

MIL Madeiras Preciosas



Location: Itacoatiara, Amazon

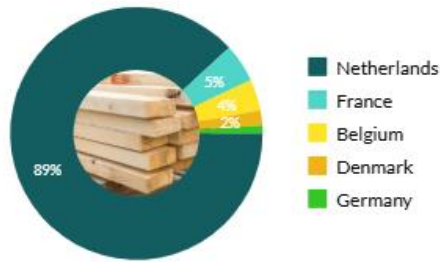
Biome: Amazon (Brazil)

Forest managed: 572,892 hectares

Ultimate owner: Precious Woods Holding AG (Switzerland)

[Link to European buyers](#)

Mil Madeiras Preciosas wood (4407) exports to EU



Top-5 EU importing country	Top-3 EU importing operators
Netherlands (89%)	ZXK Trading (53%), Regge Hout (20%), Van den Berg Hardhout (11%)
France (5%)	F. Jammes (76%), Precious Woods Europe (17%), Timber Rex (4%)
Belgium (4%)	Regge Hout (65%), Vandecasteele Houtimport (24%), Desindo (9%)
Denmark (2%)	Keflico (100%)
Germany (<1%)	WOB Timber (87%), Binder Spedition and Logistik (13%)

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

Sanctions

Year	Sanctions	Amount (BRL)	Details of fines (locations)
2022	4	125,983	Transporting /having in storage various species of wood (e.g. Martiodendron elatum - Tamarind) without a valid license (DOF with species discrepancy) or without legal origin (Manaus and Itacoatiara, both in Amazon state). Infraction numbers BUI547XX; EOKOY1CP; EUKC3QTR; WO6QUB6D. In response to this case study, Precious Woods stated (30 May 2025) that <i>“incorrect identification of this species was the result of a mistake made in the past by the agency [IBAMA, ed.] itself, which is why an administrative defense was filed, requesting that the fine be invalidated”</i> (see full response of Precious Woods here).
2025	1	19,743	Transporting 65.811336 m ³ of sawn timber (processed) in disagreement with the license obtained from the competent authority (Manaus, Amazon). In response to this allegation, Precious Woods states that <i>“In this case, the company presented a shipment of sawn timber of the CUMARU species for export. The cargo was inspected and IBAMA did not identify any problems with it. However, the agency found that the volume of the spacers placed between the pieces of wood (packaging made from residues of the forest product shipped) was not informed in the DOF system, which is why it understood that the export of the entire cargo would be irregular. As we believe that this assessment was irregular - the DOF system regulations do not require the insertion of information about the package of wood exported and the volume of the spacers was within the margin of tolerance established in the legislation - a writ of mandamus was filed to release the cargo, which is still awaiting a decision from the Federal Court of Amazonas”</i> .
Total	5	145,726	

Overview IBAMA imposed environmental fines on Mil Madeiras Preciosas since 2021. Source: Brazil’s IBAMA [website](#), 2021-2025 (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 MIL Madeiras Preciosas total BRL 145,726 between 2021-2025





MIL Madeiras Preciosas

Business relationships

European buyers of MIL:
Z XK Trading
Regge Hout
Van den Berg Hardhout
Vandecasteele Houtimport
F. Jammes
Keflico
Precious Woods EU (parent)

Company response: In response to a draft version of this case study shared with Precious Woods Europe on 19 May 2025, the company states (30 May 2025) that “all products marketed by Precious Woods MIL in Europe comply with the environmental licensing processes provided for in Brazilian law.” Based on the response of Precious Woods, AidEnvironment removed or adjusted several IBAMA environmental infraction reports on the previous page and this page. In most cases, Precious Woods asserts that “IBAMA identified that the scientific name of a forest species managed by the company was incorrect” but PW states that “it turns out that this discrepancy was the result of a mistake by IBAMA itself”. The full response of Precious Woods can be found [here](#).

Case description

Brazilian timber mill “MIL Madeiras Preciosas (MIL)”, founded in 1994, is a subsidiary of former publicly listed Swiss company Precious Woods Holding, that presents itself as a “global leader in the certified and sustainable management of tropical forests”, managing over “1.1 million hectares of forest” (1). MIL reportedly owns 572,892 hectares of forest in Itacoatiara, 250 kilometres to the east of Manaus municipality in the Amazon state (2). Precious Woods’ main clients are the marine and hydraulic engineering sector, garden, building and road construction, as well as outdoor furniture manufacturers in markets across Europe, Brazil, Asia, and the U.S. (3).

Disregarding the largest logistical companies exporting Brazilian timber to Europe, MIL ranks as the eight supplier of Brazilian sawn wood (HS 4407) to the European Union, notably to the Netherlands, France, and Belgium (4). Its main European importers include Z XK Trading (Netherlands), Regge Hout (imports in Belgium and the Netherlands), F. Jammes (France), Keflico (Denmark), and its parent company Precious Woods Europe (imported in France) (see also previous page). Little information is available on Z XK Trading, ranked the 10th place of largest importers of sawn wood from Brazil in The Netherlands, with 11,276 metric tons (MT) imported between 2021-2023, of which nearly all (10,987 MT) is directly sourced from MIL. There are documents indicating that Z XK Trading is FSC certified (5).

Mil Madeiras Preciosas Ltda has been fined for numerous (environmental) violations linked to its timber operations. IBAMA imposed 36 environmental fines linked to Mil Madeiras Preciosas Ltda operations in Brazil between 1998 till 2020, with a total fine worth EUR 1,382,961 (6). From 2018 onwards, most of the fines relate to environmental management violations, including the trading, transport, and export of timber without a valid permit. In the past, the company is also fined for clearing native Amazon vegetation without a valid permit. IBAMA imposed 5 fines on MIL for alleged illegal timber operations (see also previous page for more details), totalling BRL 145,726 (about 22,675 Euros) between January 2021 and May 2025 (7). Since these are all 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.

- (1) Precious Woods website, online: <https://www.preciouswoods.com/en/home>, viewed May 2025.
- (2) Precious Woods website, online: <https://www.preciouswoods.com/en/about-us/locations>, viewed May 2025.
- (3) Precious Woods Annual Report 2024. Online: <http://reports.preciouswoods.com/en/2024/report/operational-review/strategy-and-business-model/strategy-business-model-and-added-value>
- (4) Brazilian shipment data 1 January 2021 – 30 November 2023, for HS codes 4403 (roundwood), 4407 (sawn wood), 4412 (plywood).
- (5) FSC certification record 2024. Online: <https://alldeco.nl/Alldeco/PDF%20Bestanden/FSC2024.pdf>, viewed May 2025.
- (6) Brazilian IBAMA website, https://dadosabertos.ibama.gov.br/dados/SIFISC/auto_infracao/auto_infracao/auto_infracao.csv.
- (7) 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