

# Fazenda Santa Tereza



Location: São Félix do Xingu, Pará  
 Area property (ha): 4,274

Biome: Amazon (Brazil)  
 Coordinates property: -6.0231, -52.0875

## Cleared Area

|        |                         |                                   |  |
|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 106    | hectares                | Period clearance:<br>2021 to 2025 | Type of vegetation:<br>Dense-canopy rainforest, submontane (also known as Submontane Dense Humid Forest) |
| 60,243 | tons of CO <sub>2</sub> |                                   |  |



February 2021

**Imagery: Before and after clearing of 106 ha in Fazenda Santa Tereza.**

The blue lines represent the farm boundaries, the red polygons the cleared areas. Source: AidEnvironment. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

About **65 ha** of native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is **non-compliant with the EUDR**



July 2025



**Imagery: Fire marks (dark spots) in the cleared areas, detected on 22 August 2025.** Man-made, controlled fires are often used for the preparation of the land after deforestation. Source: Copernicus browser.



**Imagery: Screenshot of MapBiomas deforestation alerts in the farm.**

MapBiomas Alerta confirms the clearing in two bottom 'alert polygons', but not in the upper part of the farm. Source: MapBiomas, August 2025.



# Fazenda Santa Tereza

## Ownership & Business relationship

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Owners:</b>   | <b>Company responses:</b>   |
| Bento Carlos Liebl<br><br>CAR: PA-1507300-BC46A5247131444C96D6E901A8AF5084 | <p><b>FriGol</b> replied (22 October 2025) in response to a draft version of five beef/leather case studies shared with FriGol on 2 October 2025 that: <i>“it has never purchased from Fazenda Santa Tereza. All other mentioned properties — Sítio Sol Nascer, Chácara Borges, Fazenda Sabiá do Xingu, and Fazenda Dois Irmãos — are direct suppliers to FriGol and have no known socio-environmental issues, in accordance with the criteria of the Beef on Track Protocol.”</i> AidEnvironment believes that Frigol’s response deflects responsibility by focusing narrowly on direct purchases, ignoring the well-documented indirect cattle transfers potentially linking it to deforestation at Fazenda Santa Tereza—precisely the kind of indirect sourcing loophole the Beef on Track Protocol and EUDR aim to close.</p> <p><b>JBS stated</b> (23 October 2025): <i>“AidEnvironment failed to demonstrate the movement of cattle from the aforementioned farms to JBS facilities. None of them are JBS suppliers.”</i> However, follow-up questions from AidEnvironment revealed that JBS was only referring to its direct purchases from the alert cases, while confirming that the indirect farms mentioned in the cases studies (here: Sítio Sol Nascer and Fazenda Conquista) are direct suppliers of JBS, reportedly <i>“all in compliance with industry protocols and the company’s responsible raw material purchasing policy”</i>. Similar to Frigol, JBS is ignoring the well-documented indirect cattle transfers potentially linking it to deforestation at Fazenda Santa Tereza.</p> |

## Environmental sanctions

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Embargoes:</b>           | No, only in farm Fazenda São Bento from a linked family member |
| <b>Environmental fines:</b> | No   |

## Case description

A total of 106 hectares of native vegetation were cleared by farm Fazenda Santa Tereza in São Félix do Xingu, Pará, since the EUDR cut-off date of 31 December 2020, of which 65 ha (61%) can be classified as forest under the definitions used by the Regulation (1). Mapbiomas Alerta confirms the clearing in parts of the farm (2). Moreover, in 2025, the cleared area was further prepared by controlled, man-made fires (see imagery previous page). The farm does not seem to have a plant suppression authorization; therefore, the clearing can be considered likely illegal under Brazilian law (2). According to the Selo Verde platform, the CAR for Fazenda Santa Tereza is noncompliant with the criteria of the Amazon cattle supplier monitoring protocol. The platform points out that the property has legal reserve deficit and permanent preservation area deficit and does not have authorization to remove native vegetation (3).

The farm, its owner, and linked Liebl family are associated with violations and linkages to an alleged terrorist, and the farm is located immediately adjacent to the territory of the Parakanã people of the Apyterewa Indigenous Territory (4). Reports link rancher Bento Carlos Liebl—owner of the 4,274-ha Santa Tereza farm in São Félix do Xingu—to a cluster of properties bordering the Apyterewa Indigenous Territory, Brazil’s most deforested area between 2019-2022 (4,5). Investigations describe deforestation and cattle “laundering,” whereby animals from inside the Indigenous Territory are moved to neighboring ranches before entering slaughter chains. An IBAMA embargo for deforestation and use of fire was issued against a related family property (Fazenda São Bento). Liebl also appears in police records as an emergency contact for George Washington de Oliveira Sousa, an alleged extremist arrested over the 2022 Brasília bomb plot (5).

According to cattle transportation data (6), there are indirect supply chain links between the cleared farm and FriGol. Between December 2023 and January 2024, Fazenda Santa Tereza indirectly supplied FriGol in Água Azul do Norte-PA and São Félix do Xingu-PA through Sítio Sol Nascer and Chacarã Borges, both in São Félix do Xingu-PA. In March 2024 and May 2025, Fazenda Santa Tereza indirectly supplied FriGol in Água Azul do Norte-PA and São Félix do Xingu-PA through Fazenda Sabiá do Xingu and through Fazenda Dois Irmãos, both in São Félix do Xingu-PA. JBS in Tucumã was also indirectly supplied by Fazenda Santa Tereza: through Sítio Sol Nascer in December 2023 and through Fazenda Conquista in November 2024.

A recent investigation of Earthsight (2025) revealed that FriGol likely indirectly supplied bovine hides to the leather industry in Italy through Brazilian leather producer Durlicouros, that indirectly, through Italian tanneries Conceria Cristina and Faeda, supplied European high-fashion brands such as Coach (see also page 8 of this report) (7). These European operators and downstream brands may have been (indirectly) linked to the noncompliant farm reported in this case. Continued (indirect) sourcing from this farm with deforestation after the EUDR cut-off date may also create future noncompliance issues under the Regulation. Also, under Brazilian law this case implies irregularities and noncompliance (3).

(1) EU Forest Observatory Global Forest Map, online: <https://forest-observatory.ec.europa.eu/forest>, viewed in August 2025  
 (2) Mapbiomas Alerta, online: <https://plataforma.alerta.mapbiomas.org>, with CAR-number PA-1507300-BC46A5247131444C96D6E901A8AF5084, viewed in August 2025.  
 (3) Selo Verde, online: <https://seloverde.info/consultar-car/>, viewed in September 2025.  
 (4) Agribusiness Watch, online: [https://deolhonosruralistas.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/As\\_Origens\\_Agrarias\\_do\\_Terror\\_2023.pdf](https://deolhonosruralistas.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/As_Origens_Agrarias_do_Terror_2023.pdf), viewed in September 2025.  
 (5) <https://mpabrazil.org.br/noticias/cpmi-do-8-de-janeiro-questiona-george-washington-sobre-conexoes-agrarias/>, viewed in September 2025.  
 (6) Animal Transit Data from the Agricultural Defense Agency of the State of Pará (Adepará) (undisclosed)  
 (7) Earthsight (2025), online: <https://www.earthsight.org.uk/news/hidden-price-luxury>, viewed in August 2025.