



 **RAPID RESPONSE #4**

[SOY]

**Monitoring
deforestation
in Brazilian
supply chains**

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Abbreviations

APP	Area de Preservacao Permanente / <i>Permanent Preservation Area</i>
CAR	Cadastro Ambiental Rural / <i>Rural Land Registry</i>
DETER	Detecção de Desmatamento em Tempo Real / <i>Deforestation Detection in Real Time</i>
Embrapa	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária / <i>Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation</i>
EUDR	European Union Deforestation Regulation
FUNAI	Fundacao Nacional dos Povos Indigenas / <i>National Indigenous Peoples Foundation</i>
GLAD	Global Land Analysis and Discovery laboratory, Department of Geographical Sciences at the University of Maryland, United States
IBAMA	Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renovaveis / <i>Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources</i>
IBGE	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatistica / <i>Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics</i>
ICMBio	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservacao da Biodiversidade / <i>Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation</i>
INPE	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais / <i>National Institute for Space Research</i>
PRODES	Projeto de Monitoramento do Desmatamento na Amazonia Legal por Satellite / <i>Project for Monitoring Deforestation in the Legal Amazon by Satellite</i>
SICAR	Sistema Nacional de Cadastro Ambiental Rural / <i>Brazilian's National Rural Environment Cadaster</i>
SICARM	Sistema de Cadastro Nacional de Unidades Armazenadoras / <i>Brazilian's National Cadaster of Storage Units</i>
SIGEF	Sistema de Gestao Fundiaria / <i>Land Tenure Management System</i>
SINTEGRA	Sistema Integrado de Informacoes sobre Operacoes Interestaduais com Mercadorias e Servicos / <i>Integrated Information System on Goods and Services Interstate Transactions</i>
SNCI	Sistema Nacional de Certificacao de Imoveis Rurais / <i>National Rural Property Certification System</i>
SNCR	Sistema Nacional de Cadastro Rural / <i>Brazilian National Rural Registration System</i>
SNUC	Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservacao da Natureza / <i>National System of Nature Conservation Units</i>
UKFRC	UK Forest Risk Commodity

Cover: Recently burned forest vegetation in an area being prepared for monoculture production, located in a forested zone between the Amazon rainforest and the Cerrado in the state of Mato Grosso, near the municipality of Alta Floresta. Brazil, July 9, 2020. Photo: Christian Braga / FARPA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Deforestation rates linked to soy are almost three times higher in the Brazilian Cerrado savanna than in the Amazon rainforest in Brazil, according to new research conducted by Mighty Earth and AidEnvironment. A new Rapid Response report found that 25,207 hectares of soy-linked deforestation alerts were recorded in the Cerrado, from January to April 2024, in comparison to 8,782 hectares of deforestation and degradation alerts in the Amazon biome over the same period.

The rapid pace of deforestation in the 200 million hectare Cerrado biome is largely due to the fact that it is far less protected by national and international regulations and voluntary agreements than the Amazon. The deforestation alerts identified in the Cerrado were distributed across 106 municipalities, mainly in the Matopiba region which covers the Brazilian states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia. Approximately 30% of the deforested area of the world's most biodiverse savanna was located in the state of Piauí, 25% in the state of Maranhão, and 19% in the state of Bahia. In the neighboring Amazon, we identified instances of deforestation and native vegetation in 30 different municipalities, with 63% of the deforested area in Mato Grosso, Brazil's largest soy producing state, and 37% in the state of Pará.

However, Amazon's protection is weakening and commodities produced at the expense of environmental devastation will continue to be consumed in the European market. In early October 2024, the European Commission yielded to the pressure of major agricultural lobbies and proposed a 12-month delay in the implementation of the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), which establishes that seven forest-risk commodities including soy- produced in forest areas cleared after 2020 will not enter the European Union market. Importing companies will now have until December 30, 2025 (instead of December 2024) to implement rigorous due diligence systems that assure the traceability of their supply chains in forest areas. These rules do not yet include non-forest landscapes known as "Other Wooded Land," such as the Cerrado.

About Rapid Response

Mighty Earth, in partnership with AidEnvironment and Repórter Brasil, publishes this report as part of its Rapid Response program, which aims to monitor recent deforestation in cattle and soy supply chains in Brazil. The goal of this program is to proactively halt deforestation in its early stages by urging companies to cease trading with farms involved in recent fires or clearing that are visually confirmed. By rapidly ending business with actors contributing to deforestation, we can avoid further environmental destruction and prevent hundreds of hectares of deforestation becoming thousands.

The reports are published on a quarterly basis and are used to pressure national and international traders operating in Brazil to act by sending a "rapid response" to their suppliers to stop the deforestation. This program is also used to alert international retailers, animal feed manufacturers, financial institutions that fund these companies, and other market players to the deforestation risks found in the Brazilian beef and soy supply chains and to encourage them to take action by suspending non-compliant suppliers, thus reducing deforestation in real time 

Similarly, in the United Kingdom, the UK Forest Risk Commodity (UKFRC) law has also been significantly delayed. The delay to the enforcement of the EUDR gives the UK Government an opportunity to reclaim its climate leadership role, and make much needed improvements to this piece of legislation. For retailers to meet their 2025 deforestation and conversion-free targets, secondary legislation commencement dates are urgently required.

In Brazil, the Amazon Soy Moratorium, a multistakeholder sectorial agreement that prevents traders from commercializing soy produced from areas deforested after 2008 in the Amazon biome, is being undermined by economic and political forces. The states of Mato Grosso¹ and Rondônia² approved laws that restrict the granting of tax benefits to companies that are signatories to the Moratorium, putting corporate Deforestation and Conversion-Free (DCF) commitments at risk. The Amazon Soy Moratorium is far from being completely effective, as demonstrated by ongoing deforestation rates and the recent unprecedented fire events that worsened the drought season in the Amazon and other biodiversity hotspots in South America. However, it has proven to be a key measure to slow deforestation. Without it, thousands of tons of soy tainted with nature destruction will flood the European market with the help of leading global soy traders.

From January to September 2024, Brazil's soybean and soybean meal/oil cake exports to Europe, which are primarily used for animal feed in meat production, increased by 6.3% compared to the same period in 2023. When focusing solely on France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom, Brazilian soybean exports saw a 20% increase from January to September 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. It is worth noting that Brazilian soybean and soybean meal exports to Spain increased by 39% in the first nine months of 2024, versus the same period in 2023.

In this report, we also present seven case studies with deforestation and degradation alerts that occurred between January and April 2024. These totaled 11,768 hectares in farms previously planted with soy and located within a 50-kilometer radius of grain silos owned by seven global grain traders: ADM, ALZ Grãos, Amaggi, Bunge, Cargill, Cofco and LDC. Of these cases, five are located in the Cerrado, and two in the Amazon. The single largest recent case of soy-driven deforestation identified covered 7,383 hectares. It occurred in an extremely high priority conservation area in the Cerrado region, in the municipality of Sebastião Leal (state of Piauí), with a possible supply chain link to traders Bunge and ALZ Grãos.

Bunge and Cargill, the companies identified with the highest deforestation exposure, demonstrated a lack of transparency regarding the deforestation case studies we presented to them. They provided unclear replies about their commercial relationships: Bunge suggested that we submit our grievances directly in their grievance log for a response, while Cargill indicated that their investigations were still ongoing.

Despite claims by companies that they have “robust” monitoring systems, they did not respond to specific queries. Some were elusive while others confirmed “commercial” ties to the implicated farms, but did not acknowledge which farm they refer to. LDC is the only company we contacted that stated that it has no direct or indirect links with the farms presented.

We therefore urge ADM, ALZ Grãos, Amaggi, Bunge, Cargill, Cofco and LDC to promptly disclose the origin of their soy products from Brazil on a public platform, including lists of all their direct and indirect suppliers, with the proportion of soy sourced from a

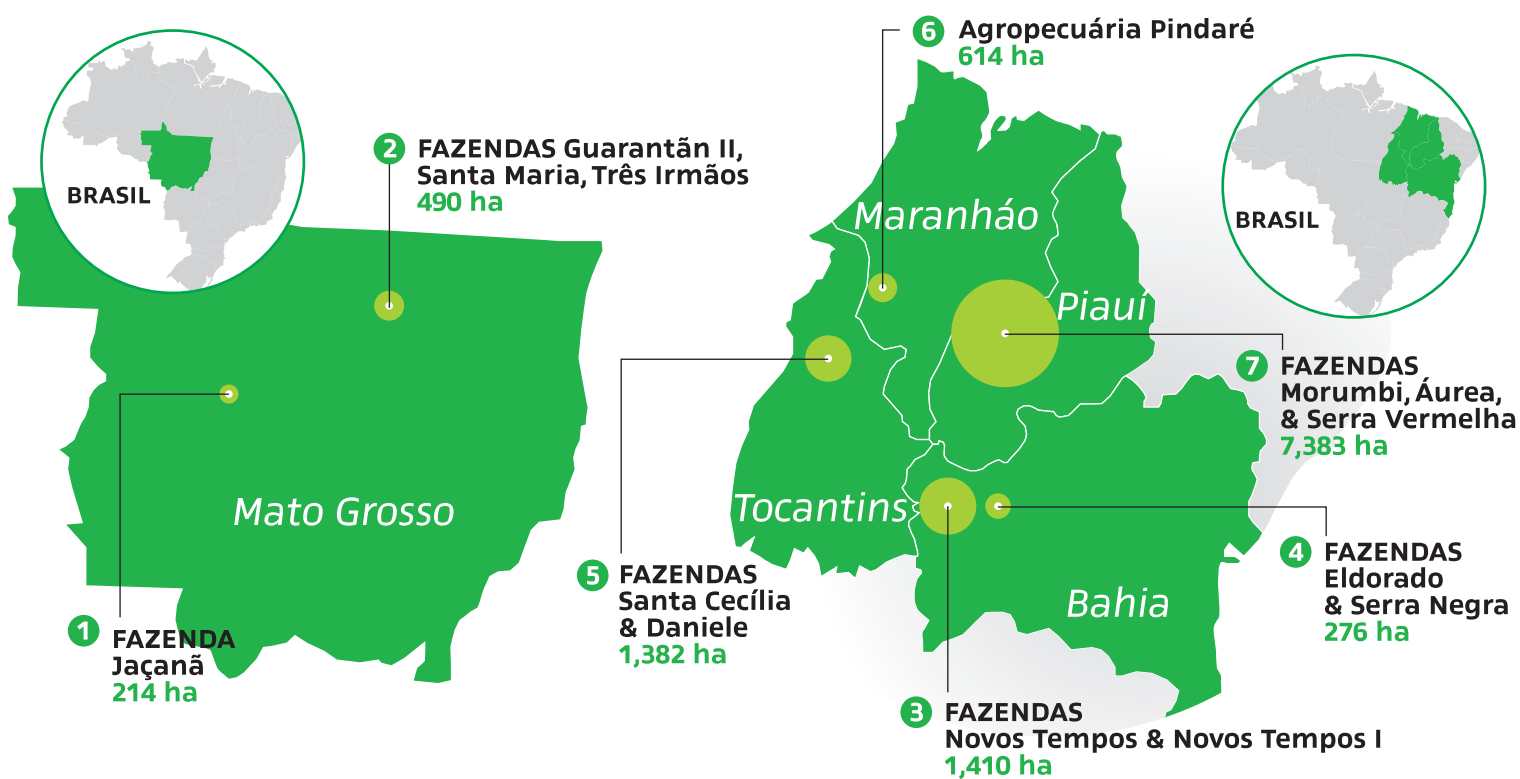
1 <https://globo rural.globo.com/agricultura/soja/noticia/2024/10/mato-grosso-aprova-lei-contra-moratoria-da-soja.ghtml>

2 <https://www.al.ro.leg.br/noticias/ismael-crispin-comemora-lei-que-estabelece-criterios-para-concessao-de-incentivos-fiscais-a-multinacionais-do-agro>

verified deforestation, degradation and conversion-free supply chain. Additionally, we call on them to publish alleged deforestation and conversion cases on a public grievance mechanism and suspend purchases from all direct or indirect suppliers involved in deforestation or native vegetation clearing and degradation. We additionally urge them to keep their commitment to a 2008 cut-off date for the soy produced in the Amazon region. Urgent action is needed, particularly in the municipalities with the highest deforestation rates illustrated in our report.

We call on retailers and the broader European meat, dairy and feed sector to take immediate action and sever ties with major soy suppliers connected to recent deforestation activities. We urge them to not accept soy produced in Amazon areas deforested after 2008 in their supply chains.

Location of the seven case studies identified in this report



METHODS & DATA

The analysis uses a series of publicly available datasets to assess the soy sector's exposure to recent deforestation and to identify case studies illustrating deforestation events linked to soy producers and traders in Brazil's Amazon and Cerrado biomes.

1) Deforestation alerts

The analysis begins with the deforestation alerts from the Real-time Deforestation Detection System (DETER – Sistema de Detecção de Desmatamento em Tempo Real) coordinated by Brazil's National Institute of Spacial Research (INPE–Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais). INPE affirms that DETER data cannot be interpreted as deforestation rates. Still, it is a robust system, updated daily, that serves government strategies for the real-time monitoring and control of deforestation. This report uses DETER to identify hotspots of recent deforestation ranked by municipality in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes.

In this report, we considered DETER alerts detected between January and April 2024. DETER alerts differ per biome, with different classes or types of alerts.

In the **Amazon biome**, the DETER system classifies the alerts into three main categories:

- Deforestation: including alerts on clear-cutting, deforestation mixed with remaining vegetation, and mining (*Desmatamento Corte Raso*, *Desmatamento Vegetação*, and *Mineração*)
- Forest Degradation: including alerts on fire events (*Cicatriz de Queimada*—fire scar) and degradation (*Degradação*)
- Logging: including alerts on symmetric selective cutting and asymmetric selective cutting (*Corte Seletivo Geométrico* and *Corte Seletivo Desordenado*)

For the Amazon biome, this report considered only alerts under the categories “clear-cutting” and “deforestation with vegetation,” named in the following calculations as **deforestation**, and the “fire scar” and “degradation,” named in the following calculations as **forest degradation**.

For the **Cerrado biome**, the DETER system releases only one type of alert, clear-cutting (*Desmatamento Corte Raso*), which, in some cases is later classified as native vegetation clearing (deforestation) or degradation (including fire).

DETER deforestation alerts may or may not later be confirmed as deforestation or native vegetation clearing by the official deforestation program PRODES, which calculates annual deforestation rates and is also operated by INPE. Because of that, in the case studies section, all the native vegetation clearing or degradation events were visually verified, using high-resolution Planet satellite imagery, and the reported areas were identified as either “deforestation” or “forest degradation” in both biomes, including degradation by fire.

2) Soy traders' assets on the ground: the 50-kilometer radius approach

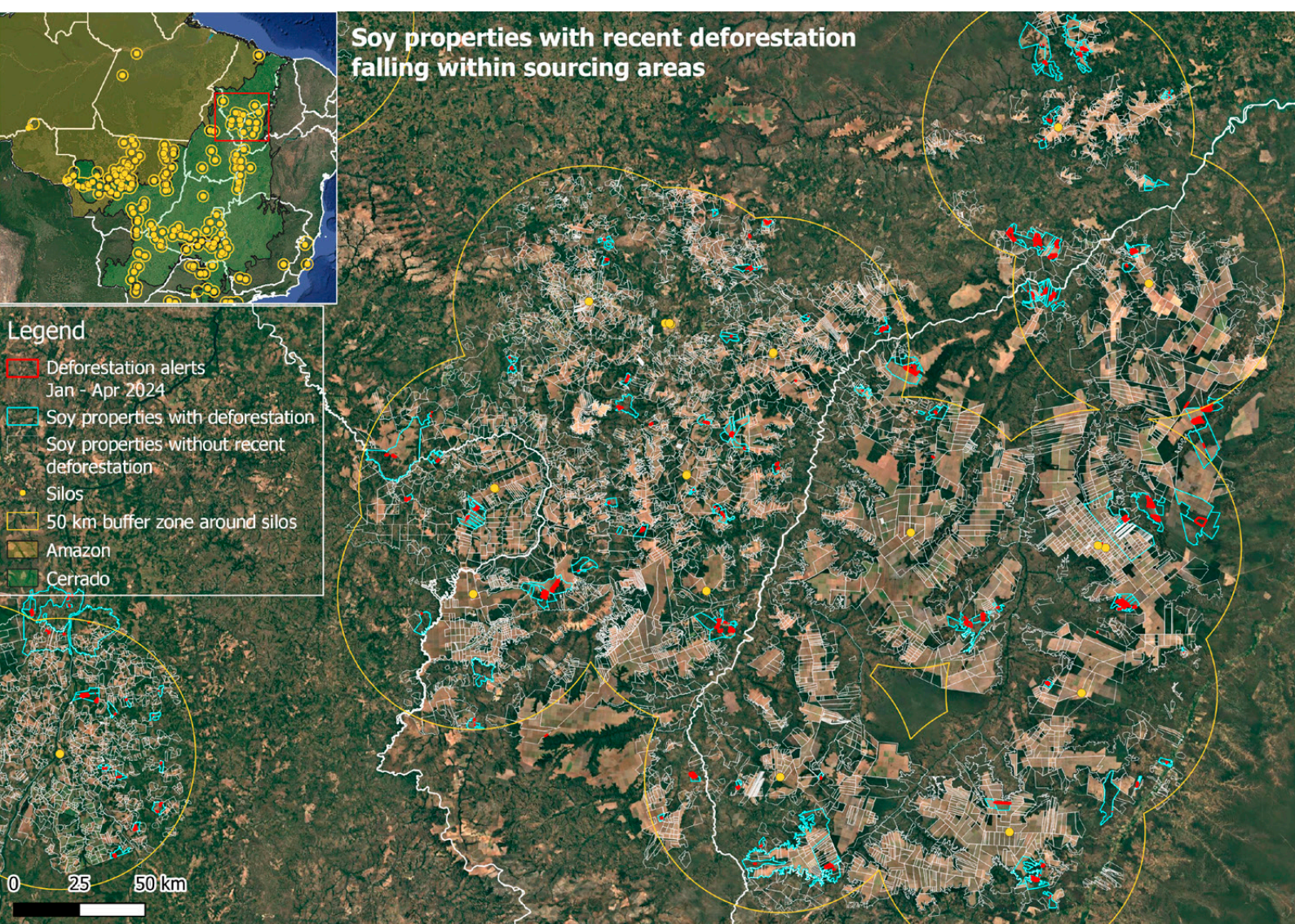
To better understand whether the deforestation alerts were linked to soy traders, we considered those within a 50-kilometer radius of the seven largest soy traders' local

assets. The 50-kilometer radius approach is based on Cargill's deforestation monitoring methodology, which estimates a sourcing area between 30 and 50 kilometers from their storage or processing units.³ This methodology is consistent with the geographic organization of the value chain.

3) Properties with soy production areas

From the deforestation alerts falling within the 50-kilometer radius of the traders' local assets, we considered only those found in properties with soy production areas in 2022. This data is available through the Global Forest Watch platform and based on study conducted by the GLAD Lab of the University of Maryland.

Figure 1. Visualization of the methodology with an example in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil.



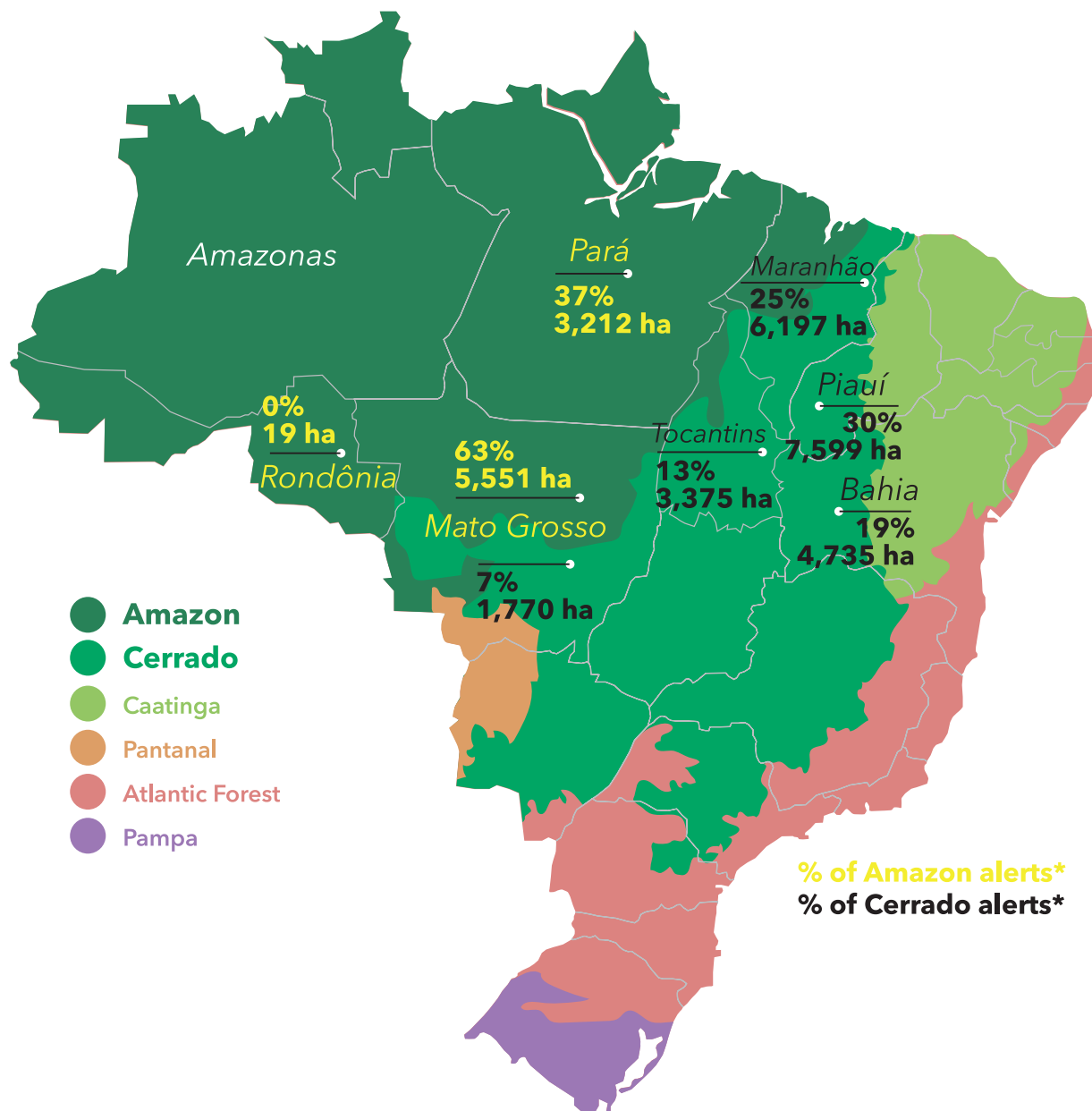
Source: Prepared by AidEnvironment (2024) with data from INPE, SICARM, SIGEF/SNCI/SNCR, and the GLAD Lab.

³ Cargill (2017) Cargill Report on Forests, Cargill: Minneapolis, MN, United States
<https://www.cargill.com/doc/1432081204529/cargill-forests-report-2017.pdf>

DEFORESTATION ANALYSIS

New hotspots of deforestation alerts linked to soy production in silos surrounding areas

Figure 2. Area (in hectares) with soy-linked deforestation or degradation alerts detected from January to April 2024, in the Amazon and the Cerrado biomes. Percentage (%) of deforestation or degradation alerts found in the respective biome



*From January to April 2024, in soy properties located within a 50-kilometer radius of soy silos, in the Amazon biome

*From January to April 2024, in soy properties located within a 50-kilometer radius of soy silos, in the Cerrado biome

Source: Prepared by Mighty Earth (2024) with data from DETER.

Results for the Amazon biome

Focusing only on properties previously planted with soy and located within a 50-kilometer radius from the traders' silos, our analysis shows that most of the deforestation and degradation alerts detected in the first quarter of 2024 in the Amazon were found in the state of Mato Grosso (63%), followed by the state of Pará (37%). The top five municipalities with alerts are listed below, highlighting the need for closer monitoring in these specific municipalities.

Table 1. Amazon biome: top five municipalities with soy-related deforestation and degradation alerts (January-April 2024) *

#	Municipality (State)	Deforestation**	Forest Degradation**	Area (ha)
#1	Nova Maringá (Mato Grosso)	1,547	-	1,547
#2	Canarãna (Mato Grosso)	669	-	669
#3	Marcelândia (Mato Grosso)	584	-	584
#4	Nova Santa Helena (Mato Grosso)	456	-	456
#5	Itaúba (Mato Grosso)	424	-	424
	Other 25 municipalities	1,880	3,222	5,102
Total		5,560	3,222	8,782

* Only alerts concerning properties with a history of soy cultivation in 2022 and located within a 50-kilometer radius of the silos/warehouses/assets registered under the name of the seven targeted companies (ADM, ALZ Grãos, Amaggi, Bunge, Cargill, Cofco and LDC) were taken into account. This table is based on more detailed figures. For clarity's sake, we published rounded figures. For this reason, slight differences may appear in the totals.

**The "deforestation alerts" category includes DETER data (Amazon) under the "clear-cutting" and "deforestation with vegetation" categories (*Desmatamento Corte Raso*, *Desmatamento Vegetação*). The "forest degradation" category includes DETER data (Amazon) under the categories of degradation and burn scar (*Degradação* and *Cicatriz de Incêndio Florestal*).

Results for the Cerrado biome

Using the same parameters—rural properties previously planted with soy and located within a 50-kilometer radius of the traders' silos—our analysis shows that in the first quarter of 2024, most deforestation alerts in the Cerrado were detected in the state of Piauí (30%), followed by the states of Maranhão (25%), Bahia (19%) and Tocantins (13%).

It is worth noting that, from January to April 2024, deforestation alerts in soy properties located in the Cerrado were almost three times higher (25,207 hectares) than deforestation and degradation alerts in the Amazon (8,782 hectares), mainly because the Cerrado is far less protected by national and international regulations and sectoral agreements than the Amazon. The top five Cerrado municipalities with alerts are listed below, and traders should pay particular attention to them.

Table 2. Cerrado biome: top five municipalities with soy-related deforestation alerts (January-April 2024)*

#	Municipality (State)	Area (ha)**
#1	Uruçuí (Piauí)	2,067
#2	Sebastião Leal (Piauí)	1,949
#3	São Félix de Balsas (Maranhão)	1,708
#4	Formosa do Rio Preto (Bahia)	1,466
#5	Balsas (Maranhão)	1,302
	Other 101 municipalities	16,715
Total		25,207

* Only alerts concerning properties with a history of soy cultivation in 2022 and located within a 50-kilometer radius of the silos/warehouses/assets registered under the name of the seven targeted companies (ADM, ALZ Grãos, Amaggi, Bunge, Cargill, Cofco and LDC) were taken into account. This table is based on more detailed figures. For clarity's sake, we published rounded figures. For this reason, slight differences may appear in the totals.

**Includes DETER data (Cerrado) under the "clear-cutting" category (*Desmatamento Corte Raso*).

TRADE TO EUROPE: CONNECTIONS TO THE AMAZON AND CERRADO BIOMES

The states with some of the worst deforestation rates are directly connected to European markets in 2023/2024. These states are also home to the seven case studies described in the next section of this report.

Table 3. Major Brazilian states with recent deforestation, exporting soybeans and soybean meal/oil cake (HS codes 1201 and 2304) in 2024* to the top five European importing countries

	Importing country									
	Netherlands		Spain		France **		United Kingdom		Germany	
Brazilian States	Soybean	Soy meal/ cake	Soybean	Soy meal/ cake	Soybean	Soy meal/ cake	Soybean	Soy meal/ cake	Soybean	Soy meal/ cake
Bahia	x	x	x	x		x	x			x
Piauí	x	x	x	x			x			x
Maranhão	x	x	x				x			
Mato Grosso	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x
Tocantins	x		x	x		x	x			x

*From January to July 2024.

** For France, Germany and the United Kingdom, trade data for soybean products (HS code 1201 and/or 2304) for 2024 are incomplete or unavailable for some originating states in the Comex database. However, other records indicate existing imports in 2024 for France, or continued imports in 2022 and 2023 for the UK.

Source: ComexStat, 2024

According to the European Commission's trade database, Brazil was responsible for 62% of the soybean meal/oil cake and for 42% of soybean imports by the European Union in 2023.⁴

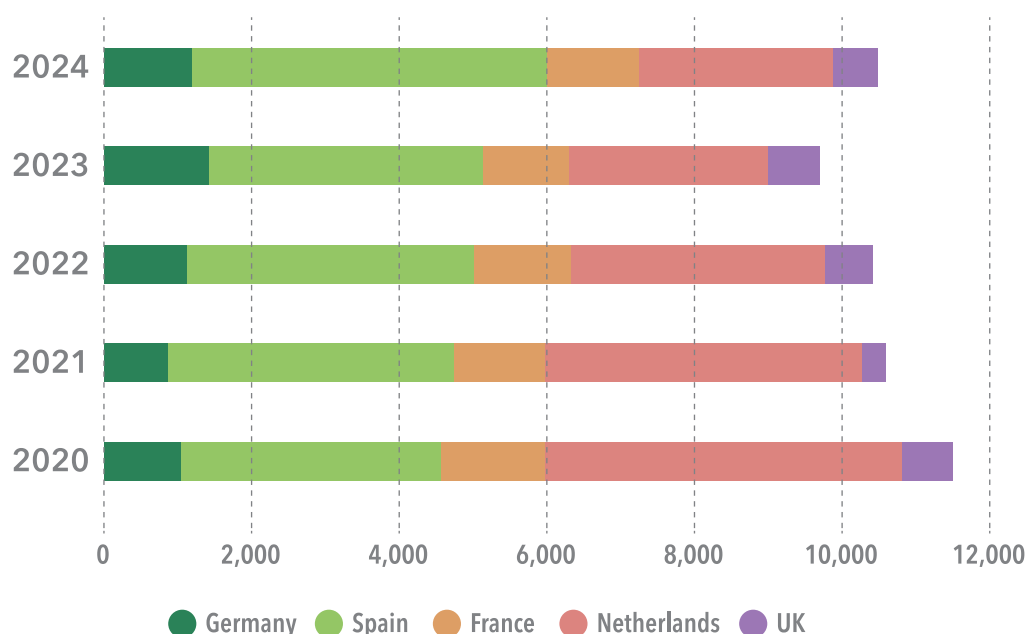
For the January to September 2024 period, Brazil's official foreign trade data show an increase of 6.3% of the country's soy product exports (HS codes 1201 and 2304) to Europe, compared to the same period in 2023. Considering only the five selected European markets (France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom), Brazilian soybean (HS 1201) exports increased by 20% from January to September 2024 compared to the same period of 2023. For soybean meal/oil cake, a decrease of 7% was registered for these five countries.⁵

Figure 3 below shows the volume of Brazilian exports to the selected countries. Spain deserves special attention: Brazilian exports of soybeans and soybean meal/oil cake to this country were 39% higher for the period January-September 2024 than they were in the same period in 2023.

⁴ European Commission, Access2Markets, Goods, EU trade statistics (excluding United Kingdom), see: <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/statistics>

⁵ ComexStat, see: <https://comexstat.mdic.gov.br/pt/home>

Figure 3. Brazilian exports of soybeans and soybean meal/oil cake (HS codes 1201 and 2304) to the selected five European countries, between January and September, from 2020 to 2024



* These data are provided by ComexStat, the official statistics database of Brazil's foreign trade, and, like any international trade data, are subject to inconsistencies or limitations related to the information sources. Both ComexStat and Comtrade (the United Nations global trade data platform) acknowledge that there may be discrepancies in the trade data reported by exporting and importing countries, even when they are partners in the same trade flow.⁶

** Data from the Panjiva shipping records and other industry disclosures show that UK soy volumes are under-reported by Comex.

Source: ComexStat, 2024

Part of the volume exported to the above countries is at risk of being deforestation and conversion-tainted, because it comes from critical biomes. For example, according to Trase, half of the Brazilian soy traded to the United Kingdom and Germany, comes from the Cerrado, where 25,207 hectares of soy-related deforestation and degradation alerts were identified from January to April 2024.⁷ Brazilian soy coming from the Amazon accounts for about 25% of the product sent to the United Kingdom, Spain and the Netherlands. These figures are underestimates, as the origin of a significant volume of soy is unknown (Table 4).

Table 4. Share of critical biomes in the volume of soy traded from Brazil to five European importing countries in 2020

	Netherlands	Spain	France	United Kingdom	Germany
Amazon	23%	23%	4%	26%	7%
Cerrado	36%	42%	37%	52%	49%
Unknown	21%	26%	21%	18%	29%

Source: Trase (2024)

⁶ See: gov.br, Assuntos, Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (SECEX), Estatísticas, Perguntas Frequentes–FAQ, see: <https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/comercio-exterior/estatisticas/perguntas-frequentes-faq>; UN Statistics Wiki, see: <https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/comtrade/Exports+of+a+country+not+coincide+with+imports+of+its+partner>

⁷ Trase, Explore the data, Soy, see: <https://trase.earth/explore/commodity/soy>. The data refers to the year 2020.

Among the soy traders operating in Brazil and exporting to Europe, US-based global soy trader Bunge has the highest deforestation exposure in the Cerrado, sending most of the soy sourced from this biome to France (385,822 tons), Germany (315,627 tons), and Spain (208,976 tons) in 2020, according to Trase.⁸ Cargill ranks second in terms of soy deforestation exposure, supplying Cerrado soy to Europe, particularly Spain (351,409 tons), the United Kingdom (112,974 tons), the Netherlands (112,971 tons) and France (110,782 tons). As for the Netherlands, it is the main importer of ADM's soy from the Cerrado (409,701 tons in 2020, according to Trase).

In the Amazon, Bunge, ADM and Cargill have the highest exposure to deforestation. Bunge exports most of its soy sourced in the Amazon to Spain (106,829 tons), while ADM sends more than 40% of its Amazon soy to the Netherlands (323,572 tons). Cargill and Cofco supply Spain, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands with their soy sourced in the Amazon, while Amaggi sends most of its Amazonian soy to Germany and France, according to Trase.

The participation of the main traders operating in Brazil in the soy imports of the five selected European countries is shown below.

Table 6. Participation of traders operating in Brazil in the soy imports of five European countries, in 2020

SOY TRADERS EXPORTING FROM BRAZIL	Netherlands	Spain	France	Germany	United Kingdom
Bunge	3%	16%	32%	22%	2%
Cargill	6%	25%	9%	3%	67%
LDC	1%	5%	13%	1%	1%
Cofco	1%	6%	6%	0.1%	1%
Amaggi	1%	3%	4%	4%	0.3%
ADM	22%	5%	n/a	11%	6%
ALZ Grãos	n/a	1%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Others	31%	20%	36%	31%	11%
Unknown	34%	20%	0%	28%	12%
Total*	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

** The priorities of key importers and exporters may change from year to year. Therefore, the information on the top operators for a given period should be considered as indicative.

Source: Trase, 2024.

⁸ Trase, Explore the data, Soy, see: <https://trase.earth/explore/commodity/soy>. The data refers to the year 2020.

CASE STUDIES

To better understand the diverse patterns of nature destruction in Brazil, we selected seven case studies that reflect a small fraction of the broader deforestation crisis occurring across the country. Deforestation cases are selected based on a range of criteria, including factors such as the magnitude, timing, and location of deforestation, evidence of supply chain connections, and proximity to Indigenous Lands. Cases were selected only when DETER deforestation alerts could be visually confirmed through daily imagery from Planet (Planet Labs Inc.). After confirming the clearance of native vegetation through satellite imagery, each case was analyzed using AidEnvironment's internal database, crossing data from different sources and datasets as described in the "Data sources and methods (case studies)" section on page 5. Finally, the data was validated by a local partner, Repórter Brasil, and a qualitative analysis of each case was undertaken using publicly available data.

AMAZON

Case ID 4.1 • Fazenda Jaçanã	
Nova Maringá (Mato Grosso)	14
Case ID 4.2 • Fazenda Guarantã II, Fazenda Santa Maria, Fazenda Três Irmãos	
Marcelândia (Mato Grosso)	16

CERRADO

Case ID 4.3 • Fazenda Novos Tempos & Fazenda Novos Tempos I	
Luís Eduardo Magalhães e Barreiras (Bahia)	18
Case ID 4.4 • Fazenda Eldorado, Fazenda Serra Negra	
Balsas (Maranhão)	20
Case ID 4.5 • Fazenda Santa Cecília, Fazenda Daniele	
Santa Maria do Tocantins (Tocantins)	22
Case ID 4.6 • Agropecuária Pindaré	
Estreito (Maranhão)	24
Case ID 4.7 • Fazenda Morumbi, Fazenda Àurea, Fazenda Serra Vermelha	
Sebastião Leal (Piauí)	26

Case ID 4.1: Fazenda Jaçanã Amazon biome

Nova Maringá, Mato Grosso • Farm area (ha): 19,226 • Soy area (ha): 1,700 • Farm coordinates: -13.14123, -57.23484

CAR: MT-5108907-DA70ADF2126B4A009AE45C67392FF627 (validated, Guilherme Ferraresi Soares de Camargo, André Salles Soares de Camargo), MT-5108907-252BB0FA6FEE4030A4E-F32A585A51E31 (under analysis, Mozar Rossi Vilela), MT-5108907-B98E90A9F1E2490BB363B2CE4AC70465 (validated, Alexandre Salles Soares de Camargo, Gabriel Ferraresi Soares de Camargo), MT-5108907-B3ED02BAA8E0490BA9B9488DD03F15A4 (under analysis, MLM Administração e Participação), MT-5108907-3FCB00FD22664F5C966B9A97E9EDC4F0 (under analysis, Mozar Rossi Vilela), MT-5108907-6232861AA6B5460FBEF1139D15BE1DEC (under analysis, Mozar Rossi Vilela) **SNCI:** 9011720040063

Ownership: Mozart Rossi Vilela

No fire alert • CO₂ equivalent emissions (tons): 106,652

Surrounding natural conservation areas: - • **Surrounding Indigenous territories:** -

Estimated % of remaining native vegetation: 88% • **Vegetation type:** Submontane open ombrophilous forest with palm trees • **Priority for biodiversity conservation:** Extremely high

Deforestation (ha)

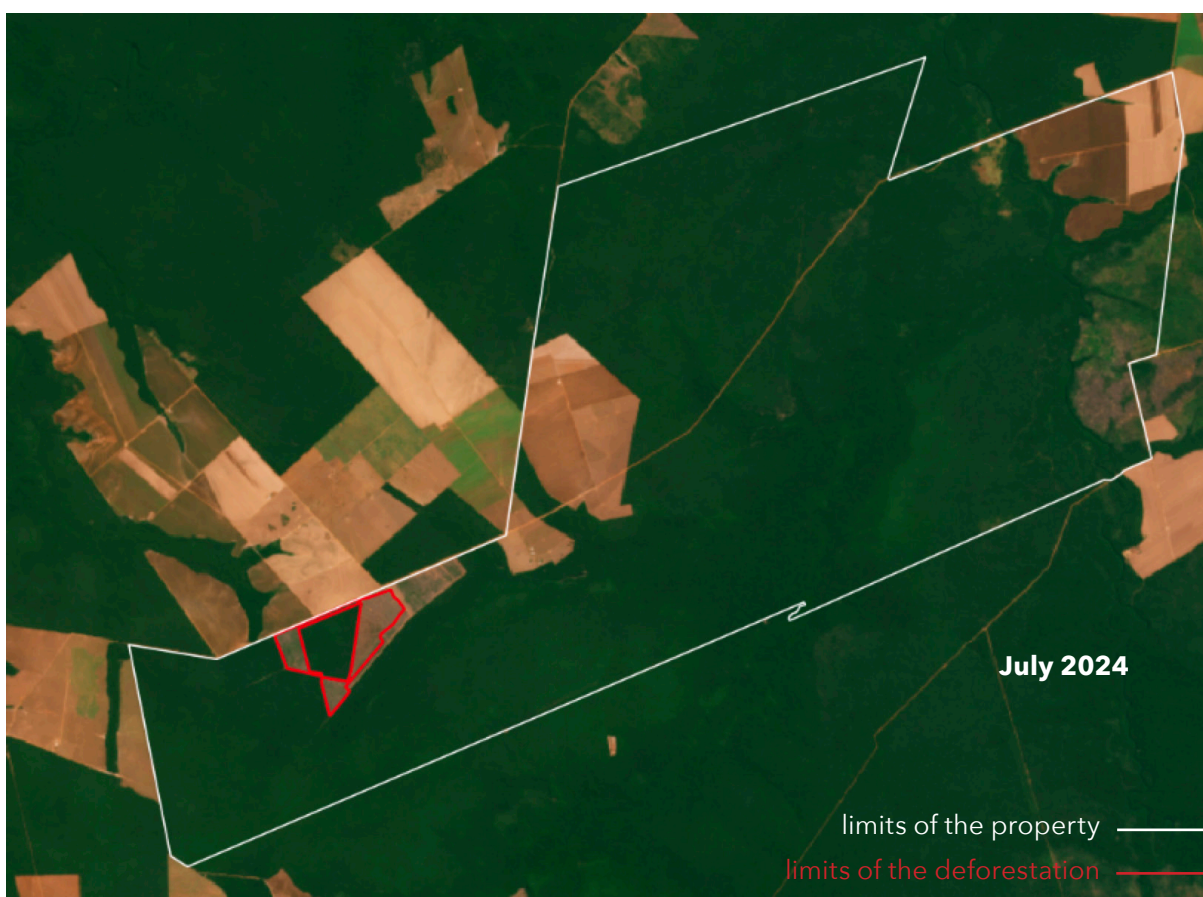
	Prodes 2021 (August 2020 to July 2021)	Prodes 2022 (August 2021 to July 2022)	Prodes 2023 (August 2022 to July 2023)	Visually confirmed native vegetation degradation (August 2023 to July 2024)	Total (August 2020 to July 2024)
	-	-	9	214	223

Embargoes & Environmental fines	Federal Environmental Agency (IBAMA): two fines (BRL 180,000/US\$ 31,565 and BRL 10,000/US\$ 1,753) for carrying out activities (farming) using potentially polluting environmental resources without an environmental license in Nova Maringá (MT) in 2006 and 2011; one fine (BRL 757,000/US\$ 132,748) for destroying 151.4 hectares of native vegetation without authorization from the competent environmental authority, in Nova Maringá (MT) in 2011. Environmental Agency of Mato Grosso (SEMA-MT): three fines (BRL 2,798,967/US\$ 490,831) for destroying 560 hectares of native vegetation in an area subject to special preservation, without authorization from the competent environmental agency, in the Fazenda Jaçanã property in November 2023; one fine (BRL 1,827,550/US\$ 320,482) for the clear-cutting of 365 hectares of native vegetation in an area subject to special preservation, without authorization from the competent environmental agency, in the Fazenda Jaçanã property, in July 2023; one fine (BRL 3,536,900/US\$ 620,236) for destroying 707 hectares of native vegetation in an area subject to special preservation, without authorization from the competent environmental agency, in the Fazenda Jaçanã property in August 2023. Two embargoes for illegal deforestation of 326.7 hectares at Fazenda Jaçanã in Nova Maringá (MT) in 2021.
Trader's silos within a 50km radius	Cofco
Supply chain Details	Fazenda Jaçanã is located within 50 kilometers of a silo operated by Cofco. It supplied soy to Cofco in 2017, to Fiagril in 2016, and to Bunge in 2015 (undisclosed source).
Other linked companies	No linked companies found
Other linked properties	Nine other properties, totaling 20,002 ha. In Nova Maringá (MT): Fazenda Nossa Senhora Auxiliadora (905 ha), Fazenda São José (1,700 ha), Fazenda Silva (1,730 ha), Fazenda Santa Mônica (2,492 ha), Fazenda Reunidas Itamarati (6,134 ha), Fazenda São Miguel (2,644 ha). In Nova Lacerda (MT): Fazenda Santa Maria (2,540 ha), Fazenda Rodeio (1,210 ha). In Aripuanã (MT): Fazenda Nossa Senhora Aparecida (716 ha), Fazenda Realidade (736 ha)
General comments	The reported clearance of 214 hectares of native vegetation occurred within an area covered by a validated CAR (MT-5108907-DA70ADF2126B4A009AE45C67392FF627) in the names of Guilherme Ferraresi Soares de Camargo, André Salles Soares de Camargo, and the property has another five CAR declarations falling within the area registered under the SNCI. (1) The property Fazenda Jaçanã is one of the properties of the business conglomerate of the Vilela family. While the family is also active in sugar cane production in Araçatuba (SP) and cattle farming in Nova Lacerda (MT), this case involves a soy expansion area. The Vilela family owns about 40,000 hectares of land in Mato Grosso (2). Fazenda Jaçanã was in dispute between members of the Vilela family (3). Casimiro José Avelar Vilela, who owns farms in Aripuanã, Nova Maringá and Nova Lacerda, filed a repossession lawsuit against members of the Landless Workers' Movement (MST) who occupied Fazenda Rodeio and Fazenda Maria in Nova Lacerda, in 2016 (4).

(1) <https://geoportal.sema.mt.gov.br/#/> (2) SNCR data (3) <https://www.jusbrasil.com.br/processos/142796572/processo-n-0012361-8020058260032> (4) https://www.jusbrasil.com.br/diarios/123533663/djmt-22-08-2016-pg-132?ref=topic_feed



Fazenda Jaçanã (recent deforestation 214 ha)
 Image © 2023/2024 Planet Labs PBC



Case ID 4.2: Fazenda Guarantã II, Fazenda Santa Maria, Fazenda Três Irmãos Amazon biome

Marcelândia, MT • Farm area (ha): 1,167 • Soy area (ha): 430 • Farm coordinates: -11.11843, -54.64483

CAR: MT-5105580-892E9AAB4718470E8B687AA75A8A5642 (under analysis, Paulo Henrique Cardoso Tavares), MT-5105580-9646DEDA9FC747CF902E004050D6118D (under analysis, Yago Barbosa dos Santos), MT-5105580-567459CC29DC41A998C6B84892B0711F (under analysis, Wagner Ferreira dos Santos), MT-5105580-CAD6A35771E84A1C91D62B7A96CA48C9 (under analysis, Renan Azelindo Strapazon), MT-5105580-2B168E46CD8F4A6D8EF8F27583609778 (under analysis, Adelir Antonio Strapazon) **SIGEF:** 9011301106399

Ownership: José Roberto Arias, Dirce de Lima

No fire alert • CO₂ equivalent emissions (tons): 225,733

Surrounding natural conservation areas: - • **Surrounding Indigenous territories:** -

Estimated % of remaining native vegetation: 19% • **Vegetation type:** Contact between rainforest and seasonal forest • **Priority for biodiversity conservation:** high

Deforestation (ha)

	Prodes 2021 (August 2020 to July 2021)	Prodes 2022 (August 2021 to July 2022)	Prodes 2023 (August 2022 to July 2023)	Visually confirmed native vegetation degradation (August 2023 to July 2024)	Total (August 2020 to July 2024)
	-	-	-	490	490
Embargoes & Environmental fines	Environmental Agency of Mato Grosso (SEMA-MT): one fine (BRL 974,500/US\$ 170,901) for the clear-cutting of 195 hectares of native vegetation in an area subject to special preservation, without authorization from the competent environmental agency, in the Sítio Fumaça property, in May 2024, on the self-declared CAR MT-5105580-567459CC29DC41A998C6B84892B0711F by Wagner Ferreira dos Santos (this area is also embargoed); one fine (BRL 1,264,900/US\$ 221,830) for the clear-cutting of 252 hectares of native vegetation, without authorization from the competent environmental agency, in the Sítio Peixotense property, in July 2024, on the self-declared CAR MT-5105580-9646DEDA9FC747CF902E004050D6118D by Yago Barbosa dos Santos (embargoed area); one fine (BRL 1,581,000/US\$ 277,266) for the clear-cutting of 316 hectares of native vegetation, without authorization from the competent environmental agency, in the Fazenda Cachoeira/Sítio Progresso property, in July 2024, on the self-declared CAR MT-5105580-892E9AAB4718470E8B687AA75A8A5642 by Paulo Henrique Cardoso Tavares (embargoed area); one fine and one embargo for operating a livestock activity without authorization from the competent environmental agency, and one fine for planting grass in an embargoed area; both fines were registered in May 2024 at Fazenda Nova Guarantã in Marcelândia (MT).				
Trader's silos within a 50km radius	Cargill and Cofco				
Supply chain Details	-				
Other linked companies	José Roberto Arias owns the company Incorporadora Guarantã (registered as a real estate company in São Paulo–SP). None of the CAR declarants have companies registered under their names.				
Other linked properties	No linked properties found				
General comments	No info found				



Fazenda Guarantã, Santa Maria, Três Irmãos (recent deforestation 490 ha)

Image © 2023/2024 Planet Labs PBC



limits of the property —

limits of the deforestation —

Case ID 4.3: Fazenda Novos Tempos & Fazenda Novos Tempos I Cerrado biome

Luís Eduardo Magalhães & Barreiras, BA • Farm area (ha): 8,373 • Soy area (ha): 2,860 •

Farm coordinates: -12.32567, -46.06963 and -12.33885, -45.30523

CAR: BA-2919553-2667B948FD65446BAAE3CDDCFAFE83E9, BA-2919553-27C9903345664826BFDECBDB4CCE7D39, BA-2919553-C3BFAE61CA4A420C8C01AFCE64E25B8, BA-2919553-B498A8DF02F74E598D89FC5E502156AB, BA-2919553-A67ACE91BF4B4BF2B218C40B73697BF5, BA-2919553-AE88B0E122AF4AE69D08295E5F06B1B2, BA-2903201-15895D8A5ADB4CC4ABE2AD394BCA7416 **SIGEF:** 3230120086991, 3011160138389, 3011160304815, 9501737131809, 3011160139199

Ownership: Hildegard Pooter, Márcio Astor Pooter

No fire alert • CO₂ equivalent emissions (tons): 53,658

Surrounding natural conservation areas: - • **Surrounding Indigenous territories:** -

Estimated % of remaining native vegetation: 22% • **Vegetation type:** Wooded savanna; grassy-woody savanna • **Priority for biodiversity conservation:** Extremely high

Deforestation (ha)

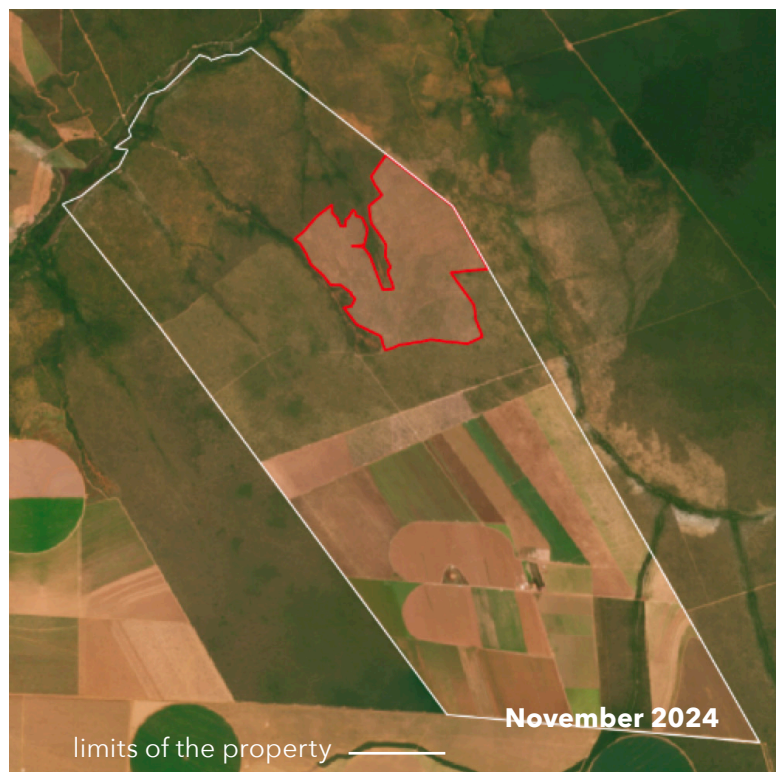
	Prodes 2021 (August 2020 to July 2021)	Prodes 2022 (August 2021 to July 2022)	Prodes 2023 (August 2022 to July 2023)	Visually confirmed native vegetation degradation (August 2023 to July 2024)	Total (August 2020 to July 2024)
	2	351	954	1,410	2,717
Embargoes & Environmental fines	-				
Trader's silos within a 50km radius	Amaggi, Cargill, Bunge, ADM, and LDC				
Supply chain details	Both clusters of Fazenda Novos Tempos are located within 50 kilometers of silos operated by Amaggi, Cargill, ADM, Bunge and LDC.				
Other linked companies	Hildegard Pooter and Márcio Astor Pooter own two companies registered under their names: Buritis Presentes and Dama Distribuidora de Máquinas Bahia, both registered in Barreiras (Bahia)				
Other linked properties	One property in São Desidério (BA): Fazenda Flor da Esperança (unknown area)				
General comments	Fazenda Novos Tempos I (Barreiras–BA) and Fazenda Novos Tempos II, IV, V, VI, VII, VII (Luís Eduardo Magalhães–BA) have authorizations to clear 1,425 hectares and 1,290 hectares of native vegetation, respectively, all issued in April 2022 (1). Marcio Astor Pooter is on a list of Rural Insurance for soy production in São Desidério (BA) (2), he is also on the list of beneficiaries of the ProdeAgro program (3), a governmental program to develop the production of soy, corn and coffee in the state of Bahia (4).				

(1) <http://mapa.geobahia.ba.gov.br/> (2) <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/riscos-seguro-seguro-rural/produtores-beneficiados/beneficiarios2024junho-bahia.xlsx/@download/file> (3) <http://www.seagri.ba.gov.br/sites/default/files/Relação%20Produtores%20Prodeagro.pdf> (4) <http://www.seagri.ba.gov.br/content/prodeagro>



Fazenda Novos Tempos & Novos Tempos I (recent deforestation 1,410 ha)

Image © 2023/2024 Planet Labs PBC



Case ID 4.4: Fazenda Eldorado, Fazenda Serra Negra (Data Nazaré, Data Nazaré II) Cerrado biome

Balsas, MA • Farm area (ha): 7,385 • Soy area (ha): 1,523 • Farm coordinates: -12.32567, -46.06963 and -12.33885, -45.30523

CAR: MA-2101400-C03526010D7C400D836A16E15FCDC2DB, MA-2101400-0B9E8197A60047BBB53C9BA76F1BEB, MA-2101400-C0C83519A6684A48A79D4328E8445A9E, MA-2101400-3FFAA30B9CE74689B3D56F2A10E08F7B, MA-2101400-D43F6F53B5104D92AF3AE5323FF6B27B **SIGEF:** 9999708143855, 9999704024789

Ownership: Marcos da Motta Mello, Paulo César da Motta Mello

No fire alert • CO₂ equivalent emissions (tons): 13,794

Surrounding natural conservation areas: - • **Surrounding Indigenous territories:** -

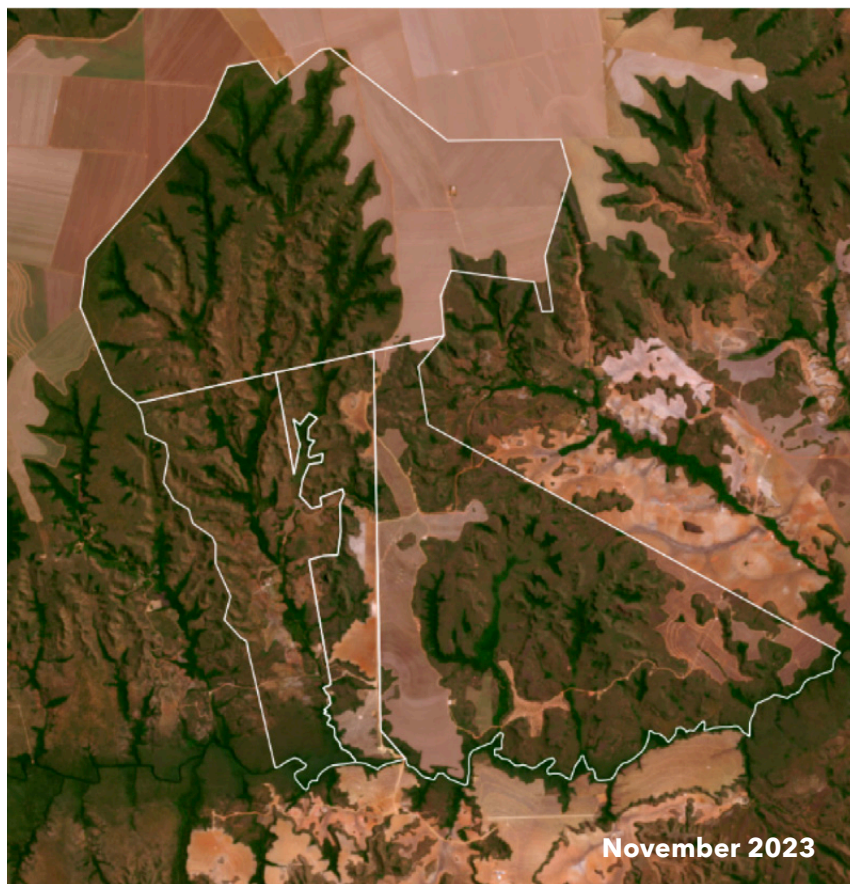
Estimated % of remaining native vegetation: 75% • **Vegetation type:** Wooded savanna • **Priority for biodiversity conservation:** Extremely high

Deforestation (ha)

	Prodes 2021 (August 2020 to July 2021)	Prodes 2022 (August 2021 to July 2022)	Prodes 2023 (August 2022 to July 2023)	Visually confirmed native vegetation degradation (August 2023 to July 2024)	Total (August 2020 to July 2024)
	-	186	31	276	493

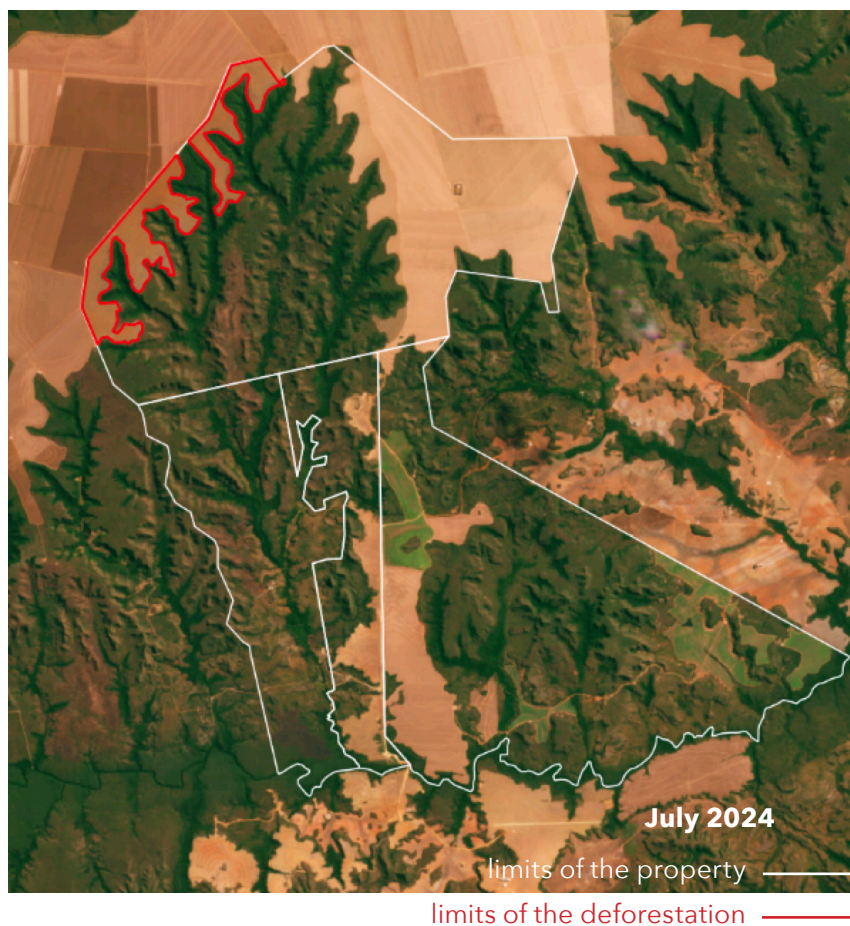
Embargoes & Environmental fines	-
Trader's silos within a 50km radius	Cargill, Bunge and ADM
Supply chain details	Fazenda Eldorado and Fazenda Serra Negra are located within a 50-kilometer radius of silos operated by Cargill, Bunge and ADM.
Other linked companies	Motta Mello Agronegócios (Taruma Agro), registered as a livestock company in Balsas (MA). MDGC Incorporadora e Empreendimentos, registered as a real estate company in Balsas (MA). The Motta Mello family is also active in fuel distribution (gas stations) in several cities in Maranhão.
Other linked properties	Six linked properties totaling at least 258 hectares. In Balsas (MA): Fazenda Alterosa (77 ha), Chácara Recreio (17 ha), Chácara 3M (34 ha), Chácara Novo Acordo (unknown area), Fazenda Bom Jesus (65 ha), Fazenda Camoína and Campina II (65 ha).
General comments	In November 2023, Marcos Mello obtained a permit from the municipality of Feira Nova do Maranhão (MA), to explore for iron ore on 1,204 hectares on an unknown farm (1).

(1) https://anmlegis.datalegis.net/action/ActionDatalegis.php?acao=abrirTextoAto&link=S&tipo=ALV&numeroAto=00008864&seqAto=000&valorAno=2023&orgao=GER-MA/ANM/MME&cod_modulo=351&cod_menu=9006



Fazenda Eldorado, Fazenda Serra Negra (recent deforestation 276 ha)

Image © 2023/2024 Planet Labs PBC



Case ID 4.5: Fazenda Santa Cecília, Fazenda Daniele Cerrado biome

Santa Maria do Tocantins, TO • Farm area (ha): 5,761 • Soy area (ha): 0 (expansion) • Farm coordinates: -8.80738, -48.07816

CAR: TO-1718881-CD0F6BD3DE54AC4ABD0211446E69DA6, TO-1718881-1B7957FAD8804CEDAF4524958837F8FC, TO-1718881-3353246A1B794F4A8F001784E5EFB995 **SIGEF:** 9230520002055

Ownership: Euclides de Carli

100 fire alerts • CO₂ equivalent emissions (tons): 69,118

Surrounding natural conservation areas: - • **Surrounding Indigenous territories:** -

Estimated % of remaining native vegetation: 59% • **Vegetation type:** Wooded savanna •

Priority for biodiversity conservation: high

Deforestation (ha)

Prodes 2021 (August 2020 to July 2021)	Prodes 2022 (August 2021 to July 2022)	Prodes 2023 (August 2022 to July 2023)	Visually confirmed native vegetation degradation (August 2023 to July 2024)	Total (August 2020 to July 2024)
-	-	7	1,382	1,389

Embargoes & Environmental fines	Federal Environmental Agency (IBAMA) (3 fines): one fine in Santa Filomena (PI), in 2000 (BRL 15,000/US\$ 2,630), for the unauthorized deforestation of 150 hectares; one fine in Santa Filomena (PI) linked to the Baixão Fechado property (BRL 44,640/US\$ 7,828) in 2009 for the unauthorized deforestation of 80 hectares; one fine (BRL 386,715/US\$ 67,819) in Balsas (MA) linked to the Fazenda Ponta da Serra property for the unauthorized deforestation of 7,152 hectares.
Trader's silos within a 50km radius	Bunge
Supply chain details	Fazenda Santa Cecília and Fazenda Daniele are located within 50 kilometers of a silo operated by Bunge.
Other linked companies	At least 16 other properties totaling 50,712 hectares. In Santa Filomena (PI): Fazenda Kajubar (9,377 ha), Fazenda Primavera (1,126 ha), Fazenda Salto (1,187 ha), Fazenda Tagi (2,579 ha), Fazenda Zodorica (413 ha), Fazenda Belo Monte (173 ha) and Fazendas Novas e Outras (4,996 ha); in Alto Parnaíba (MA): Fazenda Mangabeira (1,805 ha), Fazenda Gleba Serra (363 ha), Fazenda Altamira (1,021 ha), Fazenda Cristalina (3,611 ha) and Fazenda São Francisco (17,785 ha); in Riachão (MA): Fazenda Chapadinha Primeira do Norte (440 ha); in Balsas (MA): Fazenda Ponta da Serra (2,798 ha); in Itacajá (TO): Fazenda Telha (1,007 ha); in Santa Maria do Tocantins (TO): Fazenda Porto Alegre (2,301 ha).
Other linked properties	The de Carli family owns 16 different companies, among which: De Carli Empreendimentos e Participações, Codeca-Colonizadora de Carli, Agropecuária Caracol, Agropecuária Marimbondo, and Agropecuária Centauro.
General comments	This is a case of potential soy expansion, located in an area surrounded by soy plantations, but without previous soy plantations, in the properties of Fazenda Santa Cecília and Fazenda Daniele. Other farms in the region with soy plantations are owned by Codeca Colonizadora de Carli LTDA. De Carli was a well-known soy producer in the state of Piauí, and an accused land grabber (1) who died in June 2019 (2). In May 2015, an investigation conducted by the Federal Public Ministry and the Federal Police of Piauí revealed a land grabbing network connected to Euclides de Carli, who was identified as the main land grabber in the Matopiba region, and controlling over 1 million hectares (3, 4, 5). In 2016, a justice court in Piauí blocked the titles of 124,000 hectares in possession of de Carli (6). De Carli's company, Codeca, is also linked to the investment company TIAA-CREF, which is operated in Brazil by Radar S/A, a joint venture with Cosan (7, 8). The local Agrarian Court estimates that 300,000 hectares of land in the states of Maranhão and Piauí are linked to de Carli's land grabbing crimes (9). De Carli has also been accused of violence and threats related to invasions of land occupied by local communities (1, 8). He is still registered as the owner of 16 companies in Maranhão (10).

(1) <https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2018/09/empresario-euclides-de-carli-acusado-mortes-roubo-terras-nordeste>

(2) https://sindag.org.br/galeria_merito/medalha-06-euclides-de-carli-in-memorial/

(3) <https://www.gp1.com.br/colunistas/deputado-manoel-ribeiro-denuncia-grileiro-e-assassinatos-no-sul-do-maranhao-186258.html>

(4) <https://deolhonosruralistas.com.br/2018/02/21/especulacao-com-terras-no-matopiba-deixa-rastros-de-grilagem-e-violacoes-aos-direitos-humanos/>

(5) <https://deolhonosruralistas.com.br/2018/09/20/historias-de-grilagem-e-venda-de-terras-publicas-marcam-candidaturas-no-piaui/>

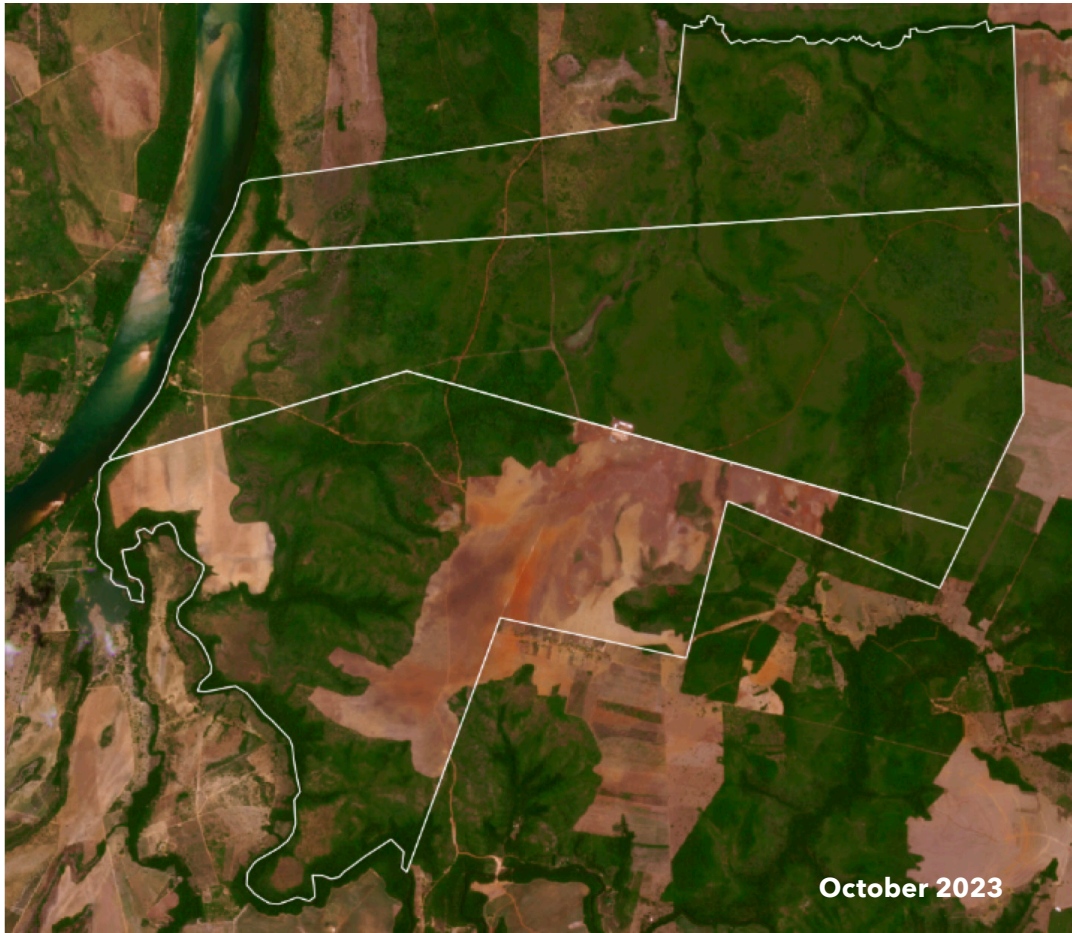
(6) <https://cidadeverde.com/noticias/225086/justica-bloqueia-acesso-a-mais-de-124-mil-hectares-do-maior-grileiro-do-piaui>

(7) <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/17/world/americas/tiaa-cref-us-investment-giant-accused-of-land-grabs-in-brazil.html>

(8) <https://chainreactionresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Radar-company-report-2.pdf>

(9) <https://jornaldebrasil.com.br/noticias/brasil/alvo-de-pistoleiros-juiz-faz-cruzada-solitaria-contra-grileiros/>

(10) <http://www.sintegra.gov.br/>



Fazenda Santa Cecília, Fazenda Daniele (recent deforestation 1,382 ha)

Image © 2023/2024 Planet Labs PBC



Case ID 4.6: Agropecuária Pindaré Cerrado biome

Estreito, MA • Farm area (ha): 6,424 • Soy area (ha): 350 • Farm coordinates: -6.66207,-47.29649

CAR: MA-2104057-49A53F9CC2EF41258043C81461762E57 SIGEF: 1140730036388

Ownership: Yasuhide Watanabe

4 fire alerts • CO₂ equivalent emissions (tons): 73,491

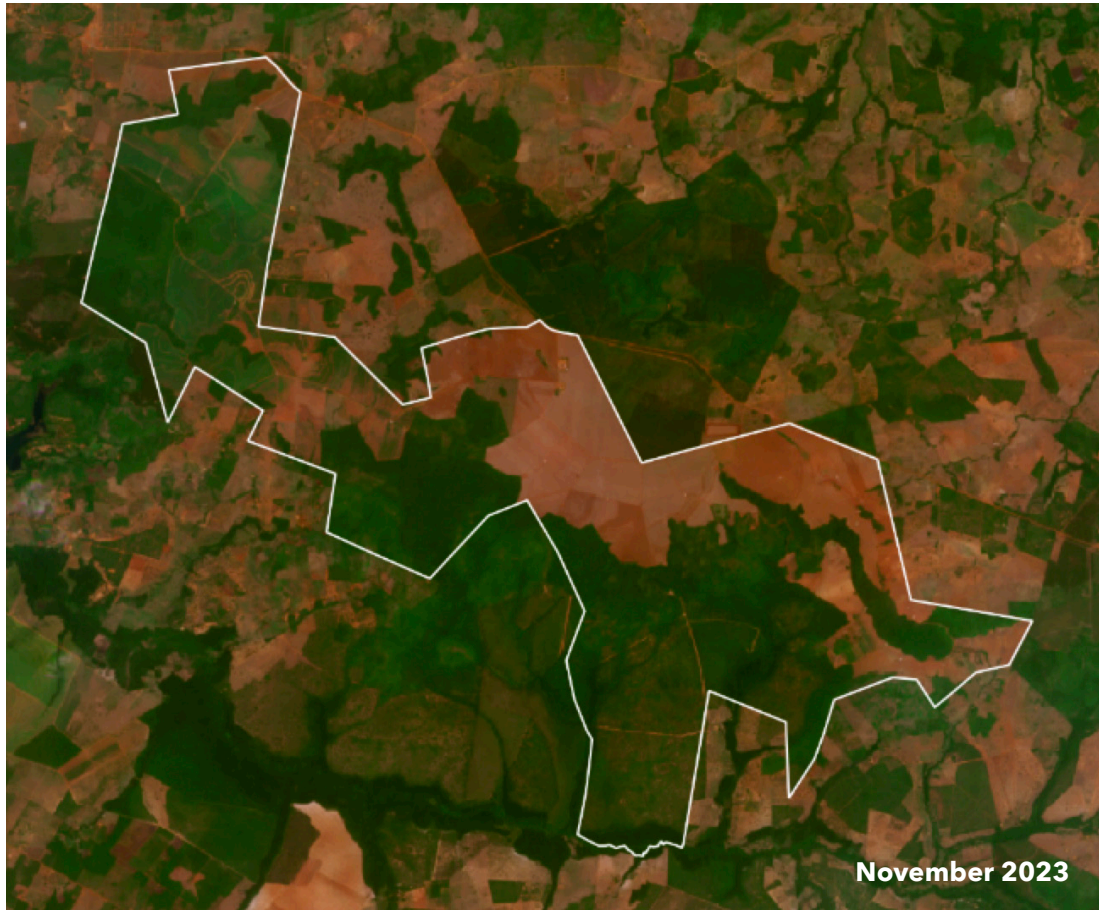
Surrounding natural conservation areas: - • **Surrounding Indigenous territories:** -
Estimated % of remaining native vegetation: 46% • **Vegetation type:** Forested savanna;
 Wooded savanna; Fluvial and/or lacustrine influenced vegetation •
Priority for biodiversity conservation: High priority conservation area

Deforestation (ha)

	Prodes 2021 (August 2020 to July 2021)	Prodes 2022 (August 2021 to July 2022)	Prodes 2023 (August 2022 to July 2023)	Visually confirmed native vegetation degradation (August 2023 to July 2024)	Total (August 2020 to July 2024)
	316	433	-	614	1,363

Embargoes & Environmental fines	Federal Environmental Agency (IBAMA): one fine (BRL 5,000/US\$ 876) in 2004 for the deforestation of 3.4 hectares of native vegetation in a permanent preservation area (APP), in Estreito (MA).
Trader's silos within a 50km radius	Bunge and Cargill
Supply chain details	Agropecuária Pindaré is located within 50 kilometers of silos operated by Cargill and Bunge.
Other linked companies	Pindaré is registered as a seller of animal feed in Pará. Six other poultry companies are registered in Pará and Maranhão.
Other linked properties	No linked properties found.
General comments	Yasuhide Watanabe, who died in 2022, was the founder of Frango Americano, one of the largest poultry feed production companies in northern Brazil, with a presence in the states of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí, and Tocantins (1). His son, Evandro Watanabe, is the mayor of Santa Izabel (Pará) (1). In 2020, Yasuhide and Evandro, who controlled Frango Americano, announced an investment of BRL 115,000,000 (US\$ 20,168,008) to expand their activities in the state of Tocantins. The government also announced a tax benefit plan for this investment (2). In 2002, 42 workers were rescued from slavery-like conditions at Fazenda Pindaré, a property owned by Yasuhide Watanabe in Dom Eliseu (PA) (3).

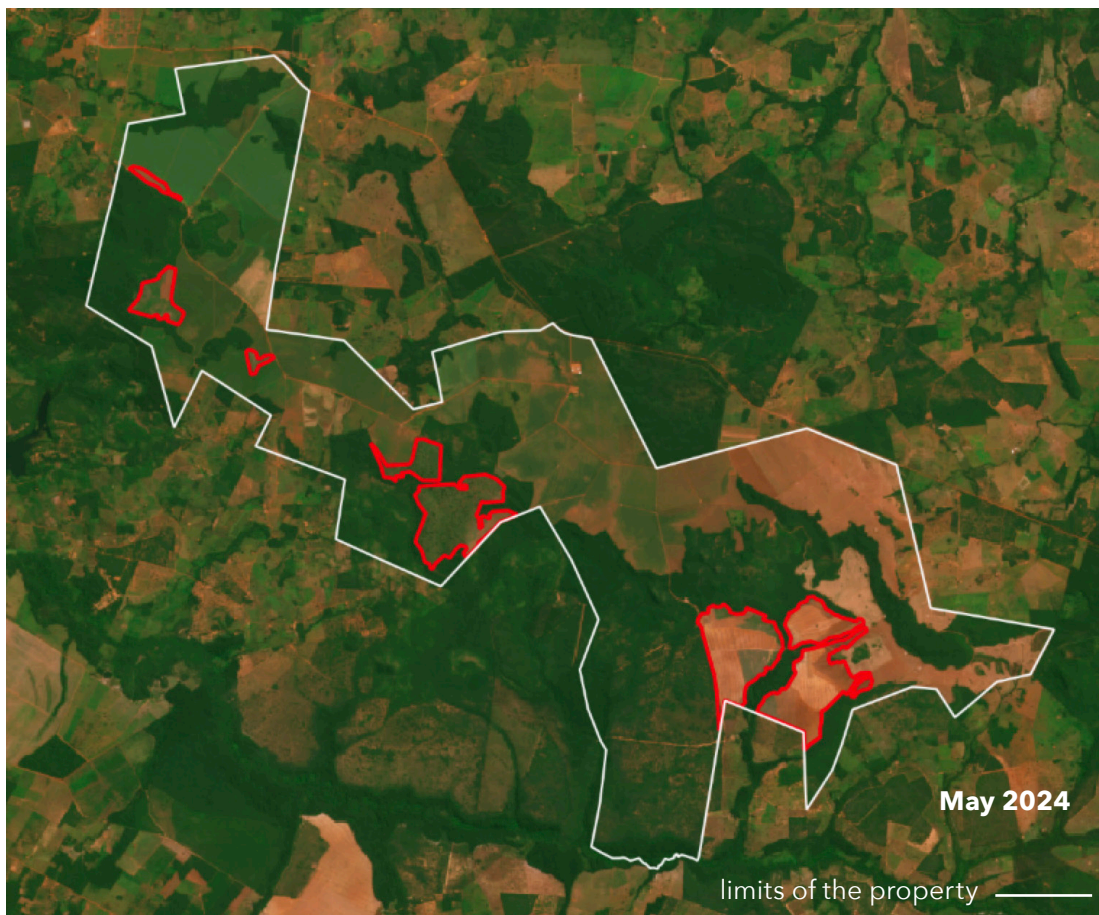
(1) <https://www.avisite.com.br/avicultura-perde-yasuhide-watanabe-fundador-do-frango-americano/#gsc.tab=0> (2) <https://afnoticias.com.br/estado/grupo-empresarial-investira-r-115-milhoes-em-nova-fabrica-no-tocantins-apos-incentivo-fiscal/> (3) <https://reporterbrasil.org.br/wp-content/uploads/imported/documentos/2002.xls>



November 2023

Agropecuária Pindaré (recent deforestation 614 ha)

Image © 2023/2024 Planet Labs PBC



May 2024

limits of the property —

limits of the deforestation —

Case ID 4.7: **Fazenda Morumbi, Fazenda Áurea,**
Fazenda Serra Vermelha Cerrado biome

Sebastião Leal, PI • Farm area (ha): 21,026 • Soy area (ha): 2,329 • Farm coordinates: -7.85176,-44.22640

CAR: PI-2210631-B516BEFB7574445CB4867ADA23DD3C72 (three JJG owned combined); PI-2210631-1A78917A7ABA4D6D8A4EC4C7B1BA17F2 (three Hermes owned combined); PI-2210631-B221D9B578F640E39F6F79A4D3211B7C (fazenda Serra Vermelha, both JJG and Hermes part); PI-2210631-03C86E948F5949779B3CED18735E5665 (Fazenda Morumbi, both JJG and Hermes part); PI-2210631-94940050558D4396941BCEE9BBC768D3 (FAZENDA ÁUREA, both JJG and Hermes part) **SIGEF:** 1260200059676, 9501061522508

Ownership: JJG Participações, Hermes Participações (Schmitz family)

254 fire alerts • CO₂ equivalent emissions (tons): 73,491 •

Deforested areas inside Forest Code's protected areas (ha): 564

Surrounding natural conservation areas: - • **Surrounding Indigenous territories:** -

Estimated % of remaining native vegetation: 42% • **Vegetation type:** Wooded savanna; Submontane deciduous seasonal forest • **Priority for biodiversity conservation:** High priority conservation area

Deforestation (ha)

	Prodes 2021 (August 2020 to July 2021)	Prodes 2022 (August 2021 to July 2022)	Prodes 2023 (August 2022 to July 2023)	Visually confirmed native vegetation degradation (August 2023 to July 2024)	Total (August 2020 to July 2024)
	-	5	40	7,383	7,427

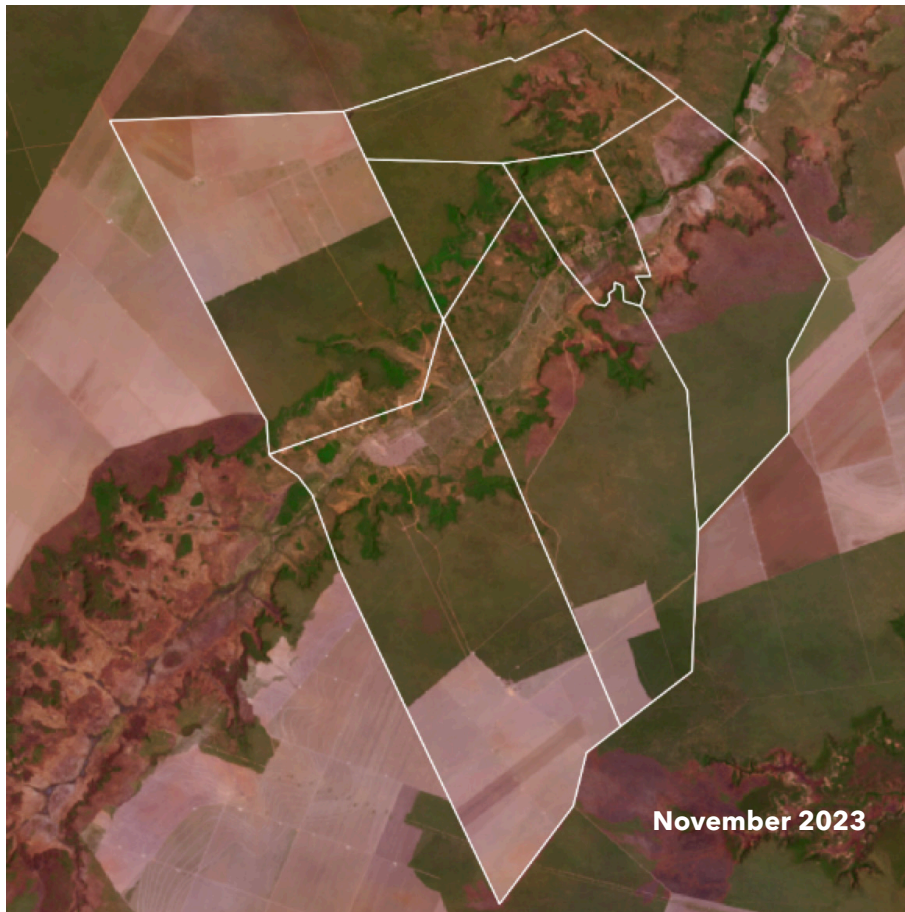
Embargoes & Env. fines:	-
Trader's silos within a 50km radius	Bunge and ALZ Grãos
Supply chain details	Fazendas Morumbi, Áurea and Serra Vermelha are located within 50 kilometers of silos operated by Bunge and ALZ Grãos.
Other linked companies	Waldemar Antonio Schmitz is linked to 16 companies in the energy, meat, financial holding and real state sectors. Most of these companies are registered in Santa Catarina.
Other linked properties	No linked properties found
General comments	Both companies, JJG Participações and Hermes Participações are linked to Waldemar Antonio Schmitz, who was vice-president of the Industry Federation of West Santa Catarina in 2021 (1). Waldemar Antonio Schmitz was also vice mayor of Pinhalzinho (Santa Catarina) between 2008 and 2012. In September 2022, Hermes Participações requested the authorization for the deforestation of 7,300 hectares in the Fazendas Morumbi, Serra Vermelha e Áurea to implement agricultural activities (2). The authorization was granted in February 2024 (3).

(1) <https://www.mbcomunicacao.com.br/waldemar-schmitz-recebera-comenda-do-legislativo-catarinense/> (2) <https://siga.semar.pi.gov.br/media/uploads/2022/09/24/e4622c82-7e21-4c55-ade5-32a0bc8a4787.pdf> / (3) https://www.diario.pi.gov.br/doe/files/diarios/anexo/4ae244bb-8fb7-4701-af47-e2a8aec6b218/DOEPI_40_2024.pdf

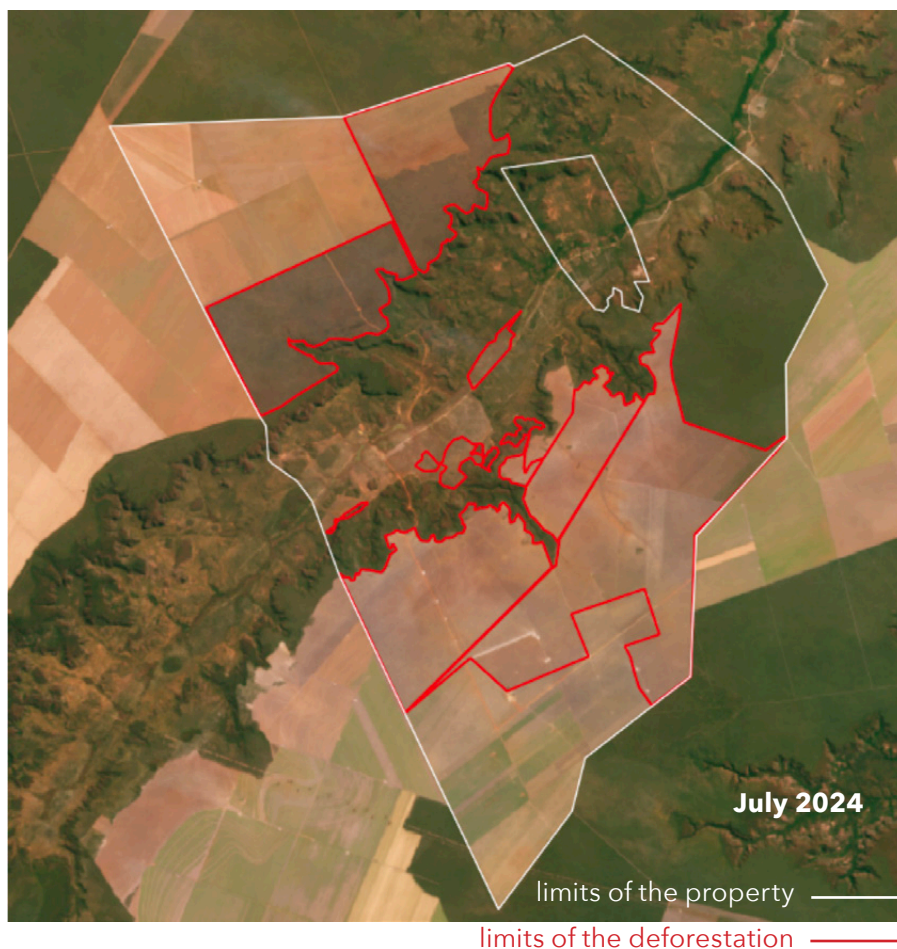


Fires on May 16, 2024

Source: European Union–EO Browser Copernicus Sentinel data 2024.



Agropecuária Morumbi, Áurea, Serra Vermelha (recent deforestation 7,383 ha)
 Image © 2023/2024 Planet Labs PBC



COMPANY RESPONSES

Below are excerpts from the traders' responses regarding their business relationships with the aforementioned suppliers (case studies).

You can read [here](#) the full responses sent to Mighty Earth.

ADM, September 12, 2024

[...] Before we publish the results of the investigation in our grievance log, we would like to share with you that the investigation concluded that none of the deforestation cases presented in the report is linked to soy ADM has sourced, or in breach of ADM' policies [...]. We reinforce our public commitments regarding deforestation and conversion.

ALZ GRÃOS, September 4, 2024

ALZ Grãos would like to inform that it does not have commercial relationships with the referenced properties.

In order to guarantee a responsible grain chain, ALZ Grãos' commercialization principles consolidate the implementation of its Sustainability Policy by vetoing the purchase of grains from areas that are subject to: environmental embargoes; Indigenous and Quilombolas Lands; Full Protection Conservation Units; non-compliant areas included in the Soy Moratorium list; areas of producers included in the Official Slave Labor List. Furthermore, ALZ Grãos requires, through a contractual clause, that suppliers comply with environmental legislation. [...]

AMAGGI, August 30, 2024

[...] About the farms linked with AMAGGI, the summary of our evaluation is: Fazenda Novos Tempos & Fazenda Novos Tempos I, in the municipalities of Luís Eduardo Magalhães and Barreiras [...] AMAGGI don't have operation in Bahia state, so no commercial relationship was identified between AMAGGI with the mentioned property after the deforestation.

AMAGGI has the commitment to remaining deforestation and conversion free (DCF) since 2008 for agricultural production at proprietary farms, ensuring expansion only in already open areas and having a 100% monitored and traced grain supply chain, that is deforestation and conversion Free (DCF) for agricultural production until 2025, considering all biomes, countries, and regions where it is present.

[...] Besides that AMAGGI does not trade grain from production areas [...] deforested after 2008 in the Amazon biome not in compliance with the Soy Moratorium. [...] To comply with the EUDR, AMAGGI developed an internal protocol and will not allow the origination of grains from deforested areas after December 2020 that have European Union as destination.

BUNGE, August 29, 2024

[...] We do affirm we monitor all possible impacts we might have in our supply chain, and we always follow decisions from legal official bodies. Nevertheless, if you believe that some of our policies are at breach, we kindly ask you to file directly a grievance through this hyperlink (<https://investors.bunge.com/resource/report-a-concern>) and you will receive responses as per the regular process.

[...] Bunge was one of the first signatories of the Amazon Soy Moratorium, an industry led initiative, and continues to respect the guidance under Abiove and Anec governances.

The company is aware of the EUDR and is preparing all procedures to comply with the European regulation accordingly. We encourage you to read our 2024 Bunge Corporate Sustainability Report (<https://delivery.bunge.com/-/media/Files/pdf/2024-Bunge-Global-Sustainability-Report.ashx>) for more details on our important efforts and progress. [...]

CARGILL, September 10, 2024

We are finalizing the investigation and if any irregularity is found, we will take appropriate measures.

[...] We have robust procedures to ensure we are respecting social and environmental restrictions—Slave Labor, Soy Moratorium, Green Grain Protocol and Embargoes (from federal and state agencies), as well as respecting regulated indigenous areas, from which we do not source grains. [...]

Regarding the European Union's Deforestation Regulation, Cargill shares its objective of combating deforestation and forest degradation linked to producing agriculture commodities and products. It reflects many of Cargill's commitments to increasing transparency and traceability in our supply chains.

COFCO, September 4, 2024

[...] Among the CARs raised, we identified one with a commercial link through our monitoring. However, the area is in compliance with our sourcing policies, as we did not identify any soy cultivation on deforested areas, confirmed by our geomonitoring system, which includes alerts generated by the PRODES and DETER systems. [...]

LDC, September 4, 2024

These farms are not in LDC's direct or indirect supply chains. [...]

LDC has been a member of the Brazilian Soy Moratorium since its inception in 2006. As such, LDC monitors suppliers and does not purchase soy from lands in the Amazon biome that were deforested after July 2008. This collaborative platform has significantly reduced deforestation in the Amazon that is attributable to soy cultivation.

LDC is preparing for compliance with the EUDR, in collaboration with our suppliers, to meet specific EUDR requirements on: traceability to production plots; deforestation due diligence on production plots to ensure no deforestation since EUDR cut-off date; and physical segregation from conventional flows.

We urge ADM, ALZ Grãos, Amaggi, Bunge, Cargill, Cofco and LDC to, among others:

- promptly disclose the origin of their soy products from Brazil on a public platform, including lists of all their direct and indirect suppliers, with the proportion of soy sourced from a verified deforestation, degradation and conversion-free supply chain;
- publish alleged deforestation and conversion cases on a public grievance mechanism;
- suspend purchases from all direct or indirect suppliers involved in native vegetation deforestation or degradation and human rights violations;
- keep their commitment to a 2008 cut-off date for the soy produced in the Amazon region and implement a 2020 cut-off date for all the other biomes.

We also call on retailers and the broader European meat, dairy and feed sector to take immediate action and sever ties with major soy suppliers connected to recent deforestation activities. We urge them to not accept soy produced in Amazon areas deforested after 2008 in their supply chains.

CASE STUDIES—METHODOLOGY & SOURCES

Deforestation and fire alerts

We processed deforestation alert data from the INPE/DETER program for both biomes, the Amazon and the Cerrado. The Global Forest Watch (GLAD alerts) and the MapBiomas Alerta platforms provided alternative sources. The fire alerts are checked on the NASA/Firms platform and are processed using the EO Browser Copernicus Sentinel platform. Deforestation is confirmed for each selected case through satellite images from Planet (Planet Labs Inc.).

Landownership (SIGEF/SNCI/SNCR) and the rural land registry (CAR)

The landownership data comes from the federal tenure land systems SIGEF and SNCI, and is crossed with SNCR to identify the most recent registered owner. The land ownership registration on local notary offices is not checked and might differ from the federal systems. According to the Brazilian Forest Code, the rural land registry (CAR—Cadastro Ambiental Rural) self-declaration is checked in the Federal System SICAR, including the Legal Reserves and Permanent Preservation Areas (APP). For some states, such as Mato Grosso and Pará, checking the CAR declarant name through the Environmental State Agencies' CAR platforms is possible. It is essential to highlight that the CAR declaration is not recognized as an official land tenure or ownership document, as it is a self-declaration required under the Brazilian Forest Code.

Brazilian Forest Code protected areas

The Brazilian Forest Code defines inside the Legal Amazon Reserves and Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) as having mandatory conservation status on private properties. The size of Legal Reserves on private properties varies according to the biome (80% for the Amazon biome, 35% for the Cerrado biome inside Legal Amazon, and 20% for other areas). APPs are zones linked to water and soil conservation areas (close to river beds, wetlands, slopes, and high hills.) The Legal Reserves and APPs considered in this report are those self-declared in a CAR. In some cases, the CAR was also used to find information on ownership because even if it is a self-declared document, it can provide the most recent information on the “declared” operator of the property.

Conservation areas and Indigenous territories

Conservation Areas data comes from ICMBio, which is responsible for the monitoring and management of officially recognized natural reserves, according to the National System of Natural Reserves (SNUC—Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação). The SNUC determines the jurisdiction of the area—federal, state, or local government or privately-owned—and how the natural resources may be used by whom in each of the natural reserves' categories. Indigenous territory's data comes from the National Foundation for Indigenous Populations (FUNAI). Indigenous territories are officially recognized areas where local Indigenous populations have customary rights to access and use the land.

Vegetation type and priority for biodiversity conservation

The vegetation type data comes from the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) and Embrapa, consulted through the INPE website. According to

the Priority for Biodiversity Conservation, the classification comes from a study conducted by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment, updated in 2018.

Environmental embargoes and fines

Embargoed areas and environmental fines are checked in the database of IBAMA, the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources. Embargoed areas are areas where any activity is suspended or unauthorized by IBAMA, often due to environmental degradation. Properties can be removed from the list of embargoed areas once the problem has been resolved. Environmental fines are usually related to violations and are addressed to the property owner.

Company group and linked properties

Once the ownership of the property is linked to an individual, we use the SINTEGRA database to check all the registered companies under this individual or group of individuals' names. If a company has already registered its ownership, we also check the corporate structure of the company through open-source websites. Once the ownership, linked companies, and corporate structure are identified, we search for other properties registered under the same or similar ownership in the federal tenure land systems SIGEF and SNCI.

Warehouses and soy traders' assets on the ground

The data on the location of the warehouses comes from the SICARM, operated by the National Food Supply Company (CONAB). We only consider warehouses and assets registered in the SICARM under the name of the targeted soy traders. These data underestimate the footprint of their operations, since we do not include intermediary companies operating their warehouses, which could be indirect suppliers to the targeted traders.

CO₂ emissions

The calculation of CO₂ emissions refers to the "above-ground carbon emissions" according to the cleared vegetation type(s). The tons of CO₂ emission are calculated per vegetation type times the ratio of molecular weight of carbon dioxide to carbon (44/12) times the number of hectares cleared.

Source: 1) Nogueira et al. (2015). *Carbon stock loss from deforestation through 2013 in Brazilian Amazonia*, Global Change Biology, 1271–1292, March 2015; 2) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2016) *Brazil's Forest Reference Emission Level for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in the Cerrado biome for Results-based Payments for REDD+ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, UNFCCC: Bonn, Germany].

1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/gcb.12798>

2. https://redd.unfccc.int/media/documento_1012639_brazil_national_frel.pdf

Remaining native vegetation

To determine the remaining native vegetation of a property, we use the crossing of two different data sources. First, the self-declared CAR, which includes the amount of remaining native vegetation at the time of the declaration, and second, the latest collection of the MapBiomas platform (8.0), which identifies the remaining vegetation in the entire national territory.

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