



Gleba Bom Principio B – Parte 1

Location: Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste (Rondônia) **Biome:** Amazon (Brazil)

Size property (ha): 49.5

Coordinates property: -11.65693, -62.43215

Cleared Area

6.3	hectares	Period clearance: June 2021 – July 2023	Type of vegetation: Open-canopy, submontane rainforest
3,140	tons of CO ₂		

27 August 2020



18 July 2023



17 September 2021



Imagery: Burned area in Gleba Bom Principio B – Part 1. The dark square in the middle represents the “fire scar” after the area was burned on 17 September 2021. Source: AidEnvironment, based on Copernicus Browser 2025.

Imagery: Gleba Bom Principio B – Parte 1 (marked with blue line). Of the deforestation (in red) of 6.3 hectares, 5.5 hectares are since 2022/2023 planted with coffee. Source: AidEnvironment, based on SIGEF, Prodes, [Embrapa](#) (2024). Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

About 68% of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR



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Ownership & Business relationship

Owner:	Company responses:
CAR 1: RO-1100148-1F6F313B80624EF1AE29DCC674FE0A2C (Levy Alves Curt)	In response to six coffee Rondônia cases shared with LDC, NKG, Sucafina, Olam, and BlendCoffee in July 2025, LDC states that “all 12 CARs [cited in the six cases, ed.] are marked as non-EUDR-compliant in our database, thereby preventing any future coffee deliveries from these entities to LDC”. An example EUDR Protocol Verification Report shared with AidEnvironment however reveals a few shortcomings in the due diligence process, see page 6 of this report. Sucafina states they source from only one of the four coffee intermediaries indicated in the cases but does not disclose which one. Moreover, the company says that it “does not purchase coffee from any of the farms named in the report” and that “10 of the 12 failed our compliance filters. Two were deemed compliant based on public records and satellite imagery, but as they are not suppliers to Sucafina, no field visits were conducted”. NKG <u>says</u> that its “Brazilian export company NKG Stockler does not purchase coffee from the region Rondônia in general” and “has no business relations with the cooperative Caferon”. However, the company also states that while reviewing the importers, “so far, we haven’t found any links to the farms or the cooperative. However, due to the complexity of the supply chains, we can never completely rule out the possibility that coffee from these farms may have entered our supply chain through third party sales.” Olam states that it is not connected to any of the six coffee cases in Rondônia, but without providing further details. BlendCoffee did not reply after repeated requests.
CAR 2: RO-1100148-2A2665069A124BB0A6AF7B618A4EEA62	

Environmental sanctions

Embargoes:	No	No embargoes indicated by Mapbiomas.
Environmental fines:	No	-

Case description

The property, located in municipality Nova Brasilândia D’Oeste (Rondônia), cleared 6.3 hectares (ha) of native vegetation between June 2021 and July 2023, therefore after the EUDR cut-off date, of which about 68% of the vegetation can be classified as forest under the EUDR (1). A total of 5.5 ha of deforested area of 6.3 ha is now planted with coffee plants; therefore, this clearly represents a case of coffee-related deforestation (2). Mapbiomas confirms the deforestation in its Alert platform, overlapping with three CAR numbers, including the ones demonstrated above (3). After the deforestation commenced in June 2021, man-made fire in September 2021 (4) further prepared the area for agricultural use, with coffee cultivation visible in Embrapa’s 2022/2023 coffee map (2). Data from 2024 reveals that Brazil’s Amazon lost a record level of forest due to fire (5). This is often not captured by Brazil’s official statistics, which uses a different definition of deforestation that does not include fire.

The property is registered as Gleba Bom Principio B – Parte 1, which represents a very large area under the Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (INCRA), a Brazilian federal agency responsible for administering the country’s agrarian reform policies. CAR number 1 (see above) is self-declared and registered under Levy Alves Curt (6). Details on ownership of CAR number 2 could not be identified, since the rural environmental registry (CAR) system for Rondônia generally does not allow for checking the linked ownership names to the CAR numbers. Levy is also a cattle producer, that had an indirect supplier link in 2018 with JBS and Minerva slaughterhouses in respectively in São Miguel Do Guaporé and Rolim De Moura (both in Rondônia), via cattle farm Chacara Sossego in Nova Brasilândia D’Oeste.

While no direct supplier-buyer relationships could be identified, the farm might supply the main coffee cooperative in Rondônia, Cafeicultores Associados da Região de Matas de Rondônia (Caferon), that represents 10,400 coffee growers in the region, and reportedly sells coffee to buyers in South America, Asia and Europe (7). Coffee from this farm might also be sold through a group of five coffee silos located within a 70 KM range from the property: Jacomim Só Café (2 silos); Zeno Comércio de Café e Cereais; Comargil Comercio De Café, and Café Master Comércio de Café e Cereais (8), with likely connections to the top-5 largest exporters of robusta coffee from Brazil: Louis Dreyfus Commodities (LDC), Olam Agricola, Sucafina Brasil, BlendCoffee, and Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (NKG) Stockler (9). These coffee traders, that are often also the major coffee importers in Europe, may not be able to achieve negligible risk in their due diligence efforts under the EUDR when buying robusta coffee from Rondônia, potentially indirectly from this specific farm.

- (1) EU Forest Observatory Global Forest Map, online: <https://forest-observatory.ec.europa.eu/forest>, viewed in July 2025.
- (2) Embrapa (2024), Levantamento e mapeamento do uso e cobertura da terra com ênfase nas áreas cafeieiras da região das Matas de Rondônia, online: <https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-publicacoes/-/publicacao/1163784/levantamento-e-mapeamento-do-uso-e-cobertura-da-terra-com-enfase-nas-areas-cafeieiras-da-regiao-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in July 2025.
- (3) Mapbiomas Alerta, online: <https://plataforma.alerta.mapbiomas.org/alerta/414453>, viewed in July 2025.
- (4) Copernicus (online), online: <https://atmosphere.copernicus.eu/global-fire-monitoring>, viewed in July 2025.
- (5) The Guardian (21 May 2025), Fires drove record loss of world’s forests last year, ‘frightening’ data shows, online: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2025/may/21/fires-record-loss-forests-global-heating-agriculture-logging-brazil-bolivia-aoe>, viewed in July 2025.
- (6) CAR Rondônia, online: <http://car.sedam.ro.gov.br/#/site/consultar>, viewed in July 2025.
- (7) ANBA 92023) and Revista Cultivar (2024): <https://anba.com.br/en/rondonias-amazon-robusta-coffee-more-and-more-sustainable/> and <https://revistacultivar.com/noticias/estudo-comprova-a-sustentabilidade-do-cape-da-regiao-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in July 2025.
- (8) SICARM warehouse data (2025), online: <https://consultaweb.conab.gov.br/consultas/consultaArmazem.do?method=acaoCarregarConsulta>, viewed July 2025.
- (9) Brazilian shipment data 1 January 2021 till 30 November 2023, filtered for HS code 0901 and robusta coffee.