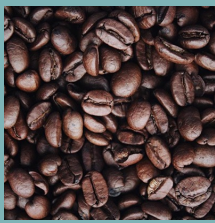


October 2025



Compliance Checker

Coffee cases in Brazil's Rondônia

Six potential noncompliance coffee case studies in Brazil's Rondônia
relevant under the EU Deforestation Regulation



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Executive summary

*This coffee risk profile of Brazil's coffee production state Rondônia is part of a series of reports on key commodities' producing, trading, and buyer regions and companies that will serve as input for AidEnvironment's **Compliance Checker**, an interactive case studies' Dashboard. This sustainability risk profile of Amazon state Rondônia, Brazil's 5th largest coffee producing state and 2nd largest producer of robusta coffee, analyses potential noncompliance case studies in the scope of the EU regulation on deforestation-free products (EUDR). The analysis maps Rondônia's main coffee sourcing areas, its link to deforestation hotspots, and the location of assets and infrastructure linked to robusta coffee imports into the European market. Key element of the report is the demonstration of **six case studies of coffee farms with likely forest clearing since the EUDR cut-off date**, that might be noncompliant with the EUDR if the coffee beans produced on the cleared plots would enter the EU market when the law enters effect. The report's case studies have been shared with five coffee exporters (LDC, Olam, Sucafina, BlendCoffee, and NKG Stockler) for further engagement in July 2025, and the companies' responses (if available) have been integrated into the report.*

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Coffee production in Brazil's Rondônia

Rondônia is Brazil's 5th largest coffee producing state and relevant contributor to the country's robusta coffee

In Brazil, the best-known coffee-producing states include Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, São Paulo, and Bahia. However, in addition to these prominent coffee regions, some coffee production also occurs in the Amazonas, Mato Grosso, and notably Rondônia. A 2024 [Embrapa report](#) that mapped land use and coffee cultivation in the Matas de Rondônia region of Brazil, revealed that Rondônia is responsible for 97% of the coffee production in the Amazon biome and ranks as the fifth-largest producing state of coffee in Brazil, standing out as a significant contributor to the country's robusta coffee. In September 2024, IBGE [reported](#) Rondônia held 15.8 % of Brazil's robusta production, with 160,552 metric tonnes (MT) – second nationally after Espírito Santo. According to the IBGE's [March 2025 survey](#), Brazil's robusta output is estimated at 1.1 MT, with Rondônia producing about 177,400 MT – a 4.2 % increase over the previous year.

Rondônia coffee cultivation map 2024

Coffee farming in Rondônia is mostly small-scale (average plot size is [3.3 ha](#)). Despite the relevant contribution to Brazil's robusta coffee production and exports, only [0.8%](#) of the Matas de Rondônia region (34,445 ha out of 4.17 million ha) is covered with coffee, mostly concentrating in Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste municipality (Figure 1 below). Pasture dominates with ~45% coverage (1.88 million ha) in this Rondônia region, while forests cover ~53.7% of the territory, especially in areas with Indigenous Lands.

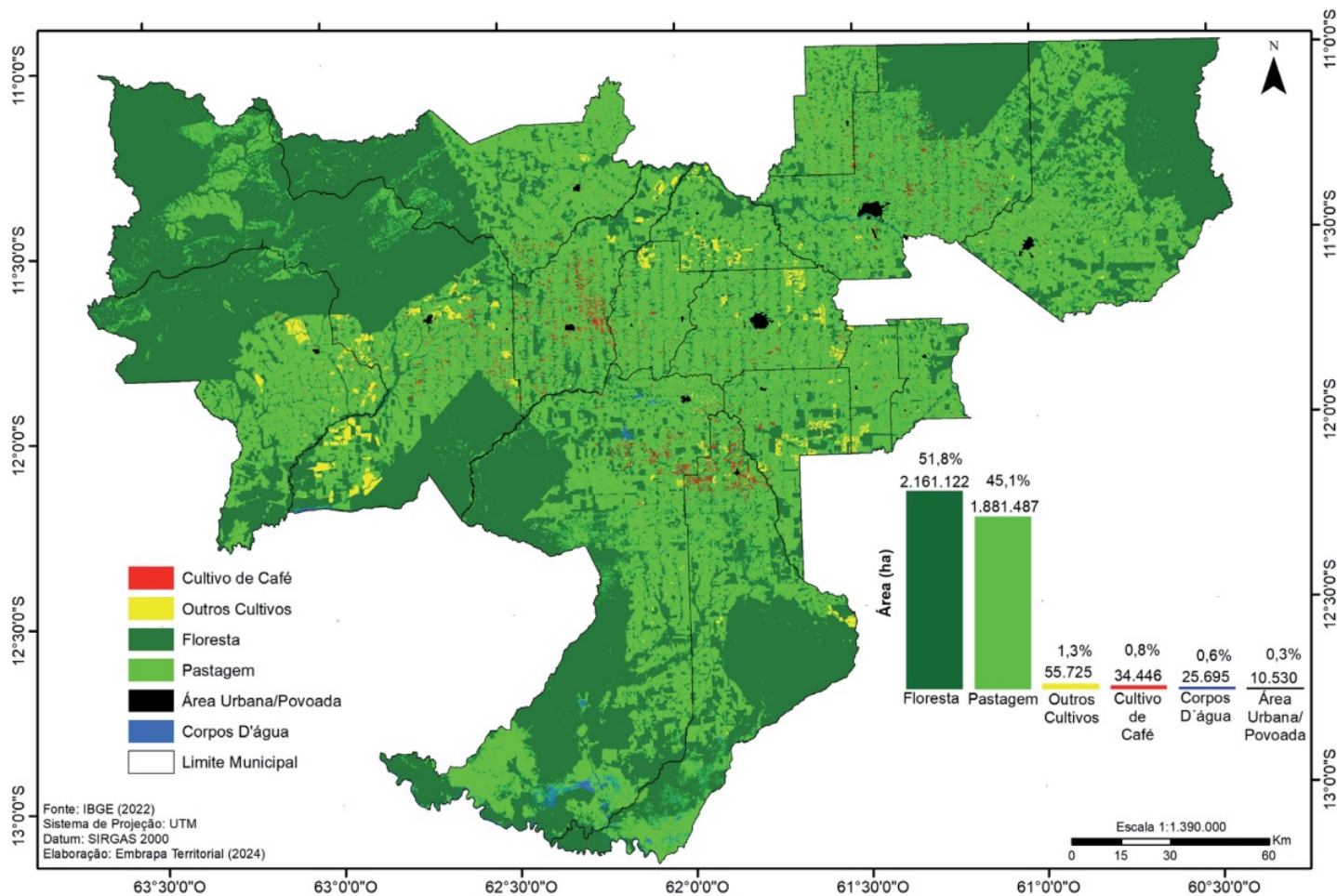


Figure 1. Embrapa 2024 land use and cover map of the Matas de Rondônia region including coffee cultivation (highlighted in red), showing that coffee covers only 0.8% of the region, mostly concentrated in Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste. Source: [Embrapa 2024](#)



Coffee-linked deforestation in Rondônia



Coffee-linked deforestation in Rondônia since December 2020 seems limited

Recent coffee-linked deforestation does not seem to be widespread in Rondônia. Embrapa 2024 [findings](#) show that only 0.57% (195 ha) of the current coffee areas (34,400 ha) in Matas de Rondônia were established by clearing forests after December 2020 (EUDR cut-off date), indicating relatively limited recent deforestation linked to coffee (Figure 2). Most coffee areas are grown on former cattle pasture areas. The coffee sector in Rondônia can [reportedly](#) significantly expand without new deforestation by converting degraded pastures. However, this is no guarantee for zero deforestation, since the global interest in Brazilian farmland has created new [business models](#) among estate firms and agribusinesses that aim to produce value from land appreciation by acquiring land, clearing its native vegetation, and transforming it into farmland. Moreover, at the state level, Rondônia has [proposed](#) or approved legislation to weaken historic moratoriums designed to reduce deforestation.

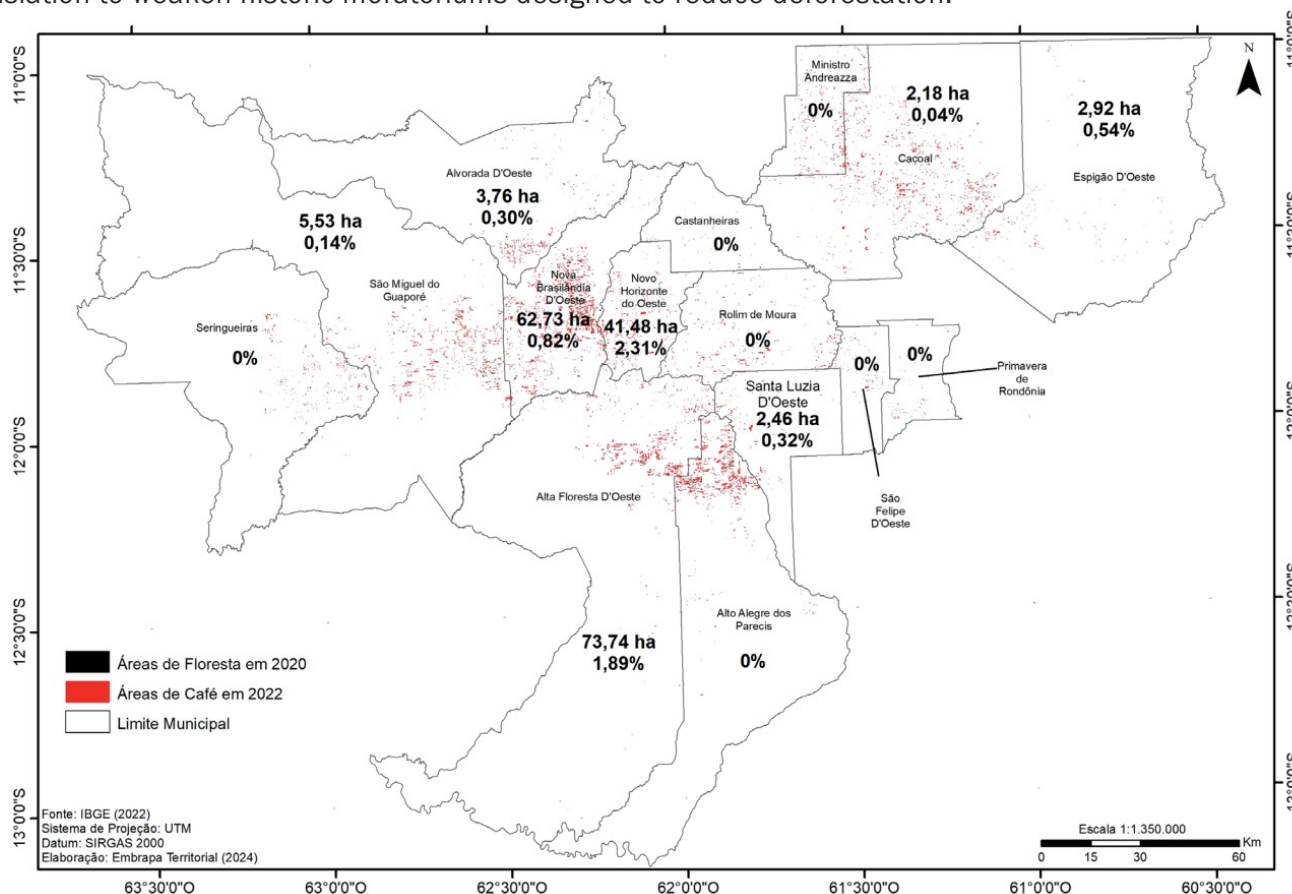


Figure 2. Embrapa detected 195 ha of deforestation linked to coffee expansion in Matas de Rondônia region between December 2020 and 2023 (highlighted in black text the amounts of deforestation found), mostly in Brasilândia D'Oeste (63 ha cleared) and Alta Floresta D'Oeste (74 ha cleared) municipalities. Source: [Embrapa 2024](#)

Most coffee expansion occurs on already cleared pastureland, with minimal new deforestation

While there is significant ongoing [Amazon forest loss](#) and fires in Rondônia, this is mostly tied to cattle production. In line with the Embrapa 2024 [findings](#), AidEnvironment's identification of potential case studies in 2025 only found a few cases of deforestation and fires linked to coffee properties in Matas de Rondônia since the EUDR cut-off date, particularly focused in the Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste and Alta Floresta D'Oeste municipalities. And when new deforestation was found, the size was relatively small (especially compared to cattle or soy-linked deforestation). This is however no proof that other coffee-linked deforestation and forest degradation does not exist, since 1) there are methodological limitations on identification of coffee farm ownership in Rondônia, i.e. AidEnvironment could only rely on a selection of identified coffee farms from the Embrapa study and coffee insurance files in Rondônia, b) the evidence is based on *self-declared* CAR rural properties, and not on official rural property cadaster data (e.g. SIGEF or SNCR). There is [evidence](#) that producers only submit the polygons of the deforestation-free parts of their farms in the CAR to demonstrate compliance with (EU) regulations, potentially masking deforestation; and c) most areas now used for coffee production have already been cleared decades ago.

Rondônia coffee exports and linked buyers



Rondônia exports of coffee beans and imports to the EU27

Robusta production is [confirmed](#) as a growing share of Brazil's coffee output (~21.7 million bags in 2023/24, ~24 million projected for 2025/26). Based on [data](#) of coffee infrastructure and exporting hubs, the Brazilian ports of Santos (principal coffee export hub), Paranaguá (key secondary coffee route), and Manaus (northern export corridor) are likely origin ports for Brazilian coffee exports from Brazil's Rondônia state to the EU, U.S. and Asia. In the Rondônia coffee producing area, five [coffee warehouses](#) are grouped in Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste municipality in proximity (50-70 KM) to the case studies selected in this report, namely Jacomim Só Café (2 silos, capacity: 1,745 metric tons-MT); Zeno Comércio de Café e Cereais (800 MT); Comargil Comercio De Café (2,520 MT), and Café Master Comércio de Café e Cereais (1,330 MT) (Figure 3 below). These warehouses might also store other commodities than coffee.

Figure 3. Group of coffee warehouses in Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste municipality in Rondônia. The blue polygons refer to the locations of various coffee producing farms, of which some have been selected for this report. The silos belong to four coffee companies: Jacomim Só Café; Zeno Comércio de Café e Cereais; Comargil Comercio De Café, and Café Master Comércio de Café e Cereais. Source: SICARM warehouse [data](#), 2025. Note: more coffee warehouses may exist in the region, since we only filtered for warehouses with "coffee" in the name to prioritize commodity warehouses that store coffee beans.



LDC, Olam, Sucafina, BlendCoffee, and NKG Stockler are top-5 exporters of Brazilian robusta coffee

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 those three ports (Santos, Paranaguá, and Manaus) include **Louis Dreyfus Commodities (LDC)**, **Olam Agricola**, **Sucafina Brasil**, **BlendCoffee**, and **Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (NKG) Stockler**. In the sample, which was filtered for inclusion of robusta coffee only, LDC mainly supplied France (50%) and Germany (18%), respectively to importing operators LDC in France, and Strauss Group and Nordeutsche Kaffeewerke in Germany. Olam mainly supplied robusta coffee to Belgium in the EU (Olam is also the buyer) and Gebr. Westhoff in Germany, while Sucafina mainly supplied robusta coffee to the United States (to the order of Sucafina). BlendCoffee mainly supplied robusta coffee to Tomoca Labelle in Algeria and Rothfos Group in the USA, while NKG Stockler mainly supplied I.&M. Smith in South Africa and Gebr Westhoff in Germany.

There was no evidence found directly linking any of the coffee warehouses (Figure 3) to these five robusta coffee exporters and buyers.

Rondônia coffee case studies



Six potentially noncompliant coffee cases in Rondônia

The limited amount of recent deforestation found in the Rondônia region is good news for robusta specialty coffee from this Amazon region marketed in the EU. Nevertheless, considering the location of coffee production in the tropical rainforests and rich biodiversity Brazilian Amazon; the linked social impacts associated with coffee production; and the extent of historical clearing, it remains key to keep a close eye on coffee expansion in Brazil's Rondônia state. AidEnvironment's assessment of historical deforestation in the case studies based on the Brazilian national deforestation data systems PRODES 1988-2007 and PRODES 2008-2024, revealed that all clearing in the coffee farms occurred before 2007, but the system does not allow to verify the exact year.

This section covers **six exemplary cases** of Rondônia coffee farms with likely forest clearing and potential legality issues since 30 December 2020, that might be noncompliant with the EUDR if any coffee beans produced on the cleared plots would enter the EU market from January 2026 (or January 2027 if the EUDR implementation would be [delayed](#) again with one year). AidEnvironment has connected these farms to various coffee traders/buyers that might buy coffee from these farms now and in the near future.

The report's case studies have been shared with the top-5 Brazilian robusta coffee exporters (LDC, Olam, Sucafina, BlendCoffee, and NKG Stockler) for further engagement in July 2025, and the companies' responses (if available) have been integrated into the report. Only BlendCoffee did not reply. The responses reveal **that most cases identified in this report are detected as (EUDR) noncompliant in the companies' monitoring systems**, however, there are variations. For instance, LDC states that all 12 Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) declarations in the report have been marked as non-EUDR compliant in their database, while Sucafina states this applies to 10 out of 12 CAR declarations. An example EUDR Protocol Verification Report shared with AidEnvironment reveals a few **shortcomings in the due diligence processes**. First, the protocol checks whether "the property has an active or pendent CAR". A pending CAR is not the same as a validated CAR. The validation of CAR registrations is not effective and [behind in implementation](#). Since the CAR is self-declared, any due diligence protocol should do additional checks on various land claims under the CAR, for instance by overlapping the property boundaries with other Brazilian rural cadastre systems such as SNCR, or with other CAR declared properties. Moreover, since PRODES and Mapbiomas deforestation alerts both have some delays before the data is validated, AidEnvironment advises coffee traders in their due diligence processes to overlay the property polygon with the most recent Brazilian INPE DETER alerts, which requires a visual verification or field investigation. Finally, to check for pending land related to conflict or dispute, the EUDR protocol should include a verification of Federal and States' Court open-data websites and the [CPT Land conflicts database](#), which is updated every year.

Coffee case	Name property	Owner	Location (all in Rondônia, Brazil)	Page
1	Sítio Concórdia / Chácara Café	Syrio Jost Wenot / Orlando (Martins Discher) de Jesus	Alta Floresta D'Oeste	7
2	Lote 01-B Rem Gleba 08 P.F. Guajara Mirim S.T. Lacerda e Almeida / Chacara Castanheira	CAR: R0-1100502-C93B255E90B84E51AEF108 43C86E3611 (pending CAR)	Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste	9
3	Sítio Minas Gerais / Lote 21 Gleba 24 Parte 1	Soares family	Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste	11
4	Sítio Boa Vista / Chacara dos Tanques (small overlap with this farm)	Jonas do Nascimento Gonçalves / Palmiro Rosa de Oliveira	Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste	13
5	Gleba Bom Principio B – Parte 1	Levy Alves Curt	Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste	15
6	Sítio Sao Gabriel LH-94 Norte /Gleba Rio Branco – Parte 1	Hans Donner Zuco Lanhaus	São Miguel do Guaporé	17

Figure 4. Overview of Rondônia coffee case studies

Sítio Concórdia / Chácara Café



Location: Alta Floresta D'Oeste (Rondônia) Biome: Amazon (Brazil)

Size property (ha): 48

Coordinates property: -12.07883, -62.07967

Cleared Area

9.8	hectares	Period clearance: March 2021 – May 2023	Type of vegetation: Open-canopy, submontane rainforest
4,884	tons of CO ₂		

July 2023



3 July 2016



4 July 2023



Imagery: Sítio Concórdia, before and after clearing. Source: AidEnvironment. While the “before photo” is dated in 2016 (since this was a high-resolution, cloud-free image), the actual deforestation occurred after the EUDR cut-off date of 30 December 2020. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

Imagery: Sítio Concórdia (marked with blue line). Of the deforestation (in red) of 9.8 hectares between 2021-2023, 5.1 hectares have now been planted with coffee. Source: AidEnvironment, based on SIGEF, Prodes, [Embrapa](#) (2024)

About 76% of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR

Sítio Concórdia / Chácara Café



Ownership & Business relationship

Owner:

SNCR 2025: Syrio Jost Wenot

CAR 1: RO-1100015-546732103DA04DCB7AEC DA2C66B2222 (active CAR)

CAR 2: RO-1100015-3A2737AF8E574559A2D4D 0192FEDECAA (Orlando de Jesus) (canceled CAR)

CAR 3: RO-1100015-E69095ED2D27422DB247D A96FE4BD0D1 (pending CAR)

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:

No

Case description

Fazenda Sítio Concórdia (name derived from SIGEF Brazilian land management system in 2025) in municipality Alta Floresta D'Oeste (Rondônia) cleared 9.8 hectares (ha) of native vegetation between March 2021 and May 2023, therefore after the EUDR cut-off date, of which 76% of the vegetation lost can be classified as forest under the EUDR (1). This case study was also covered in the Embrapa 2024 coffee report on Rondônia, page 26 (B1 and B2 photos) (2), demonstrating that what was mapped as coffee area in 2022/2023, used to be former native vegetation in 2020. AidEnvironment calculated that of the cleared area, 5.1 ha is now planted with coffee plants. Mapbiomas Alerta confirms the clearing in two self-declared Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) files linked to the property (see CAR numbers 1 and 3 above) (3).

In the official Brazilian land management system SNCR (2025) the farm parcel is registered under ownership of Syrio Jost Wenot (4). No further information was found on this (coffee) producer. While the CAR system indicates that more than one landowner claims the property (5), the CAR system in Rondônia generally does not allow for checking the linked ownership names to the CAR numbers. However, one CAR number (see CAR 2 above) in the property is linked to self-declared owner Orlando de Jesus (5), who is also a cattle producer. From his declared property “Chácara Café” (indicating also coffee produce) he indirectly supplied (via unnamed property “LH 152, KM 22, LT 93, GB 02, STR 05, ENTRE 60 E 65 L”) Minerva’s slaughterhouse in Rolim De Moura - RO in 2018, and Marfrig’s slaughterhouse in Chupinguaia-RO in 2020, indirectly through two farms (e.g. Fazenda Rio Preto) (6). Moreover, the property also overlaps with a mining permit requested by Cooperativa dos Garimpeiros e Mineradores do Brasil for gold extraction (7).

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 (8). 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) that are mostly tied to (northern) coffee exports, include Louis Dreyfus Commodities (LDC), Olam Agrícola, 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 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 (10).

(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-ênfase-nas-areas-cafeeiras-da-regiao-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in 6/2025.

(3) Mapbiomas Alerta, online: <https://plataforma.alerta.mapbiomas.org/imovel/RO-1100015-E69095ED2D27422DB247DA96FE4BD0D1>, viewed in July 2025.

(4) SNCR (2025), online: <https://sn-cr.serpro.gov.br/>, viewed in July 2025.

(5) CAR Rondônia, online: <http://car.sedam.ro.gov.br/#/site/consultar>, viewed in July 2025.

(6) Animal Transit Data (GTA), viewed in July 2025.

(7) Rondônia State Secretariat for Environmental Development, online: <https://geoportal.sedam.ro.gov.br/>. Mining permit number: 886289/2021, 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.

(10) 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-cafe-da-regiao-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in July 2025.

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 ₂		

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

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



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 cafeiras 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-cafeiras-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-cafe-da-regiao-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in July 2025.

Sítio Minas Gerais / Lote 21 Gleba 24 Parte 1



Location: Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste (Rondônia)

Biome: Amazon (Brazil)

Size property (ha): 100

Coordinates property: -11.68525, -62.41594

Cleared Area

8	hectares	Period clearance: November 2022 – March 2023	Type of vegetation: Open-canopy, submontane rainforest
3,987	tons of CO ₂		

27 August 2020



18 July 2023



Imagery: Sítio Minas Gerais /Lote 21 Gleba 24 Parte 1 (marked with blue line), before and after clearing (marked with red polygons) of 8 hectares of open-canopy, submontane rainforest. Source: AidEnvironment, based on SIGEF, SNCR, Prodes. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.



Photo left: Screenshot pointing to Cafeeira Soares , and coffee plantation, both located in the cleared coffee farm.

Source: Google Maps ©2025, [coordinates](#) -11.686545477030228, -62.421343188010376.

Photo right: Screenshot of Instagram pictures of Cafeeira Soares in the same locality. Instagram©2025

Sítio Minas Gerais / Lote 21 Gleba 24 Parte 1



Ownership & Business relationship

Owner: CAR 1: RO-1100148-386F73FA1DD3432B840613A3DD7F7810 (Assis Soares) CAR 2: RO-1100148-72E5032C3A6641EE8963E01147A13AA7 (Adão Soares) SNCR 2025: Assis Soares SNCR 2021: Adão Soares Social media: Alex Soares	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.
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Environmental sanctions

Embargoes:	No	-
Environmental fines:	No	Based on the family name Soares, no environmental fines were identified in Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste municipality in Rondônia.

Case description

The property with forest loss is listed under different names, including “Lote 21 Gleba 24 Parte 1” in the official Brazilian land management system SIGEF (2025) (1) and as “Sítio Minas Gerais” in the SNCR cadaster system (2025) (2). Two self-declared claims on the property exist in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) system, for which the CAR numbers are demonstrated above. CAR number 1 is self-declared in the name of Assis Soares, while CAR number 2 is self-declared by Adão Soares.

The 100-hectare property, located in Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste municipality in Rondônia cleared 8 hectares (ha) of native vegetation between November 2022 and March 2023, therefore after the EUDR cut-off date, of which about 70% of the vegetation can be classified as forest under the EUDR (4). While visually no coffee plantations on the recently cleared areas are apparent (yet), the clearing took place in a farm clearly engaged in coffee production. Planted coffee areas can be seen in the farm (see photo previous page), while the building located in the property polygon (see photo previous page) refers to “Cafeeira Soares”, a coffee wholesaler (5). According to SNCR rural cadaster files and one of the CARs, the farm ownership is linked to Adão Soares, while social media posts linked to Cafeeira Soares are posted by Alex Soares (in May 2024). In short, the family Soares is linked to the property and involved in coffee production. Assis Soares, who registered one of the CARs of Sítio Minas Gerais, received authorization to implement activities related to the processing and drying of coffee beans in Nova Brasilândia do Norte (RO) in November 2023 (6). Assis Soares is also a cattle producer, who indirectly supplied meatpackers such as JBS in 2019, for instance through Chacara Dois Passos in Nova Brasilândia D'oeste - RO (7).

Based on online research, AidEnvironment did not identify any direct supplier-buyer relationships between this farm and coffee buyers. However, the coffee wholesaler is likely to be indirectly connected with any of the main robusta coffee traders and exporters from Brazil, including Louis Dreyfus Commodities (LDC), Olam Agrícola, Sucafina Brasil, BlendCoffee, and Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (NKG) Stockler (8). 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. Moreover, the property may also supply 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 (9).

- (1) SIGEF, online: <https://sigef.incra.gov.br/>, viewed in July 2025.
- (2) SNCR (2025), online: <https://sn-cr.serpro.gov.br/>, viewed in July 2025
- (3) CAR Rondônia, online: <http://car.sedam.ro.gov.br/#/site/consultar>, viewed in July 2025.
- (4) EU Forest Observatory Global Forest Map, online: <https://forest-observatory.ec.europa.eu/forest>, viewed in July 2025.
- (5) Google Maps©2025, online: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/jGjLEDJm9HP37jbBA>, viewed in July 2025.
- (6) Online: <https://signpmnvbrasilandia.lxsistemas.com.br/index/consulta/58294>, viewed in July 2025.
- (7) Animal Transit Data (GTA), viewed in July 2025.
- (8) Brazilian shipment data 1 January 2021 till 30 November 2023, filtered for HS code 0901 and robusta coffee.
- (9) 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-cafe-da-regiao-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in July 2025.

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.



Sítio Boa Vista / Chacara dos Tanques (overlap)

Ownership & Business relationship

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
 SNCL: Gleba Bom Principio A

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. 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-caffe-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.



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



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

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.



Gleba Bom Principio B – Parte 1

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 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.
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 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-ênfase-nas-areas-cafeeiras-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-cale-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.

Sítio Sao Gabriel LH-94 Norte / Gleba Rio Branco – Parte 1



Location: São Miguel do Guaporé (Rondônia) **Biome:** Amazon (Brazil)

Size property (ha): 40

Coordinates property: -11.69457, -62.61040

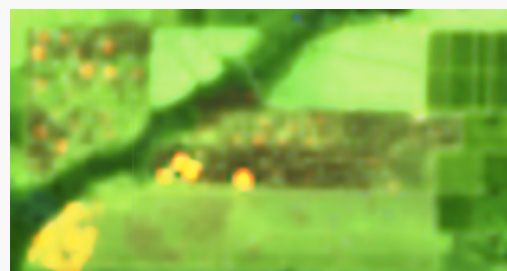
Cleared Area

4.7	hectares	Period clearance: January 2021 – March 2021	Type of vegetation: Open-canopy rainforest on non-flooding lowlands
2,533	tons of CO₂		

17 April 2020



29 June 2023



22 June 2023



Imagery:

Left-side images: Sítio Sao Gabriel LH-94 Norte / Gleba Rio Branco – Parte 1 (marked with blue lines). Of the deforestation (in red) of 4.7 hectares (red polygon), 95% is classified as forest under the FAO Forest definition and therefore non-compliant with the EUDR. Source: AidEnvironment, based on SIGEF, Prodes. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

Right-side images: Active fires and burned area on 29 June 2023 in Sítio Sao Gabriel LH-94 Norte / Gleba Rio Branco – Parte 1. Source: AidEnvironment, based on Copernicus Browser 2025.



Imagery: Screenshot of Mapbiomas Alerta showing embargo on the cleared and burned property (marked in purple). Source: Mapbiomas Alerta, 2025

About 93% of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR

Sítio São Gabriel LH-94 Norte / Gleba Rio Branco – Parte 1



Ownership & Business relationship

Owner:

GTA data: Hans
Donner Zuco Lanhaus

CAR 1: RO-1100320-
56A9B0909DEA4CA9B
30F655455AF75C6

CAR 2: RO-1100320-
71EE25DA5ADE4890B
60D5134789D70E0
(Hans Donner Zuco
Lanhaus)

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:

Yes

Mapbiomas Alerts indicates existing embargoes in the property, see previous page.

Environmental fines:

No

-

Case description

Between January and March 2021, this property cleared 4.7 hectares (ha) of open-canopy rainforest without the necessary plant suppression authorization, therefore illegal, and after the EUDR cut-off date. About 93% of the vegetation can be classified as forest under the EUDR (1). Mapbiomas indicates existing embargoes in the property (see also previous page) (2).

While current visuals do not confirm (yet) the planting of new coffee plants in the cleared area, the owner of the farm, Hans Donner Zuco Lanhaus, is indicated in official insurance files as a coffee producer in Rondônia (3), and coffee cultivation is clearly visible in the rest of the farm (2). Lanhaus and the property are connected to the farm name ‘Sítio São Gabriel (4)’, while the official Brazilian land management system SIGEF (2025) indicates (5) the farm is part of ‘Gleba Rio Branco – Parte 1’ under the Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (INCRA), a Brazilian federal agency responsible for administering the country’s agrarian reform policies. Moreover, the CAR overlaps an old (2014) research request made by Mineração Tarauaca Indústria e Comércio to the National Mining Agency for copper extraction (6).

Sítio São Gabriel is also a cattle farm that has received a limited number of bovine animals in 2021, but no movements are identified to any slaughterhouses (4), perhaps linked to the embargo in the property. Based on online research, the owner could not be linked to any negative social impacts, such as slave labour or any other issues.

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) Mapbiomas Alerta (farm can be identified based on coordinates).

(3) Coffee insurance files 2022 – 2024 (undisclosed source).

(4) Brazilian animal transit data (GTA).

(5) SIGEF, online: <https://sigef.incra.gov.br/>, viewed in July 2025.

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(9) Brazilian shipment data 1 January 2021 till 30 November 2023, filtered for HS code 0901 and robusta coffee.

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