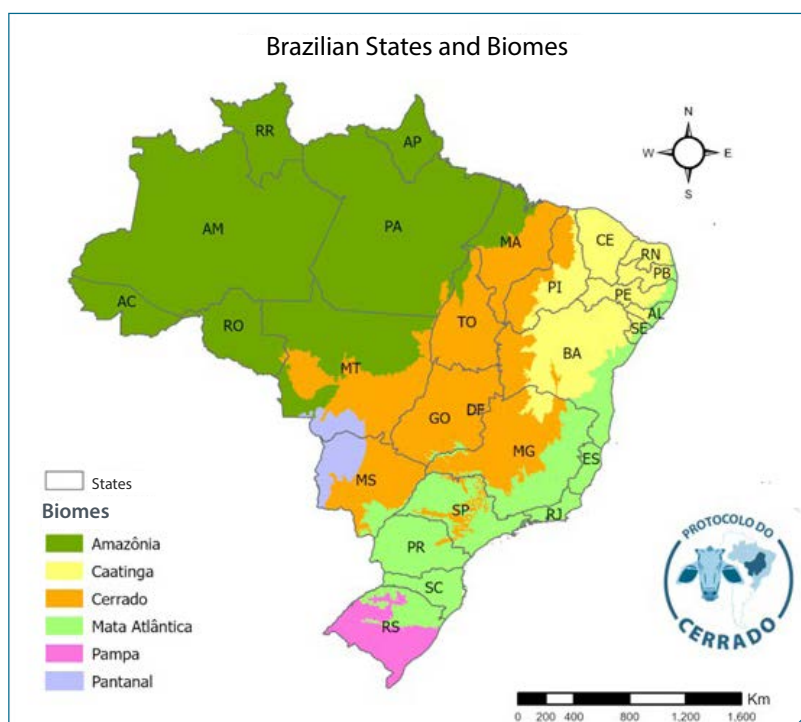

Figure 1 - Map of Brazilian biomes and states. The scope of this protocol covers Bahia, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Piauí, Rondônia, São Paulo and Tocantins, according to the IBGE 2019 classification.

In this context, several companies that buy Brazilian livestock products at the end of the supply chain, and more specifically from the Cerrado, have begun to design responsible purchasing strategies to avoid buying products connected to social and environmental problems in the region. Although companies have made commitments to conserve the biome, there is a lack of alignment on how to make this operational in the sector. At the time of this publication, there is still no harmonised protocol for meatpackers and retailers to analyse cattle purchases in the Cerrado, as there is for the Amazon[viii].

Building on Imaflora's experience working with the three largest meatpackers and the three largest retailers in Brazil to harmonise the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon, and Proforest's experience in developing and supporting the implementation of responsible purchasing policies for cattle products in the Cerrado, the two organisations formed a partnership to develop a voluntary monitoring protocol for cattle suppliers in the Cerrado. The aim is to facilitate the implementation of best practices for monitoring direct cattle suppliers in the biome. The first phase of the Protocol was developed as part of the Good Growth Partnership (GGP) Responsible Demand Project, thanks to funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The second phase received funding from Mars, McDonalds and technical support from Imaflora via funding from the National Wildlife Federation (NWF).

While the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon was developed in partnership with the Public Prosecutor's Office and designated as a guideline for the implementation of the Terms of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) and the Public Livestock Commitment, the Cerrado Protocol was designed as a voluntary monitoring protocol. The implementation of this protocol will be exclusively for the Cerrado biome, including part of the biome in the Legal Amazon, respecting the boundaries established by the IBGE. Meatpackers that have TACs in the states of the Legal

Amazon, and that are voluntarily implementing the Cerrado Protocol, must preserve the determinations made by the MPF in the respective states with these companies.

The way this voluntary protocol is expected to be applied to different audiences is as follows:

• **Meat packing plants:** can be applied to cattle purchases from their direct suppliers.

• **Direct livestock suppliers:** can be applied to provide the necessary information to meatpackers for analysing compliance and/or unblocking and/or reintegration.

• **Purchasing companies at the end of the chain:** can be used to request the application of the protocol by their suppliers of bovine products (slaughterhouses).

• **Investors:** an be applied as a minimum requirement to be monitored in ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) agendas for new investments in companies linked to cattle supply chains in Brazil.

Criteria for deforestation and conversion of native vegetation

The Cerrado Protocol presents only one criterion for deforestation and conversion (D&C) of native vegetation according to Prodes Cerrado monitoring. It monitors D&C polygons that have occurred since 1 August 2008 and blocks those that have occurred since 31 December 2020. Suppliers are unblocked according to the following sets of rules: Set A (Unblocking legal deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation) or Set B (Free of deforestation and conversion of native vegetation).

• Monitoring of polygons that have occurred since 1 August 2008 must be carried out by all companies in order to assess the impact on the supply chain.

• All companies must block polygons that occurred after 31 December 2020. The difference between the cut off dates in this version of the Protocol is due to the high percentage of false positives on previous PRODES Cerrado dates, with a considerable operational impact on companies.

As the adoption of this protocol is voluntary, the company defines which set of unblocking rules it will follow when purchasing cattle from its suppliers (Set A or Set B). Compliance with the rule(s) will be demonstrated by audit, in accordance with the rules of the Audit Protocol.

The signatory institutions will support the suppliers identified with Prodes Cerrado polygon between 1 August 2008 and 31 December 2020, so that they can regularise their supply to the companies. They will present their action plans to support rural producers to the Cerrado Protocol Coordination and Deliberative Council.

Monitoring	**Blocking**	**Unblocking**
Prodes Cerrado Cut-off: 01/08/2008	Prodes Cerrado Cut-off: 31/12/2020	A) Legal deforestation and conversion of native vegetation
Supporting the regularisation of Producers with PRODES Cerrado 01/08/2008 – 31/12/2020		**or** B) Free from deforestation and conversion of native vegetation

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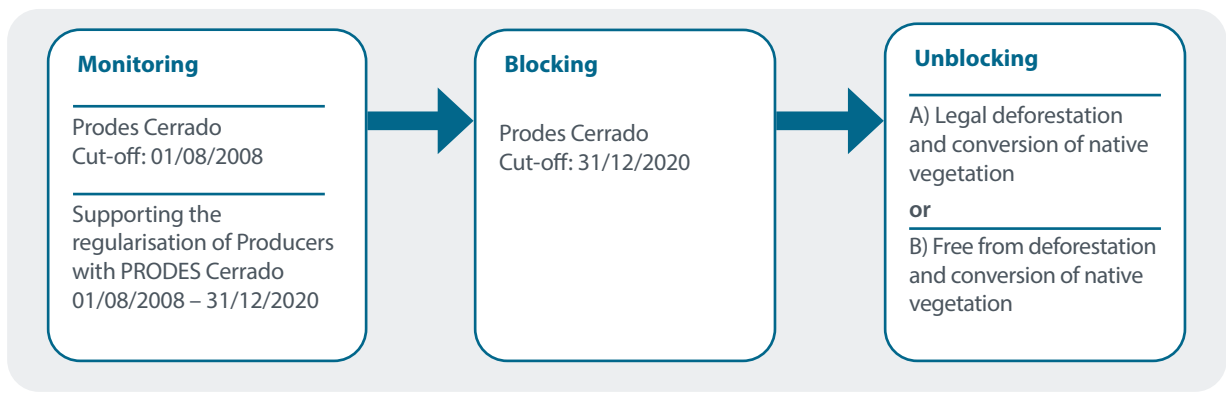
02 Synthesis

The Protocol for Voluntary Monitoring of Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado is structured around eleven criteria, covering social and environmental elements that are relevant to the responsible purchase of cattle. Of the eleven criteria, six can be monitored through geospatial analyses, with reference to the limits in force for the Cerrado biome defined by the competent body at the time of the analysis, two based on official public lists, two through documentary analyses and one via analysis of the direct cattle supplier's productivity. A summary of these criteria is presented below, with a description of the parameters for analysing when a direct cattle supplier is compliant or non-compliant according to each criterion. A detailed description of these parameters, the data sources to be used to follow the monitoring criteria and the rules for suspending and unblocking suppliers are presented after the summary.

SUMMARY Criteria for the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado

GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS

CRITERION 3.1
Deforestation and Conversion of Native Vegetation
The monitoring will take into account overlaps with deforestation/conversion of native vegetation polygons ≥ 6.25 ha from the PRODES Cerrado/INPE System from 1 August 2008 (monitoring cut-off date).

✔ **COMPLIANT**
The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with polygons of deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation on the date the cattle were purchased.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
On the date of purchase of the cattle, the property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps entirely or in a fraction with polygons of deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation ≥ 6.25 ha detected by PRODES Cerrado as of 31 December 2020 (blocking cut-off date).

CRITERION 3.2
Indigenous Lands (TI)
This protocol recognises TIs at the following stages of the demarcation procedure: "Declared", "Homologated", "Regularised" or more advanced, based on public and official FUNAI data.

✔ **COMPLIANT**
The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with Indigenous Lands on the date the cattle were bought.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps with Indigenous Lands on the date the cattle were purchased, exceeding the technical rule established according to the size of the property (less than 100 to more than 3,000 ha) and different levels of property overlap with Indigenous Lands (2% to 10%).

CRITERION 3.3
Quilombola territories (TQ)
Overlap with Quilombola Territory.

✔ **COMPLIANT**
The property's geo-referenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with the Quilombola Territory (INCRA base) on the date the cattle were bought.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps with Quilombola Territory on the date the cattle were purchased, exceeding the technical rule established according to the size of the property (less than 100 to more than 3,000 ha) and different levels of overlap between the property and Quilombola Territory (2% to 10%).

CRITERION 3.4
Conservation Units (UC)
Overlap with Conservation Units on the cartographic bases of relevant public agencies (federal and state levels), with the exception of the Environmental Protection Area (APA) category.

✔ **COMPLIANT**
The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with Conservation Units on the date the cattle were bought.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps with Conservation Units on the date the cattle were purchased, exceeding the technical rule established according to the size of the property (less than 100 to more than 3,000 ha) and different levels of property overlap with Conservation Units (2% to 10%).

CRITERION 3.5
Environmental embargoes - Vectors (IBAMA, ICMBio and state agencies)
The monitoring will consider polygons with environmental embargoes due only to deforestation and issued by IBAMA, ICMBio and Geoportal SEMA-MT. This does not include

i. "standard polygons" based on a single point (geographical coordinate);
ii. polygons that have a "suspended" or "cancelled" condition;
iii. polygons associated with other types of offence, other than deforestation (e.g. administrative, pollution, etc.).

✔ **COMPLIANT**
The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with environmentally embargoed polygons on the date the cattle were bought.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps with environmentally embargoed polygons on the date the cattle were bought..

CRITERION 3.6
Changes to CAR boundaries
Annual update of the supplier's database in line with the federal CAR database. Updates must take place at least every January. If the supplier is not listed in the federal CAR database, but presents a state CAR, it can be used. If the supplier presents both registrations, priority will be given to the federal database.

✔ **COMPLIANT**
The updated georeferenced data for the property (CAR base) shows no boundary changes.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
The updated georeferenced data for the property (CAR base) shows boundary changes.

ANALYSING PUBLIC LISTS

CRITÉRIO 3.7
Environmental Embargoes - Public Lists (IBAMA, ICMBio and official state agency lists)
CNPJ or CPF is on the Public Lists of IBAMA, ICMBio or Geoportal SEMA-MT . Only consider embargoes due to deforestation. Consider owners and tenants/partners under analysis.

✔ **COMPLIANT**
CNPJ or CPF of the owners or lessees/partners is not on the Public Lists of IBAMA, ICMBio or Geoportal SEMA-MT on the date of purchase of the cattle.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
CNPJ or CPF of the owners or lessees/partners is on the Public Lists of IBAMA, ICMBio or Geoportal SEMA-MT on the date of purchase of the cattle.

CRITERION 3.8
Slave labour
CNPJ or CPF is on the Slave Labour Dirty List. Consider all associated properties with the same CNPJ/CPF registration number.

✔ **COMPLIANT**
CNPJ or CPF of the owners or tenants/partners is not on the Dirty List of Slave Labour on the date of purchase of the cattle.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
CNPJ or CPF of the owners or tenants/partners is on the Dirty List of Slave Labour on the date the cattle were purchased.

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

CRITERION 3.9
Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)
CAR protocol for properties owned by direct cattle suppliers.

✔ **COMPLIANT**
Property has an active or pending CAR on the date of purchase of the cattle.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
Property does not have the CAR on the date of purchase of the cattle or has a suspended or cancelled CAR.

CRITERION 3.10
Animal Transit Guide (GTA)
GTA records for the supplier's properties.

✔ **COMPLIANT**
Landing of animals with the GTA from the property of origin.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
Landing of animals without a GTA from the property of origin.

ANALYSING SUPPLIER PRODUCTIVITY

CRITÉRIO 3.11
Productivity
Maximum productivity index of 3 head/ha/year sold in the fiscal year per supplying property. Consider the area of alternative use (consolidated productive use) declared in the updated CAR or estimate the percentage of consolidated area of the total area declared in the CAR based on the Forest Code.

✔ **COMPLIANT**
Property with an index lower than the maximum defined on the date the cattle were bought.

✘ **NOT COMPLIANT**
Property with an index equal to or greater than the maximum defined on the date the cattle were purchased.

03 Monitoring criteria by theme

To guide the analysis and decision-making processes, the monitoring criteria, parameters, analysis rules and unblocking rules are presented below.

The flowcharts guide the implementation of supplier monitoring criteria and decision-making by companies. The steps in analysing a property or purchasing cattle may vary depending on the processes and systems established in the purchasing company, but they cannot interfere with the result, i.e. lead the meatpacker to make a purchase with socio-environmental irregularities.

3.1 – Deforestation and Conversion of Native Vegetation

The analysis must be carried out using a geomonitoring system that includes up-to-date georeferenced data from the producers' farms (official database from the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR) and the up-to-date PRODES Cerrado/INPE database, so that the overlap between properties and polygons of deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation can be identified through geospatial analysis. This service can be carried out by the company itself or by a specialised third party.

Monitoring should only consider polygons of deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation ≥ 6.25 hectares with a PRODES Cerrado detection date after 1 August 2008 (monitoring *cut-off date*).
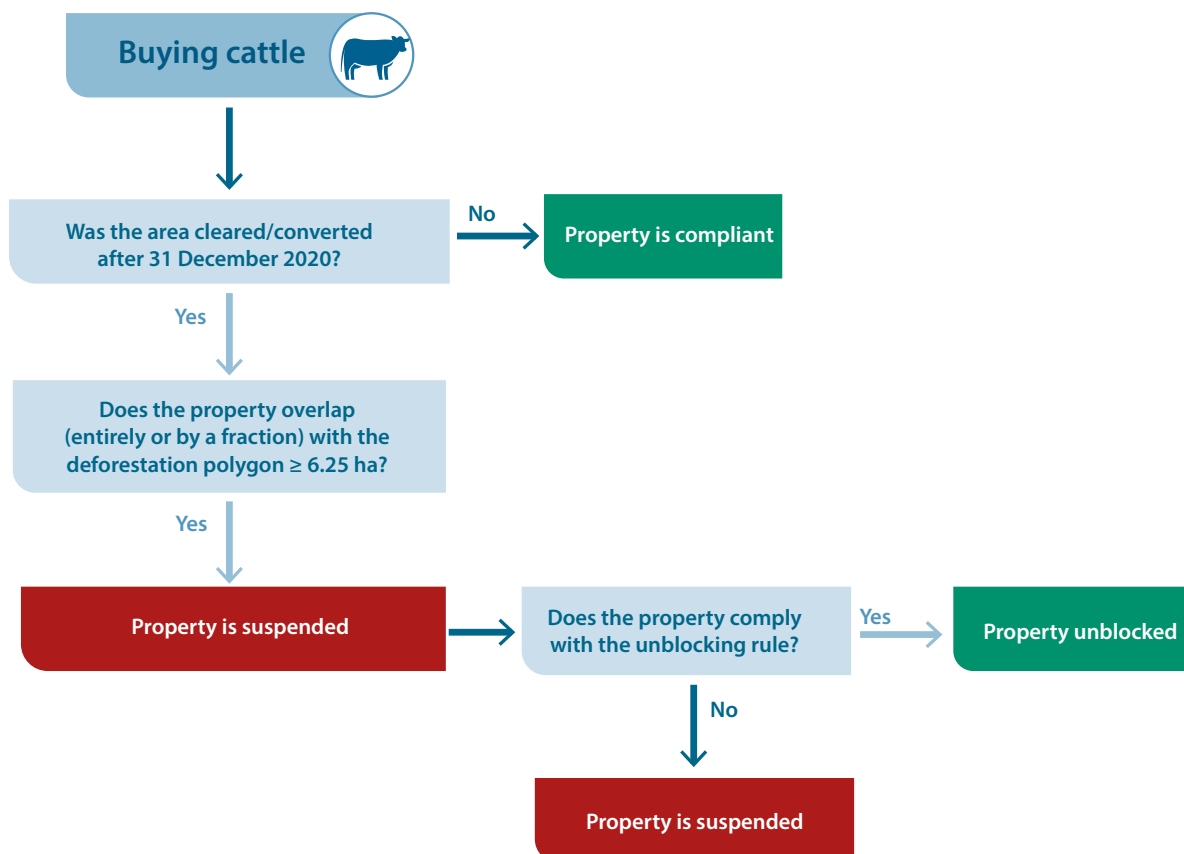
Database: PRODES Cerrado - National Institute for Space Research (INPE); National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR).

Rule for analysing properties

COMPLIANT: The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with polygons of deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation on the date the cattle were purchased.

NOT COMPLIANT: The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps entirely or in a fraction with polygons of deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation ≥ 6.25 ha detected by PRODES Cerrado as of 31 December 2020 (blocking cut-off date) on the date the cattle were purchased.

Rule for unblocking suspended properties

The company adopts one of the sets of unblocking rules (A or B) to return the suspended property to the supply base. The rules are presented below in ascending order of restriction.

Set (A) - Unblocking deforestation and/or legal conversion of native vegetation

The suspended (non-compliant) rural property returns to the supply base if it fulfils at least one of the rules below:

1. Confirm the existence of a false positive in deforestation and/or native vegetation conversion data through a multi-temporal geospatial analysis.

2. Present an Authorisation for the Suppression of Native Vegetation or Authorisation for Deforestation, issued by the state agency and dated prior to the occurrence of PRODES Cerrado. The deforested/converted area must not exceed what is permitted and, if so, the location determined in the authorisation

3. Present a Controlled Burning Authorisation (permitted in fire prevention and fire-fighting practices) issued by the state agency and dated prior to the occurrence of PRODES Cerrado. The area burned must not exceed what is permitted and, if so, the location determined in the authorisation.

4. Provide proof that it has followed existing environmental legislation at federal and/or state level to regularise deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation and, if applicable, repair the damage and restore it. Proof is provided by adhering to the state environmental agency's current initiative for environmental regularisation, presenting the Term of Commitment with the agency and the Technical Monitoring Report, which is updated periodically as defined by the agency. In states without a functioning environmental regularisation process[1], the producer must comply with at least one of the following rules:

Present an up-to-date and valid document proving the regularisation process via the private producer reintegration system, approved by the competent state bodies.

Submit a project to recover the area and a technical report on the annual monitoring of the project. The document must be signed by the person technically responsible (ART), showing that the recovery of the area is in progress by means of satellite images and photographic records.

Set (B) - Unblocking of free deforestation and conversion of native vegetation

The suspended (non-compliant) rural property returns to the supply base if:

1. It confirms the existence of a false positive in deforestation and/or native vegetation conversion data through a multi-temporal geospatial analysis.

2. The property provides proof that the environmental damage has been remedied over the entire area indicated by Prodes Cerrado, i.e. by submitting an annual Technical Monitoring Report showing regeneration.

3. If there has been illegal deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation on the property, provide proof that you have followed existing environmental legislation at federal and/or state level to regularise the deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation and repair the damage and restore it. Proof is provided by adhering to

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[1] Operational environmental regularisation process refers to the Environmental Regularisation Programme (PRA) and equivalent processes in the states. The state's PRA should be considered already implemented and with monitoring of regularisation projects in accordance with the Climate Policy Initiative's (CPI) annual publication, available at https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/pt-br/. The publication "Where are we in the implementation of the Forest Code?" provides information on the current status of the CAR and PRA in the states and, in the Cerrado in 2023, the PRA is already implemented and APP and legal reserve regularisation projects are being monitored in PA, DF, MT, MS, BA and MG.

the state environmental agency's current initiative for environmental regularisation, presenting the Term of Commitment with the agency and the Technical Monitoring Report, which is updated periodically as defined by the agency. In states without a functioning environmental regularisation process[2], the producer must comply with at least one of the following rules:

a) Present an up-to-date and valid document proving the regularisation process via the private producer reintegration system, approved by the competent state bodies.

b) Submit a project to recover the area and a technical report on the annual monitoring of the project. The document must be signed by the person responsible (ART), showing that the recovery of the area is in progress by means of satellite images and photographic records.

Source: Proforest

3.2 – Indigenous Lands (TI)

The analysis needs to be carried out in a geomonitoring system that includes up-to-date georeferenced data from the producers' farms (the official database of the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR) and the database of the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), in which the overlap with Indigenous Lands can be verified through a geospatial analysis. This service can be carried out by the company itself or by a specialised third party.

This protocol recognises TIs at the following stages of the demarcation procedure: "Declared", "Homologated", "Regularised" or more advanced, based on public and official FUNAI data.

Database: Indigenous lands polygons from the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI)[ix].

Rule for analysing Properties

COMPLIANT: the property's georeferenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with Indigenous Land polygons on the date the cattle were bought.

NOT COMPLIANT: the property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps with polygons of Indigenous Lands on the date the cattle were bought, exceeding the technical rule established according to the size of the property:

- Property < 100 ha: the property overlaps IT > 10% of the total area of the property.
- Property from 100 to 499 ha: the property overlaps IT > 8% of the total area of the property.
- Property of 500 to 999 ha: the property overlaps IT > 6% of the total area of the property.
- Property of 1,000 to 2,999 ha: the property overlaps IT > 4% of the total area of the property.
- Property ≥ 3,000 ha: the property overlaps IT > 2% of the total property area.

Rule for unblocking suspended properties

1. Any property that overlaps Indigenous Lands that have already been "Declared", "Homologated", "Regularised" or more advanced cannot be unblocked. The owner must regularise the situation with FUNAI and other competent bodies.

See Annex 2 - Technical Note: Technical rule for geomonitoring - overlap with Protected Areas: Indigenous Lands, Quilombola Territories and/or Environmental Conservation Units
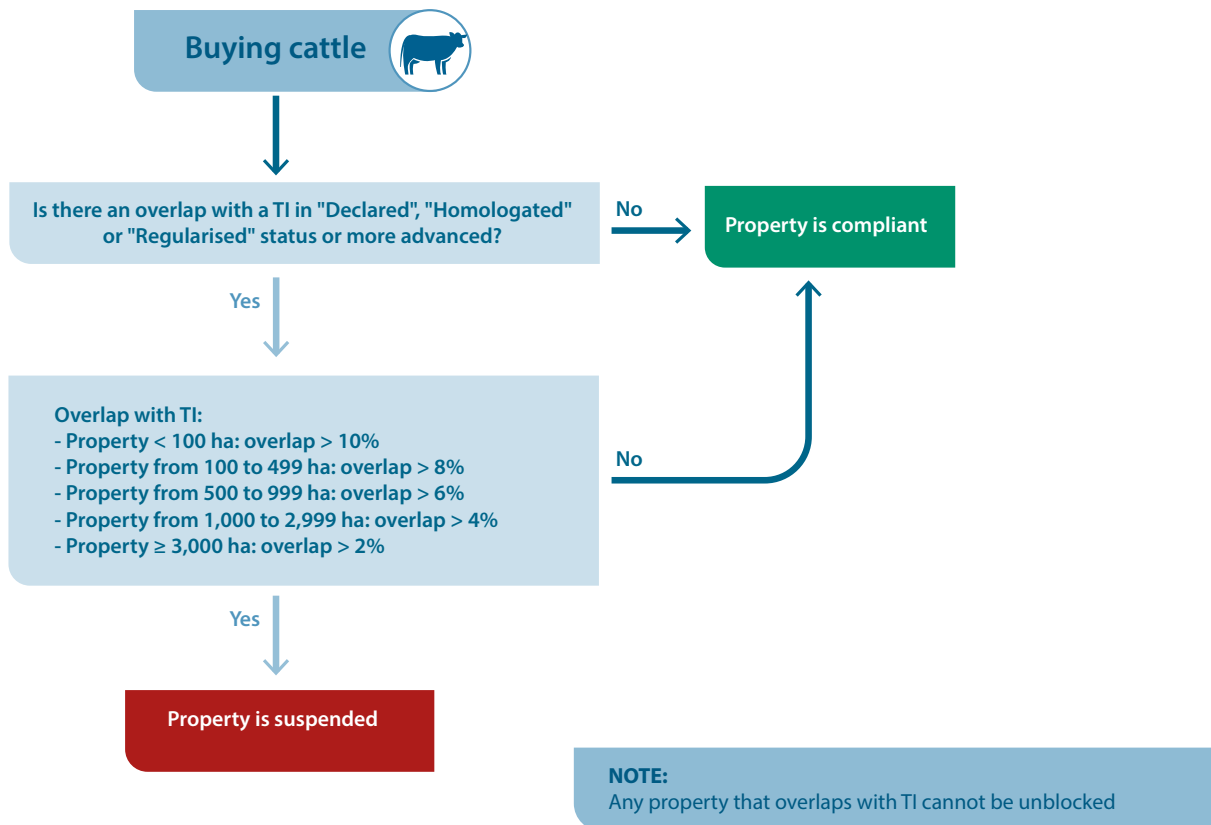
3.3 – Quilombola Territories (TQ)

The analysis needs to be carried out in a geomonitoring system that includes up-to-date georeferenced data from the producers' farms (based on official data from the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR) and the Quilombola Territories (based on data from the National Institute for Colonisation and Agrarian Reform - INCRA), so that the overlap can be verified through geospatial analysis. This service can be carried out by the company itself or by a specialised third party.

This criterion includes Quilombola Territories, based on INCRA data[2].
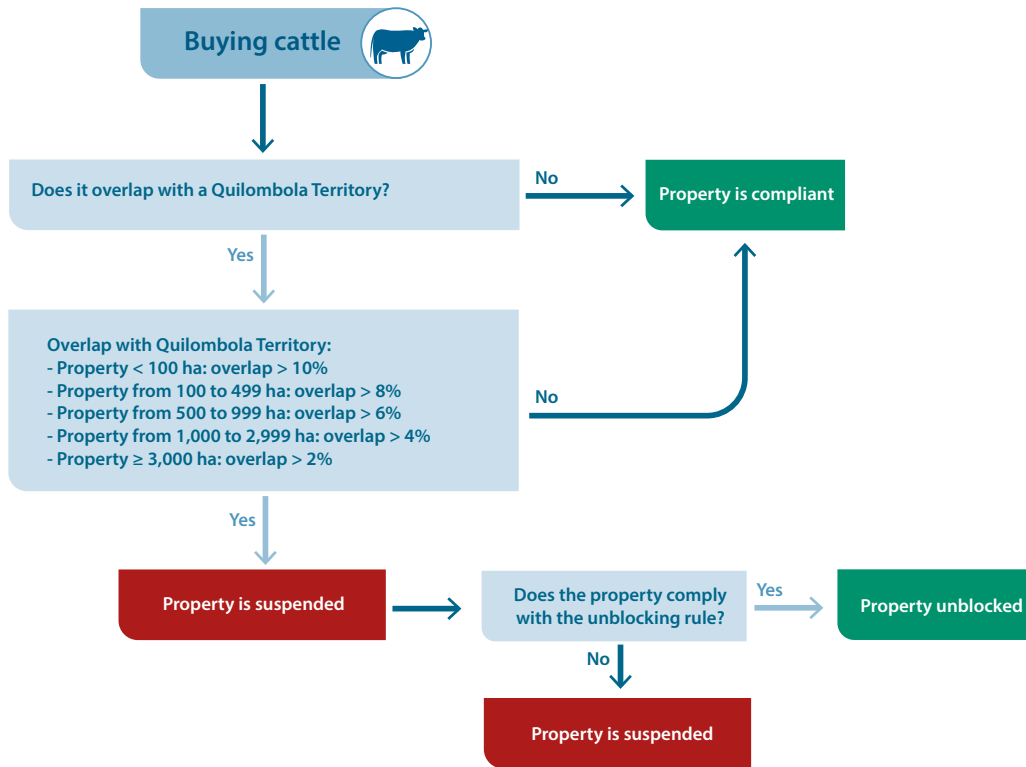
Database: National Institute for Colonisation and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)[x] . Polygons available in *shapefile* format by state.

Rule for analysing properties

COMPLIANT: The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with Quilombola Territory polygons on the date the cattle were bought.

NOT COMPLIANT: The property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps with Quilombola Territory polygons on the date the cattle were bought, exceeding the technical rule established according to the size of the property:

- Property < 100 ha: the property overlaps TQ > 10% of the total area of the property.
- Property from 100 to 499 ha: the property overlaps TQ > 8% of the total area of the property.
- Property of 500 to 999 ha: the property overlaps TQ > 6% of the total area of the property.
- Property of 1,000 to 2,999 ha: the property overlaps TQ > 4% of the total area of the property.
- Property ≥ 3,000 ha: the property overlaps TQ > 2% of the total property area.

For a suspended property to return to the supply base, it must follow at least one of the following rules:

1. The property has an expropriation procedure underway and proves that the territory is not a PCT

2. Prove that the herds are raised by the Quilombola community and present the CAR type PCT (Traditional Peoples and Communities).

See Annex 2 - Technical Note: Technical rule for geomonitoring - overlap with Protected Areas: Indigenous Lands, Quilombola Territories and/or Environmental Conservation Units.

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[2] INCRA Normative Instruction no. 57 of 20/10/2009, art. 21.

3.4 – Conservation Units (UC)

The analysis needs to be carried out using a geomonitoring system that includes up-to-date georeferenced data from the producers' farms (the official database of the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR) and the official map database of the competent public bodies (federal, state or municipal), and in which the overlap with Conservation Units (UC)[3] - with the exception of the Environmental Protection Area (APA) category - can be verified through a geospatial analysis. This service can be carried out by the company itself or by a specialised third party.
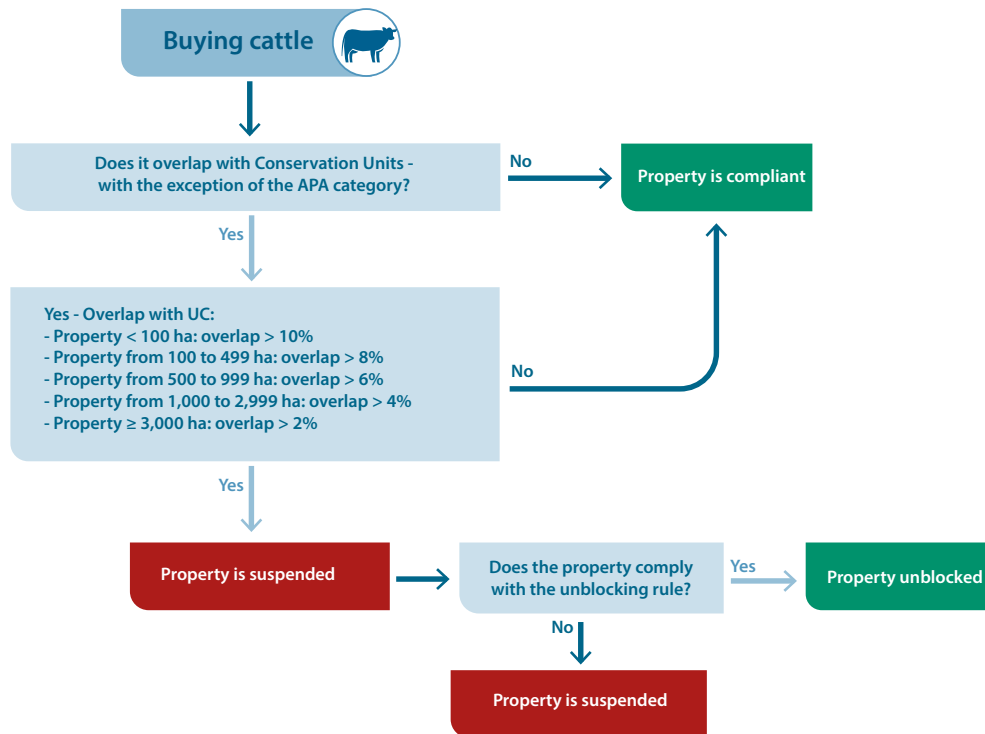
Database: Database of federal public bodies (MMA and ICMBio)[xi]. Database of state public bodies: Geobahia/BA[xii], SIEG Mapas/GO[xiii], Intermat/MT[xiv], SILSA/MS[xv], IDE-Sisema/MG[xvi], PIÁ/PR[xvii], SEFAZ/TO[xviii], DATAGeo/SP[xix]. [4]

Rule for analysing properties

COMPLIANT: the property's georeferenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with Conservation Units on the date the cattle were bought.

NOT COMPLIANT: the property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps with Conservation Units, with the exception of the APA category, on the date the cattle were bought, exceeding the technical rule established according to the size of the property:

- Property < 100 ha: the property overlaps UC > 10% of the total area of the property.
- Property between 100 and 499 ha: the property overlaps UC > 8% of the total area of the property.
- Property between 500 and 999 ha: the property overlaps UC > 6% of the total area of the property.
- Property of 1,000 to 2,999 ha: the property overlaps UC > 4% of the total area of the property.

Property ≥ 3,000 ha: the property overlaps UC > 2% of the total property area.

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[3] On 18 July 2000, through Federal Law No. 9.985, the Brazilian government created the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), in order to establish a robust mechanism to ensure the creation, management and consolidation of Conservation Units (UC) in Brazil.
[4] The states of Maranhão, Piauí, Rondônia and the Federal District did not have georeferenced data on state and municipal Conservation Units available for download.

Rule for unblocking suspended properties

For a suspended property to return to the supply base, it must follow at least one of the rules:

1. There is no release for those who entered the area after the creation of the Conservation Unit. For the others, proof of expropriation and indemnification of possessions is required - when there is an official document issued by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBIO) or the competent body allowing the provisional possession of the producer with property located in the Conservation Unit, where there has been no adequate land regularisation, and provided there is no manifestation to the contrary by the Public Prosecutor's Office.

2. Sustainable Use Categories that allow livestock farming - direct suppliers that present documentation in line with the premises of the creation decree and/or management plan and/or official letter from ICMBio or the competent body.

See Annex 2 - Technical Note: Technical rule for geomonitoring - overlap with Protected Areas: Indigenous Lands, Quilombola Territories and/or Environmental Conservation Units.

Source: Proforest

3.5 – Environmental embargoes - Vectors (IBAMA, ICMBio and competent state bodies)[5]

The analysis needs to be carried out in a geomonitoring system that includes up-to-date georeferenced data from the producers' farms (the official database of the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR) and the official databases of the competent public bodies that are available (at federal level: IBAMA and ICMBio; at state level: SEMA-MT Geoportal), which contain geographic information [Vector] and in which the overlap with environmental embargo polygons can be verified through geospatial analysis. This service can be carried out by the company itself or by a specialised third party.

The following information will not be considered in the analysis:

i. "standard polygons" based on a single point (or geographical coordinate);

ii. polygons that are classified as "suspended" or "cancelled".

iii. polygons associated with other types of offence, other than deforestation (e.g. administrative, pollution, etc.).
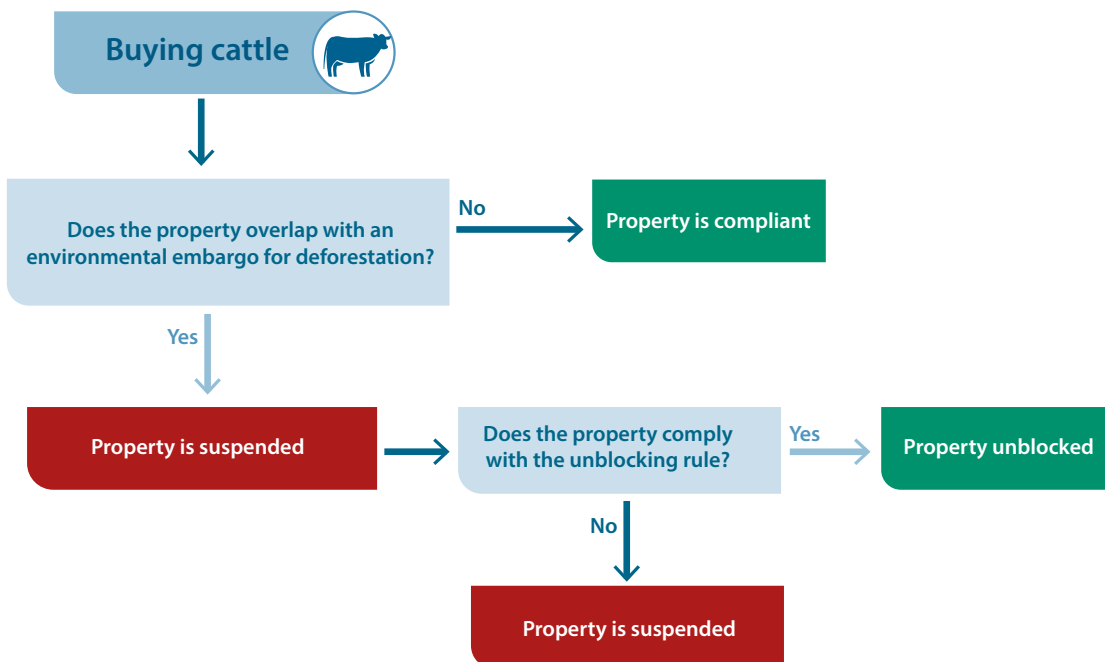
Database: Federal level: Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA and Siscom[xx]). State level: SIMGEO[xxi]/Mato Grosso.

Rule for analysing properties

COMPLIANT: the property's georeferenced data (CAR base) does not overlap with the environmental embargo polygon on the date the cattle were bought.

NOT COMPLIANT: the property's georeferenced data (CAR base) overlaps with the environmental embargo polygon on the date the cattle were bought.

Rule for unblocking suspended properties

For a suspended property to return to the supply base, it must follow at least one of the rules:

1. Submit an official statement from the agency that issued the embargo showing that the property embargoed is not the one specified. It is recommended that you request the correction from the responsible agency's database.

2. Request the infraction notice for the property embargo and analyse whether the supplying property is not the same as the one subject to the embargo.

Note: the rule for the criterion of illegal deforestation and conversion of native vegetation (3.1) of this Protocol must also be followed to unblock the property.

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[5] When available, accessible and up-to-date so that they can be operationalised.

3.6 – Changes to CAR boundaries
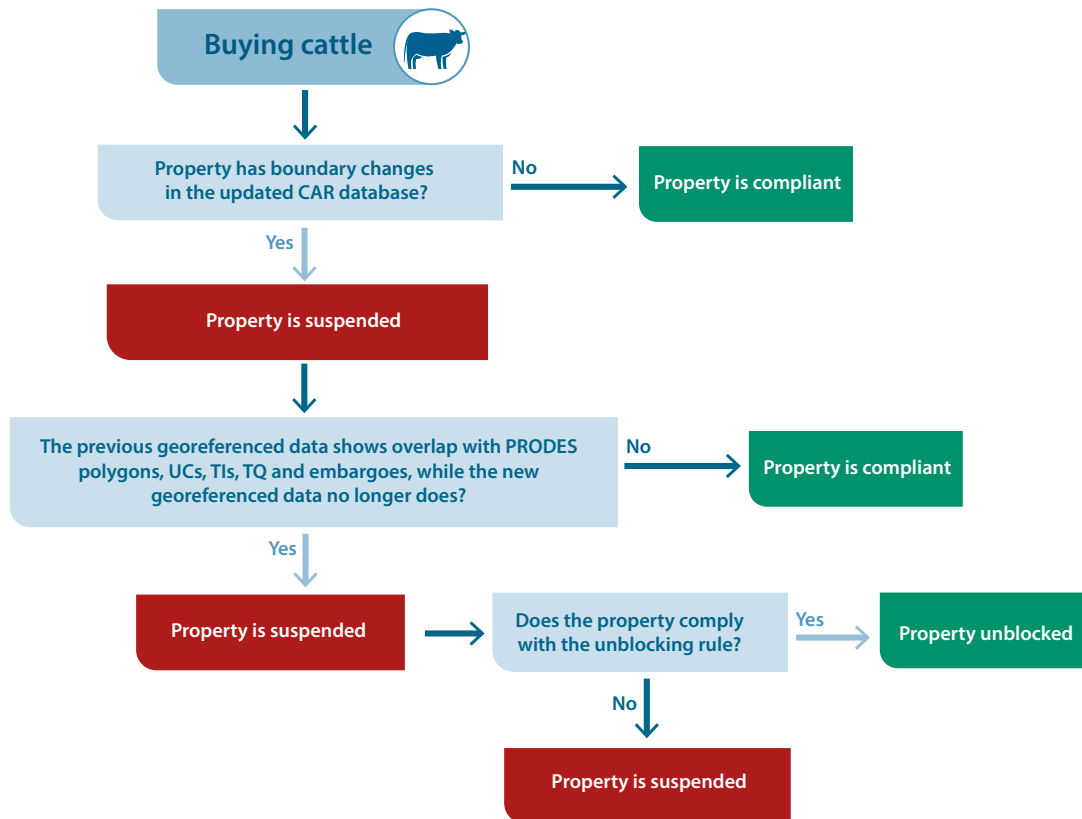
The analysis must be carried out using a geomonitoring system that includes up-to-date georeferenced data on the properties (official database of the federal Rural Environmental Registry - CAR - SICAR[6]).

The company must update the spatial database relating to the supplier's farms on an annual basis, according to the available data. The update must take place at least every January. If the supplier is not listed in the federal CAR database, but presents a state CAR, this can be used. If the supplier submits both registrations, priority will be given to the federal database. This service can be carried out by the company itself or by a specialised third party.

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                  ┌──────────────────────────┐
                  │   Buying cattle   🐄      │
                  └────────────┬─────────────┘
                               │
                               ▼
        ┌──────────────────────────────────┐   No    ┌──────────────────────┐
        │ Property has boundary changes    ├────────▶│ Property is compliant │
        │ in the updated CAR database?     │         └──────────────────────┘
        └──────────────┬───────────────────┘
                     Yes │
                         ▼
        ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
        │      Property is suspended        │
        └──────────────┬───────────────────┘
                       │
                       ▼
  ┌───────────────────────────────────────────┐  No    ┌──────────────────────┐
  │ The previous georeferenced data shows      ├───────▶│ Property is compliant │
  │ overlap with PRODES polygons, UCs, TIs, TQ │        └──────────────────────┘
  │ and embargoes, while the new georeferenced │
  │ data no longer does?                       │
  └──────────────┬────────────────────────────┘
              Yes │
                  ▼
  ┌──────────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────────────┐  Yes  ┌──────────────────────┐
  │ Property is suspended ├─────▶│ Does the property comply  ├──────▶│ Property unblocked    │
  └──────────────────────┘      │ with the unblocking rule? │       └──────────────────────┘
                                └─────────────┬────────────┘
                                           No │
                                              ▼
                                 ┌──────────────────────┐
                                 │ Property is suspended │
                                 └──────────────────────┘
```

Database: National Rural Environmental Registry System (Sicar)[xxii], Mato Grosso Rural Environmental Registry System (SIMCAR)[xxiii], São Paulo Rural Environmental Registry System (SICARSP)[xxiv], Mato Grosso do Sul Rural Environmental Registry (CAR-MS)[xxv], State Forest Registry of Rural Properties (CEFIR)[xxvi], Rural Environmental Registry Management Information System (SIGCAR)[xxvii], Rondônia Rural Environmental Registry[xxviii].

Rule for analysing properties

COMPLIANT: the property's updated georeferenced data (CAR base) shows no boundary changes.

NOT COMPLIANT: the property's updated georeferenced data (CAR base) shows boundary changes.

Rule for unblocking suspended properties

For a suspended property to return to the supply base, it must follow at least one of the rules:

1. The previous georeferenced data and the new georeferenced data have no overlap with PRODES polygons, UCs, TIs, TQs and/or embargoes.

2. If the previous geo-referenced data overlaps with PRODES Cerrado polygons, UCs, TIs, TQs and/or Embargos and the new geo-referenced data no longer shows this overlap, additional analyses of the new geo-referenced property data should be carried out. Check that the change in the property's geo-referenced data is consistent with the property's updated documents and those submitted by the producer, particularly: registration or certificate of the property registered at a notary's office.

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[6] Source: https://www.car.gov.br/publico/municipios/downloads

3.7 – Environmental Embargoes - Public Lists (IBAMA, ICMBio and official government lists)[7]

The analysis is carried out by cross-checking the national legal entity (CNPJ) and individual (CPF) registration numbers of the owner, the one who sold the cattle, on the Public Lists[8] of IBAMA, ICMBio or SIMLAM/MT on the date the cattle were purchased (i.e. the date established in the contract or electronic purchase order system).

Only environmental embargoes for deforestation/conversion will be considered, so the block is restricted to properties with these types of embargoes. If the property is leased, the CNPJ or CPF of the farm owner and the respective tenant must be verified. It is recommended that companies download the public lists daily, as they are constantly updated.
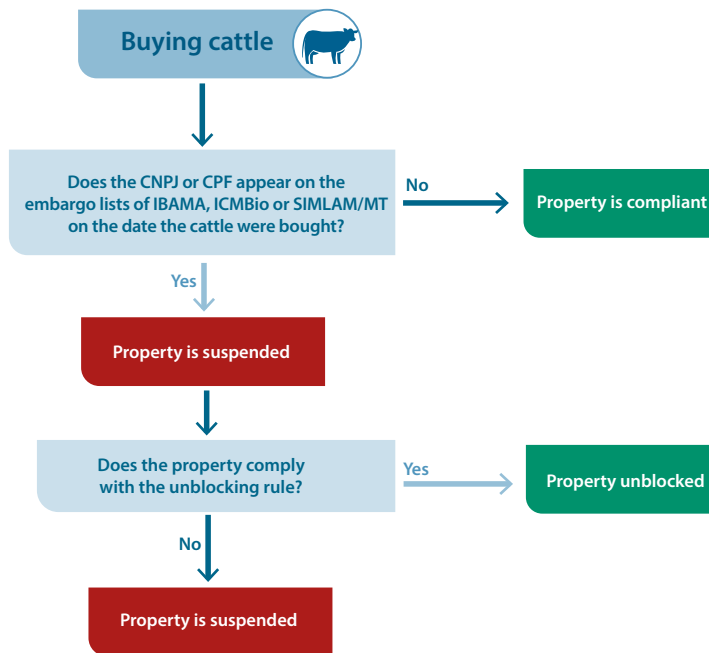
Database: Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)[xxix], Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)[xi] and SIMLAM/Mato Grosso[xxi].

Rule for analysing properties

PLEASE NOTE: the CNPJ and CPF numbers of the owners or tenants/partners do not appear on the Public Lists on the date the cattle were bought.

NOT COMPLIANT: the CNPJ and CPF numbers of the owners or tenants/partners appear on the Public Lists on the date the cattle were bought.

Rule for unblocking suspended properties

For a suspended property to return to the supply base, it must follow at least one of the rules:

1. Submit an official declaration from the body that imposed the embargo, showing that the embargoed property is not the one specified.

2. For CNPJs and CPFs included in the lists that are associated with more than one property, check that the supplier's property does not have the same name as the one subject to the embargo, as well as the geographical coordinates, the municipality, the infraction notice and other property information.

Note: the rule for the criterion of illegal deforestation and conversion of native vegetation (3.1) of this Protocol must also be followed to unblock the property.

---

[7] When available, accessible and up-to-date so that they can be operationalised.
[8] Although the following states have public lists of embargoed areas available (SEMAD/GO, SIMGEO/MT, Naturatins/TO and SEMAD/MG), independent of IBAMA's list, only ICMBio and SIMGEO/MT have the data in Excel format available for download, which allows multiple queries. All the other states that have lists available only allow individual queries using the CPF/CNPJ.

3.8 – Slave labour

The analysis is carried out by cross-checking the National Register of Legal Entities (CNPJ) and Individual Taxpayers (CPF) numbers of the owner, the one who sold the cattle, on the Slave Labour Dirty List. If the property is leased, the CNPJ or CPF of the farm owner and the respective leaseholder must be verified.

Consider blocking all properties associated with the same CNPJ/CPF. It is recommended that companies download the public lists daily, as they are constantly updated.

Buying cattle

Does the CNPJ or CPF of the owner or tenant/partner appear on the dirty slave labour list?

No → **Property is compliant**

Yes ↓

Property is suspended

NOTE:
There is no unblocking mechanism
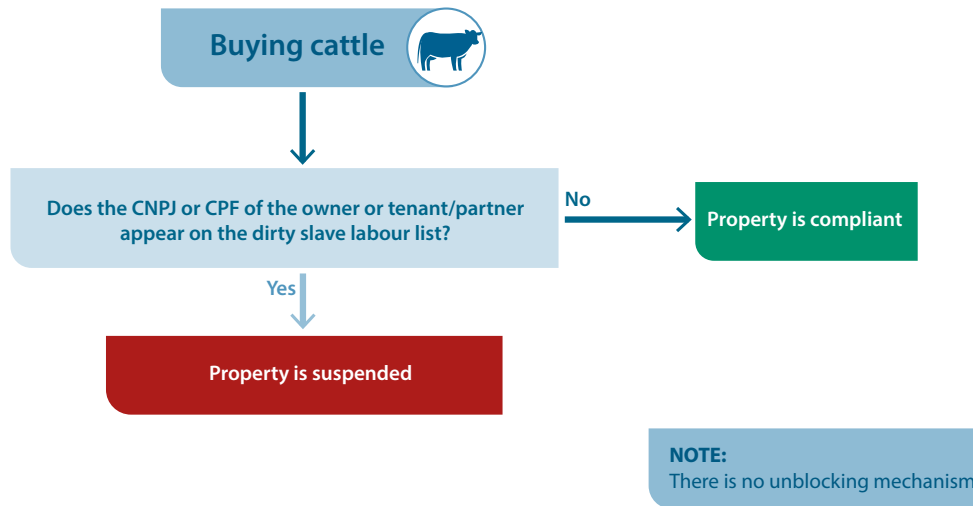
Database: List of the Labour Inspection Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (SIT/Trabalho)[xxx].

Rule for analysing properties

COMPLIANT: CNPJ or CPF of the owners or tenants/partners is not on the Slave Labour Dirty List on the date the cattle were purchased.

NOT COMPLIANT: CNPJ or CPF of the owners or tenants/partners is on the Dirty List of Slave Labour on the date the cattle were purchased.

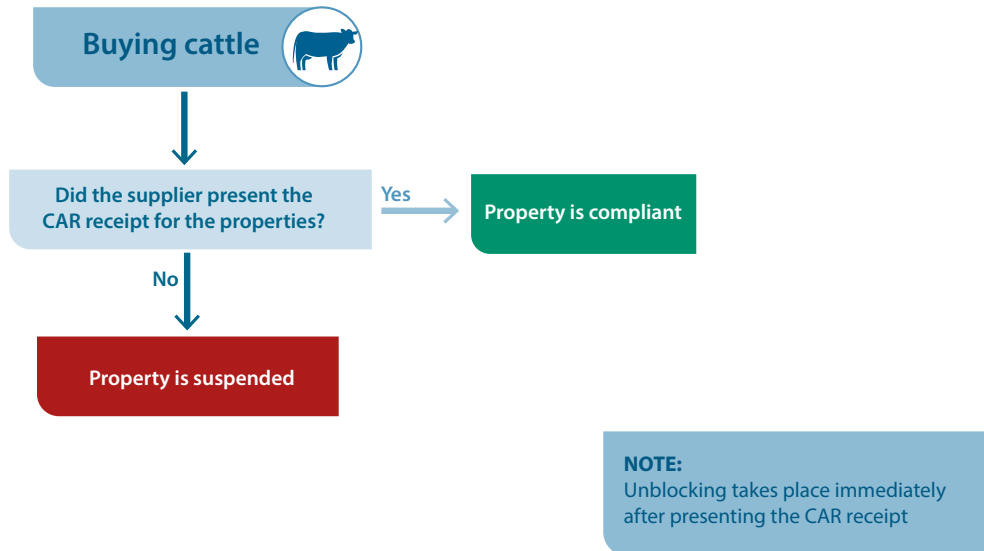### Rule for unblocking suspended properties

For a suspended property to return to the supply base, it must follow the following rule:

1. All farms registered with a CNPJ or CPF identified on the Slave Labour Dirty List are suspended and remain so until the CPF/CNPJ is removed from the list, i.e. there is no possibility of unblocking them if the CPF/CNPJ number remains on the Slave Labour Dirty List.

3.9 – Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)

The company must request a CAR receipt from the properties of direct cattle suppliers. The documentary analysis must be based on the federal CAR, but if the company does not have the federal CAR, the state CAR can be used. If the supplier presents both registrations, priority will be given to the federal one.

```
                      ┌─────────────────────────┐
                      │   Buying cattle    🐂    │
                      └─────────────────────────┘
                                  │
                                  ▼
   ┌──────────────────────────┐      Yes   ┌──────────────────────┐
   │  Did the supplier present │ ─────────▶ │ Property is compliant │
   │  the CAR receipt for the  │            └──────────────────────┘
   │  properties?              │
   └──────────────────────────┘
                 │ No
                 ▼
   ┌──────────────────────────┐
   │  Property is suspended    │
   └──────────────────────────┘
```

NOTE:
Unblocking takes place immediately after presenting the CAR receipt

Database: National Rural Environmental Registry System (Sicar)[xxiii], Mato Grosso Rural Environmental Registry System (SIMCAR)[xxiv], São Paulo Rural Environmental Registry System (SICARSP)[xxv], Mato Grosso do Sul Rural Environmental Registry (CAR-MS)[xxvi], State Forest Registry of Rural Properties (CEFIR)[xxvii], Rural Environmental Registry Management Information System (SIGCAR)[xviii], Rondônia Rural Environmental Registry[xxix].[9]

Rule for analysing properties

COMPLIANT: property has an active or pending CAR on the date of purchase of the cattle.

NOT COMPLIANT: property does not have the CAR on the date of purchase of the cattle or has a suspended or cancelled CAR.

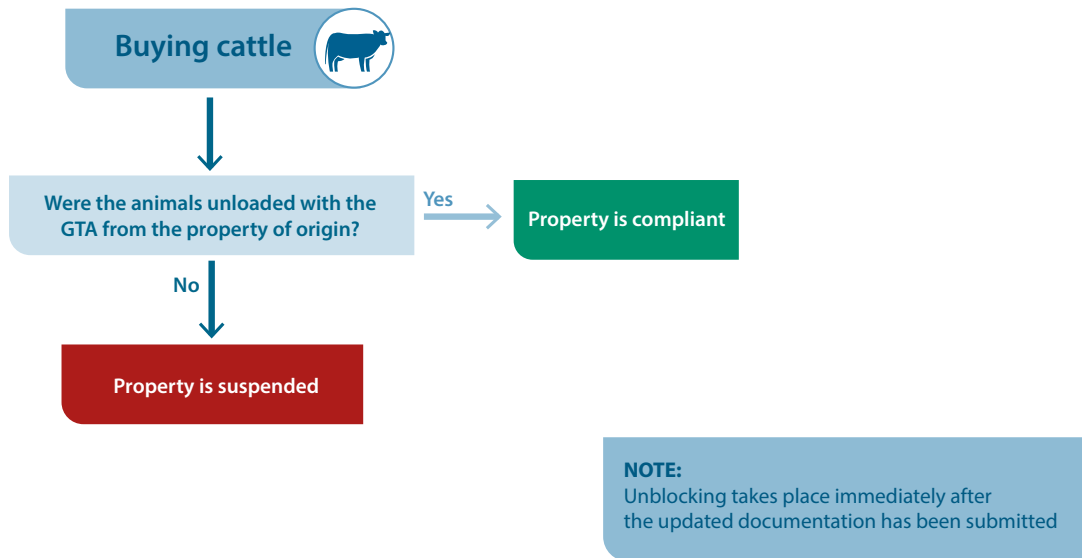### Rule for unblocking suspended properties

For a suspended property to return to the supply base, it must follow the following rule:

1. The property will be unblocked immediately upon presentation of the CAR receipt that has an active or pending status in the system.

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[9] The states of Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí and the Federal District did not have state systems for consultation and download.

3.10 – Animal Transit Guide (GTA)

Officials from the Federal Inspection Service (SIF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) are responsible for receiving the GTA that accompanies the animals when they are unloaded. The company must check that the registration of the GTAs (name of the property from which the animals originate) is the same as that of the supplier's property identified in the meatpacker's purchasing transactions.

Buying cattle

Were the animals unloaded with the GTA from the property of origin?

Yes → **Property is compliant**

No → **Property is suspended**

NOTE:
Unblocking takes place immediately after
the updated documentation has been submitted

Database: Guide accompanying the transport of animals to slaughter.

Rule for analysing properties

COMPLIANT: disembarkation of animals with the GTA from the property of origin.

**NOT COMPLIANT:** disembarking animals without the GTA from the property of origin.

Rule for unblocking suspended properties

For a suspended property to return to the supply base, it must follow the following rule:

1. The purchase will be unblocked immediately on presentation of the appropriate documentation, i.e. with the GTA containing the property of origin that corresponds to the one registered in the meatpacker's purchase operation.

3.11 – Productivity

The company must calculate the maximum productivity index of the supplying farm. The calculation should consider the number of head of cattle sold in the fiscal year and the area of alternative use (consolidated use for production) declared in the current CAR or estimated based on the Forest Code over the total area of the CAR.
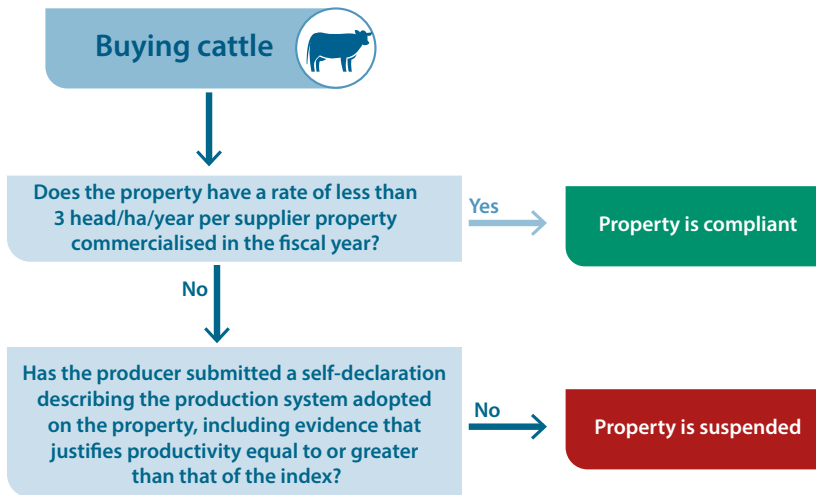
National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR)[xxii], Mato Grosso Rural Environmental Registry System (SIMCAR)[xxiii], São Paulo Rural Environmental Registry System (SICARSP)[xxiv], Mato Grosso do Sul Rural Environmental Registry (CAR-MS) [xxv], State Forest Registry of Rural Properties (CEFIR)[xxvi], Rural Environmental Registry Management Information System (SIGCAR) [xxvii], Rondônia Rural Environmental Registry [xxviii].[10]

Rule for analysing properties

COMPLIANT: property with a tax rate of less than 3 head/ha/year per farm on the date the cattle were bought.

NOT COMPLIANT: property with a rate equal to or greater than 3 head/ha/tax year per farm on the date of purchase of the cattle.

Rule for unblocking suspended properties

For a suspended property to return to the supply base, it must follow the following rule:

1. Submission of a self-declaratory document from the producer describing the production system adopted on the property, including evidence that justifies higher productivity than the index. The declaration is only valid for the tax year.

The declaration, as Annex 4, must include information on the property, including the CAR number, information on the producer, information on the type of feeding and cattle production system adopted, photos of the cattle production system showing the geographical coordinates of the location.

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[10] The states of Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí and the Federal District did not have state systems for consultation and download.

04 Monitoring indirect cattle suppliers

Achieving traceability of indirect livestock suppliers can still be considered one of the sector's biggest challenges, meaning that part of the livestock supply chain remains invisible to most companies that currently monitor livestock purchases. Efforts are being made by different organisations to develop tools and approaches to deal with this issue [xxxi,xxxii], and commitments by meatpackers to monitor these indirect suppliers are already a reality [xxxiii].

Although the productivity index criterion is a measure aimed at identifying situations in which indirect suppliers are 'laundering' cattle produced under illegal conditions, there remains a need for all signatory institutions to work together to develop and implement acceptable solutions for tracking these indirect suppliers. As this information becomes available, it is recommended that companies follow the good practices for monitoring indirect suppliers developed sectorally by the Indirect Suppliers Working Group (GTFI)[xxxiv] and/or to apply the same criteria described in this protocol when analysing purchases from your indirect suppliers.

Saltos Waterfall in Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, São Jorge/GO. Photographer: Pedro Santos.

ANNEX 1 – Glossary

Blocking:

According to the information gathered during monitoring and the *cut-off* date established for blocking suppliers, those who do not meet the unblocking rules established in each criterion of the protocol are blocked. The supplier will be reintegrated into the supply chain when it proves that it now fulfils the rules for unblocking the criteria that led to it being blocked.

Conversion:

Change from one natural ecosystem to another land use or profound change in the composition, structure or function of the species of the natural ecosystem.

- Deforestation is a form of conversion (conversion of natural forests).

- Conversion includes serious degradation or the introduction of management practices that result in a substantial and sustained change in the former species composition, structure or function of the ecosystem.

- A change to natural ecosystems that meets this definition is considered a conversion, regardless of whether it is legal or not.

Deforestation:

Loss of natural forest because of:

i. conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use;

ii. conversion to plantation; or

iii. severe or sustained degradation.

- This definition refers to deforestation-free supply chain commitments, which generally focus on preventing the conversion of natural forests.

- Severe degradation (scenario iii in the definition) constitutes deforestation even if the land is not subsequently used for a non-forestry use.

- The loss of natural forest that meets this definition is considered deforestation, regardless of whether it is legal or not.

- The *Accountability Framework's* definition of deforestation means "gross deforestation" of natural forest, where "gross" is used in the sense of "total; aggregate; without deduction for reforestation or other compensation".

Monitoring:

An ongoing function that uses the systematic collection of data on specific metrics to assess and document the extent to which actions, progress, performance and compliance are being realised or achieved.

Recovery:

Restoring a degraded ecosystem or wild population to an undegraded condition, which may be different from its original condition.

ANNEX 2 - Technical Note

Technical geomonitoring rule - overlap with Protected Areas: Indigenous Lands and/or Environmental Conservation Units

In the case of TIs and UCs and TQs that are delimited based on natural boundaries (rivers, lakes, mountains, etc.), artificial boundaries (roads, fences, canals, etc.) or generalised boundaries (a straight line between two points that do not relate to natural or artificial boundaries), there may be cartographic errors that generate overlaps in rural properties that do not always correspond to reality in the field. Also to be considered are the possibilities of natural or artificial changes to the boundaries that demarcate these areas over time, such as the alteration of a watercourse. These factors can result in a "virtual" overlap between the georeferenced map of the demarcated or protected area and the georeferenced map of a property supplying cattle, which in fact does not represent a property encroaching on the Protected Area.

The geomonitoring technical rule takes into account different property sizes (smaller than 100 to larger than 3,000 hectares) and different levels of overlap between the property and the TI or UC (2% to 10%) to mitigate possible cartographic errors.

In situations where, based on other documents or geospatial analyses, the existence of encroachment on these areas is evidenced, even if they fall within the defined technical rules, they should be blocked for cattle purchases.

ANNEX 3 – Recommended good practices for monitoring the criteria

The following good practice recommendations are suggestions for companies that monitor their cattle suppliers but are not part of the scope of the Cerrado Protocol audit.

Indigenous Lands (TI)
Indigenous Lands in stages of the demarcation procedure prior to being declared, such as delimited Indigenous Lands, and Indigenous Reserves are not considered suitable for blocking due to the possibility of disputes and changes to the area to be recognised.

However, it is recommended that, to reduce socio-environmental, reputational and even market risks, companies observe and monitor overlaps with Indigenous Lands that have not yet been declared, since there may be expropriations that are favourable to Indigenous Peoples, and which should be blocked as soon as the Declaratory Ordinance is issued.

To ensure alignment with the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon (Beef on Track), the Cerrado Protocol will also include monitoring of the other phases of the demarcation procedure and Indigenous Reserves in its revision.

Quilombola Territories (TQ)
Quilombola Territories in stages prior to the Expropriation Decree (from Quilombola Self-Definition to the Recognition Ordinance) are not considered for blocking due to the possibility of disputes and changes to the area to be recognised.

However, it is recommended that, in order to reduce socio-environmental, reputational and even market risks, companies observe and monitor overlaps with Quilombola Territories that are in the process of being concluded, since there may be expropriations that are favourable to the Quilombola peoples and which should be blocked as soon as the expropriation process is set up.

Productivity
As an option, to reduce the risk of cattle triangulation, the company is recommended to request a declaratory document from the producer signed by a responsible technician (agronomist, veterinarian or zoo technician), without the need to issue an ART.

ANNEX 4 - Producer self-declaration (Productivity criterion)

To meet the Productivity criterion, with the aim of curbing and eliminating the triangulation of animals from areas with irregularities, properties supplying cattle with a productivity index above 3 animals/hectare/tax year must show their cattle production systems.

1. PROPERTY INFORMATION

a. Name of the property:
b. Municipality/UF:
c. CAR (registration number or protocol number):

2. PRODUCER INFORMATION

a. Name of producer:
b. CPF/CNPJ:

3. INFORMATION ON THE TYPE OF CATTLE FEEDING AND PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Inform which cattle feeding / production system is used on the property:

○ Confinement	○ Animal fattening
○ Semi-confinement	○ Animal rearing
○ Pasture rotation	○ Animal husbandry
○ Food supplementation	○ Other (describe):
○ Other (describe):	

4. PHOTOS OF THE CATTLE PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Provide evidence of the cattle production system applied to the property, at least two photos with dates, which must include the GPS with the geographical coordinates of the location.

Photo 1 Cattle production system	**Photo 2** Cattle production system

Date: _____ /_____ /_____

I declare for all legal purposes that the information contained in this Declaration is true.

_____

(producer's signature)

This declaration must be updated and presented annually during audits if the property has a productivity index above the limit defined in the Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol.

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Source: Proforest

PROTOCOLO DO CERRADO

WWW.CERRADOPROTOCOL.NET