SeloVerde–MG: Assessing Legality under Article 3(b) of the EUDR through Official Brazilian Data

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Prepared by:

Center for Remote Sensing – CSR
Institutional Center for Technology and Innovation in Environmental Modeling- CT Modelagem
Federal University of Minas Gerais– UFMG
Center for Territorial Intelligence– CIT
State Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of Minas Gerais – SEAPA/MG
State of Forests Institute of Minas Gerais -IEF/MG

Authors:

Raoni Rajão, CT- Modelagem / UFMG
Felipe Nunes, CIT / UFMG
Cesar Donato, IEF/MG
Pedro D'Angelo Ribeiro, SEAPA/MG
Débora Assis, CSR/CIT
Laura Veloso, CIT

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List of acronyms

APP – Permanent Preservation Area

AST- Settlements

BCB – Brazilian Central Bank

CAR – Rural Environmental Registry

CMN – National Monetary Council

CNDH – National Council for Human Rights

CNPJ – National Registry of Legal Entities

CPF – Individual Taxpayer Registry

GTA – Animal Transit Guide

EUDR - European Union Deforestation Regulation

EU – European Union

FAQ- Frequently Asked Questions

FPIC- Free, prior and informed consent

IEF- State of Minas Gerais Institute of Forests

IBAMA- Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

INCRA – National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform

INPE – National Institute for Space Research

MCR – Rural Credit Manual

MEI – Individual Microentrepreneur

MPF – Federal Public Prosecutor's Office

MPE – State Public Prosecutor's Office

MPT – Labour Public Prosecutor’s Office

MTE- Ministry of Labour and Employment

NRs – Regulatory Standards (from the Ministry of Labour)

PJs – Legal Entities

PMFGA – Amazon Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol

PRA- Environmental regularization programs

PRADA - Degraded Areas Recovery Plan

RL- Legal Reserve

SIGEF – Land Management System

STJ – Superior Court of Justice

TAC – Conduct Adjustment Agreement

TI – Indigenous Land

UC- Conservation Unit

Executive Summary

This report outlines the technical and legal basis of SeloVerde-MG. SeloVerde is a public, freely accessible, science-based geospatial platform — adopted by the State of Minas Gerais, among other Brazilian states — that integrates official data, satellite monitoring, and high-resolution land-use maps to generate automated socio-environmental compliance assessments at the property level. The platform supports the implementation of Brazilian legislation; in doing so, it provides official and transparent data that European operators and competent authorities can use to support and independently verify the due diligence required under the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).

In essence, the EUDR's Article 3 establishes two distinct conformity requirements. Article 3(a) requires products to be deforestation-free — a condition that is largely technical and can generally be verified through geolocation data, satellite imagery, and land-use monitoring. Article 3(b), however, requires compliance with the relevant legislation of the country of production: a substantially more complex assessment that cannot be resolved through remote sensing alone, as it involves demonstrating conformity with national laws governing land tenure, environmental regulation, labour rights, and indigenous rights.

Regarding legality, the European Commission has explicitly addressed this point in its latest EUDR Frequently Asked Question - FAQ (European Commission, 2026, Section 1.10), clarifying that **farmers who meet the legal conditions to sell their products under national law thereby also meet the legality requirement set out in Article 3(b) of the EUDR**. This principle is reinforced by Article 54 of the EU–Mercosur Agreement, which explicitly states that the authorities of the country of production are best placed to assess compliance with their own laws. Consequently, to ensure regulatory consistency and mutual trust, EU institutions, competent authorities, and research organizations are encouraged to defer to the official systems and guidance provided by the relevant national authorities when evaluating compliance with Article 3(b), rather than establishing independent interpretations of local legislation.

The SeloVerde-MG platform is an example of such an official system. Taking as reference the legal domains specified in Article 2(40) of the EUDR, the platform operationalizes each of these dimensions through the integration of official public datasets and legally grounded criteria:

- ✓ **Land Use Rights (Article 2(40)(a))**
  SeloVerde-MG uses the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) as the primary spatial reference for rural properties. The CAR system consolidates georeferenced property boundaries and detects overlaps with protected areas, Indigenous lands, or other restricted territories, even though it is not a land title registry. This enables structured screening for potential land tenure risks and identification of properties in legally restricted areas.

- ✓ **Environmental Protection (Article 2(40)(b))**
  The platform verifies compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code by assessing 1) post-2008 deforestation subject to enforcement; 2) the presence of environmental embargoes, and 3) the existence of vegetation suppression authorizations, when applicable. These checks rely on official datasets, including CAR, embargo lists, and satellite-based monitoring such as PRODES and state-level systems.
- ✓ **Forest-Related Rules (Article 2(40)(c))**
  SeloVerde-MG evaluates whether land-use change occurred in accordance with the law and whether forest suppression is supported by valid authorization. Forest conversion is assessed under the Forest Code framework, directly addressing forest-related compliance risks.
- ✓ **Third-Party Rights (Article 2(40)(d))**
  Through geospatial overlap analysis, SeloVerde-MG identifies whether rural properties intersect with Indigenous territories (TI), conservation units (UCs), quilombola lands, or other protected areas. Commercialization from such areas is legally restricted in Brazil, and flagged cases cannot obtain a compliance certificate from SeloVerde.
- ✓ **Labour Rights (Article 2(40)(e))**
  SeloVerde-MG uses the official Brazilian “Dirty List” of employers found to have subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery. Producers listed are blocked from obtaining a compliance certificate from the system, ensuring alignment with Brazilian labour enforcement mechanisms.
- ✓ **Human Rights and FPIC (Article 2(40)(f) and (g))**
  The Brazilian Constitution and international human rights commitments form the overarching legal framework. SeloVerde-MG operationalizes these protections by blocking the issuance of compliance certificates for farms whose perimeter overlaps with TIs, quilombola territories, or UCs, or whose owners are included in the "Dirty List" of employers found to have subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery
- ✓ **Tax, Anti-Corruption, Trade and Customs Regulations (Article 2(40)(h))**
  While SeloVerde-MG does not independently audit tax compliance, it operates within Brazil's formal commercial framework, where fiscal registrations (CPF and CNPJ) must be active and valid for invoicing and export operations. This embeds automatic safeguards against serious tax irregularities. Future modules may include automated validation of registration status as a requirement for issuing compliance certificates.
- ✓ **Traceability Across All Plots and Establishments (Article 9(1)(d))**
  SeloVerde-MG maps land use to compare the declared commodity (coffee, timber, pasture for cattle, etc.) against evidence from satellite imagery. Furthermore, it integrates CAR data with Animal Transit Guides (GTAs) and other sanitary records to map both direct and indirect cattle suppliers. In this way, the system tracks all establishments through which animals have passed, consistent with EUDR guidance allowing batch-level traceability. This addresses one of the most challenging aspects of

Article 3(b): demonstrating compliance across all establishments involved in production.

By integrating official Brazilian public databases into a structured compliance architecture, the SeloVerde-MG platform generates standardized official reports that align with relevant national legislation and Article 3(b) requirements. Each SeloVerde-MG report can be independently verified online using the property's ID (CAR code) or QR code, allowing operators and competent authorities to check that no irregularities have been identified within the legal domains assessed — the very benchmark the EUDR adopts for legality.

1. EUDR requirements and the assessment of legality

The European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) (European Union, 2023) establishes two distinct substantive requirements for products placed on the EU market. Article 3(a) requires that products be deforestation-free, meaning that they must not originate from land that was subject to deforestation after 31 December 2020.

In practice, compliance with Article 3(a) is largely a technical exercise based on geolocation data, satellite imagery, land-use maps, and remote-sensing analyses to verify whether forest conversion occurred after the EUDR cut-off date. While methodological challenges remain, particularly in distinguishing among vegetation types and addressing mapping uncertainties, the core question under Article 3(a) is essentially empirical: whether deforestation occurred at a given location and time.

By contrast, Article 3(b) requires that products be produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production, making legality assessment substantially more complex. Unlike deforestation monitoring, compliance with Article 3(b) cannot rest only on geospatial data evidence; it requires demonstrating conformity with a potentially broad set of national legal requirements concerning land tenure, environmental regulation, labour rights, taxation, and indigenous rights, among other domains of applicable legislation.

The European Commission has explicitly clarified this point in its latest EUDR FAQ (European Commission, 2026, Section 1.10), stating that ***"if farmers are legally allowed to sell their product under national laws (which might lack a property register and where some farmers might lack IDs), then that would also mean that operators would meet the legality requirement when sourcing from those farmers".***

This principle is reinforced by Paragraph 54 of Annex 18-A to the EU–Mercosur Partnership Agreement's Trade and Sustainable Development Chapter, which provides that "Where a Party's law provides for verification of compliance of an imported product with the relevant law of another Party, the Parties acknowledge that the authorities of a Party are best placed to assess compliance with the law of that Party." This provision reflects a principle of regulatory comity, whereby national authorities retain primary competence to interpret and verify compliance with their own laws.

2. Brazilian legal and regulatory obligations for selling agricultural and livestock goods

Since the 1930s, Brazil has progressively developed a comprehensive framework of forest, labour, and indigenous-rights legislation aimed at protecting environmental integrity, safeguarding territorial rights, and regulating land use. These protections were significantly strengthened with the adoption of the 1988 Federal Constitution, which elevated environmental protection and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities to constitutional status, and are operationalized through subsequent legislation, including the Forest Code currently in force (Brasil, 1988, 2012).

Brazilian environmental legislation applies to all rural properties and establishes mandatory land-use restrictions, conservation requirements, and protection of legally designated areas. It also prohibits the commercialization of products originating from embargoed areas or from properties subject to environmental or administrative irregularities (Brasil, 1998, 2012). Under Complementary Law No. 140/2011, administrative enforcement of environmental compliance is mainly an attribution of state environmental agencies, such as the State Forest Institute (IEF) in Minas Gerais, which oversee licensing, monitoring, and sanctioning within their jurisdictions. The Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) exercises supplementary federal authority, particularly in cases involving federal lands, interstate impacts, or insufficient state-level action (Brasil, 2011). In parallel, the Federal and State Public Prosecutor's Offices (MPF and MPE, respectively) play a central role in civil and criminal enforcement, including negotiating legally binding adjustment agreements and initiating Public Civil Actions to address environmental and land-use violations (Brasil, 1988).

This national framework not only imposes direct obligations on rural producers but also generates indirect due diligence expectations for buyers, traders, and financial institutions, including those that provide rural credit. This stems from the principle that Brazilian environmental liability is objective, joint and several, extending beyond the direct perpetrator to all those who contribute to, benefit from, or facilitate the harmful activity. The National Environmental Policy (Law No. 6,938/1981, art. 14, §1) establishes the duty to repair environmental damage regardless of fault, while the Environmental Crimes Law (Law No. 9,605/1998, arts. 2 and 3) extends administrative and criminal liability to individuals and legal entities that directly or indirectly participate in infractions.

Moreover, Article 3, IV, of Law No. 6,938/1981 adopts a broad definition of "polluter," encompassing the so-called "indirect polluter." Brazilian jurisprudence has consistently upheld this interpretation, with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) affirming that environmental liability is preventive and solidarity-based, reaching actors who indirectly enable environmental harm through financing or commercialization (Brasil, 2019).

Accordingly, both the rural landholder in an irregular situation and downstream buyers or financiers may be held jointly responsible for environmental damage (Brasil, 2025).

Here, it is important to distinguish between the obligations imposed directly on rural producers — which determine whether a farm may lawfully sell its production — and the scope of liability that may extend to indirect actors, such as banks and buyers. Although Brazilian environmental law establishes joint and several liability for environmental damage, the substantive obligations applicable to farmers are not identical to those applicable to downstream or financial actors.

Concerning environmental compliance, under the Forest Code (Law No. 12,651/2012), rural landholders are required to maintain Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), including riparian vegetation along watercourses, and to conserve a minimum percentage of native vegetation as Legal Reserve. However, the legislation introduced a differentiated regime for areas cleared prior to 22 July 2008, providing transitional rules and compliance timelines of up to twenty years through environmental regularization programs (PRA). In addition, administrative sanctions, including certain fines and embargoes related to pre-2008 deforestation, were suspended conditional upon adherence to regularization commitments. Accordingly, although these obligations remain legally binding, failure to comply with these transitional aspects of the law does not prevent a farm from selling its production.

As a result, illegal deforestation subject to active enforcement — which renders the associated production unlawful to sell and triggers third-party liability — primarily concerns clearing that occurred after the 2008 cut-off date without proper authorization, or situations where landholders fail to comply with the regularization framework. In practical terms, this narrows the scope of due diligence expected of downstream actors, anchoring potential co-liability primarily to unlawful deforestation or non-compliance that occurs after the 2008 cut-off established by the Brazilian Forest Code. This temporal limitation does not exempt farmers from their full environmental obligations, including restoration and regularization commitments, but it does define the legal perimeter within which third-party liability may arise under the EUDR.

Different federal and state initiatives offer concrete evidence of how Brazilian authorities operationalize the verification of direct and indirect liability for environmental and social infractions, including post-2008 illegal deforestation. The national legal and institutional framework enables a range of inspection, monitoring, and accountability actions by control agencies, particularly in the Amazon (MPF, 2023; IBAMA, 2024; IBAMA, 2025). For instance, rather than pursuing immediate litigation, the Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) required slaughterhouses operating in Pará state to sign Conduct Adjustment Agreements (TACs) — legally binding instruments through which companies committed to cease purchasing cattle from properties associated with illegal deforestation. The initiative was explicitly grounded in the principle of solidary environmental liability (joint and several), under which

meatpackers could be held co-responsible for environmental damage resulting from their supply chains (MPF, 2020).

Under the TAC framework, slaughterhouses agreed to implement structured supplier-monitoring procedures to conduct due diligence on all cattle acquisitions, which were consolidated into the Amazon Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol (PMFGA). More recently, the program was expanded to the entire Amazon region, and the protocol has been progressively strengthened to enhance transparency, data integration, and verification standards. Currently, compliance with the protocol is assessed through automated analyses conducted by the MPF in partnership with the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), covering both signatory and non-signatory meatpackers operating in the Amazon region (MPF, 2025) (Figure 1).

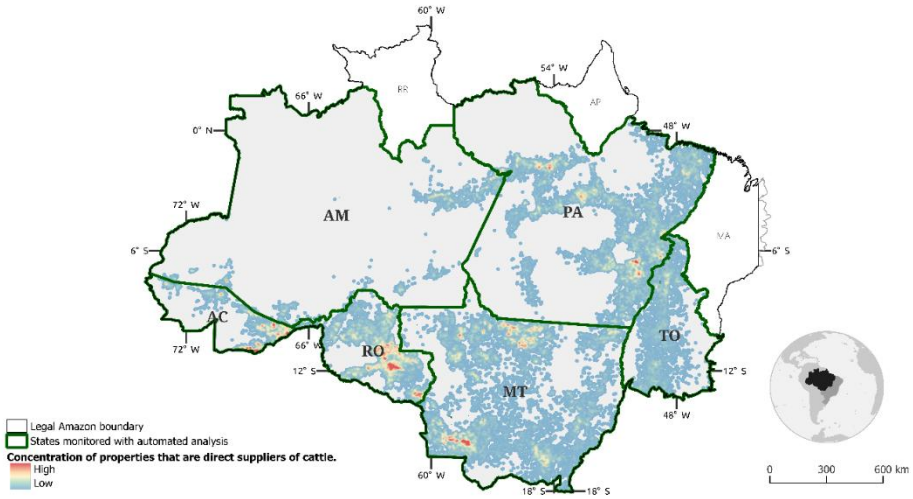

Figure 1: Direct suppliers of cattle from meatpackers who are signatories and non-signatories of the TAC, monitored in the Legal Amazon by automatic analyses of the Legal Meat Program using public data such as the Rural Environmental Registry and animal transit guides.

Similar to the MPF's framework described above, Brazil's rural credit framework conditions access to public and subsidized agricultural finance on compliance with socio-environmental standards, placing explicit due diligence obligations on financial institutions. The granting of rural credit is therefore not merely a financial transaction, but a regulated activity linked to environmental and labour compliance.

Among the key instruments, CMN Resolution No. 4,106/2012 prohibits agricultural credit to enterprises located in embargoed areas or to employers included in the official "dirty list" of slave labour, while CMN Resolution No. 4,327/2014 and BCB Resolution No. 140/2021 require financial institutions to incorporate the assessment and management of socio-environmental and climate-related risks into their governance and credit operations. More recently, CMN Resolution No. 5,081/2023 required environmental compliance to be verified against the geographic perimeter of the property registered in the CAR, and CMN Resolution

No. 5,193/2024 established that, from mid-2026, institutions must consult official PRODES deforestation data, managed by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), and may only grant credit where the legality of any deforested area is duly demonstrated.

Due to legal obligations to verify the socio-environmental compliance of rural properties prior to granting rural credit, financial institutions often go beyond the requirements enforced by environmental authorities, citing reputational-risk concerns. Taken together, the Federal Prosecutor's TAC and Rural Credit rules show that Brazilian law already establishes a clear definition of legality based on official data for the sale of agricultural products, applying not only to rural producers but also to downstream buyers and financial service providers. Read alongside the principles of joint and several environmental liability, this framework confirms that supply-chain and financial actors operating in Brazil are legally required to assess and manage socio-environmental risks before engaging in commercial or credit transactions.

While official databases and systems are not free from limitations and should continue to be improved, they constitute the most advanced and authoritative mechanisms currently available for assessing legal and socio-environmental compliance in Brazil. Rather than creating increasingly complex parallel verification systems, greater benefits may be achieved through cooperation with national authorities, investments in data quality, and the continuous improvement of public compliance infrastructures. Such an approach promotes greater legal certainty, reduces duplication of effort, and draws on institutions with direct knowledge of the country's legal, environmental, and land-tenure realities.

3. SeloVerde platform

The SeloVerde platform was initially developed in the state of Pará, based on technology from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) and on a study published in *Science* (Rajão et al., 2020), which demonstrated how a relatively small number of non-compliant producers were responsible for a disproportionate share of illegal deforestation and introduced innovative geospatial methods to monitor agricultural supply chains.

Building on this methodology, UFMG and the Center for Territorial Intelligence (CIT), in close partnership with state authorities, have consolidated SeloVerde into a scalable, customizable technology tailored to the specific needs of each Brazilian state. By integrating multiple public databases and applying advanced geospatial algorithms, SeloVerde generates official environmental compliance reports while safeguarding sensitive commercial and personal data. Anyone can access a property’s official compliance report simply by entering its CAR code, making the system transparent, public, and free of charge.

SeloVerde combines the institutional authority of a government-backed system with technical rigor and independence typically associated with third-party certification schemes. As an official initiative supported by state governments, it benefits from access to

authoritative public databases and carries formal institutional legitimacy. At the same time, its development and methodological design are led by a public university, ensuring scientific oversight, transparency, and the use of replicable, data-driven methodologies.

In Pará state, the platform responded to a domestic demand for traceable cattle production, particularly addressing a critical gap in monitoring indirect suppliers in the livestock supply chain. In addition to strengthening transparency in the cattle sector, the platform provides free official compliance checks under the MPF's cattle TAC, a service previously offered mainly by private companies. By making these compliance verifications publicly available at no cost, SeloVerde reduced barriers for producers, increased transparency, and strengthened public oversight of environmental commitments.

Thereafter, SeloVerde received support from the AL-INVEST VERDE program, which has contributed to the platform's expansion to the states of Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Tocantins, Acre, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Bahia (Figure 2). The program also worked with the SeloVerde team to engage with different actors in the European Union, including competent authorities and other European institutions, to present the platform's methodology and explore its alignment with emerging due diligence and deforestation-free supply chain requirements. This collaboration has strengthened SeloVerde's position as a domestic transparency and compliance tool, serving as a bridge between Brazilian production systems and the EUDR requirements. Annex I lists all data sources integrated by SeloVerde-MG.

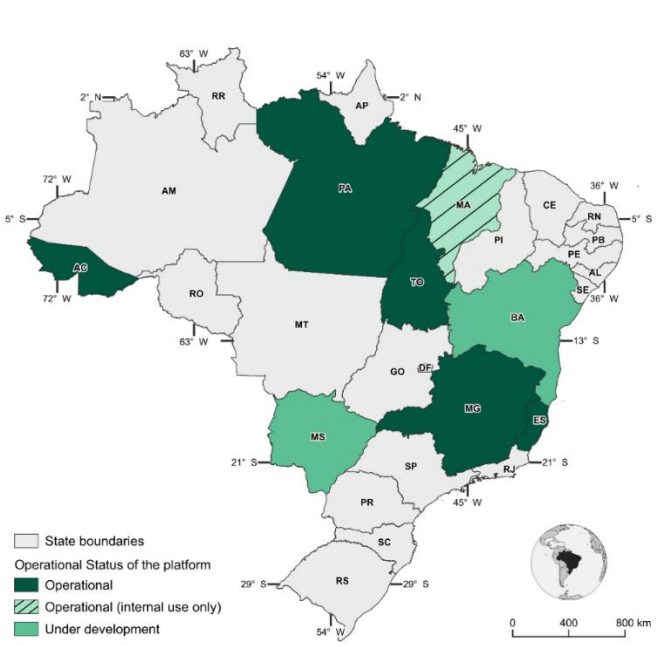

Figure 2: States in Brazil adopting SeloVerde technology. Dark green: states with operational versions of the platform; light green: under development; hatched: operational but only for internal use.

4. SeloVerde-MG and legality requirements under the EUDR

From a formal legal standpoint, a certificate of conformity issued by a public authority attesting that, within the legal domains assessed, no irregularities have been identified for a given farm provides operators and EU authorities with a reliable and verifiable basis for demonstrating compliance with Article 3(b) of the EUDR, since the regulation defines legality by reference to the legislation of the country of production. By the same reasoning, a producer against whom no legal impediment has been identified remains free to market its products both within Minas Gerais and throughout Brazil, under the same legal order that the EUDR adopts as its reference.

The following subsections detail the legal and technical foundations underpinning SeloVerde-MG's compliance certificates. They examine how the platform addresses the legality requirements set out in Article 2(40) of the EUDR and the circumstances under which it can provide supporting evidence. In particular, the EUDR requires the verification of compliance with the legislation of the country of production, specifically regarding the following areas:

(a) land use rights;

(b) environmental protection;

(c) forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting;

(d) third parties' rights;

(e) labour rights;

(f) human rights protected under international law;

(g) the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

(h) tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations.

For analytical purposes, the legal domains listed in Article 2(40) can be grouped into four subsets: *Land tenure and Indigenous/ human rights* (a, f and g), *Environmental* (b, c), *Labour and third-party rights* (d, e), and *Fiscal and commercial* (h). Although traceability is not listed in Article 2(40), a dedicated section has also been included, given its central role under Article 9(1)(d) of the EUDR.

✓ **Land and Human Rights legislation**

The Land Management System (SIGEF), developed by the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), is the electronic system through which georeferenced rural-property boundaries are certified in Brazil. The absence of a record in this system, however, does not necessarily imply

irregularity, since certification is currently required only at specific registry events, such as property transfers (Public Records Law, Law No. 6,015/1973, art. 176; Civil Code, Law No. 10,406/2002).

To illustrate the scale, Brazilian territory covers 851 million hectares (Mha), and the main public and protected areas, including Conservation Units (UCs), Indigenous Lands (TIs), Settlements (AST), and undesignated public forests, amount to 310 Mha (Figure 3). By exclusion, private area is estimated at approximately 541 Mha, yet only 230 Mha are currently recorded as such in SIGEF (Figure 4), of which 46% have reached the "registered" status, meaning they have been validated by the respective registry offices. An excessively restrictive standard of land-regularity proof would therefore prevent most rural producers from marketing their production.

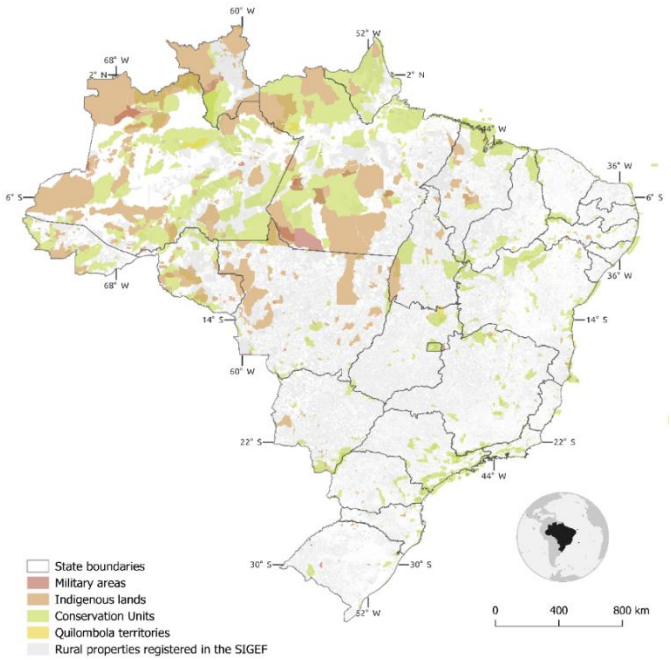

Figure 3: Protected areas or areas with a special regime of use and private rural properties certified in the Land Management System (SIGEF) under the competence of INCRA.

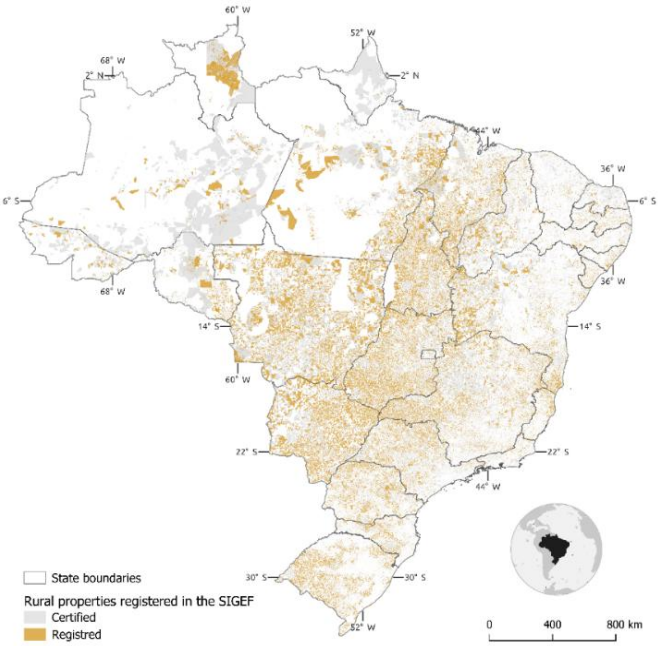

Figure 4: Private rural properties registered in the Land Management System (SIGEF) under the competence of INCRA.

Conversely, the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) is mandatory for every rural property and currently underpins access to rural credit and to land-use change authorizations (Law No. 12,651/2012). Less costly and technically demanding than SIGEF, it covers more than 8 million rural properties across 718 Mha, about three times the area registered in SIGEF.

Although CAR data are generally less reliable than SIGEF records regarding land ownership, as the CAR does not constitute a formal land title registry by law, the CAR system consolidates essential geospatial data and self-declared information. This enables the identification of significant land-tenure and environmental risks, thereby supporting due diligence procedures. Importantly, under Brazilian law, commercial transactions involving rural properties that overlap with UCs, TIs, or quilombola territories are prohibited. Thus, the CAR data allows such overlaps to be detected and flagged, serving as a risk-screening mechanism.

At the same time, overlaps between private properties may occur within the CAR system, which often stem from registration inaccuracies or boundary disputes among landholders and, in themselves, do not constitute a violation of environmental legislation. Accordingly, such cases require contextual legal and administrative assessment rather than automatic disqualification. These situations must be distinguished from overlaps with protected areas: where there is an overlap with UCs, quilombola territories, or TIs, the farmer is not eligible to obtain a compliance certificate through the SeloVerde-MG platform.

Regarding human rights, the Federal Constitution of 1988 serves as the primary normative framework for legal protection in Brazil (BRASIL, 1988). In addition, the country is a signatory

to several international human rights treaties, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN, 1948) and the American Convention on Human Rights (OAS, 1969). Established in 2014, the National Council for Human Rights (CNDH) aims to ensure the effectiveness of the Constitution and international treaties and acts ratified by Brazil, through preventive, protective, reparative, and sanctioning actions addressing conduct or situations that represent a threat to or violation of fundamental rights and guarantees — whether individual, collective, or social (BRASIL, 2014).

Following state and national law, SeloVerde-MG does not issue compliance certificates for properties that overlap with TIs or the territories of traditional communities, or in cases where the producer or property is listed in the Register of Employers who subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery — the so-called Slave Labor "Dirty List" — a human rights violation.

Given SIGEF's limitations, the current Brazilian rural-credit regulations, and the MPF's TAC-based monitoring approach, SeloVerde adopts the CAR as the primary reference for the spatial and documentary representation of rural properties. Building on this public digital infrastructure, SeloVerde adds a socio-environmental assessment that systematically screens for land-related irregularities and for violations of human and third-party rights. This approach is consistent with the EUDR, which seeks to assess risk and keep the socio-environmental impacts of forest and agricultural production out of supply chains entering the EU market.

✓ **Environmental legislation**

The Forest Code (Law No. 12,651/2012) is the main regulatory framework for the management of forests and other forms of native vegetation on rural properties in Brazil. The law establishes a broad set of requirements for rural producers, with emphasis on the maintenance of Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserve (RL) — a percentage (from 20 to 80%, depending on the biome and location) of the rural property in which native vegetation must be conserved or restored (Figure 5).

One of the main instruments of the Forest Code is the CAR, which integrates environmental data on rural properties and landholdings into a database to support control, monitoring, environmental planning, and the combating of illegal deforestation. The CAR is therefore an official tool already available for verifying the environmental compliance of rural properties.

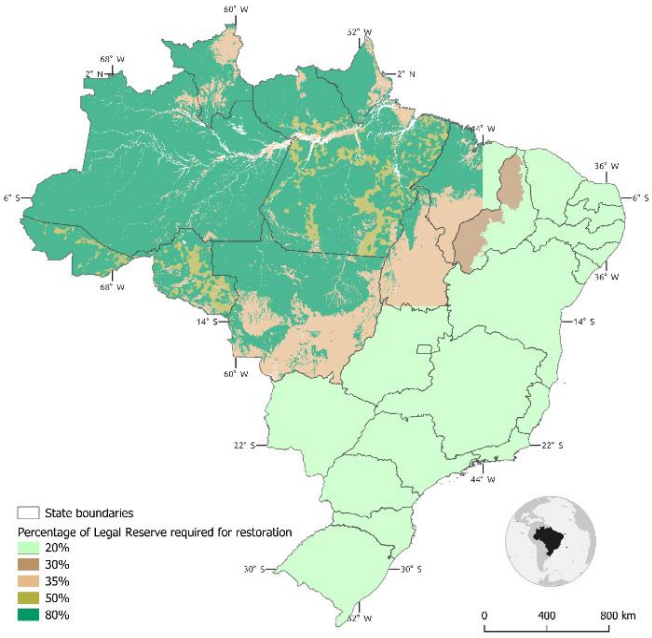

Figure 5: Percentage of Legal Reserve required for restoration purposes according to Law No. 12,651/2012

In general, the analysis of each CAR record, carried out by state environmental agencies, comprises an assessment of Forest Code compliance, covering Legal Reserve (RL) and Permanent Preservation Area (APP) requirements, overlaps with protected areas, and post-2008 deforestation, among other environmental constraints. Where the analysis identifies environmental non-conformity (for example, a native-vegetation deficit or unauthorized post-2008 deforestation), the property owner must enroll in the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA) and submit a recovery project (PRADA).

CAR validation, in turn, focuses on checking self-declared information against supporting land tenure documentation and verifying the locations of declared geospatial features against reference databases. Notably, CAR validation is required for certain administrative acts, such as native-vegetation suppression permits, but not for the sale of agricultural products or for access to rural credit.

Moreover, given the extended deadlines for regularizing pre-2008 liabilities, many properties still awaiting validation may already be in compliance with environmental law. Presuming joint and several liability solely on the basis of pending validation is therefore inappropriate. In addition, Brazil's land tenure reality is inherently dynamic, with properties frequently undergoing boundary rectifications, subdivisions, and changes in ownership. CAR validation therefore represents a snapshot in time rather than the property's permanent status.

Because pending CAR validation does not, by itself, indicate environmental non-compliance, SeloVerde relies on automatic CAR analysis rather than on its validation. It addresses a defined subset of legislation relevant to supply chain due diligence, in line with

current frameworks such as rural-credit regulations and the MPF's Amazon Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol (PMFGA), by cross-referencing official information and remote-sensing data against the property's self-declared perimeter to identify non-conformities with national legislation. SeloVerde therefore deliberately narrows its scope, excluding liabilities associated with pre-2008 consolidated areas and disregarding overlaps among private rural properties, since neither automatically constitutes an environmental violation under the Brazilian Forest Code.

✓ **Labour legislation**

Labour legislation in Brazil is complex and historically focused on ensuring broad protection for workers. Its central axis is the Consolidation of Labour Laws (CLT) of 1943 (BRASIL, 1943), which regulates rights such as working hours, vacations, the 13th salary, weekly rest, maternity leave and union protection, — a framework later reinforced by the 1988 Constitution (BRASIL, 1988) and by occupational health and safety standards (NR) (MTE, 2020). However, alongside this protective system, differentiated regimes have emerged, such as the Individual Microentrepreneur (MEI), created in 2008, which allows the simplified formalization of self-employed workers with reduced social security contributions, and hiring via Legal Entities (PJ), in which professionals provide services through their own company, without a direct employment relationship (BRASIL, 2017a).

In turn, the 2017 Labour Reform introduced additional changes, including regulations on intermittent contracts, among other measures (BRASIL, 2017b). The inspection of compliance with labour legislation in Brazil is carried out mainly by two bodies, namely, the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE) and the Labour Public Prosecutor’s Office (MPT). The MTE, through its Labour Inspectors, is responsible for inspecting companies, verifying records, safety and health conditions, working hours, and the payment of entitlements, and issuing fines and infraction notices for non-compliance. In parallel, the MPT defends workers’ collective and diffuse rights by initiating investigations, signing TACs, and promoting Public Civil Actions against employers who violate the law.

In addition to these bodies, unions and representative entities play an important role in social inspection, denouncing irregularities and assisting workers in situations of rights violations. Unlike the verification of compliance with environmental and land legislation, which can be carried out with the support of geospatial analysis and remote sensing, the detailed inspection of labour legislation is not subject to such remote control.

For this reason, SeloVerde-MG uses as its reference the Register of Employers listed in the Slave Labour "Dirty List", maintained by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE). This registry gathers records of labour infractions and makes them publicly available online to restrict repeat-offender employers' access to markets and credit. The Dirty List therefore constitutes an official reference for verifying labour violations that have already been identified by the MTE.

✓ **Fiscal legislation**

Currently, SeloVerde does not apply explicit criteria for verifying compliance with tax, anti-corruption, commercial, or customs legislation; however, the structure of agricultural trade and export transactions in Brazil already embeds automatic compliance safeguards.

The issuance of invoices and the execution of export operations require verification of the taxpayer registration status of the individual (CPF) or legal entity (CNPJ), which must be active in the Federal Revenue system. These registrations are automatically suspended in cases of serious tax non-compliance, effectively preventing formal commercial transactions. If deemed necessary, SeloVerde may, in the future, incorporate additional verification mechanisms, such as cross-checking whether the CPF or CNPJ associated with the CAR registration is valid, not suspended due to significant irregularities, and duly authorized to issue invoices.

✓ **Traceability**

The EUDR establishes, in its Article 9(1)(d), the requirement to provide the geolocation of all areas (*plots of land*) where the product was produced, which entails conducting a detailed survey and submitting this information to the competent authorities of the EU Member States. In practice, this obliges operators to identify not only the direct suppliers but also the indirect suppliers involved in the production process, ensuring that each area of origin is properly georeferenced and complies with European regulation. Such an obligation significantly expands the scope of due diligence, requiring robust traceability systems that integrate geospatial and documentary data throughout the supply chain, from primary production to export.

It is important to clarify that the requirement for individual bovine traceability is an EU sanitary standard applicable to the 90 days preceding slaughter. However, individual traceability from birth is not required under the EUDR. For cattle, the EUDR only requires the geolocation of the establishments through which the animal has passed, using unique geographic coordinate points (EUDR, Article 9(1)(d) and FAQ section 1.26).

Therefore, the traceability of cattle can be conducted in batches, provided that all establishments involved in the production of the animal, from birth to slaughter (i.e., both direct and indirect suppliers), can be identified (EUDR, Article 9(1)(d); FAQ, Section 1.26). The same reasoning applies to the traceability of other commodities, such as soybean, where the exported lot originates from a silo that aggregates products from different farms.

The official EUDR Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document clarifies that, when all origins are known and compliant, commodities can be mixed. Section 1.2 of the FAQ further states that traceability requirements apply to all batches of relevant commodities imported, exported, or traded (European Commission, 2026). However, it also clarifies that due diligence statements can be aggregated and submitted annually.

In addition, when products have the same origin, operators can reuse existing due diligence statements. Thus, operators could provide a single annual due diligence statement covering all direct and indirect suppliers in compliance with EUDR requirements, based on the list of direct suppliers, complemented by a list of indirect suppliers obtained from lot-level documents, such as invoices for grains and forest products and Animal Transit Guides (GTAs) for beef products.

SeloVerde-MG already integrates data from the CAR with GTAs and other official sanitary control documents to track cattle movement throughout the supply chain and assess the risk of deforestation, including from indirect suppliers. By linking environmental and sanitary databases at the public administration level, the system enables a more comprehensive and objective analysis of livestock flows between properties, helping identify potential irregularities that may not be apparent in isolated datasets.

By drawing directly on integrated official databases, SeloVerde-MG strengthens transparency, reduces information asymmetries, and enhances the reliability of deforestation risk monitoring across the cattle supply chain.

5. SeloVerde-MG report and independent verification

As shown above, SeloVerde-MG provides integrated official data, anchored to the property's CAR number, along with automated algorithmic analyses that verify the registered CAR information against up-to-date satellite imagery and several socioenvironmental datasets from Brazil. By using the SeloVerde-MG report, importers and competent authorities can independently verify this information online, regardless of how much time has elapsed between the report's issuance and the verification. An overview of the SeloVerde-MG platform homepage is provided in Annex II, together with a sample property report.

Key advantages of SeloVerde-MG for data collection and EUDR due diligence:

- **Government-to-government cooperation enhances credibility and scalability**. The exchange of official data through a transparent system developed by a public university strengthens legal certainty.
- **Legality verification rests on authoritative interpretations of national law**. SeloVerde provides structured, legally grounded assessments, rather than relying on private standards whose legal interpretations may diverge from those of the country of production.
- **Technical interoperability is feasible**. Independent remote sensing systems can converge when data formats and methodologies are transparent.
- **Institutional dialogue reduces the risk of disputes**. Early technical engagement and transparent tools build trust and establish a framework for resolving divergences constructively.

Together, these features make SeloVerde-MG a reliable instrument for demonstrating compliance with Article 3(b): by drawing on official Brazilian systems and official data, it provides operators and competent authorities with verifiable evidence grounded in the legislation of the country of production itself. In doing so, it offers a basis for cooperation between Brazilian and European institutions — one that strengthens the reliability of due diligence while respecting each country's competence to interpret and enforce its own laws.

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Annex I – SeloVerde-MG Data Sources and EUDR requirements

LEGISLATION AND DATA SOURCE SUMMARY (AS SEEN ON THE REPORT)

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
Property data in the CAR				
CAR Code	Art. 9(1)(d); Art. 2(40)(a) – land-use rights and geolocation of plots/holdings.	Brazil's Forest Code - Law nº 12.651/2012: The Rural Environmental Registry System of Minas Gerais (SICAR-MG) is the state implementation of the forest code, requiring georeferenced registration of all rural properties. SICAR supports monitoring and enforcement by enabling detection of illegal deforestation and environmental liabilities at farm-level.	Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR-MG)	https://www.car.gov.br/#/ Personal Data restricted
Geolocation	Art. 9(1)(d) – geolocation of all plots/holdings where production occurs.		Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR-MG)	https://www.car.gov.br/#/ Personal Data restricted
Property area	Art. 9(1)(d) – defines spatial extent of production area to be checked.		Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR-MG)	https://www.car.gov.br/#/ Personal Data restricted
Number of fiscal modules	Art. 10–11 – contextual factor in risk assessment (small vs large farm).		Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR-MG)	https://www.car.gov.br/#/ Personal Data restricted

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
Property situation	Art. 3(b) and Art. 2(40)(b) – status of analysis/regularisation under national law.		Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR-MG)	https://www.car.gov.br/#/ Personal Data restricted
Condition of the property	Art. 3(b) – evidence that property is under a formal regularization pathway where necessary.		Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR-MG)	https://www.car.gov.br/#/ Personal Data restricted
Property Type	Art. 9(1)(d) – defines the kind of holding for which geolocation and legality are assessed.		Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR-MG)	https://www.car.gov.br/#/ Personal Data restricted
Land use				
Native vegetation	Art. 10–11 – additional positive risk-mitigation element (not required by EUDR).	Brazil's Forest Code - Law nº 12.651/2012: Regulates the minimum amount of mandatory native vegetation in the rural property for each Brazilian biome - the legal reserve - and the areas that were occupied before 2008 with agricultural activities. Land-use classification at 5 m	MAPPIA/UFMG	https://csr.ufmg.br/mappia/

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
Consolidated area	Art. 10–11 – additional positive risk-mitigation element (not required by EUDR).	resolution was performed using mosaics generated from images captured by the Sentinel-2 (10 m) and PlanetScope (3.7-5 m) sensors. The processing included extracting spectral indices and digital elevation models (DEMs) to improve class separation.		
Coffee cultivation	Art. 3(a) – deforestation-free production area; Art. 9(1)(d) – link between commodity and geolocated area.	The coffee areas dataset from EMATER-MG provides mapped information on coffee cultivation across the state, based on field data and technical surveys. It supports agricultural planning and aligns with environmental compliance frameworks such as the Lei nº 12.651/2012 by enabling the analysis of crop distribution in relation to protected areas and native vegetation. This dataset is important for monitoring land use, supporting traceability, and assessing potential links between coffee production and deforestation.	Coffee areas covered by the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of Minas Gerais (EMATER MG)	Restricted data - Granted upon request
Sugarcane cultivation	Art. 3(a) – deforestation-free production area; Art. 9(1)(d) – link between commodity and geolocated area.	The sugarcane areas dataset from Siamig Bioenergia, based on CANASAT monitoring, provides mapped information on sugarcane cultivation across Minas Gerais derived from satellite imagery and remote sensing analysis. CANASAT, developed by INPE, enables systematic tracking of sugarcane expansion and dynamics over time. This dataset is important for monitoring agricultural expansion, assessing potential links between sugarcane production and land-use	Sugarcane areas from CANASAT, provided by Bioenergy and Sugar Industry Association of Minas Gerais (Siamig)	Restricted data - Granted upon request

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
		change, and supporting transparency and traceability in supply chains.		
Soybean cultivation	Art. 3(a) – deforestation-free production area; Art. 9(1)(d) – link between commodity and geolocated area.	The soybean areas dataset from Abiove provides annual maps of soybean cultivation across Brazil, derived from satellite imagery and validated through collaborative methodologies. As part of broader land use and land cover monitoring, it supports the implementation of Law nº 12.651/2012 by enabling analysis of agricultural expansion relative to native vegetation.	Soybean areas from Abiove mapping	Restricted data - Granted upon request
Planted forest	Art. 3(a) – deforestation-free production area; Art. 9(1)(d) – link between commodity and geolocated area.	The planted forest areas dataset from IEF, under the MG Florestas system, is based on mandatory digital registration of forest plantations and harvesting activities, as established by state regulations, including IEF Ordinance No. 16/2022. The system records georeferenced information on planted forests (native or exotic species) and associated silviculture activities, integrating modules for planting and harvest reporting within the SISEMA environmental management framework. Designed to manage and monitor the entire forest production chain, MG Florestas enables	Planted forest areas from the State Forestry Institute (IEF) - MG Florestas	Restricted data - Granted upon request

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
		traceability from planting to final use—particularly for charcoal and timber—supporting environmental compliance and reducing pressure on native vegetation by promoting controlled, legal supply chains.		
State programs and recognized good practices				
Certifica Minas	Art. 10–11 – additional positive risk-mitigation element (not required by EUDR).	The Certifica Minas dataset from SEAPA identifies rural properties that have achieved certification under the state's voluntary program for sustainable agricultural production. The program requires on-site audits and verification before certification is granted. As a result, the dataset represents farms that meet higher standards of sustainability, labour conditions, and product quality. Information provided for risk analysis purposes.	Certifica Minas program from Minas Gerais State Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (SEAPA)	Restricted data - Granted upon request

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
MG Forests Program	Art. 10–11 – additional positive risk-mitigation element (not required by EUDR).	The MG Forests system is based on mandatory digital registration of forest plantations and harvesting activities, as established by state regulations, including IEF Ordinance No. 16/2022. The system records georeferenced information on planted forests (native or exotic species) and associated silviculture activities, integrating modules for planting and harvest reporting within the SISEMA environmental management framework. Designed to manage and monitor the entire forest production chain, the system enables traceability from planting to final use—particularly for charcoal and timber—supporting environmental compliance and reducing pressure on native vegetation by promoting controlled, legal supply chains.	MG Forests program from State Forestry Institute - IEF - MG	Restricted data - Granted upon request
Deforestation				
Post-2008 Deforestation (IEF)	Art. 3(a), 3(b), Art. 2(40)(c) – forest-related rules and legal conversion.	The continuous deforestation monitoring dataset from IEF is based on remote sensing and automated detection systems, combining satellite imagery from the Brasil Mais program and high-resolution PlanetScope (3-5 meters) to identify land-use changes. By cross-referencing authorized intervention data, the system enables near real-time detection of even small deforestation events and verification of legality under the Law nº 12.651/2012.	Deforestation – Continuous monitoring from the State Institute of Forests (IEF)	Restricted data - Granted upon request

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
Overlap with PRODES deforestation polygons	Art. 3(a), 3(b), Art. 2(40)(c) – forest-related rules and legal conversion.	The PRODES deforestation dataset from the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE) provides official annual estimates of clear-cut deforestation in Brazil, serving as a key reference for monitoring forest loss under the Lei nº 12.651/2012 and national climate commitments. Based on systematic remote sensing analysis, PRODES uses satellite imagery from CBERS and Landsat, and more recently incorporates Sentinel-2 (10 m resolution) to improve detection accuracy and spatial detail. Only farms with no deforestation or negligible risk of deforestation (i.e., less than 6.25 ha) since 2008 can obtain compliance statements.	PRODES deforestation from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE/Terrabrasilis)	https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/downloads/
Livestock traceability				
Risk Rating	Art. 9(1)(d) – traceability across all holdings;	The Animal Transit Guides (GTA) dataset from IMA records the movement of livestock between properties, slaughterhouses, and other facilities, as required by sanitary and animal health regulations. It provides detailed information on origin, destination, and type of animals transported, supporting disease control and inspection. Beyond its sanitary role, the dataset enables traceability in cattle supply chains by tracking animal flows, allowing assessment of potential contamination risks from indirect suppliers in areas associated with	Animal Transit Guides (GTA) from the State Institute of Agriculture (IMA)	Restricted data - Granted upon request

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
		deforestation. Information used for risk analysis purposes.		
Other properties of the same ownership with post-2020 deforestation	Art. 10–11 – risk assessment for indirect suppliers.	The registry of properties with bovines from the Instituto Mineiro de Agropecuária (IMA) provides georeferenced information on farms with cattle, based on on-site inspections conducted for sanitary and regulatory purposes. By validating property locations and livestock presence in the field, the dataset strengthens the reliability of the Sistema Nacional de Cadastro Ambiental Rural (SICAR) (CAR) and enhances cattle traceability. Information used for risk analysis purposes.	Registry of properties with bovines from the State Institute of Agriculture (IMA)	Restricted data - Granted upon request
Social and environmental inspection				

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
Environmental embargo	Art. 3(b); Art. 2(40)(b) – products from embargoed areas are illegal.	Law nº 9.605/1998 - Environmental enforcement: The federal embargo dataset from ICMBio compiles areas interdicted due to environmental infractions within federal conservation units, based on enforcement powers established under the Lei nº 9.605/1998 and related regulations. These embargoes prohibit economic activities in areas where illegal deforestation or environmental degradation has been identified. The dataset is crucial for deforestation control, as it enables monitoring of non-compliant areas. In complement, the federal embargo dataset from IBAMA compiles areas interdicted due to environmental infractions within private and public areas outside conservation units, based on enforcement powers established under the Law nº 9.605/1998 and related regulations.	Federal embargo from Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and Federal embargo from Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA – CGFIS, IBAMA – Cenima, IBAMA)	https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/dados_geoespaciais/mapa-tematico-e-dados-geoestatisticos-das-unidades-de-conservacao-federais/ https://dados.gov.br/dados/conjuntos-dados/fiscalizacao-termo-de-embargo https://pamgia.ibama.gov.br/geoservicos/?page=Page https://dados.gov.br/dados/conjuntos-dados/fiscalizaca
Environmental clearance	Art. 3(b) – distinguishes between active and resolved enforcement cases.			

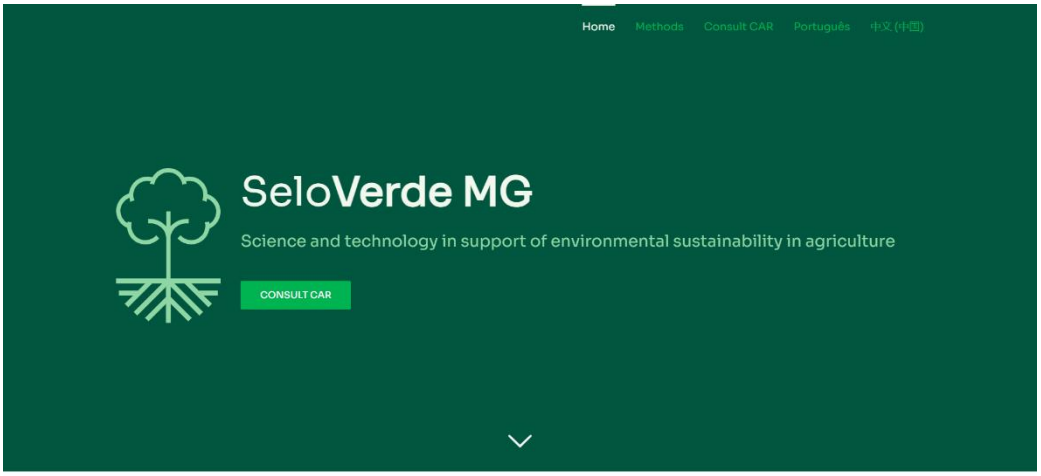
Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
				o-auto-de-infracao
Authorization for Environmental Intervention (AIA)	Art. 3(b); Art. 2(40)(b)(c) – differentiates areas legally cleared based on a federal or state-level authorization from illegal deforestation.	Brazil's Forest Code - Law nº 12.651/2012: The Authorization for Environmental Intervention (AIA) dataset from IEF records officially authorized clearing of native vegetation under the framework of the Law nº 12.651/2012 and related regulations. It provides georeferenced information on licensed deforestation activities, enabling authorities and stakeholders to distinguish legal from illegal clearing.	State-level Authorization for Environmental Intervention (AIA) from the Minas Gerais Institute of Forests (IEF)	https://sistemas.meioambiente.mg.gov.br/consulta-intervencao/site/listar-decisoes
Authorization for the suppression of native vegetation (ASV)		Brazil's Forest Code - Law nº 12.651/2012: The Federal Authorization for Vegetation Suppression and Alternative land use datasets from IBAMA, managed through the SINAFLOR system, records officially authorized clearing of native vegetation under the framework of the Law nº 12.651/2012 and related regulations. It provides georeferenced information on licensed deforestation activities, enabling authorities and stakeholders to distinguish legal from illegal clearing.	Federal Authorization for Vegetation Suppression and Alternative Land Use (federal UAS) from the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA – SINAFLOR)	https://dados.gov.br/dados/conjuntos-dados/sinaflor-autorizacao-de-supressao-de-vegetacao https://pamgia.ibama.gov.br/geoservicos/?dlg=win_sinaflor

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
Inspection actions	*Information is provided for risk analysis purposes only, as there is no explicit legal interdiction from buying products from a farm with inspection notices	Law nº 9.605/1998 - Environmental enforcement: The inspection actions dataset compiled by SEMAD records environmental inspections and violations identified at the state level, grounded in Law nº 9.605/1998 and related state regulations. It captures infractions such as illegal deforestation and breaches of licensing conditions, serving as a key tool for enforcement and compliance monitoring.	Inspection notices from the State Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development (SEMAD – SISEMA)	Restricted data - Granted upon request
Work analogous to slavery	Art. 2(40)(e) labour rights; Art. 2(40)(f)(g) human rights and FPIC.	Decree-Law nº 2848/1940 - Penal Code and Interministerial Ordinance MTPS/MMIRDH nº. 4/2016: The dirty list from MTE identifies individuals and companies found, through administrative proceedings, to have subjected workers to conditions defined under Article 149 of the Brazilian Penal Code, such as forced labour, degrading conditions, or debt bondage. Established and regulated by normative acts such as Interministerial Ordinance MTPS/MMIRDH No. 4/2016, the dataset promotes transparency and accountability by publicly disclosing confirmed cases. It is a key tool for protecting human rights and labour standards.	Dirty list of employers of work analogous to slavery from the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE)	https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/assuntos/inspecao-do-trabalho/areas-de-atuacao/combate-ao-trabalho-escravo-e-analogo-ao-de-escravo
Overlays				

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
Indigenous lands	Art. 2(40)(d)(f)(g) – Indigenous land rights and FPIC.	Brazilian Constitution/1988: The Indigenous lands dataset from the FUNAI provides georeferenced boundaries and legal status of officially recognized Indigenous territories, established under the art. 231 and 232 from 1988's Brazilian Constitution, which guarantees Indigenous peoples' original rights to traditionally occupied lands. This dataset is essential for protecting Indigenous rights, supporting land tenure security, and preventing illegal activities such as deforestation, mining, or land grabbing within these areas.	Indigenous lands from the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI)	https://geoserver.funai.gov.br/geoserver/web/wicket/bookmarkable/org.geoserver.web.demo.MapPreviewPage?0&filter=false
Conservation Units	Art. 2(40)(b) – environmental protection; overlaps restrict or prohibit production.	Law nº 9.985/2000 - SNUC: The conservation units dataset compiled by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) provides georeferenced information on protected areas at federal, state, and municipal levels, established under the Law nº 9.985/2000. It includes different categories of protected areas with varying levels of use and protection, such as strict protection and sustainable use units. This dataset is fundamental for biodiversity conservation and deforestation control, as it identifies legally protected territories where land use is restricted.	Federal, State-level and municipal Conservation units listed by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	https://dados.gov.br/dados/conjuntos-dados/unidadesdeconservacao

Report section/item	EUDR requirement	Relation with relevant Brazilian legislation	Data source	Access links
Quilombola territory	Art. 2(40)(a)(d)(f)(g) – land and human rights of traditional Afro-Brazilian communities.	Brazilian Constitution/1988: The Quilombola (traditional Afro-Brazilian) territories dataset from the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) provides georeferenced information on lands recognized or in the process of recognition for traditional Afro-Brazilian communities, based on rights established in the Brazilian Constitution of 1988. It identifies areas linked to historical occupation and collective land use by Quilombola communities. This dataset is essential for protecting territorial and cultural rights, supporting land tenure security, and preventing land conflicts or illegal encroachment. Only farms without overlaps with Quilombola territories can obtain compliance statements.	Dataset from the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)	https://certificacao.incra.gov.br/csv_shp/export_shp.py

Annex II- SeloVerde-MG homepage and sample report



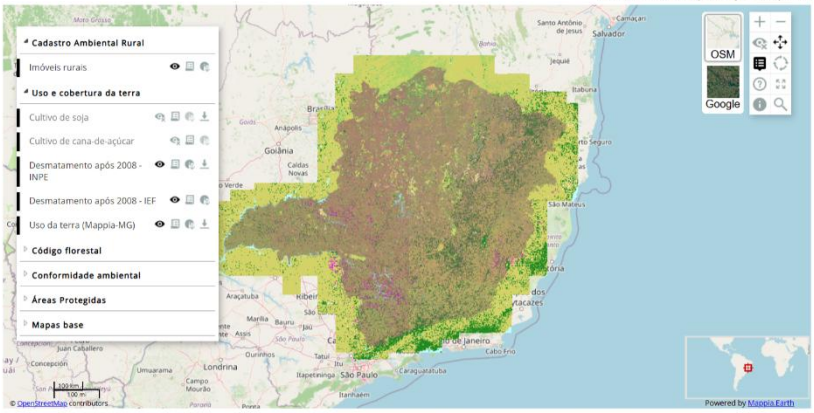
SeloVerde MG is an official platform of the Government of Minas Gerais designed to integrate socio-environmental data and ensure the traceability of agricultural and livestock production. Its goal is to promote more sustainable farming by providing, free of charge and automatically, an analysis of the socio-environmental compliance of rural landholdings. The certificates issued by the platform facilitate producers' access to rural credit lines and to markets that are increasingly demanding in terms of sustainability.

SeloVerde MG is available to all producers who own rural landholdings registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), allowing each of them to obtain, in a simple and transparent way, an updated socio-environmental diagnosis of their farms. To achieve this, the platform integrates official federal and state databases, providing consistent information that makes it possible to:

- Assess properties' compliance with the Forest Code;
- Ensure transparent traceability of agricultural suppliers;
- Support processes of environmental and land regularization;
- Rapidly detect occurrences of unauthorized deforestation;
- Enable access to demanding markets, supporting the due diligence processes required by the European Union and others;
- Facilitate access to rural credit.

Explore landholding details on the interactive map

Abrir servidor de mapas em janela separada



If there is disagreement with the results presented on the SeloVerde platform, the owner or possessor of the rural holding must update the information in the CAR. If the issue is not resolved, they should contact the State Institute of Forests via the email car20.contato@meioambiente.mg.gov.br, attaching documents, satellite images, high-resolution mappings, or relevant studies to support the disagreement.

LEGAL NOTICE

The Government of Minas Gerais, through the SeloVerde MG platform, may cancel, modify, update, suspend, or discontinue any estimate or functionality of this website at any time, including automated analyses of environmental balance, deforestation occurrences, and traceability, due to the availability of updated data and the justified revision of legal and methodological parameters, at the discretion of the State Institute of Forests of Minas Gerais – IEF.

Due to uncertainties and limitations of the geospatial data used, inaccuracies, errors, or omissions may occur in the automated diagnostics by rural holding. No liability is assumed for any damages or losses associated with the uncertainties, availability, use, or misuse of the information presented herein.

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Updated on: 19/05/2026

Property data in the CAR	CAR regularized
CAR Code	
Geolocation	**Latitude:** **Longitude:** **Datum SIRGAS 2000 (SRID:4674)**
Property area	**8.4 (ha)**
Number of fiscal modules	**0,21**
Property situation	**Active**
Condition of the property	**Awaiting analysis**
Property Type	**IRU (Rural Property)**

Ground cover	
Native vegetation	**0.3 (ha)**
Consolidated area	**8.1 (ha)**
Coffee cultivation	**0 (ha)**
Sugarcane cultivation	**0 (ha)**
Soybean cultivation	**0 (ha)**
Planted forest	**0 (ha)**

State programs and recognized good practices	
Certifica Minas	**No**
MG Forests Program	**No**

Deforestation	No unauthorized deforestation was detected after 2008 or overlap with PRODES clear-cutting deforestation polygons
Post-2008 Deforestation (IEF)	**No**
Overlap with PRODES deforestation polygons	**No**

Livestock traceability	No cattle movement identified or inconsistencies in the information declared
Risk Rating	**No cattle movement identified or inconsistencies in the information declared.**
Other properties of the same ownership with post-2020 deforestation	**No**

Social and environmental inspection	No infractions, embargoes or administrative sanctions in force were detected.
Environmental embargo	**No**
Environmental clearance	**No**
Authorization for Environmental Intervention (EIA)	**No**
Authorization for the suppression of native vegetation (ASV)	**No**
Inspection actions	**No**
Work analogous to slavery	**No**

Overlays	No overlaps with indigenous lands, conservation units or quilombola territories were detected.
Indigenous lands	**No**
Conservation Units	**No**
Quilombola territory	**No**