Brazil's cattle sector has been plagued by its links to deforestation and challenges with implementing traceability to document compliance. Since 2009, slaughterhouses in the Amazon have been subject to legally binding commitments known as TACs to monitor their suppliers for deforestation and other socio-environmental problems, but effective implementation of the TACs has been slow. Meanwhile, market demands for improved traceability has been increasing, especially from international markets.

This lecture will describe the TACs in the cattle sector in Mato Grosso, how their implementation has evolved over time, and new solutions and partnerships, such as a public-private initiative known as Green Passport, that have emerged to address the sector's traceability needs for TAC compliance and beyond.
Forced labor includes a variety of degrading or dehumanizing working conditions. In Mato Grosso, agriculture, cattle ranching, and mining are typified by remote locations and arduous work activities, which can lead to the imposition of conditions analogous to slave labor. Despite its clear definition under Brazilian criminal code, enforcement of laws prohibiting this issue remains challenging. One key reason for this, is precisely the remote locations in which many slave labor situations occur, especially in a large Amazon state like Mato Grosso.

This lecture will describe the concept of slave labor in Brazil from a legal perspective, including a review of how different types of infractions are classified in the Brazilian criminal code, and provide a review of decisions in recent cases in Mato Grosso and elsewhere in Brazil. Finally, perspectives on these enforcement challenges and potential remedies from within the legal system will be discussed.