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Implementation of the Agro Brasil+ Sustentável Platform and meeting market demands

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

API: *Application Programming Interface*
CAR: Rural Environmental Register
CAR-AST: Rural Environmental Register (Settlement type)
CAR-IRU: Rural Environmental Register (Rural Property type)
CAR-PCT: Rural Environmental Register for Traditional Peoples and Communities
CPF: Individual Taxpayer Register
CNFP: National Register of Public Forests
CNPJ: National Register of Legal Entities
Ibama: Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
MMA: Ministry of the Environment
Prodes-Inpe: Satellite Deforestation Monitoring Project of the National Institute for Space Research
Rasoe: Socio-Environmental Analysis Report for Export Operations
SDR/MAPA: Secretariat for Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Serpro: National Agency for Digital Government and Information Technology
SFB: Brazilian Forest Service
SiCAR: National Rural Environmental Register System
Sigef-GEO/Incra: Land Management System of the National Institute for Colonisation and Agrarian Reform
Sinaflor: National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products
SNCR/Incra: National Rural Land Registry System of the National Institute for Colonisation and Agrarian Reform
TI: Indigenous Territory
TQ: Quilombola Territory
UC: Conservation Unit

INTRODUCTION

The Agro Brasil + Sustentável (AB+S) Platform is recognised as one of the key solutions for integrating data and certifying the socio-environmental compliance of Brazilian agricultural production. Since it came into force in January 2025, progress has been made in publicising how it is being implemented by the Secretariat for Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SDR/MAPA) and by the National Agency for Digital Government and Information Technology (Serpro).

The responsible production and procurement of Brazilian agricultural *commodities* is gaining ground in the domestic market and in exports to various markets, including those with the most stringent socio-environmental standards. In this regard, the features and products offered by the AB+S Platform have great potential to meet Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) requirements throughout the supply chains of these *commodities*, thereby contributing to the credibility of production in terms of legal compliance.

In view of the challenge of encouraging rural producers to join the AB+S Platform on a voluntary basis, as well as communicating with stakeholders and encouraging their contributions towards its continuous improvement, this study aims to promote dialogue amongst these parties, in order to contribute to an understanding of what the Platform is, what it will become, and how it can best serve the Brazilian agricultural sector.

This report brings together official updates on the Agro Brasil + Sustentável (AB+S) Platform up to October 2026; presents planned improvements and discusses improvements that could be implemented in the coming years; and analyses how the platform's products can meet market demands. The main reference used was the MAPA Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) (SDR/MAPA, 2026a), and the survey included interviews with SDR/MAPA. In addition, this report includes recommendations from the Brazil Climate, Forests and Agriculture Coalition – supported by Proforest – for strengthening the Platform (COALIZÃO, 2025), Proforest regarding human rights compliance (PROFOREST, 2026) and Olab regarding compliance with the European Union Regulation on Deforestation (EUDR) (OLAB, 2026).

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THE AB+S PLATFORM IS

DEFINITION

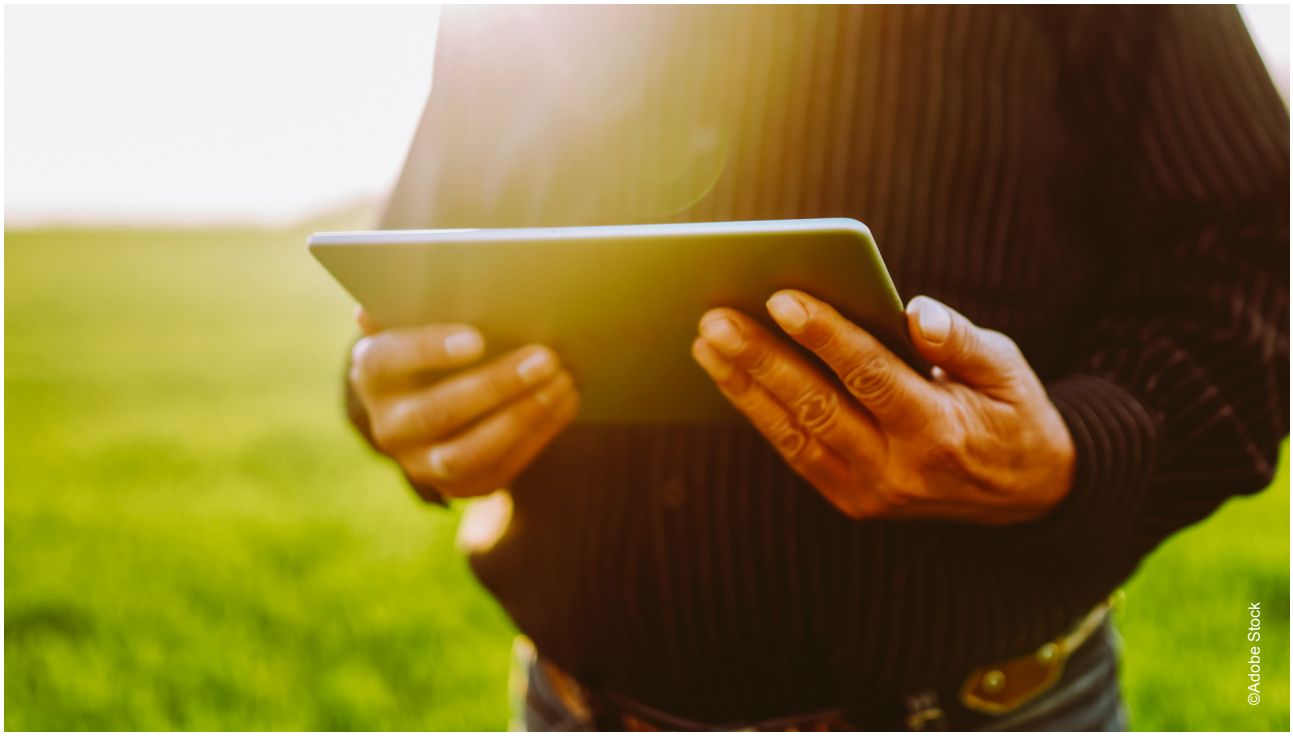
The Agro Brasil + Sustentável Platform (AB+S Platform) is a **government digital solution** that serves as a support tool for Brazilian agricultural producers to verify[1], free of charge and on a voluntary basis, the **legal compliance of rural holdings in socio-environmental terms**. It aims to facilitate the demonstration of sustainable production practices, broadening producers' access to benefits and markets, and promoting sustainability (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

The AB+S Platform is designed as **a universal tool**, as it caters for rural holdings of all sizes anywhere in Brazil – from family farms to large-scale agricultural operations – and across all production sectors. Furthermore, its features are designed to meet the demands of both domestic and international markets for the monitoring, verification and reporting of legal compliance with socio-environmental criteria relating to rural agricultural production holdings. The platform is also designed to be **a dynamic tool**, as it can incorporate specific criteria or benefits for certain sectors or production chains, in line with market demands and regulatory updates (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

The AB+S Platform was designed and is implemented by SDR/MAPA and Serpro, which view it as a **strategic tool for producers** seeking to improve their competitiveness, reduce risks and access financial resources and markets that value sustainability (SDR/MAPA, 2026a, 2026b). The AB+S Platform can also serve as a **strategic tool for Brazilian agribusiness companies** to monitor their *commodity* suppliers, as well as for importers in the international market seeking to ensure legal compliance in the country of origin of agricultural products.

Verification of a rural holding's legal compliance in socio-environmental terms, for the purposes of accessing benefits and markets, is possible because the AB+S Platform **integrates information from official databases** of public[2] institutions, **generating traceable and reliable information** on sustainable agricultural production in Brazil. In this regard, agricultural production is analysed in terms of producers, agricultural companies and rural properties, and sustainability is understood in environmental, social and corporate terms (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

1 | Until October 2026, the terms 'analysis', 'validation' and 'verification' are used interchangeably in the FAQ to define the function of the AB+S Platform.
2 | Until October 2026, the FAQ also included the term 'private', but there are no plans to include this type of official database from private institutions.



The **integration of land and environmental databases**, such as those of the National Institute for Colonisation and Agrarian Reform (Incra)[3] and the National Rural Environmental Register System (Sicar), enables the automated validation of data on rural property owners, as well as on tenants registered with the SNCR (SDR/MAPA, 2026b). This validation ensures greater **coverage of the stakeholders involved in agricultural production**, such as tenants, on the holding under analysis, and can ensure greater reliability in the use of the results through official reports.

Verification **of legal compliance** through access to the AB+S features[4] is voluntary and does not constitute a legal obligation for rural producers. Access to its 'core features' for producers is **free of charge**, but features exclusive to certification bodies may incur costs (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

WHAT THE AB+S PLATFORM IS NOT

The AB+S Platform **is not an enforcement tool**, but the information on the platform may be used by enforcement bodies as a data source, as it incorporates official[5] information. Nor **does** the platform **directly carry out regularisation processes**; these must be sought through the relevant authorities (SDR/MAPA 2026a).

Although **regularisation** is not the platform's remit, it could play a role in informing producers about how to contact the relevant authorities, for example through notes in the reports issued, in the FAQs, or even via a communication channel on the platform. This could streamline the process of reintegrating rural producers into supply chains.

3 | Land Management System (Sigef) and National Rural Land Registry System (SNCR).
4 | The platform's **current** functionalities consist of: Socio-environmental assessment of rural holdings; Establishing eligibility for reduced interest rates under the Safra Scheme; Analysing production areas for export; Issuing socio-environmental reports on rural holdings; My socio-environmental reports; My representatives; My requests; Importing a list of certified producers (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).
5 | The databases used by the AB+S Platform are also available to regulatory bodies and civil society.

ACCESS AND USE

FARMER

Access to the Platform is available exclusively via Gov.BR and may be granted to farmers (CPF[6]), legal representatives (CPF) or certifying bodies for sustainable practices. Legal representatives act on behalf of the farmer (CPF), when registered by the farmer on the platform, or on behalf of the rural holding (CNPJ[7]), if they are the legal representative of the company (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

Farmers and legal representatives cannot **enter or amend information** directly on the platform; they merely provide the Rural Environmental Register (CAR)[8] registration number. Certification bodies for sustainable practices may enter or amend information directly on the platform using dedicated features that allow them to import and edit lists of certified farmers within the system (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

Corrections (including 'false positives') must be made through the competent bodies responsible for the databases relating to the respective criteria. Updates to the platform automatically reflect the revised information, as the platform's data is updated periodically in line with availability and publication[9] by the competent bodies (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

SDR/MAPA is assessing the possibility of establishing a direct communication channel between the producer/legal representative and the competent authorities to inform them of errors requiring **correction** (SDR/MAPA, 2026b). As with the regularisation of rural holdings, although making corrections to databases is not within the platform's remit, it is understood that it could act as a bridge to enable producers to access the competent authorities swiftly and effectively, facilitating their reintegration into supply chains where appropriate.

AGRIBUSINESS COMPANIES

The **intended use of the AB+S Platform by agribusiness companies** consists of consulting and assessing the socio-environmental compliance of producers and intermediaries within their supply chain, verifying adherence to sustainability criteria, and accessing information on suppliers' sustainable practices. This information can be used as evidence of legal compliance in socio-environmental terms during due diligence processes to access international markets (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

Access **to the AB+S Platform, as envisaged for agribusiness companies,** can be via reports made available by the producers themselves and via an API (*Application Programming Interface*). This integration of the platform's data with their own monitoring systems is available to financial institutions involved in the Safra Plan and to the Central Bank (SDR/MAPA, 2026a). SDR/MAPA anticipates that the APIs will be available to Brazilian agribusiness companies in 2027, enabling them to access reports from producers who

6 | CPF – Individual Taxpayer Register.
7 | CNPJ – National Register of Legal Entities.
8 | The CAR record can be entered manually, searched for using the CPF, or a previously entered CAR record can be reused. In any case, the producer or legal representative can only access CARs linked to the CPF on file (SDR/MAPA, 2026b).
9 | The dates on which data in the official databases were updated are set out in the Rural Establishment Qualification Verification Report.

grant access to their respective CNPJs in their own records (SDR/MAPA, 2026b). Access to and use of the AB+S Platform by agribusiness companies that purchase agricultural *commodities* could be a key driver for scaling up voluntary participation by producers. Companies such as soya *traders*, sugar and ethanol mills, the meat-processing industry that slaughters cattle, and coffee-processing cooperatives, amongst others, can encourage their suppliers to join the Platform if the reports can support them in their monitoring and verification processes. Thus, **transparency in the analysis methodology and interoperability between systems** are key elements in promoting this use.



These benefits are intended for producers whose rural holdings meet the following **requirements**: environmental compliance; no overlap with protected areas; no records of labour analogous to slavery; and the adoption of good agricultural practices (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

BENEFITS

The **main benefits for** Brazilian agricultural **producers** in accessing the AB+S Platform are[10]: free verification of legal and socio-environmental compliance; ease and speed in qualifying for the Safra Scheme; more favourable financial terms; access to international markets; centralisation and organisation of data; participation in recognised programmes and certifications; transparency and legal certainty. Further benefits and requirements may be introduced in the future (SDR/MAPA 2026a).

QUALIFICATION FOR THE INTEREST RATE REDUCTION UNDER THE SAFRA PLAN

The producer's registration with the Platform is necessary for the rural holding to be eligible for the interest rate reduction under **the Safra Scheme**. Rural holdings that are qualified on the same day, and which have adopted sustainable production practices verified by valid and officially[11] recognised certifications[12], may be granted eligibility[13] for one year to a 0.5 percentage[14] point reduction in interest rates on credit and financing operations under the Safra[15] Plan (SDR/MAPA, 2026a, 2026b).

10 | List of FAQs; terms currently under review by SDR/MAPA (SDR/MAPA, 2026b).
11 | Integrated Production (PI Brasil) certified by institutions accredited by Inmetro; Good Agricultural Practices (BPA) Programme with certification recognised by the Ministry of Agriculture (Mapa); organic production systems certified by accrediting bodies or by the Participatory Guarantee System (SPG).
12 | An exclusive task of accredited certification bodies.
13 | The granting of credit remains subject to the financial institution's assessment.
14 | The 2026/27 Harvest Plan will maintain lower interest rates on working capital loans for producers, with a discount of up to 1 percentage point on the interest rate. In other words, in addition to the 0.5 percentage point relating to sustainable production practices set out in the AB+S FAQ, a further 0.5 percentage point may be granted provided the CAR is in good standing (MAPA, 2026).
15 | National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolution No. 5,152, of July 2024.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRODUCTION AREA TO ACCESS FOREIGN MARKETS

The Socio-Environmental Analysis Report for Export Operations (RASOE), a document issued by the AB+S Platform, serves as a tool for analysing socio-environmental requirements in **export operations** involving Brazilian agricultural and livestock products (BRASIL, 2026).

In order to access this report, the producer automatically validates their production area provided that the agricultural holding has been duly certified and meets the requirement that there has been no deforestation on the plots after 31 December 2020. In other words, at this stage, this **function relates specifically to the requirements of the Regulation on Deforestation-Free Products (EUDR)**[16].

Compliance with the requirement for no deforestation after 31 December 2020 is verified through analysis based on the data set 'EU Framework – Clearance of native vegetation up to 31 December 2020 – GeoPackage'. This map was produced by INPE, complementing the Prodes total native vegetation clearance mask (cumulative Prodes data up to 2020), covering all Brazilian biomes with a spatial resolution of 10 metres and using areas of 0.5 hectares as the minimum mapping unit (INPE, 2026).

According to Olab (2026), when using this feature, the producer must include the geolocation of the production parcels (with the exception of cattle farming, for which the geolocation is that of the rural holding). A report is then generated certifying the property's compliance and its eligibility for export, complete with an authentication QR code and a GeoJSON[17] file containing the coordinates of the properties and production plots.

SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL QUALIFICATION OF THE RURAL ESTABLISHMENT

The socio-environmental qualification of the rural holding is a fundamental step[18] enabling producers to access the platform's other features and products, as it generates the **Rural Holding Qualification Verification Report**. The qualification process is an automated[19] **validation procedure** that verifies and certifies the status of the rural holding (qualified, unqualified, without qualification, draft) and the agricultural, livestock and forestry activities carried out in accordance with socio-environmental criteria (whether or not these constitute grounds for disqualification) and the relevant applicable legislation (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

The **criteria for the qualification process** are: 'Registration Data', 'Geospatial Data', 'Overlap between Sigef-Geo and Sicar geometries', 'Overlap with Indigenous Lands', 'Overlap with Quilombola Territories', 'Overlap with Conservation Units', 'Overlap with the National Register of Public Forests', 'Rural Environmental Register', 'Injunctions', 'Overlap with Deforestation' and 'Labour and Social Issues' (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

16 | For further information, visit the *website*: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/index_en?prefLang=pt
17 | Geolocation file format in accordance with EUDR requirements.
18 | After **accessing and logging into the AB+S Platform** using their Gov.BR *login*, the producer or legal representative selects the **'Qualify Rural Establishment' function** and then selects the desired CPF or CNPJ from the options linked to that registration. The system displays which rural holdings are linked to that CPF or CNPJ. Once the rural holding has been selected, the system indicates whether it has already been qualified or is in the process of being qualified. Only the person who initiated the qualification process may complete it (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).
19 | In **the 'Rural Environmental Register' section**, the producer or legal representative must enter the CAR registration number of the selected rural holding. The remaining land-related information for the holding is provided in the 'Land Register Data' section and is obtained by the Platform directly from the SNCR and SIGEF-GEO (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).



Status of the rural holding in the Qualification Verification Report (SDR/MAPA, 2026a):

QUALIFIED

When the holding is classified as ‘Compliant – OK’ or ‘Non-compliant – Not prohibitive’ in accordance with all criteria. This indicates that the rural holding has already undergone all necessary validations and is eligible for enrolment in programmes and to receive benefits. When the holding is qualified, the system displays a message stating that this constitutes a re-qualification should the user attempt to initiate a new process for the same holding.

NOT QUALIFIED

When the holding is classified as “Non-compliance – Barred” for at least one barring criterion. The application is completed with a restriction, and the specific issue causing the barring must be rectified before submitting a new application.

NOT YET QUALIFIED

When the establishment has not yet undergone the qualification process in the system.

DRAFT

When a qualification application has been started but not yet finalised.

On the AB+S Platform, rural holdings are identified using data from the SNCR, and geospatial analyses can be carried out based on the georeferenced polygon from Sigef or CAR, depending on the producer's choice. This information is contained in the reports issued by the Platform (SDR/MAPA, 2026b) and is essential for companies that use them to monitor their suppliers, as the results of the analyses may vary depending on the data source used to represent the rural holding.

When accessing the Socio-Environmental Qualification feature, the producer enters the CAR, which may be of the Rural Property **(CAR-IRU)**, Settlement **(CAR-AST)** or Traditional Peoples and Communities **(CAR-PCT)** type (SDR/MAPA, 2026b). However, the overlay analyses treat the rural holding as private property, and the methodology classifies overlaps with Quilombola Territories and Extractive Reserves as non-conformities. In the first case, indeed, this non-compliance is a barrier to qualification. This shortcoming has already been identified by SDR/MAPA and, shortly, data integration will make it possible to identify cases such as these to prevent the disqualification of communities that are able to produce legally (SDR/MAPA, 2026b).

Once again, the AB+S Platform **does not carry out socio-environmental regularisation processes**, but it could suggest possible steps for producers to take to initiate such processes. The outcome of the qualification process – that is, the Rural Establishment Qualification Verification Report – indicates whether the rural establishment complies or does not comply with each criterion analysed. The producer identifies which non-compliant criteria are responsible for the establishment's failure to qualify and contacts the relevant authorities to make corrections and achieve regularisation. The Platform does not set deadlines or send alerts requiring the producer to carry out corrections, regularisation and re-qualification of the rural establishment (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

Re-qualification **on the AB+S[20] Platform**, or re-validation of the qualification, involves going through the automated validation process once again, during which the producer can review and update data and information relating to their holdings already registered on the platform. Re-qualification is divided into two categories: with and without a change to the CAR[21] (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

Annex **I – Summary of the Qualification Methodology** consists of a consolidation of the criteria, databases, methodological analysis procedures and compliance rules that lead to the qualification of a rural establishment. It was drawn up in this study based on information available in the FAQ (SDR/MAPA, 2026a) and on interviews with the SDR/MAPA (SDR/MAPA, 2026b), and aims to promote transparency regarding the methodology used by the Platform, so that users can compare it with the methodologies used in the socio-environmental monitoring of suppliers in private systems.

20 | Examples of reclassification (SDR/MAPA, 2026a): **(a)** If the farm has been brought into compliance with the relevant authorities following a socio-environmental non-compliance identified in the previous classification process, the producer may reclassify their farm and a new report will be generated. **(b)** When legislation is amended, the holding must be re-qualified in accordance with the current rules incorporated into the Platform's criteria. **(c)** Re-qualification also occurs when the producer corrects or updates registration data, such as that relating to the holding's Rural Environmental Register (CAR).
21 | ***Re-qualification without changes to the CAR:*** *The user keeps the CAR information unchanged and simply revalidates the establishment in accordance with the current rules.* ***Re-qualification with changes to the CAR:*** *The user may modify CAR information during the re-qualification process by accessing the full qualification screen* (SDR/MAPA, 2026a).

THE AB+S PLATFORM WILL ALSO INCLUDE

According to SDR/MAPA (2026b), the following elements will be incorporated into the AB+S Platform:

1.
User manual (2026)
The launch of the manual to assist producers in using the AB+S Platform is scheduled for later this year.

2.
More than one CAR (2026)
Validations (in the Socio-environmental Qualification and in the Analysis of the production area for access to the external market) may include more than one CAR to make up the rural establishment, so that only one analysis is carried out for each function.

3.
APIs for agribusiness companies (2027)
APIs will be made available to agribusiness companies to access the Rural Establishment Qualification Verification Report and the RASOE, subject to the producer's consent, who will specify which CNPJs may access these documents.

4.
APIs to integrate analyses of Quilombola territories and extractive reserves (2027)
These APIs will enable the Platform to certify communities that produce legally within these types of communal territories.

5.
Integration with state databases (gradually)
Integration with the Minas Gerais Green Seal is already being tested, but integration with other databases, such as the National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products (Sinaflor) and state embargo databases, is planned.

6.
Verification methodology (ongoing)
Criteria, databases and methodological procedures are currently being analysed in conjunction with other official bodies to ensure the continuous improvement of the AB+S Platform's functionalities, with a view to harmonisation with existing initiatives.

7.
Competent bodies responsible for regularisation databases (in future)
SDR/MAPA is assessing the possibility of connecting producers with these bodies or advising them on how to contact them to facilitate the correction of errors in the databases and the regularisation of rural holdings.

CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following highlights considerations and recommendations regarding the implementation of the AB+S Platform, with a focus on promoting voluntary participation by producers. Scalability, achieved through access to and use of the Platform by agribusiness companies, is regarded as a fundamental element of this process.

SUPPLIER MONITORING:
USABILITY OF REPORTS AND SYSTEM INTEROPERABILITY

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GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

In order to promote greater usability of the AB+S Platform reports by companies purchasing agricultural and forestry *commodities*, and to ensure system interoperability, it is recommended that:

- The methodology for qualifying and analysing production areas for export should be more detailed and constantly updated, at least in the FAQs, in accordance with the specific recommendations below. The results of the analyses be set out in greater detail in the official reports, including information on cross-checks even where these do not constitute non-compliance. APIs should be made available to agribusiness companies that monitor suppliers via private systems.

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SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following are recommendations regarding the detail of the methodology in the FAQs, the detail of the results in the reports, improvements to methodological procedures and institutional discussions:

- **Geospatial overlay analyses with the rural holding[22]:** It is recommended that the FAQ provide details on how the polygon representing the rural holding is selected – that is, based on Sigef or CAR, as decided by the producer – and that this be emphasised in the reports.
- **CPF/CNPJ analyses[23]:** It is recommended that the FAQs provide details on how the analysis of tenants is carried out and its importance in ensuring the legal compliance of production on the rural holding.
- **'Registration Data' criterion:** It is recommended that the FAQs specify that 'valid data' and 'land compliance' refer to the rural property's status in the SNCR being 'active'.

22 | Criteria: 'Overlap with Indigenous Lands', 'Overlap with Quilombola Territories', 'Overlap with Conservation Units', 'Enquiries', 'Overlap with the National Register of Public Forests' and 'Overlap with deforested areas'.
23 | 'Injunctions' and 'Labour and Social' criteria.

- **'Overlap between Sigef-GEO and CAR geometries' criterion:** It is recommended that discussions between the responsible bodies be taken forward to define a methodological procedure for identifying the correlation between the polygons in Sigef-GEO and the CAR.
- **Criterion "Overlap with Indigenous Lands":** It is recommended that the FAQ specify that non-compliance occurs when there is an overlap with Indigenous Lands (TIs) in a legally ratified status or at a more advanced stage. The importance of retaining data on overlaps with Indigenous Lands in a legal status prior to ratification in the reports is emphasised, so that producers and companies can manage the risk of possible future non-compliance. It is recommended that Indigenous Reserves and Crown Lands be included in the analyses.
- **Criterion "Overlap with Quilombola Territories":** It is recommended that the FAQ specify that non-compliance occurs when there is an overlap with Quilombola Territories (TQs) that have a recognised or more advanced legal status. The importance of retaining data on overlaps with TQs whose legal status predates recognition in the reports is emphasised, so that producers and companies can manage the risk of potential non-compliance in the future.
- **Criterion "Overlap with Conservation Areas":** It is recommended that methodological procedures be defined capable of:
    - support the classification of overlap with strictly protected conservation units as a non-compliance that precludes qualification;
    - support the classification of overlaps with sustainable-use conservation units as a case of compliance.
- **'Rural Environmental Register' criterion:** It is recommended that the report provide details of any changes to the boundaries of the CAR, particularly if any areas have been excluded in order to avoid overlaps that would result in non-compliance.
- **'Overlap with deforestation areas' criterion:** It is recommended that the FAQ specify which layers of the PRODES/INPE database are used, as well as the minimum polygon areas, and that any areas of overlap result in non-conformities, even if these are not disqualifying.
- **'Labour and Social' criterion:** It is recommended that additional public databases be included, capable of covering other aspects of human rights, as these are consolidated and made available by the relevant authorities.

+++
CONSIDERATIONS:

The producer is qualified and accredited in accordance with the AB+S Platform methodology, which does not necessarily coincide with the **protocols of the procurement control systems** used by companies that monitor suppliers of agricultural, livestock and forestry *commodities*. These protocols may be private (such as those arising from the companies' own commitments and/or sectoral and voluntary agreements)[24] or mandatory (such as those arising from Conduct Adjustment Agreements signed with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office)[25].

These **protocols**, which agribusiness companies follow in their procurement control systems, generally include the methodology for supplier compliance analysis; that is, databases and methodological procedures such as data filters and compliance analysis rules. Thus, up to this point, such protocols

24 | Example – Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado..
25 | Example – Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon.

may align with the methodology for analysing establishments for qualification and production areas for export. Furthermore, these protocols usually include unblocking rules—that is, a methodology describing in which cases and on the basis of what evidence a supplier may be unblocked and reintegrated into the supply chain.

The AB+S Platform's products, such as the Rural Establishment Qualification Verification Report and the Socio-Environmental Analysis Report for Export Operations (RASOE), certify the qualification and authorisation of the rural establishment respectively. The **usability of the reports** depends on communication between the analysis methodology for qualifying rural establishments, as well as the analysis of the production area for export, and the procurement control systems of agribusiness companies. This communication, in turn, depends on the public disclosure of the methodology for these first two analyses, on the detailed description of non-conformities in the official reports, and would benefit from interoperability via APIs accessible to these companies.

As described in the previous chapter and set out in Annex I – Summary of the Qualification Methodology, the FAQ provided by SDR/MAPA represents a **step forward in communication regarding the databases, methodological procedures and rules for analysing compliance** with the qualification and analysis of production areas for export. However, the current version of the FAQ presents this information scattered amongst the questions and contains some gaps, which are highlighted in this chapter.

In view of these gaps, through the official report, the agribusiness company can **identify** its supplier's **socio-environmental compliance**, but without a clear understanding of whether what was deemed compliant in the Platform's analysis would also be considered compliant if analysed in accordance with the protocol of its own procurement control system. For **example**, if only overlaps with Indigenous Lands that have already been officially recognised are classified as non-compliance, and the company also blocks suppliers with overlaps with Indigenous Reserves, the company would need access to information on this methodological filter to determine whether it would be necessary to carry out its own analysis or simply accept the information from the report issued by the AB+S Platform as evidence of compliance with its own protocol.

In any case, the recognition of reports issued by the AB+S Platform as official evidence of legal compliance by rural establishments and production areas can promote the socio-environmental monitoring of suppliers. This is because companies that do not follow private and/or mandatory monitoring protocols, and companies with limited resources, can monitor legal compliance free of charge by accessing and properly understanding these reports. This aspect of legal compliance also enables the AB+S Platform to promote the review and harmonisation of existing private protocols, so that the reports are utilised and supplemented by the analyses necessary to fulfil commitments and for due diligence processes that include other requirements.

REINTEGRATION OF PRODUCERS:
CORRECTIONS AND REGULARISATION

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

In order to promote greater usability of the reports by companies purchasing agricultural and forestry *commodities* and the reintegration of producers into supply chains in cases of errors in the databases and ongoing regularisation, it is recommended that:

- a channel be established, via the Platform, for direct communication between producers and the competent bodies responsible for the databases, to report any errors that need to be corrected;
- producers should be informed, via a report or FAQs, which competent bodies they should contact to initiate the process of rectifying the socio-environmental liabilities identified in the non-conformities.

✚✚✚

CONSIDERATIONS:

As outlined in the previous section, monitoring protocols for suppliers of agricultural, livestock and forestry *commodities* already provide for **reinstatement**. This generally takes place by unblocking the supplier in accordance with a pre-determined procedure, provided the situation meets the requirements and is supported by evidence. Common unblocking rules relate to errors in the databases and ongoing rectifications.

With a view to **promoting the AB+S Platform** through improved usability of the reports, as well as recognising **the importance of** supplier **reinstatement** for producers and agribusiness companies, it should be noted that recommendations for database corrections and the referral for regularisation are key elements for both processes.

Currently, land, environmental, production and social regularisation are not within the remit of the AB+S Platform, nor are database **corrections**. In this regard, it is understood that the AB+S Platform could support both processes even without necessarily carrying them out itself. Such automated assistance could help rural producers understand their non-compliances and serve as an incentive for engagement and voluntary participation in the Platform.

It is understood that there could be a way for producers **to report these errors, via the Platform**, **to the institutions responsible for the databases**. Thus, within the same virtual environment, producers can gain direct access to these bodies, streamlining the process of reporting errors and making the necessary corrections. Furthermore, farmers could be directed to the competent bodies responsible for rectifying socio-environmental liabilities, for example, by **indicating (in the reports or FAQs) which bodies these are** and their contact details.

In both cases, given that the Platform does not accept evidence of errors that have not yet been corrected or of ongoing rectifications to resolve non-conformities, it should be noted that the agricultural holding remains non-compliant and is therefore ineligible for the interest rate reduction under the Safra Scheme and for agricultural product export operations whilst the corrections and rectifications have not been carried out. However, during this period and provided the necessary evidence is available, the producer may have their access to procurement control systems reinstated.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRODUCTION AREA TO ACCESS THE EXTERNAL MARKET

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RECOMENDATIONS:

- **RASOE:** In order to promote access to foreign markets beyond the European Union for holders of the RASOE, as a tool for analysing socio-environmental requirements in the export of Brazilian agricultural and livestock products, it is recommended that the 'Analysis of the production area for export' functionality should not be limited to the EUDR requirements and should allow the RASOE to be issued on the basis of legal compliance as set out in the Rural Establishment Qualification Verification Report.
- **FAQ:** In order to promote a better understanding of the functionality, it is recommended that a section entitled 'Analysis of the production area for accessing foreign markets' be included in the FAQ, addressing compliance with requirements for foreign markets other than the European Union.

/// EUROPEAN UNION

Olab's (2026) recommendations to the Platform regarding due compliance with the EUDR requirements are reiterated, whilst it is understood that these recommendations are not limited to this purpose: "to *foster dialogue and alignment with sub-national and private systems; to provide conceptual support for the checks carried out on the Platform and to highlight non-conformities; develop solutions for interoperability and integration with traceability systems; carry out capacity-building and engagement activities in the field*".

It should be noted that, as discussed by Proforest (2025, 2026), the AB+S Platform's criteria and methodological procedures lack elements necessary to constitute a **complete due diligence[26] process** in the socio-environmental sphere. Such processes include requirements covering labour rights relating to forced and child labour and working conditions, the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities at early stages of recognition, and complaint and anti-corruption mechanisms, for example. However, it is understood that these analyses are complementary to the RASOE as evidence of compliance with Brazilian law and must be carried out by agribusiness companies as part of their risk management and by the companies responsible for the various stages of due diligence.

/// OTHER MARKETS

It is understood that the output of the 'Analyse production areas for export' functionality, the Socio-Environmental Analysis Report for Export Operations (RASOE), currently caters specifically to the European Union market as it provides details on the geolocation of production plots, as well as an analysis of deforestation after 31 December 2020. However, the recognition of the document by the Chamber of Foreign Trade (CAMEX) does not specify the European Union market (BRAZIL, 2026), thereby creating a potential limitation on its use.

The FAQ states that agribusiness companies have access to the reports for use in due diligence processes, particularly in the case of the export market (SDR/MAPA, 2026). With

26 | In accordance with the legal compliance requirements of the EUDR, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) / Omnibus Package.

regard to other markets, it is understood that the Rural Establishment Qualification Verification Report, which only reflects the Brazilian legal compliance status that forms part of the RASOE, could also be recognised as *"an instrument, within the framework of national foreign trade policy, for the purpose of analysing socio-environmental requirements in export operations involving* Brazilian *agricultural and livestock products"* (BRAZIL, 2026, p.1). The 'Analyse Production Area for Export' feature could, for example, provide this option to producers.

The recommendation that a report be issued for the foreign market certifying the legal compliance of the rural establishment in question raises the question of whether the 'Overlap with deforestation' criterion remains non-restrictive (for the issuance of the report in this case). It is understood that the major challenge lies in determining the legal status of these deforestation polygons, and the gradual integration of Sinaflor is a fundamental step towards addressing this. In addition to polygons relating to deforestation that took place legally, there are other complex situations, such as polygons that occurred after 2008 and appear in the layer even though they have been rehabilitated, and those that are eligible for regularisation but lack the institutional framework for this to take place. In other words, further discussion is needed in order to make progress on monitoring based on existing and widely accepted official databases.

The AB+S Platform and the 'Analyse Production Area for Export' feature play a key role in certifying legal compliance and sustainable practices, enabling producers to access the international market. In addition to the European Union, companies in other countries can utilise this evidence in their due diligence processes when importing other Brazilian agricultural *commodities* beyond those specified in the EUDR.



For example, China's 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030) has positioned 'green transformation' as an economic priority, which includes mandatory supply chain due diligence by companies when importing and exporting products. Proforest's team in China recommends that Chinese policymakers and industry build public-private partnerships for 'green *commodities'* with producing countries; move towards *frameworks* for collective implementation; establish shared traceability, data and assurance systems; scale up through associations and demonstration corridors, and utilise 'green finance' to support transitions.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Agro Brasil + Sustentável Platform (AB+S Platform) and the Socio-Environmental Analysis Report for Export Operations (RASOE) represent a step forward in the socio-environmental monitoring, verification and reporting of rural establishments and agricultural and forestry production areas in Brazil. This also marks an important step towards the responsible production and procurement of commodities at a global level and reinforces Brazil's sovereignty in the international market with regard to the legal compliance of such production in socio-environmental terms.

The implementation of the AB+S Platform and its associated tools is underway, with measures planned up to 2027 to ensure its continuous improvement. Voluntary participation by producers is a major challenge and, therefore, their engagement must be addressed collectively by Brazilian society. Everyone from family farmers to large suppliers of agricultural and forestry commodities can be engaged through agribusiness companies' procurement control systems and existing initiatives aimed at socially and environmentally responsible production and procurement.

The recommendations in this report are aimed at the continuous improvement of the AB+S Platform, so that agribusiness companies can incorporate its official reports into their procurement control systems and, in this way, support voluntary adoption by producers. Such adoption depends on greater and improved usability of the official reports and the interoperability of systems for monitoring suppliers, as well as on the link between these systems and the relevant authorities responsible for databases and regularisation processes, in order to facilitate reintegration into supply chains. Furthermore, the recommendations regarding functionality and reporting aimed at the external market seek to promote the use of these tools with a focus on the European Union, but also on other markets such as China.

Furthermore, with a view to promoting voluntary participation by Brazilian farmers, the following are considered necessary: the expansion of benefits through financial incentives; progress in the integration of existing national and sub-national systems and initiatives; and the formation of a multi-sectoral technical group to provide ongoing advice, ensuring alignment with the challenges of sustainable production and market requirements.



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ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF THE QUALIFICATION METHODOLOGY

CRITERIA FOR THE QUALIFICATION OF RURAL ESTABLISHMENTS ON THE AB+S PLATFORM (BASED ON PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION)			
Type Of Verification	**Grounds For Disqualification**	**Criterion**	
LAND VERIFICATION	YES	**REGISTRY DATA**	
		Base	**Rural settlement:** SNCR/Incra
		Procedures/ filters	Analysis of the validity of data in the SNCR and land compliance of the rural holding; in other words, the 'property status' is listed as 'active' in the SNCR/Incra.
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** Valid data for the rural holding in the SNCR/Incra indicates compliance and does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANT:** Invalid data for the rural holding in the SNCR/Incra constitutes non-compliance and prevents qualification.
	NO	**GEOSPATIAL DATA**	
		Base	**Rural holding:** SIGEF-GEO/Incra (vector layer of rural properties)
		Procedures/ filters	Check whether geospatial data for the holding exists in SIGEF-GEO.
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** The existence of geospatial data for the rural holding in SIGEF-GEO constitutes compliance and does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANT:** The absence of geospatial data for the rural holding in SIGEF-GEO constitutes non-compliance, but does not prevent qualification.
	DEPENDS	**OVERLAP BETWEEN SIGEF-GEO AND CAR GEOMETRIES**	
		Base	• **Rural holding:** SIGEF-GEO/Incra (vector layer of rural properties) • **CAR: Sicar** (CAR-IRU, CAR-AST or CAR-PCT vector layer)
		Procedures/ filters	Geospatial analysis of the overlap between the holding geometry obtained from SIGEF-GEO and SiCAR (considering only CARs with an active or pending status).
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** Presence of geospatial overlap between the geometries, even if they are not identical. • **NON-COMPLIANT – NO OBSTACLE:** The absence of the establishment's geometry in SIGEF-GEO constitutes non-compliance, but does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANT – OBSTACLE:** A complete absence of geospatial overlap between the establishment's geometries from SIGEF-GEO and SiCAR constitutes non-compliance and prevents qualification.

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Type Of Verification	Grounds For Disqualification	Criterion	
LAND VERIFICATION	YES	**OVERLAP WITH INDIGENOUS LANDS (TI)**	
		Base	• **Rural establishment:** SIGEF-GEO/Incra (vector layer of rural properties) or SiCAR (vector layer CAR-IRU, CAR-AST or CAR-PCT) • **Indigenous Lands:** Funai (National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples)
		Procedures/ filters	Geospatial analysis of overlap between rural holdings and Indigenous Lands. Unacceptable overlap percentages: • Properties smaller than 100 ha: an overlap exceeding 10 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant. • Properties between 100 and 499.9999 ha: an overlap of more than 8 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant. • Properties between 500 and 999.9999 ha: an overlap of more than 6 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant. • Properties between 1,000 and 2,999.9999 ha: an overlap of more than 4 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant. • Properties of 3,000 ha or more: an overlap of more than 2 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant.
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** The absence of geospatial overlap between rural holdings (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and Indigenous Lands (approved or at more advanced stages of legal proceedings), in accordance with the overlap percentage filters, constitutes compliance and does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANCE:** The existence of geospatial overlap between a rural holding (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and Indigenous Lands (approved or at more advanced stages of legal recognition), as determined by the overlap percentage filters, constitutes non-compliance and prevents qualification.
	YES	**OVERLAP WITH QUILOMBOLA TERRITORIES (TQ)**	
		Base	• **Rural holding:** SIGEF-GEO/Incra (vector layer of rural properties) or SiCAR (vector layer CAR-IRU, CAR-AST or CAR-PCT) • **Quilombola territories:** SIGEF-GEO/Incra (vector layer of Quilombola territories)
		Procedures/ filters	Geospatial analysis of overlap between rural holdings and Quilombola territories. Unacceptable overlap percentages: • Properties smaller than 100 ha: an overlap exceeding 10 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant. • Properties between 100 and 499.9999 ha: an overlap of more than 8 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant. • Properties between 500 and 999.9999 ha: an overlap of more than 6 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant. • Properties between 1,000 and 2,999.9999 ha: an overlap of more than 4 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant. • Properties of 3,000 ha or more: an overlap of more than 2 per cent of the total area is considered non-compliant.
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** The absence of geospatial overlap between a rural holding (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and Quilombola territories (recognised or in more advanced legal statuses), in accordance with the overlap percentage filters, constitutes compliance and does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANT:** The existence of geospatial overlap between a rural holding (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and Quilombola territories (recognised or in more advanced legal statuses), in accordance with the overlap percentage filters, constitutes non-compliance and prevents qualification.
	NO	**OVERLAP WITH CONSERVATION UNITS (UC)**	
		Base	• **Rural holding:** SIGEF-GEO/Incra (vector layer of rural properties) or SiCAR (vector layer CAR-IRU, CAR-AST or CAR-PCT) • **Conservation Units:** MMA (vector layer of Conservation Units)
		Procedures/ filters	Geospatial analysis of overlap between rural holdings and conservation units (any group/ class and percentage of overlap).
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** The absence of geospatial overlap between rural holdings (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and Conservation Units constitutes compliance and does not prevent eligibility. • **NON-COMPLIANT:** The existence of geospatial overlap between rural holdings (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and Conservation Units constitutes non-compliance, but does not prevent qualification.

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Type Of Verification	Grounds For Disqualification	Criterion	
LAND VERIFICATION	NO	**OVERLAP WITH THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF PUBLIC FORESTS (CNFP)**	
		Base	• **Rural holding:** SIGEF-GEO/Incra (vector layer of rural properties) or SiCAR (vector layer CAR-IRU, CAR-AST or CAR-PCT) • **Public Forests:** SFB (CNFP vector layer)
		Procedures/ filters	Geospatial analysis of overlap between rural holdings and registered public forests (Type A Public Forest and Type B Public Forest).
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** The absence of geospatial overlap between rural holdings (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and Registered Public Forests constitutes compliance and does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANT:** The existence of a geospatial overlap between rural holdings (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and Registered Public Forests constitutes non-compliance, but does not prevent qualification.
ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFICATION	YES	**RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTER (CAR)**	
		Base	**CAR:** SiCAR (National Rural Environmental Register System)
		Procedures/ filters	Analysis of the existence and status of the CAR.
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** The existence of a CAR in SiCAR relating to the rural holding and a valid status (“Active” or “Pending”) constitutes compliance and does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANT:** The absence of a CAR in SiCAR relating to the rural holding, or an invalid status (“Cancelled” or “Suspended”), constitutes non-compliance and prevents qualification.
	YES	**OBJECTIONS**	
		Base	• **Rural holding:** SIGEF-GEO/Incra (vector layer of rural properties) or SiCAR (vector layer CAR-IRU, CAR-AST or CAR-PCT); CPF/CNPJ linked to the rural holding. • **Environmental restrictions:** Ibama (vector layer and list of restrictions).
		Procedures/ filters	• Geospatial analysis of overlaps between rural properties and active environmental restrictions, including ‘point’ geometries (where the restriction’s coordinates, latitude/longitude, fall within the property) and restrictions of any type (deforestation and others) • Analysis of CPF/CNPJ numbers linked to the rural holding in accordance with the Ibama list (generates alerts only; is not included in the compliance analysis).
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** The absence of geospatial overlap between the rural holding (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and active environmental restrictions constitutes compliance and does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANT:** The existence of a geospatial overlap between the rural establishment (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and active environmental restrictions constitutes non-compliance and prevents qualification.
	NO	**OVERLAP WITH DEFORESTATION AREA**	
		Base	• **Rural holding:** SIGEF-GEO/Incra (vector layer of rural properties) or SiCAR (vector layer CAR-IRU, CAR-AST or CAR-PCT) • **Deforestation:** PRODES-INPE, accessed via Terrabrasilis (Brazil layer and biome layers)
		Procedures/ filters	Geospatial analysis of overlap between rural holdings and deforestation polygons. Minimum PRODES polygon area ≥ 6.25 ha. No minimum overlap area required between the holding and the PRODES polygon. Considers polygons occurring from 22 July 2008 onwards.
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** The absence of geospatial overlap between rural holdings (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and PRODES-INPE polygons constitutes compliance and does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANT:** The existence of geospatial overlap between a rural holding (SiCAR or SIGEF-GEO) and PRODES-INPE polygons constitutes non-compliance, but does not prevent eligibility.
SOCIAL VERIFICATION	YES	**LABOUR AND SOCIAL**	
		Base	• **Rural establishment:** CPF/CNPJ linked to the rural establishment • **Labour and social:** Blacklist/MTE (Ministry of Labour and Employment’s Register of Employers who have subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery)
		Procedures/ filters	Check whether the CPF/CNPJ numbers of the owners and tenants of the relevant rural establishment appear on the ‘Blacklist’.
		Analysis rule	• **COMPLIANT:** The absence of the owners and tenants of the rural establishment from the Blacklist constitutes compliance and does not prevent qualification. • **NON-COMPLIANT:** The presence of the owners and tenants of the rural establishment on the Blacklist constitutes non-compliance and prevents qualification.

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