



## Bureau Veritas Certification

### Brasil

## Verification Report

### Retroactive Post-issuance Verification Climate Bonds Standard 3.0

Organization :	GAIA AGRO SECUTIZADORA S/A.	
Organization representative:	Renato de Souza Barros Frascino	
Phone:	(11) 3047-1010 R.2651	
Email:	<a href="mailto:renato.barros@planetasec.com.br">renato.barros@planetasec.com.br</a>	
Product name:	GREEN BONDS 2021 GAIA AGRO	
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sigla</b>
Lead Auditor:	Alex Vervuurt	ARV
Auditor Membro:	Silvio Moreira	SPM
Auditor Membro:	Marlon Marabuto	MOM

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Report distribution :	Organization representative	<b>Date:</b>	15/05/2021
	Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI)		
	Bureau Veritas Certification		

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**ATTACHMENTS:**

- . Green Bond Framework
- . Integrated pest and disease management
- . Management and mitigation of the use of fertilizers and agricultural corretive products usage (production units using precision agriculture)
- . Management and mitigation of the use of fertilizers and agricultural corretive products usage (2 production units not using precision agriculture)
- . Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas
- . Soil management and conservation
- . Waste management plan
- . Climate risk aseesment



### 1. INTRODUCCION

Bureau Veritas Certification Brazil (Bureau Veritas) was engaged by Gaia Securitizadora (Gaia), to conduct an independent verification ahead of the issuance of BRL 63.345.000,00 (sixty-three million, three hundred and forty-five thousand reais), according to the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) requirements detailed below. This assurance was conducted by a multidisciplinary staff with expertise in financial and non financial data.

#### GAIA'S AND BUREAU VERITAS RESPONSIBILITIES

The collection, calculation and presentation of the assessed data are Gaia's and Produzindo Certo management sole responsibility. Bureau Veritas is responsible for providing an independent opinion to Gaia, pursuant to the scope of work defined in this statement.

We clarify that the Green Bond operation was created by three companies that came together to form the "Green CRA Tech":

1. Produzindo Certo through "Platform Producing Right" (PPR) provides an environmental framework to support farmers;
2. Grupo Gaia is a specialist in securitization in the Brazilian market, operating in different areas with over R\$17 billion;
3. Traive facilitates loans to the agriculture industry, offering to both farmers and lenders innovative financial solutions.

### 2. METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

The Assurance covered the following activities:

1. Interviews with the personnel responsible for the Bonds issuance and projects;
2. Review of documentary evidence provided by Gaia and Produzindo Certo in relation to the Bonds issuance and projects;
3. Review of the projects against the CBI Taxonomy;
4. Review the projects against the CBI Agriculture Mitigation and Adaptation & Resilience Criteria.

The level of verification adopted was Limited, according to the requirements of the ISAE 3000 Standard<sup>1</sup>, which were incorporated to the internal assessment protocols of Bureau Veritas.

The scope of our work was limited to assurance over the allocation of bond proceeds and impact reporting as stated in Green CRA Tech Green Bonds Framework dated April 2021.

Excluded from the scope of this work was any assessment of information related to Projects and Assets outside the Green Bonds Framework.

## **SCOPE OF WORK**

Verification was conducted against the Climate Bonds Standard (CBS), 3.0 and Agriculture Criteria (AC), June 2020, using specifically the Criteria for Assessing agricultural production units (3.1).

### **➤ Issuer of the bonds:**

Gaia Securitizadora S.A., address Rua Ministro Jesuíno Cardoso, 633 8º andar, Vila Conceição, São Paulo/SP, CNPJ nº 07.587.384/0001-30

### **➤ Users of proceeds / Personal Register Number (CPF)**

Adair Cristovao da Rocha 002.158.391-96

Benildo Carvalho Teles 294.258.756-34

Carlos Goncalves Muniz 412.486.789-15

Gilmar Antonio Facco 279.883.171-72

Marcos Aurélio Ioris 590.936.849-49

Marino José Franz 430.885.119-04

Paul Henri Madelaine Maria Aernoudts 386.012.730-68

**Eligible projects:** Land acquisition and/ or conversion costs, Acquisition of inputs, Planting and management costs, Acquisition or operation of facilities e.g. storage facilities or drying facilities on the production unit, Acquisition or operation of machinery on the production unit, Training in climate friendly practices, Costs of advisory services, Performance monitoring costs, such as cost of monitoring GHG emissions or developing farm management plans.

1 International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 – Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.



## **BUREAU VERITAS CERTIFICATION**

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Gaia Agro issued a Senior and Subordinated CRA in accordance with the rules of CVM Instruction 600, in the total amount of up to BRL 63.345.000,00 (sixty-three million, three hundred and forty-five thousand reais) backed by the CPR-F and subscribed by investors. This can be renewed in up to three years.

Financial data were verified in local currency (Reais).

### **VERIFICATION PERIODE**

Verification was performed between February and April 2021.

### **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND IMPARTIALITY**

Bureau Veritas Certification is an independent professional services firm specializing in Quality, Environmental and sustainability Management Systems, among other, with more than 185 years' experience in independent assessment.

Bureau Veritas has a quality management system that is certified by a third party, according to which policies and documented procedures are maintained for the compliance with ethic, professional and legal requirements.

The assessment team has no links with Gaia, Produzindo Certo and Traive and the assessment is performed independently.

Bureau Veritas implemented and follows a Code of Ethics throughout its business, in order to assure that its staff preserve high ethical, integrity, objectivity, confidentiality and competence/ professional attitude standards in the performance of their activities.

At the end of the assessment, a detailed report was drawn up, ensuring traceability of the process. This Report is kept as a Bureau Veritas management system record.

**3. VERIFICATION ACTIVITES**

A	Process for Evaluation and Selection of Projects & Assets
B	Use of proceeds
C	Management of Proceeds
D	Reporting Prior to Issuance
E	Climate Bonds Taxonomy and eligibility criteria
F	Document Review and pending verification
G	Final Report
H	CBI submission
I	Adjustments (when applicable) and Report confirmation
J	Green Bonds Statement
K	End meeting

**4. PLANNING**

<b>Planning</b>	<b>Verification Pre Issuance</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Auditor</b>
Scope and Planning	Yes	February	Alex Vervuurt
Phase Analysis 1	Yes	February	Alex Vervuurt
Desk top review technical and financial documents	Yes	March	Alex Vervuurt Silvio Moraes Marlon Marabuto
Desk top review technical and financial documents	Yes	March	Alex Vervuurt Silvio Moraes Marlon Marabuto
Framework and eligibility review	Yes	March	Silvio Moraes
Traceability verification - technical and financial	Yes	March	Alex Vervuurt Silvio Moraes Marlon Marabuto
Traceability verification - technical and financial	Yes	March	Alex Vervuurt Silvio Moraes Marlon Marabuto
Final review documentation and Pending verification	Yes	April	Alex Vervuurt Silvio Moraes
Draft stament, review and final version	Yes	April	Silvio Moraes
Final report and end meeting with client	Yes	April	Alex Vervuurt Silvio Moraes



## 5. PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

This project results of the partnership of agents from three different sectors that joined forces to build the structure for an agricultural credit model called “Green CRA Tech”. This cooperation has led the three companies to share their complementary experience in technology and innovation as follows:

1. Grupo Gaia is a specialist in securitization in the Brazilian market, operating in different areas with over R\$17 billion;
2. Produzindo Certo through “Platform Producing Right” (PPR) provides an environmental framework to support farmers;
3. Traive facilitates loans to the agriculture industry, offering to both farmers and lenders innovative financial solutions.

To the first phase of Green CRA Tech, seven Production Units were selected in Brazil. The selected properties are distributed in the states of Mato Grosso and Goiás, covering a total of 6 municipalities (see details in the attached framework). These properties together declare to have 18,996 hectares of native vegetation preserved, 141 springs, and 397 km of protected rivers.

The resources destined to this group of seven properties (Production Units) through this project will be deployed on expenses on inputs for and cultivation of 38,290 hectares under low emission agricultural practices and the conservation of 18,996 hectares of native vegetation, as described below.

Production Unit	Description
1. Adair Cristovão da Rocha	Expenses on inputs and cultivation of 2,120 ha under low emission agricultural practices. Conservation of 647 ha of native vegetation.
2. Benildo Teles	Expenses on inputs and cultivation of 6,280 ha under low emission agricultural practices. Conservation of 6,966 ha of native vegetation.
3. Carlos Gonçalves Muniz	Expenses on inputs and cultivation of 4,453 ha under low emission agricultural practices. Conservation of 1,206 ha of native vegetation.
4. Marcos Aurélio Ioris	Expenses on inputs and cultivation of 1,051 ha under low emission agricultural practices. Conservation of 268 ha of native vegetation.
5. Paul Henri Madelaine Maria Aernoudts	Expenses on inputs and cultivation of 10,929 ha under low emission agricultural practices. Conservation of 4,829 ha of native vegetation.
6. Gilmar Antônio Facco	Expenses on inputs and cultivation of 4,161 ha under low emission agricultural practices. Conservation of 655 ha of native vegetation.
7. Marino José Franz	Expenses on inputs and cultivation of 9,296 ha under low emission agricultural practices. Conservation of 4,424 ha of native vegetation.

The Bond issued under this Green Bond Framework is aligned with the Climate Bonds Standard Version 3.0 and are covered under the Agriculture Criteria. Eligible use-of proceeds for the projects relating to the agriculture production system which includes:

- a) inputs: seed, crop protection, fertilizer, and others;
- b) capital good: Acquisition of facilities e.g. storage facilities or drying facilities on the production unit, Acquisition of machinery on the production unit.

The financial mechanism of this operation is a CRA - Agribusiness Receivables Certificates. This instrument allows flexibility in the use of proceeds by the producers in the items above, therefore, the amounts to be spent on each item are not pre-defined.

The sustainability background to support farmers is provided by Produzindo Certo. By using their platform, each property receives on-sites visits by sustainability experts, who carry out a detailed analysis of the property. An exclusive protocol, made up of environmental, social, and productive criteria will be applied regularly to determine areas of improvement.

Our evidences in the check lists (included in this Report) often mentions the Produzindo Certo Platform and a Social/environmental surveillance that is performed regularly with the Production Units.

## **MANAGEMENT OF PROCEEDS**

The operation flow will cover the following steps:

- a) **Produzindo Certo** and **Traive** selected farmers together with Gaia Agro to approved the credit limit of each farmer according to the eligibility criteria of the CRA (Agribusiness Credit Receivable Certificates).
- b) Farmers issued a Cédula de Produtor Rural Financeira CPR-F (Warrant of Rural Product) with agricultural pledge and crop insurance to **Gaia Agro**.

Customized Crop insurance product trigger by climate adverse condition and with policy indemnity conditioned to the compliance of the five Operational Procedures formalized by each farmer embedded on the CPR-F.

- c) **Gaia Agro** issued Senior and Subordinated CRA in accordance with the rules of CVM Instruction 600, in the total amount of up to BRL 63.345.000,00 (sixty-three million, three hundred and forty-five thousand reais) backed by the CPR-F and subscribed by investors. This can be renewed in up to three years.
- d) **Gaia Agro** transfered raised funds to Farmers.

e) Farmers deliver soybeans to Tradings who makes the payment directly to the operation's account, controlled by **Gaia Agro**.

f) **Gaia Agro** buys new CPR-F (revolving funds) or pays the interest and the principal to investors with the amounts received.

## **REPORTING**

To enable investors and other stakeholders to assess Green CRA Tech's Green Bond issuances and see how this is impacting the environmental and the socio-environmental performance of all production units, CRA Verde.Tech will, subject to any applicable data protection or confidentiality obligations which are owed by the Produzindo Certo, Grupo Gaia and Traive, prepare an annual Green Bond Impact Report to be published on the Green CRA Tech's website: <https://www.craverde.tech>.

The Green Bond Impact Report will include:

- Production areas under sustainable practices and native vegetation protected (hectares);
- Fertilizer use (quantity, type, area applied);
- Waste management (disposal of solid residues produced in each unit production);
- Use of agrochemicals (quantify, storage, control of application, % of delivering used agrochemical packaging);
- Monitoring of deforestation;
- Monitoring of the number of hotspots;
- Monitoring of list of slave labor by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE);
- Monitoring of Embargo;
- Monitoring of fuels and energy used in soybean drying;
- Physical-chemical analysis to demonstrate evolution of nutrients, organic matter and soil structure;
- Productivity of different cultures;
- Occurrence of impacts resulting from climate change;
- Loss of production due to attack by pests and diseases.

## 6. OUR FINDINGS

We performed this verification between February and April 2021.

During our verification against the Bond Issuance criteria, we concluded that the Green CRA Tech Framework meets the requirements of the CBS:

According to the CBI Taxonomy the Assets fall under the following Land use & Marine Resources:

- Agricultural Production, Agricultural land - including land used for the production of crops, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, land used to rear livestock;
- Infrastructure, Machinery and equipment to manage and cultivate eligible land or livestock; Associated management, information systems and other technologies.

We performed verification using specific check-lists to deepen each technical criteria of the CBS and the Agriculture Criteria (AC). Regarding the Agriculture Criteria we confirmed that the Production Units meet:

- The Mitigation Criteria: M1/M2/M3.2 (low emission agricultural best practices);
- The Adaptation and Resilience Criteria: 4 steps showed on figure 2 of the AC.

We considered the AC Criteria 3.1 as applicable for all eligible assets.

According to the CBS, Post-Issuance Certification must be undertaken within 24 months of the date of financial close for the bond, loan or other debt instruments.

Regarding the legal compliance verification we clarify some important aspects of Brazilian legislation:

The main requirement applicable to land use and agricultural activities is the Forest Code. We have based our assessment using the requirements set by this Code. In this context we often mention the Legal Reserve (RL) that is a percentage of a rural area that needs to be protected. Also the Permanent Protected Areas (APP) are part of protected areas, according to this Code.

Every farm owner in Brazil needs to register his/her property through a legal instrument called CAR (Cadastro Ambiental Rural). CAR information is always accessible for everyone via the federal Website ([www.car.gov.br](http://www.car.gov.br)) and, in most cases, via the States' Websites.

By using the CAR information, the Environmental Agencies are able to verify whether farms comply with the Forest Code, regarding the protected areas (RL and APP). When there is a lack of areas or other relevant issues, farmers can adhere to an Environmental Regularization Plan, called PRA (Plano de Regularização Ambiental) which is recognized by the Environmental Agencies.

As a final point, we clarify the use of the legal instrument called TAC (Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta), which is a formal and legalized way of declaring a non-compliance with a legal requirement, signing an agreement, in which an action plan is established for compliance with the legal standard, which is subsequently followed up by the legal authorities.

The PRODES project, also mentioned in the check lists, carries out satellite monitoring of clear-cut deforestation in the Legal Amazon and produces, since 1988, annual deforestation rates in the region. PRODES uses satellite images of the LANDSAT class (20 to 30 meters of spatial resolution and 16-day revisit rate) in a combination that seeks to minimize the problem of cloud cover and ensure interoperability criteria.

Our legal requirements check list refers to all of these instruments.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

Based on the work we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that would indicate that the Green Bonds allocation and its associated projects/assets, summarized in Green CRA Tech Green Bonds Framework, does not meet the Climate Bonds Standard, 3.0 and the Agriculture Criteria issued in June 2020.

In our opinion Gaia may register its Bond with the Climate Bond Standards Board, and therefore has the right to use the Climate Bond Certification Mark in association with the relevant Bond (but no others) for the duration of the Bond term, provided that the Bond remains Climate Bond Standard compliant.

## **CONTACT**

Bureau Veritas Certification is available for further clarification on [www.bureauveritascertification.com.br/faleconosco.asp](http://www.bureauveritascertification.com.br/faleconosco.asp) or by telephone (55 11) 2655-9000.

São Paulo, Brazil, May 2021

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Alexander Vervuurt'.

Alexander Vervuurt

Lead auditor

Bureau Veritas Certification – Brasil

### 8. PRE ISSUANCE VERIFICATION CHECK LIST

Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
1.1 The Issuer shall document the Nominated Projects & Assets which are proposed to be associated with the Bond and which have been assessed as likely to be Eligible Projects & Assets. The Issuer shall establish a list of Nominated Projects & Assets which can be kept UpToDate during the term of the Bond.	<p>The Bond issued under this Green Bond Framework is aligned with the Climate Bonds Standard Version 3.0 and are covered under the Agriculture Criteria. Eligible use-of proceeds for the projects relating to the agriculture production system which includes:</p> <p>Land acquisition and/ or conversion costs, Acquisition of inputs, Planting and management costs, Acquisition or operation of facilities e.g. storage facilities or drying facilities on the production unit, Acquisition or operation of machinery on the production unit, Training in climate friendly practices, Costs of advisory services, Performance monitoring costs, such as cost of monitoring GHG emissions or developing farm management plans.</p> <p>It is important to highlight that the financial mechanism of this operation is a CRA - Agribusiness Receivables Certificates and that this instrument allows flexibility in the use of proceeds by the producers in the items mentioned above, therefore, the amounts to be spent on each item are not pre-defined.</p> <p>To the first phase of CRA Verde.Tech, we selected 7 Production Units out of these base and new members committed to the transition proposed by this Framework. The selected properties are distributed in the states of Mato Grosso and Goiás, covering a total of 6 municipalities</p>	YES
Legal requirements Assessment (See specifik check list)	We have performed legal requirement verification and the results are part of this report. All properties are to be considered in compliance with the set of legal requirements verified by us.	YES
1.2. The expected Net Proceeds of the Bond shall be no greater than the Issuer's total investment exposure to the proposed Nominated Projects & Assets, or the relevant proportion of the total Market Value of the proposed Nominated Projects & Assets which are owned or funded by the Issuer.	The net proceeds of the Bond are R\$63,344,634.25. This amount was distributed to the seven production units after the payment of the bond structuring costs, respecting a threshold of up to 75% of the productive capacity and a minimum first-degree crop pledge of 110% of the amount borrowed per production unit. To measure the productive capacity for each production unit has been considered average harvested crop yields in the past five years informed to the insurance company that has participated in the project. For the commodity price definition, we have taken a conservative approach which also substantially increased the crop pledge ratio due to the price appreciation over this period. Also, on average more	YES



Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
<i>Continuation</i>	<p>than one Rural Credit Note for each production unit has been formalized and registered identifying the location and the volume (bags) of the crop pledge. As a reference, following the volume disbursed to each production unit and an amount as reference for the crop pledge considering prices from March 21:</p> <p>Benildo De Carvalho Teles: Disbursement: R\$5.1 million; Crop Pledge March.21: R\$8.7 million; Crop Pledge Ratio: 1.7</p> <p>Adair Cristovão da Rocha: Disbursement: R\$4.5 million; Crop Pledge March.21: R\$8.2 million; Crop Pledge Ratio: 1.8</p> <p>Carlos Gonçalves Muniz Disbursement: R\$7.9 million; Crop Pledge March.21: R\$15.8 million; Crop Pledge Ratio: 2.0</p> <p>Gilmar Antonio Facco Disbursement: R\$3.2 million; Crop Pledge March.21: R\$5.5 million; Crop Pledge Ratio: 1.8</p> <p>Marcos Aurélio Ioris Disbursement: R\$9.4 million; Crop Pledge March.21: R\$16.7 million; Crop Pledge Ratio: 1.8</p> <p>Marino José Franz Disbursement: R\$22.3 million; Crop Pledge March.21: R\$37.2 million; Crop Pledge Ratio: 1.7</p> <p>Paul Henri Madelaine Maria Aernoudts Disbursement: R\$10.1 million; Crop Pledge March.21: R\$19.5 million; Crop Pledge Ratio: 1.9</p> <p>Total: Disbursement: R\$62.4 million; Crop Pledge March.21: R\$111.7 million; Crop Pledge Ratio: 1.8</p>	YES

Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
1.3 Nominated Projects & Assets shall not be nominated to other Certified Climate Bonds, Certified Climate Loans, Certified Climate Debt Instruments, green bonds, green loans or other labelled instruments (such as social bonds or SDG bonds) unless it is demonstrated by the Issuer that:	Farmers from Mato Grosso and Goiás issued CPR-F with agricultural pledge of soybeans, corn and cotton to Gaia Impacto Securitizadora (Issuer). These CPR-F are the basis of CRA - Agribusiness Receivables Certificates.	YES
1.3.1 Distinct portions of the Nominated Projects & Assets are being funded by different Certified Climate Bonds, Certified Climate Loans, Certified Climate Debt Instruments, green bond, green loans or other labelled instruments or;	NA	YES
1.3.2 The existing Certified Climate Bond, Certified Climate Loan or Certified Climate Debt Instrument is being refinanced via another Certified Climate Bond, Certified Climate Loan or Certified Climate Debt Instrument.	NA	YES
<p><b>2.1. The Issuer shall establish, document and maintain a decision-making process which it uses to determine the eligibility of the Nominated Projects &amp; Assets. The decision-making process shall include, without limitation:</b></p>		
2.1.1. A statement on the climate-related objectives of the Bond.	<p>Many great informative reports are already written about the importance and urgency of reducing emissions, developing coping mechanisms in the face of the inevitable effects of climate change, and the role of agriculture in achieving our climate change goals. Finance, Technology and Education, we believe, are that magic glue that has the unparalleled capacity to align interests and actions of different players.</p> <p>With this in mind and the awareness of the need for cooperation in order to achieve this ambitious goal has led three companies to come together with an extensive complementary experience in technology and innovation, structured finance and socio-environmental practices in the Brazilian Ag Space forming this financial operational called: "CRA Verde.Tech".</p> <p>1. Proven Environmental framework: Produzindo Certo through "Platform Producing Right" (PPR) provides an unique environmental framework supporting over 1.600 farmers and preserving more than 2,2 million hectares of carbon stock together with</p>	YES



Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
<i>Continuation</i>	<p>global FCGC firms.</p> <p>2. Leading house in securitization: Grupo Gaia is the leading specialist in securitization in the Brazilian market, operating in different areas with over R\$17 billion in 140 operations.</p> <p>3. The Future of AgFinance is here: Traive facilitates loans to the agriculture industry, offering to both farmers and lenders innovative financial solutions powered by a propriety agriculture database and Machine Learning algorithms.</p>	YES
2.1.2 How the climate-related objectives of the Bond are positioned within the context of the Issuer's overarching objectives, strategy, policy and/or processes relating to environmental sustainability.	<p>To the first phase of CRA Verde.Tech, we selected 7 Production Units supported by Produzindo Certo framework. Produzindo Certo is a company formed by farmers, researchers and entrepreneurs in the agribusiness industry committed to the creation and strengthening of alliances that enable the concept of "Producing Right". For 16 years, Produzindo Certo has been focusing on its primary mission, which is to enable property owners to engage in and demonstrate good land stewardship and to protect the environment while fostering governance on the frontier. Currently, the platform manages more than 1.600 farmers combining 6 million hectares being 2.2 million of protected area and 2.8 million of net producing area. Also, 20 thousand people working in the rural properties in the "right" working conditions preserving a carbon stock of 1.5 billion tons. Each property receives an on-site visit by a team of sustainability experts who carry out a detailed analysis of the property. An exclusive protocol, which can be associated with those used for worldwide certification standards such as RTRS, ISCC, 2BSvs and others, is applied to determine areas of improvement. The protocol is made up of three pillars of criteria: environmental, social, and productive.</p>	YES
2.1.3 Issuer's rationale for issuing the Bond.	<p>The CRA Verde Tech supported by Produzindo Certo aims to create the sustainable agriculture of the future combining intrinsic historic experience of farmers all over the Brazilian frontiers with the AGRICULTURE CRITERIA. Our goal is to bring Climate Smart Agriculture to mainstream generating an impactful solution to sustainably support farmers financial health tackling simultaneously resilience to climate change and emissions reduction. With this specific purpose, adding and overlapping PPC property protocol for agriculture, CRA Verde Tech has created five operational procedure to ensure the alignments of members farmers with the low emission agriculture best practices:</p> <p><b>a) Integrated Pest and Disease Managment (IPM)</b> - Frequent monitoring of crop fields to determine population growth trends of pests and insects, along with possible diseases; also used to gauge the effectiveness of the adopted control methods.</p>	YES

Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
Continuation	<p><b>b) Soil Managment and Conservation</b> - Aims to moTo the first phase of CRA Verde.Tech, we selected 7 Production Units supported by Produzindo Certo framework. Produzindo Certo is a company formed by farmers, researchers and entrepreneurs in the agribusiness industry committed to the creation and strengthening of alliances that enable the concept of "Producing Right". For 16 years, Produzindo Certo has been focusing on its primary mission, which is to enable property owners to engage in and demonstrate good land stewardship and to protect the environment while fostering governance on the frontier.</p> <p>Produzindo Certo Platform is aligned with at least 10 out of 17 SDGs proposed by UN being able to impact farmers and society in different spectrums as: #1 No Porverty; #2 Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture; #3Good Health and Well-Being; #4 Quality Education; #6 Clean Water and Sanitation; #8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; #12 Responsible Consumption and Production; #13 Climate Action; #15 Life on Land; #16 Peace and Justice and Strong Institutions.nitor advances in soil and water conservation within properties.</p> <p><b>c) Waste Managment Plan</b> - Establishes basic principles for minimizing the generation of solid waste, while also identifying and taking into consideration proper management practices for all of the following stages: the segregation, packaging, identification, collection, internal transport, temporary/external storage, internal/external treatment, and final disposal of waste</p> <p><b>d) Management and Mitigation of the Use of Fertilizers and Agricultural Corrective Products Usage</b> - implements monitoring and management routines regarding soil fertility on properties, and promotes the rewardment of good agricultural practices when it comes to the use of fertilizer and agricultural corrective products.</p> <p><b>e) Program for the Sustainable Use of Energy in Rural Areas</b> - Aims to reduce the use of water and energy while prioritizing good agricultural practices, and maximizes efficient production while minimizing the loss of energy resources.</p>	YES

Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
2.1.4 A process to determine whether the Nominated Projects & Assets meet the eligibility requirements specified in Part C of the Climate Bonds Standard.	<p>All the Nominated Projects &amp; Assets above have been assessed as likely to be Eligible Projects &amp; Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLIMATE BONDS TAXONOMY   CRA Verde Tech Projects &amp; Assets all fall into the "Agriculture" area, for both asset types: CROP PRODUCTION aiming use of proceeds to be used for Low Emission Agriculture.</li> <li>• AGRICULTURE CRITERIA   CRA Verde Tech Projects's Nominated Projects &amp; Assets are covered under the agricultural production systems scope: non-perennial crop production. The sectors requirements both for mitigation and resilience for climate adaption are met by the whole agricultural production unit, following the group of evidence for low-emission agricultural best practices.</li> </ul> <p>Hence, these Green Bond projects &amp; assets have been evaluated and selected according to the requirements from the Climate Bonds Standard Version 3.0 and Agricultural Criteria.</p>	YES
<b>2.2 Issuer should include under Clause 2.1 further aspects of the decision-making process, including:</b>		
2.2.1 Related eligibility criteria, including, if applicable, exclusion criteria or any other process, applied to identify and manage potentially material environmental, social or governance risks associated with the Nominated Projects & Assets.	NA	YES

Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
2.2.2 Green standards or certifications referenced in the selection of Nominated Projects & Assets (When applicable)	<p>Each property from Produzindo Certo Platform receives an on-site visit by a team of sustainability experts who carry out a detailed analysis of the property. An exclusive protocol, which can be associated with those used for worldwide certification standards such as RTRS, ISCC, 2BSVs and others, is applied to determine areas of improvement. The protocol is made up of three pillars of criteria: environmental, social, and productive as shown below:</p> <p><b>a) Environmental Pillar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance</li> <li>• Land use</li> <li>• Soil Conservation</li> <li>• Solid waste management</li> <li>• Fire prevention</li> <li>• Water management</li> </ul> <p><b>b) Social Pillar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work Conditions</li> <li>• Health and Safety Issues</li> <li>• Training and capacity building</li> <li>• Child welfare</li> <li>• Living quality</li> <li>• Relationships with local communities</li> </ul> <p><b>c) Productive Pillar</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productivity indicators</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Animal health and welfare</li> <li>• Agrochemicals use</li> </ul>	YES
2.2.3 The issuer shall assess that all proposed Nominated Projects & Assets to be associated with the Bond meet the documented objectives as stated under Clause 2.1.1 and are likely to conform to the relevant eligibility requirements under Part C of the Climate Bonds Standard.	As described under 2.2.2	YES

Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
<b>3.1 The systems, policies and processes to be used for management of the Net Proceeds shall be documented by the Issuer and disclosed to the Verifier, and shall include arrangements for the following activities:</b>		
3.1.1 The Net Proceeds of the Bond can be credited to a sub- account, moved to a sub-portfolio, or otherwise tracked by the Issuer in an appropriate manner and documented	The financial mechanism of this operation is a CRA - Agribusiness Receivables Certificates and this instrument allows flexibility in the use of proceeds by the producers in the items mentioned above, therefore, the amounts to be spent on each item are not pre-defined. The Net Proceeds of the Bond can be tracked by invoices.	YES
3.1.2 The balance of unallocated Net Proceeds can be managed as per the requirements in Clause 7.3.	The net proceeds have already been transferred to all rural producers, there aren't unallocated net revenues.	YES
3.1.3 The earmarking process can be used to manage and account for funding to the Nominated Projects & Assets and enables estimation of the share of the Net Proceeds being used for financing and refinancing.	NA	YES
<b>4.1 The Issuer shall prepare a Green Bond Framework and make it publicly available prior to Issuance or at the time of Issuance. The Green Bond Framework shall include, without limitation:</b>		

Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
4.1.1 Confirmation that the Bonds issued under the Green Bond Framework are aligned with the Climate Bonds Standard. This may include statements of alignment with other applicable standards, such as the EU Green Bond Standard, the ASEAN Green Bond Standard, Chinese domestic regulations, Japanese Green Bond Guidelines, etc.	An evaluation was carried out and it is concluded that there is eligibility, according to details provided in the framework.	YES
4.1.2 A summary of the expected use of proceeds, as defined under Clause 1.1, and the expected contribution of the relevant sectors or sub-sectors to the rapid transition required to achieve the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.	<p>The Bond issued under this Green Bond Framework is aligned with the Climate Bonds Standard Version 3.0 and are covered under the Agriculture Criteria. Eligible use-of proceeds for the projects relating to the agriculture production system which includes:</p> <p>Land acquisition and/ or conversion costs, Acquisition of inputs, Planting and management costs, Acquisition or operation of facilities e.g. storage facilities or drying facilities on the production unit, Acquisition or operation of machinery on the production unit, Training in climate friendly practices, Costs of advisory services, Performance monitoring costs, such as cost of monitoring GHG emissions or developing farm management plans.</p>	YES
4.1.3 A description of the decision-making process, as defined under Clause 2.1, with particular reference to the requirements in Clause 2.1.2.	<p>For 16 years, Produzindo Certo has been focusing on its primary mission, which is to enable property owners to engage in and demonstrate good land stewardship and to protect the environment while fostering governance on the frontier.</p> <p>Each property receives an on-site visit by a team of sustainability experts who carry out a detailed analysis of the property. An exclusive protocol, which can be associated with those used for worldwide certification standards such as RTRS, ISCC, 2BSvs and others, is applied to determine areas of improvement. The protocol is made up of three pillars of criteria: environmental, social, and productive.</p> <p>Produzindo Certo Platform is aligned with at least 10 out of 17 SDGs proposed by UN being able to impact farmers and society in different spectrums as: #1 No Poverty; #2 Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture; #3 Good Health and Well-Being; #4 Quality Education; #6 Clean Water and Sanitation; #8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; #12 Responsible Consumption and Production; #13 Climate Action; #15 Life on Land; #16 Peace and Justice and Strong Institutions.</p>	YES

Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
4.1.4 on the methodology and assumptions to be used for: confirming, where required by relevant Sector Eligibility Criteria, the characteristics or performance of Nominated Projects & Assets required to conform to the relevant eligibility requirements under Part C of the Climate Bonds Standard; and any other additional impact metrics that the issuer will define.	As described in the frameworkSee also Agriculture Best practices implementation	YES
4.1.5 A summary of the approach to the management of unallocated Net Proceeds in accordance with Clause 3.1.	As described in the framework. The net proceeds have already been transferred to all rural producers, there aren't unallocated net revenues.	YES
4.1.6 The intended approach to providing Update Reports to reaffirm conformance with the Climate Bonds Standard while the Bond remains outstanding.	<p>To enable investors and other stakeholders to assess CRA Verde.Tech's Green Bond issuances and how this is impacting the environmental and the socio-environmental performance of all unit production, CRA Verde.Tech will, subject to any applicable data protection or confidentiality obligations which are owed by the Produzindo Certo, Grupo Gaia and Traive, prepare an annual Green Bond Impact Report which will be published on the CRA Verde.Tech's website: <a href="https://www.craverde.tech">https://www.craverde.tech</a>. The Green Bond Impact Report will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production areas under sustainable practices and native vegetation protected (hectares);</li> <li>• Fertilizer use (quantity, type, area applied);</li> <li>• Waste management (disposal of solid residues produced in each unit production);</li> <li>• Use of agrochemicals (quantify, storage, control of application, % of delivering used agrochemical packaging);</li> <li>• Monitoring of deforestation;</li> <li>• Monitoring of the number of hotspots;</li> <li>• Monitoring of list of slave labor by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE);</li> <li>• Monitoring of Embargo;</li> <li>• Monitoring of fuels and energy used in soybean drying;</li> <li>• Physical-chemical analysis to demonstrate evolution of nutrients, organic matter and soil structure;</li> <li>• Productivity of different cultures;</li> <li>• Occurrence of impacts resulting from climate change;</li> <li>• Loss of production due to attack by pests and diseases</li> </ul>	YES

Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
4.1.7 The list of proposed Nominated Projects & Assets associated with the Bond and the investment areas, as provided in Clause 9.1, into which the Nominated Projects & Assets fall. Where there are limits on the amount of detail that can be made available about specific Nominated Projects & Assets, information shall be presented on the investment areas which the Nominated Projects & Assets fall into, provided in Clause 9.1, and the Issuer shall provide an explanation of why details on Nominated Projects & Assets is limited.	As described in the framework	YES
4.1.8 Where a proportion of the Net Proceeds are used for refinancing, an estimate of the share of the Net Proceeds used for financing and refinancing, and the relevant Nominated Projects & Assets or investment areas which may be refinanced. This may also include the expected look-back period for refinanced Nominated Projects & Assets.	NA	YES
<b>4.2 The Issuer shall include in the Disclosure Documentation:</b>		
4.2.1 The investment areas, as provided in Clause 9.1 (Climate Bonds Standard), into which the Nominated Projects & Assets fall.	As described in the framework	YES
4.2.2 The intended types of temporary investment instruments for the management of unallocated Net Proceeds in accordance with Clause 7.3 (Climate bonds standard).	NA	YES



Pre issuance CBS	FINDINGS	Requirement Met ?
4.2.3 The Verifier engaged by the Issuer for the mandatory verification engagements.	Bureau Veritas Brazil	YES
4.2.4 The intended approach to providing Update Reports to reaffirm conformance with the Climate Bonds Standard while the Bond remains outstanding, including the location of the published documents	To enable investors and other stakeholders to assess CRA Verde.Tech's Green Bond issuances and how this is impacting the environmental and the socio-environmental performance of all unit production, CRA Verde.Tech will, subject to any applicable data protection or confidentiality obligations which are owed by the Produzindo Certo, Grupo Gaia and Traive, prepare an annual Green Bond Impact Report which will be published on the CRA Verde.Tech's website: <a href="https://www.craverde.tech">https://www.craverde.tech</a> .	YES
4.2.5 The CBI Disclaimer provided in the Certification Agreement.	Attached	YES

## 9. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE CREITERIA

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>1. Clear boundaries and critical interdependencies between the farm holding and the system it operates within are identified.</b>			
1.1	Boundaries of the production unit(s) are defined using (1) a listing of all farm holdings and associated assets and activities associated with the use of the bond proceeds, (2) a map of their location, and (3) identification of the expected operational life of the activity, asset or project.	YES	A list of all agricultural properties linked to this project, as well as the maps of all locations, together with their characterization and useful life, were verified during the evaluation.
1.2	<p>The operation of the production unit does not lead to adverse effects on the wider system. The potential for the following adverse impacts must be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the effects of water use or pollution on other water users or erosion in the watershed;</li> <li>(2) relationships of the asset/project to nearby flood zones;</li> <li>(3) introduction of pests and diseases;</li> <li>(4) reduction in pollinating insects and birds;</li> <li>(5) reduction in biodiversity or High Conservation Value habitat;</li> <li>(6) damage or reduction in value of neighbours' property due to boundary trees, other structures at risk of falling during storm events, agricultural pests and disease;</li> <li>(7) fire and other practices that affect air quality;</li> <li>(8) market influences, such as excess supply which drives down prices;</li> <li>(9) appropriation of land or economic assets from nearby vulnerable groups; and</li> <li>(10) overuse of inputs</li> </ul>	YES	<p>It was evidenced that all properties were introduced to the Produzindo Certo Platform - PPC. Following a data-collection visit and the application of the Produzindo Certo protocol, along with an analysis of satellite images and other remote sensing products, the Socio-environmental Diagnosis of each rural property was generated, making it possible to identify and quantify the socio-environmental assets and liabilities and develop an action plan to prioritize the property's necessities.</p> <p>The criteria and indicators are detailed in the Produzindo Certo Criteria and Indicators documents, version 2020.</p> <p>All properties that adhered to the PPC are remotely monitored for hot spots, embargoes, deforestation, between other obstacles. This monitoring is performed remotely and takes place annually, and does not depend on property visits or a monitoring report.</p> <p>The properties that were already part of the PPC before 2020, following their enrollment in the CRA operation, will also be monitored on site. A monitoring visit is scheduled for 2021, which will result in a monitoring report that follows all the criteria and indicators of the Produzindo Certo protocol. The properties that were not part of the PPC until 2020, following the adhesion of these properties to the CRA operation, a first PPC on-site was carried out, and socio-environmental diagnosis were elaborated according to the Produzindo Certo protocol.</p> <p>The Produzindo Certo protocol evaluates all the adverse impacts referred in this criteria. The evidences available show that no adverse effects have been identified.</p> <p>The full implementation of the protocol and the results of their permanent monitoring will be verified during post-issuance verification.</p> <p>Attached "PPC criteria document".</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>2. An assessment has been undertaken to identify the key physical climate hazards to which the production unit will be exposed and vulnerable to over its operating life.</b>			
2.1	<p>Key physical climate risks and indicators of these risks are identified in line with the following guidelines. • Risks are identified based on (a) a range of climate hazards, and (b) information about risks in the current local context, including reference to any previously identified relevant hazard zones, e.g., flood zones. • At a minimum, risks in each of the following categories must be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temperature: High/low temperature, change in number of hot nights, heat spell duration, cold waves, frost.</li> <li>2. Water             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Precipitation: High precipitation, intense rainfall events; waterlogging, flood, drought, freezing rain (hail, freezing rain, ice).</li> <li>2.2 Water stress: Crop water stress (reflecting combination of temperature, precipitation and wind), ratio of water withdrawals to availability.</li> <li>2.3 Sea-level: inundation, flooding or storm surges, salinization due to salt water intrusion or changing water regimes.</li> <li>2.4 Glacial melting and lake outbursts: flood, body of water contained by glacier overflows or glacial melts.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Wind: cyclones (hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), dust and sandstorms, blizzards, wind patterns.</li> <li>4. Soil: erosion (including coastal erosion), landslides, avalanches, degradation.</li> <li>5. Seasonality: Rain onset, change in seeding date, length of growing season, change in frost-free days in season, other phenological risks specific to crop-type.</li> <li>6. Pests and disease: new pest and disease patterns, changes in pest and disease vectors.</li> <li>7. Fire: increased incidence and extent of wildfires or control of agricultural fires.</li> <li>8. CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations: generally expected to create positive effect due to CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization and stimulate growth and carbohydrate production, but risks changes in nutritional content and density, such as protein, sugars and essential minerals, for example in wheat, rice, and potatoes.</li> </ol>	YES	<p>A climate risk analysis was carried out for all production units, assessing risks associated with: temperature, precipitation, water stress, winds, soils, seasonal effects, pests and diseases, and fire. Each identified risk was classified as low, medium or high. Associated impacts relating to sea level and glacial melting were not considered because it does not apply to the properties. Additionally, the risk associated to CO<sub>2</sub> concentration was not considered, as there is a lack of studies on the impact of soybean crops. Attached the "Climate risks analysis".</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>3. The measures that have or will be taken to address those risks mitigate them to a level so that the production unit(s) are suitable to climate change conditions over its operational life and do no harm to the resilience of the defined system they operate within, as indicated by the boundaries of and critical interdependencies with that system as identified in item 1 in this checklist</b>			
3.1	Risk reduction measures are implemented for all key risks to the production unit. These should enable the production unit to meet an average annual productivity threshold under a range of expected climate hazards for the duration of the investment period. The minimum productivity threshold is determined by the average level of yield loss, compared to average production over five years, for at least three comparable holdings with five years or more of production. Where comparable holdings are not available, the minimum productivity threshold will be calculated as 10% less than the mean annual productivity over five previous years where no extreme climate events occurred.	YES	Mitigation measures were determined for each risk identified in the climate risk analysis. The mitigation measures provided in this risk analysis aim to guarantee the production, with average production losses not exceeding 10% of the average annual production. For 2021/2022, Brazilian soybean production is estimated to reach 88.9 million tons. As described in the PPC criteria document, after signing the corrective action plan, producers are committed to continuous improvement of their properties, following the recommendation of the Produzindo Certo team of specialists. All production unities have signed and are committed to the respective action plan. The mitigation measures described in the analysis of climate risks are among some of the recommendations provided by Produzindo Certo protocol. Attached "PPC criteria document".
3.2	Risk reduction measures must be tolerant to a range of climate hazards and not lock-in conditions that could result in maladaptation	YES	Mitigation measures were foreseen for each risk identified in the climate risk analysis. All the recommended risk reduction measures are applicable to all properties and do not impose conditions that can affect the production or the environment negatively.
<b>4. The measures that have or will be taken do no harm to the resilience of the defined system they operate within, as indicated by the boundaries of and critical interdependencies with that system as identified in item 1 in this checklist</b>			
4.1	assessment is conducted to demonstrate that the production unit does not pose significant risk of harm to others' natural, social or financial assets according to the principle of best available evidence during the investment period taking into account the production unit's boundaries and critical interdependencies as defined in Criteria 1. Harm is defined as an adverse effect on any of the following:(1) the effects of water use or pollution on other water users or erosion in the watershed;(2) increased risk of flooding;(3) introduction of pests and diseases;(4) reduction in pollinating insects and birds;(5) reduction in biodiversity or High Conservation Value(6) damage or reduction in value of neighbours' property due to boundary trees, other structures at risk of falling during storm events, agricultural pests and disease;(7) fire and other practices that affect air quality,(8) market influences, such as flooding a market with a commodity and driving down prices,(9) appropriation of land or economic assets from nearby vulnerable groups(10) overuse of inputs,(11) decline in the	YES	All production units integrate the Produzindo Certo - PPC Platform. Following a data collection visit and the application of the Produzindo Certo protocol, along with an analysis of satellite images and other remote sensing products, the Socio-environmental Diagnosis of each rural property was generated, making it possible to identify and quantify risks and prevent potential impacts. Water resources management, erosion and soil conservation are among the criteria and indicators evaluated in the Produzindo Certo Protocol. Due to the characteristics of soil relief, soil cover and hydrography, there is no risk of flooding on the properties. Integrated pest management is among the criteria evaluated in the Produzindo Certo protocol. For all properties included in the PPC and that are part of the issuance of the title, the adoption of the spreadsheet for monitoring pests and diseases is recommended. Monitoring of pollinators (bees) is carried out and recorded together with the monitoring of pests and diseases. With regard to insects, monitoring has often been considered too expensive to be

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
	<p>productivity of an asset, or(12) decline in conditions below an applicable policy standard,(13) no use of chemicals listed in the Stockholm Convention36 or 1a or 1b in the WHO classification of pesticides by hazard or not in compliance with the Rotterdam Convention.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>implemented across the country.The properties are monitored remotely for deforestation (satellite images, PRODES and MapBiomas), thus being able to assess the maintenance of Permanent Protection Areas.The adoption of the biodiversity monitoring plan, which identifies, through a list of animal / bird sightings, is suggested to identify rare, threatened or endangered species that exist on the properties.</p> <p>Firebreaks with a width of up to three meters are recommended, between the boundary lines of neighboring properties, where they undergo regular maintenance. When the silviculture system is carried out, thinning is carried out by removing a portion of trees in a forest stand, in order to provide greater space for the growth of the remaining trees. When changes in production practices are introduced that may impact the surrounding areas, it is recommended to implement a buffer zone around the production in order to avoid interference in neighboring areas.The monitoring of hot spots is carried out annually by Produzindo Certo. Analysis of hot spots, fire-fighting equipment and training in forest fires are among the criteria and indicators evaluated in the Produzindo Certo Protocol.All production units perform crop rotation. This technique can be understood as a form of risk reduction in case of market influence on the productive activities of the properties.The main aspect to be considered in the scenario of the soybean crop projections in 2020/2021 is the COVID-19 pandemic. This profoundly affected the trajectory of the Brazilian economy throughout 2020 and 2021. Despite the huge problems brought about by the Coronavirus, the year 2020 was considered to have excellent results for agricultural production, and also in terms of revenue for the sector. According to CONAB, the grain harvest for the year should be 250.8 million tons. This is the largest crop the country has ever had. Soy production in 2029/30 is projected to be at 156.5 million tons. This number represents an increase of 30.1% in relation to the production of 2019/20 (Conab).The overlap of properties with institutional areas, including indigenous lands, is among the criteria and indicators evaluated in the Produzindo Certo Protocol.It is recommended to monitor the use of inputs, including: fertilizers, fuels, and agrochemicals, as a way to demonstrate the reduction in the use of inputs over time, as well as to identify losses in the case of excessive use. Agrochemical control is among the criteria evaluated in the Produzindo Certo Protocol. No prohibited chemicals are used in the properties. It is also recommended not to use products listed on the WHO list. The use of agrochemicals used will be monitored annually by Produzindo Certo, in order to guarantee that prohibited products found on the WHO list are not in use.</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>5. The issuance is required to demonstrate that there will be ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the relevance of the risks and resilience measures and related adjustments to those measures will be taken as needed.</b>			
5.1	Indicators for risks identified under item 2 in this checklist are provided.	YES	<p>All properties will be visited in 2021, in order to evaluate all of the criteria of the Produzindo Certo protocol. All the criteria evaluated can be observed in Produzindo Certo's Criteria and Indicators documents, dated 2020. In addition to evaluating the Produzindo Certo protocol, a climate risk analysis was carried out for the properties, assessing the risks associated with: temperature, precipitation, water stress, winds, soils, seasonality, pests and diseases and fire. Each identified risk was classified as low, medium or high. Attached "Climate risks analysis" and "PPC criteria document".</p>
5.2	Indicators for resilience measures identified under item 3 in this checklist are provided.	YES	<p>All production units use the Produzindo Certo Platform. Following a data collection visit and the application of the Produzindo Certo protocol, along with an analysis of satellite images and other remote sensing products, the Socio-environmental Diagnosis of each rural property was generated, making it possible to identify and quantify risks and prevent potential impacts.</p> <p>All properties will be visited in 2021 in order to evaluate all of the criteria of the Produzindo Certo protocol. All the criteria evaluated can be observed in Produzindo Certo's Criteria and Indicators documents, dated 2020. In addition to evaluating the Produzindo Certo protocol, a climate risk analysis was carried out for the properties, assessing the risks associated with: temperature, precipitation, water stress, winds, soils, seasonality, pests and diseases and fire. Each identified risk was classified as low, medium or high.</p> <p>Based on monitoring visits, a Green Title Impact Report will be prepared annually for all properties, including the assessment of: production areas under sustainable practices and protected native vegetation (hectares); fertilizer use (quantity, type, area applied); waste management (destination of solid waste produced in each production unit); use of agrochemicals (quantify, storage, application control, % of empty agrochemical packaging return); monitoring of deforestation; monitoring the number of hot spots; monitoring the public slave labor list of the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE); monitoring of embargoed areas; monitoring the use of fuels and energy used to dry soybeans; physical-chemical analyzes to demonstrate the evolution of nutrients, organic matter and soil structure; productivity of different cultures; occurrence of impacts resulting from climate change and loss of production due to pests and disease.</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
5.3	Indicators for “no harm” to relevant system assets identified under item 3 in this checklist are provided	YES	Indicators are established in "Produzindo Certo's Criteria" document.
5.4	Issuers have a viable plan to annually monitor (a) climate risks linked to the production unit, (b) climate resilience performance, (c) appropriateness of climate resilience intervention(s) and to adjust as necessary to address evolving climate risks	YES	After enrollment in the Produzindo Certo Platform, the production units are monitored. This monitoring can happens remotely or through on-site visits. Remote monitoring evaluates: hot spots, embargoes, deforestation, etc. This monitoring takes place annually, does not generate a final report, and does not depend on visits to the properties. On-site monitoring aims to analyze the progress made on the property and record the evidence of the implementation of protocol, including the evaluation of potential risks identified. All properties that focus on this operation will be monitored on-site annually, and will result in the generation of a monitoring report.
5.5	Issuers have a process for monitoring and evaluation and this is done annually.	YES	After enrollment in the Produzindo Certo Platform, the production units are monitored. This monitoring can happens remotely or through on-site visits. Remote monitoring evaluates: hot spots, embargoes, deforestation, etc. This monitoring takes place annually, does not generate a report and does not depend on visits to the properties. On-site monitoring aims to analyze the progress made on the property and record the evidence of the implementation of protocol. All properties will be monitored on-site annually, and will result in the generation of a monitoring report.
5.6	A grievance redress mechanism is in place to enable stakeholders to identify unanticipated adverse impacts, including biases of investments away from high risk locations and assets	YES	Any doubts, questions, comments, or complaints can be made directly to Produzindo Certo, or through the website <a href="http://www.craverde.tech">www.craverde.tech</a>

**10. MITIGATION CRITERIA**

# **MITIGATION CRITERIA**

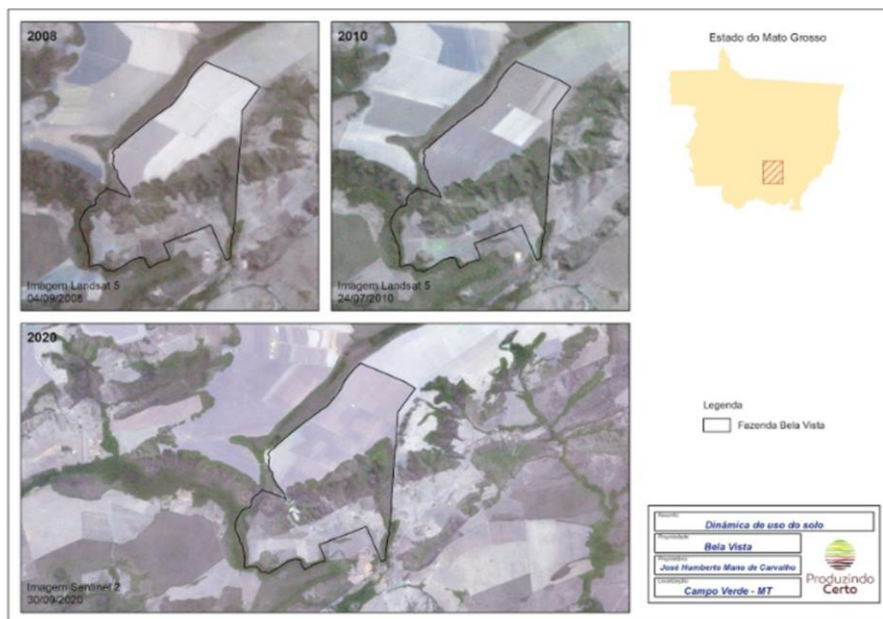


10.1 PRODUCTION UNIT

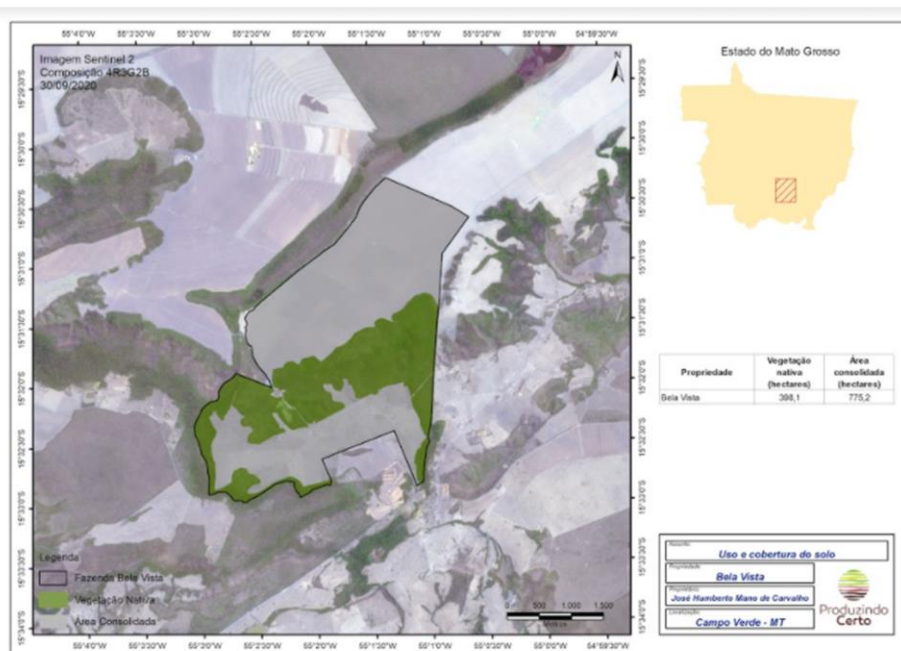
**ADAIR  
CRISTÓVÃO DA  
ROCHA**

## 10.1.1 PRODUCTION UNIT MAPS

### PRODUCTION – ADAIR CRISTÓVÃO



### LAND USE DYNAMICS – BELA VISTA



### LAND USE AND LAND COVER – BELA VISTA

**10.1.2 MITIGATION CRITERIA**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M1. No conversion of high carbon stock lands</b>			
M1.1	<p>Evidence of no conversion of high carbon stock lands (cut-off date Jan 2010).</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Forest inventory surveys or other formal government data can also be used.</i></p>	YES	<p>According to information collected from Produzindo Certo, in this property it was not detected deforestation after 7/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the land-use dynamics map that there were no area openings after September of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 04/09/2008, 24/07/2010 and 30/09/2020 present compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images between July and September of 2008, as well as after September of 2020. New images for the region should be available after May 2021, following the end of the rainy season. PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be determined by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p> <p><b>Area occupation history:</b></p> <p>The area has been leased by producer Adair Cristovão da Rocha since 2012. The area was already consolidated for agriculture.</p>
<b>M2. Land use status</b>			
M2.1	<p>Evidence of no clearing of woody vegetation over 3 metres in height after 2020 on the production unit in question</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Vegetation surveys or other formal government data can be used as well.</i></p>	YES	<p>Evidence was provided that there were no deforestation after 7/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the land use dynamics map that there were no area openings after September of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 04/09/2008, 24/07/2010 and 30/09/2020 present compliance to the law. PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be determined by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M3. Low-emission crop management</b>			
M3.1	Climate aligned % reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) over the investment period, compared to emissions at the start of that period. The production unit will achieve a reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) in line with the trajectory displayed graphically in Figure 3 and numerically in Table 3 of the AGRICULTURE CRITERIA. 24% reduction between 2020 and 2030 (10 years) or 14% reduction between 2020 and 2025 (5 years) or 07% reduction between 2020 and half 2023 (2,5 years) <i>Compliance should be demonstrated via a verified GHG assessment or compliance with criterion M3.2.</i>	YES	Evidences of the property's compliance are described in the Best Practice Crop checklist.
M3.2	Evidence of low-emission best practices requirements for crop production.  <i>Check list Best Practice for crop production shall be used.</i>	YES	Evidences of the property's compliance are described in the Best Practice Crop checklist.

**10.1.2 a BEST PRACTICE CROP PRODUCTION**

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Fertilizer use</b>			
<p>A nutrient management plan in place that identifies the right rate of N fertilizer use for the production unit plus at least three optional practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right source of fertilizer.</li> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right timing of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Right placement of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Deep urea or other subsurface placement</li> <li>• Agronomic practices that produce yields in top 25% for the agroecosystem.</li> <li>• Fertilizer produced with energy-efficient methods (e.g. steam methane reforming (SMR), green ammonia, or process using &lt;36 gigajoules/t ammonia)</li> <li>• Controlled release fertilizer</li> <li>• Biological N-fixation as the source of nitrogen inputs</li> <li>• Any practice that reduces or offsets N<sub>2</sub>O emissions by 20%</li> </ul>	<p>YES</p>	<p>It was evidenced that a "Management and use mitigation program for fertilizers and agricultural correctives" was implemented in February of 2021. This document aims to analyze and regulate the general aspects of the application of fertilizers and agricultural correctives, and is valid for up to 5 years. The precision farming system (AP) is been adopted to maximize results. Soil fertility management is achieved through fertilization and overall soil improvements (fertilizers, limestone, and gypsum). The soil is sampled through AP's georeferenced sampling, and corrections are only carried out where necessary depending on the nutrient needs of the designated area. Through data analysis of the productivity maps (divided in plots) determined by AP, the producer can regulate the application of fertilizers, seeds, and correctives according to the needs of the soil. Soil composition, nitrogen, compaction, and salinity are identified through the AP's sensors, maximizing the efficacy of improvement methods. The way in which these products are applied varies, precisely because of the physical differences that each product may present. For the application of solid products, they can be spread to cover: total surface area, grooved rows (which can be of centrifugal or pendular distribution), individual lines, or in conjunction with a free fall distributor.</p> <p>The soil analysis must follow the grid sampling technique (point sampling, with the samples to be collected in the center of each grid). The analysis aims to determine the needs of the soil in greater detail, so for this purpose the field is divided into imaginary squares. Soil samples are then taken from each square and sent to the laboratory. GPS is used to locate each of these points, and some sub-samples (between 3-12) are taken around the center point to be combined at the lab. The main nutrients and contents analyzed for each square must be: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K),</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<i>Continuation</i>		YES	calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sulfur (S), boron (B), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu). All fertilizer use must be registered and the application forms must outline the applied volume along with the area in which it was applied. <b>OPTIONAL TECHNIQUES</b> adopted: (1) The nutrient management plan identifies the correct need for fertilizers; (2) Identifies the best time to apply fertilizers; (3) Outlines the correct application of fertilizers. Implemented through the use of the AP system. See procedure attached "Management and Mitigation of the use of fertilizers and agriculture corrective products usage".
<b>Management of soil for net carbon sequestration</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project length of at least five years</li> <li>• Reduced tillage</li> <li>• Avoided erosion</li> <li>• No open burning</li> </ul> <p>Evidence that soil carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years<sup>29</sup> or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration. Plus at least one optional practice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in aboveground biomass (cover crops, agroforestry) and residue retention</li> <li>• Organic matter amendments to the soil (compost)</li> <li>• Any practice that increases soil organic carbon or above-ground or below-ground carbon by 20% over ten years</li> </ul>	YES	As assessed by Produzindo Certo and evidenced in the Socio-environmental Diagnosis report of the property, there are no significant erosion points in the fields and erosion control techniques such as contour lines were adopted. In February of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years. In order to keep biomass above the ground (one of the optional procedures) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the no-tillage over straw planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop. To prevent forest fires, the property has equipment that can be used to fight forest fires, including water trucks. The planting of soybeans on the property is an already consolidated activity with a long-term life. With the enrollment of the property into the Produzindo Certo Platform, and according to the Criteria and Indicators document, the property is now monitored remotely for deforestation, and is committed to not clearing new areas illegally. With the inclusion of the property in the CRA operation, the property vows not to clear new areas during

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
Continuation		YES	the period of the operation. It was evidenced that after property's adhesion to the PPC, which took place in 2021, it has being remotely monitored annually for hot spots, embargoes, and deforestation, among other threats. As the property also joined the CRA operation in 2021, it will also undergo on-site monitoring. Evidences from this monitoring shall be checked during post issuance verification. See attached "Soil and management conservation Plan".
<b>Management of biomass for net carbon sequestration</b>			
Increase in aboveground biomass (grassland/pasture productivity, cover crops, agroforestry) by at least 20%. Evidence that aboveground biomass carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration.	-	YES	The procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved in February of 2021 and is valid for 5 years. In order to keep biomass above the ground (OPTIONAL PROCEDURE) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the over straw planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop. The planting of soybeans on the property is a consolidated activity with a long-term life. With the enrollment of the property into the Produzindo Certo Platform, and according to the Criteria and Indicators document, the property is monitored remotely for deforestation, and is committed to not clearing new areas illegally. With the inclusion of the property in the CRA operation, the property vows not to clear new areas during the period of the operation.

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Energy, including energy embedded in inputs</b>			
<p>Energy efficient traction, irrigation, and storage (falls in top 25% of energy efficiency rates for equipment available in country).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Use of only renewable energy</p>	-	YES	<p>The main sources of energy used on the property are electric energy and fossil fuels. The property, under the guidance of Produzindo Certo, seeks to reduce energy consumption on the property, in addition to eliminating waste.</p> <p>These actions are described in the "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas". The document is valid for 5 years but can be revised before then if necessary. Among the actions adopted are: monitoring of energy consumption, control of fuel consumption, periodic maintenance of vehicles and machinery. Most of the property's fleet of vehicles and machinery is less than 10 years old.</p> <p>Results of the actions taken and the monitoring of energy consumption will be verified during post-issuance verification. See attached "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural áreas</p>
<b>Residue Management</b>			
<p>Sustainable use of residues.</p>	-	YES	<p>It was evidenced that, since February 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dates August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years but can be revised before then if necessary. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely. All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers. See attached "Waste Management Plan".</p>





## BUREAU VERITAS CERTIFICATION

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Food loss</b>			
No mycotoxins or other contaminated growing conditions that could result in reduced yields.	-	YES	<p>According to Produzindo Certo, the property had carried out monitoring actions for years, but the Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan was formalized in February of 21, which was evidenced in this evaluation.</p> <p>This plan is applicable to all areas of cultivation and also to the temporary grain storage units. The document is valid for 5 years.</p> <p>The management plan aims to avoid conditions that could result in reduced yields or damage the production. Implementation of the plan and actions taken will be verified during post-issuance verification.</p> <p>See attached "Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan".</p>

**10.1.2 b LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
1.	Environmental compliance regarding applicable licences	YES	Evidenced that the property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry- CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 08/04/2021, and found on the website. <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
2.	Environmental compliance: Cadastro ambiental Rural CAR	YES	The property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 08/04/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
3.	PRA - Environmental Regularization Program (when applicable) PRA is a legal instrument for the correction of non-conformities.	YES	Evidenced through documentation presented by Produzindo Certo that the property does not contain any degraded permanent preservation areas, nor a lesser legal reserve, as indicated by the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map.  The property does not apply to the PRA.
4.	Environmental compliance: Legal Reserve, Averbação de Reserva Legal (RL)	YES	The property does not contain a lesser legal reserve, as evidenced by the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map.
5.	Environmental compliance: Respect to Protection Areas - Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APPs)	YES	The property does not contain any degraded permanent preservation areas, as evidenced by the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map.
6.	Environmental compliance: Maps demonstrating APPs and RL	YES	Maps of all production units were made available and evaluated for compliance with respect to environmental protection areas (APP) and legal reserves (RL).
7.	No conflicts on land use (right of use)	YES	As evidenced in the map of Institutional Areas and in the Socio-Environmental Diagnosis of the property, the property does not overlap with indigenous lands.
8.	Environmental compliance regarding water for irrigation (licence - outorga para uso de água)	Not applicable	There is no irrigation on the property.

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
9.	Waste management (compliance with legal requirements)	YES	<p>was evidenced that the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS" in February 2021, which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dates August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years.</p> <p>Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, hazardous waste such as empty agrochemical packaging, must be stored in appropriate place and secured safely. All empty packaging of agrochemicals must be returned to collection centers.</p> <p>(see attached the "PGRS-Waste Management Plan")</p>
10.	Use of chemicals (see restrictions of use under adaptation & resilience TAB)	YES	<p>According to a established "Integrated Pest and Disease Management plan (MIPD)" any recommendation, handling and use of agrochemicals must follow the orientation of a trained professional (Agricultural Engineer), ensuring the correct application and protecting the health and safety of the workers. Additionally, all outlined steps must be followed, and each application must be registered on specific forms. Agrochemicals and empty packaging of agrochemical must be stored in designated warehouses exclusively for this purpose and all empty packaging of agrochemicals are returned to the collection centers.</p> <p>The products listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are NOT registered by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and, therefore, are not authorized for market or use in the national territory.</p> <p>From the agrochemicals classified as extremely dangerous (class 1A) and highly dangerous (class 1B) listed by the World Health Organization, Cyfluthrin (class 1B) is one product authorized in the country for soybean production. The other chemicals commonly used fall under other less critical categories.</p> <p>According to Produzindo Certo, this property does not use products prohibited by Brazilian law, including the ones listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. There is, however, still the use of Cyfluthrin in the fields. It's use will be monitored in the property and a plan to replace the product will be carried out for eliminating its use until the 22/23 harvest. The company states that the fundraising via Green Bonds will assist in replacing Cyfluthrin with another product less toxic.</p> <p>Implementation of the plan and actions taken will be verified during post-issuance verification.</p>

**10.1.3 CAR COMPLIANCE TABLE – ADAIR CRISTÓVÃO**

<b>Farm</b>	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Registration CAR</b>	<b>Total Hectares</b>	<b>APP ha</b>	<b>Legal Reserve Native Vegetation - ha</b>	<b>Consolidated Area ha</b>	<b>Status Environmental Agency</b>
Fazenda Bela Vista (José Humberto Mano de Carvalho)	8.594	MT57254/2018	1.174,06	25,6642	398,1343	772,05	<b>OK/ACTIVE</b>
Fazenda Pedra Branca (Liana Mano de Carvalho)	8.598	MT32235/2020	901,4176	32,8212	241,7537	654,345	<b>OK/ACTIVE</b>

**10.2 PRODUCTION UNIT**

**BENILDO  
CARVALHO  
TELES**

## 10.2.1 PRODUCTION UNIT MAPS

### PRODUCTION UNIT – BENILDO TELES



#### LAND USE DYNAMICS – RENATA E AÍDA



#### LAND USE AND LAND COVER – RENATA E AÍDA

### 10.2.2 MITIGATION CRITERIA

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>M1. No conversion of high carbon stock lands</b>			
M1.1	<p>Evidence of no conversion of high carbon stock lands (cut-off date Jan 2010).</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Forest inventory surveys or other formal government data can also be used.</i></p>	YES	<p>According to information provided by Produzindo Certo, it was not detected deforestation in this property after 07/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the land-use dynamics map that there were no area openings after July of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from dates 07/11/2008, 02/23/2010 and 09/30/2020 present evidence of compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images after September of 2020. New images for the region should be available after May 2021, following the end of the rainy season. PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be confirmed by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p> <p><b>Area occupation history:</b> The area has been leased by the producer since 2017.</p>
<b>M2. Land use status</b>			
M2.1	<p>Evidence of no clearing of woody vegetation over 3 metres in height after 2020 on the production unit in question</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Vegetation surveys or other formal government data can be used as well.</i></p>	YES	<p>Evidence was provided that there were no deforestation after 07/22/2008 in the property. It is possible to identify in the land-use dynamics map that there were no area openings after July of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 07/11/2008, 02/23/2010 and 09/30/2020 present compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images after September of 2020. New images for the region should be available after May 2021, following the end of the rainy season. PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be confirmed by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>M3. Low-emission crop management</b>			
M3.1	<p>Climate aligned % reduction in GHG emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) over the investment period, compared to emissions at the start of that period.</p> <p>The production unit will achieve a reduction in GHG emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) in line with the trajectory displayed graphically in Figure 3 and numerically in Table 3 of the AGRICULTURE CRITERIA.</p> <p>24% reduction between 2020 and 2030 (10 years) or 14% reduction between 2020 and 2025 (5 years) or 07% reduction between 2020 and half 2023 (2,5 years)</p> <p><i>Compliance should be demonstrated via a verified GHG assessment or compliance with criterion M3.2.</i></p>	YES	Evidences of the property's compliance are described in the Best Practice Crop checklist.
M3.2	<p>Evidence of low-emission best practices requirements for crop production.</p> <p><i>Check list Best Practice for crop production shall be used.</i></p>	YES	Evidences of the property's compliance are described in the Best Practice Crop checklist.



**10.2.2 a BEST PRACTICE FOR CROD PRODUCTION'**

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Fertilizer use</b>			
<p>A nutrient management plan in place that identifies the right rate of N fertilizer use for the production unit plus at least three optional practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right source of fertilizer.</li> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right timing of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Right placement of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Deep urea or other subsurface placement</li> <li>• Agronomic practices that produce yields in top 25% for the agroecosystem.</li> <li>• Fertilizer produced with energy-efficient methods (e.g. steam methane reforming (SMR), green ammonia, or process using &lt;36 gigajoules/t ammonia)</li> <li>• Controlled release fertilizer</li> <li>• Biological N-fixation as the source of nitrogen inputs</li> <li>• Any practice that reduces or offsets N<sub>2</sub>O emissions by 20%</li> </ul>	YES	<p>It was evidenced that a "Management and use mitigation program for fertilizers and agricultural correctives" was implemented in February of 2021. This document aims to analyze and regulate the general aspects of the application of fertilizers and agricultural correctives, and is valid for up to 5 years.</p> <p>The precision farming system (AP) is been adopted to maximize results. Soil fertility management is achieved through fertilization and overall soil improvements (fertilizers, limestone, and gypsum). The soil is sampled through AP's georeferenced sampling, and corrections are only carried out where necessary depending on the nutrient needs of the designated area.</p> <p>Through data analysis of the productivity maps (divided in plots) determined by AP, the producer can regulate the application of fertilizers, seeds, and correctives according to the needs of the soil. Soil composition, nitrogen, compaction, and salinity are identified through the AP's sensors, maximizing the efficacy of improvement methods. The way in which these products are applied varies, precisely because of the physical differences that each product may present. For the application of solid products, they can be spread to cover: total surface area, grooved rows (which can be of centrifugal or pendular distribution), individual lines, or in conjunction with a free fall distributor. The soil analysis must follow the grid sampling technique (point sampling, with the samples to be collected in the center of each grid). The analysis aims to determine the needs of the soil in greater detail, so for this purpose the field is divided into imaginary squares. Soil samples are then taken from each square and sent to the laboratory. GPS is used to locate each of these points, and some sub-samples (between 3-12) are taken around the center point to be combined at the lab. The main nutrients and contents analyzed for each square must be: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sulfur (S), boron (B), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu).</p> <p>All fertilizer use must be registered and the application forms must outline the applied volume along with the area in which it was applied.</p> <p><b>OPTIONAL TECHNIQUES</b> adopted: (1) The nutrient management plan identifies the correct need for fertilizers; (2) Identifies the best time to apply fertilizers; (3) Outlines the correct application of fertilizers. Implemented through the use of the AP system. See procedure attached "Management and Mitigation of the use of fertilizers and agriculture corrective products usage".</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Management of soil for net carbon sequestration</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project length of at least five years</li> <li>• Reduced tillage</li> <li>• Avoided erosion</li> <li>• No open burning</li> <li>• Evidence that soil carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years<sup>29</sup> or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration. Plus at least one optional practice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in aboveground biomass (cover crops, agroforestry) and residue retention</li> <li>• Organic matter amendments to the soil (compost)</li> <li>• Any practice that increases soil organic carbon or above-ground or below-ground carbon by 20% over ten years</li> </ul>	YES	<p>As assessed by Produzindo Certo and evidenced in the Socio-environmental Diagnosis report of the property, there are no significant erosion points in the fields and erosion control techniques such as contour lines were adopted.</p> <p>In February of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years. In order to keep biomass above the ground (one of the optional procedures) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the no-tillage over straw planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop.</p> <p>To prevent forest fires, the property has equipments that can be used to fight forest fires, including water trucks.</p> <p>The planting of soybeans on the property is an already consolidated activity with a long-term life. With the enrollment of the property into the Produzindo Certo Platform, and according to the Criteria and Indicators document, the property is now monitored remotely for deforestation, and is committed to not clearing new areas illegally. With the inclusion of the property in the CRA operation, the property vows not to clear new areas during the period of the operation.</p> <p>It was evidenced that after property's adhesion to the PPC, which took place in 2021, it has being remotely monitored annually for hot spots, embargoes, and deforestation, among other threats. As the property also joined the CRA operation in 2021, it will also undergo on-site monitoring. Evidences from this monitoring shall be checked during post issuance verification.</p> <p>See attached "Soil and management conservation Plan".</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Management of biomass for net carbon sequestration</b>			
Increase in aboveground biomass (grassland/pasture productivity, cover crops, agroforestry) by at least 20%. Evidence that aboveground biomass carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration.	-	YES	The procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved in February of 2021 and is valid for 5 years. In order to keep biomass above the ground (OPTIONAL PROCEDURE) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the over straw planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop. The planting of soybeans on the property is a consolidated activity with a long-term life. With the enrollment of the property into the Produzindo Certo Platform, and according to the Criteria and Indicators document, the property is monitored remotely for deforestation, and is committed to not clearing new areas illegally. With the inclusion of the property in the CRA operation, the property vows not to clear new areas during the period of the operation.
<b>Energy, including energy embedded in inputs</b>			
Energy efficient traction, irrigation, and storage (falls in top 25% of energy efficiency rates for equipment available in country). OR Use of only renewable energy	-	YES	The main sources of energy used on the property are electric energy and fossil fuels. The property, under the guidance of Produzindo Certo, seeks to reduce energy consumption on the property, in addition to eliminating waste. These actions are described in the "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas". The document is valid for 5 years but can be revised before then if necessary. Among the actions adopted are: monitoring of energy consumption, control of fuel consumption, periodic maintenance of vehicles and machinery. Most of the property's fleet of vehicles and machinery is less than 10 years old. Results of the actions taken and the monitoring of energy consumption will be verified during post-issuance verification.  See attached "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas"

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Residue Management</b>			
Sustainable use of residues.	-	YES	It was evidenced that, since February 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dates August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years but can be revised before then if necessary. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely. All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers. See attached "Waste Management Plan"
<b>Food loss</b>			
No mycotoxins or other contaminated growing conditions that could result in reduced yields.	-	YES	According to Produzindo Certo, the property had carried out monitoring actions for years, but the Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan was formalized in February of 21, which was evidenced in this evaluation. This plan is applicable to all areas of cultivation and also to the temporary grain storage units. The document is valid for 5 years. The management plan aims to avoid conditions that could result in reduced yields or damage the production. Implementation of the plan and actions taken will be verified during post-issuance verification. See attached "Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan".

**10.2.2 b LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
1.	Environmental compliance regarding applicable licences	YES	Evidenced that the property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR . According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/08/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
2.	Environmental compliance: Cadastro ambiental Rural CAR	YES	Evidenced that the property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR . According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/08/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
3.	PRA - Environmental Regularization Program (when applicable) PRA is a legal instrument for the correction of non-conformities.	YES	Evidenced that the property has followed the legal reserve requirements. As evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map, the property has more than 50% of native vegetation, and the legal reserve of the property represents 50% of the total area. As evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis, the property has approximately 6.87 hectares of degraded permanent preservation areas.  According to the Statement of Status of the Information Declared in the CAR, generated on 04/08/2021 on the website <a href="https://www.car.gov.br/#/consultar">https://www.car.gov.br/#/consultar</a> , the property adhered to the PRA.
4.	Environmental compliance: Legal Reserve, Averbação de Reserva Legal (RL)	YES	The property has followed the legal reserve requirements. As evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map, the property has more than 50% of native vegetation, and the legal reserve of the property represents 50% of the total area.
5.	Environmental compliance: Respect to Protection Areas - Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APPs)	YES	As evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis, the property has approximately 6.87 hectares of degraded permanent preservation areas. According to the Statement of Status of the Information Declared in the CAR, generated on 04/08/2021 on the website <a href="https://www.car.gov.br/#/consultar">https://www.car.gov.br/#/consultar</a> , the property adhered to the PRA.

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
6.	Environmental compliance: Maps demonstrating APPs and RL	YES	<p>The property has followed the legal reserve requirement. As evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map, the property has more than 50% of native vegetation, and the legal reserve of the property represents 50% of the total area.</p> <p>As evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis, the property has approximately 6.87 hectares of permanent preservation areas.</p>
7.	No conflicts on land use (right of use)	YES	<p>After the property is enrolled in the PPC, it is assessed for overlap with indigenous lands and conservation units, and is notified if any overlap occurs.</p> <p>As evidenced in the map of Institutional Areas and in the Socio-Environmental Diagnosis of the property, the property does not overlap with indigenous lands.</p>
8.	Environmental compliance regarding water for irrigation (licence - outorga para uso de água)	YES	<p>There is no irrigation on the property.</p>
9.	Waste management (compliance with legal requirements)	YES	<p>It was evidenced that the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS" in February 2021, which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dated August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years.</p> <p>Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, hazardous waste such as empty agrochemical packaging, must be stored in appropriate place and secured safely. All empty packaging of agrochemicals must be returned to collection centers.</p> <p>(see attached the "PGRS-Waste Management Plan")</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
10.	Use of chemicals (see restrictions of use under adaptation & resilience TAB)	YES	<p>According to a established "Integrated Pest and Disease Management plan (MIPD)" any recommendation, handling and use of agrochemicals must follow the orientation of a trained professional (Agricultural Engineer), ensuring the correct application and protecting the health and safety of the workers. Additionally, all outlined steps must be followed, and each application must be registered on specific forms. Agrochemicals and empty packaging of agrochemical must be stored in designated warehouses exclusively for this purpose and all empty packaging of agrochemicals are returned to the collection centers. The products listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are NOT registered by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and, therefore, are not authorized for market or use in the national territory. From the agrochemicals classified as extremely dangerous (class 1A) and highly dangerous (class 1B) listed by the World Health Organization, Cyfluthrin (class 1B) is one product authorized in the country for soybean production. The other chemicals commonly used fall under other less critical categories. According to Produzindo Certo, this property does not use products prohibited by Brazilian law, including the ones listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. There is, however, still the use of Cyfluthrin in the fields. It's use will be monitored in the property and a plan to replace the product will be carried out for eliminating its use until the 22/23 harvest. The company states that the fundraising via Green Bonds will assist in replacing Cyfluthrin with another product less toxic. Implementation of the plan and actions taken will be verified during post-issuance verification.</p>

**10.2.3 CAR COMPLIANCE – BENILDO TELES**

<b>Farm</b>	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Registration CAR</b>	<b>Total Hectares</b>	<b>APP ha</b>	<b>Legal Reserve Native Vegetation - ha</b>	<b>Consolidated Area ha</b>	<b>Status Environmental Agency</b>
Fazenda Renata (Ricardo Oliveira Selmi)	16.652	MT35071/2018	10.902,26	481,1054	5.638,94	5.171,91	<b>OK/ACTIVE</b>
Fazenda Aída (Ricardo Oliveira Selmi)	16.653	MT30676/2021	2.448,95	61,5327	1.327,47	1.107,83	<b>OK/ACTIVE</b>



**10.3 PRODUCTION UNIT**

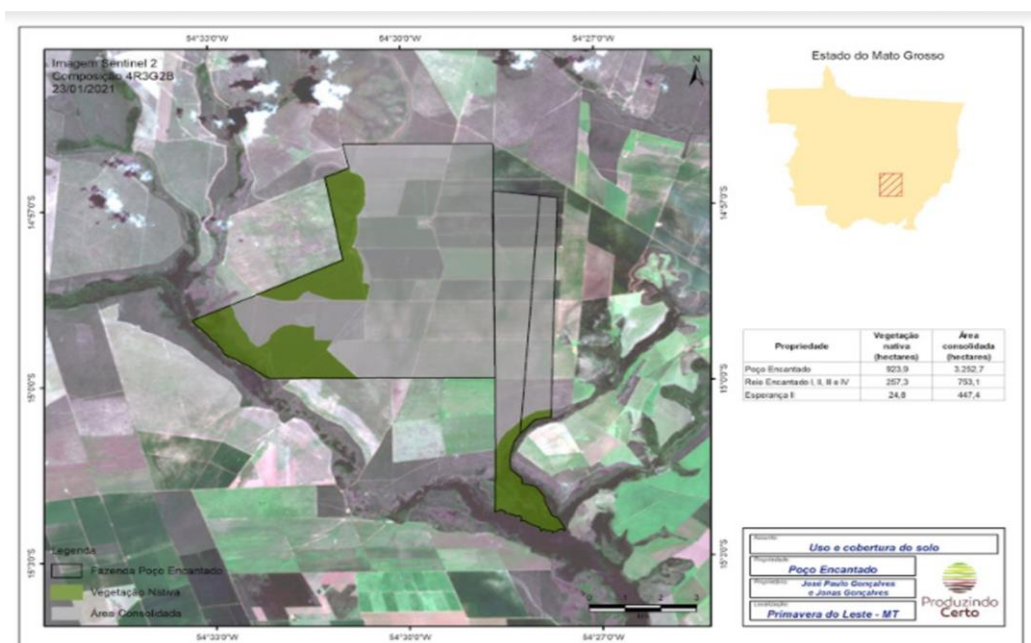
**CARLOS  
GONÇALVES  
MUNIZ**

### 10.3.1 PRODUCTION UNIT MAPS

#### PRODUCTION UNIT – CARLOS GONÇALVES



#### LAND USE DYNAMICS – POÇO ENCANTADO



#### LAND USE AND LAND COVER – POÇO ENCANTADO

### 10.3.2 MITIGATION CRITERIA

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>M1. No conversion of high carbon stock lands</b>			
M1.1	<p>Evidence of no conversion of high carbon stock lands (cut-off date Jan 2010).</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Forest inventory surveys or other formal government data can also be used.</i></p>	YES	<p>According to information collected from Produzindo Certo, in this property it was not detected deforestation after 7/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the land-use dynamics map that there were no area openings after July of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 07/27/2008, 04/12/2010 and 01/23/2021 present compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images after January of 2021. New images for the region should be available after May 2021, following the end of the rainy season.</p> <p>PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be determined by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p> <p><b>Area occupation history:</b> The area has been leased by the producer since 2020, and was already consolidated for agriculture.</p>
<b>M2. Land use status</b>			
M2.1	<p>Evidence of no clearing of woody vegetation over 3 metres in height after 2020 on the production unit in question</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Vegetation surveys or other formal government data can be used as well.</i></p>	YES	<p>Evidence was provided that there were no deforestation after 7/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the land-use dynamics map that there were no area openings after July of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 07/27/2008, 04/12/2010 and 01/23/2021 present compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images after January of 2021. New images for the region should be available after May 2021, following the end of the rainy season.</p> <p>PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be determined by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>M3. Low-emission crop management</b>			
M3.1	Climate aligned % reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) over the investment period, compared to emissions at the start of that period. The production unit will achieve a reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) in line with the trajectory displayed graphically in Figure 3 and numerically in Table 3 of the AGRICULTURE CRITERIA. 24% reduction between 2020 and 2030 (10 years) or 14% reduction between 2020 and 2025 (5 years) or 07% reduction between 2020 and half 2023 (2,5 years). Compliance should be demonstrated via a verified GHG assessment or compliance with criterion M3.2.	YES	Evidences of the property's compliance are described in the Best Practice Crop checklist.
M3.2	Evidence of low-emission best practices requirements for crop production.  <i>Check list Best Practice for crop production shall be used.</i>	YES	Evidences of the property's compliance are described in the Best Practice Crop checklist.

**10.3.2 a BEST PRACTICE CROP PRODUCTION**

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Fertilizer use</b>			
<p>A nutrient management plan in place that identifies the right rate of N fertilizer use for the production unit plus at least three optional practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right source of fertilizer.</li> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right timing of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Right placement of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Deep urea or other subsurface placement</li> <li>• Agronomic practices that produce yields in top 25% for the agroecosystem.</li> <li>• Fertilizer produced with energy-efficient methods (e.g. steam methane reforming (SMR), green ammonia, or process using &lt;36 gigajoules/t ammonia)</li> <li>• Controlled release fertilizer</li> <li>• Biological N-fixation as the source of nitrogen inputs</li> <li>• Any practice that reduces or offsets N<sub>2</sub>O emissions by 20%</li> </ul>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Evidenced the implementation of a "Management and mitigation program for the use of fertilizers and agricultural correctives" since February of 2021. This document aims to analyze and regulate the aspects of the application of fertilizers and agricultural correctives and is valid for up to 5 years. According with this procedures soil fertility is promoted through the application of fertilizers, limestone and gypsum based on analysis of specific soil characteristics. To carry out the soil analysis, the area is divided into plots homogeneous in terms of soil color, texture, previous vegetation and topography. The collection of samples follows technical criteria determined in the procedure. The main nutrients analyzed for each sample are: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sulfur (S), boron (B), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu). Limiting factors of production, soil capacity to supply nutrients and other important information are identified through the analysis results, serving as a starting point for the use of the fertilizer and lime recommendation according to the needs of each field and the right moment of application, following technical evaluation. Based on soil analysis, identification and understanding of the farm's natural variability is also carried out, monitoring of soil fertility, evaluation of long-term trends, so that nutrient management programs can be adjusted to meet the goals of property productivity and optimizing the use of mineral fertilizers. Based on the soil analysis and field observation, the property is divided into plots that received individualized attention, where the responsible agronomist makes the recommendation of fertilizer. The monitoring of nutrient levels is carried out, since excess nutrients in the area can cause an imbalance in their relationships, which leads to a reduction in the absorption of other elements, thus leading to a decline of productivity. Another aspect evaluated is the amount of fertilizers used, because when applied in large quantities or very concentrated at the base of the plant, they increase the salinity of the root environment and can lead the plant to stress conditions. Based on this monitoring, if necessary, measures are taken to improve soil fertility for the next harvest, always based on soil analysis. All fertilizer use must be registered, and the application forms must outline the applied volume along with the area in which it was applied. See attached "Management and mitigation program for the use of fertilizers and agricultural correctives". How <b>OPTIONAL TECHNIQUES</b> are adopted: (1) The nutrient management plan identifies the correct need for fertilizers; (2) Identifies the best time to apply fertilizers; (3) Outlines the correct application of fertilizers.</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Management of soil for net carbon sequestration</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project length of at least five years</li> <li>• Reduced tillage</li> <li>• Avoided erosion</li> <li>• No open burning</li> <li>• Evidence that soil carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years<sup>29</sup> or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration. Plus at least one optional practice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in aboveground biomass (cover crops, agroforestry) and residue retention.</li> <li>• Organic matter amendments to the soil (compost)</li> <li>• Any practice that increases soil organic carbon or above-ground or below-ground carbon by 20% over ten years</li> </ul>	YES	<p>As assessed by Produzindo Certo and evidenced in the Socio-environmental Diagnosis report of the property, there are no significant erosion points in the fields and erosion control techniques such as contour lines were adopted. In February of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years. In order to keep biomass above the ground (one of the optional procedures) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the no-tillage over straw planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop. To prevent forest fires, the property has equipment that can be used to fight forest fires, including water trucks. The planting of soybeans on the property is an already consolidated activity with a long-term life. With the enrollment of the property into the Produzindo Certo Platform, and according to the Criteria and Indicators document, the property is now monitored remotely for deforestation, and is committed to not clearing new areas illegally. With the inclusion of the property in the CRA operation, the property vows not to clear new areas during the period of the operation. It was evidenced that after property's adhesion to the PPC, which took place in 2021, it has being remotely monitored annually for hot spots, embargoes, and deforestation, among other threats. As the property also joined the CRA operation in 2021, it will also undergo on-site monitoring. Evidences from this monitoring shall be checked during post issuance verification. See attached "Soil and management conservation Plan".</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Management of biomass for net carbon sequestration</b>			
Increase in aboveground biomass (grassland/pasture productivity, cover crops, agroforestry) by at least 20%. Evidence that aboveground biomass carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration.	-	YES	The procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved in February of 2021 and is valid for 5 years. In order to keep biomass above the ground (OPTIONAL PROCEDURE) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the over straw planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop. The planting of soybeans on the property is a consolidated activity with a long-term life. With the enrollment of the property into the Produzindo Certo Platform, and according to the Criteria and Indicators document, the property is monitored remotely for deforestation, and is committed to not clearing new areas illegally. With the inclusion of the property in the CRA operation, the property vows not to clear new areas during the period of the operation.
<b>Energy, including energy embedded in inputs</b>			
Energy efficient traction, irrigation, and storage (falls in top 25% of energy efficiency rates for equipment available in country). OR Use of only renewable energy	-	YES	The main sources of energy used on the property are electric energy and fossil fuels. The property, under the guidance of Produzindo Certo, seeks to reduce energy consumption on the property, in addition to eliminating waste. These actions are described in the "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas". The document is valid for 5 years. Among the actions adopted are: monitoring of energy consumption, control of fuel consumption, periodic maintenance of vehicles and machinery. Results of the actions taken and the monitoring of energy consumption will be verified during post-issuance verification.  See attached "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas"

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Residue Management</b>			
Sustainable use of residues.	-	YES	<p>It was evidenced that, since February 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dates August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years but can be revised before then if necessary. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely. All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers.</p> <p>See attached "Waste Management Plan"</p>
<b>Food loss</b>			
No mycotoxins or other contaminated growing conditions that could result in reduced yields.	-	YES	<p>According to Produzindo Certo, the property had carried out monitoring actions for years, but the Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan was formalized in February of 21, which was evidenced in this evaluation.</p> <p>This plan is applicable to all areas of cultivation and also to the temporary grain storage units. The document is valid for 5 years.</p> <p>The management plan aims to avoid conditions that could result in reduced yields or damage the production. Implementation of the plan and actions taken will be verified during post-issuance verification.</p> <p>See attached "Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan".</p>



**10.3.2 b LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
1.	Environmental compliance regarding applicable licences	YES	Evidenced that the property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/09/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
2.	Environmental compliance: Cadastro ambiental Rural CAR	YES	Evidenced that the property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/09/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
3.	PRA - Environmental Program, when applicable	YES	Evidenced that the property does not contain any degraded permanent preservation areas, nor a lesser legal reserve, as evidenced by the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map. According to the Statement of Status of the Information Declared in the CAR, generated on 04/09/2021 on the website <a href="https://www.car.gov.br/#/consultar">https://www.car.gov.br/#/consultar</a> , and receipt from the CARs, the property adhered to the PRA.
4.	Environmental compliance: Legal Reserve, Averbação de Reserva Legal (RL)	YES	The production unit does not contain any degraded permanent preservation areas. The property has a lack of legal reserve, but the production unit has adhered to the PRA.
5.	Environmental compliance: Respect to Protection Areas - Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APPs)	YES	The property does not contain any degraded permanent preservation areas as evidenced by the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map.
6.	Environmental compliance: Maps demonstrating APPs and RL	YES	Maps of all production units were made available and evaluated for compliance with respect to environmental protection areas (APP) and legal reserves (RL).
7.	No conflicts on land use (right of use)	YES	As evidenced in the map of Institutional Areas and in the Socio-Environmental Diagnosis of the property, the property does not overlap with indigenous lands.

Item	Criteria	Requimerent met ?	Summary of evidences
8.	Environmental compliance regarding water for irrigation (licence - outorga para uso de água)	Not applicable	There is no irrigation on the property.
9.	Waste managment (compliance with legal requirements)	YES	<p>It was evidenced that the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS" in February 2021, which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dates August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years.</p> <p>Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, hazardous waste such as empty agrochemical packaging, must be stored in appropriate place and secured safely. All empty packaging of agrochemicals must be returned to collection centers.</p> <p>(see attached the "PGRS-Waste Management Plan")</p>
10.	Use of chemicals (see restrictions of use under adaptation & resilience TAB)	YES	<p>According to a stablished "Integrated Pest and Disease Management plan (MIPD)" any recommendation, handling and use of agrochemicals must follow the orientation of a trained professional (Agricultural Engineer), ensuring the correct application and protecting the health and safety of the workers. Additionally, all outlined steps must be followed, and each application must be registered on specific forms. Agrochemicals and empty packaging of agrochemical must be stored in designated warehouses exclusively for this purpose and all empty packaging of agrochemicals are returned to the collection centers.</p> <p>The products listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are NOT registered by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and, therefore, are not authorized for market or use in the national territory.</p> <p>From the agrochemicals classified as extremely dangerous (class 1A) and highly dangerous (class 1B) listed by the World Health Organization, Cyfluthrin is one product authorized in the country for soybean production. The other chemicals commonly used fall under other less critical categories.</p> <p>According to Produzindo Certo, this property does not use products prohibited by Brazilian law, nor anyone listed in WHO as class 1A or class 1B.</p>

**10.3.3 CAR COMPLIANCE TABLE – CARLOS GONÇALVES**

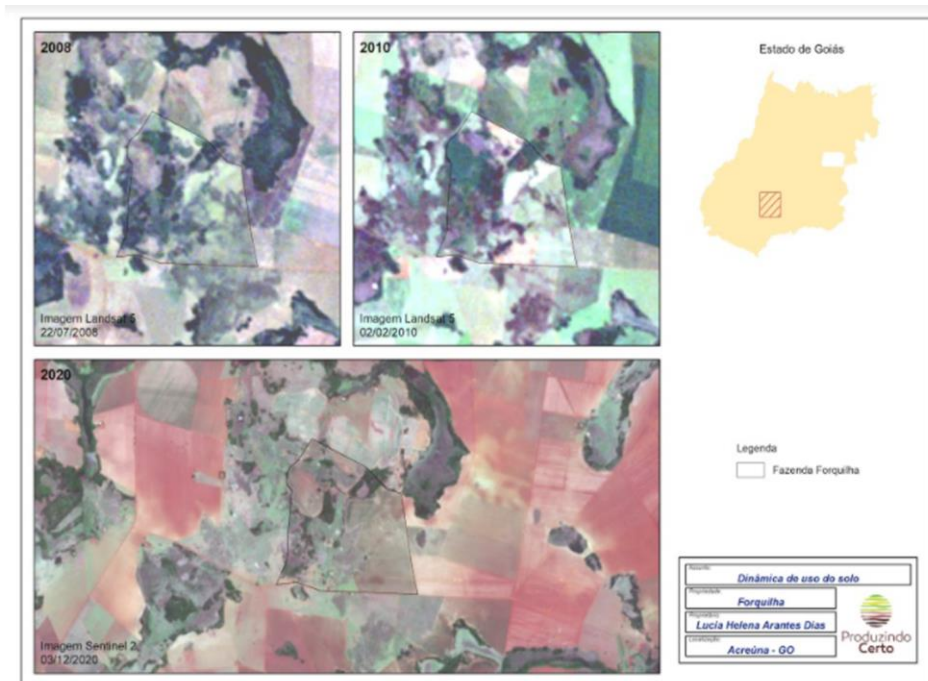
Farm	Registration	Registration CAR	Total Hectares	APP ha	Legal Reserve Native Vegetation - ha	Consolidated Area ha	Status Environmental Agency
Fazenda Esperança II (Jonas Gonçalves)	6.919	MT194572/2020	472,1821	3,1671	24,8011	447,3842	OK/ACTIVE
Fazenda Poço Encantado (Jonas Gonçalves e José Paulo Gonçalves)	5.718	MT112295/2017	1.005,88	13,327	923,8649	3252,7213	OK/ACTIVE
	5.426		3.170,81				
Fazenda do Recanto Encantado I, II, III e IV (José Paulo Gonçalves)	7.635	MT112296/2020	60,2436	19,1468	257,3225	753,1141	OK/ACTIVE
	7.633		416,6241				
	5,126		453,7683				

10.4 PRODUCTION UNIT

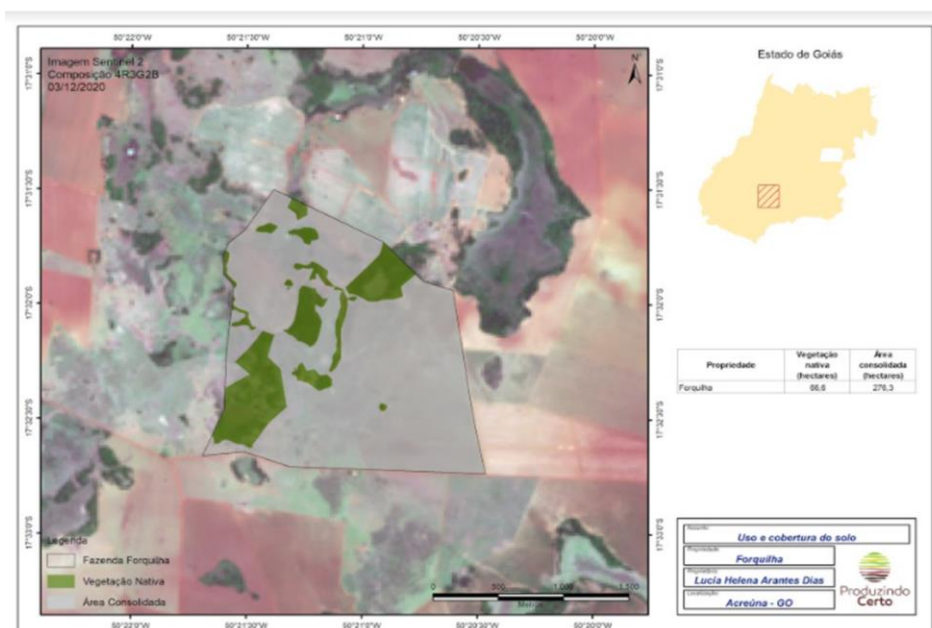
**GILMAR  
ANTÔNIO  
FACCO**

### 10.4.1.PRODUCTION UNIT MAPS

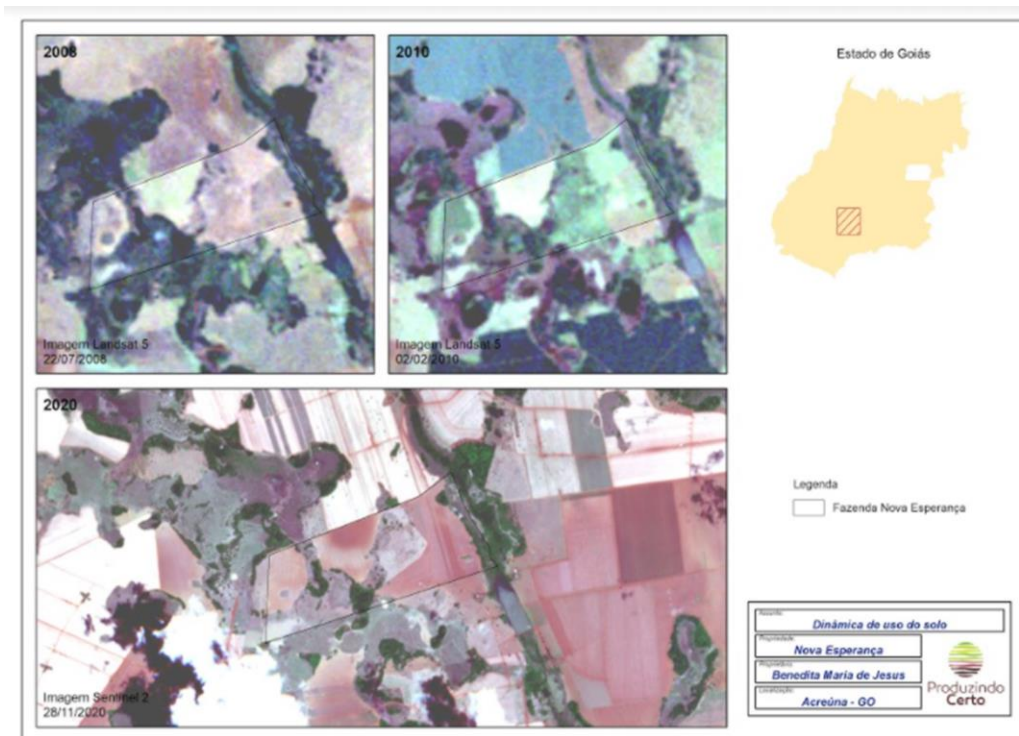
#### PRODUCTION UNITS – GILMAR FACCO



#### LAND USE DYNAMICS – FORQUILHA



#### LAND USE AND LAND COVER – FORQUILHA

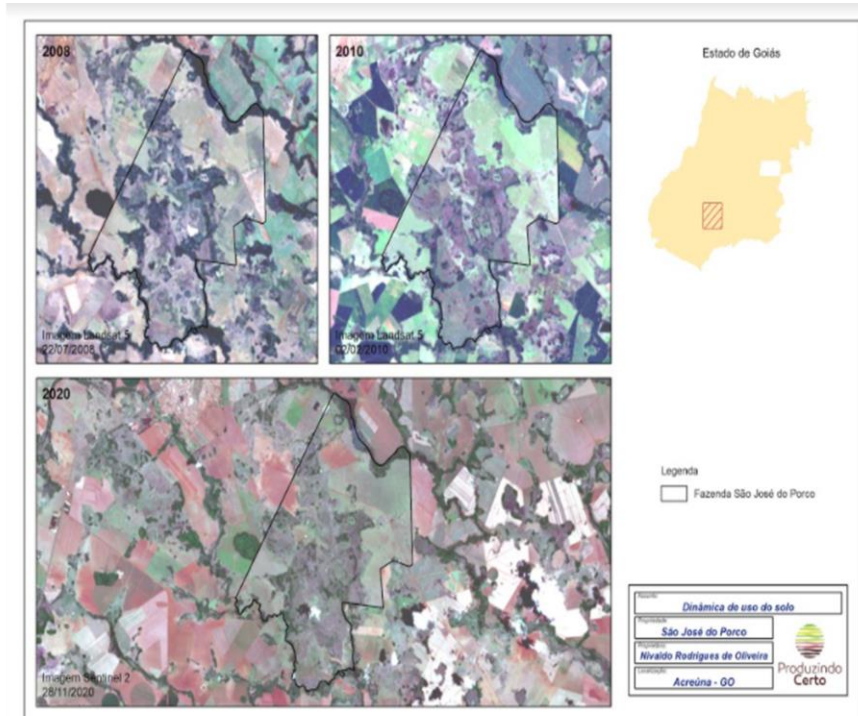


LAND USE DYNAMICS – NOVA ESPERANÇA

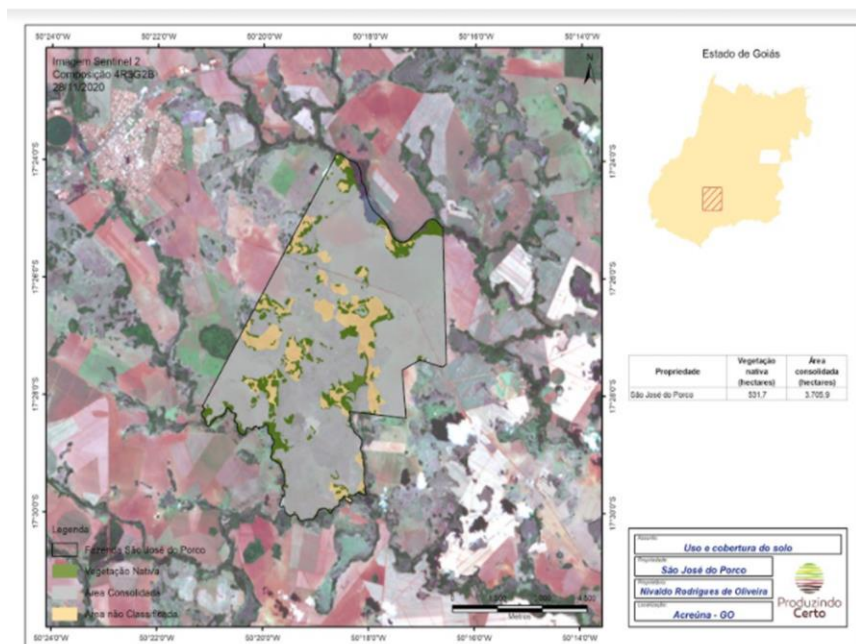


LAND USE AND LAND COVER – NOVA ESPERANÇA





**LAND USE DYNAMICS – S.J. PORCO**



**LAND USE AND LAND COVER – S.J.PORCO**

### 10.4.2 MITIGATION CRITERIA

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>M1. No conversion of high carbon stock lands</b>			
M1.1	<p>Evidence of no conversion of high carbon stock lands (cut-off date Jan 2010).</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Forest inventory surveys or other formal government data can also be used.</i></p>	YES	<p>We did not evidence deforestation after 07/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the land use dynamics map that there were no area openings after July of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 07/22/2008, 02/02/2010 and 11/28/2020 present compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images after November of 2020. PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will only be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be determined by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p> <p><b>Area occupation history:</b></p> <p>The area has been leased by the producer since 2019, and were already consolidated for agriculture.</p>
<b>M2. Land use status</b>			
M2.1	<p>Evidence of no clearing of woody vegetation over 3 metres in height after 2020 on the production unit in question</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Vegetation surveys or other formal government data can be used as well.</i></p>	YES	<p>Evidence available that there was no deforestation after 07/22/2008 (see description above).</p>



Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>M3. Low-emission crop management</b>			
M3.1	Climate aligned % reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) over the investment period, compared to emissions at the start of that period. The production unit will achieve a reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) in line with the trajectory displayed graphically in Figure 3 and numerically in Table 3 of the AGRICULTURE CRITERIA. 24% reduction between 2020 and 2030 (10 years) or 14% reduction between 2020 and 2025 (5 years) or 07% reduction between 2020 and half 2023 (2,5 years) <i>Compliance should be demonstrated via a verified GHG assessment or compliance with criterion M3.2.</i>	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by assessing the M3.2 criteria (Agriculture Good Practices)
M3.2	Evidence of low-emission best practices requirements for crop production.  <i>Check list Best Practice for crop production shall be used.</i>	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by checking the Good Practices for Agricultural Production checklist.

**10.4. 2 a BEST PRACTICE FOR CROP PRODUCTION**

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Fertilizer use</b>			
<p>A nutrient management plan in place that identifies the right rate of N fertilizer use for the production unit plus at least three optional practices</p>	<p>The nutrient management plan also identifies the right source of fertilizer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right timing of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Right placement of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Deep urea or other subsurface placement</li> <li>• Agronomic practices that produce yields in top 25% for the agroecosystem.</li> <li>• Fertilizer produced with energy-efficient methods (e.g. steam methane reforming (SMR), green ammonia, or process using &lt;36 gigajoules/t ammonia)</li> <li>• Controlled release fertilizer</li> <li>• Biological N-fixation as the source of nitrogen inputs</li> <li>• Any practice that reduces or offsets N<sub>2</sub>O emissions by 20%</li> </ul>	<p>YES</p>	<p>In March of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years, but can be revised before then if necessary. In order to keep biomass above the ground (OPTIONAL PROCEDURE) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the straw-planting technique. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop. The planting of soybeans on the property is an already consolidated activity with a long-term life.</p> <p>How <b>OPTIONAL TECHNIQUES</b> are adopted: (1) The nutrient management plan identifies the correct need for fertilizers; (2) Identifies the best time to apply fertilizers; (3) Outlines the correct application of fertilizers.</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Management of soil for net carbon sequestration</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project length of at least five years</li> <li>• Reduced tillage</li> <li>• Avoided erosion• No open burning</li> <li>• Evidence that soil carbon Sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years<sup>29</sup> or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion,contractual Commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration. Plus at least one optional practice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in aboveground biomass (cover crops, agroforestry) and residue retention</li> <li>• Organic matter amendments to the soil (compost)</li> <li>• Any practice that increases soil organic carbon or above-ground or below-ground carbon by 20% over ten years</li> </ul>	YES	<p>As assessed by Produzindo Certo and evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis, the property analyzed presents no erosion points. In addition, erosion control techniques such as contour lines were adopted. In March of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years, but can be revised before then if necessary. In order to keep biomass above the ground (OPTIONAL PROCEDURE) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the straw-planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop. The property has equipment that can be used to fight forest fires, such as a water truck.The planting of soybeans on the property is an already consolidated activity with a long-term life. With the enrollment of the property into the Produzindo Certo Platform, and according to the Criteria and Indicators document, the property is now monitored remotely for deforestation, and is committed to not clearing new areas illegally. With the inclusion of the property in the CRA operation, the property vows not to clear new areas during the period of the operation.Since the property's adhesion to the PPC, which took place in 2020, it is being remotely monitored annually for hot spots, embargoes, and deforestation, among other threats. As the property also joined the CRA operation in 2021, it will also undergo on-site monitoring. This will be evidenced during post issuance verification.See attached "Soil and management conservation Plan".</p>
<b>Management of biomass for net carbon sequestration</b>			
<p>Increase in aboveground biomass (grassland/pasture productivity, cover crops, agroforestry) by at least 20%.Evidence that aboveground biomass carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration.</p>	-	YES	<p>March of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years, but can be revised before then if necessary. In order to keep biomass above the ground (OPTIONAL PROCEDURE) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the straw-planting technique. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop. The planting of soybeans on the property is an already consolidated activity with a long-term life.</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
<b>Energy, including energy embedded in inputs</b>			
Energy efficient traction, irrigation, and storage (falls in top 25% of energy efficiency rates for equipment available in country). OR Use of only renewable energy	-	YES	<p>The main sources of energy used on the property are electric energy and fossil fuels. The property, under the guidance of Produzindo Certo, seeks to reduce energy consumption on the property, in addition to eliminating waste. These actions are described in the "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas". The document is valid for 5 years but can be revised before then if necessary. Among the actions adopted are: monitoring of energy consumption, control of fuel consumption, periodic maintenance of vehicles and machinery.</p> <p>Results of the actions taken and the monitoring of energy consumption will be verified during post-issuance verification.</p> <p>See attached "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas"</p>
<b>Residue Management</b>			
Sustainable use of residues.	-	YES	<p>As of March 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dated August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely; All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers.</p> <p>See attached "Waste Management Plan"</p>
<b>Food loss</b>			
No mycotoxins or other contaminated growing conditions that could result in reduced yields.	-	YES	<p>The Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan was formalized in March 2021. The Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan is applicable to areas of cultivation and temporary grain storage, and the document is valid for up to 5 years. The management plan aims to avoid contaminated growing conditions that could result in reduced yields. Implementation of the plan and actions taken will be verified during post-issuance verification. See attached "Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan".</p>

**10.4.2 b LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
1.	Environmental compliance regarding applicable licences	YES	The property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/09/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
2.	Environmental compliance: Cadastro ambiental Rural CAR	YES	The property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/09/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
3.	PRA - Environmental Regularization Program (when applicable) PRA is a legal instrument for the correction of non-conformities.	YES	The properties lack of sufficient legal reserves and present degraded permanent preservation areas, as shown in the socio-environmental diagnosis and land use and land cover map.  According to the Statement Status of the Information Declared in the CAR, generated on 04/09/2021 on the website <a href="https://www.car.gov.br/#/consultar">https://www.car.gov.br/#/consultar</a> , the properties adhered to the PRA and, therefore, is in compliance with the Forest Code (legal requirement)
4.	Environmental compliance: Legal Reserve, Averbação de Reserva Legal (RL)	YES	See PRA above
5.	Environmental compliance: Respect to Protection Areas - Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APPs)	YES	See PRA above

Item	Criteria	Requirement met ?	Summary of evidences
6.	Environmental compliance: Maps demonstrating APPs and RL	YES	The maps showing permanent preservation areas and legal reserves was evidenced in the properties' CARs map.
7.	No conflicts on land use (right of use)	YES	As evidenced in the map of the Production unites and in the Socio-Environmental Diagnosis of the property, there is no conflict regarding the use of land and no overlap with indigenous lands.
8.	Environmental compliance regarding water for irrigation (licence - outorga para uso de água)	Not Applicable	There is no irrigation on the property.
9.	Waste managment (compliance with legal requirements)	YES	<p>As of March 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dates August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely; All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers.</p> <p>See attached "Waste Management Plan"</p>
10.	Use of chemicals (see restrictions of use under adaptation & resilience TAB)	YES	<p>According to the Integrated Pest and Disease Management (MIPD) plan any application of agrochemicals follows the recommendation of a trained professional (Agricultural Engineer) and records of use are kept by the Production unit. Agrochemicals and empty packaging of agrochemical are stored in designated warehouses exclusively for this purpose. The products listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are not marketed in Brazil and, therefore, are not authorized for use in the national territory, once they are not registered by the Ministry of Agriculture. Agrochemicals classified as extremely dangerous (class 1A) and highly dangerous (class 1B) listed by the World Health Organization are not used, according to the Production Unit. In addition, all handling of chemicals carried out on the property is done under the guidance and supervision of a qualified technician, ensuring the correct application and worker health and safety. We have checked the used chemicals for soybean production, against the WHO list and found just the Cyfluthrin (1b category) as prohibited. Other chemicals fall under other less critical categories. The Production Unit declared that it does not use Cyfluthrin.</p>

**10.4.3 CAR COMPLIANCE TABLE – GILMAR FACCO**

<b>Farm</b>	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Registration CAR</b>	<b>Total Hectares</b>	<b>APP há</b>	<b>Legal eserve Native Vegetation - ha</b>	<b>Consolidated Area ha</b>	<b>Status Environmental Agency</b>
Fazenda Forquilha (Lucia Helena Arantes Dias)	1.198	GO-5200134 9DC3.....9713	342,9545	0	68,6382	276,3472	<b>OK/ACTIVE</b>
Fazenda Nova Esperança (Benedita Maria de Jesus)	3.664	GO-5200134 63BE.....0DC6	236,4539	3,1416	47,4908	179,114	<b>OK/ACTIVE</b>
Fazenda São José do Porco (Nivaldo Rodrigues de Oliveira)	3.954	GO-5200134 B852.....CB93	4.907,07	43,2724	983,32	3.705,92	<b>OK/ACTIVE</b>

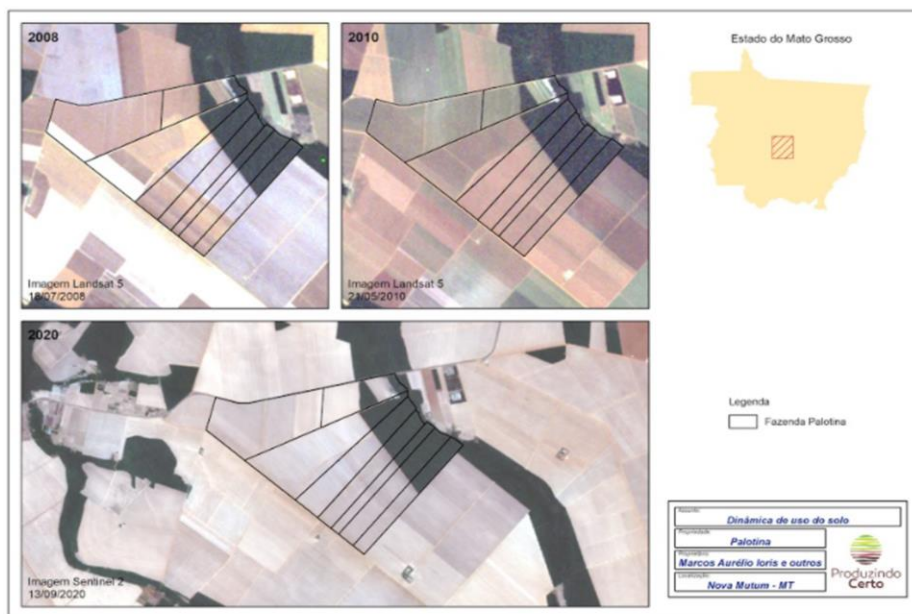
10.5 PRODUCTION UNIT

**MARCOS  
AURÉLIO  
IORIS**



## 10.5.1 PRODUCTION UNIT MAPS

### 10.4 PRODUCTION UNIT PRODUCTION UNIT – MARCO AURÉLIO IORIS



#### LAND USE DYNAMICS - PALOTINA



#### LAND USE AND LAND COVER – PALOTINA

### 10.5.2 MITIGATION CRITERIA

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M1. No conversion of high carbon stock lands</b>			
M1.1	<p>Evidence of no conversion of high carbon stock lands (cut-off date Jan 2010).</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Forest inventory surveys or other formal government data can also be used.</i></p>	YES	<p>We did not evidence deforestation after 07/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the land use dynamics map that there were no area openings after July of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 07/18/2008, 05/21/2010 and 09/13/2020 present compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images after September of 2020. PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be determined by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p> <p><b>Area occupation history:</b></p> <p>Mr. marcos aurélio ioris, along with his father ilvo ioris and his brother paulo cesar ioris, began soybean and corn production on fazenda palotina, nova mutum, in 1992. the first crop was rice, and in the subsequent years soybeans were planted before they swithched to corn in the mid 2000s.</p> <p>his father ivois ioris has been planting soybeans in the city of palotina, pr, since the 1980s. in 1982, he acquired land in the municipality of lucas rio verde, where he subsequently sold and after acquired fazenda palotina.</p>
<b>M2. Land use status</b>			
M2.1	<p>Evidence of no clearing of woody vegetation over 3 metres in height after 2020 on the production unit in question</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Vegetation surveys or other formal government data can be used as well.</i></p>	YES	<p>Evidence available that there was no deforestation after 07/22/2008. See description above.</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M3. Low-emission crop management</b>			
M3.1	Climate aligned % reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) over the investment period, compared to emissions at the start of that period. The production unit will achieve a reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) in line with the trajectory displayed graphically in Figure 3 and numerically in Table 3 of the AGRICULTURE CRITERIA. 24% reduction between 2020 and 2030 (10 years) or 14% reduction between 2020 and 2025 (5 years) or 07% reduction between 2020 and half 2023 (2,5 years) <i>Compliance should be demonstrated via a verified GHG assessment or compliance with criterion M3.2.</i>	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by assessing the M3.2 criteria (Agriculture Good Practices)
M3.2	Evidence of low-emission best practices requirements for crop production.  <i>Check list Best Practice for crop production shall be used.</i>	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by checking the Good Practices for Agricultural Production checklist.

**10.5.2 a BEST PRACTICE CROP PRODUCTION**

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Fertilizer use</b>			
<p>A nutrient management plan in place that identifies the right rate of N fertilizer use for the production unit plus at least three optional practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right source of fertilizer.</li> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right timing of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Right placement of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Deep urea or other subsurface placement</li> <li>• Agronomic practices that produce yields in top 25% for the agroecosystem.</li> <li>• Fertilizer produced with energy-efficient methods (e.g. steam methane reforming (SMR), green ammonia, or process using &lt;36 gigajoules/t ammonia)</li> <li>• Controlled release fertilizer</li> <li>• Biological N-fixation as the source of nitrogen inputs</li> <li>• Any practice that reduces or offsets N<sub>2</sub>O emissions by 20%</li> </ul>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The "Management and mitigation program for the use of fertilizers and agricultural correctives" was implemented in March of 2021. This document aims to analyze the general aspects of the application of fertilizers and agricultural correctives, and is valid for up to 5 years.</p> <p>The precision farming system is adopted to maximize results. Soil fertility management is achieved through fertilization and overall soil improvements (fertilizers, limestone, and gypsum). The soil is sampled through AP's georeferenced sampling, and corrections are only carried out where necessary depending on the nutrient needs of the designated area.</p> <p>Through data analysis of the productivity maps (plots) determined by AP, the producer can regulate the application of fertilizers, seeds, and correctives according to the needs of the soil. Soil composition, nitrogen, compaction, and salinity are identified through the AP's sensors, maximizing the efficacy of improvement methods. The way in which these products are applied varies, precisely because of the physical differences that each product may present. For the application of solid products, they can be spread to cover: total surface area, grooved rows (which can be of centrifugal or pendular distribution), individual lines, or in conjunction with a free fall distributor. The soil analysis must follow the grid sampling technique (point sampling, with the samples to be collected in the center of each grid). The analysis aims to determine the needs of the soil in greater detail, so for this purpose the field is divided into imaginary squares. Soil samples are then taken from each square and sent to the laboratory. GPS is used to locate each of these points, and some sub-samples (between 3-12) are taken around the center point to be combined at the lab. The main nutrients and contents analyzed for each square are: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sulfur (S), boron (B), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu).</p> <p>All fertilizer use are registered, and the application forms outlines the applied volume along with the area in which it was applied.</p> <p><b>OPTIONAL TECHNIQUES</b> adopted: (1) The nutrient management plan identifies the correct need for fertilizers; (2) Identifies the best time to apply fertilizers; (3) Outlines the correct application of fertilizers. This was evidenced through the use of the AP system.</p> <p>See attached "Management and Mitigation of the use of fertilizers and agriculture corrective products usage"</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Management of soil for net carbon sequestration</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project length of at least five years</li> <li>• Reduced tillage</li> <li>• Avoided erosion</li> <li>• No open burning</li> <li>• Evidence that soil carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years<sup>29</sup> or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration. Plus at least one optional practice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in aboveground biomass (cover crops, agroforestry) and residue retention</li> <li>• Organic matter amendments to the soil (compost)</li> <li>• Any practice that increases soil organic carbon or above-ground or below-ground carbon by 20% over ten years</li> </ul>	YES	<p>As assessed by Produzindo Certo, and evidenced in the Socio-Environmental Diagnosis, the properties adopt erosion control techniques such as water pipes, spines, laminar diversion of water and contour lines. In March of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years. In order to keep biomass above the ground (optional procedure) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the straw-planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop. The property has equipment that can be used to fight forest fires, such as a water truck. The planting of soybeans on the property is an already consolidated activity with a long-term life. With the enrollment of the property into the Produzindo Certo Platform, and according to the Criteria and Indicators document, the property is now monitored remotely for deforestation, and is committed to not clearing new areas illegally. With the inclusion of the property in the CRA operation, the property vows not to clear new areas during the period of the operation. Since the property's adherence to the PPC, which took place in 2021, it is being remotely monitored annually for hot spots, embargoes, and deforestation, among other threats. As the property also joined the CRA operation in 2021, it will also undergo on-site monitoring. This will be evidenced during post issuance verification. See attached "Soil and management conservation Plan".</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Management of biomass for net carbon sequestration</b>			
Increase in aboveground biomass (grassland/pasture productivity, cover crops, agroforestry) by at least 20%. Evidence that aboveground biomass carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration.	-	YES	In March of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years. In order to keep biomass above the ground (OPTIONAL PROCEDURE) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the straw-planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop.
<b>Energy, including energy embedded in inputs</b>			
Energy efficient traction, irrigation, and storage (falls in top 25% of energy efficiency rates for equipment available in country). OR Use of only renewable energy	-	YES	The main sources of energy used on the property are electric energy and fossil fuels. The property, under the guidance of Produzindo Certo, seeks to reduce energy consumption on the property, in addition to eliminating waste. These actions are described in the "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas". The document is valid for 5 years but can be revised before then if necessary. Among the actions adopted are: monitoring of energy consumption, control of fuel consumption, periodic maintenance of vehicles and machinery. Results of the actions taken and the monitoring of energy consumption will be verified during post-issuance verification.  See attached "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas"

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Residue Management</b>			
Sustainable use of residues.	-	YES	<p>As of March 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dated August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely; All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers.</p> <p>See attached "Waste Management Plan"</p>
<b>Food loss</b>			
No mycotoxins or other contaminated growing conditions that could result in reduced yields.	-	YES	<p>Although the property had already carried out monitoring actions, the Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan was formalized in March of 2021, as evidenced in the monitoring spreadsheet released in 2020. The plan is applicable to areas of cultivation, and also temporary grain storage units. The document is valid for 5 years. The management plan aims to avoid contaminated growing conditions that could result in reduced yields. Implementation of the plan and actions taken will be verified during post-issuance verification. See attached "Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan".</p>

**10.5.2 b LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
1.	Environmental compliance regarding applicable licences	YES	The property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR, According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/08/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
2.	Environmental compliance: Cadastro ambiental Rural CAR	YES	The property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR, According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/08/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
3.	PRA - Environmental Regularization Program (when applicable) PRA is a legal instrument for the correction of non-conformities.	YES	<p>The property presents a sufficient legal reserve, and as of 07/22/2008, no areas have been cleared, as seen in the land use dynamics map. According to enrollment data, all properties have less than 04 fiscal modules, thus, according to Art. 67 of the Forest Code, the properties' legal reserves will be constituted with the area occupied by existing native vegetation on July 22, 2008.</p> <p>The property does not have any degraded preservation areas, as evidenced by the socio-environmental diagnosis and land-use map.</p> <p>The property has no need to adhere to the PRA</p>
4.	Environmental compliance: Legal Reserve, Averbação de Reserva Legal (RL)	YES	See PRA above
5.	Environmental compliance: Respect to Protection Areas - Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APPs)	YES	See PRA above
6.	Environmental compliance: Maps demonstrating APPs and RL	YES	See PRA above



Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
7.	No conflicts on land use (right of use)	YES	As evidenced in the map of the Production units and in the Socio-Environmental Diagnosis of the property, there is no conflict regarding the use of land and no overlap with indigenous lands.
8.	Environmental compliance regarding water for irrigation (licence - outorga para uso de água)	Not applicable	There is no irrigation on the property.
9.	Waste management (compliance with legal requirements)	YES	<p>As of March 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dated August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely; All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers.</p> <p>See attached "Waste Management Plan"</p>
10.	Use of chemicals (see restrictions of use under adaptation & resilience TAB)	YES	<p>According to the Integrated Pest and Disease Management (MIPD) plan any application of agrochemicals follows the recommendation of a trained professional (Agricultural Engineer) and records of use are kept by the Production unit. Agrochemicals and empty packaging of agrochemical are stored in designated warehouses exclusively for this purpose.</p> <p>The products listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are not marketed in Brazil and, therefore, are not authorized for use in the national territory, once they are not registered by the Ministry of Agriculture. Agrochemicals classified as extremely dangerous (class 1A) and highly dangerous (class 1B) listed by the World Health Organization are not used, according to the Production Unit. In addition, all handling of chemicals carried out on the property is done under the guidance and supervision of a qualified technician, ensuring the correct application and worker health and safety. We have checked the used chemicals for soybean production, against the WHO list and found just the Cyfluthrin (1b category) as prohibited. Other chemicals fall under other less critical categories.</p> <p>The Production Unit declared that it does not use Cyfluthrin.</p>

**10.5.3 CAR COMPLIANCE TABLE – MARCOS AURÉLIO IOIRIS**

Farm	Registration	Registration CAR	Total Hectares	APP ha	Legal Reserve Native Vegetation - ha	Consolidated Area ha	Status Environmental Agency
Fazenda Palotina (Ilvo Ioris)	1.413	MT94447/2017		1,7398	24,307	91,0793	OK/ACTIVE
	9.438		14,5582				
	1.411		16,926				
	1.412		16,9324				
	1413		50,2675				
Fazenda Palotina III (Paulo César Ioris)	1.393	MT94458/2017	137,9366	0	0	280,1015	OK/ACTIVE
	1.392		142,1649				
Fazenda Palotina II (Marco Aurélio Ioris)	1.414	MT94456/2017	293,9463	0,4291	35,9671	257,9802	OK/ACTIVE
Fazenda Palotina (Ilvo Ioris)	1.415	MT94449/2017	75,0436	0,6965	26,2074	48,72	OK/ACTIVE
Fazenda Santa Inês ( Flávia Inês Ioris)	1.394	MT94459/2017	125,1351	1,1093	41,5142	83,2513	OK/ACTIVE
Fazenda Palotina (Ilvo Ioris)	12.521	MT94452/2017	134,5157	1,2649	56,0333	78,0588	OK/ACTIVE
	1.416						



## BUREAU VERITAS CERTIFICATION

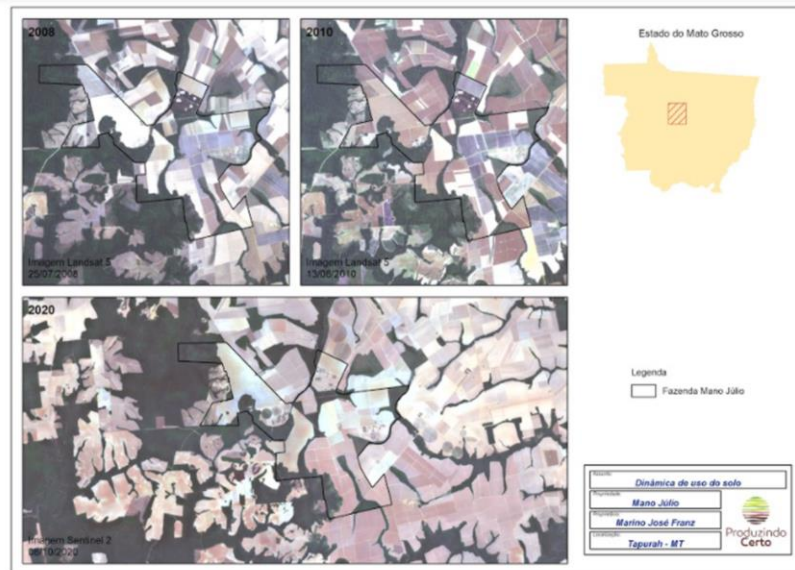
Farm	Registration	Registration CAR	Total Hectares	APP ha	Legal Reserve Native Vegetation - ha	Consolidated Area ha	Status Environmental Agency
Fazenda Palotina (Ilvo Ioris)	1.417	MT94454/2017	105,3197	1,1857	41,5658	128,0483	OK/ACTIVE
Fazenda Nossa Senhora da Salete ( João Maercelo Veríssimo)	1.410	MT94445/2017	132,2355	1,3168	44,133	87,964	OK/ACTIVE

10.6 PRODUCTION UNIT

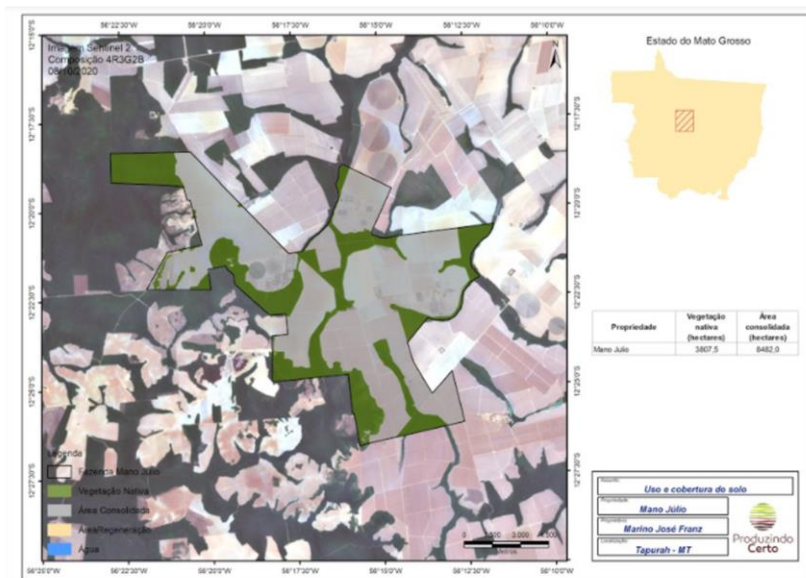
**MARINO**  
**JOSÉ**  
**FRANZ**

## 10.6.1 PRODUCTION UNIT6 MAPS

### PRODUCTION UNIT – MARINO FRANZ



### LAND USE DYNAMICS – MANO JULIO



### LAND USE AND LAND COVER – MANO JULIO

**10.6.2 MITIGATION CRITERIA**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M1. No conversion of high carbon stock lands</b>			
M1.1	<p>Evidence of no conversion of high carbon stock lands (cut-off date Jan 2010).</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Forest inventory surveys or other formal government data can also be used.</i></p>	YES	<p>We did not evidence deforestation after 07/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the land use dynamics map that there were no area openings after July of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 07/25/2008, 06/13/2010 and 08/10/2020 present compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images after October of 2020. PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will only be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be determined by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p>
<b>M2. Land use status</b>			
M2.1	<p>Evidence of no clearing of woody vegetation over 3 metres in height after 2020 on the production unit in question</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Vegetation surveys or other formal government data can be used as well.</i></p>	YES	<p>Evidence available that there was no deforestation after 07/22/2008 (see description above).</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M3. Low-emission crop management</b>			
M3.1	Climate aligned % reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) over the investment period, compared to emissions at the start of that period. The production unit will achieve a reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) in line with the trajectory displayed graphically in Figure 3 and numerically in Table 3 of the AGRICULTURE CRITERIA. 24% reduction between 2020 and 2030 (10 years) or 14% reduction between 2020 and 2025 (5 years) or 07% reduction between 2020 and half 2023 (2,5 years) Compliance should be demonstrated via a verified GHG assessment or compliance with criterion M3.2.	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by assessing the M3.2 criteria (Agriculture Good Practices)
M3.2	Evidence of low-emission best practices requirements for crop production. <i>Check list Best Practice for crop production shall be used.</i>	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by checking the Good Practices for Agricultural Production checklist.

**10.6.2 a BEST PRACTICE FOR CROP PRODUCTION**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M1. No conversion of high carbon stock lands</b>			
M1.1	<p>Evidence of no conversion of high carbon stock lands (cut-off date Jan 2010).</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Forest inventory surveys or other formal government data can also be used.</i></p>	YES	<p>We did not evidence deforestation after 07/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the land use dynamics map that there were no area openings after July of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 07/25/2008, 06/13/2010 and 08/10/2020 present compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images after October of 2020. PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will only be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be determined by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p>
<b>M2. Land use status</b>			
M2.1	<p>Evidence of no clearing of woody vegetation over 3 metres in height after 2020 on the production unit in question</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Vegetation surveys or other formal government data can be used as well.</i></p>	YES	<p>Evidence available that there was no deforestation after 07/22/2008 (see description above).</p>



Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M3. Low-emission crop management</b>			
M3.1	Climate aligned % reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) over the investment period, compared to emissions at the start of that period. The production unit will achieve a reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) in line with the trajectory displayed graphically in Figure 3 and numerically in Table 3 of the AGRICULTURE CRITERIA. 24% reduction between 2020 and 2030 (10 years) or 14% reduction between 2020 and 2025 (5 years) or 07% reduction between 2020 and half 2023 (2,5 years) <i>Compliance should be demonstrated via a verified GHG assessment or compliance with criterion M3.2.</i>	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by assessing the M3.2 criteria (Agriculture Good Practices)
M3.2	Evidence of low-emission best practices requirements for crop production. <i>Check list Best Practice for crop production shall be used.</i>	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by checking the Good Practices for Agricultural Production checklist.

**10.6.1 b LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
1.	Environmental compliance regarding applicable licences	YES	The property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry-CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/12/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
2.	Environmental compliance: Cadastro ambiental Rural CAR	YES	The property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry-CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/12/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active.
3.	PRA - Environmental Regularization Program (when applicable) PRA is a legal instrument for the correction of non-conformities.	YES	Fazenda Mano Júlio, Fazenda Mano Júlio II and Fazenda Quatro Corações: the properties adhered to the PRA as shown in the CAR receipts and extracts.  Fazenda Quatro Corações III: the property presents a sufficient legal reserve (as seen in the Land Use Dynamics map). There were no area openings after 07/22/2008. According to registration data, the property has less than 4 modules, thus, according to Art. 67 of the Forest Code, the properties' legal reserve will be constituted with the area occupied by existing native vegetation on July 22, 2008. The property also does not have any degraded permanent preservation areas, so it does not apply to the PRA.
4.	Environmental compliance: Legal Reserve, Averbação de Reserva Legal (RL)	YES	See PRA above
5.	Environmental compliance: Respect to Protection Areas - Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APPs)	YES	See PRA above
6.	Environmental compliance: Maps demonstrating APPs and RL	YES	The maps showing permanent preservation areas and legal reserves was evidenced in the properties' CARs map.

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
7.	No conflicts on land use (right of use)	YES	As evidenced in the map of the Production unites and in the Socio-Environmental Diagnosis of the property, there is no conflict regarding the use of land and no overlap with indigenous lands.
8.	Environmental compliance regarding water for irrigation (licence - outorga para uso de água)	YES	According to the documentation presented, the property has a licence to collect underground water for the purposes of agriculture and domestic use. There is no use of proceeds regarding the use of water
9.	Waste managment (compliance with legal requirements)	YES	As of March 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dates August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely; All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers.  See attached "Waste Management Plan"
10.	Use of chemicals (see restrictions of use under adaptation & resilience TAB)	YES	According to the Integrated Pest and Disease Management (MIPD) plan any application of agrochemicals follows the recommendation of a trained professional (Agricultural Engineer) and records of use are kept by the Production unit. Agrochemicals and empty packaging of agrochemical are stored in designated warehouses exclusively for this purpose. The products listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are not marketed in Brazil and, therefore, are not authorized for use in the national territory, once they are not registered by the Ministry of Agriculture. Agrochemicals classified as extremely dangerous (class 1A) and highly dangerous (class 1B) listed by the World Health Organization are not used, according to the Production Unit. In addition, all handling of chemicals carried out on the property is done under the guidance and supervision of a qualified technician, ensuring the correct application and worker health and safety. We have checked the used chemicals for soybean production, against the WHO list and found just the Cyfluthrin (1b category) as prohibited. Other chemicals fall under other less critical categories. The Production Unit declared that it does not use Cyfluthrin.

**10.6.3 CAR COMPLIANCE – MARINO FRANZ**

Farm	Registration	Registration CAR	Total Hectares	APP há	Legal eserve Native Vegetation - ha	Consolidated Area ha	Status Environmental Agency
Fazenda Mano Julio (Marino José Franz)	6.545	MT109788/2017	725,981	164,0305	1.845,50	4.465,59	OK / ACTIVE
	61.744		130,4524				
	8.637		191,5421				
	7.669		86,3115				
	63.881		308,2154				
	44.652		387,3227				
	44.653		284,6579				
	44.649		457,4954				
	44.650		634,4114				
	44.654		473,4127				
	3.379		123,4977				
	63.519		111,3414				
	8.588		493,0889				
	7.639		243,0704				
	7.590		240,1513				
	63.790		12,5517				
	7.660		88,376				
	63.891		76,2817				
	63.789		836,7611				
	65.339		4,1933				
	65.338		272,5068				
	64.233		148,5754				
	65.338		272,5068				



## BUREAU VERITAS CERTIFICATION

Farm	Registration	Registration CAR	Total Hectares	APP há	Legal eserve Native Vegetation - ha	Consolidated Area ha	Status Environmental Agency
Fazenda Mano Julio II (Marino José Franz)	6.436	MT107662/2017	61,1231	84,9981	1.003,91	780,9419	OK / ACTIVE
	6.441		267,9435				
	5.270		24,3335				
	Posse		57,7198				
	4.901		164,7937				
	5.273		487,1589				
	5.274		581,8808				
	6437		188,7477				

**10.7 PRODUCTION UNIT**

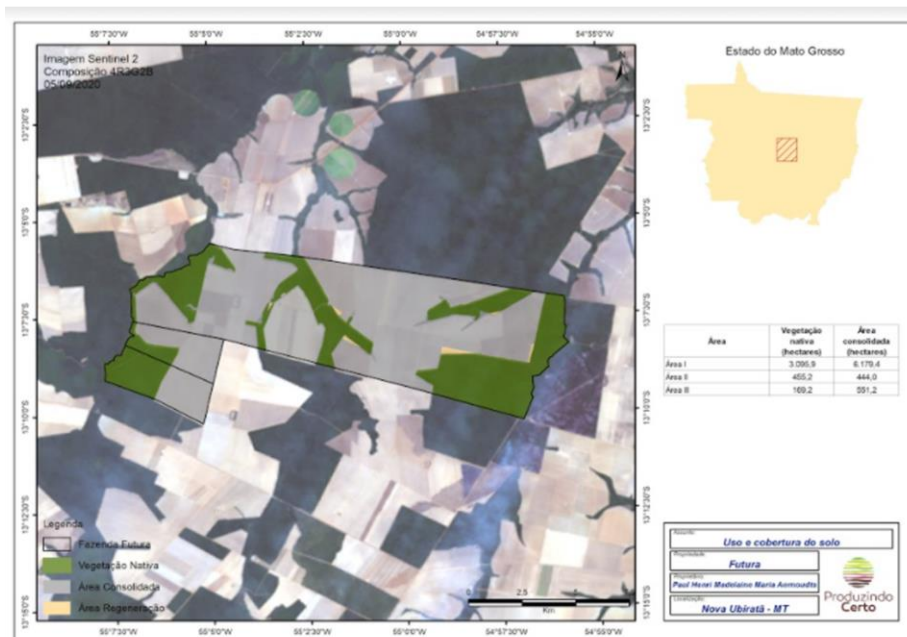
**PAUL  
HENRI**

## 10.7.1 PRODUCTION UNIT MAPS

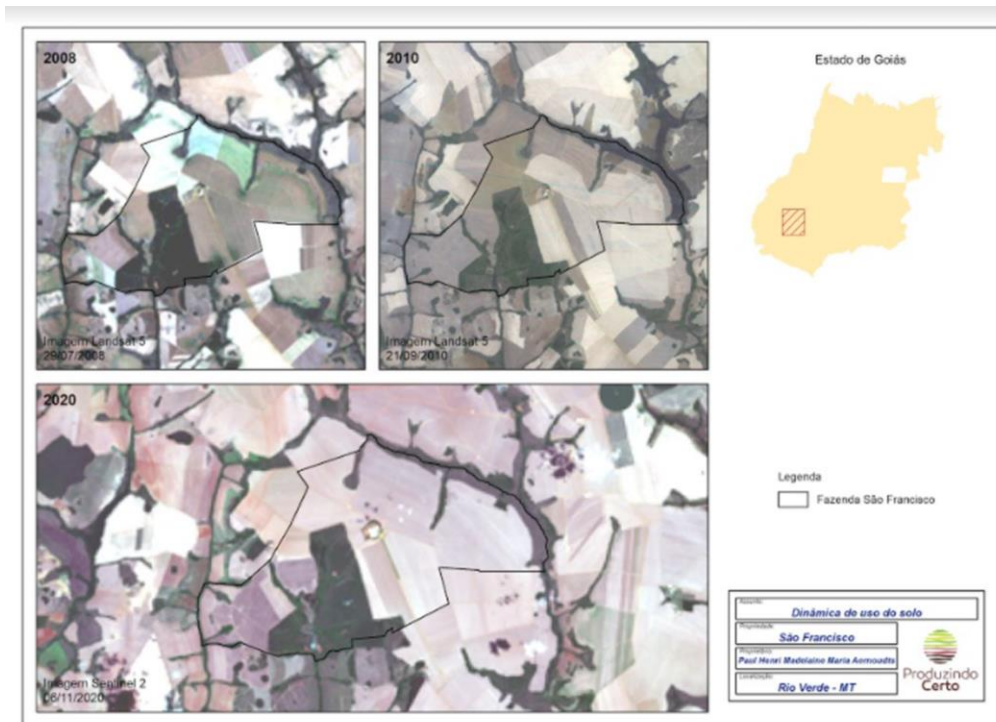
### PRODUCTION UNIT – PAUL HENRI



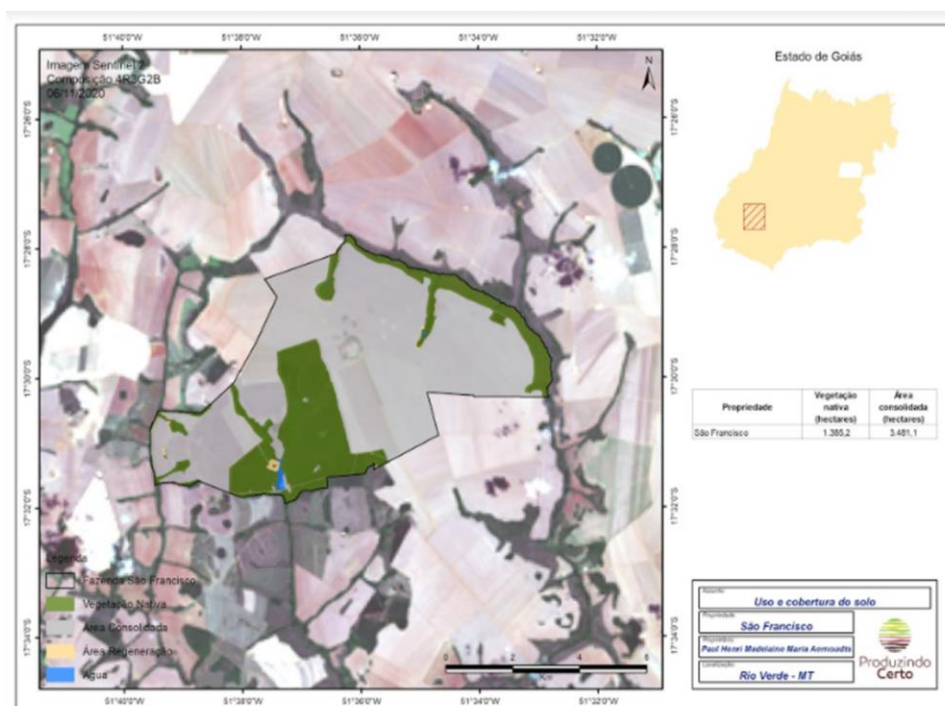
### LAND USE DYNAMICS – FUTURA



### LAND USE AND LAND COVER – FUTURA



**LAND USE DYNAMICS – SÃO FRANCISCO**



**LAND USE AND LAND COVER – SÃO FRANCISCO**



### 10.7.2 MITIGATION CRITERIA

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M1. No conversion of high carbon stock lands</b>			
M1.1	<p>Evidence of no conversion of high carbon stock lands (cut-off date Jan 2010).</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Forest inventory surveys or other formal government data can also be used.</i></p>	YES	<p>Fazenda São Francisco: The property has not detected deforestation after 07/22/2008. It is possible to identify in the soil-use dynamics map that there were no area openings after July of 2008, and that the property is in compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Satellite images from the dates 07/29/2008, 09/21/2010 and 11/06/2020 present compliance to the law. Due to the presence of clouds, it was not possible to acquire images after November 2020. PRODES deforestation data for 2021 will be available in the first quarter of 2022 and may be used during post-issuance verification. Additionally, the geolocation can be determined by the coordinate grid of the property map and CARs.</p> <p>Fazenda Futura: an area opening of 14 hectares of native vegetation was detected through PRODES in 2010. It is observed by the land use dynamics map of the property that the opening occurred after 7/2/2008 and before 1/5/2010. It can be seen in the satellite image dated 1/5/2010 that the area was already completely cleared, so it can be assumed that the area was converted before 1/1/2010. The property does not have a deforestation license for the opening in question. In compliance with the forest code, Law 12.651 of 2012, art 17, §3º, which determines the immediate suspension of activities in a Legal Reserve area deforested irregularly after July 22, 2008, the area is in a process of regeneration, as evidenced in the image dated 1/26/21. The property has a signed TAC (legal agreement with the environmental authority) for the recovery of its legal reserve and permanent preservation areas.</p>
<b>M2. Land use status</b>			
M2.1	<p>Evidence of no clearing of woody vegetation over 3 metres in height after 2020 on the production unit in question</p> <p><i>Compliance can be demonstrated by submission of maps, georeferenced photographs or satellite imagery of land use change and burning for example. Vegetation surveys or other formal government data can be used as well.</i></p>	YES	<p>Fazenda São Francisco: Evidence available that there was no deforestation after 07/22/2008. See description above.</p> <p>Fazenda Futura: Evidence available that the area was converted before 1/1/2010. We also evidenced a legal agreement with the environmental authority (TAC) for the recovery of its legal reserve and permanent preservation areas.</p>

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>M3. Low-emission crop management</b>			
M3.1	Climate aligned % reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) over the investment period, compared to emissions at the start of that period. The production unit will achieve a reduction in GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) in line with the trajectory displayed graphically in Figure 3 and numerically in Table 3 of the AGRICULTURE CRITERIA. 24% reduction between 2020 and 2030 (10 years) or 14% reduction between 2020 and 2025 (5 years) or 07% reduction between 2020 and half 2023 (2,5 years) <i>Compliance should be demonstrated via a verified GHG assessment or compliance with criterion M3.2.</i>	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by assessing the M3.2 criteria (Agriculture Good Practices)
M3.2	Evidence of low-emission best practices requirements for crop production.  <i>Check list Best Practice for crop production shall be used.</i>	YES	The property's compliance can be demonstrated by checking the Good Practices for Agricultural Production checklist.

**10.7.2 a BEST PRACTICE FOR CROP PRODUCTION**

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Fertilizer use</b>			
<p>A nutrient management plan in place that identifies the right rate of N fertilizer use for the production unit plus at least three optional practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right source of fertilizer.</li> <li>• The nutrient management plan also identifies the right timing of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Right placement of fertilizer.</li> <li>• Deep urea or other subsurface placement</li> <li>• Agronomic practices that produce yields in top 25% for the agroecosystem.</li> <li>• Fertilizer produced with energy-efficient methods (e.g. steam methane reforming (SMR), green ammonia, or process using &lt;36 gigajoules/t ammonia)</li> <li>• Controlled release fertilizer</li> <li>• Biological N-fixation as the source of nitrogen inputs</li> <li>• Any practice that reduces or offsets N<sub>2</sub>O emissions by 20%</li> </ul>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The "Management and mitigation program for the use of fertilizers and agricultural correctives" was implemented in March of 2021. This document aims to analyze the general aspects of the application of fertilizers and agricultural correctives, and is valid for up to 5 years.</p> <p>The precision farming system is adopted to maximize results. Soil fertility management is achieved through fertilization and overall soil improvements (fertilizers, limestone, and gypsum). The soil is sampled through AP's georeferenced sampling, and corrections are only carried out where necessary depending on the nutrient needs of the designated area.</p> <p>Through data analysis of the productivity maps (plots) determined by AP, the producer can regulate the application of fertilizers, seeds, and correctives according to the needs of the soil. Soil composition, nitrogen, compaction, and salinity are identified through the AP's sensors, maximizing the efficacy of improvement methods. The way in which these products are applied varies, precisely because of the physical differences that each product may present. For the application of solid products, they can be spread to cover: total surface area, grooved rows (which can be of centrifugal or pendular distribution), individual lines, or in conjunction with a free fall distributor. The soil analysis must follow the grid sampling technique (point sampling, with the samples to be collected in the center of each grid). The analysis aims to determine the needs of the soil in greater detail, so for this purpose the field is divided into imaginary squares. Soil samples are then taken from each square and sent to the laboratory. GPS is used to locate each of these points, and some sub-samples (between 3-12) are taken around the center point to be combined at the lab. The main nutrients and contents analyzed for each square are: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sulfur (S), boron (B), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu).</p> <p>All fertilizer use are registered, and the application forms outlines the applied volume along with the area in which it was applied.</p> <p><b>OPTIONAL TECHNIQUES</b> adopted: (1) The nutrient management plan identifies the correct need for fertilizers; (2) Identifies the best time to apply fertilizers; (3) Outlines the correct application of fertilizers. This was evidenced through the use of the AP system.</p> <p>See attached "Management and Mitigation of the use of fertilizers and agriculture corrective products usage"</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Management of soil for net carbon sequestration</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project length of at least five years</li> <li>• Reduced tillage</li> <li>• Avoided erosion</li> <li>• No open burning</li> <li>• Evidence that soil carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years<sup>29</sup> or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration. Plus at least one optional practice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in aboveground biomass (cover crops, agroforestry) and residue retention</li> <li>• Organic matter amendments to the soil (compost)</li> <li>• Any practice that increases soil organic carbon or above-ground or below-ground carbon by 20% over ten years</li> </ul>	YES	<p>assessed by Produzindo Certo, and evidenced in the Socio-Environmental Diagnosis, the properties adopt erosion control techniques such as water pipes, spines, laminar diversion of water and contour lines.</p> <p>In March of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years. In order to keep biomass above the ground (optional procedure) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the straw-planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop.</p> <p>As a way to prevent forest fires, the properties have firebreaks and equipment that can be used to fight forest fires, such as a kite cart and harrow. Fazenda São Francisco maintains a fire brigade.</p> <p>The planting of soybeans on the property is an already consolidated activity with a long-term life. With the enrollment of the property into the Produzindo Certo Platform, and according to the Criteria and Indicators document, the property is now monitored remotely for deforestation, and is committed to not clearing new areas illegally. With the inclusion of the property in the CRA operation, the property vows not to clear new areas during the period of the operation.</p> <p>It was evidenced that after the properties became part of the PPC, in 2015, they began to be remotely monitored annually for hot spots, embargoes and deforestation, among others. Fazenda São Francisco, being RTRS certified since the 2015/2016 harvest, is monitored on the spot annually. Fazenda Futura, from 2021, with ownership of the property in the CRA operation, will also be monitored in loco annually. A monitoring visit and a monitoring report for each property is scheduled for 2021, considering the evaluation of all the criteria and indicators of the Produzindo Certo protocol. This will be evidenced during post issuance verification.</p> <p>See attached "Soil and management conservation Plan"</p>

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Management of biomass for net carbon sequestration</b>			
in aboveground biomass (grassland/pasture productivity, cover crops, agroforestry) by at least 20%.Evidence that aboveground biomass carbon sequestration is likely to be maintained for 20 years or more (secure land rights, low threat of conversion, contractual commitments) or demonstrate 50% higher level of sequestration.	-	YES	In March of 2021, a procedure prepared in accordance with the ABC Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture) for the conservation of soil and organic matter was approved. The document is valid for up to 5 years In order to keep biomass above the ground (OPTIONAL PROCEDURE) and, consequently, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, the property adopted the straw-planting technique. As a result, crop residues cover at least 80% of surface soil, or roughly 6 ton / ha. In order to avoid soil compaction, in addition to avoiding tillage, the property adopted crop rotation cycles and reduced the traffic of machinery in the fields. Monitoring of soil fertility is carried out through soil analysis, which includes the analysis of organic matter prior to the planting of each crop.
<b>Energy, including energy embedded in inputs</b>			
Energy efficient traction, irrigation, and storage (falls in top 25% of energy efficiency rates for equipment available in country). OR Use of only renewable energy	-	YES	The main sources of energy used on the property are electric energy and fossil fuels. The property, under the guidance of Produzindo Certo, seeks to reduce energy consumption on the property, in addition to eliminating waste. These actions are described in the "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas". The document is valid for 5 years but can be revised before then if necessary. Among the actions adopted are: monitoring of energy consumption, control of fuel consumption, periodic maintenance of vehicles and machinery. Results of the actions taken and the monitoring of energy consumption will be verified during post-issuance verification.  See attached "Program for the sustainable use of energy in rural areas"

Core practices	Optional practices	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
<b>Residue Management</b>			
Sustainable use of residues.	-	YES	<p>As of March 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dated August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely; All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers.</p> <p>See attached "Waste Management Plan"</p>
<b>Food loss</b>			
No mycotoxins or other contaminated growing conditions that could result in reduced yields.	-	YES	<p>The Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan was formalized in March 2021. The Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan is applicable to areas of cultivation and temporary grain storage, and the document is valid for up to 5 years. The management plan aims to avoid contaminated growing conditions that could result in reduced yields. Implementation of the plan and actions taken will be verified during post-issuance verification. See attached "Integrated Pest and Disease Management Plan".</p>

**10.7.2 b LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
1.	Environmental compliance regarding applicable licences	YES	The property is registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/09/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs for both properties are active.
2.	Environmental compliance: Cadastro ambiental Rural CAR	YES	The properties are registered in the Rural Environmental Registry - CAR. According to the Statement of Information in the CAR, generated on 04/09/2021, and found on the website <a href="https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car">https://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simcar/tecnico.app/publico/car</a> , all CARs are active for both properties.
3.	PRA - Environmental Regularization Program (when applicable) PRA is a legal instrument for the correction of non-conformities.	YES	Fazenda São Francisco presents sufficient legal reserves, however it has to recover its degraded permanent preservation area, as evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis and land use and land cover map.  Fazenda Futura must recover both its legal reserva and degraded permanent preservation area, as evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map.  According to the CAR receipt for Fazenda São Francisco and the Statement of Information for Fazenda Futura, both properties joined the PRA.  Fazenda Futura has a signed legal agreement with the environmental authority (TAC), referring to the regularization of the Legal Reserve and the recovery of permanent preservation areas.
4.	Environmental compliance: Legal Reserve, Averbação de Reserva Legal (RL)	YES	See PRA above
5.	Environmental compliance: Respect to Protection Areas - Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APPs)	YES	See PRA above

Item	Criteria	Requirement met?	Summary of evidences
6.	Environmental compliance: Maps demonstrating APPs and RL	YES	Fazenda São Francisco presents sufficient legal reserves, however it has to recover its degraded permanent preservation area, as evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis and land use and land cover map. Fazenda Futura must recover both its legal reserva and degraded permanent preservation area, as evidenced in the socio-environmental diagnosis and the land use and land cover map.
7.	No conflicts on land use (right of use)	YES	As evidenced in the map of the Production unites and in the Socio-Environmental Diagnosis of the property, there is no conflict regarding the use of land and no overlap with indigenous lands.
8.	Environmental compliance regarding water for irrigation (licence - outorga para uso de água)	YES	There is no irrigation on the property.
9.	Waste managment (compliance with legal requirements)	YES	As of March 2021, the property implemented the "Solid Waste Management Plan - PGRS," which is in accordance with the guidelines of Federal Law No. 12,305, dates August 2, 2010 (National Solid Waste Policy). The document is valid for 5 years. Through the PGRS, it is possible to identify the amount of waste generated for each category, in addition to the origin of the waste, storage methods, and its final destination. According to the PGRS, Hazardous waste, such as empty agrochemical packaging, is stored in an appropriate place and secured safely; All empty packaging of agrochemicals are also returned to collection centers.  See attached "Waste Management Plan"
10.	Use of chemicals (see restrictions of use under adaptation & resilience TAB)	YES	According to the Integrated Pest and Disease Management (MIPD) plan any application of agrochemicals follows the recommendation of a trained professional (Agricultural Engineer) and records of use are kept by the Production unit. Agrochemicals and empty packaging of agrochemical are stored in designated warehouses exclusively for this purpose. The products listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are not marketed in Brazil and, therefore, are not authorized for use in the national territory, once they are not registered by the Ministry of Agriculture. Agrochemicals classified as extremely dangerous (class 1A) and highly dangerous (class 1B) listed by the World Health Organization are not used, according to the Production Unit. In addition, all handling of chemicals carried out on the property is done under the guidance and supervision of a qualified technician, ensuring the correct application and worker health and safety. We have checked the used chemicals for soybean production, against the WHO list and found just the Cyfluthrin (1b category) as prohibited. Other chemicals fall under other less critical categories. The Production Unit declared that it does not use Cyfluthrin.



**10.7.3 CAR COMPLIANCE TABLE – PAUL HENRI**

Farm	Registration	Registration CAR	Total Hectares	APP ha	Legal Reserve Native Vegetation - ha	Consolidated Area ha	Status Environmental Agency
Fazenda Futura (Agropecuária São Francisco)	70	MT109349/2017	5.931,46	301,3173	3.124,88	6.169,65	OK/ACTIVE
	71		3.425,15				
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9.356,61</b>				
Agropecuária São Francisco (Agropecuária São Francisco)	3959 (94.887)	GO-5218805...E772	1.824,77	153,3727	1.108,26	3.754,86	OK/ACTIVE
	6139 (84.482)		1003,117				
	13224 (84.483)		1079,4635				
	22788 (84.536)		812,7989				
	17909 (84.486)		146,7907				
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4.866,9354</b>				

**11. POST-ISSUANCE CHECK LIST**

Climate Bonds Standard Requirement	Findings	Requirement Met ?
<b>1. Use of proceeds</b>		
1.1. The Net Proceeds of the Bond shall be allocated to the Nominated Projects & Assets.	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit.	YES
1.2. All nominated Projects & Assets shall meet the documented objectives of the Bond as stated under Clause 6.1.1 and shall be in conformance with the requirements of Part C of the Climate Bonds Standard.	Projects & Assets meet the documented objectives of the Bond and are in conformance with the requirements of Part C of the Climate Bonds Standard. Confirmation of the use of proceeds following the documented objectives will be done during the next post-issuance audit.	YES
1.3. The Issuer shall allocate the Net Proceeds to Nominated Projects & Assets within 24 months of issuance of the Bond, or the Issuer shall disclose in post-issuance reporting as per clause 8.3 the estimated timeline for allocation of net proceeds to Nominated Projects & Assets. Net proceeds may be reallocated to other Nominated Projects & Assets at any time while the Bond remains outstanding.	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
1.4. Nominated Projects & Assets shall not be nominated to other Certified Climate Bonds, Certified Climate Loans, Certified Climate Debt Instruments, green bonds, green loans or other labelled instruments (such as social bonds or SDG bonds) unless it is demonstrated by the Issuer that:	NA	NA
1.4.1 distinct portions of the Nominated Projects & Assets are being funded by different Certified Climate Bonds, Certified Climate Loans, Certified Climate Debt Instruments, green bonds, green loans or other labelled instruments or;	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
1.4.2 the existing Certified Climate Bond, Certified Climate Loan or Certified Climate Debt Instrument is being refinanced via another Certified Climate Bond, Certified Climate Loan or Certified Climate Debt Instrument.	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES

Climate Bonds Standard Requirement	Findings	Requirement Met ?
1.5. Where a proportion of the Net Proceeds of the Bond are used for refinancing, the Issuer shall track the share of the Net Proceeds used for financing and refinancing and identify which Nominated Projects & Assets may be refinanced. This may also include the expected look-back period for refinanced Nominated Projects & Assets.	There is no use of net proceeds for refinancing	YES
1.6. The Net Proceeds of the Bond shall be tracked by the Issuer following a formal internal process which is documented in accordance with Clause 3.1.	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
1.7. The Net Proceeds of the Bond shall be no greater than the Issuer's total investment exposure or debt obligation to the Nominated Projects & Assets, or the relevant proportion of the total Market Value of the Nominated Projects & Assets which are owned or financed by the Issuer.	This part will be confirmed during post-issuance audit	YES
1.8. Additional Nominated Project & Assets may be added to, or used to substitute or replenish, the portfolio of Nominated Project & Assets as long as the additional Nominated Project & Assets are eligible under Part C of the Climate Bonds Standard and are consistent with the Bond's objective as set out in Clause 6.1.1.	In case of use of this possibility, this part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
1.8.1 Where additional Nominated Projects & Assets are covered by Sector Eligibility Criteria which were not included in the scope of either the Pre-Issuance Verification or the Post-Issuance Verification engagements, the Issuer shall engage a Verifier to provide a Verifier's Report covering at least the conformance of the additional Nominated Projects & Assets with the relevant Sector Eligibility Criteria under Part C of the Climate Bonds Standard.	In case of additional Projects & Assets, this part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES



## BUREAU VERITAS CERTIFICATION

Climate Bonds Standard Requirement	Findings	Requirement Met ?
<b>2. Process for evaluation and selection of projects &amp; assets</b>		
2.1. The Issuer shall document and maintain a decision-making process which it uses to determine the continuing eligibility of the Nominated Projects & Assets. This includes, without limitation:	NA	NA
2.1.1. A statement on the climate-related objectives of the Bond;	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
2.1.2. How the climate-related objectives of the Bond are positioned within. the context of the Issuer's overarching objectives, strategy, policy and/or processes relating to environmental sustainability;	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
2.1.3. The Issuer's rationale for issuing the Bond;	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
<b>3. Management of proceeds</b>		
3.1. The Net Proceeds of the Bond shall be credited to a sub account, moved to a sub-portfolio or otherwise identified by the Issuer in an appropriate manner, and documented.	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
3.2. The Issuer of the Bond shall maintain the earmarking process to manage and account for allocation of Net Proceeds to the Nominated Projects & Assets as described in Clause 3.1.3	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
3.3. While the Bond remains outstanding, the balance of the tracked Net Proceeds shall be reduced by amounts allocated to Nominated Projects & Assets. Pending such allocations to Nominated Projects & Assets, the balance of unallocated Net Proceeds shall be:	NA	NA

Climate Bonds Standard Requirement	Findings	Requirement Met ?
3.3.1. Held in temporary investment instruments that are cash, or cash equivalent instruments, within a Treasury function; or	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
3.3.2. Held in temporary investment instruments that do not include greenhouse gas intensive projects which are inconsistent with the delivery of a low carbon and climate resilient economy; or	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
3.3.3. Applied to temporarily reduce indebtedness of a revolving nature before being redrawn for investments or disbursements to Nominated Projects & Assets.	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
<b>4. Reporting</b>		
4.1. The Issuer shall prepare an Update Report at least annually while the Bond remains outstanding.	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
4.1.2. The Update Report shall be made available to holders of the Bond and to the Climate Bonds Standard Board.	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
4.1.3. The Issuer should provide an Update Report to holders of the Bond on a timely basis in case of material developments	This part of the verification will be done during the next post-issuance audit	YES
<b>Note: from the Climate Bond Certification Standard version 3.0, page 16:</b> Issuers seeking Certification of bonds, loans or other debt instruments which have already been issued or closed, and were not Certified at the pre-issuance stage, need to prepare a Green Bond Framework (see Clause 4.1) and meet all of the Post-Issuance Requirements to receive Certification under the Climate Bonds Standard.	Green Bond Framework was evidenced according to Clause 4.1 and the criteria under 4.1 were disclosed under the pre-issuance check list in this report	YES