



Greenex

Location: Santa Bárbara, Pará

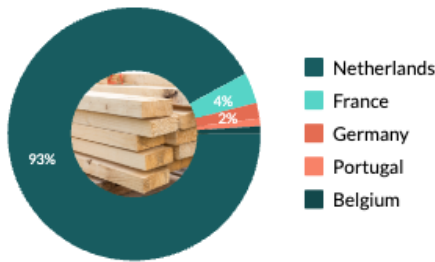
Biome: Amazon (Brazil)

Forest managed: 278,151 km<sup>2</sup>

Ultimate owner: Greenex (independent)

Link to European buyers

Greenex wood (4407) exports to EU



Top-5 EU importing country	Top-3 EU importing operators
<b>Netherlands (93%)</b>	GWV Houtimport (39%), Van den Berg Hardhout (27%), Hoogendoorn Hout (10%)
<b>France (4%)</b>	Tradelink Madeiras (68%), Peltier (25%), Abysa (7%)
<b>Germany (2%)</b>	Maicarú Hardwoods (75%), Trius Tech (25%)
<b>Portugal (&lt;1%)</b>	GWP Iberica Wood (100%)
<b>Belgium (&lt;1%)</b>	Desindo (51%), Katoen Natie (25%), Robison Lumber Group (24%)

Figure: EU recipient countries and importers of Brazilian sawn wood (HS 4407) from Greenex 2021-2023. Source: AidEnvironment, based on Brazilian shipment data January 2021– November 2023.

Sanctions

Year	Sanctions	Amount (BRL)	Details of fines (locations)
2021	-	-	
2022	5	66,785	Multiple violations related to the alleged illegal export of wood without valid environmental licenses, primarily in Pará, Brazil. Specific infractions include exporting 19.1 m <sup>3</sup> of Ipe Amarelo sawn wood, 44.6 m <sup>3</sup> of beams, and 58.7 m <sup>3</sup> of decking from species like Maçaranduba and Ipê, all without proper permits from IBAMA. Additionally, 19.7 m <sup>3</sup> of Ipê decking and 80.4 m <sup>3</sup> of planed Angelim-Vermelho wood were reportedly exported without complying with IN-15/2011
2023	43	902,427	In sum, Greenex faced multiple fines from IBAMA in 2023 for exporting over 2,000 m <sup>3</sup> of tropical hardwoods—including Ipê, Angelim-Vermelho, Maçaranduba, and Cumarú—without valid environmental licenses, violating Brazil's IN IBAMA No. 15/2011. These shipments, destined for countries like the Netherlands (5 times mentioned), Belgium (3x), France (3x), the U.S. (2x), and Canada (1x), often lacked proper documentation and included species listed under CITES or considered threatened.
2024	17	941,757	In sum, IBAMA imposed 17 fines for exporting more than 3,000 m <sup>3</sup> of tropical timber—including Ipê, Angelim Vermelho, Cumarú, Maçaranduba, Jatobá, Tatajuba, and Pequiá—without valid export licenses. Exports went to among others the USA (4 x mentioned), France (1x), and the Netherlands (2x). Infractions occurred across multiple export declarations (DUEs) involving processed and rough-cut wood. Locations linked to these fines include Pará state municipalities Belém and Santarém, where IBAMA typically monitors such operations.
2025 (May)	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,910,968</b>	

Overview IBAMA imposed environmental fines on Greenex since 2021. Source: Brazil's IBAMA [website](#), 2021-2025 (only till May 2025). Note: For many of the indicated fines, the accused company still has the possibility to contest the outcomes, and therefore the status is not yet definitive.

IBAMA sactions imposed on Greenex total **BRL 1,910,968** between 2021-2025



### Business relationships

**European wood buyers of Greenex:**  
GWW Houtimport, Van den Berg Hardhout, Hoogendoorn Hout, Tradelink Madeiras, Peltier, Maicarú Hardwoods

**Company response:** In response to a draft version of this case study shared with a selection of key EU wood buyers in May and June 2025, Van den Berg Hardhout, GWW Houtimport, and Peltier Bois did not reply. Maicarú Hardwoods replied (15 June 2025) that “it has not been involved in any of the potentially illegal sales that were flagged”. Moreover, the company states that “the fact that there have been no timber embargoes and no sawmill closures among the reported sawmills would seem to indicate, without having reviewed each and every case in the report, that the fines have all or mostly been levied for administrative faults” which is not considered a “red line” for Maicarú. The full response of Maicarú Hardwoods can be found [here](#).

### Case description

Greenex Indústria Comércio e Exportação de Madeiras Ltda (from now on Greenex) is a Brazilian company specializing in the export of tropical hardwoods such as Angelim Vermelho, Ipê, Jatobá, Cumaru, and Maçaranduba. The company reportedly occupies a land area of 278,151 km<sup>2</sup> and has a team of 171 employees, supplying wood products for among others decking, boards, and wooden sleepers to more than 10 countries including Brazil, Netherlands, United States, Belgium, France, Spain, England, Germany, China, Portugal, Denmark, and Greece (1). According to a shipment data sample, Greenex exported a total of 20,077 metric tons of Brazilian sawn wood (HS 4407) to predominantly the Netherlands (93%), France (4%) and Germany (2%), with key importing operators including GWW Houtimport, Van den Berg Hardhout, Hoogendoorn Hout, Tradelink Madeiras, Peltier, and Maicarú Hardwoods (2), see also previous page.

The company states that traceability control is carried out through FSC membership and its chain of custody procedures, identifications through labels, packing slips, as well as Forest Guides and Invoices required in each link of the system. Moreover, the company reports that “the products are processed from the acquisition of raw material from external suppliers duly qualified and certified by the FSC, accompanied by official documents that prove that the forest products come from sustainable forest management projects approved by the federal government agency SEMAS, IBAMA” (3).

Despite these control systems, IBAMA imposed 65 fines on Greenex between January 2021 and May 2025 for alleged illegal timber operations (see also previous page for more details), totalling BRL 1.9 million (about 297,155 Euros) (4). Since these were all imposed after the EUDR cut-off date (30 December 2020), the company and its buyers run the risk of being noncompliant under the legality requirements of the EUDR. While the fines primarily addressed unauthorized exports, they reflect broader systemic issues in Brazil's timber industry, where illegal logging and deforestation are prevalent, especially in states like Pará. The alleged violations underscore Greenex's potential failure to obtain legal clearance for exporting high-value hardwood species, some of which are endangered or CITES-listed (4).

Buyers with high risk include GWW Houtimport, Van den Berg Hardhout, and Hoogendoorn Hout, all based in the Netherlands. In Europe, the Netherlands have received the majority (93%) of Greenex's tropical hardwood (2). The IBAMA imposed fines clearly indicate particularly the Netherlands as a destination country of some of the illegal hardwood exported (4).

(1) Greenex website, online: [https://www.greenex.com.br/home\\_en-us/#home](https://www.greenex.com.br/home_en-us/#home), viewed in May 2025.

(2) Brazilian shipment data 1 January 2021 – 30 November 2023, for HS codes 4403 (roundwood), 4407 (sawn wood), 4412 (plywood).

(3) Greenex website, online: [https://www.greenex.com.br/home\\_en-us/#home](https://www.greenex.com.br/home_en-us/#home), viewed in May 2025.

(4) Brazilian IBAMA website, environmental fines were analysed between 1 January 2021 and 15 May 2025. online: <https://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/areasembargadas/>, viewed in May 2025.