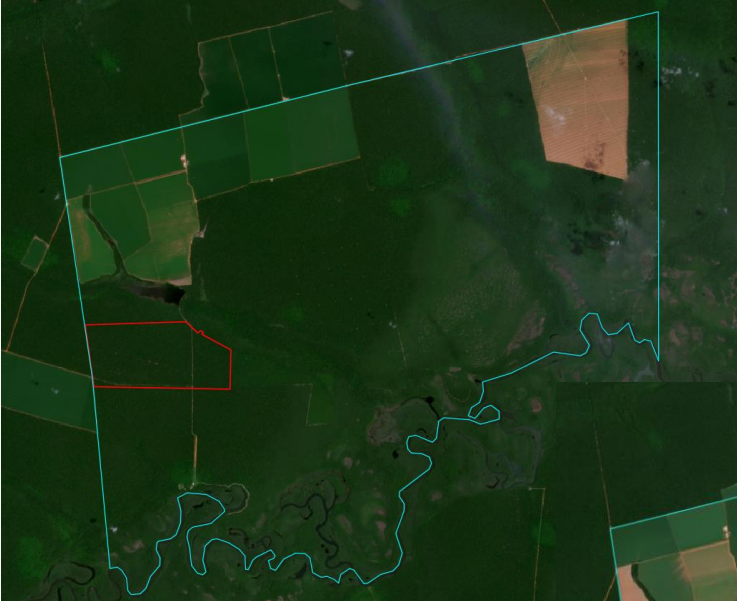


Property	
Fazenda Von den Steinen (Fazenda Bandeirantes II)	
Feliz Natal, Mato Grosso	Amazon biome
CAR: MT-5103700-6FB7B2D516CC4AC8B6997F4A3E69DCCD	SIGEF/SNCI: 9011211187616
Area property (ha): 4,284	Coordinates property: -12.09986, -54.06699
Cleared Area	
Coordinates clearance:	-12.11531, -54.11032
487 Hectares	period clearance: Dec 2022 to Mar 2023
224,351 tons of CO ₂	
- fires alerts	
Inside Forest Code's protected areas: No	- -
Type of vegetation: Ombrophilous Forest transition	Priority for Biodiversity Conservation: High
Conservation area(s) (overlapping or bordering): -	
Indigenous Territories (overlapping or bordering): Next to Parque do Xingu territory	
Imagery: limits of the property (blue), limits of the cleared area (red) December 2022  March 2023  Source: Imagery ©2022 Planet Labs Inc. Source: Imagery ©2023 Planet Labs Inc.	

Environmental fines and embargoes				
Embargoes: Yes		7 environmental embargoes linked to João Ismael Vicentini in a total of 7,873 ha. Three embargoes in Fazenda Von den Steinen (Feliz Natal - MT), two of which in 2007 due to illegal clearance of native vegetation, including within the legal reserve area, and one in 2016. 4 embargoes in a linked property, Fazenda Nova Bandeirantes, all in 2007, due to illegal clearance and carrying out potentially harmful activities without an environmental license.		
Environmental fines: Yes		10 environmental fines linked to João Ismael Vicentini were found, both linked to Fazenda Von den Steinen and Fazenda Bandeirantes. Seven fines in 2007, five in Feliz Natal (MT), due to illegal forest clearance, including clearance inside legal reserves (mandatory conservation areas by the Forest Code), and two due to unauthorized farming and agroforestry activities, in Sinop and Feliz Natal (both in MT). Two fines in 2013, both in Feliz Natal (MT), linked to the infringement of an embargo, namely by preventing the regeneration of native vegetation and by farming soy in the embargoed area. One fine in 2016, in Feliz Natal (MT), due to illegal forest clearance.	BRL 13,979,520	
Ownership and other linked properties				
Ownership:		João Ismael Vicentini (CAR Validated)		
Company group:		Registered as a soy producer in Mato Grosso, no linked companies found		
Linked properties:		Vicentini family has other 2 linked properties totalling 19,734 ha. One bordering farm, Fazenda Arco Iris - 2.996 ha, owned by Ivo Vicentini and another linked property close by - Fazenda Laura e Vó Idali - 3.228 ha, owned by Silvia Marina de Sá Pereira Vicentini and Ivo Vicentini.		
Supply chain links				
Main Commodities		Timber and soy		
Confirmed supply chain link, level of certainty, and soy trader/ beef processor		Yes	Low	Bunge
Soy	Main exporter groups (municipality)	C. Vale Cooperativa Agroindustrial (70%), Fiagril (28%), Bunge (3%)		
	Warehouses (50 km radius)	6 warehouses owned by individuals and local storage companies/cooperatives		
	Supply chain links & details:	-		
Beef	Main traders (municipality)	JBS (75%), Frigosul (10%), Minerva (7%), others (8%)		
	Slaughterhouses (sourcing from the municipality)	7 different slaughterhouses sourced cattle from Feliz Natal (MT) in 2021, e.g.: 2 owned by JBS (Diamantino and Colider, both in MT), 1 by Marfrig (Tangará da Serra - MT), 1 by Marfrig (Paranatinga - MT)		
	Supply chain links & details:	-		
Other supply chain links and details:		Active in logging		

General comments

João Ismael Vicentini was part of the list of largest deforesters and illegal loggers released by the Ministry of the Environment in 2009, resulting in a series of lawsuits. Vicentini, accused of clearing 7,238 hectares of native vegetation, is the second largest deforester among 75 people/entities included in the list, with more than 80 thousand hectares of native vegetation cleared illegally (1). None of the accused of deforestation on the list was arrested. Still, all had to pay fines proportional to the environmental damage caused, in addition to ensuring the recovery and repair of the areas harmed (2). Vicentini was also involved in Operação Mapeanguari when the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office requested the preventive arrest of 33 people for illegally logging hardwood within the indigenous territory Parque Indígena do Xingu (MT). The Federal judge dismissed 14 requests, including those that referred to João Ismael Vicentini and his two brothers, Ilton Vicentini and Ivo Vicentini, due to a lack of substantive evidence to sustain their arrest (3). João Ismael and Ivo Vicentini were indicted for paying a heavy fine. They had their properties embargoed upon the accusation of illegally clearing 4,300 hectares of native vegetation, in addition to promoting logging within the Indigenous territory Parque Indígena do Xingu in areas adjacent to their properties (Fazendas Bandeirante I and II). The three brothers, João Ismael, Ivo, and Ilton, allegedly leased several properties they owned in the surroundings of the Indigenous territory to Nei Frâncio, at the time the third largest soy producer in Brazil, who combined several of these smaller properties into larger areas with easy access to BR-163 (a road known as soy highway) and to dirt roads leading to Parque Indígena do Xingu, through which illegal timber was brought out of the Indigenous territory (4). An external expert investigation was requested by João Ismael and conducted later. No technical staff from IBAMA took part in this investigation, and it concluded that there was no evidence of illegal clearances or logging within the indigenous land in question that could be linked to Vicentini's properties (5). João Ismael was the owner of Xingu Refúgio Amazônico, a tourism project developed close to a tourism-oriented indigenous village - Aldeia Puiwa Poho - where visitors could interact with indigenous traditional life, routines, and customs (6). João Ismael's touristic lodge has been identified as exploiting the Waurá and Trumai indigenous groups, while the forest management plans developed around its area were deemed false (7). The Vicentini family has a long history linked to farming activities. They established themselves at the beginning of the 20th century in the regions of São Paulo and Paraná, where they focused on coffee production. In the 60s and 70s, thanks to government initiatives to promote land occupation and national territory integration, the Vicentini family acquired land in Mato Grosso, close to what is now the Parque Indígena do Xingu. Luiz Vicentini, the father of João Ismael, Ivo, and Ilton, made significant investments in the region of Feliz Natal throughout the years, mostly related to farming and agroforestry activities, and, in 1996, he distributed part of the family's land assets to his children (8). The family "Vicentini" owns 54,000 hectares in the region neighbouring the Indigenous territory Parque Indígena do Xingu. In 2016, Brazil's General Attorney (AGU) cancelled the title of Vicentini's family property as there was evidence of an overlap of the property with the Indigenous territory Parque Indígena do Xingu (9). Ilton Vicentini, brother of João Ismael Vicentini, is a member of the Australian Cedar Producers' Association based in the municipality of Eldorado - State of Minas Gerais (10). He was also president of the Rural Union in the same municipality (11). Moreover, 2007 he was arrested for alleged environmental crimes (12). The property under alert has an authorisation for clearance of 486 hectares of native vegetation, valid until September 2026, covering the deforested area reported in the property (13).

- (1) <https://www.conjur.com.br/2009-jun-09/governo-ajuizar-75-aco-es-supostos-desmatadores-amazonia>
<https://www.sedep.com.br/noticias/defesa-do-meio-ambiente-governo-processa-supostos-desmatadores-da-amaznia/>
<https://extra.globo.com/noticias/brasil/governo-muda-criterios-passa-divulgar-lista-de-desmatadores-por-estado-297752.html>
- (2) <https://www.rdnnews.com.br/ultimas/pai-de-deputado-e-prefeito-estao-na-lista-de-75-desmatadores/14495>
- (3) <https://www.gazetadigital.com.br/editorias/cidades/justica-federal-decreta-priso-es-preventivas-de-19-acusados/143678>
- (4) https://oeco.org.br/reportagens/1944-oeco_22068/
- (5) <https://colnizamtnoticias.com.br/artigo/per%C3%ADcia-judicial-comprova-erro-do-ibama-na-opera%C3%A7%C3%A3o-mapeanguari>
- (6) <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/noticias/um-programa-bem-legal-com-os-indios-em-pleno-alto-xingu>
- (7) <https://seppirhomologa.c3sl.ufpr.br/xmllui/bitstream/handle/123456789/3032/Mapas%20de%20conflitos%20causados%20por%20Racismo%20Ambiental%20no%20Brasil.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
https://oeco.org.br/reportagens/1944-oeco_22068/
- (8) <https://www.sonoticias.com.br/opiniao/a-saga-das-familias-vicentini-e-turquino/>
<https://www.feliznatal.mt.gov.br/municipio/historia>
- (9) https://www.agu.gov.br/page/content/detail/id_conteudo/427191
- (10) <https://www.procedro.org.br/portfolios/ilton-vicentini/>
- (11) <https://www.douradosnews.com.br/noticias/pecuaristas-de-ms-querem-indenizacao-de-r-3-milhoes-a74fe05f12c210017e/250764/>
- (12) <https://www.folhadelondrina.com.br/geral/justica-liberta-tres-fazendeiros-de-londrina-604234.html>
- (13) <https://geoportal.sema.mt.gov.br/#/>