

BEEF REPORT COP30 SPECIAL



**SUSTAINABILITY
IN THE BEEF
AGRO-INDUSTRIAL
SYSTEM**

abiec

Brazilian Beef Exporters Association





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Message from the CEO

This year, Brazil will host the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP 30.

The conference is held symbolically in Belém do Pará in the Brazilian Amazon, marking 20 years since the Paris Agreement. It is a crucial moment in history, in which climate challenges have intensified, and two major issues must be addressed: facing the climate crisis and the challenge of ensuring food security for a growing population on a planet with limited resources.

The Brazilian President-designate of the COP has proposed for the Climate Convention an Action Agenda to serve as a pillar to mobilize voluntary climate initiatives from civil society, the private sector, and different spheres of government to intensify emissions reduction, adaptation to climate change, and the transition to sustainable economies.

As representatives of an industry that is the largest exporter of beef protein in the world, we understand the responsibilities placed on us through this agenda, which we also see as an opportunity for our sector.

Brazil has developed a tropical agricultural production model that can increase food production while reducing emissions, removing carbon, and preserving biodiversity. Beef cattle farming in the country has consistently increased in productivity in recent decades through the incorporation of technologies and good practices, as well as due to market incentives. We have technical solutions being implemented in the field and a public policy framework designed to combine production and environmental conservation, which makes Brazil an agri-environmental leader with initiatives that can be replicated in other countries in the global south.

We are committed to continue working towards a low-carbon meat production chain, with traceability and transparency.

We consider it necessary for countries at the Conference to act to create innovative mechanisms and mobilize investment flows that support regenerative and sustainable agriculture, the recovery of degraded areas and the conservation of environmental assets, and nature-based solutions for carbon removal.

We wish the Conference much success, and we will closely follow the negotiations and developments in order to contribute positively so that Brazil can fulfill its commitments and be an example of a new economy that is good for both people and the planet.

Roberto Perosa
Abiec CEO





Brazil is a major producer and exporter of red meat. Beef cattle farming has the extraordinary power to transform plant biomass into high-quality protein essential for human nutrition. It can do this in areas that would not normally be harnessed for agriculture, and by using agricultural by-products that would also be unlikely harnessed otherwise to produce a food source for people. In addition to contributing to global food security, the production process of the sector contributes to generating employment, income, and economic development in the country.

Unlike the developed countries, Brazil has a clean energy matrix, and the weight of its emissions is currently concentrated in the land-use sector. Emissions from deforestation and agriculture now represent more than three-quarters of national emissions, and beef cattle farming has an important role to play, both because it is the activity that occupies the largest area among all productive activities in the country, and due to the weight of emissions, especially from enteric fermentation according to the national inventory.

Therein lies a great opportunity for the sector to contribute positively to the climate agenda, and demonstrate in practice – as we are doing – that it is possible to reconcile production and conservation in a sustainable development model based on the rational use of land.

Our producers, in addition to farming cattle, help conserve native vegetation and water resources on their properties. Applying techniques such as pasture recovery and forest-crop-livestock integration helps remove carbon from the atmosphere. Best practices in beef cattle genetics, welfare, health, and nutrition reduce emissions and improve production efficiency. It is necessary to internationally harmonize emission factors, metrics, and methodologies that recognize meat production, such as ours, in tropical environments and the importance of accurately assessing the net environmental impact for the sector, specifically in terms of greenhouse gas emissions.

In addition, these practices allow production to increase without the need to expand areas of land. Brazil does not require deforestation to produce or export more. The protection of native vegetation requires different strategies for public, private and community sectors, for areas already protected by law and for those that are not, as well as economic incentives and innovative mechanisms that reward conservation.

It is also in that sense that since 2009 we have been working with cutting-edge technologies in geospatial monitoring to assess risks and decouple the production chain from all forms of illegality.

We are aware that the sustainability and future of Brazilian agricultural production depend on the climate and, by correlation, on the conservation of forests. Thus, we have consistently made efforts to improve the public policy framework and private initiatives to this end. It is our duty and commitment.

Fernando Sampaio
Abiec Chief Sustainability Officer



Suppliers



Strategic Partners

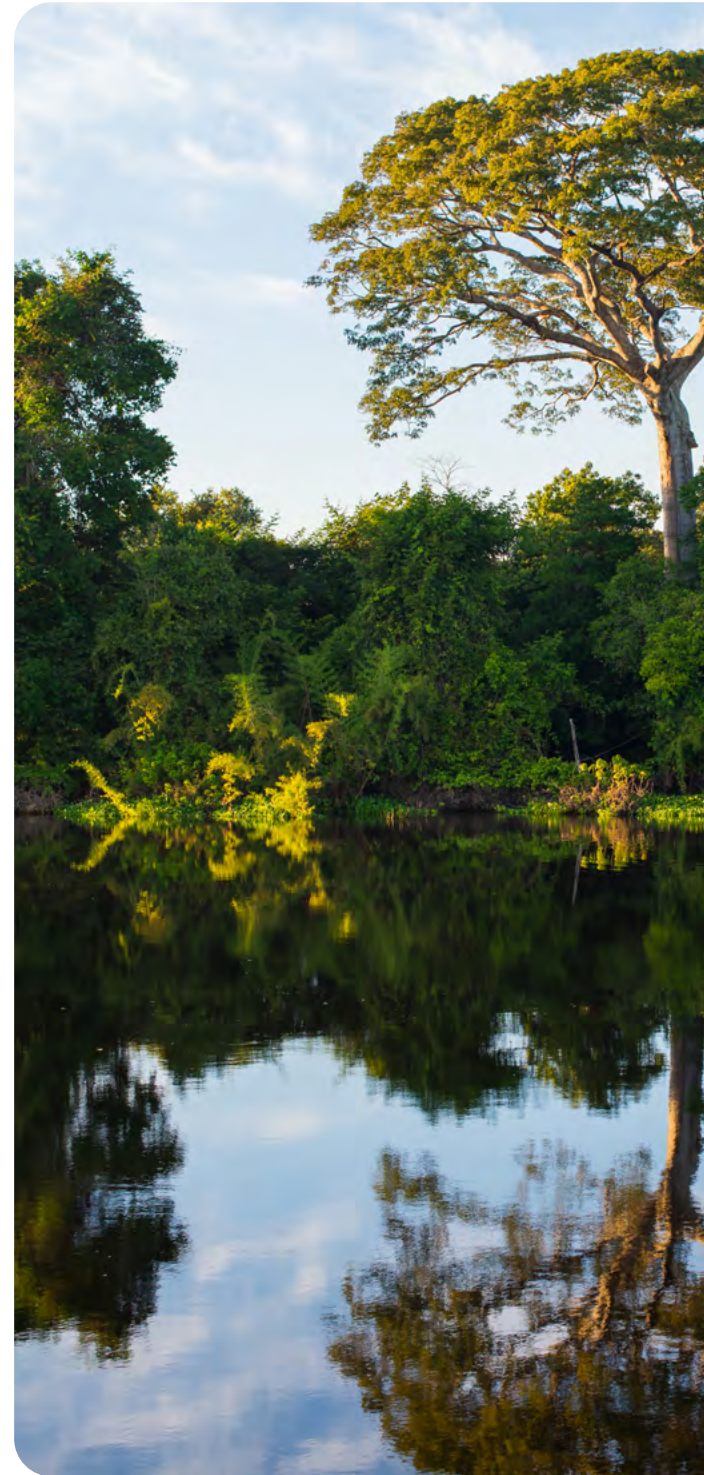


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01 Belém, Pará, COP and beef

COP30, the UN's global conference on climate change, will be held in 2025 in a region of environmental and strategic importance for the planet: the Brazilian Amazon. This is the first time that the world's largest tropical biome will host the event, marking a historic moment in the fight against the climate crisis, while reaching the ten-year milestone of the Paris Agreement.

With the COP30 Presidency, Brazil reaffirms its commitment to strengthening multilateralism, aiming to align the climate action agenda with the commitments already established in previous conferences. To this end, the following thematic pillars were defined:

- › Transiting Energy, Industry and Transportation
- › Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity
- › Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems
- › Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water
- › Fostering Human and Social Development
- › Unleashing enablers and accelerators, including on Financing, Technology, and Capacity Building

The COP30 action agenda aims to address three major challenges: (i) aligning the action agenda with commitments already collectively agreed on in successive COPs and the Paris Agreement; (ii) leveraging existing initiatives to accelerate and scale up climate implementation; and (iii) promoting transparency, monitoring and accountability for both existing and new commitments and initiatives.

The choice of the Amazon region to host COP30, especially the state of Pará and its capital, Belém, has strong symbolism and practical relevance in the fight against climate change. The Amazon is essential for the regulation of the global climate, is home to the greatest biodiversity on the planet, and represents one of the most threatened ecosystems. Holding the conference in this territory reinforces

the urgency of its preservation and promotes climate justice by valuing traditional populations and developing countries.

The region also stands out for its potential for sustainable development, with a strong presence of traditional crops, biodiversity with economic value, clean energy production, and research centers. Beef cattle farming is also one of the most important economic activities for the state. Pará is among the largest beef-producing states in Brazil. There are 19 million heads of cattle on over 97,000 rural properties and almost 18 million hectares of pastures.

In 2024, Pará produced approximately 1 million tons of meat, of which 172,000 were mainly exported to destinations such as China and Middle Eastern countries.

During COP28, held in 2023 in Dubai, Governor Helder Barbalho launched the Program for the Integrity and Development of the Beef Cattle Farming Production Chain in Pará.

The program aims to coordinate public policies and efforts of the private sector with a view to the development, transparency, and integrity of beef cattle farming in Pará, through economic, health, land ownership, and socio-environmental guarantees. This includes the creation of a system of traceability and individual identification of all cattle



ABIEC will be present at the COP in the various discussion spaces at the Blue and Green zones and especially at the Agrizone:



from Pará, utilizing electronic and visual ear tags, by December 2026, ensuring transparency and sustainability in the beef cattle farming chain. ABIEC is part of the Program Management Committee.

Pará plays a central role in discussions on bioeconomy and transitioning to sustainable production models, while Belém, as the host city, offers infrastructure, rich culture, and a strategic location on the margins of the rainforest. COP30 in the Amazon is a historic opportunity to bring the climate debate closer to the local reality and globalize solutions that stem from the rainforest itself and sustainable production systems.

See below on the map, Belém and the official areas of the COP:





02 Positioning

Research, technology, and innovation are the factors that contribute most so that Brazilian beef cattle farming can continue to increase its efficiency to meet the growing global demand, and do so in a sustainable way, mitigating climate change and conserving biodiversity. Brazil has become the second-largest producer and the largest exporter of beef in the world. This market positioning is the result of a series of conditions that have been created over many years, among which, we highlight: the country's natural conditions in terms of availability of agricultural land, water and sunlight; herd growth based on zebu breeding adapted to Brazilian conditions and the use of tropical grasses for pasture; the development of technologies for production in tropical environments; enterprising cattle ranchers; the development of sanitary controls in the country; and modern industrial parks prepared to meet the demands of different markets.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the livelihood of about 1.3 billion people depends on animal production, and these proteins are essential to healthy diets for people around the world. According to the World Health Organization, in 2024, it is estimated that about 673 million people faced hunger in the world, which represents approximately 8.2% of the global population and about 28.0% of the world population; i.e., 2.3 billion people experienced some degree of food insecurity (moderate or severe). By 2050, the world population is expected to grow by 2 billion, especially in developing countries. However, considering the expansion of agricultural activities on natural ecosystems and their role in greenhouse gas emissions, it remains a global challenge to reconcile the food security agenda with climate change mitigation and biodiversity preservation. With the growth in global demand for protein, society is rightly concerned about the environmental impacts that this increase in demand may represent.

As the main representative entity of the beef industry in Brazil, our position in relation to the sustainability of the agro-industrial meat system can be summarized in the following points:



- I. Beef is an essential nutritional source for a healthy diet. There is a growing demand for protein driven by growth in population and income especially in emerging countries. Brazil is capable of meeting domestic and global demand for beef protein in a sustainable manner, preserving biodiversity and contributing to climate change mitigation and global food security;
- II. Brazilian beef cattle farming has increased in efficiency in recent decades by increasing meat production per animal and per area. We are producing more using less natural resources and reducing emissions with each kilogram of meat produced, thanks to the use of technology, good practices, and low-carbon agriculture techniques such as pasture restoration and integrated crop-livestock forestry (ICLFS);
- III. We view the market as the great driver of efficiency in beef cattle farming production, as our gains in productivity reflect the production incentives promoted by this market. Restricting access to markets also represents a barrier to continuous improvement in the sector;

- IV.** Despite all the progress made in recent years, there is still a large productivity gap in terms of beef cattle farming, which reinforces our belief that we can further increase beef production without the need to expand the activity to new areas. Reducing this gap implies directing investments and technical assistance to producers at the base of the pyramid;
- V.** Brazil has a robust public policy framework to achieve the goal of sustainable production. Among these policies, we highlight the Climate Plan, the Deforestation Prevention and Control Plans in Brazilian Biomes, the Brazilian Forestry Code and the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan – ABC+. ABIEC strongly supports the implementation of these policies, including the goal of zero deforestation by 2030 provided for in Brazil's commitments;
- VI.** Creating incentive mechanisms to support good agricultural practices, the conservation of native vegetation and payment for environmental services should be the focus of international cooperation and public-private partnerships;
- VII.** The advance of beef cattle farming in the Brazilian territory is the result of a historical process of territorial occupation and expansion of borders planned and incentivized by successive governments since the 1970s based on large infrastructure and colonization projects, which in the recent past led to the opening of new areas for agricultural production in the country. Today, however, the deforestation that occurs in Brazil is predominantly illegal. In the Amazon, about 75% of this deforestation occurred in public areas, and only 25% in private areas. Since 2009, our companies in the Amazon have maintained public commitments while investing heavily in systems that use geotechnology and artificial intelligence to monitor socio-environmental criteria for raising livestock in the Amazon, including prevention of illegal deforestation, environmental authorization, and respect for indigenous territories. Currently, this control is carried out alongside direct suppliers of cattle to meat processing plants, in partnerships with the third sector and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office;
- VIII.** Monitoring the other links in the production chain is the major challenge for the sector, which the industry has addressed by making investments in technology and engaging with producers. Brazil has a traceability system based on animal transit control, built as part of an agricultural defense system for health control purposes. This system guarantees access to Brazilian meat by over 150 markets globally. The use of the traceability system for socio-environmental control purposes throughout the chain, including indirect suppliers, implies improvements



that are being developed through dialogue between the sector and the Brazilian government. Among these improvements is the integration of public databases on animal health and transit control and environmental information such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). New public policies such as the National Plan for the Individual Identification of Bovines and Buffaloes and the AgroBrasil+ Sustainable Platform, in addition to state initiatives, prioritize expanding traceability and environmental integrity in the production chain;

- IX.** It is necessary to mobilize all links in the chain and unite public and private efforts around the actions required to further accelerate the decarbonization of the production system;
- X.** As an Association that today represents 80% of beef harvest inspected by the Federal Inspection Service and 98% of exports, ABIEC and its associated industries are continuously working so that our sector contributes positively to the climate agenda.

Throughout this publication, we will provide data and information that help support this positioning and shed light on the real Brazilian scenario regarding the sustainability of its production.



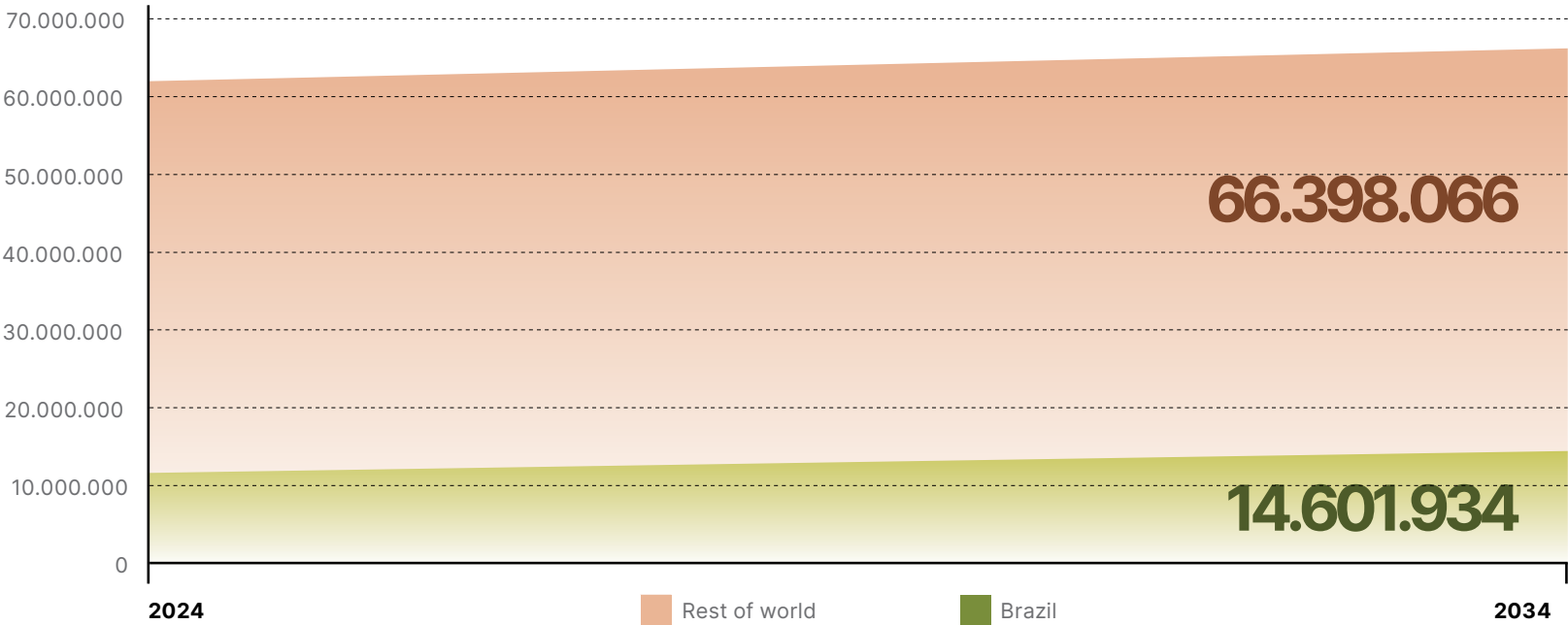
03 Brazil and global food security

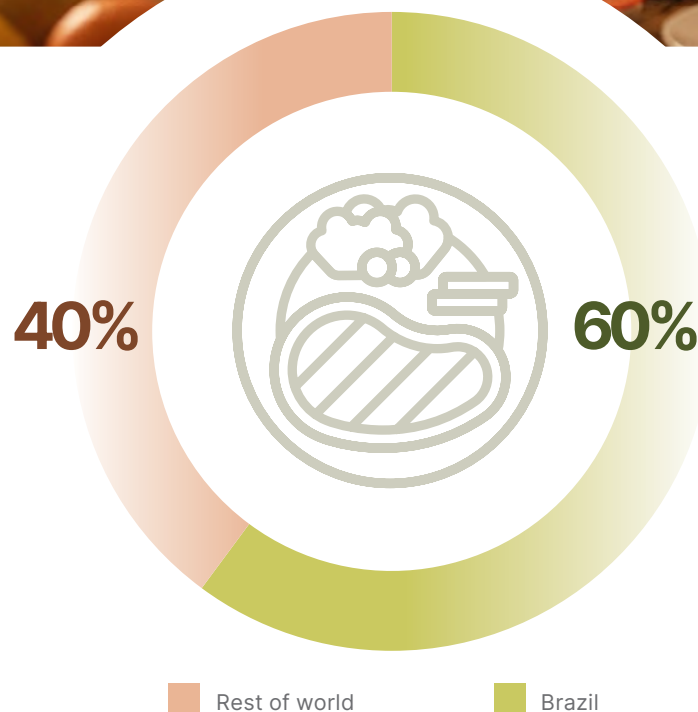
According to the Agricultural Outlook produced by the FAO and OECD, global beef consumption is projected to reach 81 million tons in the next decade, with an increase in world consumption by 12%. Beef production is expected to increase by 9.5% by 2034, with Brazil potentially supplying 40% of this demand. In general, FAO predicts that this increase will come mainly from higher yield, i.e., greater production of meat per head of livestock due to the use of technology, improved genetics, and food supplementation.

Latin America in general, and Brazil in particular, is the region with the greatest capacity to meet this growing demand.

Beef production in the world in 2024 and estimates for 2034, in TEC

Source: OECD/Atenagro/Abiec





Where the increase in beef production will come from in the next 10 years.

Source: OECD/Atenagro/Abiec

04 Beef cattle farming and the Brazilian territory

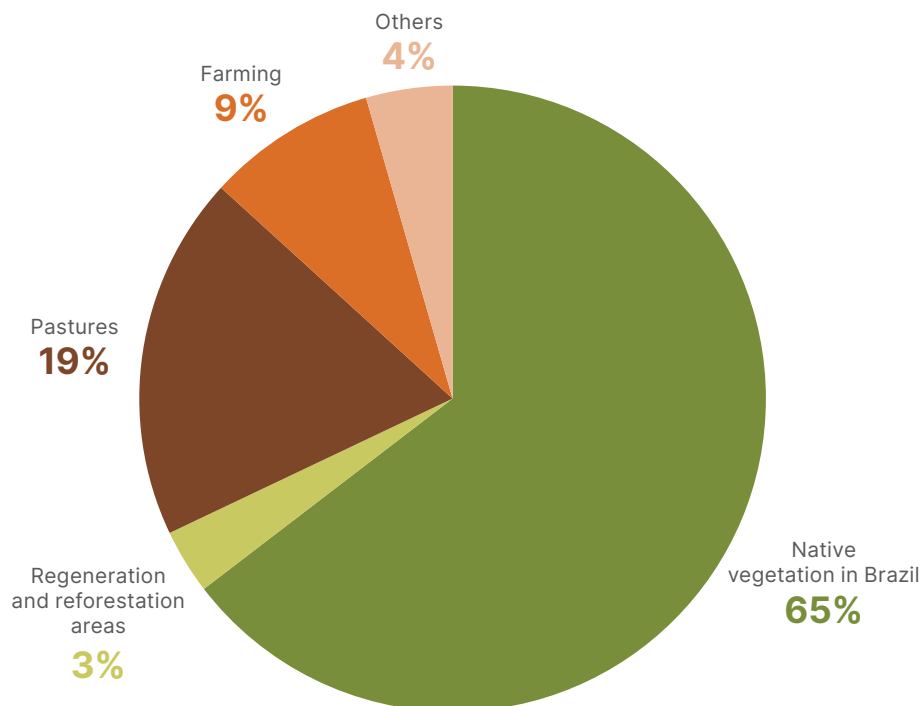
Beef cattle farming in Brazil began in the 16th century. To avoid interference with sugarcane production in the north-eastern region of Brazil, the ranchers decided to establish their activities in the interior of the territory, moving away from the coastal areas. This strategy allowed cattle breeding to expand through the interior of the country, following the course of the rivers, but the arid climate was limiting for the expansion of the activity in the region.

Since the nineteenth century, the southern region of Brazil, with its temperate climate and natural fields, would become the great center of cattle production. There began the rise of the charqueadas, production centers of salted meat and leather that supplied the rest of the country.

It was in the early twentieth century that Zebu cattle were introduced to Brazil, brought from India by pioneers in the state of Minas Gerais. With this, herds expanded, accompanied by a process of territorial occupation encouraged by the State, which accelerated from the 1960s onward. Through infrastructure works and programs to incentivize the occupation of

the Midwest and North regions of the country, Brazilians were invited to occupy and develop the region. This initiative played a key role in strengthening beef cattle farming and promoting the growth of the activity in these regions.

Land use in Brazil, 2024



Source: Athenagro, Conab data, IBGE, Inpe/Terraclass, Lapig, Inpe/Prodes, Rally da Pecuária e Embrapa Territorial

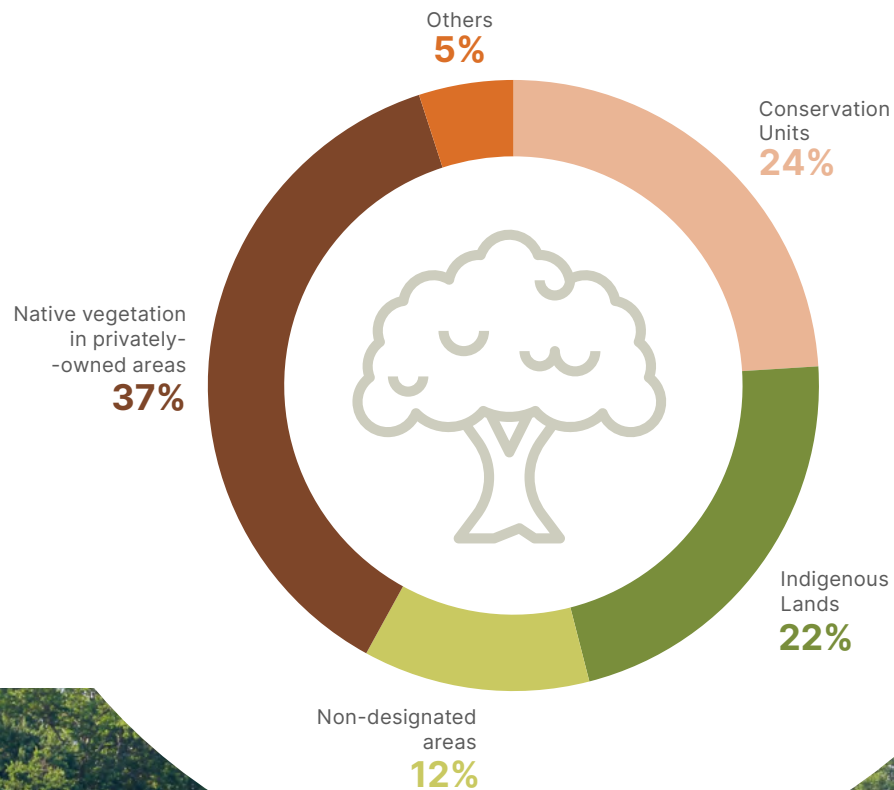


About 18.83% of the country's pasture lands are used for livestock production.

About 65% of the country is still covered with native vegetation. Another 3.34% are areas where deforestation has occurred, but where the vegetation is currently regenerating or being reforested.



LAPIG pasture map:
<https://atlasdaspastagens.ufg.br/map>



Native vegetation in land ownership categories

Part of this vegetation is located in protected areas such as Conservation Units and Indigenous Territories. A portion is on undesignated public land, and 37% is on private land.

Source: CNI



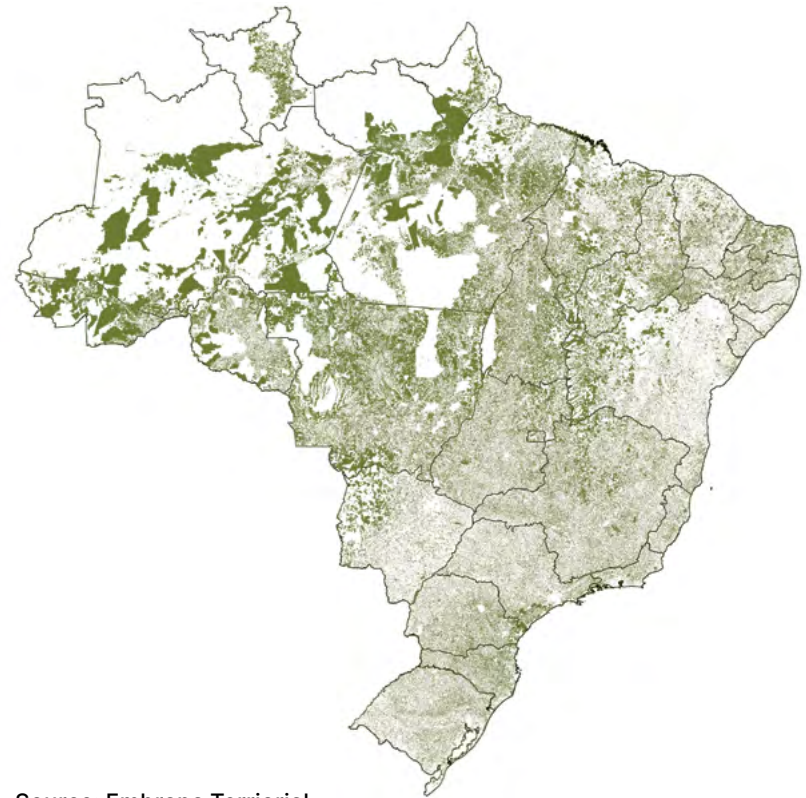
Areas dedicated to the protection and preservation of Brazil's native vegetation

Protected areas
(public lands)



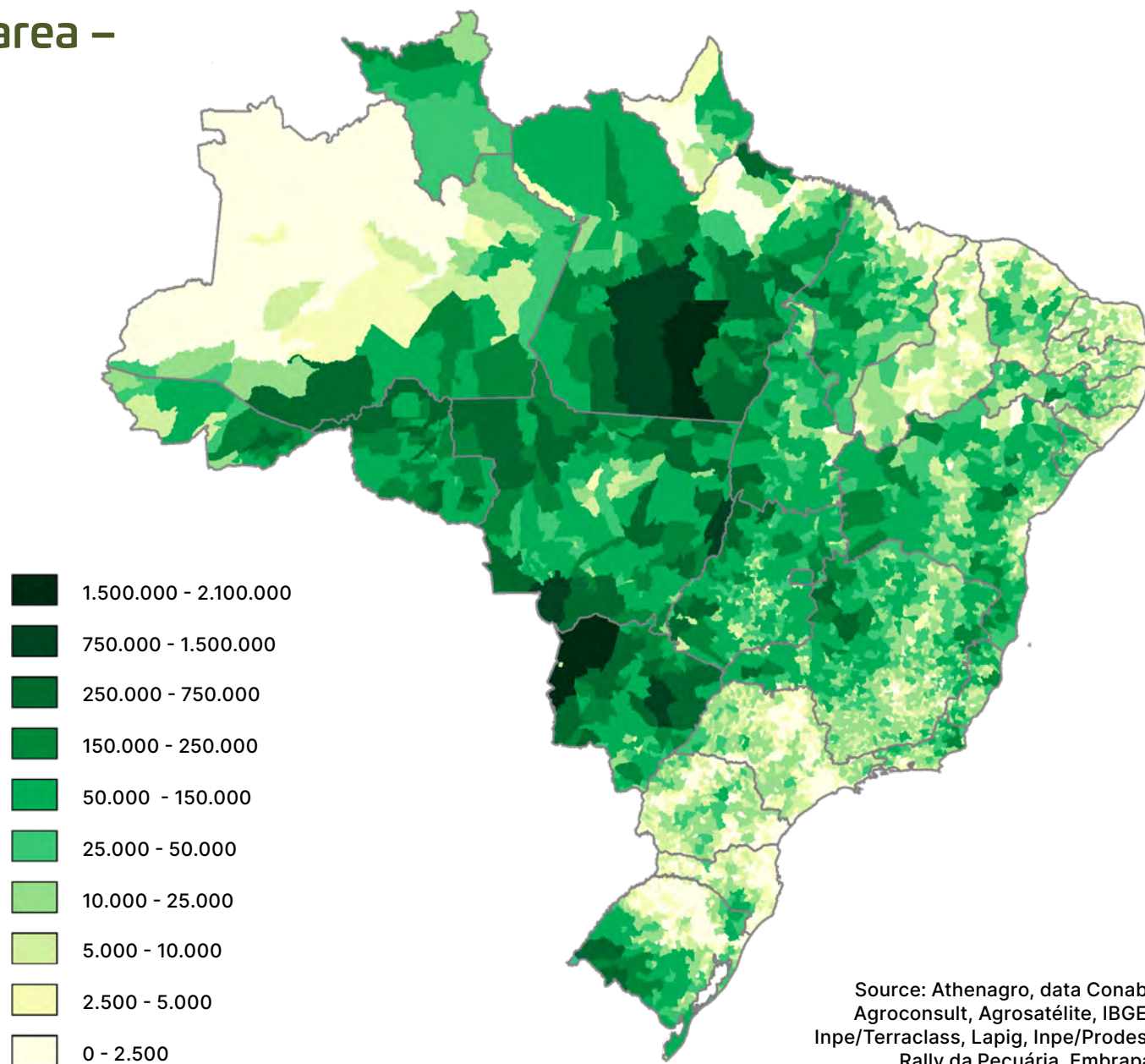
Source: Embrapa Territorial

Preserved areas
(private lands)

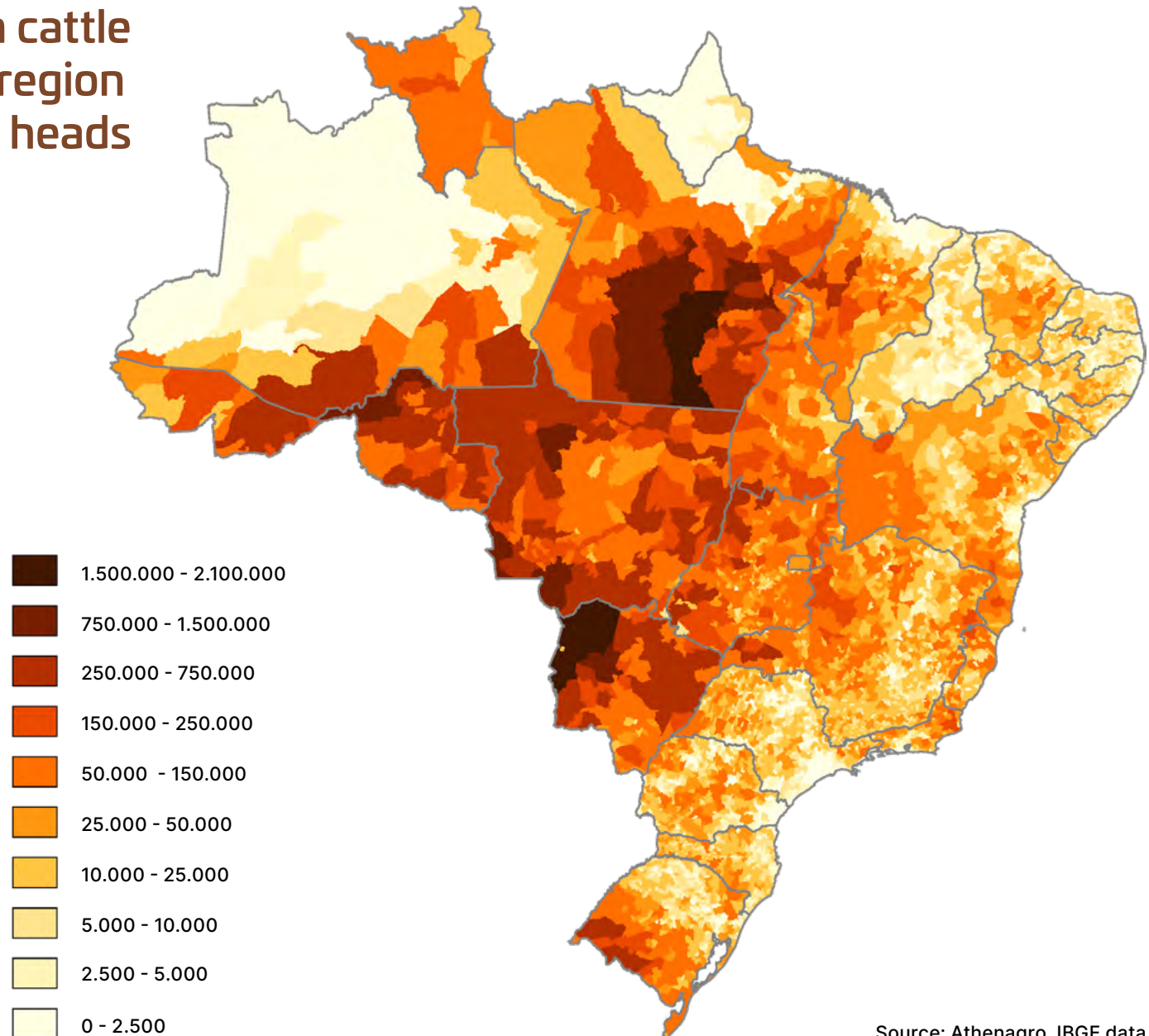


Source: Embrapa Territorial

Distribution of pasture area – hectares



Evolution of the Brazilian cattle herd by region – million heads

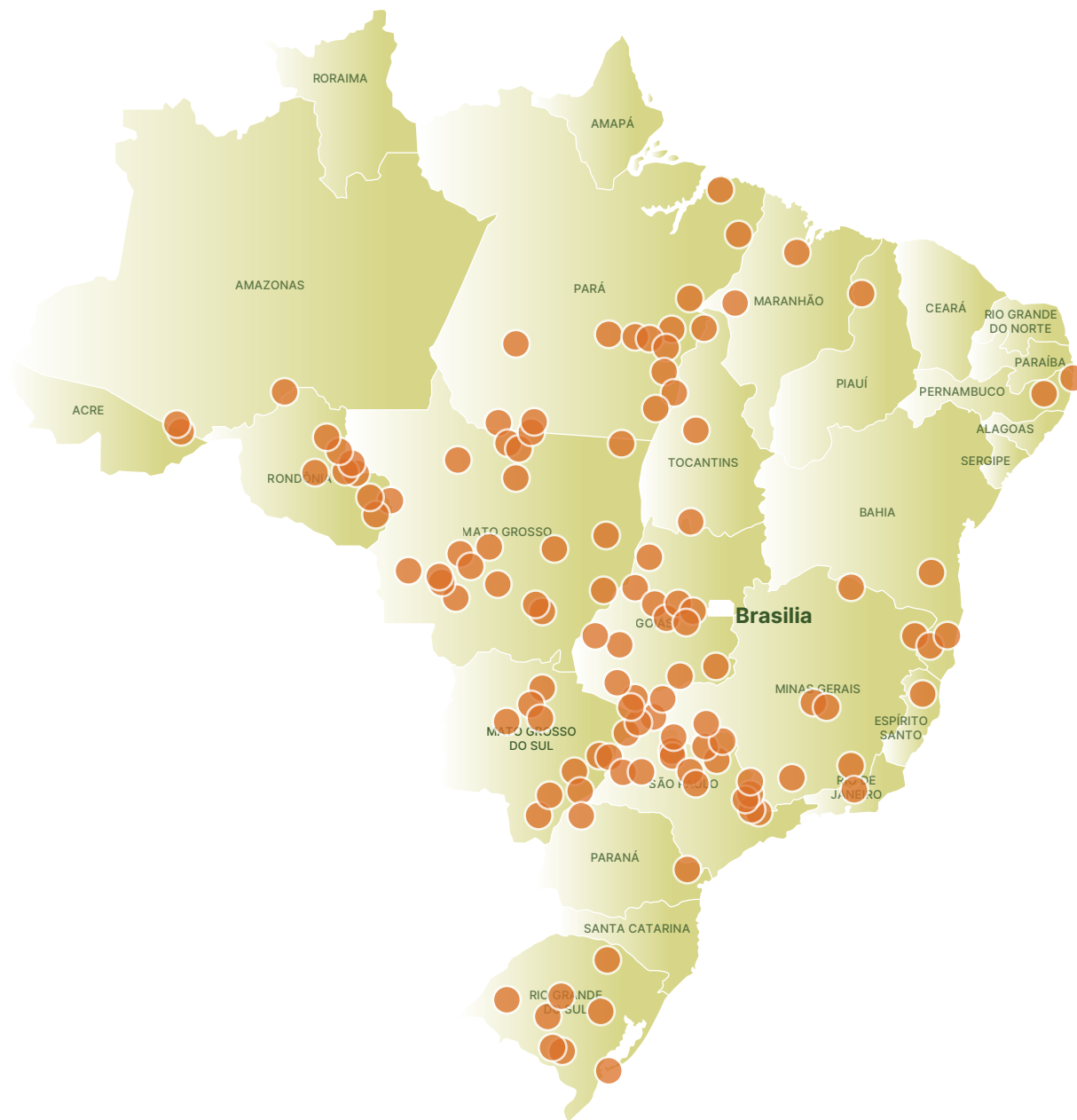


Source: Athenagro, IBGE data

SIFs of ABIEC Associates in Brazilian Territory

Source: ABIEC, data MAPA

ABIEC is aware of the historical and current importance of the beef cattle farming sector and is committed to supporting and promoting its continued sustainable development.

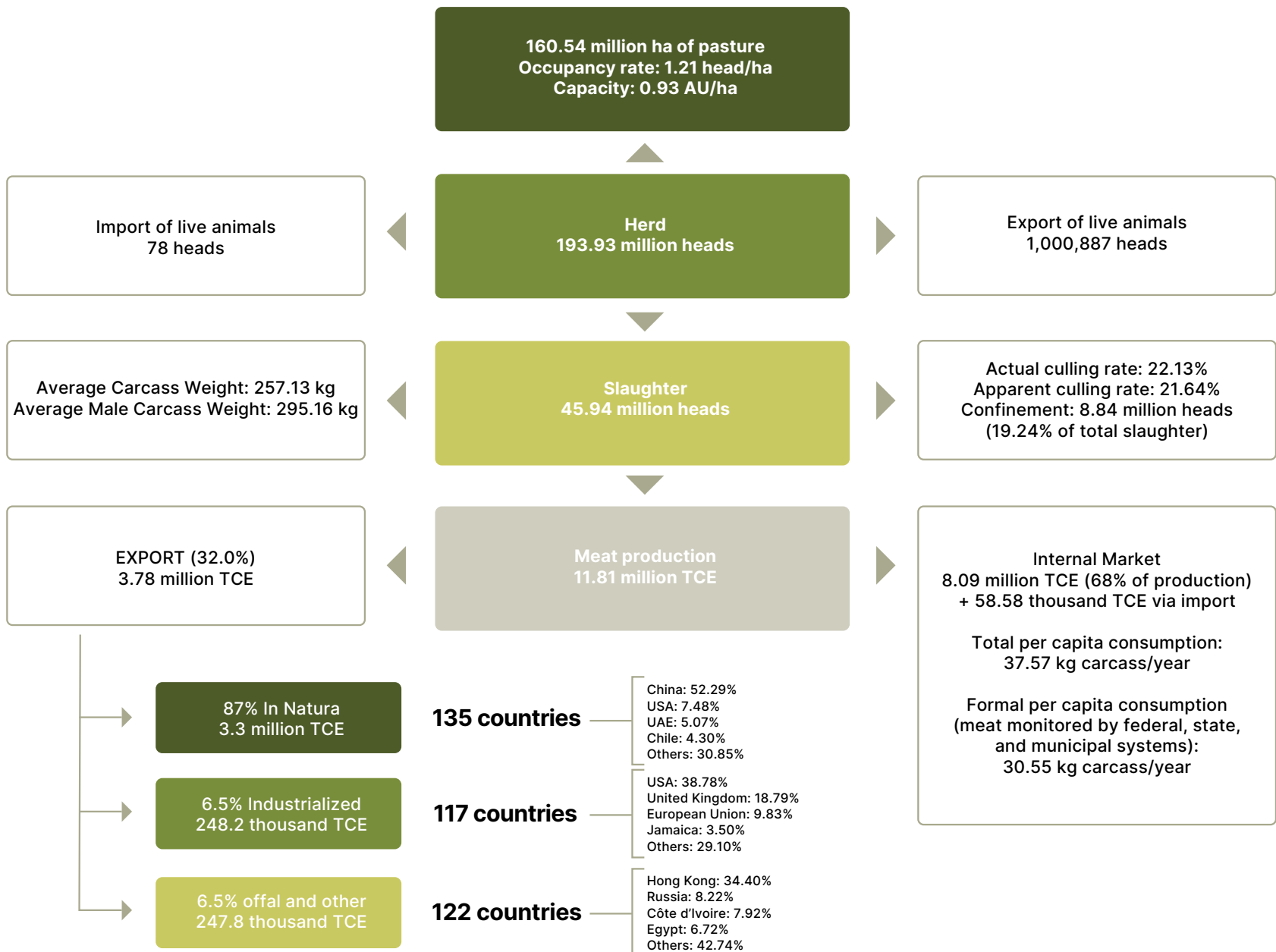


SIFs of ABIEC Associates in the Amazon Biome

Source: ABIEC, data MAPA



Brazilian beef in numbers



Source: Abiec, data Secex, IBGE, Rally da Pecuária, Athenagro

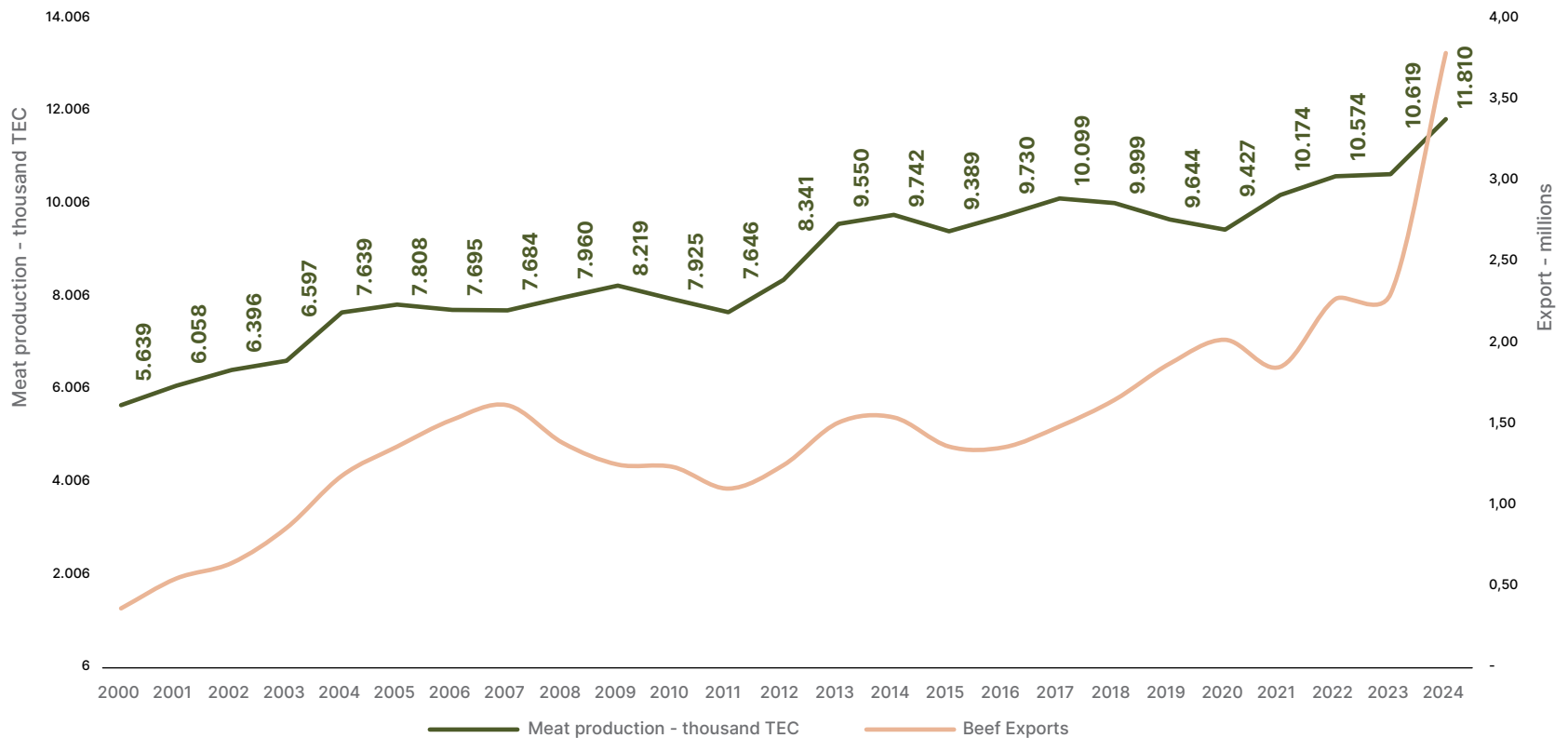
05 Industry and producers: the private sector leveraging sustainability

THE MARKET AND PRODUCTIVITY

Brazil has made significant progress in beef production and exports over the past 30 years.



Beef production and exports (k TEC) and Exports in million tons



Source: Athenago, Agroconsult data, Agrosatélite, IBGE, Inpe/Terraclass, Lapig, Prodes, Rally da Pecuária

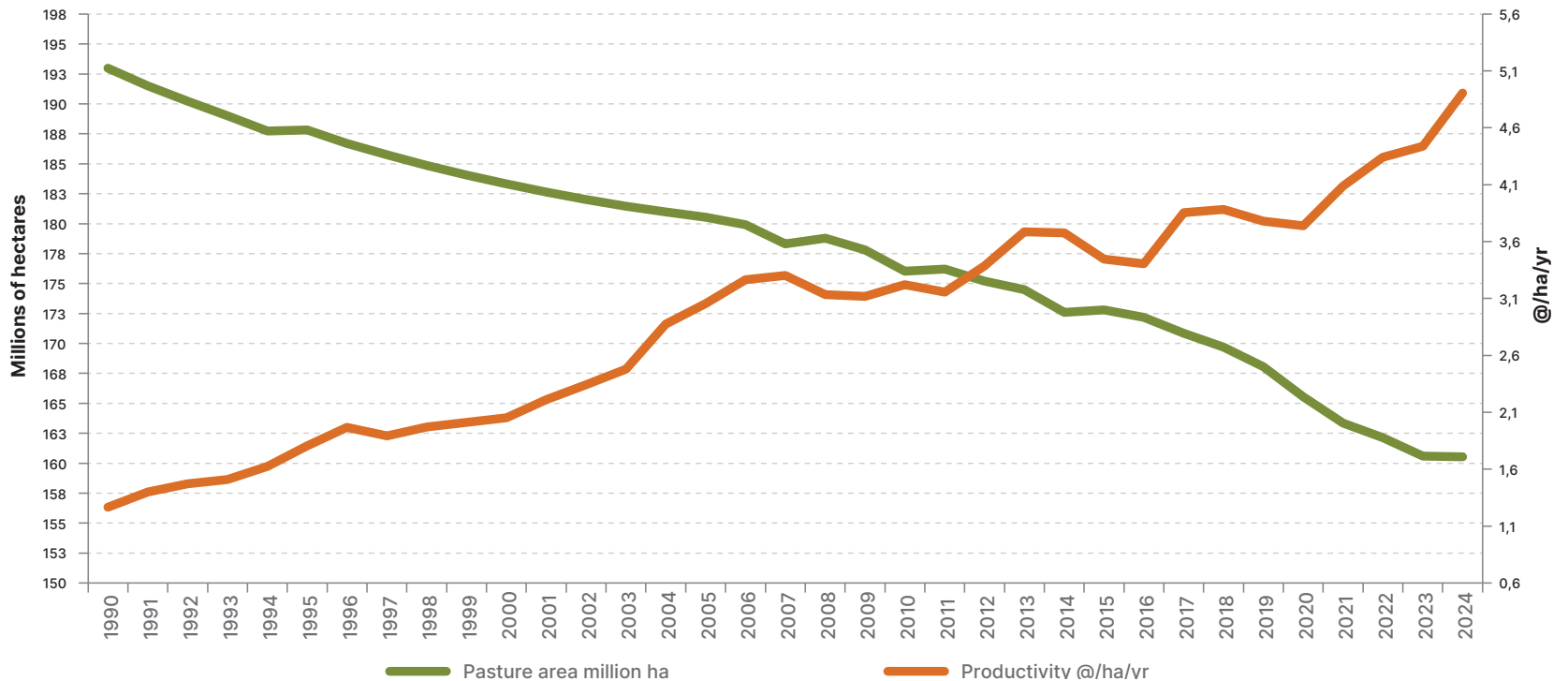
Concurrently, there was a significant increase in the efficiency of the beef cattle farming activity, with a productivity increase of 183%

At the same time, the pasture area used decreased by 18%, reaching about 160 million hectares in 2022.

The fact that Brazil is inserted in the global market promotes increased efficiency in beef cattle farming.



Evolution of pasture area, occupation and productivity



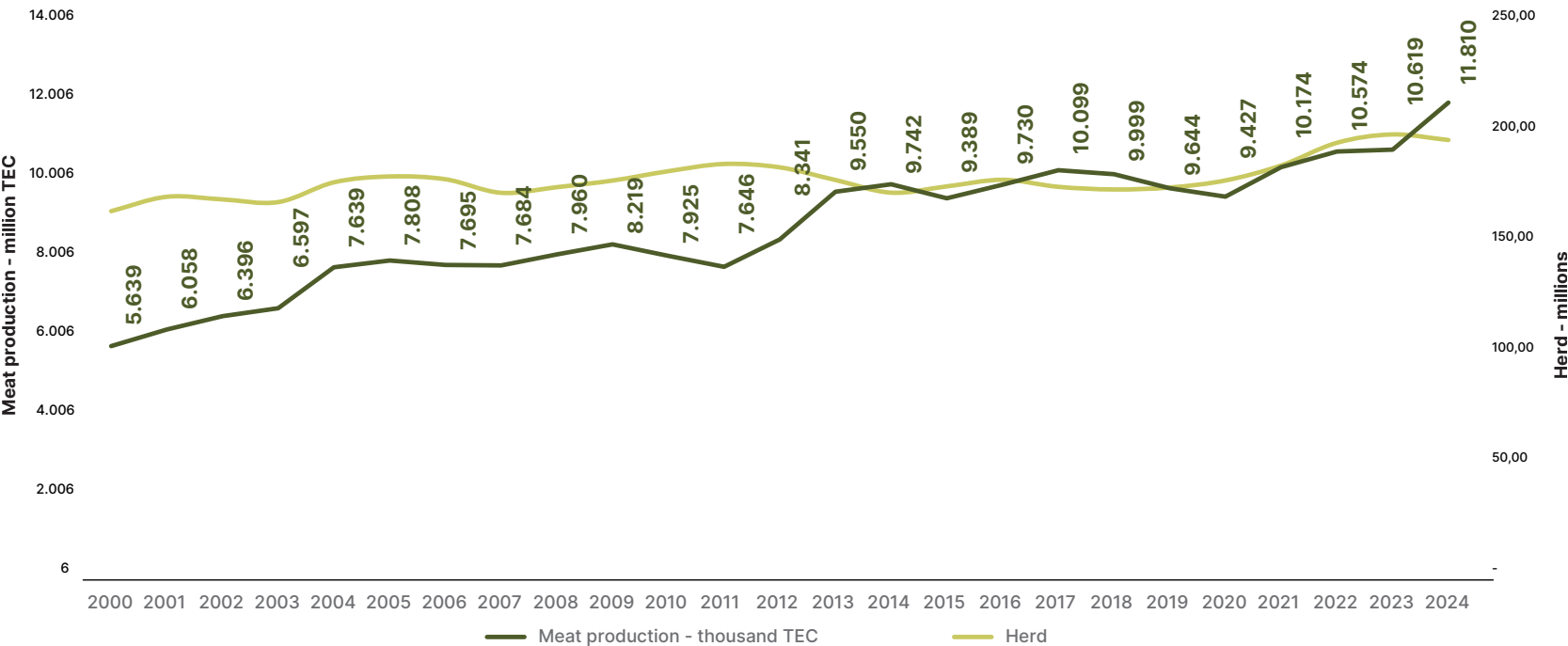
Source: Athenagro, IBGE data (PPM, PPT, PAM, Censo), INPE (Terraclass/Prodes), Lapig, Rally da Pecuária, Embrapa Territorial

Old pasture areas end up being allocated for other uses, mainly in agriculture, in crops such as grains, sugarcane, and planted forests. In the last 30 years, about 25.1 million hectares of pastures have transitioned to agriculture and other activities, according to the consulting firm Athenagro.

At the same time, meat production in Brazil continues to grow due to increased productivity. This is explained by the increased use of technology in beef cattle farming. Practices such as pasture management and recovery, crop-livestock-for-est integration (ICLFS) allow more animals to be raised in the same area unit. Other technologies such as genetic improvement, nutritional supplementation, welfare practices, and animal health allow more meat to be produced per head of livestock.

Beef production and exports (k TEC)

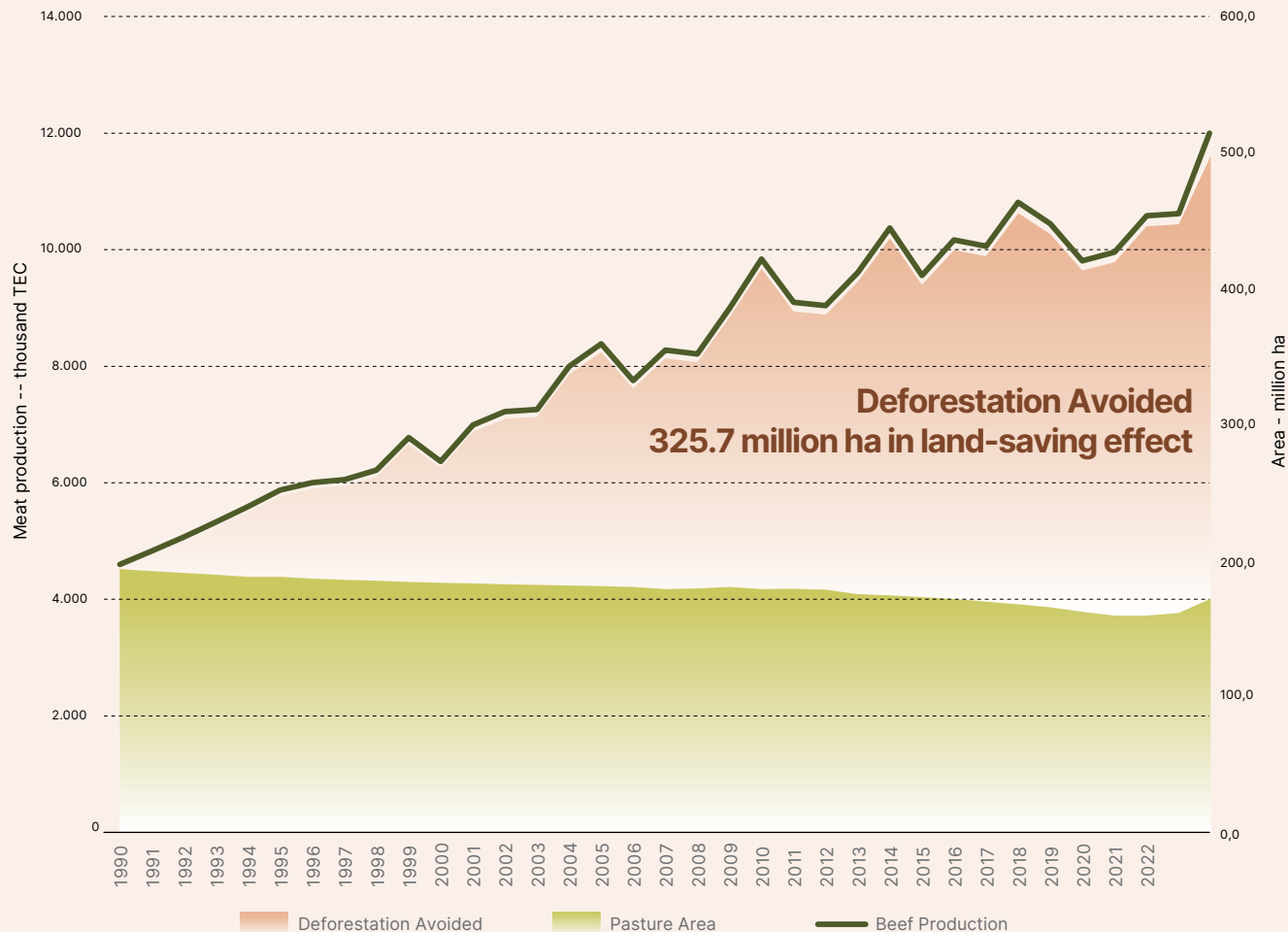
Herd Million heads



Source: Athenagro, IBGE data (PPM, PPT, PAM, Censo) , INPE (Terraclass/Prodes), Lapig, Rally da Pecuária, Embrapa Territorial

Land-Saving Effect

Called the land-saving effect, it is a concept created by Embrapa Brazil, which is achieved by applying technology to reduce demand for new areas for production. If Brazil produced meat today with the same technology as 30 years ago, an additional 326 million hectares of the country would have to be occupied with livestock in order to achieve the current production levels of beef – which was avoided thanks to the use of new technologies.

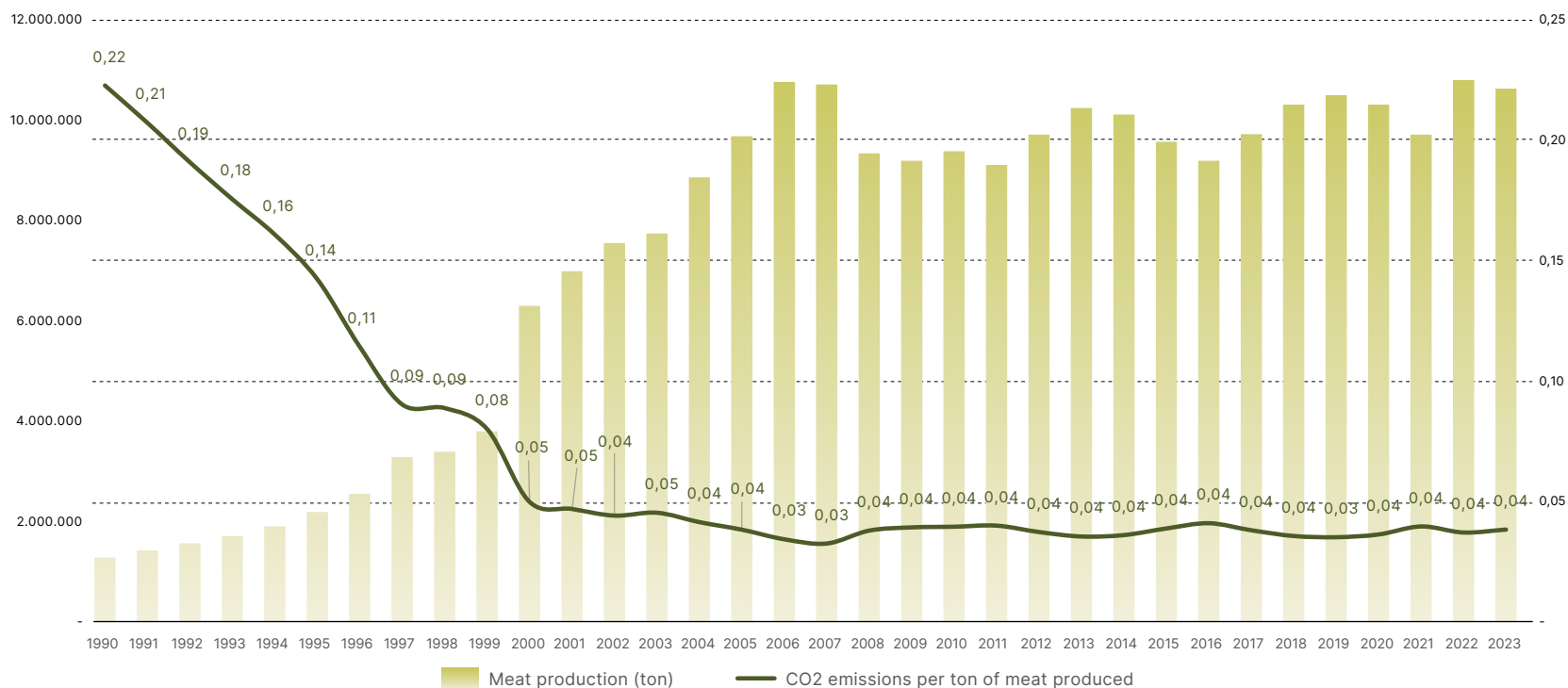


Source: Athenagro, IBGE data (PPM, PPT, PAM, Censo), INPE (Terraclass/Prodes), Lapig, Rally da Pecuária, Embrapa

06 Low-carbon beef cattle farming

In the Brazilian emissions inventory, enteric fermentation in livestock accounts for 14% of total emissions. However, the expanded use of technologies has allowed the life cycle of animals for slaughter to become shorter over the years. The effect of this can be seen when we see the downward curve of beef cattle farming emissions per kg of meat produced:

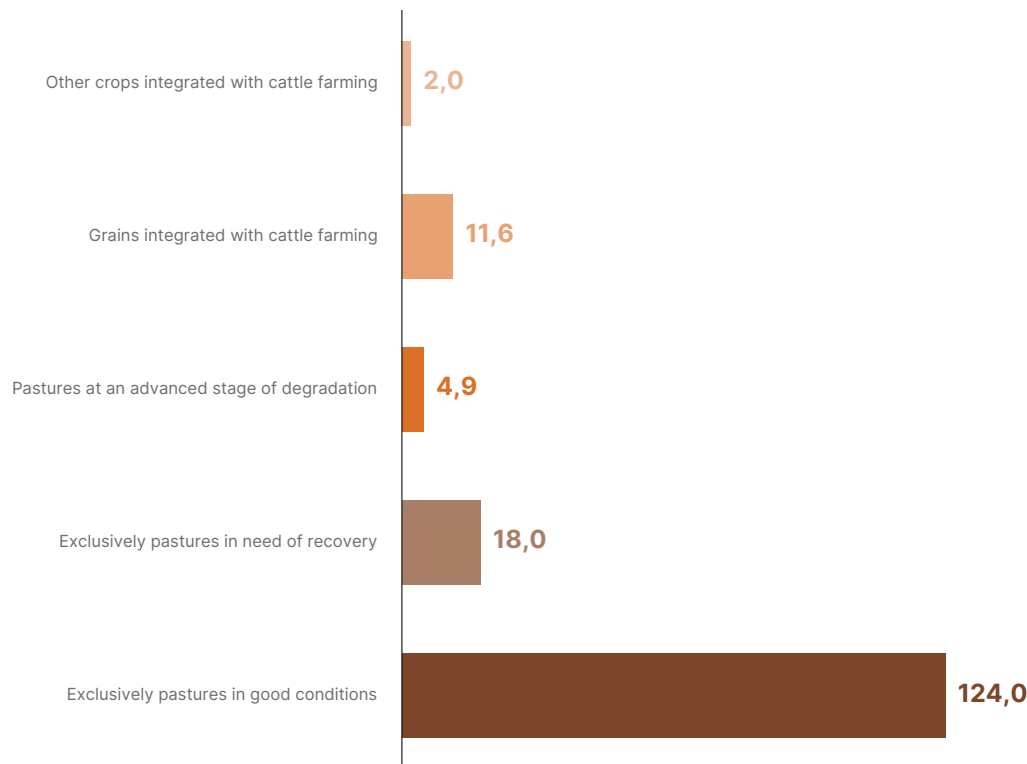
Emissions per ton of beef produced



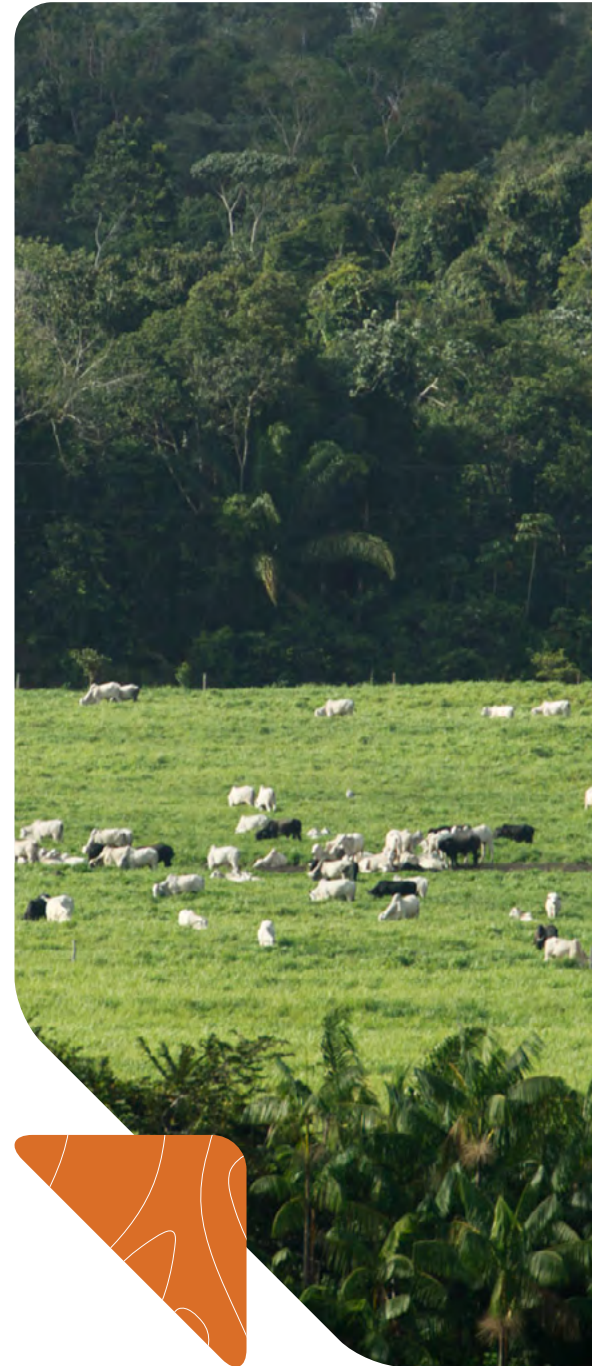
Source: SEEG

However, it is important to note that the cornerstone of Brazilian beef cattle farming is pasture. Well-managed pastures have the potential to sequester carbon in the soil. The research of Oliveira Silva, et al., 2016, demonstrates that it is possible for Brazilian beef cattle farming to increase production while also reducing emissions, as long as it is dissociated from deforestation. Low-carbon agricultural production techniques are part of the public policy known as the ABC+ Plan, which is central to Brazilian climate commitments, as is controlling deforestation. Recovery of degraded pastures has been one of the focuses of the ABC Plan's policy since its first edition. According to Athenagro figures, 14.1 million hectares of pasture need recovery, and another 6 million hectares are already at advanced levels of degradation.

Breakdown of pasture areas in Brazil - Millions of hectares



Source: Athenagro, IBGE data (PPM, PAM, Censo), INPE (Terraclass, Prodes), Lapig, Rally da Pecuária, Embrapa Territorial





Conservationist farmers

In privately owned areas, Brazilian legislation to protect native vegetation known as the Forestry Code requires landowners to allocate a portion of their properties for conservational purposes. As previously demonstrated, about 37% of the native vegetation in the country is within private properties.

Under the legislation, the producer is responsible for maintaining a percentage of the area of his property as a native vegetation reserve, in addition to protecting vegetation around springs, on the banks of water bodies, and on slopes, with the objective of conserving water resources and avoiding erosion.

07 The public policy framework in Brazil, the role of the state in conservation and sustainable development

The ABC+ Plan

Presented at COP15, which took place in 2009 in Copenhagen, the Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change of a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture (the ABC Plan) provides goals accounted for every 10 years, seeking to improve Brazilian agriculture as a whole. It is the only sectoral plan to mitigate greenhouse gases on the planet.

Regarding the achievements of beef cattle farming under the ABC Plan, here are some numbers:

The Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (ICLFS) aimed to incentivize the implementation of 4 million ha of ICLFS in the first 10 years (2010-2020) of the plan. 5.83 million ha (146% of the target) was reached, with an approximate mitigation of 22.11 million Mg CO₂ Eq. In the 2020-2030 decade, the goal is to implement 10 million ha, achieving emission reductions of up to 34.11 million tons of CO₂eq. The recovery of degraded pastures aimed to recover 15 million hectares in 10 years. Between 2010 and 2020, 26.8 million ha were recovered (178% of the target). In ABC+ (2020-2030), the goal is to recover 30 million hectares of pastures by 2030, with mitigation potential of up to 113.7 million Mg CO₂eq.



For more information:





Learn more:



Caminho Verde Brasil Program

Caminho Verde Brasil is a government program, coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) and executed in partnership with various ministries, financial institutions, and representatives of different segments of the agricultural sector and federal municipalities.

Launched by the Federal Government in December 2023, the National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures into Sustainable Agricultural and Forestry Production Systems (PNCPD) received the commercial name of Caminho Verde Brasil.

Brazil has 160 million hectares of pastures, of which 100 million are degraded to some degree. Caminho Verde Brasil proposes the recovery of 40 million hectares of degraded areas in 10 years by converting these areas for use in sustainable production systems.

This reduces greenhouse gas emissions, fixes carbon in the soil – contributing to the country's climate goals – and creates conditions for a significant increase in food production – promoting food security – and increasing the production of biofuels, generating employment and income, while enabling increased production without deforestation.

The program welcomes the participation of private investors, sovereign wealth funds, and donor countries.

The Brazilian Forestry Code

Law 12.651, passed in 2012 and known as the Forestry Code, stipulates that rural properties must conserve native vegetation through two mechanisms: Legal Reserve Areas (LR), which are a percentage of a property's area to be maintained as native vegetation. This percentage varies from 80 to 50% in the Amazon (depending on the year of occupation), 35% in the Cerrado, including within the Legal Amazon, and 20% in the other biomes of the country;

Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA) are areas to be conserved on properties for the purpose of protecting water resources.

These are areas around river springs, watercourses (from 5 to 500 meters), and slopes and hilltops that must be permanently covered by natural vegetation.



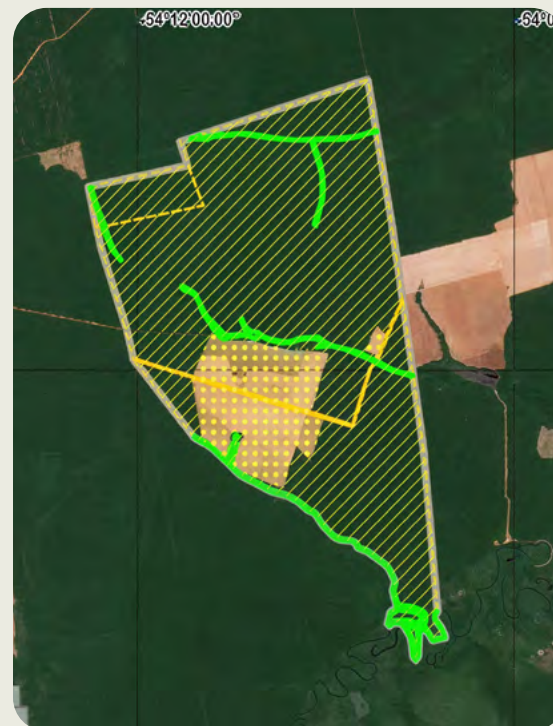
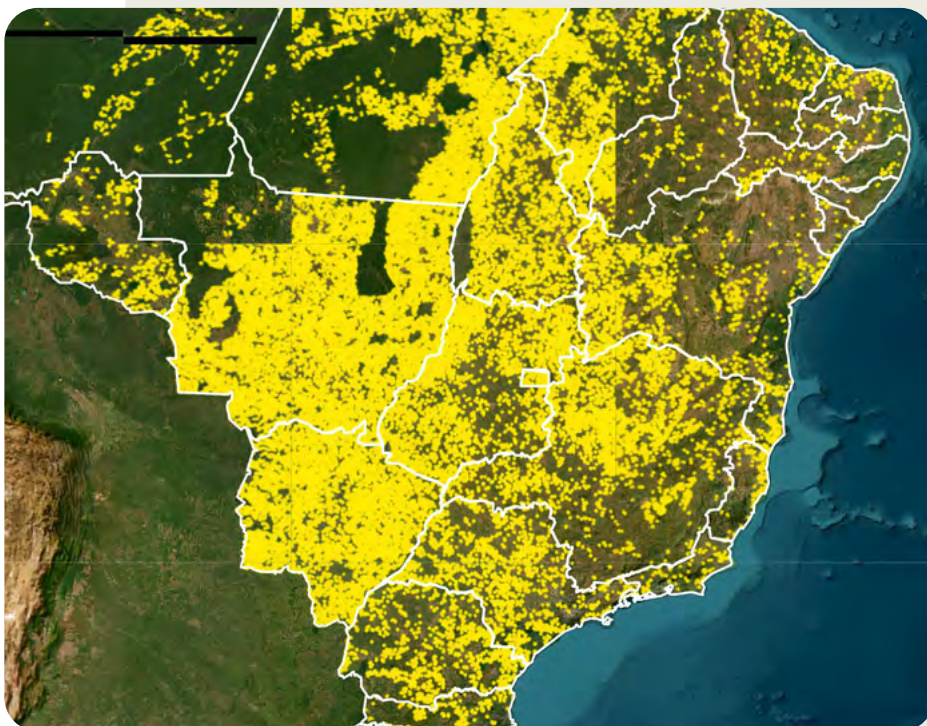
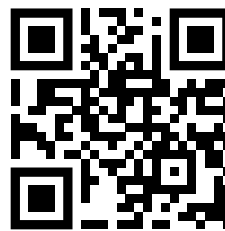
Learn more:



Rural Environmental Registry - CAR

To comply with the legislation of the Forestry Code, every rural property must have its Rural Environmental Registry – CAR. CAR contains the georeferenced perimeter of the property and the remnants of native vegetation. After analysis, the responsible body in each state validates this registration. Producers who are noncompliant to what is required by the legislation must then prepare an Environmental Recovery Program – PRA, providing for the restoration or compensation of vegetation areas necessary for their regularization.

Learn more:



08 Deforestation prevention and control plans

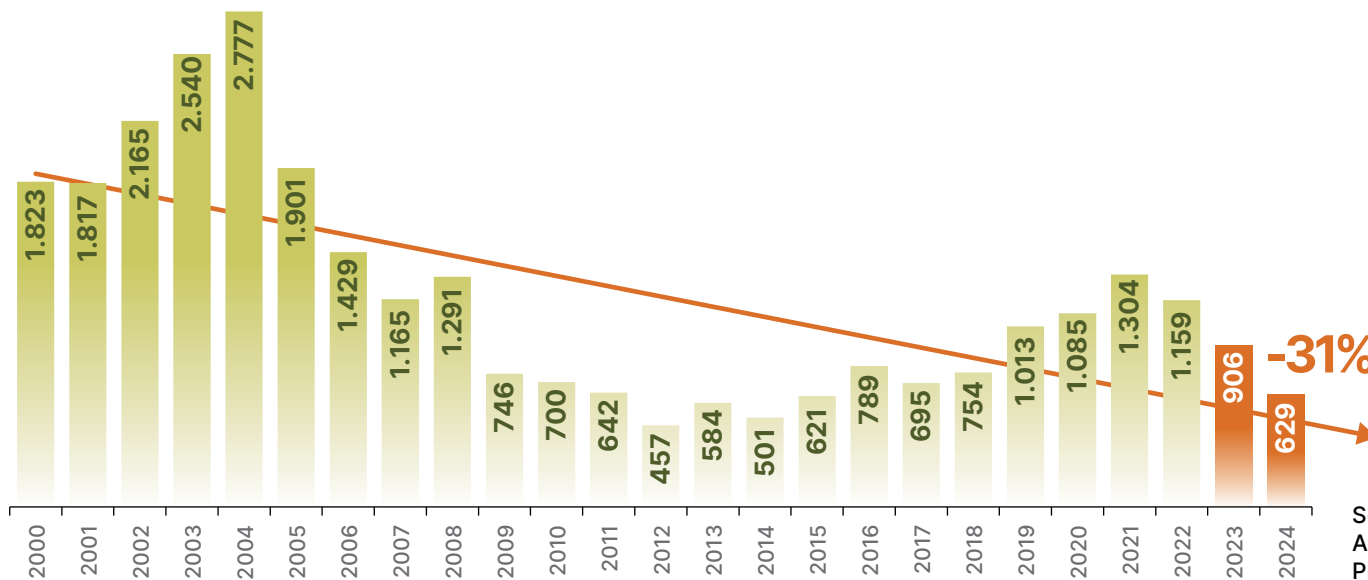
PPCDAm

Created in 2004, the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM) was mainly responsible for the 83% drop in deforestation by 2012, according to data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE). The plan's initiatives kept deforestation below 8,000 km² until 2018. The 5th phase of the plan, relaunched in 2023, sets the goal of zero deforestation by 2030. It was structured in four thematic axes: sustainable productive activities; environmental monitoring and control; land and territorial planning; and normative and economic instruments aimed at reducing deforestation and carrying out the actions covered by the other axes.

Learn more:



Annual deforestation rates of the Legal Amazon in 1,000 hectares



Source:
Athenagro,
Prodes/Inpe

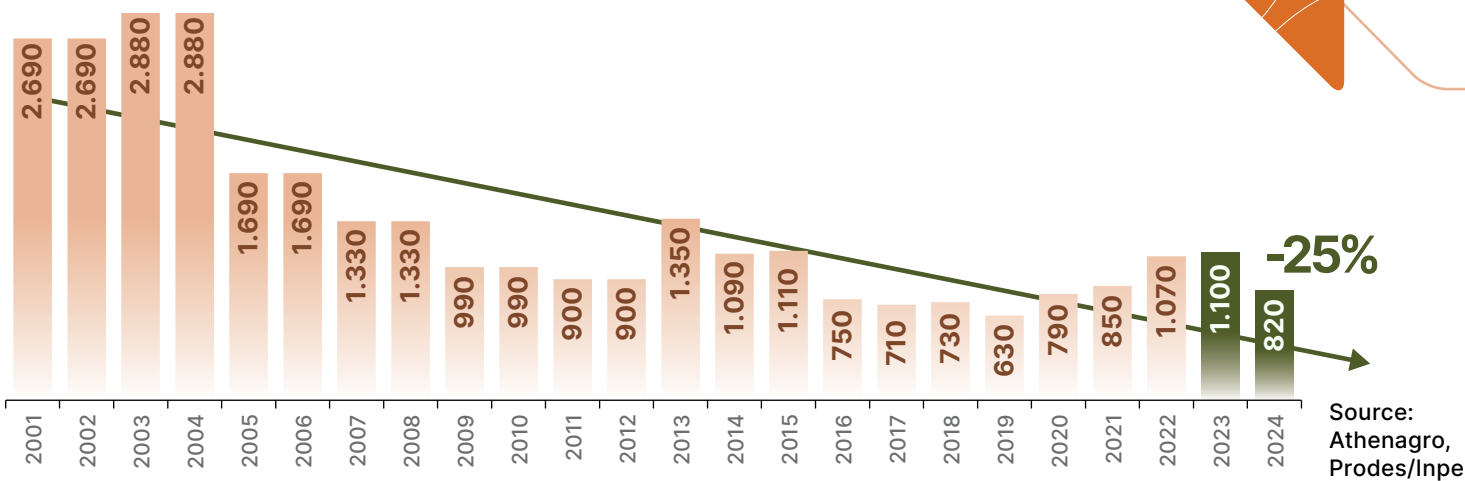
PPCerrado

PPCerrado, the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado Biome, was created in 2010 as a national public policy aimed at reducing deforestation, controlling fires, promoting sustainable productive activities, and protecting the biome's biodiversity. In its first three phases, which lasted until 2020, the plan presented important achievements: in the initial phase, there was a drop of about 9% in deforestation, and over the following phases that reduction reached approximately 42% in the loss of native vegetation, from 10,900 km² in 2014 to about 6,300 km² in 2019. In 2023, the government relaunched the program in its 4th phase (2023-2027), with even more ambitious goals, including a commitment to achieve zero deforestation by 2030.

Learn more:



Annual deforestation rates of the Cerrado in 1,000 hectares



Other biomes

In addition to the Amazon and the Cerrado, the federal government has also structured specific plans to prevent and control deforestation and fires for other Brazilian biomes. The Caatinga also has its PPCD in the 2024-2027 phase, seeking to reconcile productive activities adapted to the semi-arid region with environmental conservation. In the Pantanal, the PPPantanal (2024-2027) is in force, aimed at reducing deforestation and fires in a highly sensitive and strategic biome, organized in the same four axes of the other plans: sustainable production, monitoring, land planning, and economic instruments. The Pampa will have its first phase take place between 2025 and 2027, focusing on preserving native fields and containing the expansion of activities that threaten rural vegetation. The Atlantic Forest has the PPMata Atlântica, which will have its first phase take place between 2025 and 2027, and in 2023 it has already identified about 765 km² of native vegetation suppression and over 16 thousand km² of burned areas, a significant increase compared to the previous year. In all cases, the plans follow the same institutional design: the goal to reduce deforestation and fires, integrated governance between the Union, states, and civil society, continuous satellite monitoring, and incentivizing sustainable production chains. The current main challenge is to ensure resources, coordination, and policy continuity to turn these plans into concrete results, ensuring that all Brazilian biomes move towards zero deforestation by 2030. Zero deforestation is part of the Brazilian climate commitments, with concepts based on ending illegal deforestation and providing economic incentives to avoid legal deforestation.



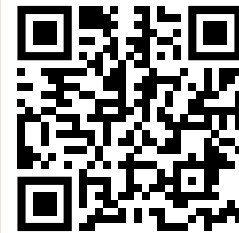
Learn more:



PRODES

PRODES began in 1988, when INPE created the program to measure clear-cut deforestation in the Legal Amazon through satellite images, producing an official annual rate used as a reference for Brazil's environmental policies and international commitments. Its main objective is to monitor the total loss of forest, thus enabling the analysis of trends, guiding inspection actions, and subsidizing conservation strategies. Over time, the consolidated experience in the Amazon was expanded to the other Brazilian biomes — the Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal, Atlantic Forest, and Pampa — within the Prodes-Biomas project, ensuring that the entire national territory had a standardized and continuous deforestation monitoring system, strengthening the control of native vegetation loss on a national scale.

Learn more:

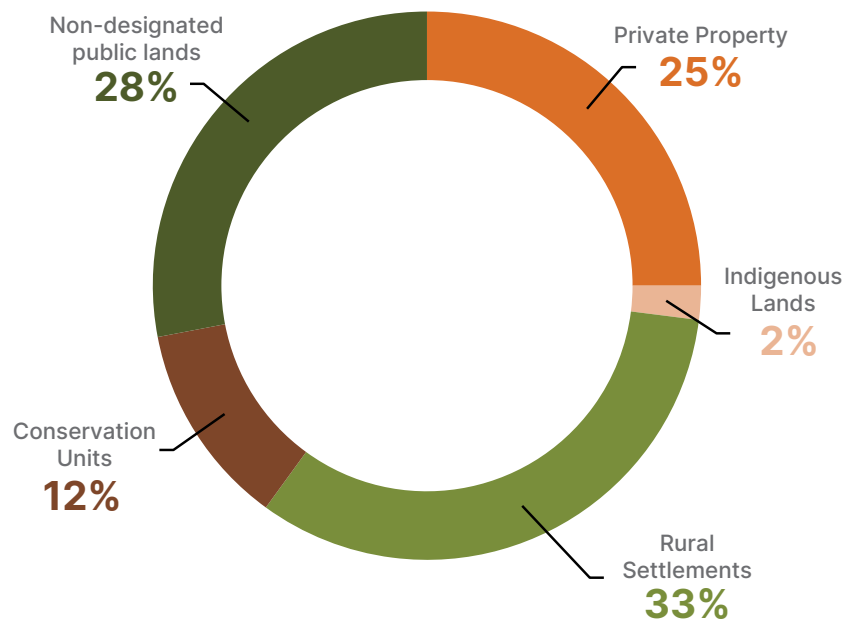


09 Socio-environmental monitoring and traceability in the meat production chain: public and private efforts

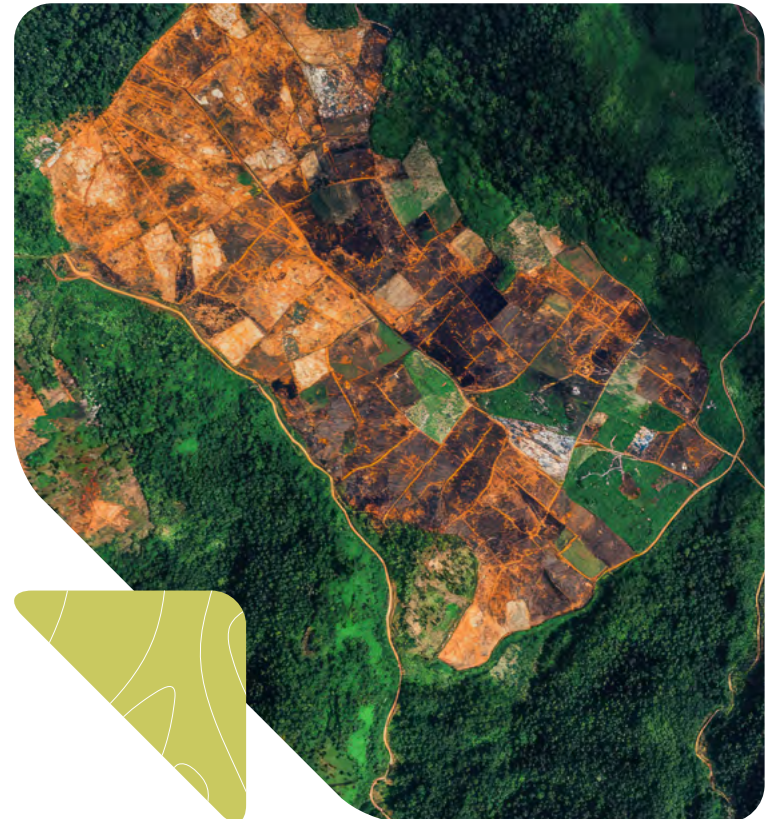
Deforestation and production

Unlike a historical process of territory occupation, the deforestation that occurs in the Amazon region today is predominantly illegal. In 2022, about 75% of such deforestation occurred in public lands, and only 25% in private lands. For the most part, new deforestation converts forests into pastures, and beef cattle farming is used as a way to guarantee the occupation of these lands, which creates a significant challenge for a sustainable production chain.

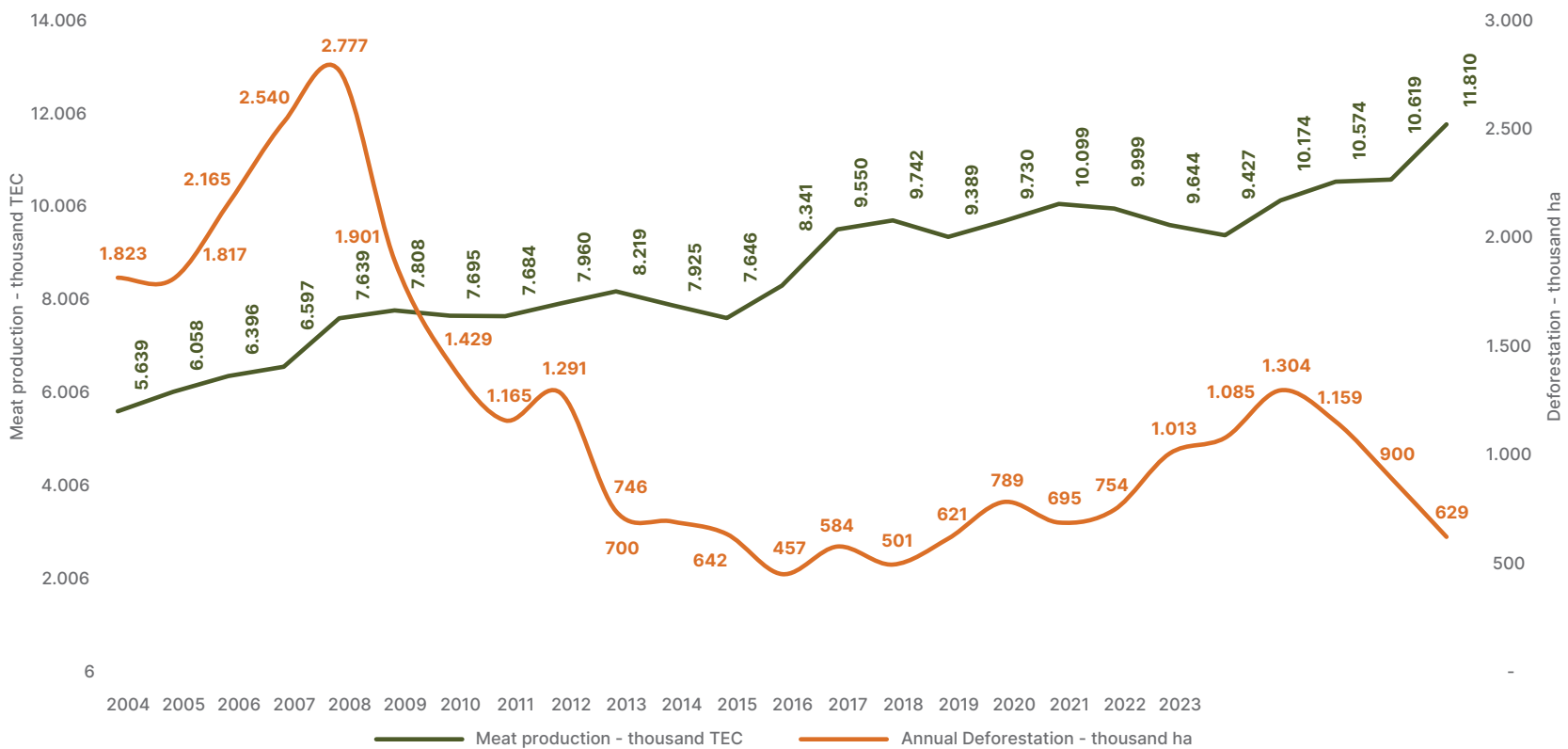
Deforestation in the Amazon by land use category



Source: PPCDAm 2023-2027



Beef production and exports (k TEC) and annual deforestation (k hectares)



Source: Athenago, Agroconsult data, Agrosatélite, IBGE, Inpe/Terraclass, Lapig, Prodes, Rally da Pecuária

In conclusion, the correlation between these two processes is very low. Brazil does not produce or export more meat because deforestation increases, and not less when deforestation decreases. The fight against illegal deforestation depends on public and private actions to deter illegal occupation of land and prevent contamination of the supply chain from sources linked to such illegal occupation.

The sixth Annual Report on Deforestation in Brazil – RAD, prepared by MapBiomass, presents a comprehensive overview of deforestation in all Brazilian biomes from 2019 to 2024, focusing on the most recent year and covering different territorial and land-use categories. MapBiomass is a collaborative multi-institutional network

that, for ten years, has been monitoring transformations in land coverage and use. RAD points out that in 2024 deforestation in Brazil decreased by more than 30% compared to 2023. In the Amazon, the drop was 28%.

RAD also reveals that only 0.8% of the properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) suffered deforestation in 2024 in Brazil. However, those properties accounted for 81.4% of the alerts in the entire country, and 38.8% of the properties in the CAR that had deforestation alerts are concentrated in the Amazon.

While it is necessary to eliminate illegality in the production chain, it is also necessary to create pathways for the regularization of a significantly large portion of producers with non-conformities, but who have the possibility of regularization through the repair of environmental damages. It is also a duty of the public sector to accelerate the regularization of these producers.

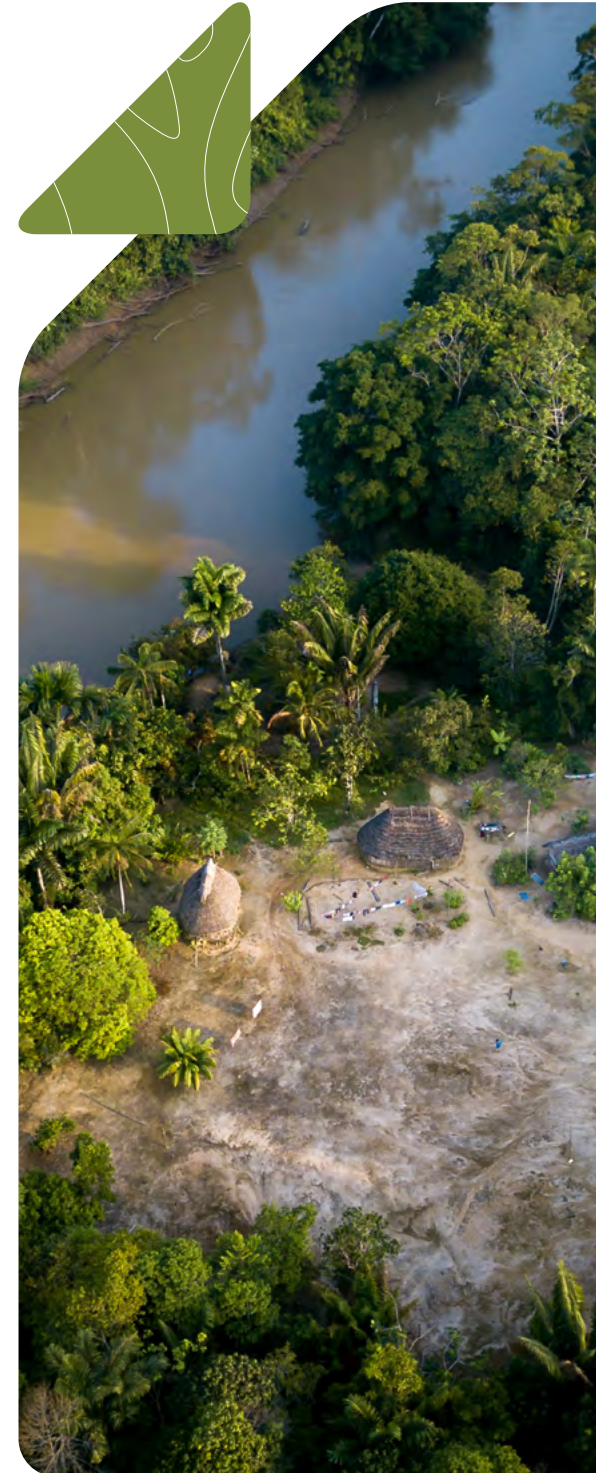
Sector actions

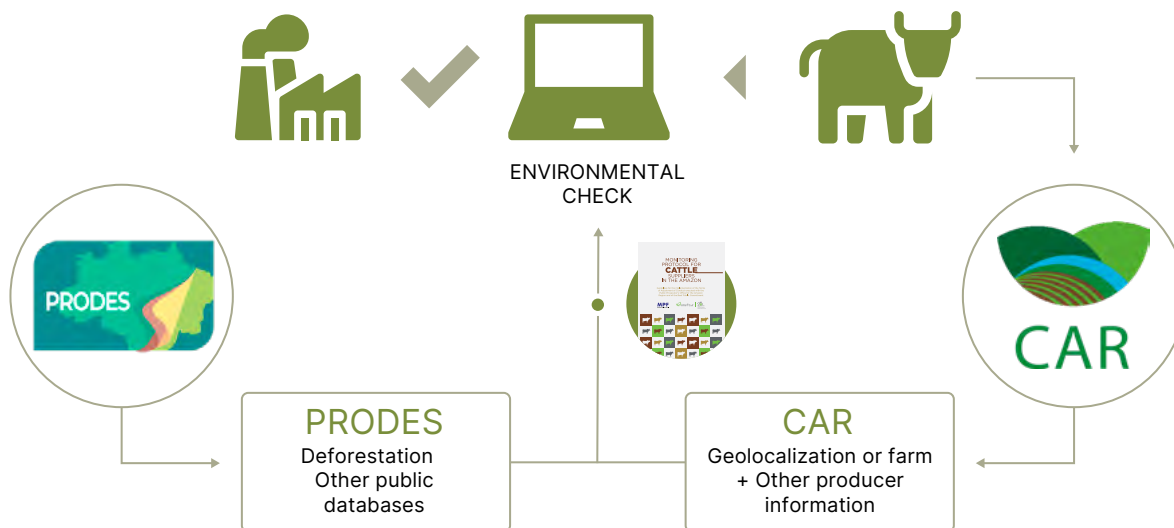
Since 2009, our associated industries in the Amazon have made public commitments to monitor socio-environmental criteria of their direct suppliers. These criteria were defined together with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, and later harmonized and unified in a protocol known as Boi na Linha.

Among the criteria established by the Boi na Linha Protocol and monitored by the meat processing plants are:

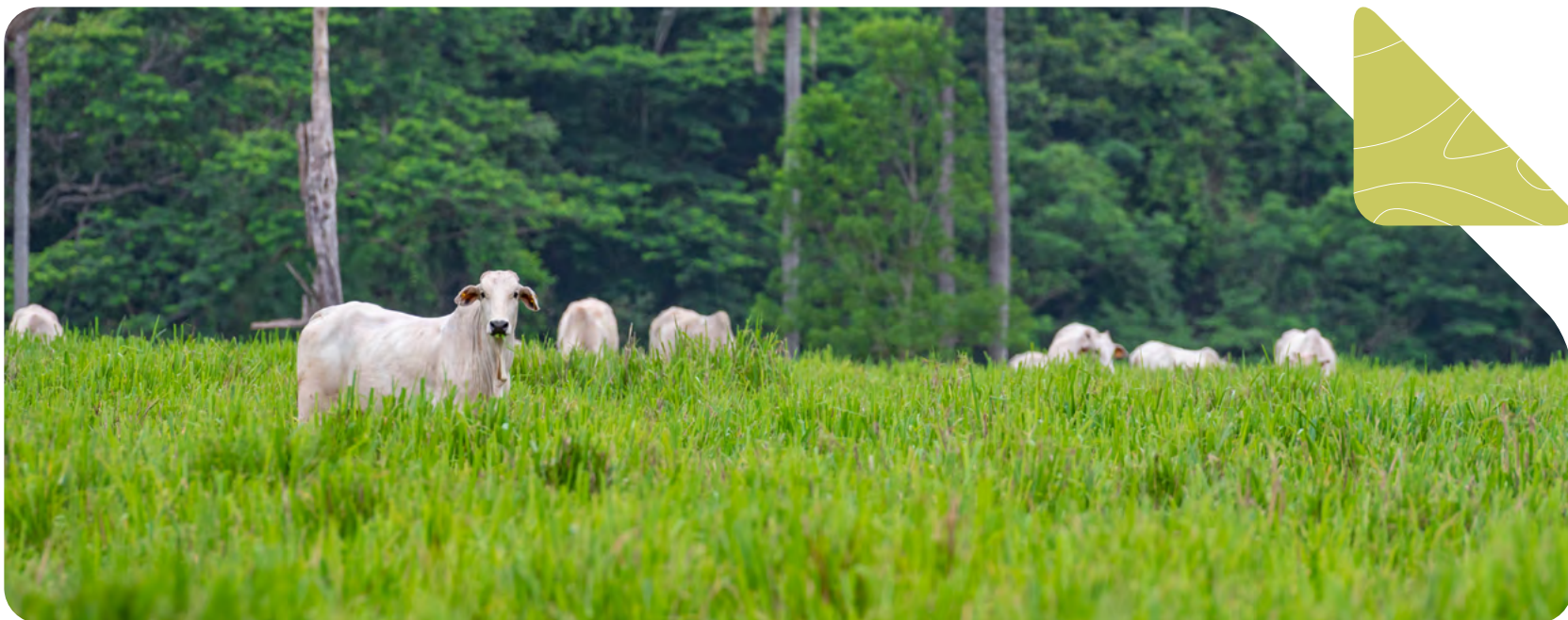
- › Illegal deforestation
- › Overlap with protected areas and indigenous lands
- › Environmental embargoes
- › Rural Environmental Registry
- › Labor analogous to slavery

Through the use of state-of-the-art technology and geoprocessing, and based on information from the Rural Environmental Registry, meat processing plants cross-connect the geospatialized polygon and other information from rural properties with public data, allowing the socio-environmental verification of a given batch of cattle to be commercialized.





The commitments of the companies are audited annually by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the results are publicly disclosed. The meat processing plants with such commitments reached 96% of socio-environmental compliance in the Amazon in the last audit cycle released in 2025.



Boi na Linha

Created in 2019 at the initiative of Imaflora, in partnership with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Boi na Linha recognizes the complexity of the sector and seeks to accelerate the implementation of the commitments undertaken by the beef production chain in the Amazon and encourage a chain free of socio-environmental irregularities.

Through its initiatives, Boi na Linha seeks to put cattle producers, meat processing plants, supermarkets, investors, public actors, and civil society organizations on the same page. The objective of the center is to promote good practices through monitoring, auditing, and reporting of processes and tools, increasing transparency in the search for a cattle production chain free of deforestation, slave labor, and illegal occupation of public lands.

The program also collaborates with the production and sharing of technical knowledge to stimulate the creation of policies and procedures for responsible beef cattle farming.



Learn more:



10 Traceability in Brazil

Drove Traceability

Brazil adopts a livestock traceability system based on drove movement control. All movement, whether between properties, auctions, or for slaughter, is carried out from the issuance of an Animal Transit Guide – ATG, and control is conducted by each state of the Federation with a focus on health control. This traceability model is part of the country's agricultural defense system, and ensures that Brazil maintains access to over 150 markets worldwide.

Learn more:



Individual traceability

Individual traceability in Brazil is used in voluntary adherence protocols, with rules agreed upon between the parties. Examples of voluntary adherence protocols are: i) the European Union market access protocol, the rules of which are agreed upon between Brazil and the European bloc, and ii) private protocols such as the Individual Traceability and Indirect Monitoring Program (PRIMI) that aims to carry out socio-environmental analyses across all links of the beef cattle farming production chain.

In December 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock instituted the National Plan for the Individual Identification of Bovines and Buffaloes (PNIB), whose goal is to ensure, by 2032, the individual identification of all animals before the first movement. The initiative provides for the integration of the databases currently managed by the state agricultural defense agencies into a national system, under the coordination of the Union, promoting greater standardization, safety, and efficiency in the control of livestock production.

The PNIB execution schedule is organized into four stages:

Step 1 (2025)

Development of the National Traceability System, which covers the survey of the needs of the various agents in the production chain, the definition of the technologies and methodologies to be used, the integration of state databases, and the definition of information security standards.

Step 2 (2026)

Aligning state systems to incorporate traceability information and integration into the national system through standardized and secure APIs.

Step 3 (2027–2029)

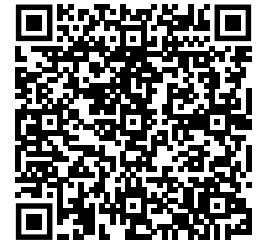
Beginning individual identification of cattle and buffalo during health management practices, such as vaccination, as well as in private voluntary adherence protocols.

Step 4 (2030–2032)

Implementation of the obligation of individual identification for all cattle and buffalo before the first movement, regardless of the age or purpose of the transit.

The National Plan foresees that some states can get ahead of the planned schedule, such as Santa Catarina, which already has 100% of the herd individually identified, and Pará, whose traceability program is currently being implemented. Animal identification and transit information throughout all states is to be integrated on a national basis.

Learn more:



Socio-Environmental Compliance

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) instituted the Brazil + Sustainable Agro Platform (AB+S) as a digital tool designed to qualify Brazilian agricultural production. This initiative, of voluntary adherence by the producer, integrates information from official databases such as CAR, Prodes, TerraClass, public lists of environmental embargoes, and labor analogous to slavery, among others, gathering strategic data to verify the socio-environmental compliance of rural properties.

In its initial phase, the platform is to carry out analysis of rural properties. Subsequently, it connects this information with traceability systems, increasing transparency and trust throughout the production chain.

Learn more:



ABIEC has worked with the Federal Government and state governments to improve access to information and transparency in the chain, as well as tools that allow socio-environmental verification in the production chain.



11

Sustainable transition in beef cattle farming in Brazil

In order for Brazil to meet the climate goals set out in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), in November 2024, the country committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 59% to 67% by 2035, compared to 2005 levels. This goal is in line with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C relative to pre-industrial levels. In addition, Brazil has set the goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

Through sustainable transition, it is necessary to ensure that the production chain continues to meet the growing global demand for livestock products while contributing to the country's climate goals. This transition can only be feasible through collective action and the alignment of credible and ambitious goals.





Decarbonization potential in beef cattle farming

A report prepared by Fundação Getúlio Vargas entitled “Decarbonization Trajectories: Soy, Corn and Beef Livestock (2023–2050)” presents the decarbonization potential of Brazilian agriculture, with a focus on soybean, corn and beef livestock production chains. The research consolidated emission factors and established the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensities (IEGEEs) – an indicator that relates net GHG emissions to productivity per crop — offering a technical basis for defining baselines and developing prospective scenarios. Different GHG emission and removal trajectories were simulated, considering parameters in line with international methodologies, such as the Science Based Targets initiative – Forest, Land and Agriculture (SBTi-FLAG). Among the strategies evaluated, the following stand out: the interruption of direct deforestation (conversion of forests into pastures or crops) from 2030, the expansion of the Direct Planting System (SPD), the adoption of integrated systems such as Crop-Livestock Integration (ILP), and recovery of degraded pastures.

In beef cattle farming — an activity with the greatest absolute impact — net emissions in the baseline scenario reach 744.0 MtCO₂e in 2050. Completely stopping deforestation results in a 27.8% reduction. By incorporating additional strategies, such as the recovery of pastures and the adoption of integrated systems, it is possible to achieve a mitigation of 55.4% in relation to the reference scenario.

The results show that there is a high potential to mitigate net emissions and contribute to agriculture that is more resilient and aligned with global climate goals.



ABIEC will continually develop deeper studies on the chain and seek to indicate other technologies capable of reducing the production cycle, the use of additives that mitigate enteric fermentation, and other technologies that can be levers for the decarbonization of the sector.

Challenges for the transition of the cattle farming chain

The challenges faced in beef cattle farming for a sustainable transition are related to the complexity and structure of the production chain, as well as its range of coverage across the territory in different production systems.

Below are some of the challenges identified by ABIEC:

Productivity Gap

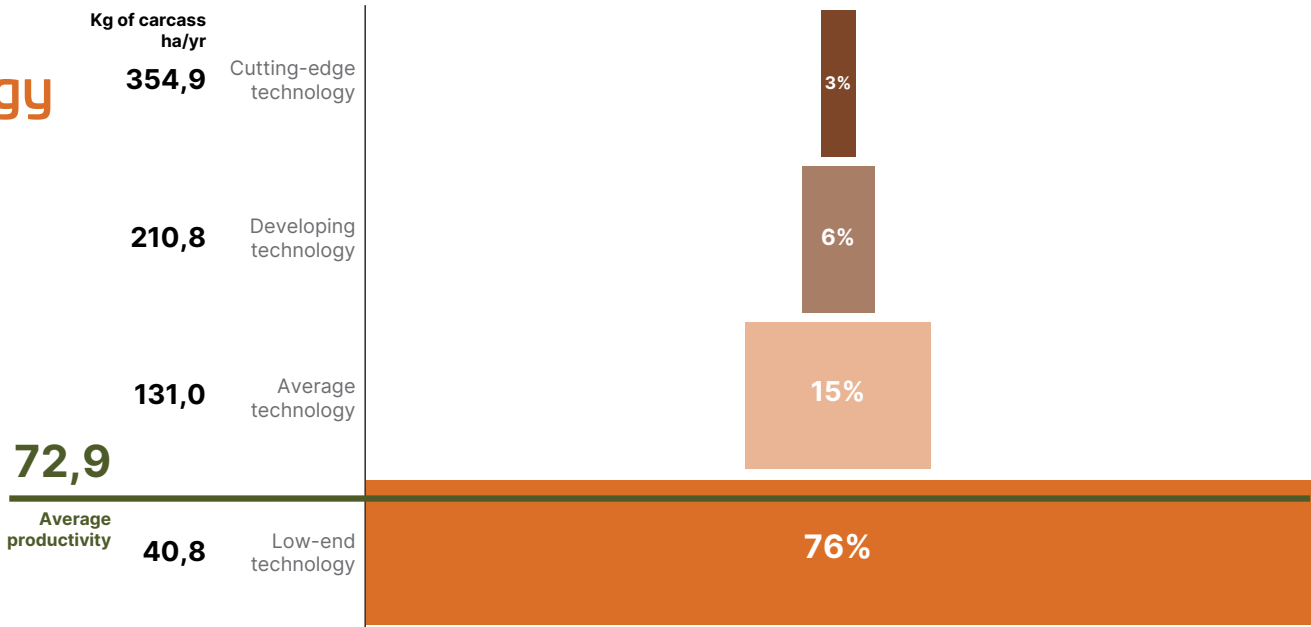
Despite the gains in recent decades, there is still a large productivity gap within beef cattle farming.

According to ABIEC’s Beef Report, the average productivity of Brazilian beef cattle farming is 67.7 kg of carcass per hectare/year. However, 76% of the pasture area has an average productivity of 37.3 kg of carcass per hectare/year, which reflects low productivity and extractive beef cattle farming. Only 24% of establishments are above the country’s average productivity level.

Number of Establishments per Productivity Level:

Percentage by technology tier

Source: Athenagro, IBGE data e Rally da Pecuária



Structure of the production chain and the participation of small and medium producers

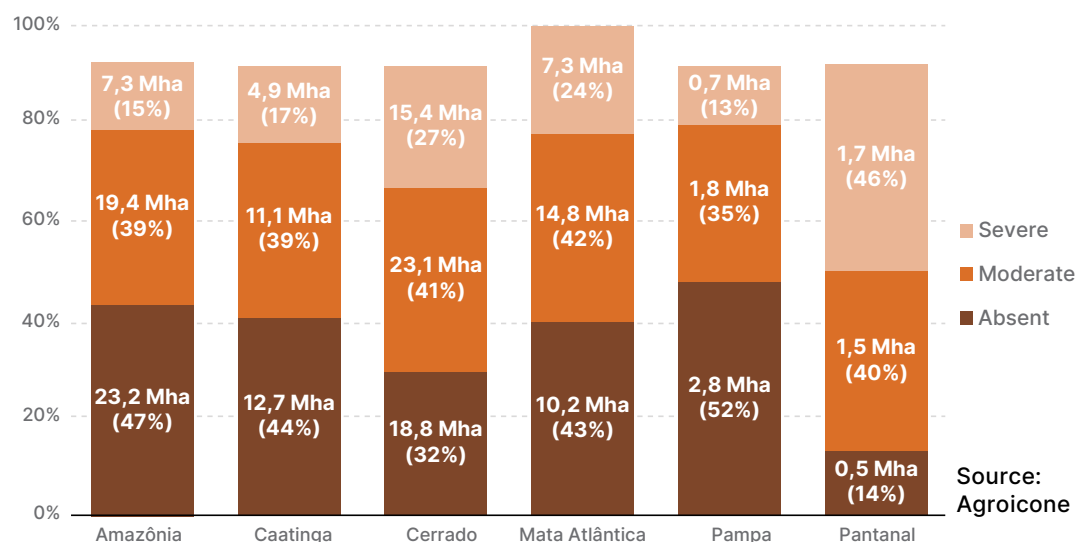
Supporting small producers is a necessary condition to catalyze the sustainable transition of beef cattle farming. In Brazil, the total number of beef cattle farming establishments is 2.55 million (IBGE, 2017), 1.2 million with up to 20 hectares (48% total), and 1.1 million with areas between 20 and 200 hectares (43.4%). This highlights how relevant beef cattle farming is to family farming and to small and medium-scale producers. Respectively, the total herd represents 8.4% and 31.1% by establishment size according to data from the IBGE Census (2017).

Fostering the adoption of technologies, incentivizing the recovery of degraded pastures, the use of genetics and animal supplementation, and improving the management of farms are essential issues for achieving progress in beef cattle farming. The inclusion of producers, especially small producers, is fundamental for the success of the project, since their active participation is crucial for the implementation and sustainability of changes.

Degraded pastures

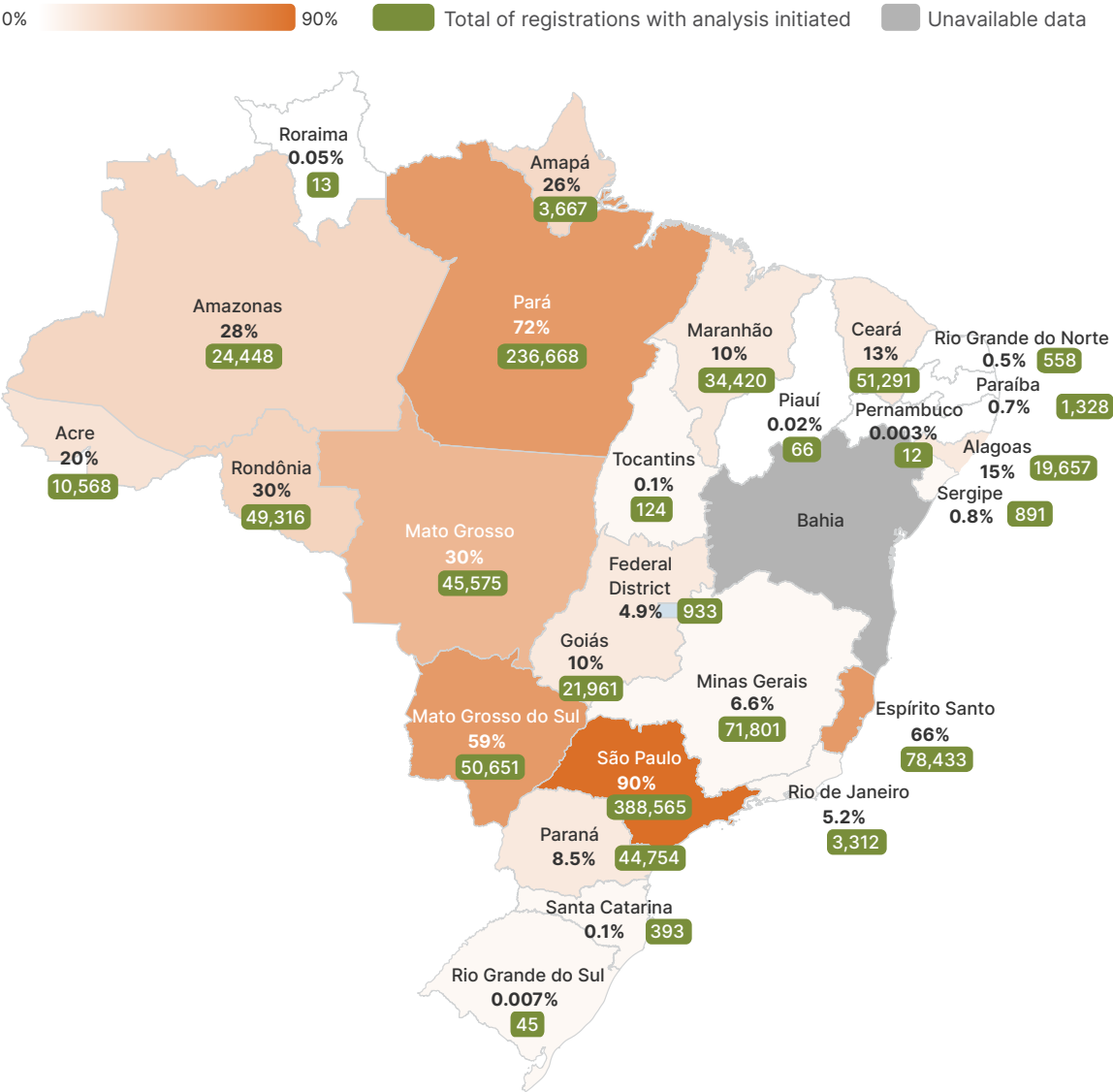
One of the priority actions from the perspective of implementing added technologies in beef cattle farming is the recovery of degraded pastures. It is worth pointing out, according to LAPIG data, that there are 26.7 million hectares of degraded pastures in the Amazon and 38.5 million hectares in the Cerrado.

The graph on the right shows the levels of pasture degradation by biome.



Implementation of the Forestry Code

There is much languidness in the processes of analysis and validation of the Rural Environmental Registry in the states, and therefore in the environmental regularization of rural producers, which can be seen in the map below:



Percentage of CAR Initiated Analysis, and Total Number of CARs with Initiated Analysis 2024

Note: Only valid registration numbers are taken into account; analyses of canceled registrations are not included.

Source: CPI/PUC-RIO based on data provided by the state agencies responsible for the CAR (updated November 2024), data from the CAR Public Consultation (updated November 2024), data from the SFB Environmental Regularization Panel (updated October 2024), data from the São Paulo Environmental Regularization Public Panel (SAA 2024), data from the Regulariza Pará portal (Semas/PA 2024), 2024



Integration and transparency of public data

There is a significant challenge related to achieving the transparency and data integration that the sector requires to improve its traceability systems, adding layers of socio-environmental control to the health guarantees that current systems provide.

Priority actions

There is growing awareness among actors in the production chain regarding the critical challenges faced by the beef cattle farming sector, as well as the actions needed to overcome these barriers. The challenges mentioned above make it difficult to transition to more sustainable and inclusive business models. Setting clear priorities will be key for the sector to focus on overcoming the main obstacles to transitioning to sustainable beef cattle farming in Brazil.

In 2024, ABIEC, with the support of Agroicone, carried out a broad consultation survey with different actors in the chain to indicate these priorities. The result is a proposal for Priority Actions that represent an agenda agreed upon by the sector as a whole, with urgent measures to be taken along the entire value chain, with the support of other stakeholders, to ensure a successful transition to sustainable beef cattle farming in Brazil.

These Priority Actions, which focus on legal compliance, improving the living conditions of producers, ensuring food security, and promoting the sustainable development of the beef cattle farming sector, are premised on the following aspects: (i) Inclusion: involving all actors in the chain, academia, government and civil society, (ii) Local action: considering solutions adapted to the realities of the country's producers, (iii) Holistic approach: addressing critical gaps in the beef cattle farming sector, (iv) Complementarity: strengthening initiatives already underway.

The sustainable transition requires increased collaboration between actors in the production chain, as well as effective alignment between the various organizations. In addition, international cooperation and a significant flow of resources are essential to enable this process.

To achieve these objectives, Priority Actions are ordered into 5 strategic Pillars:



1. Expanded adoption of technologies and good production practices

Key to increasing efficiency and reducing the activity's carbon footprint. Included among these actions are investments in genetic improvement, adequate nutrition, rotational management of pastures, recovery of degraded areas, and more efficient management of properties. Expanding technical assistance and rural extension is also pointed out as indispensable for connecting producers to knowledge, credit, and technological innovation.



2. Compliance with the Forestry Code

Through the validation and effective use of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and the implementation of Environmental Regularization Programs (PRA)

This step is crucial to decouple beef cattle farming from illegally deforested areas and ensure that all production complies with environmental legislation. To this end, the proposal is to strengthen public data integration platforms, such as AgroBrasil+Sustentável, and support private initiatives that assist producers in the rectification of registrations and recovery of environmental assets.



3. Traceability and control of sanitary and environmental origin

Traceability is indispensable both for food safety and proving the sustainability of Brazilian meat in international markets. The proposal is to gradually implement the National Plan for the Individual Identification of Bovines and Bubalines (PNIB), the integration of CAR, ATG, and SISBOV systems, and the creation of incentive mechanisms for the adherence of producers, especially smaller-scale ones.



4. Diversified financing of the transition

Recognizing that public resources, such as those of the ABC+ Plan and RenovAgro, are not sufficient to reach the necessary scale, we advocate for the combination of different sources of investment — public, private, international, and philanthropic — through blended finance mechanisms, green bonds, and payments for environmental services. It is also proposed that rural credit and the Safra Plan incorporate sustainability criteria, stimulating low-carbon practices and environmental regularization.



5. Productive inclusion of small-scale livestock farmers

The proposal is to develop investment models adapted to this reality, with common-use infrastructure, local technical assistance networks, and sustainably sourced clusters. The inclusion of these producers is viewed as an essential condition for the success of the transition, avoiding the exclusion of those who do not have the resources to adapt to the new environmental and market requirements.

In addition to these pillars, it is important to engage and continuously train producers, coordinate different levels of government, and cooperate with the private sector and civil society. To reiterate: the beef cattle farming transition requires integrated governance, with clear roles for ministries, state departments, associations, banks, and research institutions.

Priority Actions can be the basis of an articulated national agenda that seeks to transform Brazilian beef cattle farming into a more productive sector, operating within the law, as well as staying transparent and inclusive, thus capable of reconciling the goal of meeting the global demand for meat with environmental conservation and social development. This is the way to ensure the country's competitiveness, while contributing to meeting climate goals and strengthening Brazil's image as a global leader in sustainable food production.

Costs and financing

Opening financing pathways for the Climate agenda is one of the priorities and expected results of the negotiation in Belém. Below we list costs related to the implementation of the priority actions agenda:

Pasture Recovery

The estimated costs for the total recovery of degraded pastures in the Amazon are approximately \$51.5 billion for 26.7 million hectares, while in the Cerrado the value reaches \$75.5 billion for 38.6 million hectares.

Increased productivity

According to analyses, maintenance costs can vary over the years, depending on several factors:

- › **\$90/ha to achieve low technological intensity**
- › **\$215 – 450/ha to achieve average productivity levels**
- › **\$520 – 780/ha per year to achieve high productivity**
- › **Highly technological methods and intensive breeding practices require costs in excess of \$900/hectare**

Environmental Regularization

Considering that Brazil has about 2.5 million property allotments and rural properties related to beef cattle farming, it is possible to estimate a value between \$200 and 250 million for the rectification of CARs, based on the value of projects that support this type of action.





Traceability

According to industry consultants, the costs for traceability can range from R\$6 to R\$15 per head of cattle tracked, depending on whether the cost involves, in addition to the identification elements, some degree of assistance to the producer and/or certification.

Financing the sustainability transition in beef cattle farming will require investments and a diverse array of resources, considering the range of needs for production. It is necessary, among other things, to finance technical assistance and rural extension, the recovery of degraded pastures, and the adoption of new technologies and good practices, environmental regularization and forest restoration, and payments for environmental services (for avoided deforestation or conservation of surpluses, for example).

Possible sources of funds include official rural credit programs, investments by the producers themselves, international cooperation and philanthropy resources, carbon markets, and others. Only a financing mix will enable the transition in beef cattle farming to gain scale.



12 Abiec and multisectoral discussion forums

ABIEC participates in several forums and multisectoral initiatives that are committed to developing proposals to overcome the challenges that Brazil faces in reducing deforestation and reconciling production, conservation, and socio-productive inclusion, as well as for continuous improvement in beef cattle farming.

As a voice of the Brazilian meat industry, ABIEC is a protagonist in these initiatives and actively contributes to the search for solutions that can guarantee sustainable production.

Some of these forums include:

SB COP

The Sustainable Business COP (SB COP) is a global initiative led by the National Confederation of Industry (CNI), launched at COP30, but which will extend to future COPs, with the objective of structuring and strengthening the participation of the private sector in global climate negotiations.

Recognized by the Brazilian Government and aligned with the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, SB COP seeks to establish a permanent channel for business contributions, influence the global climate agenda, strengthen the presence of the private sector in multilateral processes, and drive effective actions toward decarbonization, the low-carbon economy, and climate finance.

Its objective is to mobilize companies and investors for effective climate action and establish a permanent mechanism for business engagement that monitors and influences the evolution of global commitments, especially under the UNFCCC.

ABIEC participates in the SBCOP Working Group on Food Systems.

Learn more about SB COP:



Access the documents produced by SB COP:

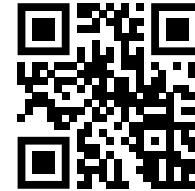


Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture

The Coalition is a network composed of over 400 organizations from the private sector, civil society, academia, and finance, in favor of Brazil's leadership in a new low-carbon, competitive, responsible and inclusive economy based on sustainable land use, promoting synergy between the agendas of protection, conservation, sustainable use of natural and planted forests, agriculture and adaptation to climate change.

Its official founding took place with the launching of the movement's core document, on the eve of COP 21 in Paris in 2015. Since then, the movement has been positioning itself as an important player in the creation of proposals and solutions that help Brazil to implement the commitments undertaken in this global climate agreement. We strive for contributions in national debates for the development of key public policies, economic instruments, and experiences in sectors related to the country's land use. We also take our proposals to COPs and other forums to be presented to international audiences.

Learn more about the Coalition:



Access the document with the Coalition's proposals for COP 30:



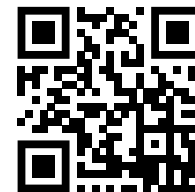
Brazilian Forum on Tropical Agriculture

An initiative that brings together research centers, leading institutions, representatives of the productive sector, and experts from multiple areas to position tropical agriculture as a pillar of global climate solutions at the 30th United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP30) and beyond.

Proposed by FGV Agro and FGV Bioeconomy, the Forum constitutes a space for technical articulation, inter-institutional dialogue, and the formulation of proposals, focusing on positioning tropical agriculture as a structuring axis of global solutions to the climate crisis, food security, and the energy transition, recognizing the uniqueness, innovation, and sustainability of tropical production systems.

The publication Sustainable Tropical Agriculture: Cultivating Solutions for Food, Energy and Climate was developed in collaboration with leading institutions in Brazilian agribusiness, including sector associations, research centers and experts from various fields.

Learn more about :





Brazilian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef

The Brazilian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef is a non-profit multisectoral association with more than 60 organizations associated with the seven links of the beef value chain – industries, financial institutions, inputs, rural producers, services, civil society and retailers and restaurants – together with the mission of promoting sustainable development of beef in all biomes and the vision of being the global voice of sustainable beef in Brazil that it is possible to produce meat in our country while conserving biodiversity.

Through initiatives, tools, and spaces for debate, the Brazilian Roundtable provides strong leadership of the entire chain in the search for common ground on emerging themes of sustainability for the beef farming scenario, such as climate change, animal welfare, changes in land use, and traceability, among other relevant aspects in the national and global scenario.

They also promote actions to encourage environmentally responsible practices and stimulate the development of sustainability in the sector. These include periodic meetings with the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and various Working Groups to adjust and align actions according to the challenges of the sector, produce technical materials to promote the development of sustainability, and seek to guide associates on market opportunities.

With partnerships and projects, it facilitates the progress of sustainability in the sector, offering direct benefits to associates and different actors in the value chain. It also organizes events, forums, and debates on emerging topics, encouraging practical solutions for the production chain.

At the international level, it participates in the boards and working groups of the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB), representing the voice of the Brazilian beef industry, following global trends and contributing to the international dialogue on sustainability.

Learn more
about MBPS:



Access the document
Sustainable Beef
Cattle Farming, an Ally
of Climate and Food
Security, produced
for COP 30:





Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef

The Global Roundtable on Sustainable Beef (GRSB) is a global, multi-stakeholder initiative that promotes sustainable beef production by advancing the beef value chain through leadership, science, and collaboration.

Founded in 2010, it brings together more than 500 members from 24 countries on five continents, including producers and producer associations, services and associated industries, processing companies, retail, civil society, and national roundtables (such as the BRSL) to work toward ambitious goals on climate, nature, and animal health and welfare. Collectively, its members account for more than two-thirds of the international beef trade.

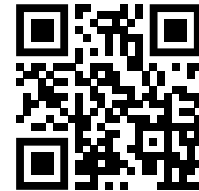
Its mission is to promote, support, and communicate continuous improvements in the sustainability of the global beef chain through leadership, science, multi-stakeholder engagement, and collaboration. The GRSB envisions a world in which beef is a trusted part of a thriving food system, in which the value chain is environmentally sound, socially responsible, and economically viable.

The GRSB is driving progress on sustainable beef by setting ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving land use and animal welfare. It promotes best practices, facilitates knowledge exchange, and encourages a collaborative approach.

In 2021, GRSB launched three global targets to be achieved by 2030:

- › **Animal Health and Welfare: To provide livestock with an environment in which they can thrive through good practices.**
- › **Climate: Reduce the net impact of beef on global warming by 30%.**
- › **Positive Nature: Ensure that the beef chain is a positive net contributor to nature.**

Learn more about GRSB:



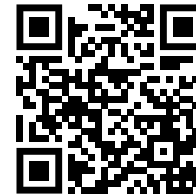
Access the Global Progress Report produced by GRSB:



Tropical Forest Alliance

The Center for Nature and Climate is a multisectoral platform of the World Economic Forum that focuses on protecting the environment and promoting sustainable practices. Headquartered at the World Economic Forum, the Tropical Forest Alliance uses public and philanthropic resources to transform the production and trade of agricultural commodities, focusing on beef, palm oil and soybeans, catalyzing collective action for the sustainable transition of commodity production. ABIEC participates in the TFA Advisory Committee.

Learn more
about TFA:



Working Group of Indirect Suppliers

The GTFI brings together the various stakeholders in the beef production chain in Brazil to discuss traceability, monitoring, and transparency solutions with a focus on controlling deforestation through indirect suppliers.

Learn more
about GTFI:



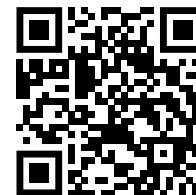
Cerrado Protocol

ABIEC is an observer member of the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Suppliers in the Cerrado.

The Cerrado Protocol aims to contribute to the alignment of best socio-environmental monitoring practices for the purchase of beef products in the Cerrado biome.

A series of responsible sourcing criteria and parameters have been defined that companies can follow to ensure that their supply chains are not linked to socio-environmental problems.

Learn more about
the Cerrado
Protocol:





Center for articulation of indigenous companies and peoples

The Center for Articulation of Indigenous Companies and Peoples proposes a set of strategic actions to guide relations between companies and indigenous peoples in Brazil, seeking to build a relationship based on respect, good faith, and collaboration. Its premise is the understanding that relations between the business sector and indigenous peoples must generate mutual benefits: on the one hand, ensuring the protection of indigenous rights and protagonism; on the other, strengthening sustainability and reducing risks for companies. Among the main actions are the promotion of exchanges of experiences on existing good practices, the encouragement of inclusive and sustainable business investments, and the creation of permanent spaces for dialogue that help reduce historical tensions in the relations between enterprises and indigenous communities. It also fosters analysis and systematization of national and international experiences to serve as learning tools, in addition to producing reference guidelines that can guide both companies and indigenous peoples in future interactions. Thus, it seeks to consolidate a positive agenda in which dialogue and cooperation become instruments for guaranteeing rights, cultural appreciation, and strengthening social and economic relations, thus contributing to sustainable development and the preservation of indigenous territories and ways of life.

Learn more
about NAI:





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