

Sítio Boa Vista / Chacara dos Tanques (overlap)



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

Size property (ha): 7.4 and 4

Coordinates property: -11.63332, -62.29072

Cleared Area			
3.5	hectares	Period clearance: April 2021 – September 2021	Type of vegetation: Open-canopy, submontane rainforest
1,744	tons of CO ₂		

24 May 2020



Imagery: The property is divided in two parcels (marked with blue lines), of which the left parcel is declared as Sítio Boa Vista by Jonas do Nascimento Gonçalves, while the right parcel borders and overlaps in small part with the farm Chacara dos Tanques, registered by by Palmiro Rosa de Oliveira in Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste, Rondônia. All the deforested area (in red) of 3.5 hectares, is now planted with coffee.
Source: AidEnvironment, based on SIGEF, SNCI, Prodes, CARs, GTA, [Embrapa](#) (2024). Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

7 June 2024



About 53% of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR



Imagery: Overlap of cleared property polygon (left side) and adjacent farm Chacara dos Tanques (right side). The road from Chacara dos Tanques also seems to lead to the cleared property. Source: AidEnvironment, based on SIGEF. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.



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Ownership & Business relationship

<p>Owner: SIGEF 2025: small overlap with: Chacara dos Tanques (Palmiro Rosa de Oliveira) CAR 1: RO-1100148-936E8F5F583F4B3B91147E6EA577C0AF (Jonas do Nascimento Gonçalves) CAR 2: RO-1100148-B299B1F2569D47C2A23182DBF598CE61 SNCI: Gleba Bom Principio A</p>	<p>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.</p>
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Environmental sanctions

Embargoes:	No
Environmental fines:	- Not possible to check due to lack of ownership details. Possible owner Palmiro Rosa de Oliveira did not receive any environmental fines between January 2020 and July 2025.

Case description

The property, located in municipality Nova Brasilândia D’Oeste (Rondônia), cleared 3.5 hectares (ha) of native vegetation between April 2021 – September 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, this case represents coffee-related deforestation (2). Mapbiomas confirms a deforestation alert on one of the two CAR numbers (CAR number 2, see above) without a valid plant suppression authorization (3).

The rural environmental registry (CAR) system indicates that more than one landowner claims the property with deforestation (see CAR numbers above). While for Rondônia the CAR system does generally not allow for checking the linked ownership names to the CAR numbers, additional research reveals that CAR number 1 (see above) is registered in the name of Jonas do Nascimento Gonçalves (4), who is also a cattle producer from the farm Sítio Boa Vista, that indirectly supplied (via property Sítio Frente Alta) Minerva’s slaughterhouse in Rolim De Moura - RO between 2018-2021 (5). The two CARs of the area also overlap with an (old) research request made by Mineração Santa Elina Indústria e Comércio to the National Mining Agency for copper extraction (6). Moreover, the farm boundaries in the official Brazilian land management system SIGEF (2025) (7) overlap in small part with an adjacent farm called Chacara do(s) Tanque(s) (see image previous page), that is registered under Palmiro Rosa de Oliveira. Chacara do Tanque is a cattle farm (5), that indirectly (for instance through farm Sítio Santo Antonio in Nova Brasilândia D’Oeste) supplies JBS’s slaughterhouse in São Miguel Do Guaporé and Minerva’s slaughterhouse in Rolim De Moura (both in Rondônia).

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 (8). 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 (9), 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 (10). 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 cafeeiras 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-cafeeiras-da-regiao-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in July 2025.
- (3) Mapbiomas Alerta, online: <https://plataforma.alerta.mapbiomas.org/alerta/351218/car/RO-1100148-B299B1F2569D47C2A23182DBF598CE61>, viewed in July 2025.
- (4) CAR Rondônia, online: <http://car.sedam.ro.gov.br/#/site/consultar>, viewed in July 2025.
- (5) Brazilian animal transit data (GTA).
- (6) Rondônia State Secretariat for Environmental Development, online: <https://geoportal.sedam.ro.gov.br>. Mining permit number: 886250/2016, viewed in July 2025.
- (7) SIGEF, online: <https://sigef.incra.gov.br/>, viewed in July 2025.
- (8) 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.
- (9) SICARM warehouse data (2025), online: <https://consultaweb.conab.gov.br/consultas/consultaArmazem.do?method=acaoCarregarConsulta>, viewed July 2025.
- (10) Brazilian shipment data 1 January 2021 till 30 November 2023, filtered for HS code 0901 and robusta coffee.