

MONITORING THE BEEF TAC

SYSTEMATIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE 2ND
UNIFIED AUDIT CYCLE

2025



**Amigos
da Terra**
Amazônia Brasileira

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SYSTEMATIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF
THE 2ND UNIFIED AUDIT CYCLE

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INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE BEEF TAC AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

The Conduct Adjustment Terms, known as the Beef TAC, are socio-environmental commitments made by meatpackers operating in the Brazilian Amazon to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF). The Beef TAC was signed in 2009. Considered one of the main instruments for controlling deforestation in Brazil's beef cattle chain, the Beef TAC ensures that companies are held accountable for socio-environmental offenses in their supply chains, as indicated in Brazil's the Environmental Crimes Law (Law No. 9.605/1998).

Verification of company compliance with the TAC is carried out through third-party audits, a fundamental mechanism for assessing the performance of the signatory companies, as well as the effectiveness of this agreement over time. Pará was a pioneer in establishing and implementing this commitment and is currently the state with the greatest coverage in terms of the number and the market share of companies covered. The experience acquired and accumulated over four audit cycles in Pará has now allowed the initiative to gain traction in other states of the Brazilian Amazon, culminating in 2023 in the 1st Unified Audit Cycle of the Legal Beef Program (Programa Carne Legal) that covered the additional states of Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso and Rondônia.

	Audit year	Period of analysis (transactions)	Year the results were published
1st Cycle PA	2017	Jan. to Dec. 2016	2018
2nd Cycle PA	2018	Jan. to Dec. 2017	2019
3rd Cycle PA	2020	Jan. 2018 to Jun. 2019	2021
4th Cycle PA	2021	Jul. 2019 a jun. 2020	2022
1st Unified Cycle¹	2023	Jul. 2020 to Dec. 2021	2023
2nd Unified Cycle²	2024 - 2025	Jan. to Dec. 2022	2025

In 2024, through the MPF Brazilian Amazon Working Group³, in partnership with civil society organizations and academia, the TAC governance model used in Pará began to be expanded to the other states in the Legal Beef Program and helped achieve gains in

terms of standardizing processes among states and organizing results. In the 2nd unified cycle of audits, the results of which are described here, Tocantins also began the process of verifying the commitment of the slaughterhouses operating in its territory.

1. Pará, Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, and Rondônia participated in the 1st Unified Cycle.

2. In addition to the states that participated in the 1st Unified Cycle, Tocantins also participated.

3. The Brazilian Amazon Working Group is part of the 4th Coordination and Review Committee (Environment and Cultural Assets) and is made up of Federal Prosecutors. Its composition was established by Administrative Order No. 27 of October 6, 2023.

4. The TAC Support Committee is a body that supports the effective implementation of this commitment. Since 2021, it has provided technical, scientific, consultative and instructive support to improve the efficiency and transparency of the processes related to implementing the Beef TAC.

In this report, we summarize the main results of this latest cycle of audits in all the states mentioned, analyze the evolution of the companies' performance in implementing the commitment and point out some aspects of the audit process that can be improved in the future rounds. In the case of Pará, we present a more detailed analysis, that compares the results of all six audit cycles that have been carried out in the state.

This report is part of the series **Monitoring the Beef TAC** which brings together analyses of the results of TAC audits with the aim of promoting continuous improvement in the procedures for monitoring, reporting and verifying this commitment.

CRITERIA ASSESSED IN TAC AUDITS⁵

- **ILLEGAL DEFORESTATION** ON SUPPLIER PROPERTIES
- **OVERLAP OF SUPPLIER PROPERTIES WITH INDIGENOUS LANDS**
- **OVERLAP OF SUPPLIER PROPERTIES WITH CONSERVATION UNITS**
- **PRESENCE OF SUPPLIERS ON ENVIRONMENTAL EMBARGO**
- **OCCURRENCE OF SLAVE LABOR** ON SUPPLIER PROPERTIES
- **REGISTRATION OF SUPPLIER PROPERTIES IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRY (CAR)**
- **CHANGES TO CAR MAP BOUNDARIES**
- **RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSING** OF SUPPLIER PROPERTIES IN THE STATE OF PARÁ (LAR)
- **USE OF THE ANIMAL TRANSIT GUIDE (GTA)**
- **HERD PRODUCTIVITY** ON SUPPLIER PROPERTIES

EVALUATION OF AUDITS BY THE MPF

In order to encourage continuous improvement in Pará state, in each new audit cycle since 2017 the MPF has defined increasingly ambitious levels of compliance that the agency considers satisfactory for audited meatpacking companies, defined in terms of the percentage of non-compliance that is considered tolerable to MPF. In the 1st and 2nd Unified Cycles (2023 and 2024), these tolerable compliance rates were extended to the other states and were 5% for both years.

% OF NONCOMPLIANCE CONSIDERED TOLERABLE BY THE MPF					
2018 Audit	2019 Audit	2020 Audit	2022 Audit	2023 Audit	2024 Audit
1st Cycle PA	2nd Cycle PA	3rd Cycle PA	4th Cycle PA	1st Unified Cycle	2nd Unified Cycle
30%	20%	9,95%	7%	5%	5%

5. The criteria in force in the TAC's 2nd Unified Audit Cycle are described in the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon Version 1.1, available at: https://www.beefontrack.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/1653923455-protocolo_monitoramento_gado_a4_40p_ingles_1.1_-_060-8767_v2.pdf

HOW DOES THE BEEF TAC PROVIDE TRANSPARENCY TO THE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE OF NON-AUDITED COMPANIES?

After completing the 1st Unified Cycle in 2023, the MPF began to disclose the results of automatic analyses⁶ for those meatpacking companies who had been requested to perform third-party audits but did not do so or did not deliver the reports within the respective cycle⁷. The use of these automatic analyses effectively increased the scope of the TAC verification process⁸.

The disclosure of the results of the automatic analyses makes it possible to assess irregularities in the direct supply chain⁹ on a broader scale, revealing the performance of meatpacking companies that fail to report, providing greater transparency in the monitoring practices that have been adopted by the sector and more equality among companies in terms of the process of verifying legal compliance. Both signatory and non-signatory companies that sell volumes for slaughter/export considered relevant by the MPF are subject to automatic analysis¹⁰.

In addition, at the outset of the 2nd Unified Cycle, the GTA and CAR databases were, for the first time, made available to the MPF by the state agencies in Mato Grosso and Rondônia. This made it possible to carry out automatic analyses in these states, and significantly increased transparency.

It is worth noting that, unlike what happens in the third-party audit process¹¹, for automatic auditing analyses, meatpackers are not provided the opportunity to challenge or justify evidence of irregularities. This means that automatic analyses can in some cases overestimate non-compliance rates. In the following sections, we will present both the results of the third-party audits and automatic analyses of the 2nd Unified Cycle for each of the states that participated in the Legal Beef Program.

6. The automatic analyses are carried out at the request of the MPF, based on the cross-referencing of public databases, by the Technical Chamber of the TAC Support Committee.

7. Although disclosure of the results of the automatic analyses began in the 1st Unified Cycle, this is the responsibility of the prosecutor in charge of each state, with some opting to disclose the results only of the signatory companies that have been summoned, while others have given transparency to the results of all the companies summoned, whether signatories or not.

8. Due to the lack of access to the GTA databases in the states of Mato Grosso and Rondônia in the 1st Unified Cycle, it was not possible to perform automatic analyses of slaughterhouses in these states. However, in the 2nd Unified Cycle, these were made available by the respective state agencies.

9. Direct suppliers are those responsible for the fattening or finishing phase of the animal and who sell cattle for slaughter and export directly to meatpacking companies.

10. The criterion of relevance varies from state to state, as defined by the responsible prosecutor.

11. Third-party audits are performed by independent auditing companies hired by meatpackers.

2ND UNIFIED AUDIT CYCLE

Scope

- Audits carried out in 2024/2025 in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia and Tocantins
- Transactions from January to December 2022
- Auditing firms: BDO, GeoMaster, Grant Thornton; Trace Green and Prado Suzuki



SUMMONS AND ENGAGEMENT OF MEATPACKING COMPANIES

The Beef TAC has four signatory companies in Acre¹². A total of 13 companies were summoned by the MPF in 2024. Of these, six companies did not record any cattle movements during the audited period, two companies, of which one was a signatory, and the other was not, submitted audits. Five companies did not submit audits; of these, one was a signatory and four were not.

Table 1 - Companies who were called upon to carry out third-party audits by the MPF AC

Signatory companies audited	Non-signatory companies audited	Non-audited signatory companies	Non-signatory companies not audited
Frigorífico 3 Irmãos	JBS	Frigorífico Correia e Moura - São Sebastião	Frisacre
			Frigorífico Boi Bom
			MCL Indústria e Comércio
			Matadouro Modelo Ind. e Com. de Carnes

SCOPE OF AUDITS IN ACRE

Do the audits cover a significant volume of the market?

In Acre, the audits had a limited scope, considering that the two companies audited accounted for 31.6% of the cattle marketed for slaughter/export in the state during the period audited (2022). Altogether, 368,421 cattle were marketed, of which 116,328 were marketed by the two companies audited.

12. A. M. Santos LTDA - Frigorífico 3 Irmãos; C. Carvalho de Souza - CCML Frigorífico; COOPAPEC - Frigorífico Boi Verde; and Correia e Moura LTDA - Frigorífico São Sebastião.

Graph 1 – Percentage of cattle there were put on the market by audited and non-audited companies in Acre



32%

of the cattle moved in the period were marketed by audited companies

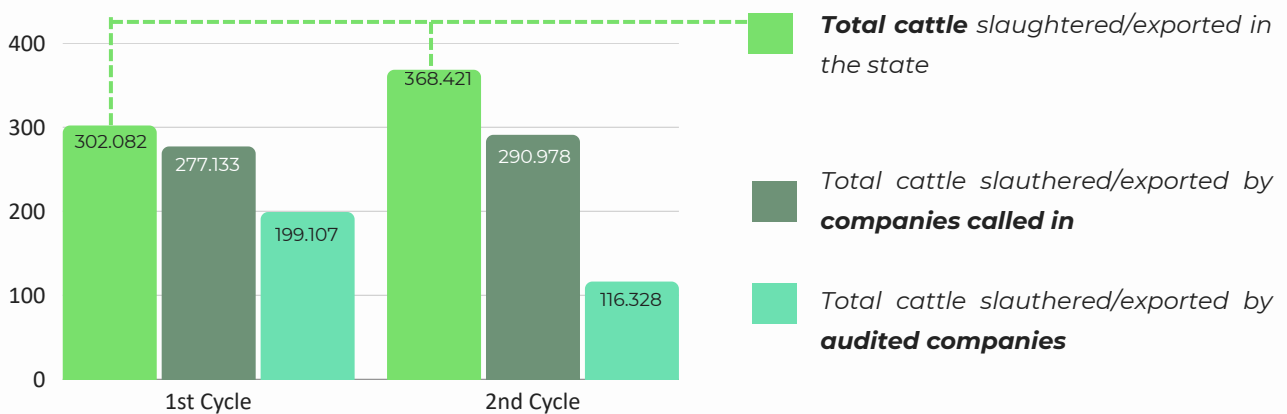
68%

of all cattle marketed for slaughter/export in the state are not yet covered by audits

There are a considerable number of meatpacking companies that slaughter/export significant volumes of cattle and which have not been audited and are not signatories to the TAC in Acre.

Although one more company joined the audits in this 2nd unified cycle, it can be considered that there was a significant reduction in terms of the coverage of the process compared to the 1st unified cycle, since in the 1st cycle, 66% of the cattle for slaughter/export in Acre were marketed by the only audited company, while in the 2nd cycle, two audited companies together handled 31.6% of the cattle. On the other hand, the companies summoned by the MPF covered 79% of the quantity of cattle marketed in the state in the period, signaling the efforts of this body to expand the scope of the verification process, which can be reinforced by summoning more meatpackers, particularly those operating illegally, to sign the TAC.

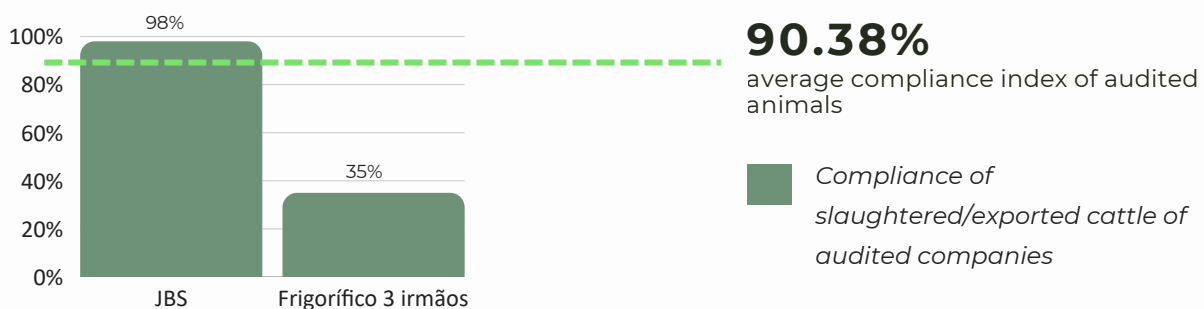
Graph 2 - Comparison of the engagement of summoned and audited companies in Acre during the 1st and 2nd unified cycles



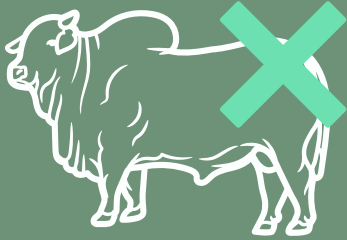
RESULTS OF THE 2ND UNIFIED AUDIT CYCLE

A total of **33,781 cattle were effectively audited**, which corresponds to **29.0%** of the cattle sold for slaughter/export by the companies audited in the period. Of these, 3,251 showed non-compliance with one or more criteria, which represents 9.6% of this sample. It should be noted that one company¹³ accounted for marketing 83.1% of the cattle not in compliance. The following table shows the results of the third-party audit.

Graph 3 - Summary of audit results for signatory companies in Acre



¹³. Frigorífico 3 Irmãos was responsible for selling 2,701 irregular animals.



9,6%
non-compliance (total
cattle audited)

3.251
cattle not in compliance

29,0%



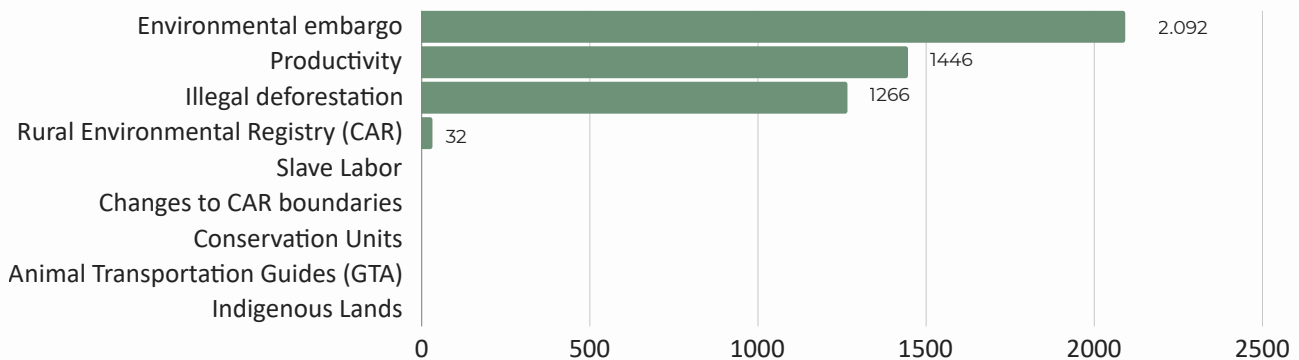
The sample represented 29% of the
total number of cattle sold by the
audited companies

Compared to the results of the 1st Unified Cycle, although the percentage of cattle audited (sample) increased by 10%, the non-compliance rate remained close - 10.1% in the 1st Cycle and 9.6% in the 2nd Cycle.

MAIN IRREGULARITIES FOUND IN THIRD-PARTY AUDITS

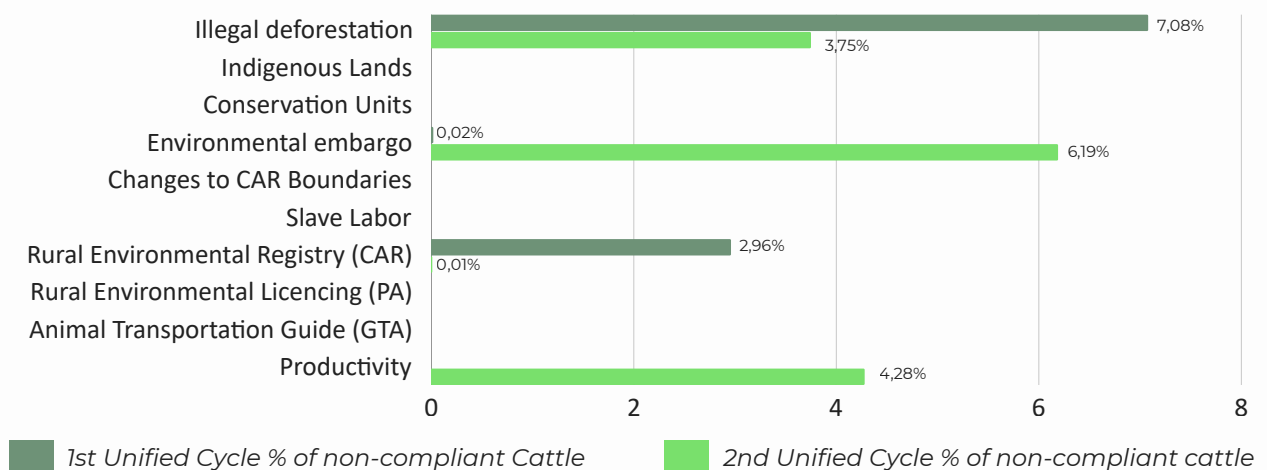
An analysis of the different types of irregularities found among the total number of cattle audited (Graph 4) showed that 6.19% came from rural properties with an environmental embargo, 4.28% from rural properties whose productivity was above the established limit; 3.75% from properties with illegal deforestation and 0.09% from properties without a valid or identified CAR.

Graph 4 - Total number of cattle not in compliance per TAC criterion in Acre



In relation to the 1st Unified Cycle, there has been a change in the prevalence of non-compliance in the criteria evaluated, with a reduction in cattle linked to illegal deforestation, an increase in the incidence of cattle from properties with embargoes, a reduction in cattle from properties with unidentified or invalid CARs and a significant incidence of non-compliance in the productivity criterion, as shown in the following graph.

Graph 5 - Comparison of the percentage of irregular cattle by TAC criterion in Acre (1st and 2nd Unified Cycle)

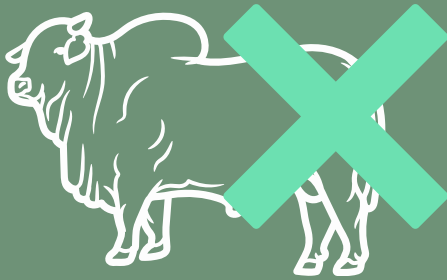
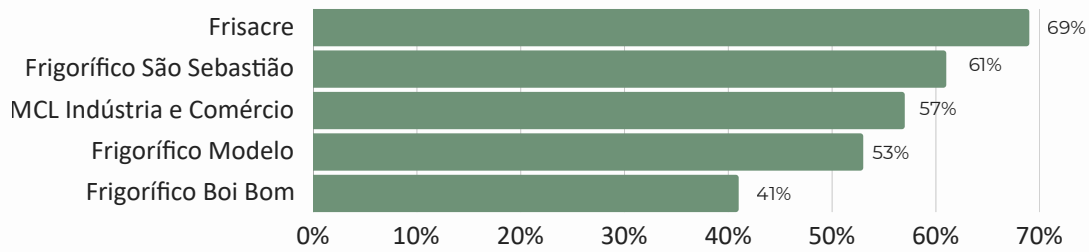


■ 1st Unified Cycle % of non-compliant Cattle

■ 2nd Unified Cycle % of non-compliant cattle

RESULTS OF THE AUTOMATIC ANALYSES

Graph 6 - Non-compliance rates of non-audited summoned companies in Acre



63.2%

non-compliance (total
cattle analyzed)

174,650

cattle marketed by the
companies analyzed



110,456

cattle with evidence of irregularity

In automatic audits, all evidence of irregularities is considered non-compliant, without the possibility of analyzing justifications.

All the slaughterhouses analyzed automatically are not yet signatories to the TAC and had a high rate of non-compliance. Together they accounted for 47.4% of all cattle sold for slaughter/export in the period audited.



AMAZONAS

SUMMONS AND ENGAGEMENT OF MEATPACKING COMPANIES

The Beef TAC has 16 signatory companies in Amazonas¹⁴. In all, nine companies were summoned by the MPF in 2024 to carry out audits. Of these, three companies did not present any transactions during the audited period (2022)¹⁵, another three presented audits, while the other three did not.

Table 2 - Companies who were called upon to carry out third-party audits by the MPF AM

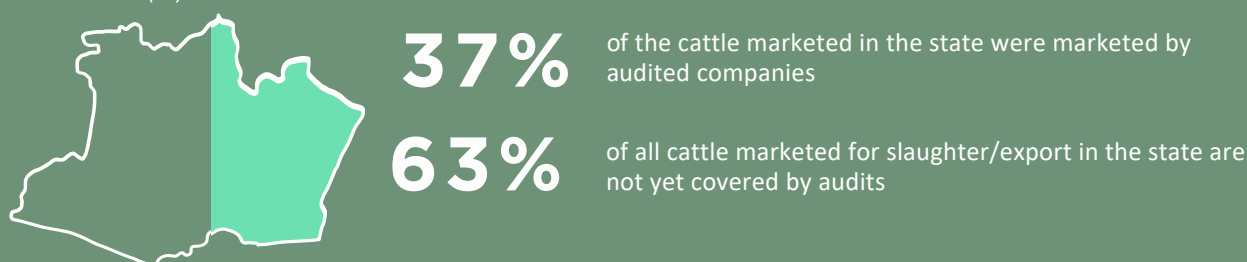
Signatory companies audited	Signatory companies not audited
Agropam (Falcão)	Matadouro e Frigorífico Cristiano D'Ângelo - Mafrico
Frigorífico Izabel - Frigotefé	Matadouro e Frigorífico Brasileiro - Norte Boi
Manaós - Frigonosso	Frigorífico São Vicente

SCOPE OF AUDITS IN AMAZONAS

Do the audits cover a significant volume of the market?

In Amazonas, the audits had a limited coverage, considering that three companies audited together accounted for 36.9% of the cattle marketed for slaughter/export in the state during the period audited (2022). In all, 169,558 cattle were marketed in the state for this purpose in 2022, of which 62,636 were marketed by the three companies audited.

Graph 7 - Percentage of cattle there were put on the market by audited and non-audited companies in Amazonas (%)



There are a considerable number of signatory meatpacking companies that have not submitted an audit and companies that have not yet signed the TAC in Amazonas.

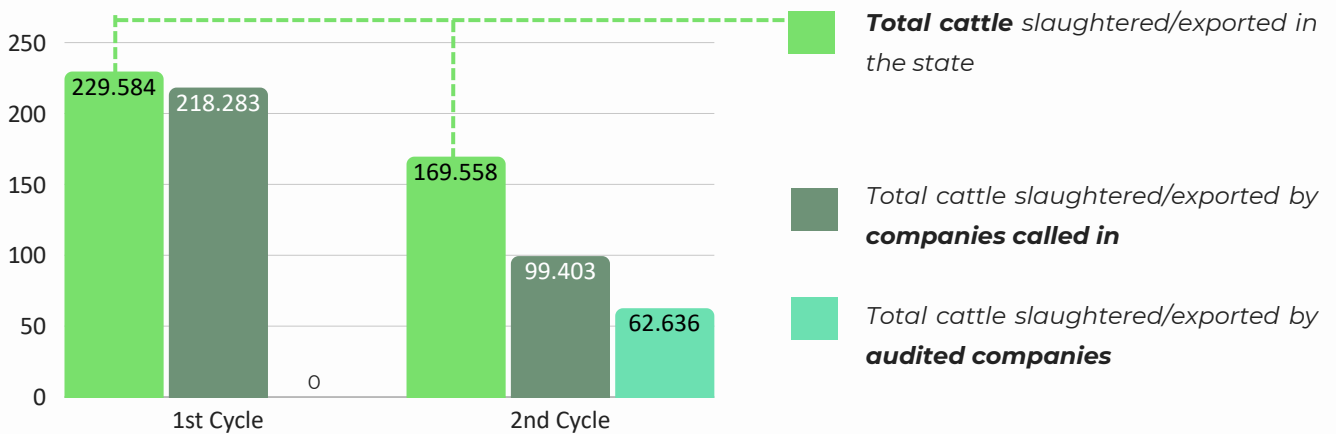
Although the audits still affect the smallest part of the cattle marketed for slaughter/export in Amazonas, their coverage increased significantly from the 1st to the 2nd unified cycle, since in the first period, of the ten companies summoned, none presented an audit report, compared to three audited in the 2nd cycle, which represented 36.9% of the cattle marketed.

14. The list of companies that signed the Beef TAC in Amazonas can be consulted at: <https://www.mpf.mp.br/am/carne-legal>.

15. Frigorífico e Comércio de Carnes Martins - Frigmartins; Frigoraça Amazonas; and Falcão Indústria de Alimentos - Frigoraça.

On the other hand, in the 1st unified cycle, the companies summoned for audits by the MPF accounted for 95% of the total number of cattle traded in the period, while in the 2nd cycle, 58.6%, which shows that some companies that move significant quantities of cattle were left out of the process.

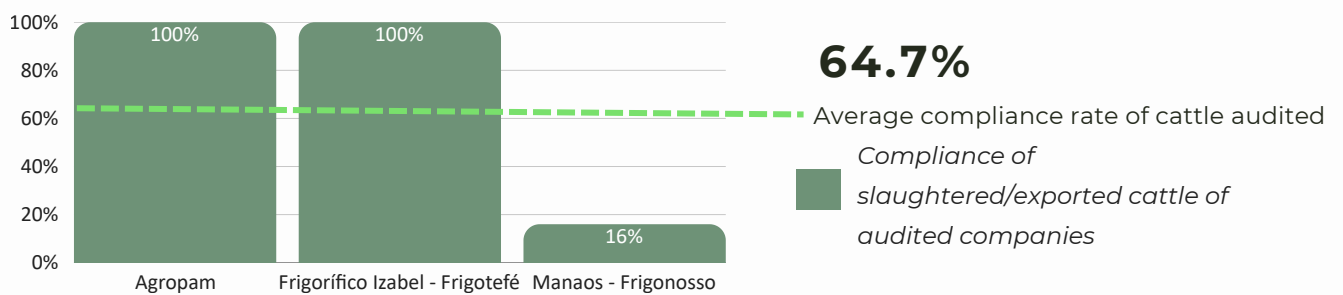
Graph 8 - Comparison of the engagement of summoned and audited companies in Amazonas in the 1st and 2nd unified cycles



RESULTS OF THE 2ND UNIFIED AUDIT CYCLE

In all, **24,648 cattle were effectively audited**, which corresponds to **39.4%** of the cattle sold for slaughter/export in Amazonas by the companies audited in the period. Of these, 8,701 were non-compliant with one or more criteria, which represents 35.3% of this sample, but one company¹⁶ was responsible for marketing 100% of the cattle not in compliance. The following graph shows the results of the third-party audits.

Graph 9 - Summary of the results of the audits of the signatory companies in Amazonas



35.3%
non-compliance rate of
all cattle audited

8,701
cattle not in compliance

39%

The sample represented 39% of
the total number of cattle sold by
the audited companies.

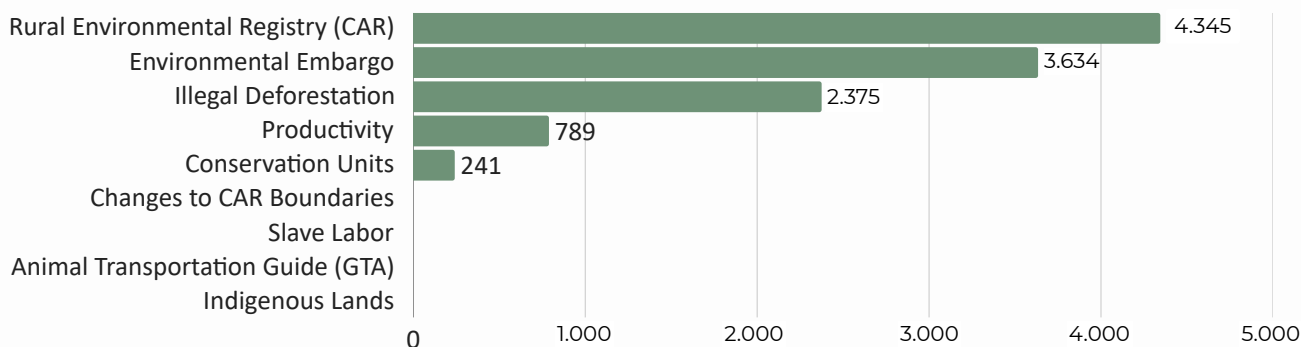
It was not possible to compare the performance of the companies audited between the two cycles, since no company was audited in the 1st Unified Cycle.

16. Manaós – Frigonosso

MAIN IRREGULARITIES FOUND IN THIRD-PARTY AUDITS

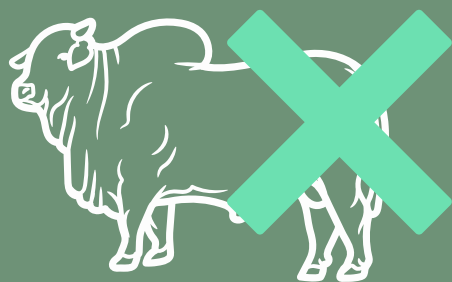
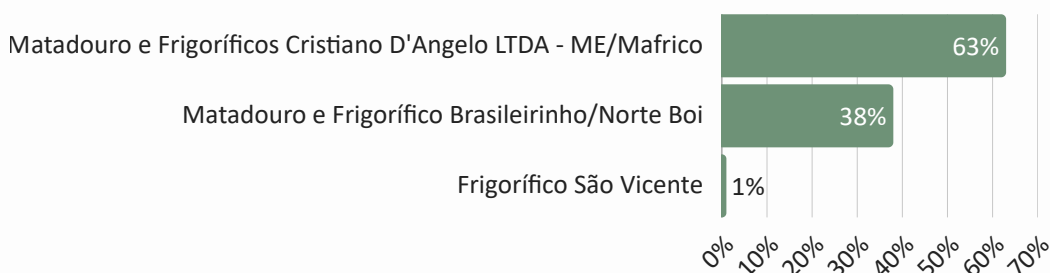
An analysis of the different types of irregularities found among the total number of cattle audited showed that 17.6% came from rural properties without a valid CAR; 14.7% from properties with an environmental embargo; 9.6% from properties with illegal deforestation, 3.2% above the productivity limit and 1.0% overlapping Conservation Units.

Graph 10 - Total number of cattle not in compliance per TAC criterion in Amazonas



RESULTS OF THE AUTOMATIC ANALYSES

Graph 11 - Non-compliance rates of non-audited signatory companies in Amazonas



45.8%

non-compliance (total cattle analyzed)

36,767

cattle marketed by the companies analyzed



16,861

cattle with evidence of irregularity

In automatic audits, all evidence of irregularities is considered non-compliant, without the possibility of analyzing justifications.



MATO GROSSO

SUMMONS AND ENGAGEMENT OF MEATPACKING COMPANIES

The Beef TAC has 14 signatory companies in Mato Grosso¹⁷. All of them were called in to submit third-party audits by the MPF. Of these, nine completed the process and submitted their respective reports within the established timeframe, while the other five companies did not carry out audits and/or did not submit their respective reports.

Table 3 - Companies called upon by the MPF MT to carry out third-party audits by MPF MT

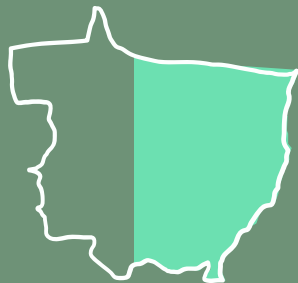
Signatory companies audited	Signatory companies not audited
Agra Agroindustrial	BMG Foods Importação e Exportação
Bombonato - Frigobom	Frigorífico Redentor
Carnes Boi Branco	Frigorífico 3 M
Abat. E Frig. Colíder	Naturafrig
JBS	Pantaneira
Marfrig	
Minerva	
Pantanal	
Vale Grande	

SCOPE OF AUDITS IN MATO GROSSO

Do the audits cover a significant volume of the market?

In Mato Grosso, the third-party audits of the 2nd unified cycle had positive coverage. The meatpacking companies covered by this verification mechanism accounted for 74.5% of the total number of cattle marketed for slaughter/export in the state during the period audited (2022). A total of 4,991,660 cattle were marketed for this purpose, of which 3,717,746 were marketed by the companies audited.

Graph 12 – Percentage of cattle marketed by audited and non-audited companies in Mato Grosso



74% of the cattle moved in the period were marketed by audited companies

26% of all cattle marketed for slaughter/export in the state are not yet covered by audits

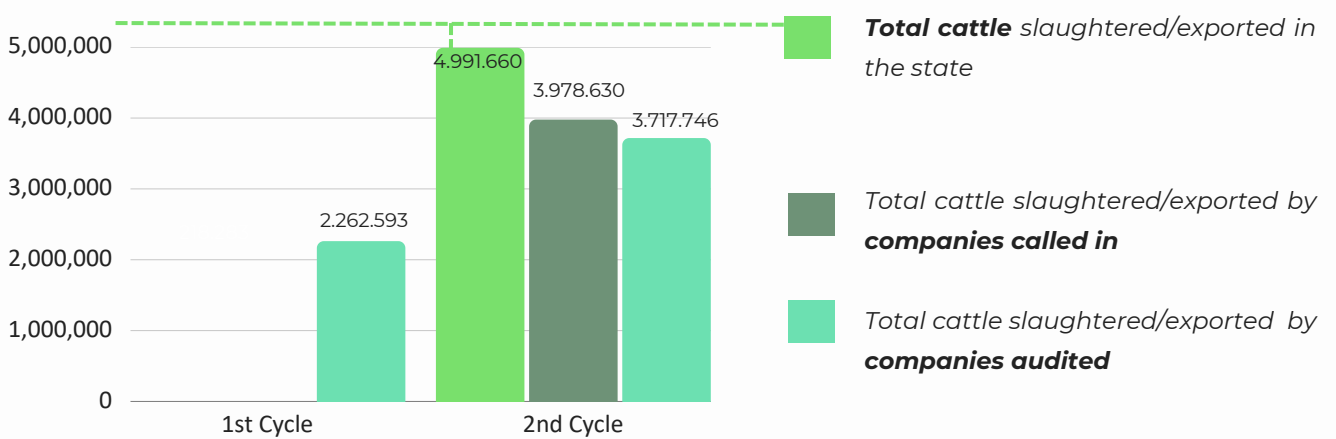
There are signatory meatpacking companies that have not submitted an audit and companies that have not yet signed the TAC.

17. 17 Frigorífico Minerva; Vale Grande Comércio e Indústria de Alimentos; Pantaneira Indústria e Comércio de Carne e Derivados, Frigorífico Redentor; Frigorífico Carnes Boi Branco; Bombonato Indústria de Alimentos, JBS S/A; Agra Agroindustrial, Frigorífico Pantanal; BMG Foods Importação e Exportação; Frigorífico 3M; Abatedouro e Frigorífico Colíder; Marfrig Alimentos; and Naturafrig.

The audits had significant progress, both in terms of the number of companies audited, from three in the 1st cycle to nine in the 2nd cycle, and in terms of the number of cattle marketed by audited companies, which went from 2,262,593 to 3,717,746. Although it is possible to make this comparison in absolute numbers between the cycles, it is not possible to do so in relation to the relative coverage of the audits, since in the first cycle it was not possible to estimate the total number of cattle moved for slaughter/export during the period in the state, as the GTA databases for this estimate were not provided by the state agricultural defense agency.

The companies called in for the audits together accounted for 86.8% of the total number of cattle marketed for slaughter/export in Mato Grosso, and all of them are signatories to the commitment, which shows that the TAC has quite significant coverage in this state. However, it can be seen that a number of signatory companies are still not properly engaged in implementing this commitment, especially in relation to its verification process.

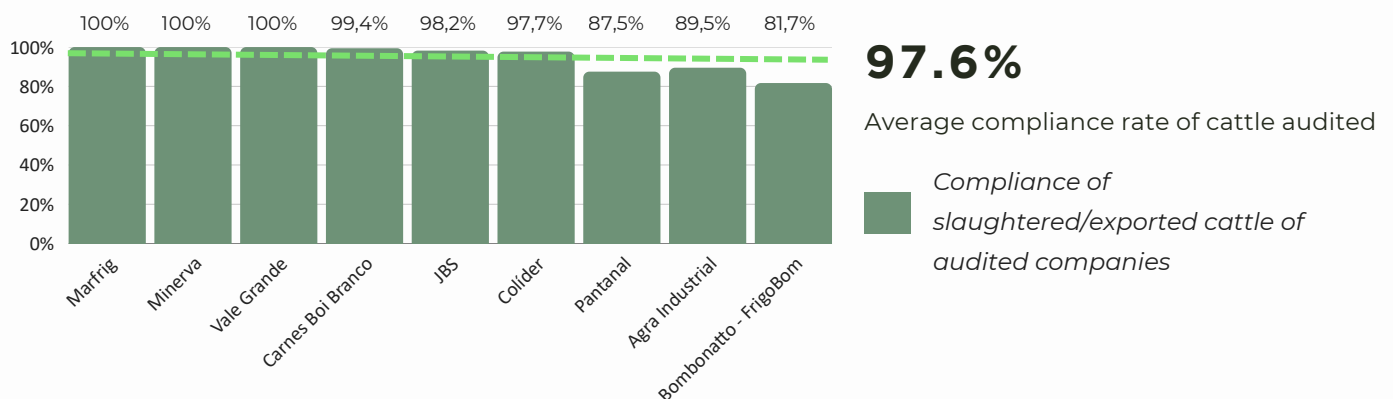
Graph 13 - Comparison of the engagement of summoned and audited companies in Mato Grosso in the 1st and 2nd unified cycles

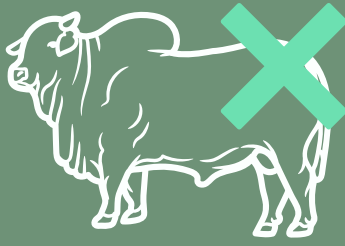


RESULTS OF THE 2ND UNIFIED AUDIT CYCLE

A total of **640,826 cattle were effectively audited**, which corresponds to **17.2%** of the cattle marketed for slaughter/export in Mato Grosso by the companies audited during the period. Of these, 15,650 showed non-compliance with one or more criteria, which represents 2.4% of this sample. The following graph shows the results of the third-party audit.

Graph 14 - Summary of the results of the audits of the signatory companies in Mato Grosso





2.4%
non-compliance (total
cattle audited)

15,650
cattle not in compliance

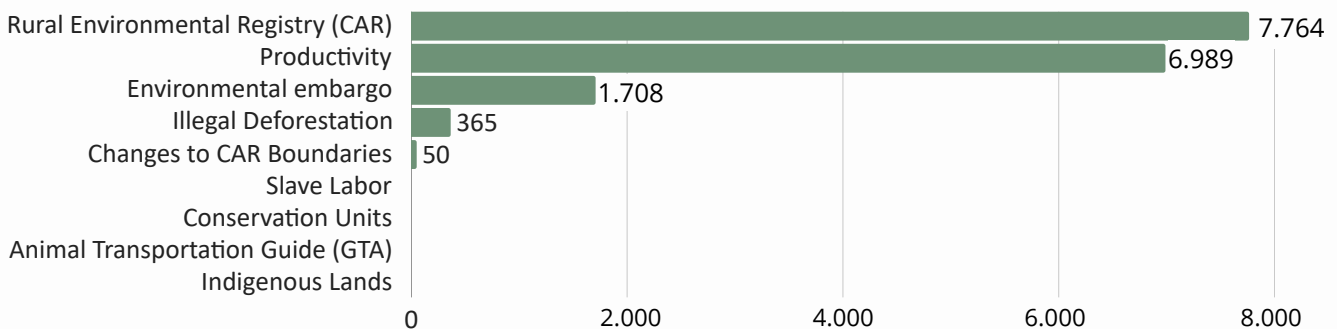
17.2%

The sample represented 17.2% of
the total number of cattle sold by
the audited companies

MAIN IRREGULARITIES FOUND IN THIRD-PARTY AUDITS

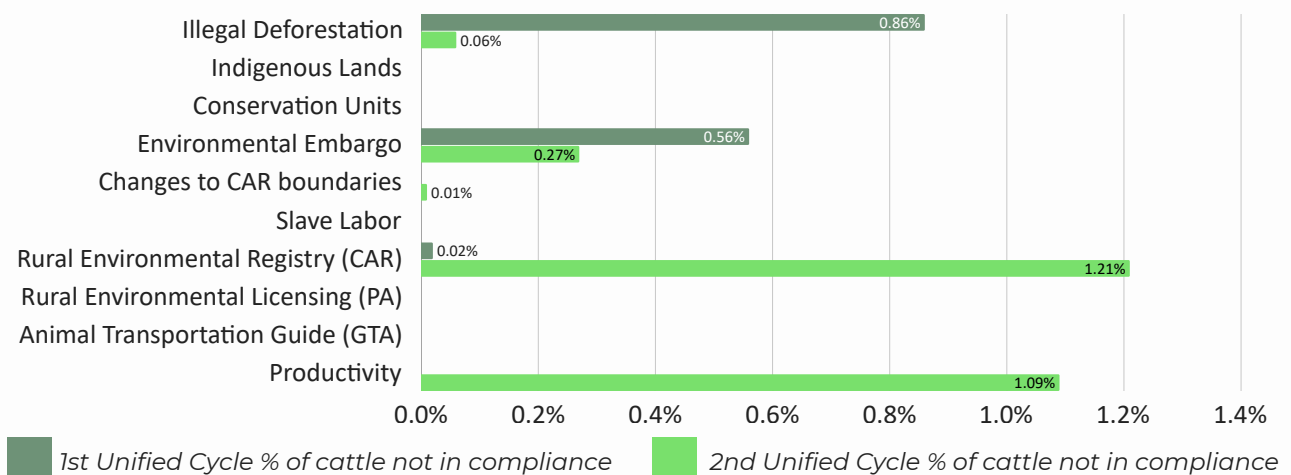
An analysis of the irregularities among the total number of cattle audited reveals that 1.2% of these came from rural properties without an identified CAR, 1.1% from properties that exceeded the productivity limit; 0.3% from properties with an environmental embargo and 0.1% from properties with illegal deforestation and 0.01% with alterations to the CAR polygon.

Graph 15 - Total number of cattle not in compliance by TAC criterion in Mato Grosso

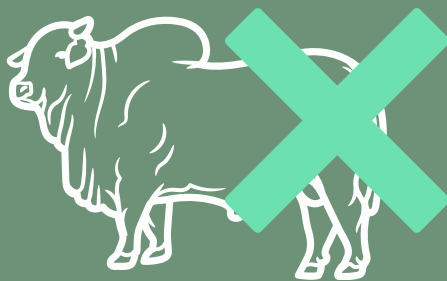
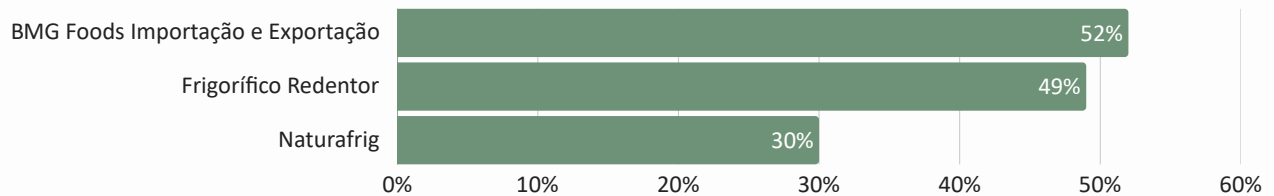


Compared to the 1st Unified Cycle, there has been a change in the prevalence of non-compliance in the criteria assessed, with a significant increase in the incidence of unidentified or invalid CARs. In addition, the productivity criterion, for which no cattle not in compliance had been recorded, became the second most common. On the other hand, the prevalence of environmental embargoes fell. The same happened with illegal deforestation, which had its incidence substantially reduced, as shown in Graph 16.

Graph 16 - Comparison of the percentage of irregular cattle per TAC criterion in Mato Grosso (1st and 2nd Unified Cycle)



RESULTS OF THE AUTOMATIC ANALYSES



38.3%

non-compliance (total cattle analyzed)

260,884

cattle marketed by the companies analyzed



99,996

cattle with evidence of irregularities

In automatic audits, all evidence of irregularities is considered non-compliance, without the possibility of analyzing justifications.



PARÁ

SUMMONS AND ENGAGEMENT OF MEATPACKING COMPANIES

The Beef TAC currently has 42 signatory companies in Pará¹⁸. The audits are considered mandatory for companies with annual slaughter/export volumes considered relevant by the MPF PA¹⁹, whether they are signatories to the commitment in the state.

In all, 56 companies were summoned by the MPF to carry out audits in 2024. Of these, 16 carried out audits and sent reports to the MPF within the established deadline, 15 of which were signatories, and one which was not. Another 33 companies were not audited and/or did not submit reports to the MPF by the established deadline; of these, 10 were signatories and 23 were non-signatories. The remaining seven companies summoned had no cattle movements identified in the period.

Table 4 - Companies summoned for third-party audits by the MPF PA

Signatory companies audited: 15	Non-signatory companies audited: 1	Non-audited signatory companies: 10	Non-signatory companies not audited: 23
Agroexport	Frigorífico Valêncio	Frigorífico Tavares Silva - Fribev	Frigorífico Araticum – J Altevi Prado Silva
Frigorífico Aliança		Casfrisa	J M Soares Junior - Frigonorte
Frigorífico Altamira		CE Mendonça - Frigorífico Vitória	Frig Munic Oriximiná
ForteFrigo		Frigorífico Mararu - Frigomar	Mafrimar – Mat. Marajoara
Frigol		Frigorífico Ouro Verde	Frigus - R C Moreira Costa
JBS		Frigosan - Santarém	Frigovan - R Barcelos Ribeiro
Mafrinorte		IG de Paula – Abatedouro Independência	Marfribe - Frig Bezerra – A J C Freires
Masterboi		IG de Paula – W L Eduardo	163 Beef Ind. e Comércio de Carnes – Frigomarca
Mercúrio		Frigorífico Água Branca - Frinort	Matadouro Amazônia
Minerva		Coop. da Ind. Pecuária do Pará - SOCIPE	Frigorífico Amazônia Empreendimentos
Frigorífico Rio Maria			Companhia Sul Americana de Pecuária - CSAP
Estância Boi na Grota			Jafrig Frigorífico
Matadouro Marchantaria Planalto			Valter Com. de Carnes – JM Soares Frigonorte
Frigorífico São Francisco – Sampaio			Matadouro Bela Vista
R.E. Ribeiro Soares (Frig. Ribeiro)			Mat. e Frig. Cristiano D'Ángelo - Mafrico
			J M Carnes e Cia – J M Soares Junior - Frigonorte
			FB Comércio de Carnes - Abat. de Bovinos Sampaio
			R Ferreira Cano
			ZJB de Oliveira – Marchantaria Renascer
			Frigorífico Jaú
			Frigorífico Cruzeiro do Sul (Frigosul) – J M Soares Junior

Source: MPF, 2025.

SCOPE OF AUDITS IN PARÁ

Do the audits cover a significant portion of the market?

In Pará, the audits have a significant coverage and encompass almost all the companies that moved significant quantities of cattle marketed in the state. In this 2nd Unified Cycle, the companies audited handled 78.6% of all cattle for slaughter/export in the state. Of the total of 2,855,122 cattle marketed for this purpose in the state during the audited period (Jan. to Dec. 2022), 2,243,476 were marketed by the audited companies.

Graph 18 - Cattle marketed by audited and non-audited companies in Pará (%)



79% of the cattle moved in the period were marketed by audited companies

21% of all cattle marketed for slaughter/export in the state are not yet covered by audits

There are a considerable number of meatpacking companies that are signatories but have not submitted audits, and companies that have not yet signed the TAC.

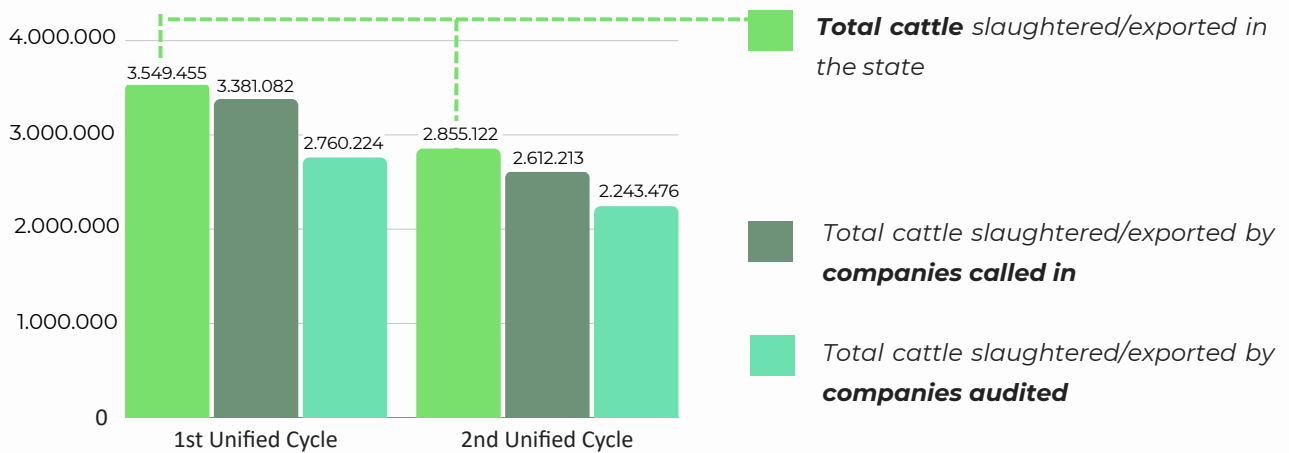
Graph 19 shows that the companies summoned to carry out audits represent almost all the cattle marketed in the audited period in the state (94.3%), while the other operating companies not summoned represent only 5.7%, a percentage that includes signatory companies not considered relevant and therefore not summoned. In the 2nd Unified Cycle, the number of companies audited rose from 12 to 16, while the number of companies summoned rose from 24 to 49²⁰. The data presented indicate, on the one hand, the MPF's efforts to expand the scope of the verification process and, on the other, a slight increase in the engagement of meatpackers in the audit process. The result is a greater representation of companies audited in the state. It should be noted, however, that considering the number of companies summoned, the companies' engagement, although it has increased, is less than expected.

18. The list of signatory companies can be consulted on the Boi na Linha website, available at: <https://www.boinalinha.org/transparencia/>.

19. Relevant companies are those that have moved more than 0.3% of the total number of cattle sold during the audited period in the state, or 0.1%, in the case of companies located in municipalities on the list of municipalities in the Amazon biome that are considered a priority by the Ministry of the Environment for efforts to prevent, control and reduce deforestation and forest degradation, contained in Administrative Order GM/MMA No. 1,202/2024.

20. A total of 56 companies were summoned by the MPF in Pará, but seven of them had no animal movements during the audited period and were therefore not considered.

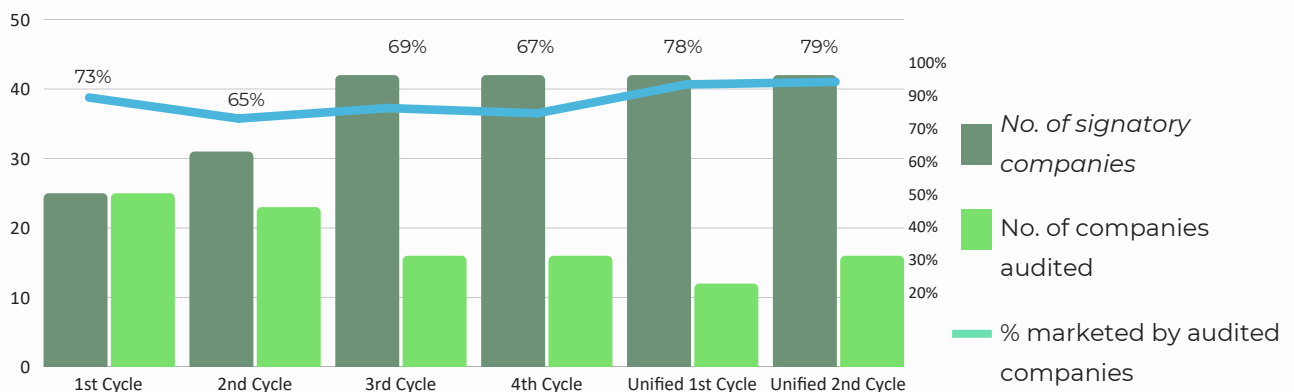
Graph 19 - Comparison of the engagement of summoned and audited companies in Pará in the 1st and 2nd unified cycles



Has audit coverage increased over time?

When analyzing the coverage of the TAC and audits in terms of the number of companies (Graph 20), from the 1st to the 3rd cycle there was a gradual increase in the number of signatory companies, which remained stable until the 2nd Unified Cycle (42). The number of companies audited followed an inverse downward trend between the 1st and 3rd cycles, with a further reduction in the 1st Unified Cycle (12) and an increase in the 2nd Unified Cycle (16). Notwithstanding this reduction in the number of companies audited, when we look at the number of cattle handled by these companies over the six cycles, we can see that their representativeness in relation to the total number of cattle sold in the state fluctuated slightly until the 4th cycle, increased in the following cycles and reached 78.6% in the 2nd Unified Cycle. This reflects the strategy of prioritizing slaughterhouses that handled larger quantities of cattle when the MPF called for audits.

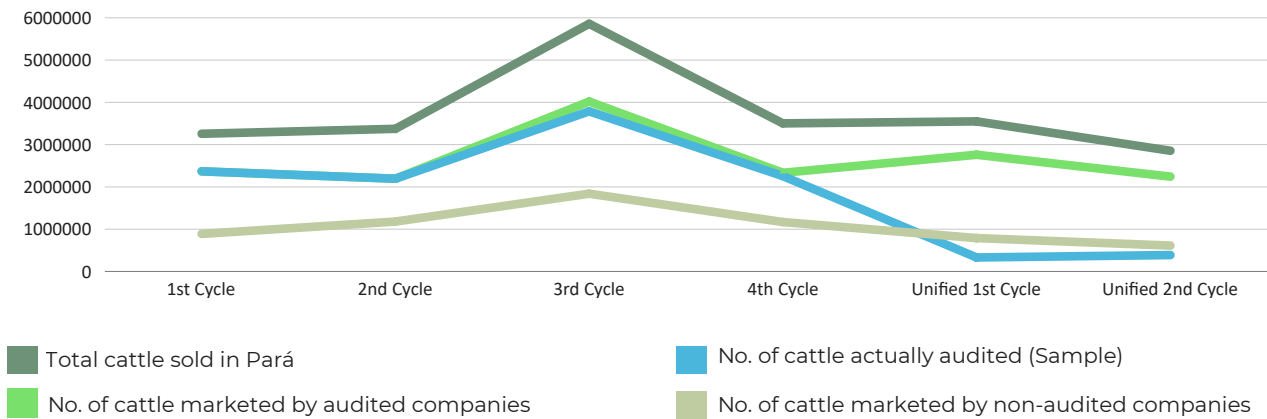
Graph 20 - Number of signatory companies and number of companies audited



It should also be noted that in the 1st Unified Cycle there was a statistical improvement in the sampling process²¹ following the publication of the Audit Protocol for Livestock Commitments in the Amazon (v. 1.0), leading to a reduction in the number of cattle audited in the sample, as shown in Graph 21.

21. Details of the sampling procedure are presented in the Audit Protocol for Livestock Commitments in the Amazon (version 1.0) drawn up by the Imaflora Boi na Linha initiative together with the PA MPF, which describes the parameters for calculating the size of a statistically significant and random sample.

Graph 21 - Cattle marketed in Pará over six audit cycles



2,243,476
cattle marketed by audited companies

387,426
cattle audited by sampling

17.3%

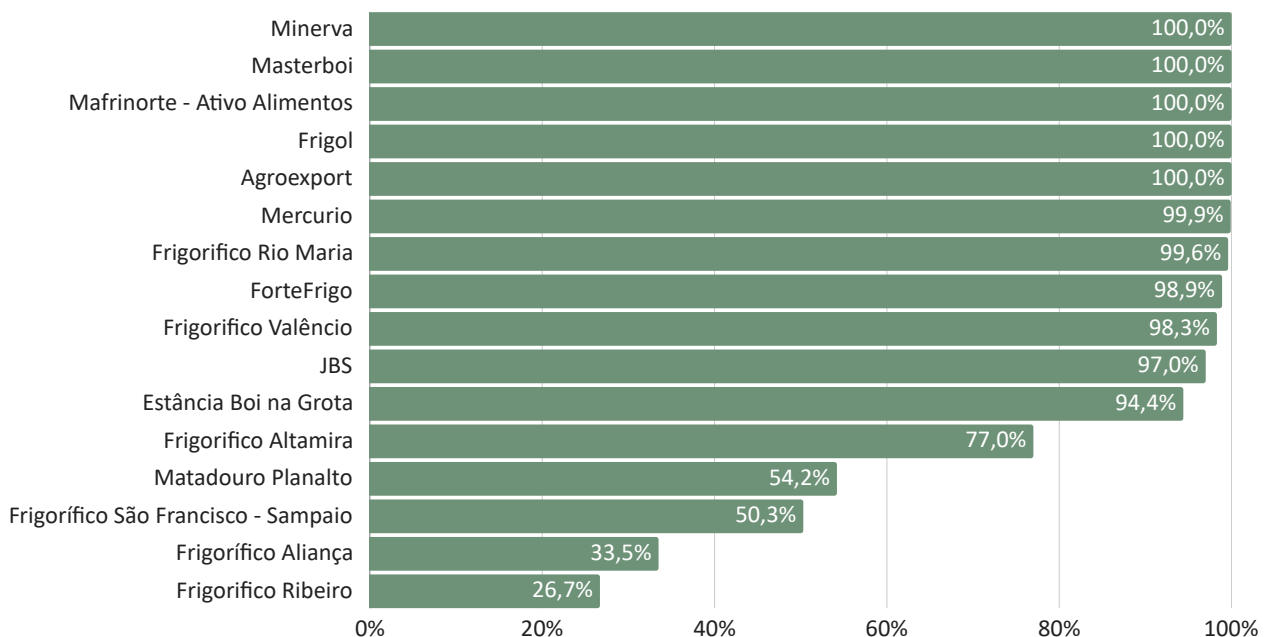


The sample represented 17.3% of the total number of cattle marketed by the companies audited

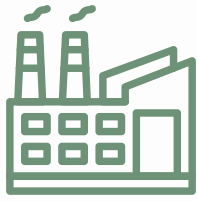
RESULTS OF THE 2ND UNIFIED AUDIT CYCLE

Of the 16 companies audited, five achieved 100% compliance, six had non-compliance levels within the MPF - PA tolerance level and five were above compliance level, as shown in Graph 22.

Graph 22 - Compliance rates of audited companies



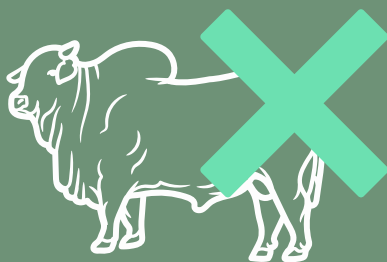
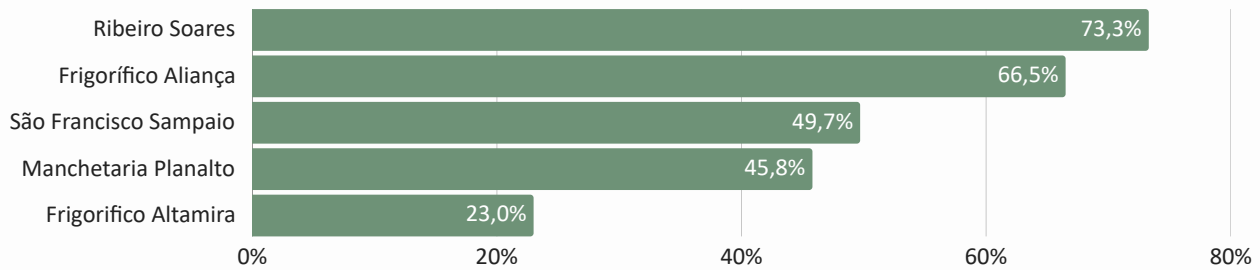
Most of the meatpacking plants with 100% compliance have performed well since the first cycle.



AGROEXPORT, FRIGOL, MAFRINORTE, MASTERBOI, MERCÚRIO, MINERVA and RIO MARIA have remained above 99% compliance in the last three audit cycles.

Graph 23 shows the audited companies with the highest percentages of irregular purchases, all of which had non-compliance rates higher than the tolerance limit set by the MPF.

Graph 23 - Non-compliance rates of audited companies



8.2%
non-compliance (total cattle audited)
31,645
cattle not in compliance



70%
of cattle not in compliance correspond to three slaughterhouses

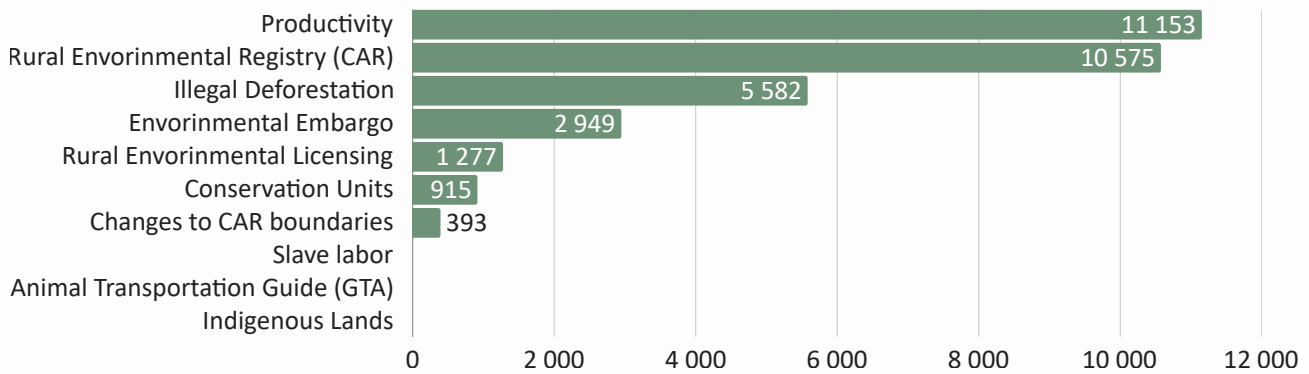
MAIN IRREGULARITIES FOUND IN THIRD-PARTY AUDITS

An analysis of the different types of irregularities found among the total number of cattle audited (Graph 24) shows that the criterion with the highest incidence of non-compliance was productivity; 2.8% of the cattle sampled came from rural properties whose productivity was above the established limit²². The purpose of the productivity criterion is to prevent meatpackers from buying cattle from properties in good standing that are receiving cattle from other properties that are, in fact, irregular, with the aim of triangulating or laundering cattle. A more in-depth analysis revealed that three²³ of the 16 meatpackers audited together accounted for 85.7% of the quantity of cattle sold with this irregularity, which explains the difference in the incidence of non-compliance with this criterion compared to the previous cycle (Graph 25), in which the same meatpackers had not been audited.

22. The productivity criterion establishes that the meatpacking company must calculate the maximum productivity index of its supplier properties, based on the number of cattle sold in the fiscal year and the area of consolidated alternative use declared in the current CAR. This rate must not exceed 3 cattle/hectare/year. If the property's production system allows for a greater density of cattle per area, the supplier must submit a self-declaratory document prior to the new marketing of cattle. This document will only be valid for that fiscal year.

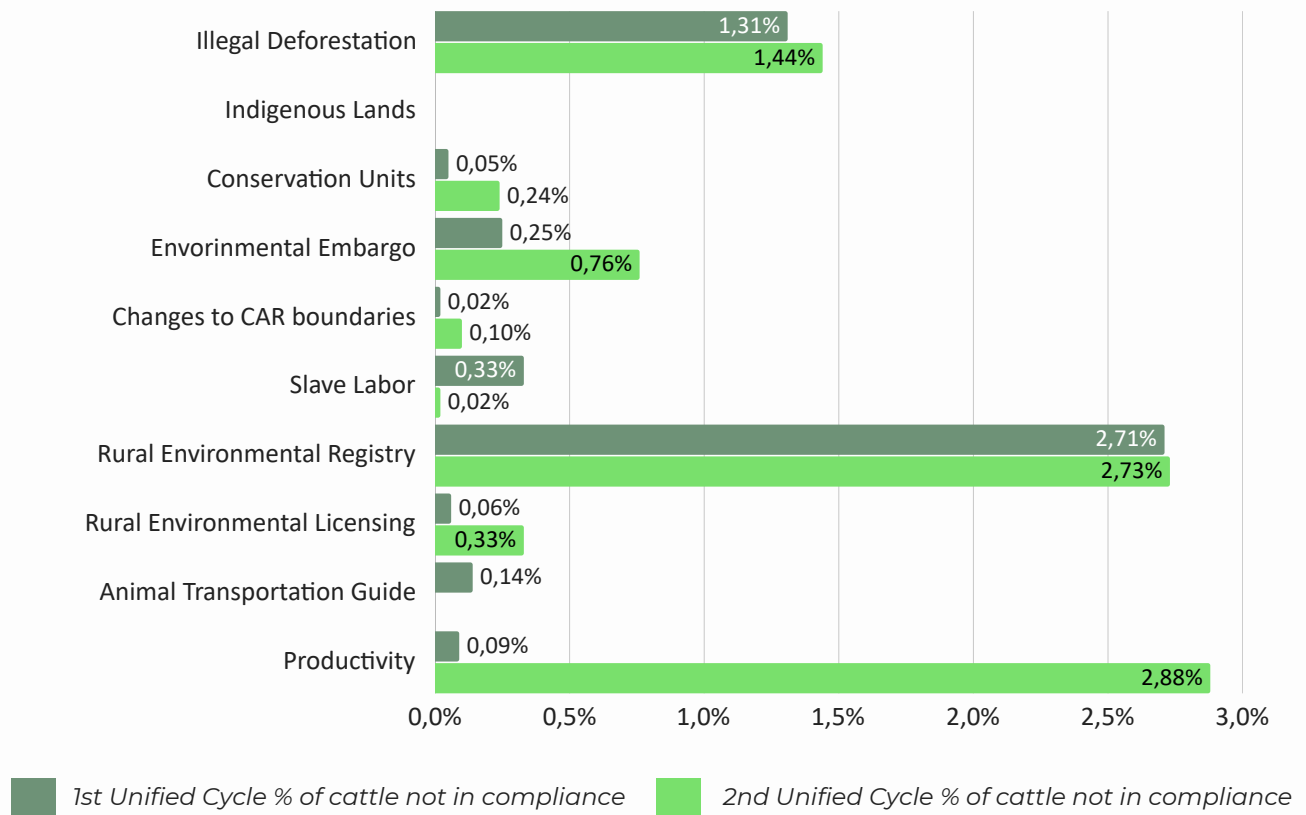
23. Frigorífico São Francisco Sampaio, Frigorífico Ribeiro and Matadouro e Marchantaria Planalto.

Graph 24 - Total number of cattle not in compliance per TAC criterion in Pará



The second criterion with the highest incidence of non-compliance was the Rural Environmental Registry; 2.7% of the cattle assessed came from properties without an identified or valid Rural Environmental Registry. The percentage of incidence of this non-compliance was the same as that identified in the 1st Cycle. This high incidence is again related to cattle marketed by three audited companies, which together account for 86% of the cattle with this irregularity²⁴. It is important to note that non-compliance with the CAR criterion compromises the analysis of the other TAC criteria, preventing the verification of those linked to the geolocation of rural properties, such as deforestation, which means that the incidence of non-compliance with these criteria is underestimated.

Graph 25 - Comparison of the percentage of irregular cattle per TAC criterion in Pará (1st and 2nd Unified Cycle)



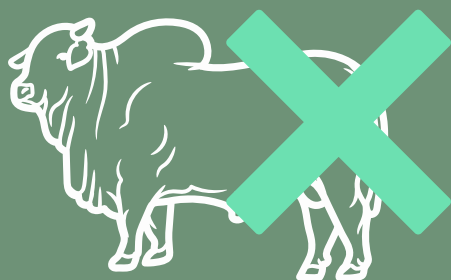
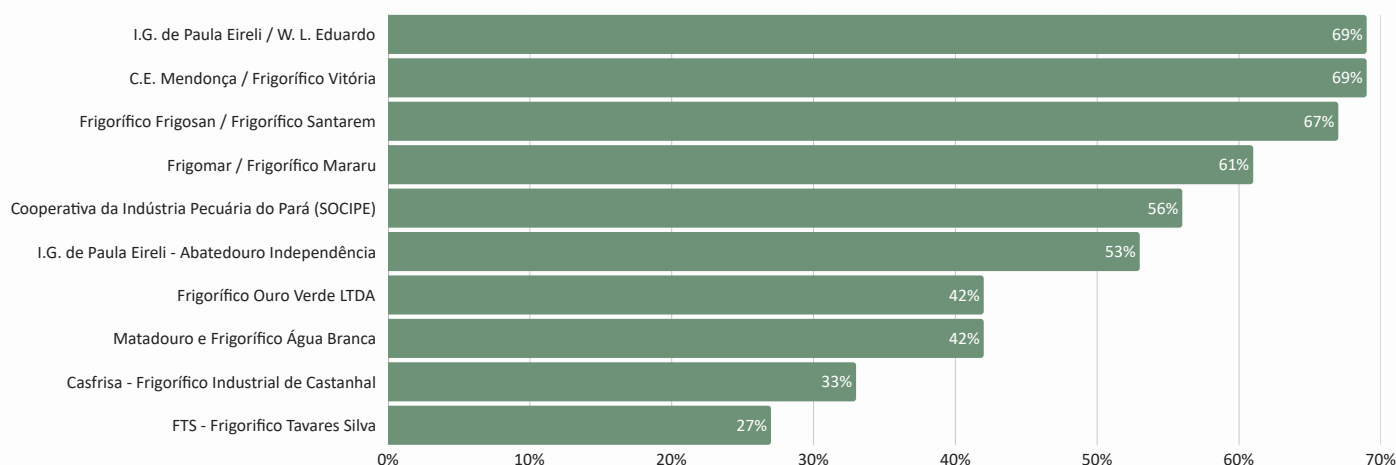
24. Frigorífico Ribeiro, Matadouro e Marchantaria Planalto and Frigorífico Aliança.

Illegal deforestation was the third criterion with the highest incidence of non-compliance. Of the cattle assessed, 1.4% were related to properties with illegal deforestation. The fourth criterion was environmental embargo, with an incidence of 0.8% among the cattle audited. Rural Environmental Licensing was the fifth most prevalent criterion, accounting for 0.3% of the cattle audited. The overlap of rural properties with Conservation Units was linked to the origin of 0.2%. Finally, 0.1% of the cattle checked were related to properties whose CAR perimeter had been altered. Except for slave labor and the Animal Transportation Guide, all the criteria had a higher incidence of non-compliance than in the 1st Unified Cycle, especially productivity, environmental embargoes, environmental licensing, Conservation Units and illegal deforestation. More detailed information on the irregularities in the two unified audit cycles is presented in Annex A.

RESULTS OF THE AUTOMATIC ANALYSES

This section presents the results of the automatic analysis of cattle purchases made by companies that handled significant volumes²⁵ and did not submit audits, both signatories and non-signatories.

Graph 26 - Non-compliance rates of non-audited signatory companies



46.0%

non-compliance (total cattle analyzed)

116,719

cattle marketed by the companies analyzed

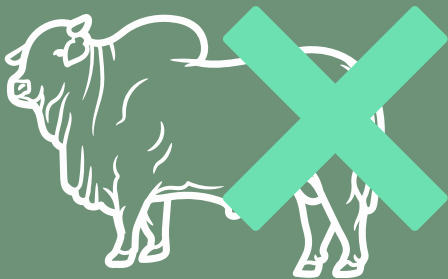
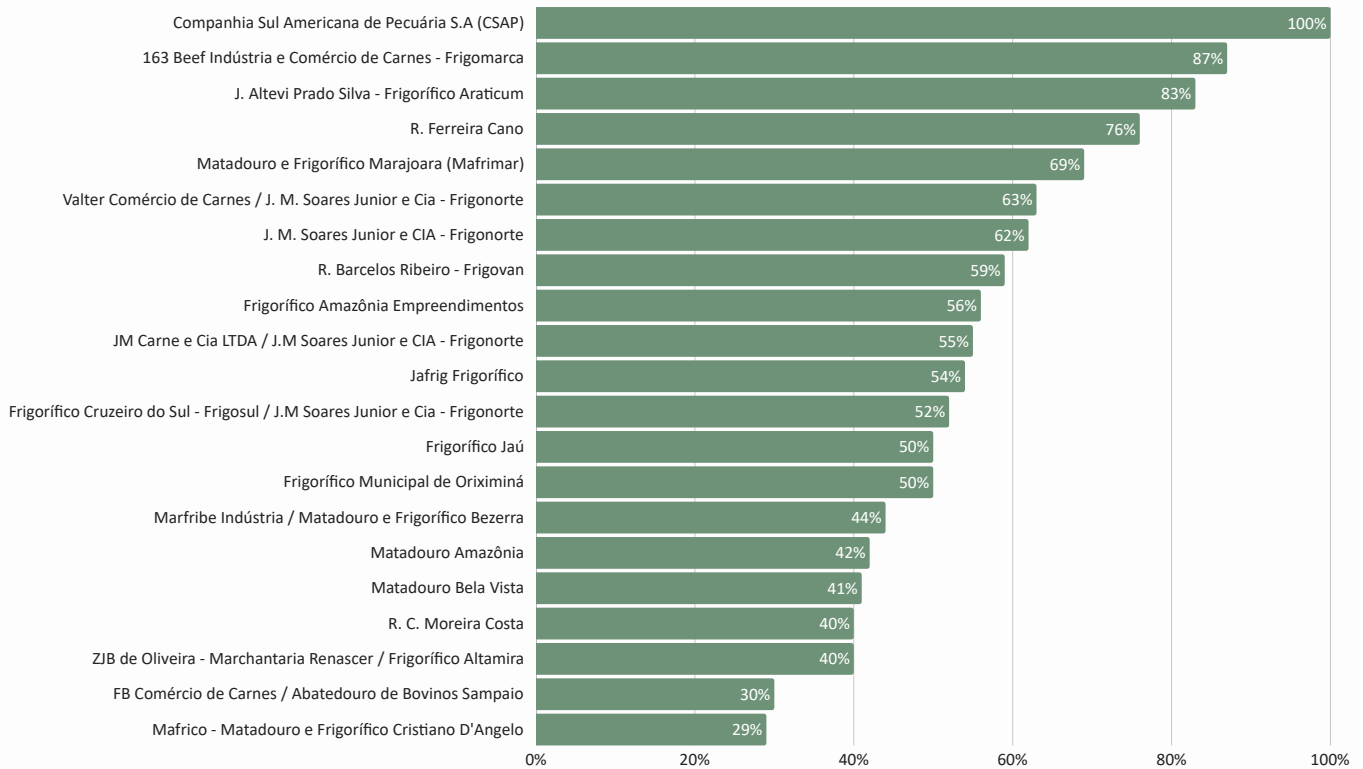


53,726

cattle with evidence of irregularity

25. Companies that handled more than 0.3% of the total number of cattle sold during the audited period in the state, or 0.1% in the case of companies located in municipalities on the list of municipalities in the Amazon biome considered a priority by the Ministry of the Environment for efforts to prevent, control and reduce deforestation and forest degradation, contained in GM/MMA Administrative Order No. 1,202/2024, are considered relevant.

Graph 27 - Non-compliance rates of non-audited non-signatory summoned companies



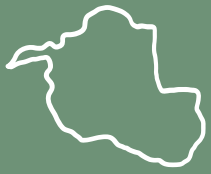
64.0%
non-compliance (total
cattle analyzed)

252,018
cattle marketed by the
companies analyzed

 **161,273**
cattle marketed by the companies analyzed

In automatic analyses, all evidence of irregularities is considered non-compliant, without the possibility of analyzing justifications.

As can be seen in graphs 26 and 27, the signatory and non-signatory companies that were not audited had non-compliance rates well above the tolerance level set by the MPF. However, in the case of the non-audited signatory companies (Graph 26), the percentage of irregularities was significantly lower (18%) than that of the non-signatories, which may generally indicate a greater effort to control the supply chain, albeit insufficient in these cases. Audited companies, on the other hand, performed much better than those that did not undergo the process. As an example of this, in the third-party audits of the 2nd Unified Cycle in Pará, 173,436 cattle (or 44.8%) had evidence of irregularities, of which 141,791 had the evidence of irregularities justified, reducing the percentage of non-compliance of the total cattle audited to 8.24% (31,645 cattle).



RONDÔNIA

SUMMONS AND ENGAGEMENT OF MEATPACKING COMPANIES

In Rondônia, the Beef TAC has two signatory companies²⁶. Three companies, two signatories and one non-signatory, were asked to carry out a third-party audit, but only two of these carried out the procedure and submitted their reports to the MPF on time (Table 5). A third non-signatory company that was not called upon also voluntarily underwent the verification process and submitted its report to the MPF on time.

Table 5 - Companies who were called upon to carry out third-party audit by the MPF RO

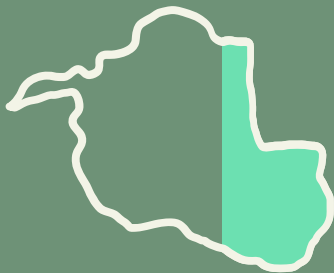
Signatory companies audited	Non-signatory companies audited	Non-audited signatory companies
JBS	Vale Grande	Frigoraça
	Minerva	Frigorífico São Vicente

SCOPE OF AUDITS IN RONDÔNIA

Do the audits cover a significant volume of the market?

The audits still had a limited coverage in the state, since the three companies audited together accounted for 35.6% of the cattle marketed for slaughter/export in the state during the audited period (2022). Altogether, 2,660,471 cattle were sold for this purpose, of which 947,803 were sold by the three companies audited.

Graph 28 – Percentage of cattle there were put on the market by audited and non-audited companies in Rondônia



36% of the cattle moved in the period were marketed by audited companies

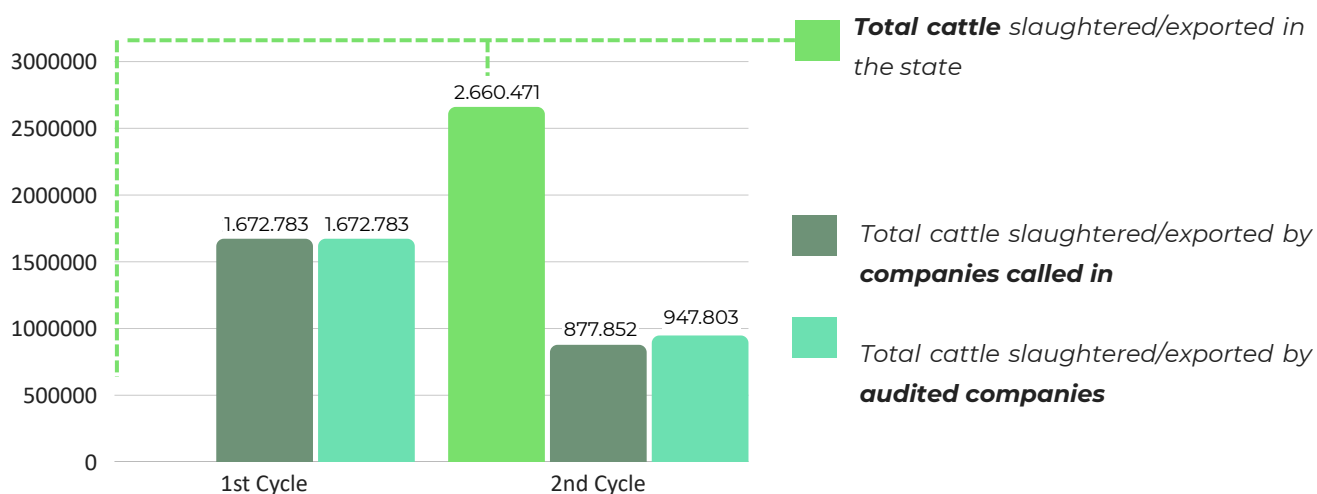
64% of all cattle marketed for slaughter/export in the state are not yet covered by audits

There are meatpacking companies that moved significant volumes of cattle for slaughter/export and were not called in for the audits and have not yet signed the TAC in Rondônia.

26. Frigoraça and JBS

Even though one more company has joined the audit, there have been a drop in the coverage of the verification process, particularly related to the reduction in the volume of cattle slaughtered by JBS in this state, which fell by less than half between the two unified cycles. However, due to the lack of access to the GTA databases in this state in the 1st Unified Cycle, there is no way of accurately inferring the total volume of cattle marketed for slaughter/export and, consequently, the proportion of cattle from audited companies out of this total (Graph 29). It can be seen that the coverage of audits in this state is small and that the companies summoned cover an even smaller volume, which signals the need for the MPF to increase its engagement in this process, which can be done by summoning companies that move significant volumes of cattle and also by negotiating TACs with companies that are operating illegally in this state.

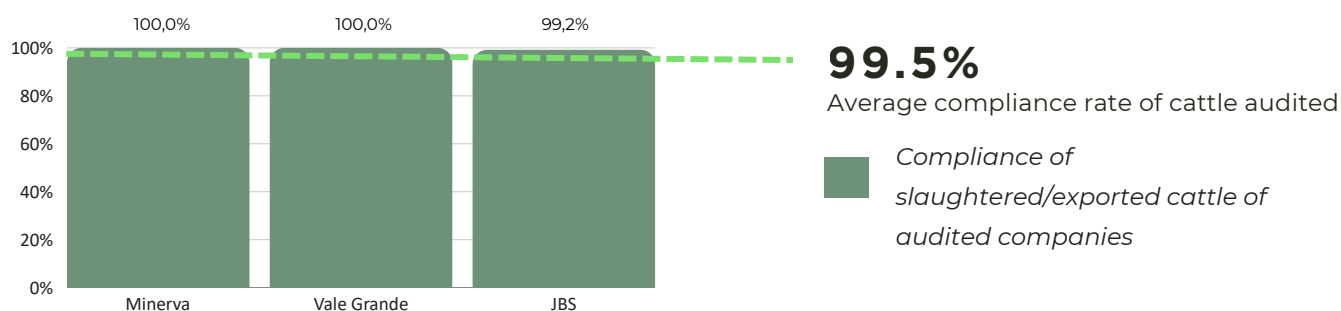
Graph 29 - Comparison of the engagement of companies summoned and audited in Rondônia in the 1st and 2nd unified cycles

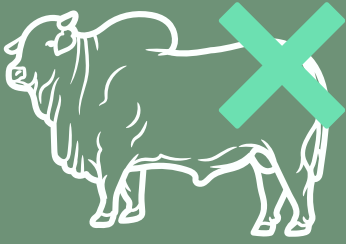


RESULTS OF THE 2ND UNIFIED AUDIT CYCLE

A total of **152,449 cattle were effectively audited**, which corresponds to **16.1%** of the cattle sold for slaughter/export in Rondônia by the companies audited during the period. Of these, 732 showed non-compliance with one or more criteria, which represents 0.48% of this sample. The following table shows the results of the third-party audit.

Graph 30 - Summary of audits results for signatory companies in Rondônia





0.48%
non-compliance (total
cattle audited)

732
cattle not in compliance

16.1%

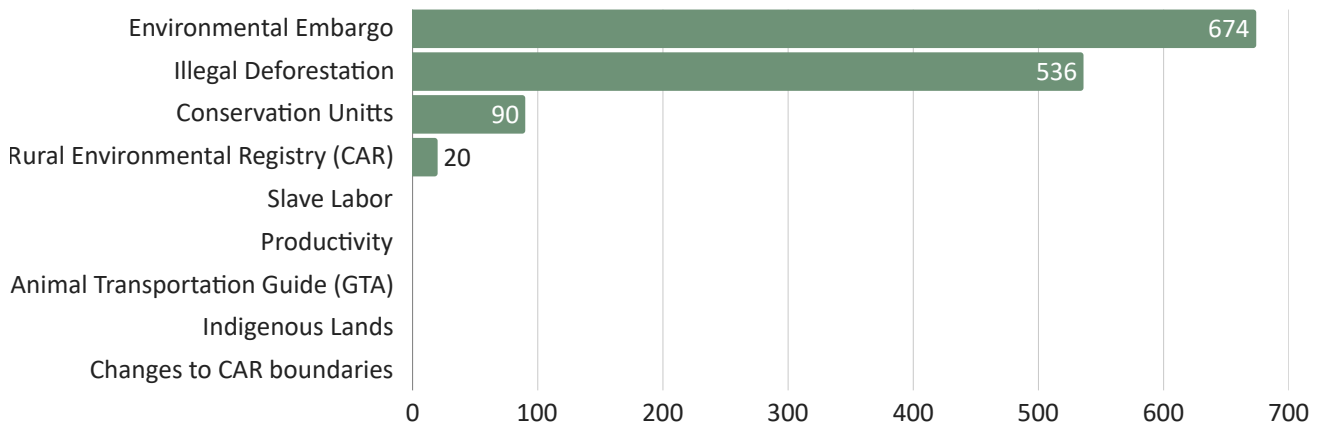


The sample represented 16.1% of the total number of cattle marketed by the companies audited

MAIN IRREGULARITIES FOUND IN THIRD-PARTY AUDITS

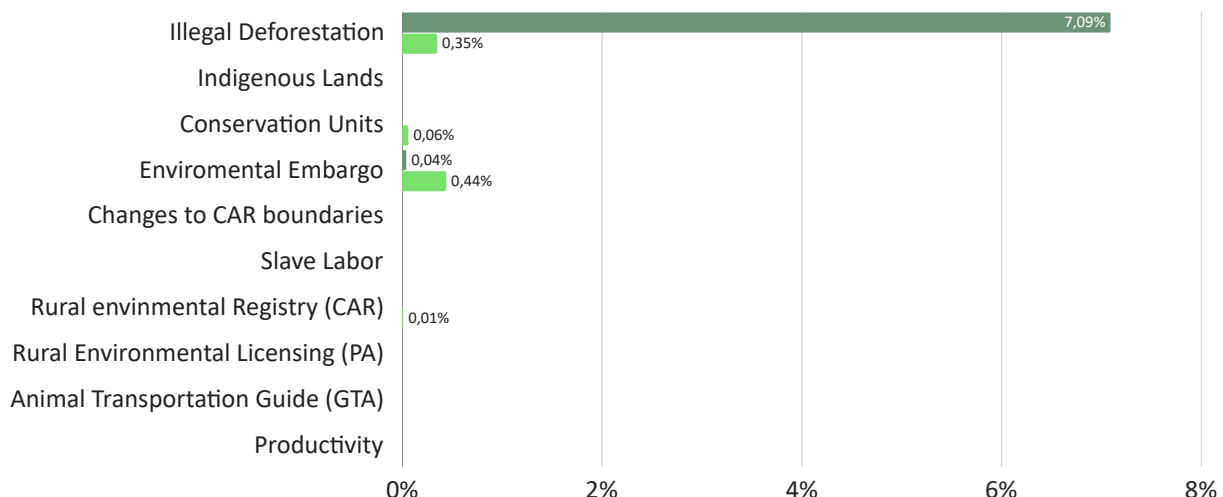
Analysis of the non-conformities found among the total number of cattle audited in Rondônia shows that 0.44% of the cattle came from rural properties with embargoed areas, and 0.35% from properties with illegal deforestation, a further 0.06% came from rural properties overlapping Conservation Units and 0.01% from properties without an identified or valid CAR.

Graph 31 - Total number of cattle not in compliance by TAC criterion in Rondônia



In relation to the 1st Unified Cycle, the two criteria with the highest prevalence of non-compliance remain the same, environmental embargo and illegal deforestation, however in the 2nd Unified Cycle there was a significant drop in the incidence of illegal deforestation and a significant increase in the case of environmental embargo. In addition, non-compliances related to Conservation Units and the CAR were identified in the 2nd Cycle.

Graph 32 - Comparison of the percentage of irregular cattle by TAC criterion in Rondônia (1st and 2nd Unified Cycle)

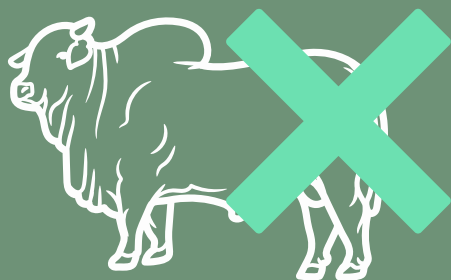
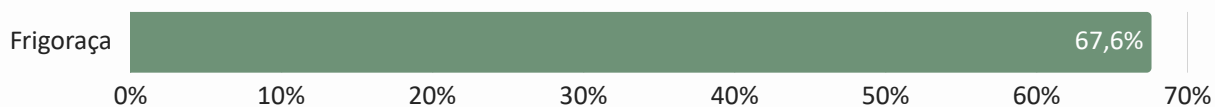


1st Unified Cycle % of non-compliant cattle

2nd Unified Cycle % of non-compliant cattle

RESULTS OF THE AUTOMATIC ANALYSES

Graph 33 - Non-compliance rates of non-audited signatory company in Rondônia



67.6%

non-compliance (total cattle analyzed)

20,481

cattle marketed by the company analyzed



13,855

cattle with evidence of irregularities

In automatic audits, all evidence of irregularities is considered non-compliant, without the possibility of analyzing justifications



TOCANTINS

SUMMONS AND ENGAGEMENT OF MEATPACKING COMPANIES

In Tocantins, the Beef TAC has seven signatory companies²⁷. All seven were summoned by the MPF to carry out a third-party audit. Of these, six carried out the verification process and submitted their respective reports within the timeframe established by the MPF (Table 6), while one signatory company that was called in did not carry out an audit and/or did not submit its report within the established timeframe.

Table 6 - Companies who were called upon to carry out third-party audit by the MPF TO

Signatory companies audited	Signatory companies not audited
Cooperfrigu	Boi Brasil
JBS S/A	
LKJ	
Masterboi	
Minerva	
Plena	

SCOPE OF AUDITS IN TOCANTINS

Do the audits cover a significant volume of the market?

The 2nd Unified Audit Cycle was the first cycle in which the state of Tocantins took part in the TAC verification process. Nonetheless, the audits showed good coverage and the state had good engagement on the part of the signatory meatpackers, considering that the six companies audited accounted for 72.7% of the cattle marketed for slaughter/export in the state during the audited period (2022). In all, 1,032,932 cattle were sold, of which 751,932 were sold by the audited companies.

Graph 34 – Percentage of cattle there were put on the market by audited and non-audited companies in Tocantins



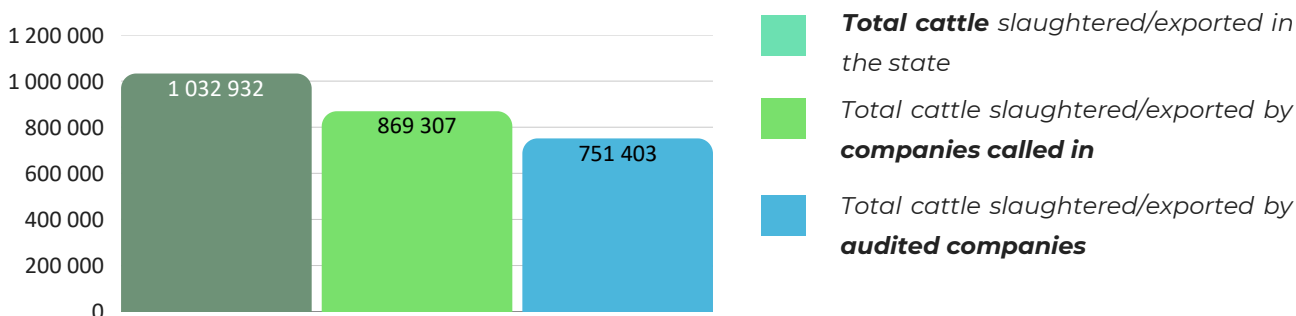
73% of all cattle moved for slaughter/export in the state were marketed by audited companies

27% of the cattle marketed are not yet covered by audits

There are a considerable number of meatpacking companies that have not yet signed the TAC and have not submitted audits in Tocantins.

27. Boi Brasil; Cooperfrigu; JBS S/A; LKJ; Masterboi; Minerva; and Plena

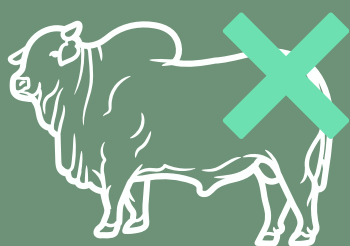
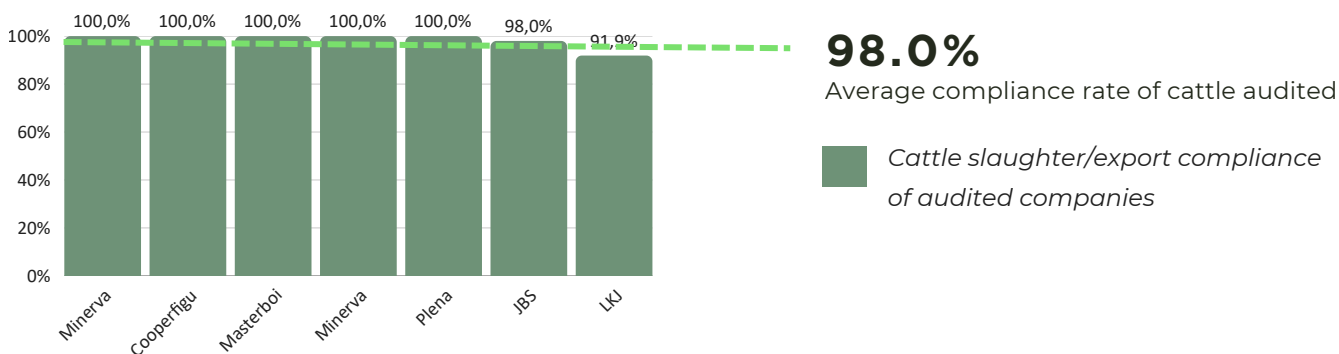
Graph 35 - Engagement of companies summoned and audited in Tocantins in the 2nd Unified Cycle



RESULTS OF THE 2ND UNIFIED AUDIT CYCLE

A total of **156,486 cattle were effectively audited**, which corresponds to **20.8%** of the cattle sold for slaughter/export in Tocantins by the companies audited during the period. Of these, 3,081 showed non-compliance with one or more criteria, which represents 1.97% of this sample. The following table shows the results of the third-party audit.

Graph 36 - Summary of the results of the audits of the signatory companies in Tocantins



1.97%
non-compliance (total
cattle audited)

3,081
cattle not in compliance

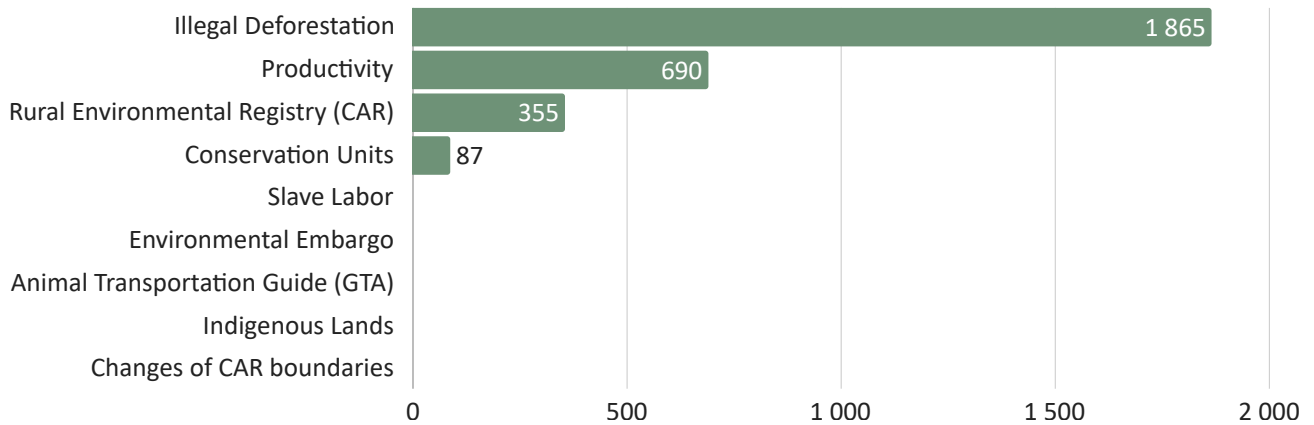
20.8%
of cattle audited
(sample)



MAIN IRREGULARITIES FOUND IN THIRD-PARTY AUDITS

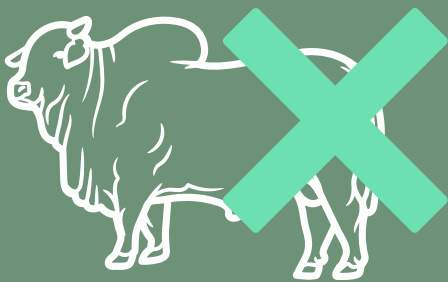
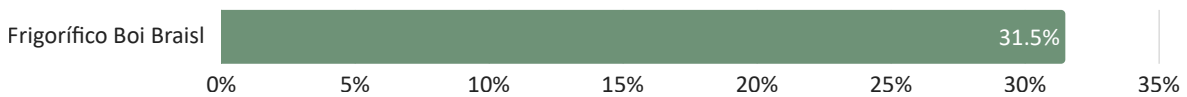
The analysis of non-compliances, considering all the cattle audited in 2022 in Tocantins, reveals that 1.2% of the irregular cattle came from properties with illegal deforestation, 0.4% came from properties above the established productivity limit, 0.2% from rural properties whose CAR was not identified or considered valid. Another 0.1% came from properties overlapping Conservation Units (Graph 37).

Graph 37 - Total number of cattle not in compliance per TAC criterion in Tocantins



RESULTS OF THE AUTOMATIC ANALYSES

Graph 38 - Non-compliance rates of non-audited signatory companies in Tocantins



31.5%

non-compliance (total cattle analyzed)

116,904

cattle marketed by the company analyzed



36,849

cattle with evidence of irregularities

In automatic audits, all evidence of irregularities is considered non-compliant, without the possibility of analyzing justifications

TAC AUDIT REFERRALS

At the end of the event to present the results of the 2nd Unified Cycle of Audits of the Beef TAC, held on May 14, 2025, in Brasilia, the MPF announced the main steps moving forward following the audits. Although the next steps may vary according to the choices of the specific prosecutor in charge of the case for each state, some measures are already being implemented in some states and others should be put in place in the coming months, up until conclusion of 3rd Unified Cycle audits. According to prosecutor Ricardo Negrini of the MPF in Pará, the follow-up measures adopted vary depending on the severity of each meatpacking companies' non-compliances. In 2024, some meatpacking companies were the target of investigations and lawsuits and others will be targets in 2025. In addition, signatory companies that have not carried out audits should have their TACs legally enforced by the MPF, which means that they could face the sanctions described in the TAC. A list of follow-up measures and sanctions will be made available by the MPF to monitor these cases.

Another follow-up step announced at the event was continued support and collaboration of state environmental agencies, the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Natural Resources (IBAMA) and, eventually, the Chico Mendes Institute (ICMbio), especially in prioritizing analyses and actions related to meatpacking companies that do not carry out third-party audits and those that perform poorly.

PRE-AUDIT SYSTEM

As for the 4th Unified Cycle, the MPF, with the support of the Technical Chamber of the TAC Support Committee, will implement a system of pre-audits for all meatpacking companies operating in the states participating in the Legal Beef Program, whether they are signatories to the TAC or not, and whether they have contracted third-party audits or not. As described in the introductory materials, the pre-audits consist of automatic analyses, which have been carried out since the 1st Unified Cycle, to give transparency to the results of those meatpacking plants that have been summoned by the MPF and have not carried out audits. However, these automatic analyses will now be carried out prior to hiring the third-party auditing companies.

Through the MPF's Mappia TAC platform, the socio-environmental compliance of suppliers' rural properties will be verified, according to the TAC criteria, and the results shared with each of the meatpackers. These meatpackers, in turn, will be responsible for sharing the results with contracted auditing companies. In this way, the system will function as a support system for third-party audits. The auditing companies will need to concentrate their efforts on checking for possible irregularities diagnosed in the automatic analysis and preparing documentation that maybe needed to challenge or justify non-compliances identified in the automatic pre-audits²⁸.

The advantages of this procedure include the standardization of data, which will undergo quality assessment and integrity checks, as well as automatic matching (correspondence between GTA and CAR data), which can help reduce the possibility of fraud. Implementation of this procedure is expected to reduce audit costs and improve data quality. It is worth noting, however, that the results of automatic audits could now become public for all meatpacking companies, since all of them should receive this data.

28. The documents include proof of cases of false positives of illegal deforestation, Authorization for Vegetation Suppression, TAC, PRA or PRADA attesting to environmental regularization, property lease contracts, among others.

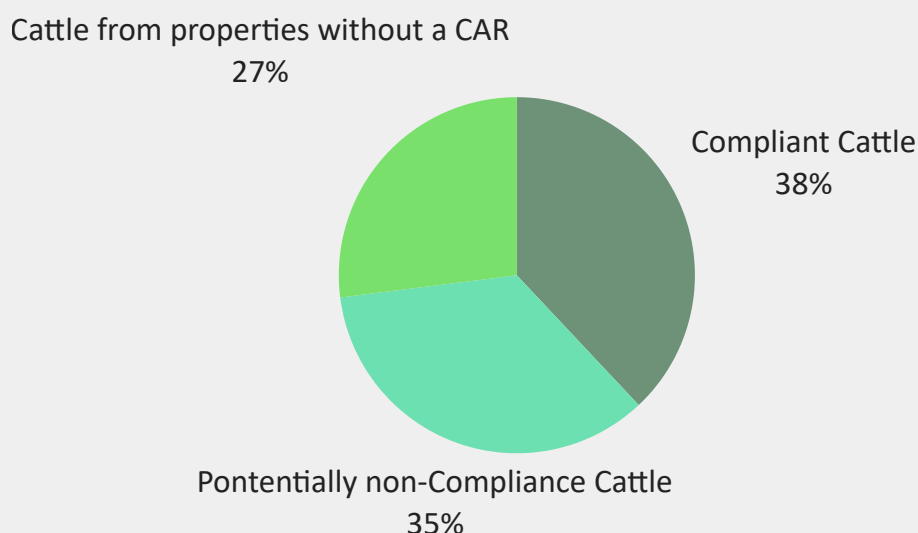
PROSPECTS FOR MONITORING INDIRECT SUPPLIERS

In this 2nd Unified Cycle, in the state of Pará, automatic analyses of level 1 indirect suppliers were carried out, in addition to the automatic analyses of direct suppliers. The MPF pointed out that although it is already aware of the non-conformities found at the indirect supplier level, the performance results of companies at this level have not yet been publicly presented, as it is not yet a requirement of the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers on the Amazon.

However, companies did receive these non-compliance results, on a confidential and informative basis, at the level of their tier 1 indirect suppliers, as well as an indication of the which of their direct suppliers received cattle from non-compliant indirects.

The aggregate data from the analyses of the level 1 indirect suppliers in Pará, carried out by the Technical Chamber, was presented at the event and is shown in Graph 39. To identify these suppliers, a transaction window of 1 to 2 years before the slaughter date was used (i.e., suppliers who made sales to direct suppliers between January 2020 and December 2021 were considered). The graph shows that non-compliance in terms of the lack of correspondence with the CAR represents a large proportion of the non-compliant cattle sold at this level of the supply chain.

Graph 39 - Results of the automatic analysis of indirect level 1 suppliers in Pará

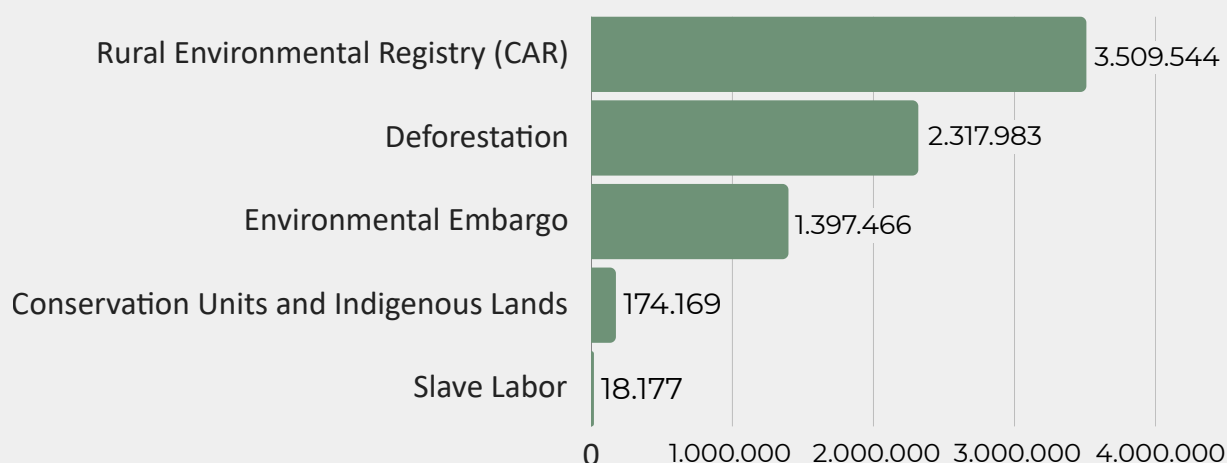


Source: Technical Chamber of the Beef TAC Support Committee (2024)

Of the total number of potentially cattle not in compliance²⁹ (6,137,257), 57% came from rural properties that did not match the CAR, 38% from properties with deforestation, 23% from properties within embargoed areas, 3% that overlapped with protected areas, and less than 1% from properties on the slave labor list (Graph 40).

29. In this analysis, the lack of correspondence with the CAR was included as non-compliance, as was the case with the TAC audits, meaning that the cattle accounted for correspond to 62% of the cattle analyzed in Graph 39.

Graph 40 - Total number of cattle not in compliance per TAC criterion from indirect tier 1 suppliers of TAC signatory companies in Pará



Source: Technical Chamber of the Beef TAC Support Committee (2024)

Based on this initial diagnosis, the MPF recommended that companies begin to address the problems identified, either by supporting the environmental regularization of irregular properties, or by blocking suppliers who trade with non-compliant suppliers. In addition, the prosecutor drew attention to the guide "Technical requirements for traceability and socio-environmental monitoring based on the use of CAR and GTA in managing the indirect cattle supply chain,"³⁰, prepared by the Indirect Suppliers Working Group (GTFI). The document received by the MPF on May 5, 2025, is being analyzed as a potential approach for incorporating these requirements into the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in Amazon³¹.

HOLDING SUPERMARKETS LIABLE FOR DEFORESTATION IN THE MEAT CHAIN

Finally, the MPF signaled that it intends to go deeper into analyzing the responsibility of retailers (supermarkets) in relation to illegal deforestation in the cattle chain in the Brazilian Amazon. During the event, a mapping of meatpacking plants was presented that categorize each plant as being covered by the TAC, having completed third-party audits carried, and by the percentage of non-compliance, above or below the tolerance level established by the MPF for the 2nd Cycle (5%). This mapping was used by the MPF to verify the existence of a commercial relationship between meatpackers and supermarkets. The data collected made it possible to estimate the contribution of each supermarket to deforestation in the region. Although the names of these retailers have not been made public, the data presented showed that a large part of the beef coming from problem meatpackers is destined for the Brazilian Amazon itself (38%), but also for the Southeast (29%). The work presented should be further developed in the next cycle, with possible follow-ups.

30. The document is available at: <https://gtfi.org.br/publicacoes/requisitos-tecnicos-para-a-rastreabilidade-e-monitoramento-socioambiental-a-partir-do-uso-de-car-e-gta-na-gestao-da-cadeia-de-fornecimento-indireto-de-gado/>.

31. After a careful analysis by the MPF, the requirements may be fully or partially incorporated into the TAC.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The 2nd Unified Audit Cycle of the Beef TAC demonstrated the significant advances that have occurred in terms of the implementation of the TAC, and how the expansion and strengthening of the policy have helped guarantee beef production in the Brazilian Amazon that is free of illegal deforestation and other irregularities. For the first time, the state of Tocantins took part in the audits, significantly expanding the coverage of this verification process. In addition, it was the first time that meatpacking companies in Amazonas State completed the audits, giving transparency to their socio-environmental performance, which also contributed to increasing the coverage of verification, not only in this state, but in the region as a whole.

The unprecedented availability of the Animal Transportation Guide databases, by the agricultural defense agencies in Mato Grosso and Rondônia to the MPF, represents a fundamental gain for improved transparency in the beef chain. Increased availability of GTA data has made it possible to carry out automatic analyses of many previously omitted meatpacking companies and, consequently, greater socio-environmental control and an increased potential of companies being held accountable for illicit activities in their supply chains. In addition to enabling automatic analyses, the use of the GTA databases provided by third-party auditors has made the TAC more accurate, dependable and standardized instrument. Nevertheless, there are still improvements to be implemented, as well as gaps to be overcome. In particular, problems related to the completeness and integrity of the data still persist, as well as other limitations, such as the lack of historical data from the Rural Environmental Registry, that prevents the verification of rules within the criteria of the TAC monitoring protocol (Beef on Track).

In this report we presented an analysis of the results of the 2° Unified Cycle, with a view to understanding the evolution of compliance with this commitment by companies in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia, and establishing a baseline for analyzing the performance of companies in Tocantins, which took part in the audits for the first time.

The data showed an increase in audit coverage in the states of Pará and Amazonas. In the former, the scope of the audits gradually increased since the 4th Cycle, reaching 79% of the cattle marketed for slaughter/export in this state during the audited period. In the latter, coverage went from 0% in the 1st Unified Cycle to 37% in the last cycle. In Acre, audit coverage fell by 34% compared to the 1st Unified Cycle, which can be explained by the significant drop in the volume of cattle marketed by the audited company in both cycles. In Mato Grosso and Rondônia, on the other hand, it was not possible to establish a comparison as the lack of animal movement databases in the 1st Unified Cycle made it impossible to describe changes in audit coverage between the two cycles. However, in this 2nd Unified Cycle, audit coverage was 74% and 45%, respectively. In Tocantins, the companies audited sold 73% of the cattle moved in 2022.

In order to expand the coverage of audits in states such as Rondônia, Acre and Amazonas, we recommend conducting a relevance analysis based on the market share of meatpacking companies in previous cycles to ensure that companies responsible for the largest volumes in each state are called upon to carry out audits. Furthermore, the MPF should investigate unaudited meatpacking plants that process large quantities of cattle and show signs of irregularities, so that new Conduct Adjustment Agreements can be negotiated to increase engagement and, consequently, the coverage of the commitment verification process.

In terms of the types of irregularities found in the states, the lack of Rural Environmental Registration was the criterion with the highest incidence of non-compliance, accounting for 36.6% of all cattle not in compliance; followed by productivity, with 33.3%. Illegal deforestation was the third most common criterion, accounting for 19% of cattle not in compliance. This was followed by embargo, with 17%. Overlap with Conservation Units was associated with 2.1% of irregular cattle, while the criterion of altering CAR boundaries accounted for 0.7% of non-conformities. No incidents were recorded in the Indigenous Lands, Animal Transportation Guide or Slave Labor criteria among the companies audited in the 2nd Unified Cycle in all states.

The incidence of non-compliance with the CAR and productivity criteria was highest in the states of Amazonas (17.6% and 3.2%), Pará (2.7% and 2.9%) and Mato Grosso (1.2% and 1.8%). Illegal deforestation accounted for a large proportion of non-compliances in the states of Amazonas (9.6%), Pará (1.4%) and Tocantins (1.2%), but was also found in Rondônia (0.35%), Acre (0.33%) and Mato Grosso (0.09%). There was non-compliance with environmental embargoes in the states of Amazonas (14.7%), Pará (0.76%), Acre (0.54%), Mato Grosso and Rondônia (0.44% in both). Overlap with Conservation Units was found in the states of Amazonas (1%), Pará (0.24%), Tocantins (0.1%) and Rondônia (0.06%). Changes to the CAR's boundaries were only recorded in the states of Pará (0.10%) and Mato Grosso (0.01%) and slave labor, just in Pará state (0,02%).

Finally, we emphasize the importance of expediting the inclusion of indirect supplier analysis in the verification process, as a way of increasing the effectiveness of audits and the TAC in eliminating illegal deforestation in the Amazon cattle chain. In addition, we recommend that the commitment be extended to the Cerrado, a biome that has recorded alarming deforestation rates in recent years. This should begin with the states of Tocantins and Mato Grosso, which have significant territories in the Cerrado biome and are already part of the Legal Beef Program.

ANNEX

DETAILS OF IRREGULARITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE AUDITS OF THE 1ST AND 2ND UNIFIED CYCLES ³²

ACRE

TAC criteria	1st Unified Cycle		2nd Unified Cycle	
	N° of animals not in compliance	% of animals not in compliance	N° of animals not in compliance	% of animals not in compliance
Desmatamento ilegal	2.731	7,08%	1.266	3,75%
Terras Indígenas	0	0,00%	-	0,00%
Unidades de Conservação	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Embargo Ambiental	72	0,19%	2.092	6,19%
Alterações nos limites do CAR	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Trabalho Escravo	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Cadastro Ambiental Rural (CAR)	1.143	2,96%	32	0,09%
Licenciamento Ambiental Rural (PA)	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Guia de Trânsito Ambiental (GTA)	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Produtividade	-	0,00%	1.446	4,28%

MATO GROSSO

TAC criteria	1st Unified Cycle		2nd Unified Cycle	
	N° of animals not in compliance	% of animals not in compliance	N° of animals not in compliance	% of animals not in compliance
Desmatamento ilegal	3.703	0,86%	365	0,06%
Terras Indígenas	0	0,00%	-	0,00%
Unidades de Conservação	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Embargo Ambiental	2.439	0,56%	1.708	0,27%
Alterações nos limites do CAR	-	0,00%	50	0,01%
Trabalho Escravo	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Cadastro Ambiental Rural (CAR)	72	0,02%	7.764	1,21%
Licenciamento Ambiental Rural (PA)	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Guia de Trânsito Ambiental (GTA)	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Produtividade	-	0,00%	6.989	1,09%

RONDÔNIA

TAC criteria	1st Unified Cycle		2nd Unified Cycle	
	N° of animals not in compliance	% of animals not in compliance	N° of animals not in compliance	% of animals not in compliance
Desmatamento ilegal	20.797	7,09%	536	0,35%
Terras Indígenas	0	0,00%	-	0,00%
Unidades de Conservação	-	0,00%	90	0,06%
Embargo Ambiental	114	0,04%	674	0,44%
Alterações nos limites do CAR	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Trabalho Escravo	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Cadastro Ambiental Rural (CAR)	-	0,00%	20	0,01%
Licenciamento Ambiental Rural (PA)	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Guia de Trânsito Ambiental (GTA)	-	0,00%	-	0,00%
Produtividade	-	0,00%	-	0,00%

32. No tables were presented for the states of Amazonas and Tocantins because there were no companies audited in the 1st Cycle in both states, and the data from the 2nd Cycle were presented throughout the document.



Amigos
da Terra
Amazônia Brasileira