

Instruments in MERCOSUR countries to support EUDR compliance in Beef Supply Chains

Assessing Instruments in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay



Organization



Project



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March, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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This publication provides an overview of the main existing instruments in four MERCOSUR countries, which contribute to compliance solutions with the new European anti-deforestation regulation (EUDR) focusing specifically on the beef sector in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

By assessing the available public information, in addition to discussions in sector-specific forums, this publication illustrates the common challenges, the status of available instruments as of February 2025 and the stakeholders involved, seeking to present an integrated and regional view of the progress and needs on EUDR requirements by beef supply chain actors in four countries of the economic bloc.

There were 15 instruments assessed with potential contributions towards compliance with EUDR requirements. Predominantly, these instruments are characterised by being public, with government leadership or originating from a set of partnerships between public and private institutions, focusing on the provision of tools at the national level. In some cases, we also evaluated private tools, such as guides, protocols, and sectoral guidelines, with the potential to contribute significantly to the EUDR compliance

process, whether in traceability, legal compliance, or monitoring suppliers.

Among all the instruments analysed, the most advanced initiatives stand out due to the level of interaction between the public and private sectors, the current stage of implementation, efforts to integrate technological databases, and the potential for scalability within the country.

Through the creation of technological platforms that seek to integrate traceability databases, information from producers and geospatial systems for monitoring deforestation, MERCOSUR countries are organising themselves to meet requirements of the EUDR according to their local contexts.

The launching of systems such as [VISEC](#) (Sectoral Vision of the Gran Chaco) in Argentina, [AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform](#) in Brazil, [RETSA](#) (Registry of Establishments with Socio-Environmental Traceability) in Paraguay and an [Integrated Digital Platform](#) in Uruguay with other geomonitoring databases, present the best scenario to support EUDR compliance at present and reinforce the public commitments of these nations and their productive sectors towards responsible, transparent and sustainable supply chains.

SUMMARY



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INTRODUCTION



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The EUDR is the European Union Deforestation Regulation that will be mandatory and will require transparency, traceability and monitoring of beef supply chains, as well as their derived products, ensuring that the products to be exported to the EU economic bloc are guaranteed not to be linked to deforestation¹.

In the last few years, several countries, both commodity producers and consumers, have outlined reactions about the EUDR and its implementation deadlines, as well as raising doubts and questions about the maturity of the markets to adapt to European legislation, as well as criticism related to the violation of the sovereignty of countries in the international trading system¹⁻².

Many producing countries reacted to the EUDR by requesting an extension of the implementation deadline, as was the case with a letter signed by 17 (seventeen) developing countries in September 2023², as well as reactions from the US in June 2024³ and from Brazil and Argentina in September 2024⁴. On the other hand, in consumer countries in the EU itself, Germany, the bloc's main economy, also questioned the feasibility of implementation for January 2025⁵. The discussions also raised technical and specific questions about the requirements and scope of the new regulation, mainly about the need and challenges of considering additional social and environmental aspects related to the supply chains. Items raised were the inclusion of new raw materials and additional products in scope, and the inclusion of other wooded land and non-forest ecosystems, such as the Cerrado in Brazil and the Pampa in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, as well as new obligations for financial institutions⁶.

This pressure from state actors is likely to have been one of the key factors considered for the deadline postponement for implementation of the EUDR by the dialogue of European institutions, the European

Parliament (EP), the Council of the European Union (CEU) and the European Commission (EC). With the extension approved in December 2024, the EUDR will now enter into force on December 30th, 2025, for large companies and on June 30th, 2026, for small companies⁷.

Initial impact of EUDR for the four MERCOSUR countries in the beef sector specifically might be minimal; in 2023 only 5.8% of total beef exports from the countries combined went to the EU⁸⁻⁹. The remaining beef exports are primarily directed to countries such as China, the USA, Russia, Egypt, Israel, and Chile, amongst others⁹.

This scenario may become more urgent, especially if other countries decide to implement similar regulations in the coming years. In this context, governmental and multisectoral initiatives in MERCOSUR countries are being identified to address the growing demand from international markets to comply with socio-environmental criteria.

Methodology

This is a study that collected data from primary and secondary sources, both public and available on the internet, related to news, decrees and government reports. This includes updates from official government agencies, civil society and sectoral reports related to the EUDR and its interrelation with traceability, monitoring and transparency instruments and solutions in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. The data analysis was carried out with the aim of examining the content of the data collected and identifying patterns and common points, as well as the most relevant updates, aiming at specific and cross-assessments of the four MERCOSUR countries in scope.

BOX 1 - MERCOSUR-EU Agreement and the Beef Sector

In a broader international context, the MERCOSUR-EU Agreement has been negotiated since 1999 and reached its final stage in June 2019, with ambitious and challenging intentions for both economic blocs. In December 2024, leaders of the economic blocs signed a free trade agreement, moving forward to the next step: ratification under national parliaments¹⁰.

South American countries reiterate concerns that the EUDR will result in restrictive trade measures and potential unilateral changes to agreements between MERCOSUR and the EU. In this context, it has been pointed out in bilateral negotiations that the EUDR should not be used as a tool for unilateral withdrawal of concessions negotiated throughout the agreement process in recent decades¹¹.

The result achieved by the two economic blocs may be transformative, as the Agreement will bring two of the largest economic blocs in the world closer together. MERCOSUR and the EU represent about 718 million people and a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of approximately US\$ 22 trillion. In terms of trade volume between the two blocs, this is the largest trade agreement ever negotiated by MERCOSUR and one of the largest agreements signed by the European

Union with trading partners. Furthermore, the agreement also aims for more than a negotiation on volumes, but an integration of legal rules on international trade between blocs¹⁰.

In the case of beef, specifically, the agreement establishes quotas of 99 thousand tons with tariffs reduced to 7.5% and for volumes of up to 10 thousand tons, the currently existing Hilton Quota of 20% will be completely zeroed out when the agreement comes into force¹². These conditions represent a significant advance to increase the competitiveness of MERCOSUR products in the European market, despite this quota representing only 2% of beef consumption in the EU, a very small share of the market, since about 95% of beef trade in the EU is intra-bloc¹².

Critics argue that the MERCOSUR-EU agreement consolidates the expansion of monoculture in South America, historically linked to deforestation and a substantial increase in raw material exports, benefiting the industrialised bloc of Europe with low-cost commodities¹¹. This imbalance favours Europe, while European farmers, especially in France, struggle to compete with South American producers, citing concerns over trade liberalisation and differing socio-environmental standards¹³.



Photo: IA/FreePik

THE AVAILABLE INSTRUMENTS IN MERCOSUR COUNTRIES TO SUPPORT EUDR COMPLIANCE

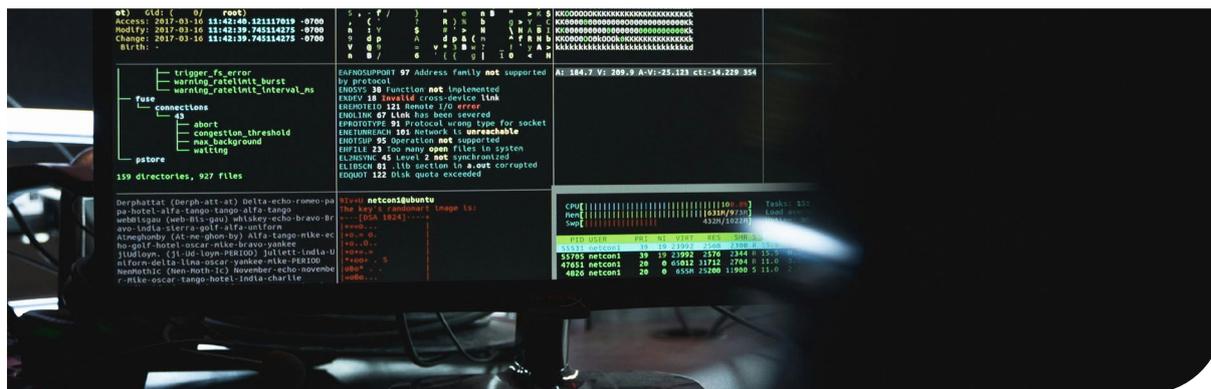


Photo: Tima Miroshnichenko/Pexels

Based on publicly available information, a study of 15 instruments was conducted in four countries to find similarities in existing solutions that support demonstration of compliance with the EUDR. An aggregated cross-country assessment was developed on the main instruments identified in the four Mercosur countries – Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

This assessment presents the latest information on the progress in implementation, challenges and lessons learned from these initiatives. Country-specific assessments then provide more detailed and case-specific analyses and observations on the relevant solutions.

In the 4 countries within the scope of this study, the instruments evaluated were:



Argentina

1. VISEC – Sectoral Vision of the Gran Chaco
2. SIGSA - Integrated Animal Health Management System



Brazil

1. AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform
2. SISBOV - Cattle and Buffalo Individual Identification System
3. Green Seal of Pará and Green Seal of Minas Gerais
4. Subnational Systems - (including Official Bovine Traceability System of Pará - SRBIPA and others)



Paraguay

1. RETSA - Registry of Establishments with Socio-Environmental Traceability
2. SITRAP – Voluntary Paraguay Traceability System
3. SIAP - Animal Identification System of Paraguay
4. SIGOR - Regional Office Management Information System



Uruguay

1. Integrated Digital Platform
2. SNIG - National Geographic Information System
3. SIRA - Individual Animal Registration System
4. PCNCU – Certified Natural Meat Programme of Uruguay
5. LSQA and FMS - Certificación deforestation-free LSQA

CROSS-ASSESSMENT

The instruments assessed are primarily public, led by government entities or developed through partnerships between public and private institutions. In addition, we briefly mention private tools, protocols, and sector-specific guidelines, which, despite not having public sector endorsement, have the potential to significantly support the EUDR compliance process.

This analysis aimed to determine the geographic scope of each instrument, whether national, regional, sub-national, or biome-specific, and included an evaluation by instrument type, distinguishing between traceability, monitoring, and transparency systems. It also identified the main stakeholders involved, categorising the instruments as governmental, private, subnational, or multistakeholder.

Among all the instruments analysed, the most advanced initiatives stand out due to the level of interaction between the public and private sectors, the current stage of implementation, efforts to integrate technological databases, and the potential for scalability within the country.

Instruments Implementation Status

The four countries were still in the implementation phase by the beginning of 2025, having completed the design stage but not yet being fully ready. The expectation is that they will be ready for use in 2025, aligned with the deadline set by the European Union to bring the EUDR into force in December 2025.

Instruments Ownership

In Argentina, there is a sectoral initiative involving the Consortium of Meat Exporters Argentina ABC as a key stakeholder, working in close dialogue with government agencies, the Secretariat of Agriculture, Cattle and Fisheries (SAGyP) and National Agrifood Health and Quality Service (SENASA), precisely for the integration of technological databases and documentation from government institutions.

In Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, leading solutions are mainly governmental, with sectoral support from relevant private agroindustry players, and involving public institutions, ministries and government companies, such as Brazilian Federal Data Processing Service (SERPRO), Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) in Brazil, the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Paraguay (MIC), and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay (MGAP).

Technological Integration of Databases

Technological integration among traceability systems, geospatial monitoring and other public databases has been a common challenge in four MERCOSUR countries analysed. It requires technical capacity to integrate systems needed to ensure the analysis and documentation for EUDR compliance, and the proper release of such information to the market and to producers.

In the case of Argentina, VISEC is moving towards automating integrations with SENASA. In Brazil, similar integration efforts are underway by MAPA, who are facing challenges to create a data lake to integrate databases from various public institutions in the [AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform](#). In the case of Paraguay, RETSA's proposal is to create a system adapted to the needs of the Paraguayan producer, in an agile way, without bureaucracy or costs, and ensuring that capacity building is properly provided for the sector.

Uruguay is the only country to have a national public individual cattle traceability system for more than ten years. Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay have the common structural challenge of increasing transparency in indirect cattle traceability¹⁴⁻¹⁵. In Uruguay, as the country already has a mandatory individual traceability system, the challenge is to establish government protocols and integration with a deforestation monitoring database. The government has created an [Integrated Digital Platform](#) to meet EUDR requirements. This solution leverages existing information systems, such as [SNIG](#), and incorporates advanced technologies such as satellite imagery, geospatial mapping, and [Integrated Digital Platforms](#) to ensure precise monitoring and

effective data management. The Uruguayan private sector, taking advantage of the opportunity to use the country's individual cattle traceability capabilities to leverage EUDR compliance processes, has also been mobilised through export pilots and has developed a private certification scheme led by LSQA in partnership with Farm & Forestry Management (FMS), which is now available.

Role of Government

National and subnational governments have also demonstrated an essential leadership role in coordinating efforts to create public platforms, dialogue in multi-stakeholder and multilateral spaces to discuss gaps, challenges and progress to support the implementation of EUDR in beef supply chains. In Brazil, Pará State is leading the subnational implementation with the "Pará Cattle Integrity and Development Programme" and [SRBIPA](#), defining individual traceability mandatory until December 2026.

In Argentina, the process is advanced, and the government already recognises the VISEC initiative, but also leaves the door open for any other initiative that wants to compete locally. In this sense, in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, the role of national governments and public institutions is also essential for finalising the national systems and making them available to the wide range of users in time to meet the December 2025 deadline.

Producers' Adherence

In all four countries, one of the challenges is to ensure that producers use the platforms. There is misinformation about the EUDR among producers, and the processes and requirements are still at an early stage of understanding. Furthermore, the European market does not represent the majority of MERCOSUR beef exports and there is little willingness among producers to bear the costs of the due diligence process, which further reinforces the importance of governmental and multisectoral coordination in these efforts.

Documentation

In the four countries within the scope, there is a high complexity and variety of documents related to beef production. Generally, some documents are considered strategic for any monitoring, verification, and transparency processes in beef supply chains,

linking to national administrations through Ministries or Secretariats. Rural property registries and animal transit documents are common points in the bloc.

In Argentina, there is [RENSPA](#)¹⁶, the National Sanitary Registry of Agricultural Producers which encompasses all agricultural, livestock, and forestry activities in the rural property and [DTe](#)¹⁷, an electronic transit document that allows identifying animals by batch, issued through [SIGSA](#)¹⁸ and linked to [SENASA](#)¹⁹.

In Brazil, the Rural Environmental Registry ([CAR](#))²⁰ is a mandatory national public electronic registry for all rural properties. It integrates environmental information and supports control over rural properties. [CAR](#) does not certify land use rights; this is done by [INCRA](#) through its Land Management System ([SIGEF](#))²¹ and through the National Rural Registration System ([SNCR](#)) to issue the Rural Property Registration Certificate ([CCIR](#))²². [CAR](#) is accepted in beef supply chain monitoring protocols. The Animal Transit Guide ([GTA](#))²³, issued by [MAPA](#), is mandatory for animal transport. It includes essential information like origin, destination, purpose, species, and sanitary conditions. Producers buying cattle from fattening or birthing farms are not required to share previous [GTA](#) information, and some subnational states issue [GTAs](#) on paper, not digitally.

In Paraguay, there is the Establishment Registry ([REG](#))²⁴, where beef producers must have documentation within [SENACSA](#). In terms of traceability, the Official Animal Transit Certificate ([COTA](#))²⁵ sets guidelines for herd movement in the country. Additionally, there are Identification Devices ([D.I.](#))²⁶, where data from the beef establishment and the animals themselves are cross-referenced through [SIGOR](#)²⁷ and [SITRAP](#)²⁸.

In Uruguay, the Annual Affidavit ([DJA](#))²⁹⁻³⁰ and [DICOSE](#)³¹ are crucial tools for managing rural properties, both linked to the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries ([MGAP](#)). The [DJA](#) is a mandatory annual declaration for all rural producers, including information on livestock numbers, land use, and other agricultural activities. [DICOSE](#) is a registration system that assigns a unique number to each rural producer, used to identify and control livestock movement and other agricultural activities. In terms of traceability, the Property and Transit Guide ([GPT](#))³² is an official document used in Uruguay to register and authorise the movement of cattle, linked to [SNIG](#)³³ and [SIRA](#)³⁴, ensuring animal traceability with detailed information about the origin, destination, and sanitary conditions of the transported cattle.

SPECIFIC COUNTRY ASSESSMENT



ARGENTINA

For Argentina, beef exports to Europe represent less than 10% of total beef exports, representing an estimate of \$500 million annually to the Argentinian economy³⁵. Although the EU market is not the largest importer in terms of volumes, it still represents a significant consumer-base for Argentinian beef, falling only behind China in terms of absolute sales³⁵.

Argentina has a public herd traceability system, **SIGSA** (Argentina Integrated Animal Health Management System)³⁶, focused on the sanitary control of livestock. It was not originally built to integrate with the monitoring of socio-environmental requirements of the EUDR, but it can contribute to the process.

The agricultural sector in Argentina has taken the lead in implementing the EUDR and has developed its own platform, **WISEC**, formerly known as the Sectorial Vision of the Gran Chaco. The platform uses public information through legal documents and has signed agreements with the SAGyP, SENASA and Customs Collection and Control Agency (ARCA) to connect information from producers and obtain the **necessary assessments and documentation**³⁷.

WISEC connects with public databases from SENASA to collect Animal Transit documentation, such as the DTE (Electronic Animal Transit Document) and the CUIG (Unique Cattle Identification Key).

WISEC (Vision Sectorial del Gran Chaco)	
Scope	Regional (Gran Chaco biome)
Type	Traceability, Monitoring, and Transparency System
Ownership	Private & Multistakeholder
Stakeholders	<p>Initiative led by the Cámara de la Industria Aceitera de la República Argentina and the Centro de Exportadores de Cereales.</p> <p>National government, Ministry of Economy, SAGyP, Secretariat of Bioeconomy, SENASA (National Agrifood Health and Quality Service), AFIP and Foreign Ministry.</p> <p>The Rosario Stock Exchange is technological developer and administrator of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System.</p> <p>The development of WISEC is co-financed by Land Innovation Fund (LIF) and AL-Invest Verde program³⁷.</p>
Brief Description	WISEC (Visión Sectorial Gran Chaco) is an Argentine private initiative to ensure the traceability and certification of deforestation-free products, such as beef and soy, in compliance with the new European Union regulation on deforestation (EUDR).
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
This system was designed to meet the requirements of the new European legislation.	
Latest Information	
WISEC has already conducted pilot tests, exporting verified deforestation-free beef to EU ³⁷ . These tests are part of ongoing efforts to ensure the system is ready for full implementation of the EUDR. The software for applying traceability in the beef and leather chains is under development.	
Expected Implementation	
Expectation to be fully active from December of 2025.	

SIGSA (Argentina Integrated Animal Health Management System)	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	Ministry of Economy of Argentina and SENASA (National Agrifood Health and Quality Service)
Brief Description	SIGSA is a public tool for the control of animal health, which allows access to the origin of all bovine products that are moved or traded at national level ³⁶ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
While SIGSA provides a solid basis for herd traceability and sanitary control, it needs to be integrated with deforestation monitoring tools, such as VISEC, to support demonstrating EUDR compliance. Combining these systems can support companies in Argentina demonstrate that their animal products are deforestation-free.	
Latest Information	
No specific news items were found that directly mention SIGSA in relation to the EUDR.	
Expected Implementation	
Implemented	

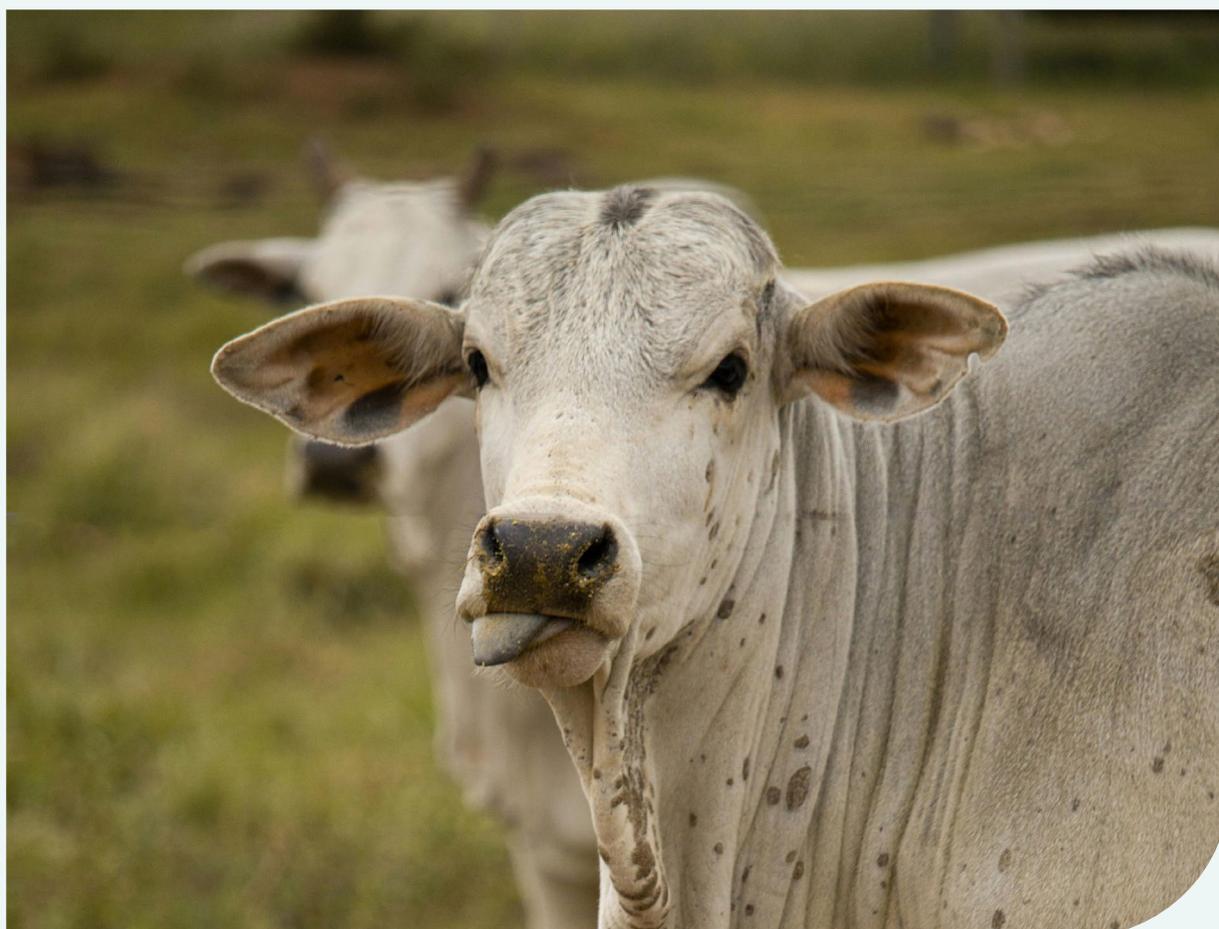


Photo: Laura Monticelli/Pexels

In Brazil, it was possible to identify a set of instruments with the potential to contribute to compliance with the EUDR requirements. The [AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform](#), led by the public sector, is being developed with the primary objective of integrating existing public databases and systems, forming a large data lake so that Brazilian export products meet the highest level of socio-environmental criteria in international markets, including EUDR.

Producer adherence is a key challenge of the main individual cattle traceability system in Brazil, the Cattle and Buffalo Individual Identification System (SISBOV). This is a national-level instrument that can individually monitor cattle through eartags, an important existing system that will be connected with the [AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform](#), but currently voluntary in nature.

An important step was taken in Brazil in 2024 when MAPA launched the [National Plan for Individual Identification of Cattle and Buffaloes \(PNIB\)](#), a Strategic Plan 2025-2032, which establishes the mandatory traceability by 2032. A Working Group was formed to support its implementation, which establishes mandatory traceability by 2032. A Working Group was formed to support its implementation³⁸.

At the subnational level, the Pará Livestock Chain Integrity Programme (SRBIPA), stands out with the objective of meeting the most demanding requirements of international markets, aiming to establish 100% individual traceability of cattle by 2026 in the Pará State. In this regard, there are other subnational programmes and systems, such as the Mato Grosso, São Paulo and Santa Catarina ([Green Passport Strategy](#)³⁹, [SIRBOV-SP](#)⁴⁰ and [SRBOV-SC](#)⁴¹, respectively), but it is important to note that state systems do not always fully meet EUDR criteria, as they often have a sanitary traceability premise. However, when integrated with socioenvironmental monitoring, they could support legal compliance parameters.

In the state of Pará, the inclusion of the [CAR in GTAs](#) has proven to be a promising solution and a model to be replicated by other states. Decree No. 1.052/2014 of the state of Pará establishes that the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) is mandatory for the issuance of the Animal Transport Guide (GTA). The decree was published in the State Official Gazette on May 16, 2014.

This model served as inspiration for another proposal, supported by stakeholders such as the Brazil Coalition of Climate, Forests and Agriculture, the GTFI (Indirect Suppliers Working Group) and Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries (ABIEC). In this case, the CAR information is included in the GTA. An option considered by the industry is to include the historical information of previous GTAs, that supplied the animals from previous farms (indirect suppliers), in the GTA⁴².

In addition, pre-existing systems, such as the [Green Seal of Pará](#) and the [Green Seal of Minas Gerais](#), also cross-reference a series of databases that contribute to EUDR compliance analysis. In this case, it is worth highlighting the latest update of the [Green Seal of Minas Gerais](#) in 2025, which integrated 1.1 million livestock producers into its system, including traceability of direct and indirect suppliers and possible integration with the [AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform](#)⁴³.

It is important to mention [VISIPEC](#), a private cattle traceability system for the Amazon and Cerrado biomes⁴⁴, based on GTA and CAR information, which is voluntary and available to meatpackers. [VISIPEC](#) connects direct and indirect suppliers, enhancing visibility in a meatpacker's supply chain and including indirect suppliers in existing monitoring systems. The tool has the potential to contribute to EUDR compliance processes but was not specifically developed for this purpose.

Sectoral protocols have also been developed in Brazil, such as [Beef on Track](#) and the [Cerrado Protocol](#). The [Beef on Track](#) initiative focuses on the beef production chain in the Legal Amazon region, aiming to implement commitments for a supply chain free from socio-environmental irregularities, in partnership with the Federal Public Prosecutor (MPF). The Beef on Track programme has 12 monitoring criteria. Of these, 11 criteria are used to comply with the Terms of Adjustment of Conduct (TACs), and an additional 12th criterion is applied for zero deforestation geomonitoring from October, 2009, in accordance with the Public Livestock Commitment^{45,46,47}. The [Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado \(Cerrado Protocol\)](#) is coordinated by Proforest, Imaflora and NWF, including a deliberative council composed of Civil Society organisations, Meatpackers and Purchasing Companies. It sets responsible sourcing criteria and parameters that companies can follow to ensure their

supply chains are not linked with socio-environmental issues. The Cerrado Protocol includes 11 criteria and aims to align the best socio-environmental monitoring practices for cattle purchases in the Cerrado Biome. All monitoring criteria use publicly available data, and the definition of these criteria formed part of an extensive consultation process involving key stakeholders⁴⁸.

[Beef on Track](#) and the [Cerrado Protocol](#) were not developed with the aim of complying with the EUDR, but they are important documents for harmonising

sectoral rules for monitoring of suppliers and are widely adopted, even if they do not meet all EUDR parameters, such as monitoring using a 0.5 ha deforestation polygon (the protocols define 6.25 ha)⁴⁸.

The general analysis of instruments in Brazil indicates that there are relevant systems for the effective operationalisation of and compliance with EUDR requirements, but the solutions need the technological integration of public databases, as well as overcoming the challenge of individual traceability.

AgroBrasil + Sustentável Platform	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability, Monitoring, and Transparency System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	MAPA, SERPRO and EMBRAPA
Brief Description	The AgroBrasil + Sustentável Platform is a digital system, governmental, voluntary and free, that aims to contribute to the transparency of production processes and the valorisation of Brazilian agro-environmental assets. Developed in partnership with Embrapa and Serpro, it aims to guarantee the traceability and sustainability of the country's agricultural production ⁴⁹ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
<p>AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform was created to promote compliance of agricultural production with national legislation and verifying the application of good agricultural practices.</p> <p>The AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform aims to integrate the necessary public databases in a data lake that will provide information on traceability, deforestation and other legal criteria related to monitoring and transparency.</p> <p>The platform is being designed to be accessible to small, medium and large producers, allowing them to also benefit from sustainability certifications and increase their chances of competing in international markets⁵⁰. It is important to highlight that the EU Commission considers that the instrument is relevant, pertinent and has the necessary characteristics for supporting demonstration of compliance⁵¹.</p>	
Latest Information	
<p>AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform was launched in Dec/2024.</p> <p>The platform provides a service to speed up credit evaluations for financial institutions approved by the Central Bank for the 2024/25 Harvest Plan. Producers who implement sustainable practices can receive up to 0.5% discounts on loans. The platform features 30 certifiers and will enhance its capabilities through integration with private systems. Other modules of the platform are still under development and tests.</p>	
Expected Implementation	
Launched in December 2024.	

Individual Bovine Traceability System of Pará (SRBIPA)	
Scope	Sub-national government (Pará state - PA)
Type	Traceability System
Ownership	Sub-national government
Stakeholders	Led by the Pará State Government, Agricultural Defence Agency of the State of Pará (Adepará). The SRBIPA is part of the Livestock Integrity and Development Programme of the Pará state and also includes Pará State Secretariat of Environment and Sustainability (SEMAS-PA) and State Secretariat for Smallholders of Pará (SEAF-PA).
Brief Description	The Individual Bovine Traceability System of Pará is the first initiative of individual traceability of an Amazon state led by the government. Launched during COP 28, in Dubai, with the aim of individually tracking the entire cattle herd in the state by 2026 ^{52,53} .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
While SRBIPA provides a basis for individual traceability and sanitary control, it needs to be integrated with deforestation monitoring tools, such as Green Seal, to support demonstrating EUDR compliance.	
Latest Information	
The government of Pará is defining the strategies and pilots with municipalities. Adepará is leading the strategic, financial and operational management of the programme, with the participation of several sectors, including industry, rural producers and non-governmental organisations ⁵⁴ . Adepará established the Animal Control and Traceability Unit (Ucra), which will utilise the Agricultural Management System (SIGEAGRO) as its foundational computerised platform. Additionally, the agency will develop ear tag managers for individual animal identification ⁵⁵ .	
Expected Implementation	
Expected to be fully implemented by December, 2026	

SISBOV - Cattle and Buffalo Individual Identification System	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Supply)
Brief Description	SISBOV is an official system for voluntary individual animal identification of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) of Brazil ⁵⁶ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
SISBOV provides individual traceability focused on animal health and quality. The tool is considered a basis for the cattle traceability in the AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform. The animals in this system are individually identified through ear tags containing a bar code. According to SISBOV regulations, all traceable animals must remain on the property for at least 90 days before slaughter. This provision contributes to but is not sufficient to meet the traceability EUDR requirements from the time of breeding. EUDR requirements from the time of breeding.	
Updates / Improvements / Latest Information	
The modernisation of SISBOV is part of the National Policy for Mandatory Individual Traceability and aims to integrate and distribute official numbering dynamically, enabling API use for integration with existing management systems and traceability protocols. This includes updating and utilising PGA and/or SISBOV systems within MAPA, linking GTA to individually identified animals in SISBOV ³⁸⁻⁵⁷ .	
Expected Implementation	
Implemented	

Green Seal of Pará and Green Seal of Minas Gerais	
Scope	Sub-national government (Pará and Minas Gerais states)
Type	Traceability, Monitoring and Risk Assessment System
Ownership	CIT (Territorial Intelligence Centre) and Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG)
Stakeholders	Secretariat of the Environment of the State of Pará (SEMAS-PA), State Forestry Institute (IEF), Minas Gerais Institute of Agriculture (IMA), Norway’s International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI), Centre for Remote Sensing (CSR). Supporters also include Climate and Land Use Alliance, Amazon, AL INVEST Verde, Uk Government and UK Pact.
Brief Description	Transparency platform to support private sector due diligence activities and environmental regularisation policy. Supports the monitoring and evaluation of sustainable agricultural development policies and combating illegal deforestation.
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
<p>There are two models of the ‘Green Seal’ tool in Brazil, one covering the state of Pará⁵⁸ and the other the state of Minas Gerais⁵⁹. At this moment, both instruments aim to operate within the cattle supply chain, offering a report containing information on whether there was contamination by deforestation in direct and indirect traceability of livestock producers. There is a qualitative statement on traceability, but it is not possible to identify each property, only the status of the direct and indirect suppliers related to supply chain in scope. The Green Seal integrates public data from state and federal agencies daily, offering data on beef production and environmental compliance for rural properties registered in the CAR.</p> <p>This tool contributes to the promotion of socio-environmental sustainability in the beef value chains by collecting information to support analysis of compliance with EUDR requirements.</p>	
Latest Information	
<p>In Pará, in June 2024, members of the Pará government presented the Green Seal Platform to representatives of the European Union with the aim of demonstrating how the tool can contribute to EUDR compliance processes⁶⁰⁻⁶¹.</p> <p>In Minas Gerais, one of the main innovations of version 1.6 is the introduction of a new methodology for risk assessment, which includes all suppliers in the beef production chain, considering animal movement and stocks to the registration of cattle-producing properties⁴³.</p>	
Expected Implementation	
Implemented	

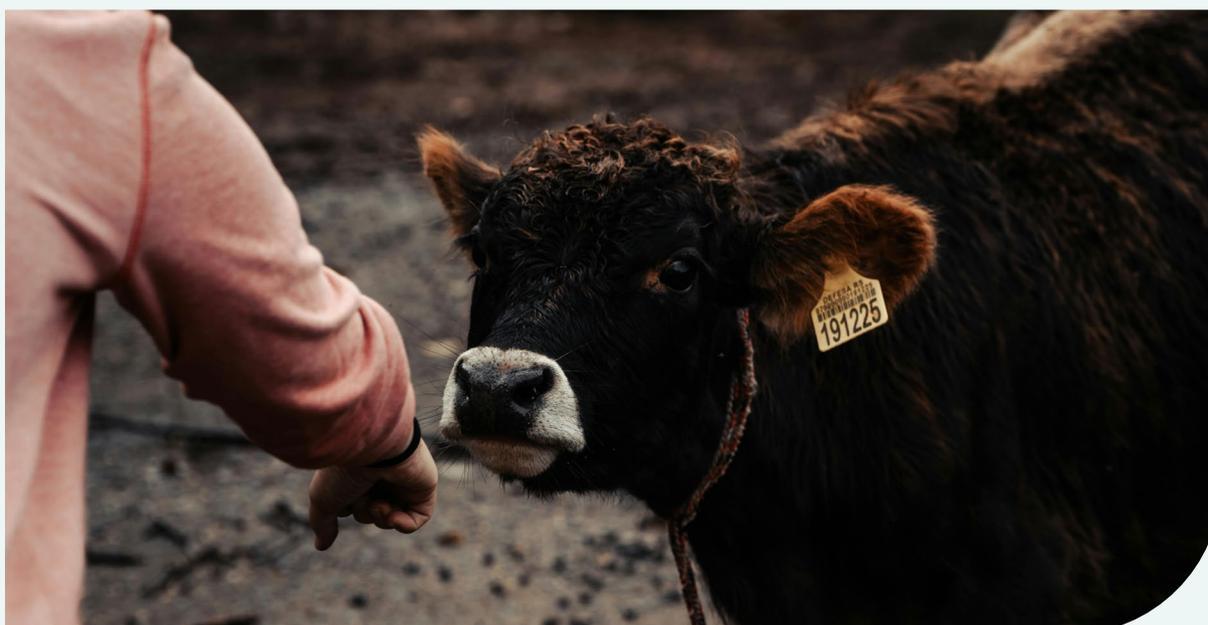


Photo: Victor Dubugras/Pexels



The Grupo Impulsor⁶² was created in 2021, under the leadership of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce aiming for the implementation and evaluation of socio-environmental traceability systems that ensure the competitiveness and full access of Paraguayan goods and products in international markets⁶³⁻⁶⁴.

The Grupo Impulsor is developing the Registry of Establishments with Socio-Environmental Traceability (RETSA), a public system for individual traceability to increase adherence to the Voluntary Traceability System of Paraguay (SITRAP). SITRAP is a voluntary scheme for producers seeking to meet international market requirements⁶⁵. Because it is voluntary, only about 10% of Paraguayan cattle are registered in the system, which may limit its overall effectiveness. Currently, fewer than 200 rural properties are enrolled in SITRAP, and participation has been declining over the years⁶⁶. This decrease is primarily due to the high compliance burden, extensive procedural and documentation requirements, and the low prices received by producers.

In passing Law No. 7221 of December 21, 2023, with the aim of identifying and registering animals of various species within the country, starting with the bovine and buffalo species, Paraguay developed the Animal Identification System (SIAP). This is a new mandatory beef identification system, managed and supervised by SENACSA (National Animal Health and Quality Service) to centralise other documentation required for submission to European authorities, as well as monitoring systems.

The country also has a system for batch traceability, the Paraguay Regional Office Management Information System of Paraguay (SIGOR), that provides real-time information on all batch livestock movements and each movement is authorised by SENACSA with a COTA sanitary certificate which is not enough for, but can support, EUDR compliance.

RETSA (Registry of Establishments with Socio-Environmental Traceability)	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability, Monitoring, and Transparency System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC) Polytechnic Faculty of the National University of Asuncion (UNA).
Brief Description	RETSA is a system that facilitates the exporter’s efforts to comply with the requirements of socio-environmental traceability, the tool to be developed will be an agile, simple, efficient system, with no cost overruns or bureaucracy which can contribute to compliance with international markets, including EUDR ⁶⁷⁻⁶⁸ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
RETSA, in combination with SENACSA documentation and the use of existing SITRAP, SIGOR and SIAP tools, is a system capable of performing individual traceability and monitoring deforestation, supporting compliance with the EUDR.	
Latest Information	
The Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Paraguay (MIC) is leading working group meetings with key public and private stakeholders for the design and implementation of RETSA to comply with international markets standards, including EUDR.	
Expected Implementation	
RETSA was announced in June 2024 and is in the implementation phase during 2025. The workplan sets weekly meetings with the working groups of different commodities.	



SIGOR (Paraguay Regional Office Management Information System)	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	National Animal Health and Quality Service (SENACSA)
Brief Description	SIGOR is an essential tool for managing animal health and the traceability of animal products in the country. SIGOR is designed to control traceability, which is done by batch rather than by head of all cattle. Any cattle farmer wishing to buy or sell in Paraguayan territory must be registered in SENACSA and in SIGOR ²⁷ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
SIGOR provides batch traceability and sanitary control, however not individual traceability to enable full compliance with the EUDR.	
Latest Information	
The Paraguayan government issued a decree in October 2024 establishing the mandatory classification of bovine carcasses to group the cattle by quality, according to characteristics such as sex, age, and other quality attributes through the SIGOR system.	
Expected Implementation	
Implemented	

SITRAP (Voluntary Traceability System of Paraguay)	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	National Animal Health and Quality Service (SENACSA), Rural Association of Paraguay (ARP), Paraguayan Chamber of Beef (CPC), Ministry of Information Technology and Communications (Mitic)
Brief Description	SITRAP is a voluntary, auditable information system that allows individual identification and the recording of an animal's origins and health/nutritional activities. It was developed to provide individual traceability ²⁸ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
SITRAP supports beef exported to the EU to comply with the EUDR with individual traceability. However, it does not include a deforestation monitoring component, so needs to be adapted with other monitoring tools to contribute to compliance.	
Latest Information	
The ARP and Mitic of Paraguay are engaged in negotiations for the development of a tool for management and registration of cattle within SITRAP for producers to manage their data in real time and to generate data at country level to access premium markets: the Comprehensive Cattle Management and Registration System ⁶⁹ .	
Expected Implementation	
SITRAP is implemented and the Comprehensive Cattle Management and Registration System is under negotiation.	

SIAP (Paraguayan Animal Identification System)	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	SENACSA and Animal Health Services Foundation Fundassa
Brief Description	Animal Identification System of Paraguay, established with the objective of identifying and registering animals of various species within the country, starting with bovine and buffalo species. SIAP is a mandatory identification system, that involves the individual identification of animals and the recording of data in a computerised system, which enables the traceability of animals throughout the entire production process up to the consumer.
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
SIAP provides some level of traceability for cattle movements and sanitary status, but it is not explicitly designed for EUDR compliance. SIAP could contribute to EUDR compliance if integrated with geolocation data and land-use monitoring systems.	
Latest Information	
Resolution 2103 established mandatory identification for calves born between July 2024 and June 2025, with tagging scheduled from February to June 2025. To support this, 6 million electronic ear tags are being distributed through Fundassa. SIAP is also integrated with the 2025 vaccination campaign to streamline processes for producers.	
During July and August 2025, comprehensive analyses and validations of the animal identification programme will be conducted. The operational modalities for the application of the devices will be determined based on the producer strata. Initially aiming to surpass 2 million identified calves in 2025, the total bovine population of Paraguay will be reached within 10 years ⁷⁰ .	
Expected Implementation	
The SIAP IA/CA mobile app was updated in February 2025 to improve usability. These measures aim to strengthen beef traceability and animal health management in Paraguay.	

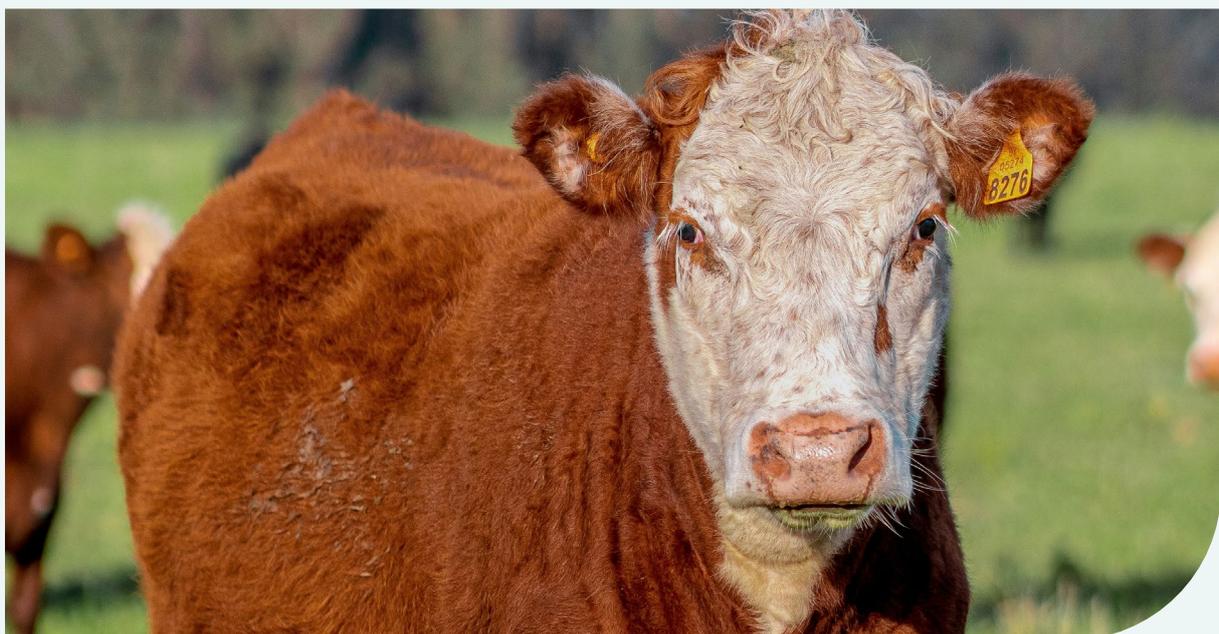


Photo: Sergio Arteaga/Unsplash

Uruguay is the only country in MERCOSUR with a mandatory national public individual traceability system that reaches 100% of the herd and has been operational for over ten years, the National Cattle Information System (SNIG)³³ and the Uruguay Animal Identification and Registration System (SIRA)³⁴.

The SNIG and SIRA are complementary systems in Uruguay, both aimed at traceability and information management of beef production. The SNIG’s objective is to manage information about beef, including identification data, movement, and sanitary events. The SIRA was developed to implement mandatory individual traceability of animals by using electronic identifiers. This ensures precise tracking of each animal’s movements and sanitary events, enhancing the overall traceability and management of beef³³⁻³⁴. Therefore, SNIG and SIRA can be integrated into a new platform to allow assessments of legal compliance and deforestation monitoring, with a final certificate to prove compliance.

The newly created **Integrated Digital Platform** led by the National Meat Institute (INAC) will consolidate data from multiple public systems, facilitating comprehensive tracking of cattle movements. This platform will also generate the required documentation to ensure adherence to EUDR, certifying that the beef originates from deforestation-free farms, accompanied by the GEOJSON file. This documentation is then transmitted to the Uruguayan exporting company, which subsequently forwards it to the EU operator⁷¹.

In Uruguay there is a specific EUDR compliance private certification for beef, developed by LSQA and FMS^{72,73,74,75}. There is also another public certification, created by INAC is the PCNCU⁷⁶, to meet the growing demand of international markets for high-quality meat, but with rigorous focus on animal health, packaging and labelling guarantees.

Integrated Digital Platform	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability, Monitoring, and Transparency System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	National Meat Institute (INAC)
Brief Description	An Integrated Digital Platform based on pre-existing information systems and uses advanced technology, including satellite imagery, geospatial mapping, and Integrated Digital Platform to ensure accurate monitoring and data management. This platform will gather and integrate information from various public system, enabling Uruguay to track cattle movements ⁷¹ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
<p>The Integrated Digital Platform can contribute to supporting Uruguay’s compliance process with the EUDR, as it aims to integrate existing mandatory traceability systems with geospatial monitoring databases and information from rural producers in the country. This system will produce the necessary documents to confirm that production adheres to the required standards. These documents will include georeferencing of the plots where the relevant products were produced, a statement of compliance, and a list of laws and decrees pertinent to establishing conformity with general and sector-specific regulations and standards, covering areas such as labour rights, human rights, and land use, among others⁷¹.</p> <p>To comply with the EUDR provisions, the individual electronic traceability system will be used to enforce segregation for beef, which will be implemented at the slaughterhouse level by the Animal Industry Division (DIA) of Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) to ensure compliance for all shipments destined for the EU.</p>	
Latest Information	
In October 2024 INAC published the plan to create the Integrated Digital Platform. Initially, introduced for beef and a mixed system will be set up for wood, soybeans, and their derivatives, as well as bovine hides.	
Expected Implementation	
Expected to be fully implemented in 2025.	

SIRA (Uruguay Animal Identification and Registration System)	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries
Brief Description	SIRA is a tool for traceability and animal health management. It promotes the identification and individual registration system of all calves born in the national territory, as well as the individual registration of movements, with or without change of ownership ⁷⁷ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
It has official individual traceability information, which is crucial for compliance. Therefore, the potential use of this instrument for EUDR compliance would be through an integration with socioenvironmental monitoring tools.	
Latest Information	
No specific news items were found that directly mention Uruguay Animal Identification and Registration System (SIRA) in relation to EUDR.	
Expected Implementation	
Implemented	

SNIG (National Livestock Information System)	
Scope	National
Type	Traceability System
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries
Brief Description	SNIG is an information system that has as its main objective to ensure the traceability of livestock from the establishment of origin of the animal to the slaughterhouse, both individually and by groups of animals, according to the provisions and Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries regulations ³³ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
It has official individual traceability information. Therefore, the potential use of this instrument for EUDR compliance would be through an integration with socioenvironmental monitoring tools.	
Latest Information	
In August 2024, SNIG started implementing improvements to the caravan delivery process and registration of animals, allowing producers to register their cattle electronically, making the process more agile and facilitating the experience for producers, by simplifying online registration and accelerating the delivery of electronic identifiers ⁷⁸ .	
Expected Implementation	
Implemented	

Certification LSQA y Farm Management System (FMS) - LSQA and FMS	
Scope	National
Type	Certification Scheme/Quality Assurance Program
Ownership	Private
Stakeholders	LSQA, FMS (Farm & Forestry Management), Uruguay Technology Laboratory, Quality Austria.
Brief Description	LSQA Certification is a process carried out by LSQA, an organization formed by the partnership between the Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU) and Quality Austria. LSQA offers certification of products, processes and management systems, with a focus on quality, food safety, environmental sustainability and social responsibility ⁷² .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
LSQA and FMS Certification with individual traceability and complementary deforestation monitoring process meets the requirements of EUDR. However, the biggest challenge identified is still the scalability of certification, as it is a private solution, it will require engagement and adherence from producers in the beef supply chain.	
Latest Information	
Uruguay has sent in June 2024 to the EU the first certification of deforestation-free beef for export, from the company Sol Dorado, in a partnership that was achieved through a joint venture involving FMS, LQSA and Mosaico SA-Sol Dorado ⁷³ .	
Expected Implementation	
Implemented	

PCNCU (Certified Natural Meat Program of Uruguay)	
Scope	National
Type	Certification Scheme/Quality Assurance Program
Ownership	Government
Stakeholders	National Meat Institute (INAC)
Brief Description	PCNCU is an initiative created by the INAC to meet the demand of international markets for high-quality meat with rigorous sanitary guarantees. This program certifies the entire meat production process, from the field to packaging and labelling ⁷⁶ .
Instrument Contributions to Support EUDR Compliance	
Despite containing individual traceability information, PCNCU lacks the deforestation and legal compliance monitoring component.	
Latest Information	
No specific news were found that directly mention PCNCU in relation to EUDR.	
Expected Implementation	
Implemented	

NEXT STEPS TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES



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Challenges persist with the potential impact of the EUDR within the MERCOSUR and on the EU countries. In the Regional Dialogues Project, in partnership with Solidaridad and TFA, funded by GIZ under the SAFE Program, Proforest held a workshop titled *'Traceability and Transparency in Mercosur: EUDR-readiness in the beef supply chain'* in Punta Del Este, Uruguay,

in October 2024. During this workshop, Proforest presented a partial version of this study on Instruments in MERCOSUR to support EUDR compliance and also used the final report from the Iguazu Summit, held in March 2024 in Puerto Iguazu, Argentina, to support discussions on challenges and next steps with the participants.

The topics below summarize the key outputs to be further developed with key stakeholders in each country:

Challenge 1: Unclear EU procedures and criteria on how to comply with the regulation.

- ▶ While the EUDR criteria are clear, the procedures remain vague. For instance, demonstrating legality and land use rights must consider the specific realities of each producing country.
- ▶ European authorities, importers and traders must decide what type of documentation is sufficient and how producing countries can validate their procedures.
- ▶ Pilots should be carried out to test the sufficient documentation to demonstrate human rights, labour, deforestation and other requirements in each country.
- ▶ More spaces for national and regional dialogues integrated with the EU representants and new rounds of guidance are needed.

Challenge 2: Ensure that confidential information remains anonymous throughout the supply chain.

- ▶ There is a concern about how supply chain data will be used and shared, as it contains confidential information, such as personal and commercially sensitive data. It is important to guarantee transparency of the process in the supply chain by having clear data protection, privacy and security procedures. It is suggested to demonstrate to farmers how their data is transferred and made available throughout the supply chain, including in the EU database. This could be a demonstration pilot or webinar.
- ▶ It is not clear whether producers will have access to the systems and also their own information.



Photo: Fredox Carvalho/Pexels

Challenge 3: Divergences between different monitoring systems or databases, as well as poor quality maps, constitute a risk of arbitrary detection of non-compliance.

- ▶ Countries already have their national solutions and definitions of forests and forest degradation, that could lead to concept conflicts.
- ▶ There is a need for established criteria for identifying forest degradation and for dealing with margins of error and who will be responsible for clearing false positives.
- ▶ Holding technical workshops to discuss common parameters between different concepts and denominations, seeking to integrate rules based on existing commercial agreements.

Challenge 4: Gaining the trust of producers to ensure their participation in traceability solutions.

- ▶ EUDR requirements can change over time, increasing unpredictability.
- ▶ In case of non-compliance, how do producers become compliant again?
- ▶ There is no assurance of a market incentive, and producers do not see a secure return over investment and raise concerns over costs.
- ▶ There is a lot of bureaucracy for the producer to become certified in the systems to demonstrate compliance with the EUDR.
- ▶ Clearly communicate with the producer about what and how to comply with the EUDR.

Challenge 5: Downstream companies (importers)

- ▶ Certifications may not meet all EUDR requirements nor have the same level of supervision and control, in addition to increasing certification costs due to segregation of the supply chain. The fine for non-compliant is high, so companies are not likely to take risks.
- ▶ Companies should maintain ongoing efforts to implement and enhance their EUDR compliance strategies, policies and procedures, to work on the implementation of global Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) commitments to effectively address deforestation and conversion across the entire supply base (irrespective of specific requirements under the EUDR). This includes collective action within and beyond individual company supply chains.
- ▶ Assess and engage suppliers in meeting compliance with Traceability and legal supply chain focus.
- ▶ Work on plans to address unintended consequences of EUDR (inclusion of small-scale producers in high-risk areas).

CONCLUSION



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The key stakeholders of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay are aware of the requirements of the EUDR and are mobilizing governments, private sector and civil society to support compliance with the regulation. In this sense, the role of governments and the private sector in each country has been decisive for the development and technical coordination between public and private institutions for the creation of technological platforms with specific criteria, relying on traceability from birth to slaughter, monitoring legal compliance, deforestation after the EUDR cut-off date and in the provision of the documentation required by the European authorities.

It is evident, however, that the lack of clarity on procedures is still a challenge to be overcome in spaces for dialogue, both nationally and in MERCOSUR, addressing possible misinformation and gaps that have already been identified. The integration of databases between the different platforms and systems is one of these main challenges, which further reinforces

the need for the government's role as a centralizer of processes, public funds and resources, directly supporting companies and rural producers to meet socioenvironmental requirements and ensuring access to the European market and other markets following similar trends.

It is necessary to create an environment of trust, in which producers feel safe in sharing data. This could be accomplished through more dialogues, clear incentives and through webinars with the intention of capacity building and transparency.

It is expected, therefore, that in 2025, the most advanced and available instruments, such as [VISEC](#) in Argentina, the [AgroBrasil+Sustentável Platform](#) in Brazil, [RETSA](#) in Paraguay and the [Integrated Digital Platform](#) in Uruguay, will progress even further in the finalization of the processes and that they will be able to make them accessible to beef production supply chains in order to support EUDR compliance in time for the extended date of December 2025.

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GLOSSARY

Acronym	Description
ABC	Consortium of Meat Exporters Argentina
ABIEC	Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries
AFIP	Federal Administration of Public Revenues of Argentina
ARCA	Customs Collection and Control Agency of Argentina
CAR	Rural Environmental Registry
CCIR	Rural Property Registration Certificate
CEU	Council of the European Union
CIT	Territorial Intelligence Center
CLECAT	European Association for Forwarding, Transport, Logistics and Customs Services
CPC	Paraguayan Chamber of Beef
COTA	Official Animal Transit Certificate
CUIG	Unique Cattle Identification Key
DCF	Deforestation and Conversion Free
DIA	Animal Industry Division
DICOSE	Livestock Information and Control Division
DJA	Annual Affidavit
DTe	Electronic Animal Transit Document
EC	European Commission
EMBRAPA	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
EP	European Parliament
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMS	Farm & Forestry Management
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GTA	Animal Transit Guide
GTFI	Indirect Suppliers Working Group
IEF	State Forestry Institute
INAC	National Meat Institute of Uruguay
INCRA	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform
IT	Indigenous Territories
MAPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply
MBPS	Brazilian Sustainable Livestock Board

Acronym	Description
MGAP	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries
MIC	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MPF	Federal Public Prosecutor
NICFI	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
NWF	National Wildlife Federation
PA	Pará State
PCNCU	Certified Natural Meat Program of Uruguay
PGA	Agricultural Management Platform
PNIB	National Plan for Individual Identification of Cattle and Buffaloes
REG	Establishment Registry
RENSPA	National Sanitary Registry of Agricultural Producers
RE TSA	Registry of Establishments with Socio-Environmental Traceability
SAGyP	Secretariat of Agriculture, Cattle and Fisheries
SEMAS-PA	Pará State Secretariat of Environment and Sustainability
SENA CSA	National Animal Health and Quality Service
SENASA	National Agrifood Health and Quality Service
SERPRO	Federal Data Processing Service
SIGEF	Land Management System
SIGOR	Regional Office Management Information System
SIGSA	Integrated Animal Health Management System
SIRA	Animal Identification and Registration System
SISBOV	Cattle and Buffalo Individual Identification System
SITRAP	Paraguay Traceability System
SNCR	National Rural Registration System
SNIG	National Livestock Information System
SRBIPA	Individual Bovine Traceability System of Pará
TFA	Tropical Forest Alliance
TQ	Quilombolas Territories
UNA	National University of Asuncion
Ucra	Animal Control and Traceability Unit
UK	United Kingdom
UK Pact	United Kingdom Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions
VI SEC	Sectoral Vision of the Gran Chaco



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