

Lote 01-B Rem Gleba 08 P.F. Guajara Mirim S.T. Lacerda e Almeida / Chacara Castanheira



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

Size property (ha): 15

Coordinates property: -11.73932, -62.109558

Cleared Area			
3.5	hectares	Period clearance: March 2021 – April 2021	Type of vegetation: Open-canopy, submontane rainforest
1,095	tons of CO <sub>2</sub>		

3 October 2020



4 July 2023



Imagery: Lote 01-B Rem Gleba 08 P.F. Guajara Mirim S.T. Lacerda e Almeida / Chacara Castanheira (marked with blue line), before and after clearing (marked with red line). Of the deforestation of 3.5 ha, all is now planted with coffee. Source: AidEnvironment, based on SIGEF, SNCR, Prodes, [Embrapa](#) (2024). Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

About 52% 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:

CAR: RO-1100502-C93B255E90B84E51AEF10843C86E3611 (pending CAR)

SNCR 2025:  
Diogenes \*\*\*\*\*

#### Company responses:

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 says 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.

### Environmental sanctions

#### Embargoes:

No

#### Environmental fines:

- Not possible to check due to lack of ownership details

### Case description

This farm is registered under various names in different Brazilian cadaster systems, underscoring the challenges with the dysfunctional land tenure legislation in Brazil and plurality of rural cadastres in Brazil with different purposes, administered by different agencies: not less than 11 institutional bodies share oversight of different aspects of land rights and management. This often leads to overlapping land claims. This farm is referred to as “Lote 01-B Rem Gleba 08 P.F. Guajara Mirim S.T. Lacerda e Almeida” in the official Brazilian land management system SIGEF (2025), as “Chacara Castanheira” in the SNCR system (2025), as “Gleba Bom Principio A” under the INCRA/SNCI system (2025), and as a ‘pending’ (self-declared) property under the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) system with the CAR number demonstrated above. For Rondônia, the CAR system does not allow for checking the linked farm and ownership names to the CAR number. Even older data in the SNCR 2021 system, suggests that the farm was previously named Chacara Boa Sorte, registred under Paulo Pereira Porto Junior. These findings also illustrate that coffee operators and traders relying on the Brazilian self-declared CAR system for compliance checks only, will likely operate insufficient due diligence systems. AidEnvironment could not identify the ultimate owner of this farm based on the plurality of farm names.

The property, located in municipality Nova Brasilândia D’Oeste (Rondônia), cleared 3.5 hectares (ha) of native vegetation between March 2021 and April 2021, therefore after the EUDR cut-off date, of which slightly over half of the vegetation can be classified as forest under the EUDR (1). All the 3.5 ha of deforested area is now planted with coffee plants, therefore, there is a clear link with coffee-related deforestation (2). Other than coffee, the CAR also overlaps a research request made by Mineração Vale Cerrado to the National Mining Agency for copper extraction (3).

The property is about 70 KM away from a group of five coffee warehouses in the Nova Brasilândia D’Oeste municipality in Rondônia that will, based on proximity, potentially source from this property: Jacomim Só Café; Zeno Comércio de Café e Cereais; Comargil Comercio De Café, and Café Master Comércio de Café e Cereais (4). According to a sample of Brazilian shipment data, between 1 January 2023 and 30 November 2023, the top-5 robusta coffee exporters (excluding logistical companies) from three Brazilian ports (Santos, Paranaguá, and Manaus) mostly tied to exports of robusta coffee include Louis Dreyfus Commodities (LDC), Olam Agricola, Sucafina Brasil, BlendCoffee, and Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (NKG) Stockler (5). These coffee traders, that are often also the main 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 through various warehouses and cooperatives, such as the warehouses presented above, or the Cafeicultores Associados da Região de Matas de Rondônia (Caferon) cooperative, that represents 10,400 coffee growers in the region, reportedly selling coffee to buyers in South America, Asia and Europe (6).

- (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 cafezeiras 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-cafezeiras-da-regiao-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in July 2025.
- (3) Rondônia State Secretariat for Environmental Development, online: <https://geoportal.sedam.ro.gov.br/>. Mining permit number: 886203/2019, viewed in July 2025.
- (4) SICARM warehouse data (2025), online: <https://consultaweb.conab.gov.br/consultas/consultaArmazem.do?method=acaoCarregarConsulta>, viewed July 2025.
- (5) Brazilian shipment data 1 January 2021 till 30 November 2023, filtered for HS code 0901 and robusta coffee.
- (6) 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.