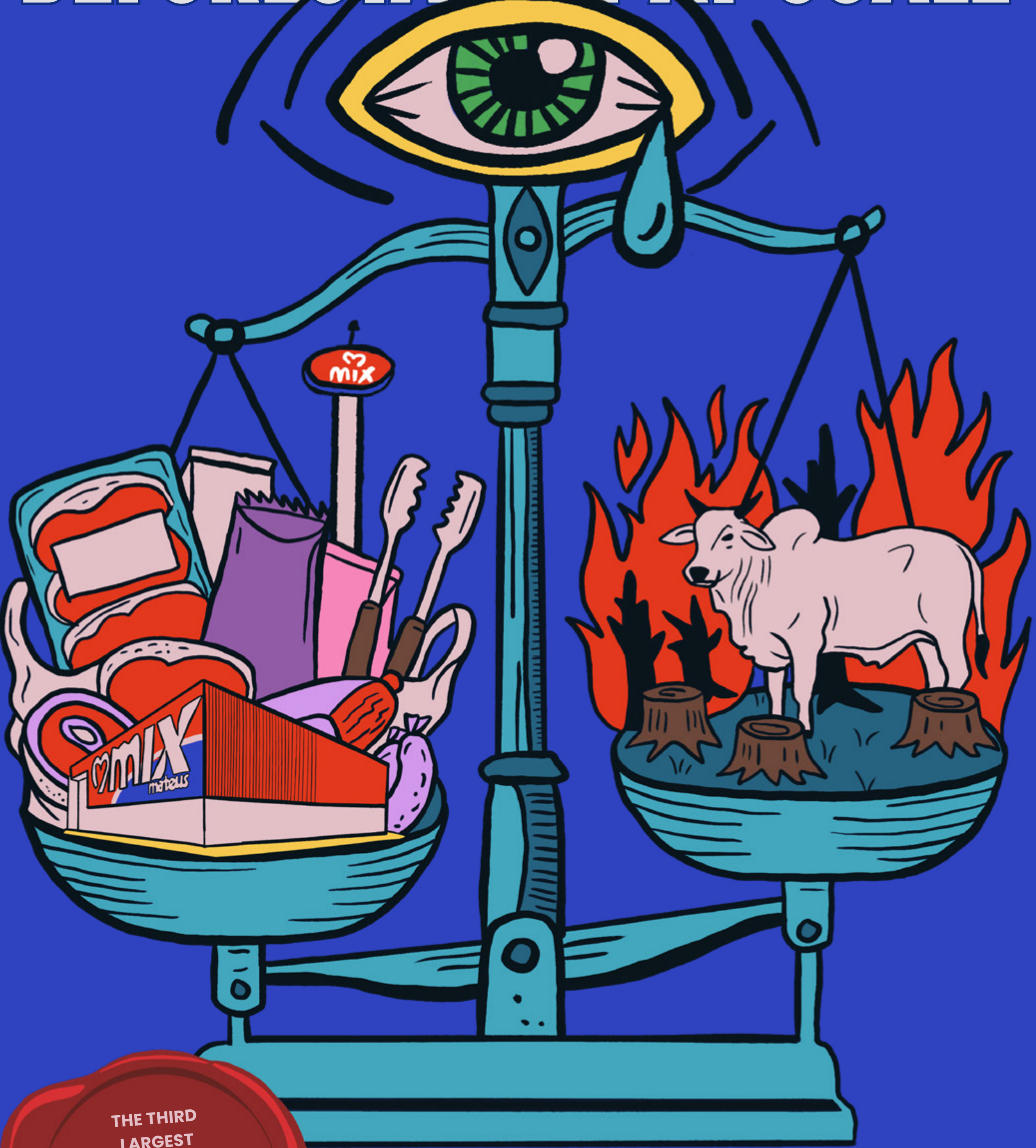
40 YEARS OF DEFORESTATION AT SCALE

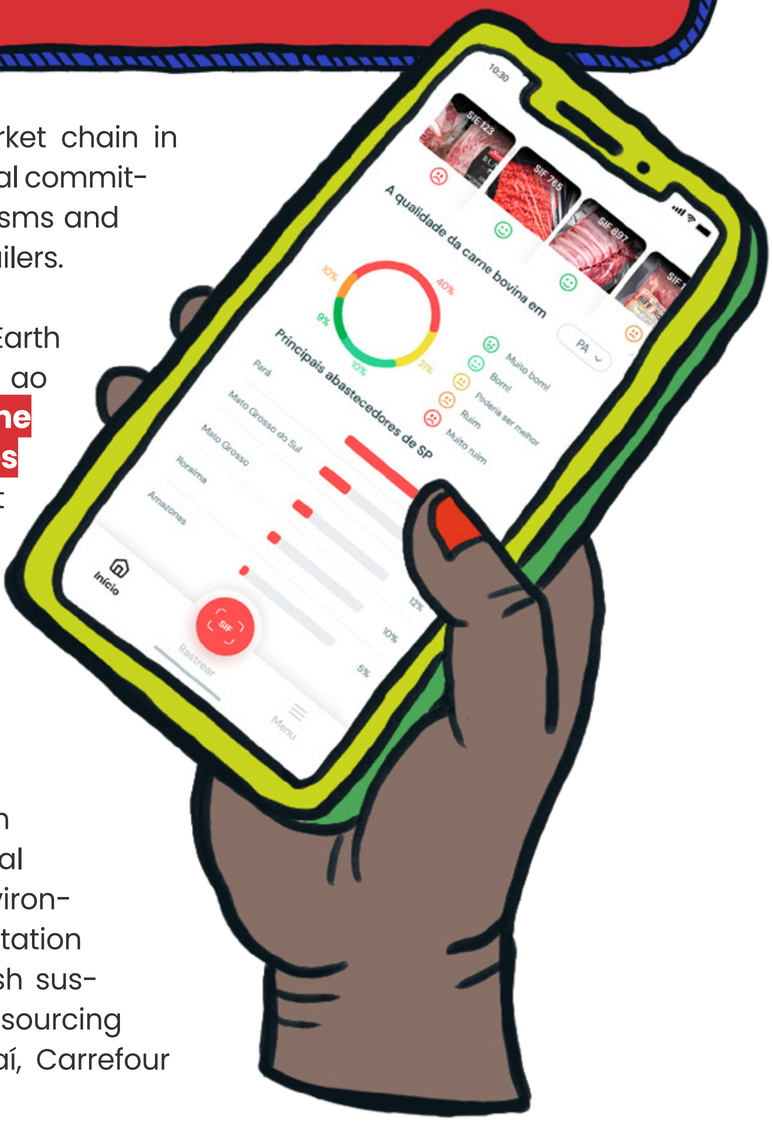


THE THIRD LARGEST SUPERMARKET CHAIN IN BRAZIL HAS THE WORST PERFORMANCE AMONG BIG NATIONAL RETAILERS.

MIGHTY EARTH

BEHIND THE SHELVES:

The Mateus Group, Brazil's third-largest supermarket chain, has made absolutely no public environmental commitments and has no corporate accountability mechanisms in place, making it the worst performer among the country's major retailers.



Grupo Mateus, the third-largest supermarket chain in Brazil, has absolutely no public environmental commitment or corporate accountability mechanisms and performs worst among the big national retailers.

An investigation carried out by Mighty Earth using data collected through the Do Pasto ao Prato app shows that **at least 54% of the meat found in Grupo Mateus stores** comes from meatpackers that have not adopted sustainability commitments, have had a high number of wildfires within their sourcing areas, and/or have purchased from suppliers included in Brazil's "dirty list" of slave labor. Most beef products are rated negatively, according to the app.

In spite of being the third largest retail chain in Brazil[1], it is the only company in the national ranking that has not adopted public environmental commitments to eliminate deforestation from its supply chain and does not publish sustainability reports or disclose its criteria for sourcing beef, lagging behind its competitors Assaí, Carrefour and Pão de Açúcar.

Due to its size and relevance in the Brazilian retail market, and based on the conclusions of this investigation, we request that Grupo Mateus updates and discloses its sourcing policy based on the following proposal.

1 2025 Ranking, Associação Brasileira de Supermercados (Abras): https://www.abras.com.br/dados-ranking-2025 (Content available in Portuguese only)

PROBLEM VS. SOLUTION

WHAT WE HAVE INVESTIGATED

430
beef products collected

38
Grupo Mateus stores

WHAT WE FOUND

107
Grupo Mateus beef suppliers

85%
have not signed the **Terms of Adjustment of Conduct (TAC)**

54% **of the meat is rated as**

VERY BAD ⟷ COULD IMPROVE

THE SOLUTION

1. PUBLICLY COMMIT TO ZERO DEFORESTATION AND ZERO CONVERSION (ZDC)
2. BLOCK DIRECT OR INDIRECT COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH MEATPACKERS INVOLVED IN DEFORESTATION AND BIOMES CONVERSION
3. DISCLOSE ITS LIST OF BEEF SUPPLIERS
4. IMPLEMENT A FORMAL PUBLIC GRIEVANCE MECHANISM TO FOLLOW UP ON ALERTS OF SUSPECTED CASES OF DEFORESTATION, BIOMES CONVERSION, AND VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS LINKED TO ITS SUPPLY CHAIN

WHY GRUPO MATEUS

A giant of the food retail market in Brazil, Grupo Mateus operates more than 270 stores, including cash-and-carry wholesalers, hypermarkets, and supermarkets, in over 110 cities across 10 states in the North and Northeast regions. In 2024, the Group, including brands such as Armazém Mateus, Eletro Mateus, and Mix Mateus, among others, reached R$36.38 billion in revenue[2]surpassing companies such as Grupo Pão de Açúcar.

BRANDS:

However, the absolute lack of public commitments and the consistent delay in advancing responsible beef procurement policies classify Grupo Mateus as the lowest-rated food retail chain in the Brazilian ranking when it comes to beef products found on its shelves.

And this is not new. According to the survey conducted by Radar Verde (2025), monitoring direct suppliers is one of the main indicators used to assess the level of control and transparency that meatpackers and supermarkets have over their beef supply chains. Although Grupo Mateus has been ranked as the third-largest retailer since 2024, it is the only company among the four largest in the sector that does not monitor even its direct suppliers, as shown in the table below:

RADAR VERDE — 2025 RANKING

Retail chain	ABRAS 2024 ranking	Has the company shared additional information?	Level of supply chain control		
			Direct Farms	Indirect Farms	**Final Rate**
Carrefour Comércio e Indústria LTDA	1st	No	88,4	8	48,2
Assaí Atacadista	2nd	No	88,6	8,2	48,4
Mateus Supermercados S.A.*	3rd	No	ZERO	ZERO	ZERO
GPA - Grupo Pão de Açúcar	4th	No	89,2	9,2	49,2

>90 Very High · 70–89 High · 50–69 Moderate
30–49 Low · 0–29 Very Low · Yes · No

***Note:** the top three companies are ranked according to their Radar Verde score in 2025. The remaining companies are listed in descending order of revenue, based on the ABRAS ranking.

2 2025 Ranking, Associação Brasileira de Supermercados (Abras) > https://www.abras.com.br/dados-ranking-2025 (Content available in Portuguese only)

The sale of beef products potentially linked to deforestation in Grupo Mateus stores is compounded by the complete absence of public commitments regarding its supply chain. In March 2026, Mighty Earth, in partnership with Instituto de Defesa de Consumidores (IDEC), published an assessment on corporate commitments towards deforestation and conversion-free beef and soy supply chains (DCF)[3], and Grupo Mateus received **the lowest rating of all.**

Among Brazil's major retail chains, Grupo Mateus is the only one with no public commitment or sourcing policy aligned with current market standards.

VIOLATIONS GO BEYOND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

In 2023, Grupo Mateus faced 2,900 lawsuits, including cases of death and torture of Black men in stores of its supermarket chain, and a fatal accident in one store.

Taken together, these lawsuits seek damages exceeding R$139 million, revealing a troubling track record of structural racism, human rights violations, and serious workplace safety failures.

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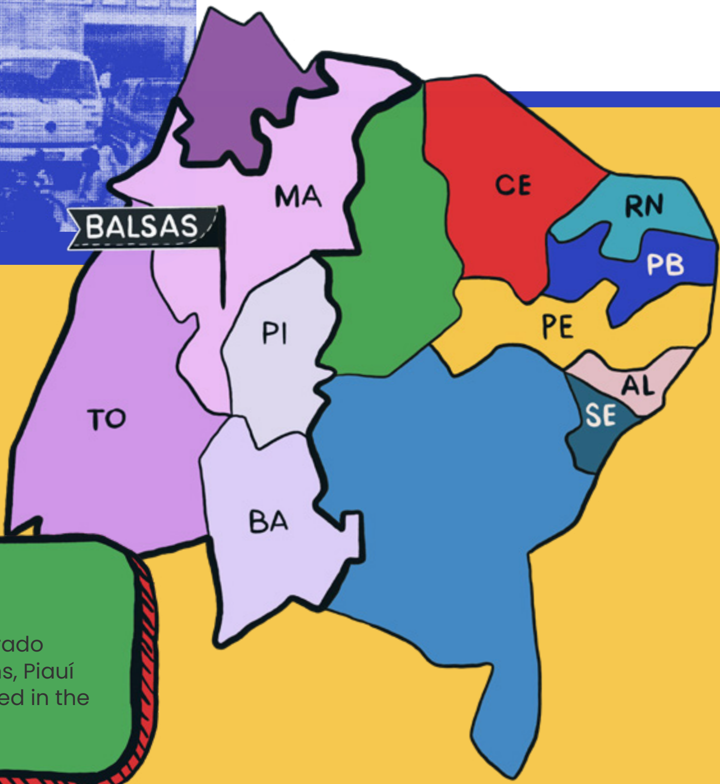
3 Instituto de Defesa de Consumidores (Idec) & Mighty Earth. (March 2026). No zero, just deforestation: Assessing zero-deforestation and conversion commitments in Brazil by soy, beef and retail companies (1st ed.) https://mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/EN_Report_IDEC_ME_DCF_final.pdf

TIMELINE:
40 years of governance gap

1986

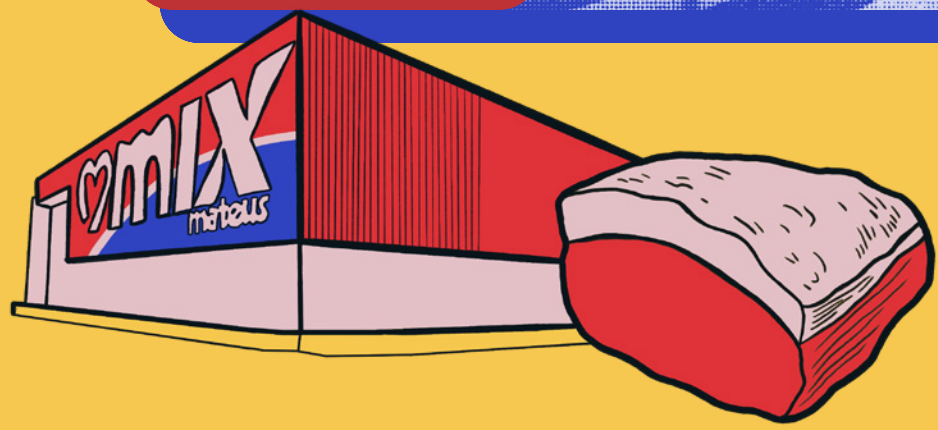


- **ILSON MATEUS**, former machinist, miner, and salesman launches his first grocery store in Balsas, a city in the state of Maranhão – known as the agribusiness capital, located on the agricultural expansion frontier known as MATOPIBA[4].

MATOPIBA

REGION is predominantly covered by Cerrado areas in the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia, where agriculture has expanded in the second half of the 1980s.

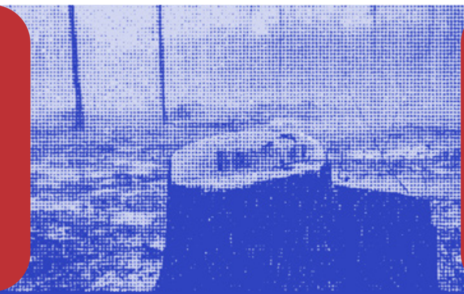
2000 2010



- **EXPANSION** of Grupo Mateus and consolidation of its leadership in the food retail market in the Northeast region. New business in different areas: Armazém Mateus, Eletro Mateus, and Mix Mateus, among others.

4 Embrapa: https://www.embrapa.br/tema-matopiba/sobre-o-tema (Content available in Portuguese only)

2020



2023

- Public offering on B3. Ilson Mateus joins the **RANKING OF BILLIONAIRES**, with a fortune estimated in R$8.7 billion
- Grupo Mateus stands out as a **RETAIL GIANT** in Brazil, leading the food retail market in the North and Northeast regions, with revenues of R$30.2 billion

- The Group accumulates more than 2,900 lawsuits for **HUMAN AND LABOR RIGHTS VIOLATIONS** including cases of racism, torture and death of Black men in the Group's stores[5]
- The agricultural expansion in **MATOBIPA** concentrates the highest deforestation rates in the country, surpassing the Amazon[6].

2024

2025

- Grupo Mateus surpasses Grupo Pão de Açúcar and reaches **REVENUES OF R$36.38 BILLION** (2024), according to ABRAS ranking

- Data cross-referencing using Do Pasto ao Prato app reveals that Grupo Mateus bought meat from at least 9 meatpackers that are directly or indirectly linked to the dirty list of **SLAVE LABOR**.

2026

- Grupo Mateus receives the **WORST OVERALL RATING** in the assessment of DCF (Deforestation and Conversion Free) commitments among leading companies across the beef, soy, and retail supply chains, conducted in partnership with IDEC (Instituto de Defesa de Consumidores).

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5 https://revisaotrabalhista.net.br/2022/01/03/homem-e-torturado-em-supermercado-apos-suspeita-de-furto/ (Content available in Portuguese only)

6 MapBiomas https://brasil.mapbiomas.org/2024/05/28/matopiba-passa-a-amazonia-e-assume-a-lideranca-do-desmatamento-no-brasil/ (Content available in Portuguese only)

OFF TRACK:
Zero Commitment

While Brazil's two largest supermarket chains, Carrefour e Assaí, have made public commitments to eliminate deforestation from their operations, report on their progress toward achieving those commitments, and monitor their beef supply chains, Grupo Mateus, the country's third-largest food retailer, **has done nothing.** The issue appears to be of little concern to the Group, even though it generates higher revenues than smaller food retailers such as Grupo Pão de Açúcar.

The lack of environmental information disclosed by Grupo Mateus, including the lack of a greenhouse gas emissions inventory, is more than just a problem for its customers and investors: it constitutes an obstacle to Brazil's efforts to meet its environmental commitments, including its national target of zero deforestation by 2030.

When it went public in 2020, Grupo Mateus acknowledged the environmental risks to which it is exposed. In the reference document submitted at the time, Grupo Mateus acknowledges that it may be held liable for environmental damage caused by its suppliers, including contaminated site management, vegetation clearing, construction activities, and the final disposal of solid waste. Accordingly, the Group understands that it may be held responsible for environmental harm caused by its business partners and may be required to remediate the resulting pollution or pay damages.

Nevertheless, Grupo Mateus does not disclose clear information on the measures taken to avoid this problem. Despite being a public company, Grupo Mateus has never published a Sustainability Report. Although it is not mandatory, the report is recommended by the stock exchange as an important tool for monitoring companies' progress, contributing to the reputation and credibility of companies listed on B3.

The lack of transparency in relation to the environmental impacts in their operations and supply chain is reinforced by the fact that Grupo Mateus does not have any individual or collective public commitment to ban deforestation and biomes conversion in its supply chains. In 2009, the chain was flagged by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministério Público Federal - MPF) for buying almost R$1.2 million worth of beef products from farms and meatpackers that have contributed to deforestation in the Amazon. The group was warned to stop purchasing such products, or it could be held jointly liable for the resulting environmental damage.

Besides the lack of response, the MPF notification appears not to have encouraged Grupo Mateus to make progress in favor of the environment. Among the three largest food retailers in Brazil, **Grupo Mateus is the only one that has not signed the Boi na Linha Protocol.** Created in 2019 by Imaflora, in partnership with the MPF, the program defines strict guidelines for meatpackers to ensure sustainability in the beef products supply chain in the Legal Amazon.

KEEPING AN EYE ON THE COMPETITION

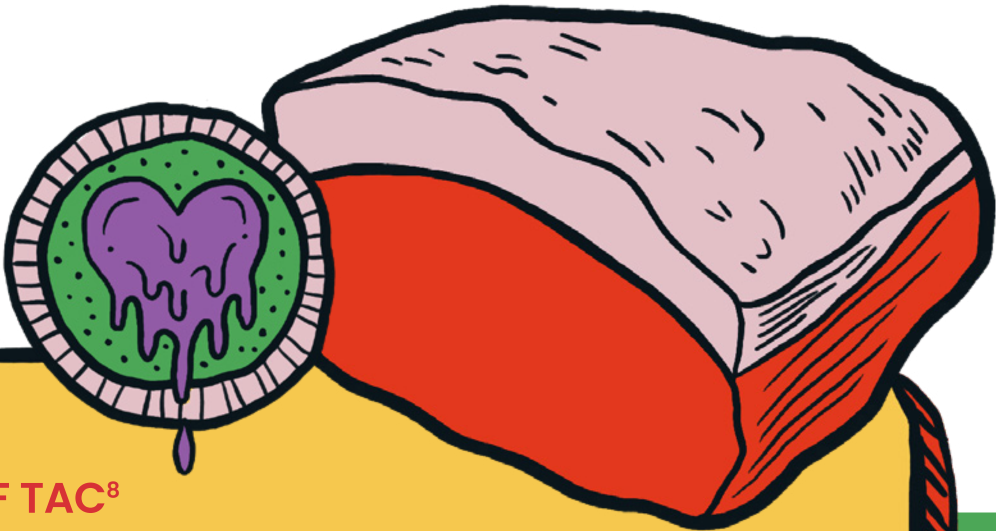
4 LARGE SUPERMARKET CHAINS REPRESENTING 42% OF THE BRAZILIAN MARKET

Retailers	2024 Income (billions R$)	Rating concerning DCF commitments*	Sustainability Policies**
Carrefour	R$ 120,59	124,32/150	• More advanced DCF Commitments, including for the soy supply chain; • Better transparency and reporting system;
ASSAÍ ATACADISTA	R$ 80,57	57,12/150	• DCF Policies in the Amazon and Cerrado, but only for deforestation, illegal in other biomes; • Limited traceability of indirect suppliers; • Transparency failures.
GRUPO mateus	R$ 36,38	ZERO/150	• **No DCF commitment;** • **No traceability system;** • **No transparency or reports published.**
GPA	R$ 20,04	49,08/150	• DCF Policies in the Amazon and Cerrado, but only for deforestation, illegal in other biomes; • No commitment covering the soy supply chain; • Limited traceability and transparency.

* Abras 2025 Ranking.
** No zero, just deforestation Report (Mighty Earth and Idec, 2026)[7].

7 Instituto de Defesa de Consumidores (Idec) & Mighty Earth.(March 2026). No zero, just deforestation: assessing zero deforestation and conversion commitments in Brazil by soy, beef and retail companies (1st ed.). São Paulo, SP:Idec/ Washington, D.C.: Mighty Earth.

The lack of commitment awarded Grupo Mateus the “Off Track” position in the assessment of the commitments made by leading soy and beef traders and retailers conducted by Mighty Earth and Idec. Published in March 2026, the report “No ‘zero’, just deforestation” points out that Grupo Mateus scored zero due to total lack of sustainability reports or publicly available documentation on its DCF commitments, as well as lack of response to our questionnaire.



THE BEEF TAC[8]

An assessment conducted in 2009 by the MPF (Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office) and Ibama in Pará tracked companies in the cattle supply chain that were linked to deforestation in the Amazon. As a result, 21 lawsuits were filed against farms and meatpackers, while 69 companies were formally notified for purchasing cattle from farms linked to illegal deforestation. This landmark initiative led to the creation of the Beef TAC. The agreement establishes that meatpackers may purchase cattle only from farms that are free of illegal deforestation, environmental embargoes, encroachment on protected areas, and the use of slave labor. The agreement was subsequently expanded to cover the entire Legal Amazon.

Since 2019, the Boi na Linha[9] program has supported the TAC implementation with monitoring, checking and transparency protocols. While major chains such as Carrefour, Assaí and Grupo Pão de Açúcar endorsed the commitment, **Grupo Mateus, despite its relevance in the market, has not signed the agreement or replied to the MPF in relation to its socio-environmental accountability.**

8 MPF: https://linhadotempo.mpf.mp.br/www/linha-do-tempo/2009 (Content available in Portuguese only)
9 Boi na Linha Program: https://www.boinalinha.org/quem-somos/ (Content available in Portuguese only)

HIGH RISK CHAIN

Grupo Mateus presents significant failures in monitoring its suppliers, transparency, and socio-environmental governance despite their large-scale revenues and growing prominence. There is no information on the criteria adopted for raw material sourcing, since the group does not disclose publicly its supply policies and does not adopt any criteria to block the sourcing from deforested areas or suppliers linked to the dirty list of slave labor.

Trying to find out where the beef products available on Grupo Mateus shelves come from, Mighty Earth conducted an assessment on the beef products sold in the stores of the group. Using Do Pasto ao Prato[10], app, volunteers and users registered the SIF (Federal Inspection Service)[11], number, assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA), as well as other identification codes printed on beef product labels and packaging.
These codes make it possible to identify the meatpacker from which each product originated. Through the Rapid Response System[12], managed by Mighty Earth, in partnership with AidEnvironment and Repórter Brasil, this information is cross-referenced with other data, such as the Animal Transit Guide (Guia de Trânsito Animal - GTA), which identify the farms that supplied cattle to each slaughterhouse. Finally, the location of these farms is compared with official deforestation data produced by the National Institute for Space Research (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais - Inpe).

10 Do Pasto ao Prato: https://www.dopastoaoprato.com.br/ (Content available in Portuguese only)

11 Federal Inspection System (Sistema de Inspeção Federal - SIF): https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/inspecao/produtos-animal/sif (Content available in Portuguese only)

12 Soy and Cattle Deforestation Monitor: https://soyandcattlemonitor.mightyearth.org/?lang=pt-br

Since October 2023, Mighty Earth has been monitoring, through the Rapid Response system, Grupo Mateus' exposure to deforestation in the Amazon, Cerrado, and Pantanal. Between 2024 e 2025, the system has identified several deforestation cases totaling 5,147 hectares of deforested area in all these biomes possibly linked to Grupo Mateus.

Based on these assessments and samples from the Do Pasto Ao Prato app, Mighty Earth has analyzed over 400 beef products collected in 38 Grupo Mateus stores, in the states of Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, and Sergipe, between 2024 and 2025. The total sample comprised 107 SIF numbers or other identification records, corresponding to 107 meatpackers. This resulted in at least:

54% of the sample

was rated negatively in relation to sustainability criteria:

- **40%** was rated as "Bad" or "Very Bad"
- **14%** of the sample was rated as "Could improve"

85% of the meatpackers

supplying Grupo Mateus have not signed the Beef TAC.

40% of the meatpackers' suppliers

do not have any formal, individual or voluntary commitment to ban deforestation from their beef production in the Amazon and Cerrado.

Data cross-checking also reveals that Grupo Mateus has bought meat from at least 9 meatpackers with direct or indirect connections to companies listed on the dirty list of slave labor.

This figure may be even higher considering that, in most cases, the supplier lists of these meatpackers could not be analyzed due to insufficient data.

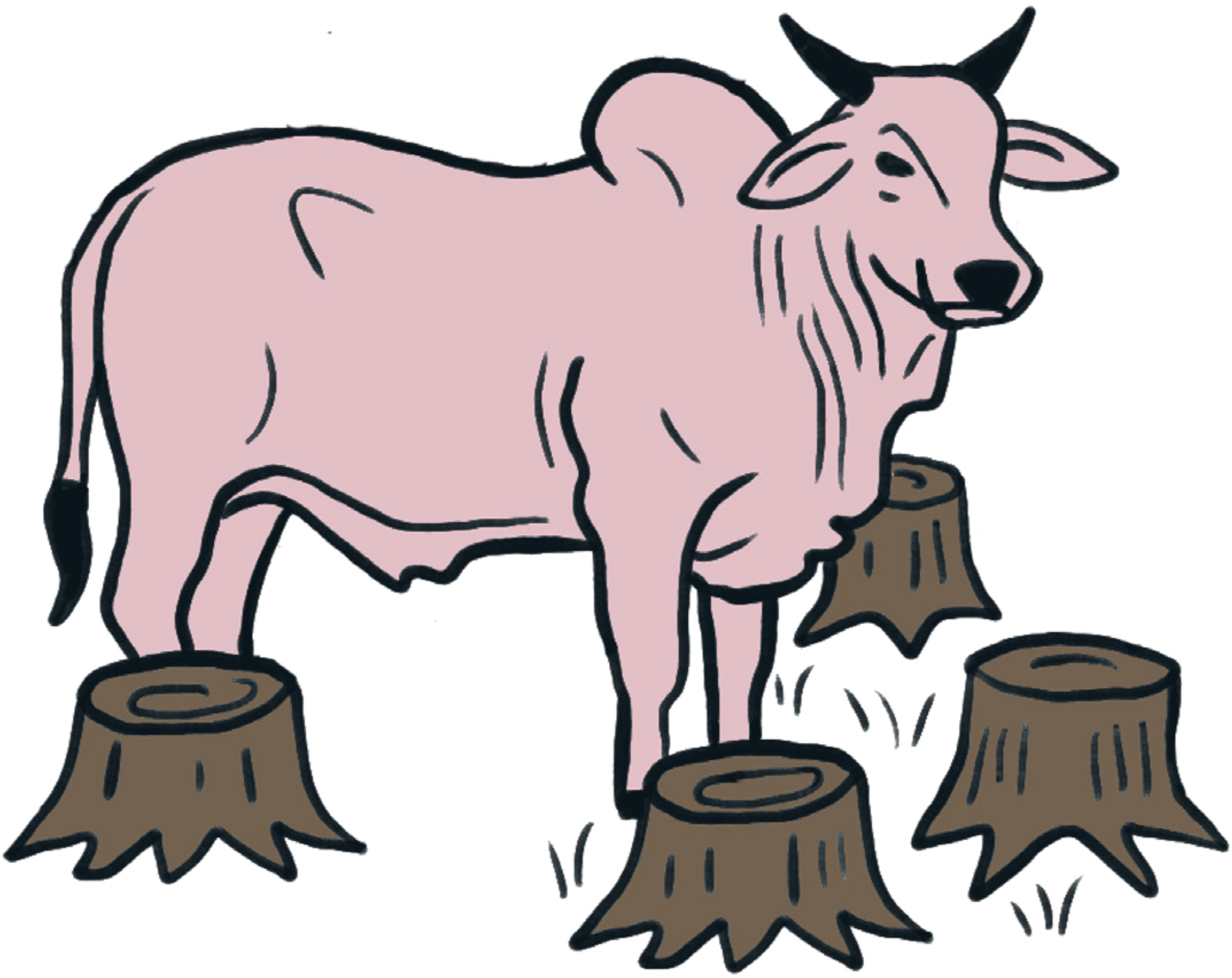
ORIGIN OF THE BEEF:

Socio-environmental risks, exposure to deforestation

Among the meatpackers supplying Grupo Mateus that received the worst ratings during the research period, at least three belonged to Brazil's meatpacking giant, JBS. One of the plants, JBS Marabá (SIF 457), is authorized to export beef to demanding markets such as the European Union and the USA, yet it has a long history of environmental, sanitary, and social irregularities.

Located in the region of Marabá, in the Southeast of Pará, the plant is often linked to recent deforestation cases, such as those identified by the Mighty Earth Rapid Response system. However, the plant has long been subject to lawsuits related to farms and meatpackers linked to deforestation in the Amazon.

Operated by Bertin S.A. until its merger with JBS in 2009, the JBS Marabá plant was sued by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) for purchasing cattle from farms fined by Ibama and/or Indigenous Lands invaders. One of them is Fazenda Espírito Santo, in Xinguara, Southeast of Pará, which had over 76% of its area illegally deforested in 2009.



PROMINENT CASES

Mix Mateus Ubatuba

Products SIF

Origin

JBS meatpackers in Marabá (PA), in the dirty list of slave labor.

Rating

VERY BAD

Illustrative case: SIF 457 found in Mix Mateus Ubatuba, in São Luís do Maranhão and Fortaleza stores – linked to JBS meatpacking in Marabá (PA), in the dirty list of slave labor.

Almost 15 years later, the Rapid Response system has identified that Fazenda Água Parada, located in the city of Nova Esperança do Piriá, in Pará, was an indirect supplier to JBS Marabá, and is linked to the deforestation of 83 hectares in the Amazon between May and October 2023. The same at Fazenda São José, located in Marabá, where the system identified 56 hectares of deforested area between October 2023 and January 2024. In response to the system, JBS did not comment on the first case, but affirmed that Fazenda São José was not included in its supplier list.

Besides JBS Marabá, beef products collected in Grupo Mateus stores are also sourced from JBS Santana do Araguaia (SIF 1110), in Pará, JBS Araguaína (SIF 4001), in Tocantins. According to an investigation conducted by Repórter Brasil[13], both meatpackers possibly had farms listed on the dirty list of Slave Labor[14], published by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE), as indirect suppliers.

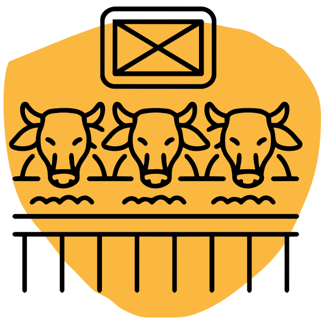
13 Under the Radar, Monitor from Repórter Brasil, October 2025. https://reporterbrasil.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/ReporterBrasil-TrabalhoEscravo-Pecuaria.pdf (Content available in Portuguese only)

14 Register of Employers working in conditions analogous to slavery, Ministry of Labor (MTE), April 2024. https://reporterbrasil.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/cadastro_de_empregadores-050424.pdf (Content available in Portuguese only)

According to the Do Pasto ao Prato database, there are also records of indirect links between the JBS Araguaína facility (SIF 4001) and six suppliers included in the Register of Employers working in conditions analogous to slavery, with records dating from September 2018 to September 2021. This version of the report[15] reinstates this information, which had been removed from the previous version to incorporate the findings of the Repórter Brasil investigation and to align the reference with the 2024 edition of the "dirty list", which consolidates records from previous years.

Based on 19 official Animal Transit Guides (GTAs) issued between March 1, 2019, and May 25, 2023, Mighty Earth identified the transfer of cattle from these non-compliant properties to at least 11 direct suppliers of SIF 4001. The subsequent transfer of cattle from these direct suppliers to JBS Araguaína meatpacking plant involved 161 GTAs issued between May 1, 2019, and August 18, 2023.

These records show that transactions between indirect suppliers and the meatpacking plant took place after the respective property owners had been included in the Register of Employers working in conditions analogous to slavery. This is inconsistent with the traceability protocols and commitments adopted by Brazil's beef industry under the Beef TAC.



15 The report was updated on July 22, 2026

Among the worst-rated meatpackers supplying Grupo Mateus, according to the indicators of the Do Pasto ao Prato app as of September 2025, are:

DO PASTO AO PRATO, SEPTEMBER 2025 DATA

BRANDS: Mateus · Mateus Hiper · Mateus Supermercados · Mix Atacarejo · Mateus Mix · Novo Atacarejo · Supermercado Mateus · El Camino Supermercado

430 collected products

38 points of sale

107 Supplying meatpackers

States with scanned products

25/11/2021 First scanning

16/10/2025 Last scanning

NUMBER OF SUPPLIERS

Rated by sustainability commitment and performance

AMAZON

7	8	13

CERRADO

20	17

OTHERS

42

SUMMARY OF SCORING CRITERIA

Environmental impact	Animal health and welfare performance	Criteria
23%	VERY BAD	Clandestine and not inspected meatpackers. These meatpackers do not appear in the app's cumulative database.
17%	BAD	Inspected meatpackers at the state or municipal level (SIE or SIM) not registered in the Brazilian System for the Inspection of Products of Animal Origin (Sistema Brasileiro de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal – SISBI).
14%	COULD IMPROVE	Meatpackers eligible for export, with a worse than expected sanitary performance. Between 2016 and 2021, they have paid significantly more fines than other meatpackers of the same size, authorization status, and rating. And inspected meatpackers at the state or municipal level (SIE or SIM) registered in the Brazilian System for the Inspection of Products of Animal Origin (Sistema Brasileiro de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal - SISBI).
25%	GOOD	Meatpackers eligible for export, with regular performance (the number of fines paid is within the expected range).
12%	VERY GOOD	Meatpackers eligible for export, with better-than-expected animal health and welfare performance. Between 2016 and 2021, they have paid significantly less fines than other meatpackers of the same size, authorization status, and rating

Among Grupo Mateus beef suppliers rated as "Very Bad" are controversial meatpackers, with a history of environmental impact. Among the slaughterhouses with production exposed to deforestation are:

Frigorífico Paraíso (**SIF 4625**): Despite being in the Legal Amazon, in the city of Paraíso de Tocantins (TO), the meatpacker has not signed the Beef TAC and appears on MPF's list of targeted meatpackers since 2018.

Beef Indústria e Comércio de Carnes (**SIF 4686**): In addition to not being a signatory to the Beef TAC, despite being in Novo Progresso (PA), its sourcing area recorded 9,248 wildfires between 2018 and 2022.

Frigoestrela (**SIF 2924**): The meatpacker does not monitor its suppliers or commit to eliminating deforestation. Between 2018 and 2022, the number of wildfires in its sourcing area was 85.

Frigorífico Valêncio (SIF 1891) is another Grupo Mateus supplier rated as "Very Bad". With a slaughtering capacity of 1,100 heads of cattle per day, according to its website, the meatpacker's main industrial plant is in Xinguara, a city in the South of Pará, also known as "Capital of the Fat Ox". As a non-signatory of the Beef TAC, the meatpacker has a sourcing area that is highly vulnerable to deforestation. Located between Amazon and Cerrado, the region has registered 1,958 wildfires between 2018 and 2022.

However, Frigorífico Valêncio may leave the "Very Bad" rating on the Do Pasto ao Prato app soon becoming a positive example the sector can follow. In 2023, the company was notified by the MPF not to source cattle from farms that cannot demonstrate compliance with socio-environmental requirements. The action appears to have had an effect, and since then, the meatpacker has been monitoring and auditing its supply chain. According to the MPF, Frigorífico Valêncio has recorded 98.3% in the second unified audit cycle of the beef cattle supply chain in the Legal Amazon[16].

16 MPF https://www.mpf.mp.br/o-mpf/unidades/pr-pa/noticias/carne-legal-resultados-2o-ciclo-unificado-auditorias-pecuaria-amazonia-divulgacao-programada-maio-2025 (Content available in Portuguese only)

DIRTY BEEF ROUTE

from meatpackers to the supermarkets

Meatpackers traceability rated as "Bad" or "Very Bad", in accordance with Do Pasto ao Prato app, up to September 2025, based on the SIF numbers of the beef products collected in Grupo Mateus stores.

ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION

Mighty Earth began investigating Grupo Mateus's beef supply chain in October 2024 after repeated unsuccessful attempts to contact the company. To seek clarification about the Group's business relationships and their potential links to deforestation, Mighty Earth contacted multiple departments and executives, from the Executive Board to the Press Office. However, the Group never responded to the inquiries or provided a statement on the matter.

The investigation methodology involved analyzing beef product samples collected in the supermarkets of the group. The samples have been analyzed through the Do Pasto ao Prato application, which assesses risks of deforestation, wildfires and slave labor in the Brazilian beef supply chain.

Additionally, legal and corporate proceedings were reviewed through official documents and court records, revealing more than 2,900 ongoing cases and serious examples of human rights violations linked to Grupo Mateus. The assessment also includes an analysis of financial reports and market data, which highlights the company's exponential/billion-real growth in contrast with the absence of sustainability policies.

The Grupo Mateus Press Office has been contacted countless times to clarify the findings of this report and request the company's position, but we did not receive any answer. The company's website also does not provide information on the existence of a socio-environmental beef purchasing policy, like major ccording to the most recent ABRAS ranking.

The conclusions of this report are based on the methodology described, according to the most recent ABRAS ranking public information, data provided by third parties, and a sampling of products sold. The ratings reflect a socio-environmental risk evaluation according to the technical criteria adopted by Mighty Earth and do not constitute a claim of illegal practices by any company or specific product. The report acknowledges that internal policies, non-public information, or changes made after data collection may affect the results presented.

MIGHTY EARTH

www.mightyearth.org

brazil@mightyearth.org

August, 2026