

Fazenda São Luiz



Location: Ourilândia Do Norte - Pará
 Area property (ha): 2,192

Biome: Amazon (Brazil)
 Coordinates property: -7.0853, -50.6144

Cleared Area

720	hectares	Period clearance: Sep 2024 - Oct 2024	Type of vegetation: Dense-canopy rainforest, submontane (also known as Submontane Dense Humid Forest)
409,200	tons of CO ₂		



September 2024

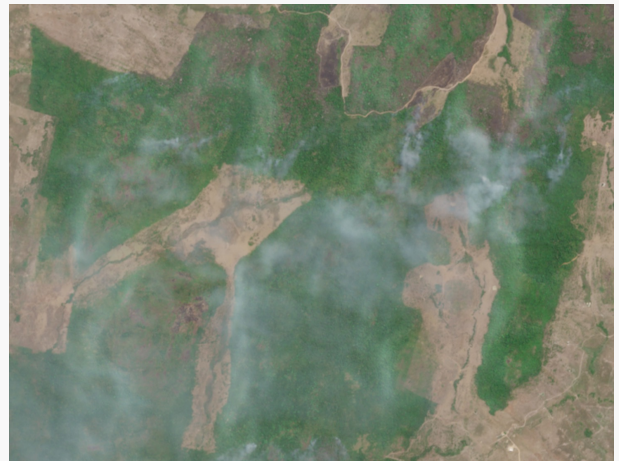
Imagery: Before and after clearing of 720 ha by fire in Fazenda São Luiz. The blue lines represent the farm boundaries, the red polygons the cleared areas, through fire.
 Source: AidEnvironment.
 Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

About 295 ha of native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR



October 2024

Imagery: Active fire in the farm on 6 September 2024.
 Source: Copernicus browser.



Fazenda São Luiz



Ownership & Business relationship

Owner: Luiz Antônio Zapparoli Sacarelli PA-1505437-666CB0431F934A4E875B241D56D949DE	FriGol response: In response to a draft version of five beef/leather case studies shared with FriGol on 2 October 2025, the company states (22 October 2025) that: “it has never purchased from Fazenda São Luiz (also known as Fazenda LS in the CAR registry), nor from Luiz Antonio Zapparoli Sacarelli, who is linked to slave labor conditions. Fazenda São Luiz do Pará, on the other hand, has directly supplied animals for slaughter to FriGol; however, its owner is Luiz Antonio Sacarelli. Fazenda São João, owned by Delmo de Paula Cintra, is a direct supplier to FriGol and has no known socio-environmental issues, in accordance with the criteria of the Beef on Track Protocol.” According to AidEnvironment, FriGol’s reply limits accountability to direct purchases, overlooking clear ownership links and cattle transfers between Fazenda São Luiz and Fazenda São Luiz do Pará—connections that indicate laundering of cattle from deforested land.
--	--

Environmental sanctions

Embargoes:	No	No current embargo according to MapBiomias. In 2018, all agroforestry and pastoral activities in the farm were embargoed, with the aim of fostering environmental regeneration and enabling the recovery of the degraded area. The embargo was lifted in November 2022.
Environmental fines:	No	

Case description

Fazenda São Luiz, located in Ourilândia Do Norte municipality in Pará, has cleared 720 ha of dense-canopy rainforest since the EUDR cut-off date of 31 December 2020, of which 295 ha (41%) can be classified as forest under the definitions used by the EUDR (1). While alert systems such as DETER (deforestation and fires) and NASA VIIRS (fires) have detected the fires in the farm under investigation, MapBiomias Alerta and Prodes, due to some delay in the confirmation process, do not seem to pick up this native vegetation clearing by fire in the farm and often only detect the already degraded land. This seems to be a major loophole in the national deforestation tracking system in Brazil, and AidEnvironment, based on yearly remote satellite monitoring, perceives this as leading to increased clearing by fire to avoid the national tracking system. The farm does not seem to have a plant suppression authorization; therefore, the clearing can be considered likely illegal under Brazilian law (2). In 2003, the farm was linked to slave labour conditions (3). In that year, 14 workers were rescued by labour inspectors from the Brazilian Ministry of Labour in slave labour conditions. While Zapparoli Sacarelli was not convicted in court, he was charged administratively and appeared on the Dirty List of slave labour between 2004 and 2006.

Fazenda São Luiz repeatedly transferred cattle for fattening to Fazenda São Luiz do Pará, for instance 733 bovine animals in 2018, or 441 animals between 2021-2022. The latter farm is under similar ownership and in the same municipality, with a nearly similar farm name, however, cattle transfer records (4) seem to suggest that it concerns two different farms/farm parcels. Fazenda São Luiz do Pará in turn, directly supplied animals for slaughter to FriGol’s Água Azul Do Norte slaughterhouse in Pará, for example 630 animals between 2020-2021. It is common practice in Brazil that adjacent farms with similar ownership exchange cattle to mask deforestation or embargoes in one of the properties and only sell from the “clean” property. Fazenda São Luiz also indirectly supplied cattle to FriGol through farms from different owners, such as Fazenda São João of Delmo de Paula Cintra in Água Azul Do Norte. Other than indirect, Fazenda São Luiz also supplied bovine animals directly to the FriGol slaughterhouse.

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) (5). 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 (2).

- (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-1505437-666CB0431F934A4E875B241D56D949DE, viewed in September 2025.
- (3) Repórter Brasil, 12 March 2003, Em busca da liberdade no Sul do Pará, online: <https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2003/12/em-busca-da-liberdade-no-sul-do-para/>, viewed in September 2025. Further evidence and photos available upon request.
- (4) Animal Transit Data (GTA data) Mato Grosso (undisclosed).
- (5) Earthsight (2025), online: <https://www.earthsight.org.uk/news/hidden-price-luxury>, viewed in August 2025.