

BRAZILIAN FOREST CODE

• SUMMED UP •

Brazil is a Megadiverse Country, with a continental area of... million hectares, the Brazilian territory covers 5 large Biomes with territorial and climatic characteristics, which condition not only its biodiversity, but also the historical process of occupation, reflected in its aspects cultural, economic and social.

Map of Brazilian Biomes

BRAZIL has around 65% of its territory under some type of protection, of which 50% are in the form of Indigenous Reserves, Security Areas, and Conservation Units; and 50% hostage to mandatory protection areas within the rural property, ensuring the conservation of its biodiversity.

Agro Brasileiro occupies only 30% of the Brazilian territory and accounts for % of the national GDP, promoting the sustainable supply of healthy and safe food, fiber and energy. All of this with research, innovation, entrepreneurship, risk management and modern infrastructure.

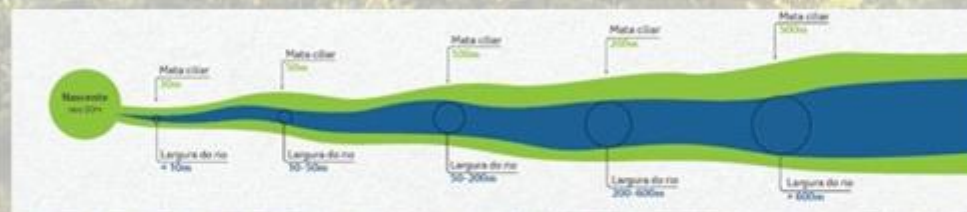
Agro Brasileiro produces with good practices and in compliance with environmental laws.

Forest Code

The Brazilian Forest Code (Federal Law 12,651/12) constitutes one of the most important regulations in Brazil, enforcing throughout the territory the obligation to maintain native vegetation and restore degraded areas within rural properties, combining production with conservation, through Permanent Preservation Area - APP - protected area, covered or not by native vegetation, with the environmental function of preserving water resources, the landscape, geological stability and biodiversity, facilitating the gene flow of fauna and flora, protecting the soil and ensure the well-being of human populations"

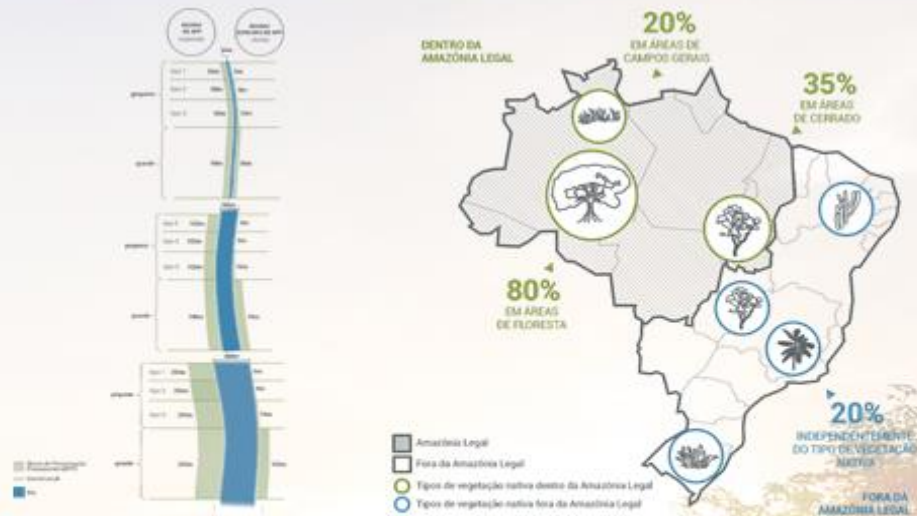
APPs include: strips of vegetation along watercourses; area around springs, lakes and ponds; hilltops; regions at altitudes greater than 1,800 meters; restingas and mangroves.

Brazilian rural producers are obliged to maintain the APP, depending on the width of the river.



In APPs, interventions are permitted in cases of public utility, social interest or low environmental impact, with the continuation of agroforestry, ecotourism and rural tourism activities being authorized in consolidated rural areas until July 22, 2008.

LEGAL RESERVE - RL: is a percentage of the total area of the rural property in which it is mandatory to maintain native vegetation coverage. This percentage varies depending on the Biome and the geographic region of the country.



In the Legal Reserve, traditional economic activity, such as agriculture, livestock or logging, cannot be maintained; only economic exploitation through sustainable forest management is permitted.

For the implementation of Code F, Brazil has two important management, monitoring and environmental adaptation instruments for rural properties: the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR and the Environmental Regularization Program - PRA, managed together with the Rural Environmental Registry System - SICAR

CAR is a mandatory declaratory public record, through which the rural producer informs the public authorities about the environmental data and features of his property. Its information forms, together with SICAR, a georeferenced database, which serves for control, monitoring, planning and management environmental.

PRA is the program that allows rural producers to environmentally regularize their property in a manner compatible with their activity.

Brazil has around 7,00,000 rural environmental records registered with SICAR.



São Paulo

Located in the Southeast Region of Brazil, the State of São Paulo occupies an area of 24.2 million hectares, housing 46 million people. With just 3% of the Brazilian territory, the State of São Paulo accounts for 31% of Brazil's GDP, with emphasis on agro-industrial production.

Agro Paulista promotes the sustainable supply of healthy and safe food, fiber and energy. All of this with research, innovation, entrepreneurship, risk management and modern infrastructure. In São Paulo, the use of land and natural resources adds value and competitiveness to the product, generating employment, income and improving the quality of life. São Paulo stands out as Brazil's main agricultural producer and exporter. In 2023, Agro Paulista represents 38.6% of exports from the State of São Paulo and 15% of exports from all agribusiness in Brazil. In 2023, São Paulo reached 421 thousand active registrations with SICAR/SP; and, with security and technical rigor, certifies on each property the geolocation of production and compliance with Brazilian forestry law.

São Paulo already has 23% of its territory with native vegetation. By 2040, an increase of 1.5 million hectares is projected, of which 800 will result from compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. This is how the State of São Paulo works with its agricultural production. A thriving production, generating employment and income, associated with the conservation of regional biodiversity and its ecosystems.

To know more:

car.agricultura.sp.gov.br/site/

www.srb.org.br



**Grupo de Mulheres da Sociedade Rural Brasileira
Maria Isaltina de Almeida Prado**

CONTRIBUIÇÃO ESPECIAL:
 Maria Auxiliadora Junqueira G. C. B. Zanin (Dora Zanin)
 Christina N. Morais (Chris Morais)