



INVADERS

WHO ARE THE BUSINESSMEN AND
CORPORATIONS WHOSE FARMS OVERLAP
INDIGENOUS LANDS IN BRAZIL



AGRIBUSINESS
WATCH
Supporting Climate Justice



MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR - APRIL 19TH, 2023

Every day is Indigenous Peoples Day and every day is an opportunity to better understand who threatens their lands – and therefore, the preservation of biomes and diversity. This work proposes to shed new light on who actually promotes this territorial invasion and its resulting violence. The planet that looks to Brazil to demand the preservation of the Amazon is the same planet that needs to better understand who finances destruction. Without fear of facing well-known businessmen and brands, uomini d'onore.

Alceu Luís Castilho

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GOVERNO FEDERAL
MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA
FUNDAÇÃO NACIONAL DO ÍNDIO
TERRA PROTEGIDA

ACESSO INTERDITADO A PESSOAS ESTRANHAS
ARTIGO N° 231 DA CONSTITUIÇÃO FEDERAL
ARTIGO N° 18, § 1° LEI N° 6001/73
ARTIGO N° 161 DO CÓDIGO PENAL

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KEY FINDINGS

(Apib)

- Agribusiness Watch — a Brazilian observatory on agrarian issues — has cross-checked land databases from the National Colonization and Agrarian Reform Institute (Incra), identifying 1,692 farms overlapping indigenous lands.
- These overlapping areas amount to 1.18 million hectares, an area as big as Lebanon. 95.5% of them are in indigenous territories whose demarcation is pending.
- Only 18.6% of the overlapping area is currently used for agriculture and livestock breeding. Among them, 55.6% are cattle pastures and 34.6% soybean farms.
- Primarily responsible for the overlapping are grains, meat, wood, sugarcane and fruit sectors.
- Among multinational groups connected to farms that overlap indigenous lands are Bunge, Amaggi, Bom Futuro, Lactalis, Cosan, Ducoco and Nichio.
- Investment funds and banks are directly involved when it comes to economic pressure over Indigenous Territories. The banks Itaú (through the subsidiary Kinea) and Bradesco are the primary names in our list, followed by XP, Gávea Investimentos, IFC and Mubadala.
- From 2008 to 2021, 46.9 thousand hectares were deforested in areas where farms overlap indigenous lands.
- Scenery to the Guarani Kaiowá people's genocide, Mato Grosso do Sul/MS is the state with the biggest number of overlapping areas: a total sum of 630. Mato Grosso/MT (247) and Maranhão/MA (189) come in second and third places. These states also lead the ranking by area: MT (371,5 mil hectares), MA (244,9 mil ha) e MS (238,9 mil ha).
- There are territorial conflicts and indigenous leaders murdered all over the overlapping areas.
- What do the landowners and entrepreneurs say about all this?



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(Wilson Dias/Agência Brasil)

WHO PROFITS FROM THE INVASIONS?

Territory is not only a physical space. Its meaning cannot be confined to the lines of a map. Nor can it be erased within the confines of capital. For indigenous peoples, territory means life. The lives of all the beings exist there, the ones who have passed and the ones who are yet to come. Without territory, there is no life. And, without life, territory is only a piece of land. With no history, no ancestral roots. A mere product.

In the past three decades, traditional territories' demarcation has been the primary claim of the indigenous rights cause in Brazil. Not only because the State has abandoned its obligation to fulfill the constitutional right to land and right of use — 281 of the 764 areas identified in the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (Funai) are still awaiting the conclusion of their demarcation processes.¹ But also because they need to contain the economic pressure over the territories, whether demarcated or not.

Contrary to popular belief, land conflicts that ravage one in four Indigenous Territories all over the country² are not only the works of local land-grabbers or old-fashioned farmers. Behind every farm that over-

laps its area with indigenous lands, there is a complex web of political and corporate connections that often reaches global companies.

As a result of the work of the Agribusiness Watch research center, this report **“Invaders: who are the businessmen and corporations whose farms overlap indigenous lands in Brazil”** reveals, in an unprecedented manner, the individuals and companies behind 1,692 cases of overlapping farms in indigenous lands already delimited by Funai. These properties amount to 1,187,214.07 hectares inside 213 Indigenous Territories — an area the same size as Lebanon. The legal struggle is not over yet: 95.5% of these farms are located in lands where demarcation is still in process.

Focusing on the economic aspects, this research details the direct participation of the agribusiness sector in this systemic invasion. The political pressure against demarcation of indigenous lands is headed, in Brasília, by the Agribusiness Parliamentary Front (FPA), the institutional face of the congressional agribusiness bloc, and by a web of lobbyists organized in associations and groups that sustain this sector.³ An economic sector who now presents itself only as “agro” — without the word “business” in it —, mobilizes resources in order to hinder judicial procedures and to obstruct new land recognition procedures, while profiting from their economic exploitation.

Among the rural properties overlapping indigenous lands, only 18.6% are currently in use for agriculture and cattle raising. Out of this percentage, 55.6% are pastures, that means 123,098.91 hectares — an area the size of the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil’s second largest city in terms of population. The other 34.6% is used to plant soybeans, amounting to 76,498.55 hectares.

Together with wood lumbering, an activity which does not appear directly in our land use mapping, cattle raising and grain harvests are the foundation of Brazilian and foreign capital invasion over Indigenous Territories. Some of the primary cases mapped pertain to those sectors, such as North American trading Bunge over the Indigenous Territory (IT) Morro Alto, in Santa Catarina state, or Amaggi and Bom Futuro partners’ farms in ITs Tirecatunga and Enawenê-Nawê, in Mato Grosso state.

Among the cattle raising farmers are JBS suppliers, overlapping two indigenous lands in

Mid-Western Brazil; and there are also famous names within the financial sector, such as the brothers Marcelo e Pedro Cerize (the latter owns a right-wing news website called O Antagonista), frontrunners in a historic conflict in the IT Xakriabá, located in Minas Gerais state; businesspeople from the security branch, such as the biggest gun producer in Brazil, CBC-Taurus former president; and one of the biggest milk producers in the country, tied to the French group Lactalis.



Madonna was one of the first investors of Vita Coco, international partner of Ducoco. (Ad/Vita Coco)

Also taking part in this invasion are the sugarcane and ethanol sector, with cases registered in the states of Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão e Paraná. Fruit farmers are involved as well, overlapping areas with the production of coffee beans, mango, cocoa and cashew in the Northeastern and Southeastern regions. For decades, Tremembé people have fought against Ducoco, the main supplier of coconut water for the North American group Vita Coco (famous after pop singer Madonna and Hollywood actor Matthew McConaughey invested in the company).⁴ Outside the agribusiness confines, there are also Spanish investors and former minister Armínio Fraga's group interested in building resorts inside indigenous lands; a Norwegian oil company who owns overlapping property inside IT Sambaqui, in Paraná state; and a curious group of businessmen with direct ties to the Italian mafia that invest in the Amazon carbon market.

Global capital has been profiting from the violation of indigenous territorial rights, as we highlight in a specific chapter dedicated to map the headquarters of the companies identified in this study. Each case history will be further detailed, supported by maps and charts in the second chapter.



Tremembé people fights in courts against Ducoco, a coconut water producer that claims indigenous area. (Marcos Vieira)



Farmers invaded IT Porquinhos, from the Canela-Apã-jekra people. (Cimi Regional Maranhão)

OVERLAPS RESULT IN DEFORESTATION AND CONFLICTS

Over a six-month period, a multidisciplinary team composed of journalists, geographers, historians and a legal expert analyzed information on rural properties registered and certified by Incra, obtained from three datasets: the Land Management System (Sigef), the National Rural Register System (SNCR), and the National Property Certification System (SNCI).⁵ In the case of Pará state, to compensate for the low number of private properties registered in Incra compared to other states, data declared in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) were used.

Once duplications and potential data interpolations between the cartographic bases were eliminated — entries with more outdated data were an exclusion criterion —, the data was crossed with the land use and cover metadata of the MapBiomas - Collection 7 platform, with data available until 2021, in order to obtain information on the economic destination of the overlapping areas.⁶

For deforestation data, we consulted the systems of the National Institute for Space Research (Inpe), made available by the Legal Amazon Deforestation Satellite Monitoring Project (Prodes), crossing the overlapping areas with historical deforestation data,

from 2008 to 2021. A total of 96.264,44 hectares of vegetation were eliminated on the listed farms, of which 48.7% were in the overlapping areas — that is, 46,932 hectares were deforested, an area 3.7 times larger than the Pedra Branca State Park in Rio de Janeiro, the largest urban forest in the world. The size of Andorra.

Much of this deforestation concentrates in southern Maranhão, in the Amazon biome, and impacts the ITs Porquinhos dos Canela-Apã-jekra, Kanela Memortumré, and Bacurizinho. The region staged one of the country's main territorial conflicts, resulting in the assassination of 50 indigenous people between 2003 and 2021. Most of them were from the Guajajara ethnic group, the same as the current Minister of Indigenous Peoples, Sônia Guajajara. This economic pressure has been generating new deaths in early 2023.⁷ The violence is associated with the expansion of the agribusiness frontier, with the advance of sugarcane, soybean, and livestock farms, and illegal logging — the latter also closely connected to the agribusiness sector.

The study identified 189 farms overlapping indigenous lands in Maranhão. Among the states, it has the third-highest index, behind Mato Grosso do Sul, with 630 overlapping properties in ITs, and Mato Grosso, with 247. To understand the social ramifications of IT overlaps, we also analyzed the violence data against indigenous peoples organized by the Missionary Indigenous Council (Cimi). There is a direct relationship between the concentration of overlaps and the number of indigenous people that were murdered.

Mato Grosso do Sul, the state where the genocide against the Guarani Kaiowá people occurred, has 238,907.69 hectares in overlapping areas. It is also the state with the highest overlap rate on homologated and regularized lands, corresponding to 10.9% of the entire area and concentrated especially in the

IT Kadiwéu, in Porto Murtinho, on the border with Paraguay, and in the ITs Sete Cerros and Arroio-Korá, in Paranhos.

According to Cimi, Mato Grosso do Sul and Maranhão are the states ranked first and third positions by number of indigenous assassinations per state, from 1985 to 2021. In Mato Grosso do Sul, there were 447 assassinations in the period, 93 of them occurred in Indigenous Territories with high levels of overlapping areas. As for Maranhão, there were 59 assassinations, 13 of which took place in overlapping areas. In Bahia, there were 65 deaths, most of them in the southern region, where the Pataxó people live. In the third and fourth chapter of this report we present the full data concerning the ties between deforestation and violence.

FARMS ARE FURTHER INVADING LANDS UNDER DEMARCATION

Of the 1,692 overlaps revealed by the report **“Invaders: who are the businessmen and corporations whose farms overlap indigenous lands”**, 452 occur on ITs that were already judicially ratified. That means those overlapping areas are infringing federal law, based on Article 246 of the Public Records Law and the Indigenous Statute Law.⁸ These cases mostly occur on the frontiers between the Indigenous Territories and rural properties, taking advantage of the lack of oversight and confusion in data registries.

Within this group, 112 farms exceed 10 hectares of overlap; 29 are above 100 hectares, and 11 above a thousand. The largest overlap, that of Fazenda Terra Preta, invades 10,151 hectares of the IT Kadiwéu in Mato Grosso do Sul and is registered in the name of Helio Martins Coelho, former president of the Association of Breeders of Mato Grosso do Sul (Acrisul), who died in 2008. Propec Agropecuária, the owner of Fazenda Conceição, usurps 174 hectares of the IT Japuira, in Juara (MT), according to Incra's land records. The company is part of the Protege group, one of Brazil's largest conglomerates of patrimonial security — this case will be further studied in the segment on livestock.

Ratification (carried out by decree of the Presidency of the Republic) and registration are the last steps in the demarcation process. Be-

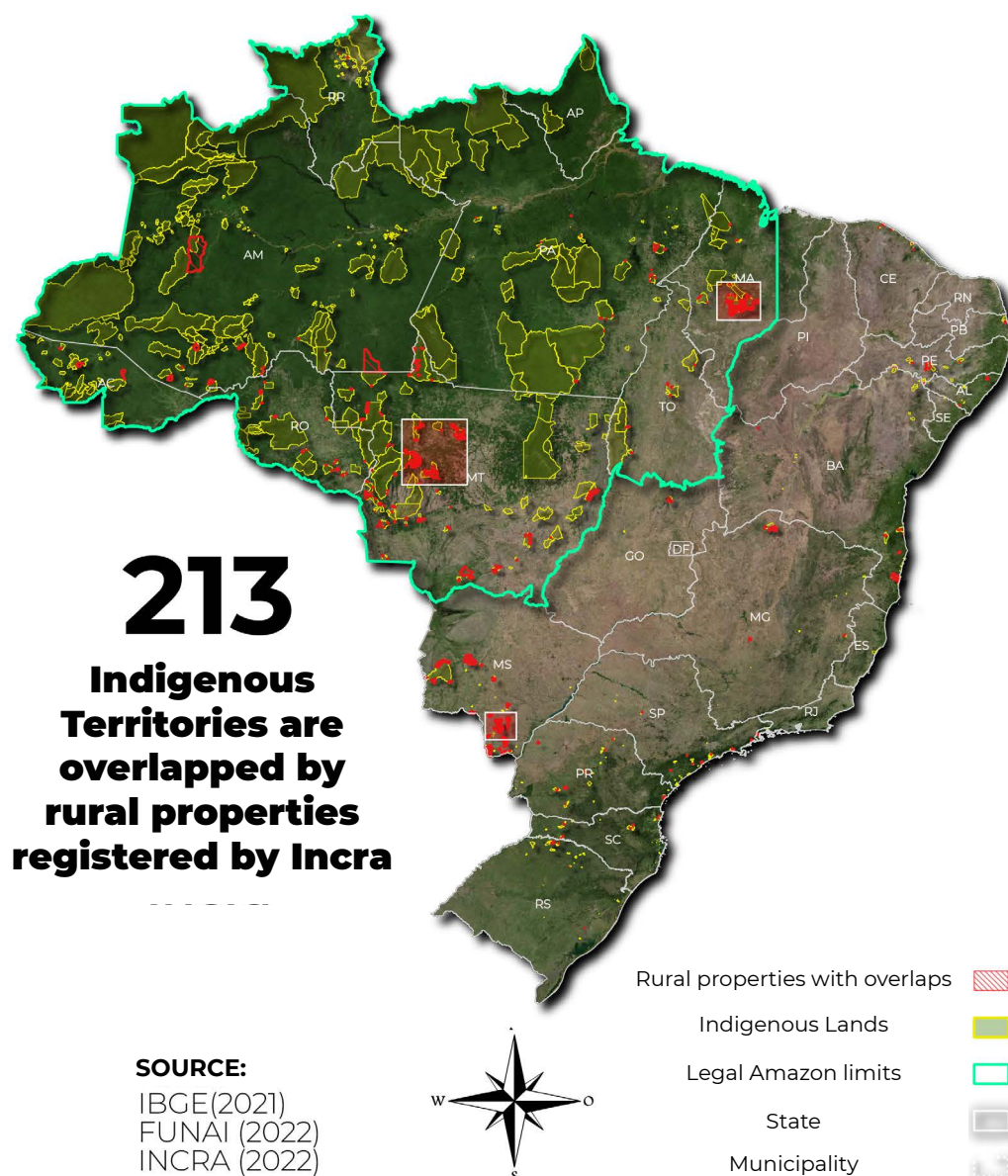
fore that, the demarcation process involves administrative stages within the exclusive competence of the Executive Branch, passing through identification studies, report approval carried out by the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (Funai), a period for contestation of the report, and forwarding of the administrative process to the Ministry of Justice, which decides whether the IT will be ratified or not. About two-thirds of ITs in Brazil (483) have surpassed the ratification barrier. The rest are divided among the various stages of the process, which are more subject to territorial, economic, legal, and political pressures.

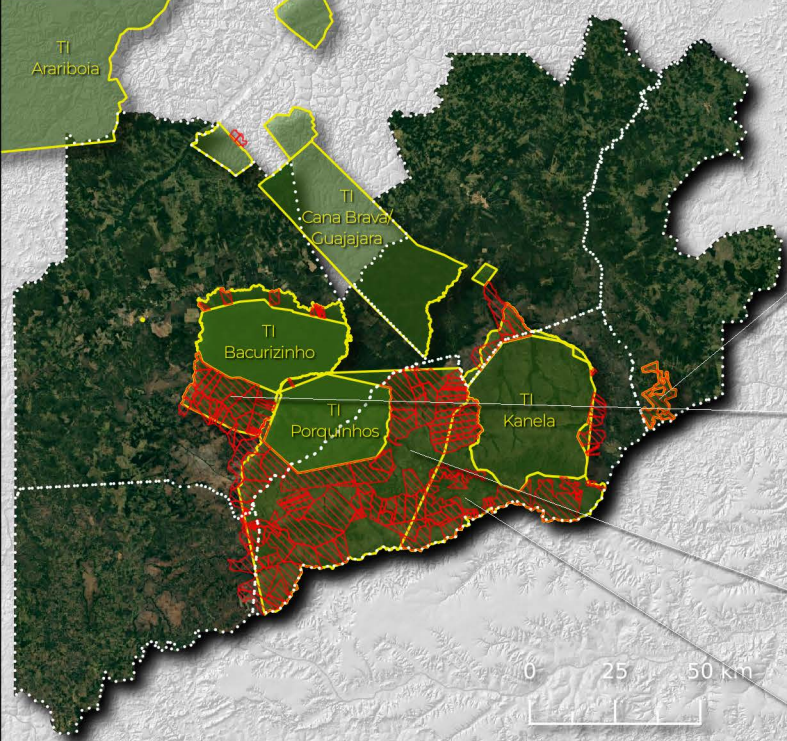
According to data from Incra, organized by Agribusiness Watch, these are the territories most impacted by overlaps, concentrating 1,240 occurrences and 95.5% of the area of rural properties incident in Indigenous Territories. This is because the removal of non-indigenous people, as well as the payment of improvements considered in good faith by Funai, only occurs after the ratification phase. Even after a territory has its boundaries physically delimited, indigenous people coexist with occupants until the final regularization moment. Sometimes, this process takes decades, which intensifies territorial conflicts, as new areas are incorporated into the agricultural and livestock frontier.

Among the most common cases are those of territories undergoing a new study for expansion, a process that, in practice, runs like a new demarcation. This is the situation of the ITs Porquinhos dos Canela-Apãnjekra, Kanela Memortumré, and Bacurizinho in Maranhão; Manoki in Mato Grosso; Cachoeirinha and Taunay/Ipegue in Mato Grosso do Sul; and Xakriabá in Minas Gerais. Together, the overlaps under expansion studies amount to 418,469.54 hectares and account for seven of the 15 most affected ITs, according to our survey.

In the map below, we present the regions with the highest concentration of overlaps, according to Incra.

FARMS' OVERLAPS IN INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES





MARANHÃO

Grajaú, Barra do Corda, Formosa da Negra,
Fernando Falcão e Tuntum

IT Krenyê | People Timbira, Krenyê
1 overlap | 100% of the area

IT Bacurizinho | People Guajá
39 overlaps | 26% of the area

IT Porquinhos dos Canela- Apãjekra
| People Kanela
76 overlaps | 48% of the area

IT Kanela Memortumré | People Kanela
47 overlaps | 47% of the area

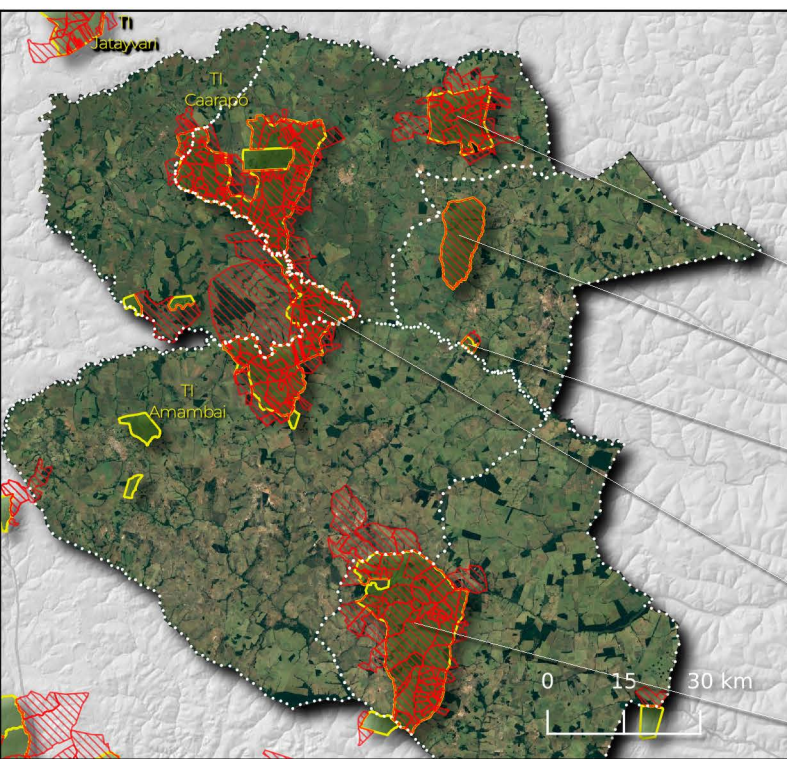
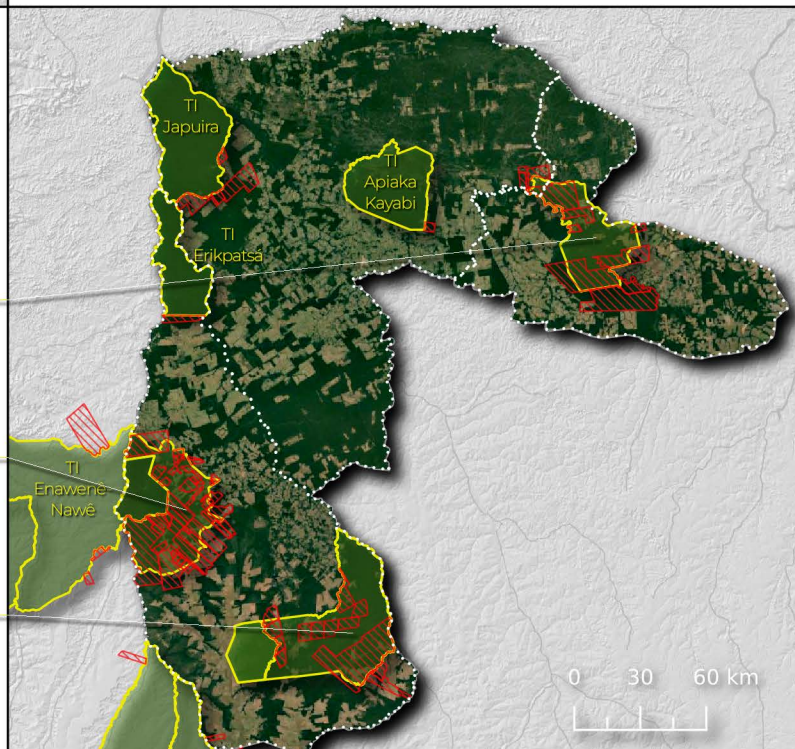
MATO GROSSO

Brasnorte, Juara e Bataporã

IT Batelão | People Kaiabi
9 overlaps | 46% of the area

IT Menkü | People Mynky
51 overlaps | 70% of the area

IT Manoki | People Irántxe
13 overlaps | 34% of the area



MATO GROSSO DO SUL

Laguna Carapã, Caarapó, Juti, Amambai e
Iguatemi

IT Guyraroká | People Guarani Kaiowá
29 overlaps | 96% of the area

IT Taquara | People Guarani Kaiowá
1 overlap | 100% of the area

IT Jarara | People Guarani Kaiowá
1 overlap | 100% of the area

IT Dourados-Amambaipaguá |
People Guarani Kaiowá
197 overlaps | 96% of the area

IT Iguatemipegua |
People Guarani Kaiowá
64 overlaps | 91% of the area



(Marcos Zanutto)

1. THE WORLD MAP OF INVASIONS

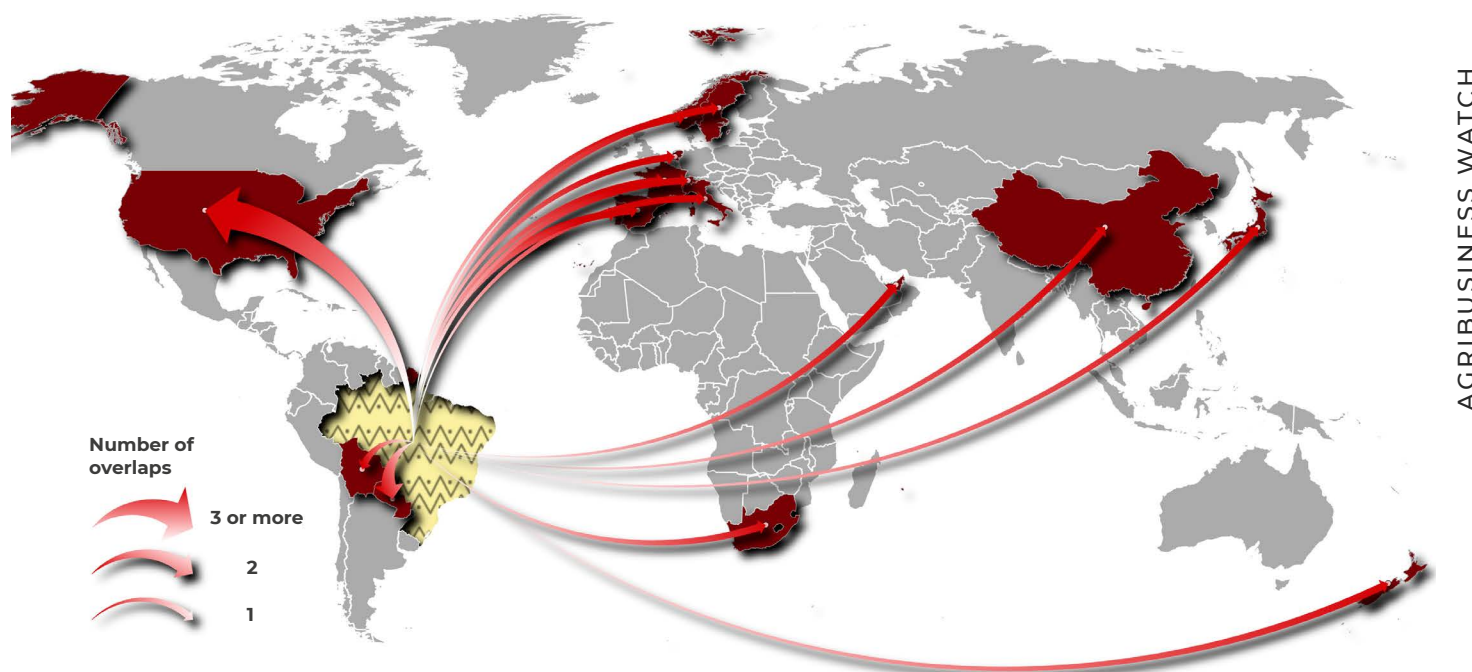
OVERLAPPING AROUND THE WORLD

Where does the soy produced in indigenous lands in Mato Grosso go? Who buys the fruits produced in Pataxó, Tremembé, and Xakriabá soils? And who are the investors behind the “green” ethanol exported from Maranhão? The invasion of indigenous territories in Brazil is systemic. Although many of the conflicts and violence is concentrated at the local level — carried out by illegal miners, illegal loggers, and hired gunmen — the profits of the agro-export model are concentrated by the so-called “modern” agribusiness enterprises.

By conducting qualitative research based on land data from Incra, De Olho nos Rurais research center identified the origin of capital from 130 individuals and companies with overlapping interests in Indigenous Territories. From multinational companies headquartered in other countries to foreign investors, it was possible to trace economic connections in fourteen countries spanning all five continents. The map below demonstrates the flow of wealth produced, wholly or partially, within areas claimed by indigenous peoples to the outside world.

THE WORLD MAP OF INDIGENOUS LANDS

Find the source of the capital from corporations with farms overlapping Indigenous Territories in Brazil



The cases range from New Zealand to neighboring countries such as Paraguay and Bolivia, where two Brazilian entrepreneurs who emigrated in the 2000s have their operations. The Oceanian country holds the world's largest dairy producers' cooperative, the Livestock Improvement Corporation (LIC), known for its work in animal breeding. LIC began its activities in Brazil in 2014, when it acquired the bovine semen importer NZ.⁹ The joint venture provides cattle insemination services to various dairy producers, including Leitíssimo Farm, a New Zealand-owned farm whose milk is a top-selling product in Brazilian supermarkets.¹⁰

Based in Uberaba (MG), NZ has as partners Eduardo Marquez Palmerio, son of former federal deputy Marcelo Palmério, and Masa Rejane Galdino Reis Palmério. They own the Agropecuária e Florestal Triângulo, whose Santa Cecília Farm covers 374.07 hectares of the IT Guyraroká, in Caarapó (MS).¹¹ Belonging to the Guarani Kaiowá people, this territory plays a central role in the discussion about the 1988 deadline (also known as “marco temporal”) debates.

In 2014, the administrative demarcation process for the IT Guyraroká was annulled by the Federal Supreme Court (STF), accepting the thesis of rural producers in the region that the indigenous people would only have the right to the territory if they could prove their uninterrupted occupation since October 5, 1988, when the new Federal Constitution was promulgated. This thesis does not consider that thousands of indigenous people were continuously expelled from their lands before, during, and after the approval of the constitutional law, and were only able to return to their lands in recent years.

The IT Guyraroká process was reopened in 2021, when it became a case of general repercussion. If validated by the Supreme Court, the 1988 deadline thesis could be applied to all indigenous lands in Brazil, which would put an end to the demarcation of new territories.¹²

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' COMPLIANCE IGNORES INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In February 2022, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), an investment fund linked to the World Bank, announced an investment of US\$30 million in the power plant Usina Santa Adélia, intended for the renewal of sugarcane areas and the implementation of an irrigation project, with the purpose of “mitigating climate change.” Another US\$20 million was raised from the Dutch bank Rabobank.¹³

Part of the Coopersucar system, Brazil's largest producer of sugar and ethanol, Usina Santa Adélia belongs to the Bellodi family from Jaboticabal (SP).¹⁴ According to Incra, the clan has six overlaps in the Dourados-Amambaípeguá I, an Indigenous Territory located in Amambai (MS), totaling 2,943.47 hectares, divided among four family mem-

bers and two companies. This represents 5% of the area claimed by the Guarani Kaiowá.

This was not the only investment the IFC destined to groups linked to overlapping indigenous areas. Between 2021 and 2022, the bank granted two loans to Amaggi, worth US\$180 million and US\$30 million, in order to expand traceability in cotton and soybean supply chains.¹⁵ During this period, the group led by former Minister of Agriculture and former Governor Blairo Maggi had producer Pedro Jacyr Bongioiolo as the President of the Board of Directors. Bongioiolo owns two farms within indigenous territories in Mato Grosso and Rondônia, as detailed in the next chapter.



(Gustavo Borges/Bloomberg)

LARGE BANKS OVERLAP INDIGENOUS LANDS

The largest private bank in Brazil and the largest financial conglomerate in the Southern Hemisphere, Banco Itaú, has economic connections with four overlapping indigenous lands in Mato Grosso do Sul. The Kinea investment fund, which is part of the Itaú group, invests in an agricultural services company that has, as one of its partners, the owner of a property that advances 53.4 of its 715.7 hectares over the IT Guyraroká.

The Santa Emília Farm, located in the municipality of Caarapó (MS), is registered in the name of businessman Feres Soubhia Filho, one of the owners of Alvorada Produtos Agropecuários, a company founded in 1986 in Dourados, in the same state, and now headquartered in Goiânia (GO), with stores in seven states. Geared towards serving farmers and ranchers, the network sells veterinary medicines for herds, herbicides for pasture, and even barbed wire.¹⁶

In October 2022, Kinea announced an investment of R\$400 million in Alvorada Produtos Agropecuários, guaranteeing the fund's controllers a seat on the Board of Directors.¹⁷ Two of the five members of the fund's shareholder base are linked to the bank: Itaú Unibanco S.A. and Itaú Consultoria De Valores Mobiliários E Participações S.A.

Nearby, in the municipality of Laguna Carapã (MS), a business partner of the Moreira Salles family owns a farm that overlaps, in its entirety, the IT Dourados-Amambaípeguá I. The area of 516.9 hectares belongs to the Água Branca Farm, whose legal and environmental regularity prompted an investigation request from the Public Prosecutor's Office of Mato Grosso do Sul in 2018.¹⁸ The farm belongs to the estate of João Verdier, whose family owns two dams in the same municipality of the overlap.

Another member of the clan, Maurício Verdier was a partner of American bankers David and Nelson Rockefeller and Itaú's ex-

cutive Walther Moreira Salles. The latter was Minister of Finance during the João Goulart government, and the owner of the immense 450,000-hectare Bodoquena Farm in the Pantanal of Mato Grosso do Sul — where Rockefeller amused himself hunting jaguars.¹⁹



Through the Kinea fund, Itaú is a partner of an entrepreneur with an overlap in the IT Guyraroká. (Divulgação/Itaú)

Itaú also has connections with overlaps in the IT Ypoi/Triunfo in Paranhos. There, like the Água Branca Farm, the Ponte de Tábua Farm almost entirely overlaps the indigenous territory — 433 hectares of a total area of 434.7. The owner is Sebastião Nilson Mendes, denounced in 2011 by the Public Prosecutor's Office of Paraguay, along with another Brazilian, farmer Ali Mohamed Osman, for environmental crimes committed by the Issos Greenfield International S.A. company. According to Oxfam Paraguay, Itaú's subsidiary in the neighboring country is a partner of the company.²⁰

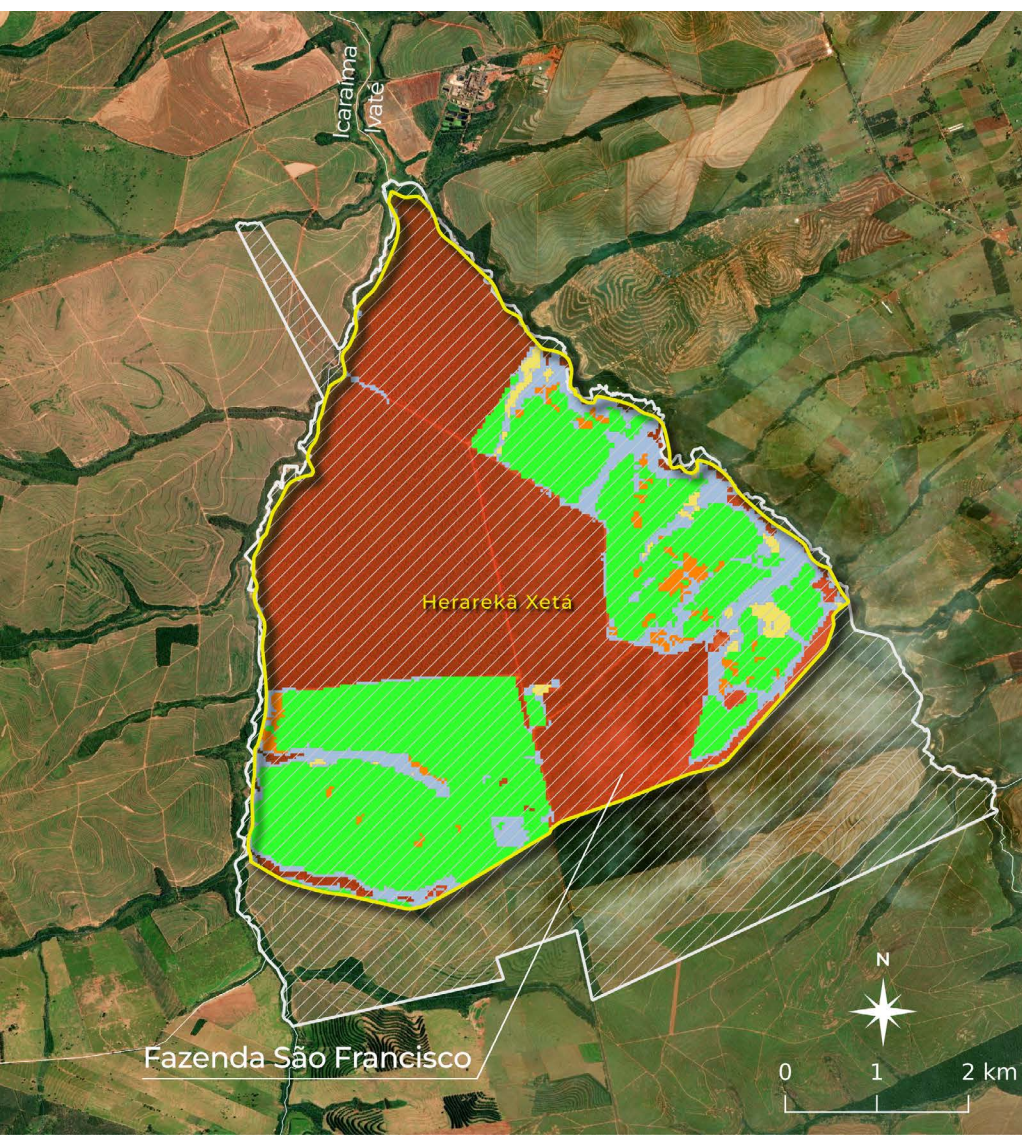
There is also a property of the former Unibanco, incorporated by Itaú in 2008, in an area overlapping with the Kadiwéu Indigenous Territory: 1.9 hectares of the Morro do Pantanal Farm, in Corumbá, encroaching upon an Indigenous Territory that was ratified and regulated four decades ago. According to the bank, the farm was sold — but it was still shown in Incra's datasets linked to Unibanco until 2021.

The Moreira Salles family bank has been operating in agribusiness since 2002, when it acquired BBA Creditanstalt. Increasing its participation in the industry, Itaú launched in 2021 a project to promote agricultural startups that, in two years, raised around R\$1 billion from national and international investors.²¹

A direct competitor of Itaú in the sector, Bradesco has an even more direct connection to conflicts on Indigenous Territories. The largest overlap in the southern region is located in the small municipality of Ivaté in the region of Umuarama (PR). The São Francisco

Farm has 2,679 of its 4,000 hectares overlapping with the IT Herarekã Xetá, which has been awaiting demarcation by Funai since 2014. With a total area of 2,686 hectares, only 7 hectares would be left for the Xetá people to live, hunt, gather and cultivate. The rest of the ancestral territory is used as pasture, coffee plantation, and sugarcane cultivation for ethanol production.

The farm is owned by the company Santa Maria Agropecuária Ltda, owned by partners Rubens Aguiar Alvarez and Lia Maria Aguiar, and Concialpa Participações e Comércio Ltda, owned by them and Denise Aguiar Alvarez.²² Rubens and Denise are grandchildren of Bradesco's founder, Amador Aguiar. Rubens has been a member of the bank's Board of Directors since 2021, when he replaced his deceased brother João Aguiar Alvarez. João was a rancher and a counselor of the Brazilian Zebu Breeders Association (ABCZ).²³



OVERLAP IN PARANÁ

IT HERAREKÃ XETÁ PEOPLE XETÁ

Ivaté - PR

Fazenda São Francisco

Area: 4007,015 ha

Who contests:

Santa Maria Agropecuária LTDA

Overlapped area, according to Incra

2.679,39 ha

- Indigenous Territory
- Rural property
- Overlapped area
- Municipality
- Hydrography
- Land use
- Sugarcane
- Pasture
- Other temporary crops
- Mosaic of land uses

Adoptive daughter of Amador Aguiar, Lia Maria is a philanthropist and billionaire. She holds 1.8% of Bradesco's shares and 17% of the shares of the holding company Bradespar, created in 2000 from a split of the bank's operations.

In another case, the Água Branca Farm, a livestock farm, encroaches upon 400 hectares of the Taunay/Ipegue Indigenous Territory, inhabited by the Terena people. The property is registered by Vinepa Agropecuária, a company with an address in Itaim Bibi, a high-income neighborhood in São Paulo, owned by partners Edson Borges, Edson Borges Junior, and Maria de Fátima Borges, a family of ruralist doctors who live in São Paulo.

In 2019, according to the Campo Grande News website, when indigenous people occupied a part of the Água Branca Farm, there was information circulating that the land belonged to the Bradesco Foundation. The foundation denied it. The group were expelled from the property by the Military Police. That year, the Borges family went to court to ask for a fine of R\$100,000 per day for indigenous people who

returned to the farm. According to the website from Mato Grosso do Sul, the old name of the land, 'Fazenda Bradesco', is mentioned in the prohibition order process.²⁴

In its sustainability policy, the bank mentions having denied financing for a hydroelectric plant that would be installed in the North region due to possible "interference in Indigenous lands."²⁵





2. SOYBEAN AND GRAINS

(Bunge)

BUNGE'S PORT OVERLAPS THE GUARANI MBYA TERRITORY

Brazil is the fourth largest producer of grains in the world. In the 2021/2022 crop season, the country reached 271.2 million tons in production volume and, according to projections from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), it should surpass India still this year, becoming third place, behind China and the United States.²⁶ This astonishing volume is concentrated in a few products: soybeans and corn together account for about 88% of the national production, largely destined for the export market.²⁷

The sector is also voracious in occupying territory. More than half of the planted area in Brazil is dedicated to soybeans: 41 million hectares, according to the National Supply Company (Conab), 4.6% more than in the 2020/2021 crop season.²⁸ Maize occupies a third of the planted area, filling 21.6 million hectares. If we compare the latter with rice and beans, essential ingredients in the Bra-

zilian diet, they account only for 4.4 million hectares — a number that has been decreasing year by year, to make way for new areas of agricultural commodity production.²⁹

Nonetheless, the expansion of soybeans is not only occurring over other productive areas. Agribusiness Watch's research shows that, among the areas converted for agricultural use, soybeans are responsible for 34.6% of the overlaps in indigenous lands, equal to 76,500 hectares. In total, 507 farms located in indigenous lands have some type of soybean production. If the area occupied by "other temporary crops" — a category that includes maize, sorghum, and other grains — is added, there are 90,200 hectares destined for grain production within indigenous lands. In terms of impact, the sector is second only to livestock, which is responsible for 55.6% of the areas of overlap in 954 rural properties.

The table below shows, in descending order, the main soybean producers whose properties overlap with Indigenous Territories:



THE INVADERS

The biggest overlaps of the soybean and grains sector

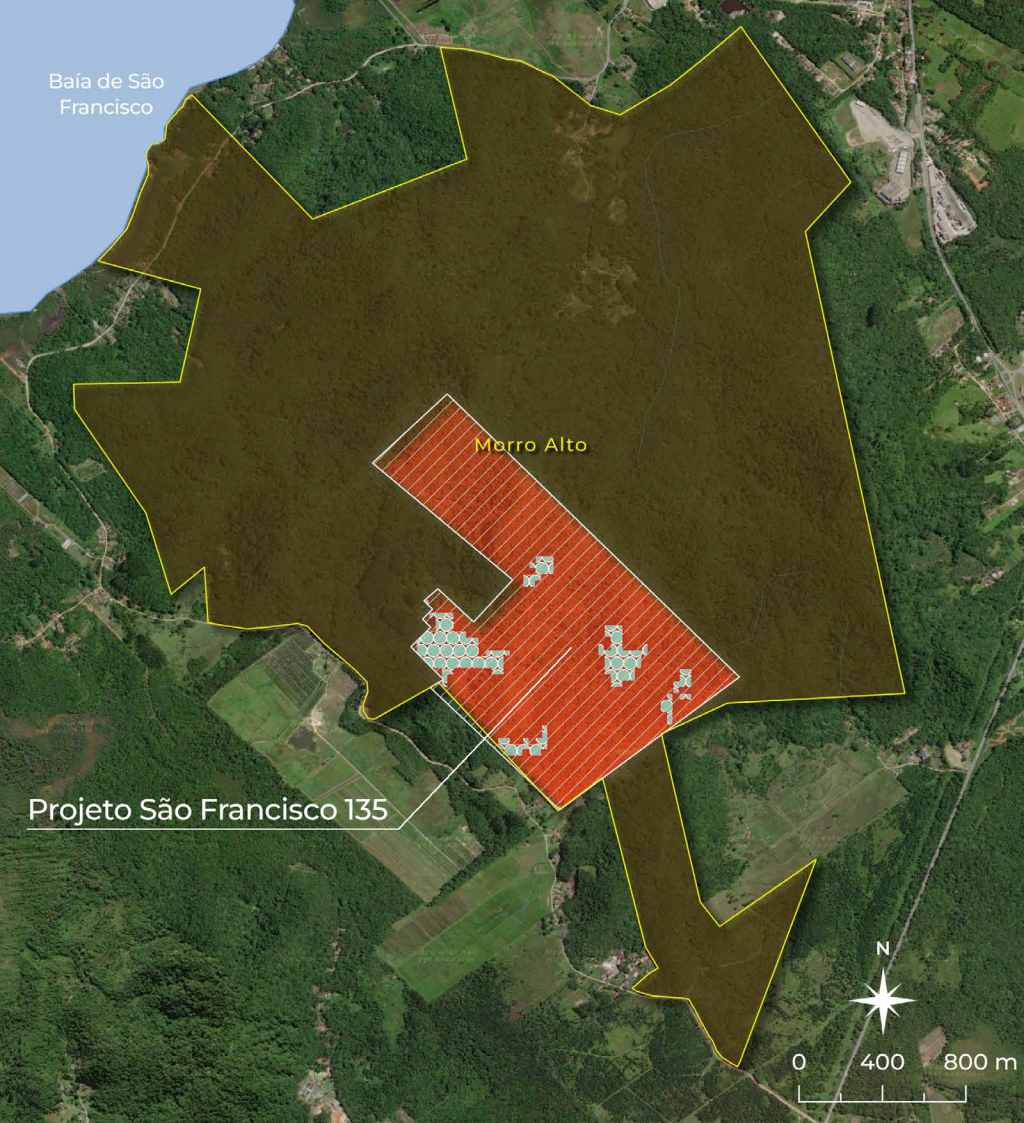


INDIGENOUS LAND - LOCATION (STATE)	PROPERTY OWNER	PROPERTY NAME	OVERLAP AREA (IN HECTARES)	POLITICAL & ECONOMIC CONNECTIONS
TAQUARA - MS	JACINTHO HONORIO SILVA FILHO	Brasília do Sul Farm	9.693,54	Ordered indigenous chief Marcos Verón's murder. Died in 2019, 102 years old. His daughters maintain a livestock and agricultural empire in Brazilian Pantanal and in Paraguay.
MENKÜ - MT	AGROPECUARIA RIO PAPAGAIO LTDA	Papagaio I to VIII Farms	9.584,76	Part of Apolinário Group, fined for deforestation in Brasnorte. Supplies to JBS, LDC, Amaggi and Marfrig.
PORQUINHOS DOS CANELA-APÂÑJEKRA - MA	DAGOBERTO ANTONIO FAEDO	Faedo Farm- União Quinhão	8.932,25	Entrepreneur from Rio Grande do Sul, leads number of environmental infractions for deforestation in Maranhão.
MENKÜ - MT	SIQUEIRA EMPREENDIMENTOS E PARTICIPAÇÕES LTDA	Chapadão Farm	8.186,59	Part of Cantagalo General Grains, agricultural arm of Coteminas. Owns 16 thousand ha inside IT Menkü.
BATELÃO - MT	EDSON MARCOS MELOZZI	Sta Terezinha Farm	5.962,67	A partner of Agrícola Bomsoho and Agronorte Agricultural Producers. Donated R\$ 70 thousand for Bolsonaro's campaign in 2022.
MANOKI - MT	RODRIGO CALETTI DEON	Barbara IV Farm	4.255,18	Lawyer who also owns dental clinics in Tangará da Serra (MT).
GUYRAROKÁ - MS	JOSE ROBERTO TEIXEIRA	Santa Claudina Farm	4.192,47	State deputy arrested in 2018 for his involvement in bribe scheme. Supplier to Raizen and JBS.
SOMBRERITO - MS	MARACANÃ AGROPECUARIA LTDA	Floresta Negra Farm	3.758,38	Owners are from Londrina (PR) who migrated to Bolivia, where they control their businesses.
DOURADOS-AMAMBAIPEGUÁ I - MS	ANA CRISTINA MUSA DA CUNHA	Rancho Verde Farm	1.987,45	Wife of former president of Zebu Breeders' Brazilian Association (ABCBZ), Joaquim Prata Cunha.
DOURADOS-AMAMBAIPEGUÁ I - MS	AGROPECUARIA RAMAWI LTDA	Gauchinha Farm	1.968,44	Partners own Café Lontrinha, in Paraná.
DOURADOS-AMAMBAIPEGUÁ I - MS	AGROVISA AGROPECUARIA LTDA	Água Doce Farm	1.810,97	Partner Gerson Salvadori is the father of former mayor of Campo Mourão (PR), Rodrigo Salvadori.
YPOI/TRIUNFO - MS	MATHEUS LEONARDO GRITTI	Triunfo Farm	1.587,52	Owner judicially disputes demarcation of IT Ypoi/Triunfo, land to Guarani Nandeva people.
DOURADOS-AMAMBAIPEGUÁ I - MS	LUIZ NASCIBEM	Jaguari Farm	1.581,09	Cattle breeder considered a pioneer in Andradina (MS). Died in 2022, 103 years old.
PORQUINHOS DOS CANELA-APÂÑJEKRA - MA	EUZEBIO DA SILVA ANDRE	Mariluz Farm	1.416,73	Cited for involvement in a conflict in Corumbiara (RO), with ties to one ally of former governor Ivo Cassol.
DOURADOS-AMAMBAIPEGUÁ I - MS	ELAMAR PARTICIPACOES E AGROPECUARIA LTDA	Janaína Farm	1.157,70	Company owned by Antonio Marcos Moraes Barros, former president of CBC-Taurus, gun maker.

But not all overlaps need to spread over thousands of hectares to impact the peoples who inhabit that territory. The IT Morro Alto, in Santa Catarina, has only 893 hectares. Since obtaining the declaration of boundaries by the Ministry of Justice in 2009, the Guarani Mbya people have been fighting for the demarcation to be ratified. Standing in their way is the property "Project São Francisco 135," which encroaches 134 hectares into the Indigenous Territory and is owned by Bunge Alimentos S.A., a subsidiary of the giant US agribusiness trading company.

Headquartered in Missouri, Bunge operates in over 40 countries in a vertically integrated manner. In Brazil, its operations range from sugarcane planting to port terminal activities. They are the largest processor of soybeans and wheat and one of the country's main ex-

porting companies, according to data from the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services.³⁰ Bunge is one of the companies operating in the export corridor installed in the primary zone of the Port of São Francisco do Sul (SC), along with Terlogs and the Integrated Agricultural Development Company of Santa Catarina (Cidasc). The Bunge complex has the capacity to store 200,000 tons of solid bulk and 45,000 tons of soybean oil. It is precisely over one of these areas that the IT Morro Alto lies.



OVERLAP IN SANTA CATARINA

IT MORRO ALTO PEOPLE GUARANI MBYA

São Francisco do Sul - SC

Fazenda Projeto São Francisco
Area: 135,02 ha

Who contests:
Bunge Alimentos S/A

Overlapped area, according to Incra
133,54 ha

-  Indigenous Territory
-  Rural property
-  Overlapped area
-  Municipality
-  Hydrography
- Land use**
-  Timber production

Source: Funai (2022); Incra (2022); IBGE (2021);
Mapbiomas col. 7 | Basemap: ESRI | SRC: SIRGAS 2000

From 2010 to 2014, Bunge Brazil was led by Pedro Parente, who was Chief of Staff and Minister of Planning in the second term of the Fernando Henrique Cardoso administration (1999-2003). Parente was also president of Petrobras during Michel Temer's presidency. He was succeeded in Bunge by the Argentinian executive Raul Alfredo Padilla, charged in 2019 with environmental crime at a company unit in Rio Grande do Sul. In the second quarter of 2022, the 2nd panel of the Supreme Court dismissed the criminal action due to lack of evidence on the individualization of Padilla's conduct in the disposal of harmful waste into the Saco da Mangueira watercourse, in Rio Grande (RS), with potential risks to human health, fauna,

and flora.³¹ Today, the president of the Brazilian operation of the multinational is Mario Lindenhayn, a member of the Board of Directors of the British Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Brazil (Britcham).

In its Biodiversity and Land Use Policy, launched in 2012, Bunge claims to recognize "the right of small landowners and indigenous peoples to adequate living conditions and interactions with businesses."³²

AMAGGI'S EXECUTIVES WITH TIES TO OVERLAPS

Two other giants in the grain sector are directly related to overlaps in indigenous lands.

Amaggi is based in Cuiabá and is led by Blairo Maggi, the Minister of Agriculture between 2016 and 2018, former senator, and governor of Mato Grosso for two terms. Its revenue in 2022 was R\$ 38.21 billion when it remained one of the main Brazilian agribusiness companies.³³ The politician and his mother appear among the fifteen billionaires in agribusiness listed by Forbes in its latest ranking of the world's richest people.³⁴



Former Minister Blairo Maggi, Amaggi's owner, is listed as one of the World's richest people, according to Forbes. (Divulgación)

The conglomerate has offices in China, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and Singapore, as well as 74 units spread across nine states, and their flagship is the export of soybeans, corn, and cotton. In 2021, the company had over 9,000 Brazilian suppliers, 40% of them in Mato Grosso. To facilitate its logistics, the conglomerate announced the creation of Strada, a joint venture with US traders Cargill and Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) and French company Louis Dreyfus, which will compete with Bunge's Vector.³⁵

In August 2021, Amaggi received an investment worth US\$ 180 million from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a financial branch of the World Bank, in order to implement a traceabi-

lity system to its cotton chain. The loan was complemented by other US\$ 29,5 million from European banks such as Santander and Rabobank.³⁶ In 2022, supply chain certification organizations such as Global Canopy and Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) included the group among the best in the world with regard to measures against deforestation and supply chain management.³⁷



Former president of Amaggi's Director Board, Pedro Jacyr Bongioiolo owns two properties inside indigenous areas. (Facebook)

Since 2002, Pedro Jacyr Bongioiolo, a soybean, corn and cotton producer, has held the presidency of the Amaggi Board of Directors. He is the owner of Matão Farm in the municipality of Sapezal (MT), which overlaps within the boundaries of IT Tirecatinga, in 0.47 hectares. The property is mentioned on the LinkedIn page of PG Bongioiolo Agropecuária, which manages the businessman's farms, as one of the pillars of its business.³⁸

In addition to Bongioiolo, another shareholder of Amaggi operates around the same Indigenous Territory. Blairo's brother-in-law and colleague on Forbes' billionaire list, Itamar Locks, owns Agropecuária Locks, which has two contiguous overlaps with the IT Tirecatinga: Globo Farm, covering 8,800 hectares, and Itavera Farm, covering 1,800 hectares, both overlapping 0.27 hectares in the IT borders. His brother is Sedeni Lucas Locks, whose company KLM Participações has been accused by Greenpeace since 2006 of illegally

invading the territory of the Irantxe-Manoki people to expand soybean production at the Membeca Farm, which covers 4,450 hectares in the new study area of IT Manoki in Brasnorte (MT).³⁹

Although its demarcation process was completed in 1991, the IT Tirecatinga is suffering from the proximity of genetically modified (GM) soybeans and corn, which have been devastating the food security of the Nambikwara Halotesu people. According to a 2022 report by the Native Amazon Operation (Opan), eight out of every nine samples of medicinal herbs and fruits collected in the indigenous territory contained traces of contamination by pesticides.⁴⁰

After twelve years as chairman of the board, Pedro Jacyr Bongioiolo will step down from his role at Amaggi in June 2023 as part of the company's restructuring process.⁴¹ Bongioiolo's appointed successor is Sergio Luiz Pizzatto,

accused in 1999 of deforesting 11.9 hectares of forest at São Gabriel Farm in Sorriso (MT). More than twenty years later, the next Chairman of the Board of Directors of Amaggi still refuses to restore the deforested area, questioning his responsibility for the environmental crime in court. In 2019, Judge César Augusto Bearsi of the 3rd Federal Civil Court of Mato Grosso State Supreme Court ruled that the executive was liable to restore the degraded area. Pizzatto is trying to appeal.⁴²



CARGILL'S “GOLD PARTNER” INVADES INDIGENOUS TERRITORY IN MATO GROSSO

Founded by the Maggi Scheffer brothers, Blairo Maggi's cousins, the Bom Futuro Group has over 600,000 hectares of crops, mainly soybeans, corn and cotton, as well as 109,000 head of cattle.⁴³ Like Amaggi, the thread connecting Bom Futuro to properties overlapped in indigenous lands goes through one of its executives. José Maria Bortoli, Eraí Maggi Scheffer's brother-in-law, owns a 1,669-hectare property in Sapezal (MT), Progresso Farm, which according to Incra encroaches on 20 hectares within the IT Enawenê-Nawê, regularized since 1996. Therefore, it is an irregular area.

There has been historic tension between the Maggi Scheffer family and the Enawenê-Nawê people in the region where the Juruena River's course has been affected by the Small Hydroelectric Plants (SHPs) of

Amaggi and Bom Futuro. According to a report by biologist Francisco de Arruda Machado from the Federal University of Mato Grosso, the actions of these companies alter the course of the rivers and directly affect the food security of the Enawenê-Nawê. In an interview with the portal RDNews, the researcher linked the presence of these enterprises to an increase in suicides among the indigenous people of the ethnicity, whose ancestry is linked to fishing and river protection. In the Juruena River, Amaggi is responsible for the SHPs Ilha Comprida, Segredo, and Divisa; Bom Futuro manages the SHPs Parecis, Rondon, Sapezal, Telegráfica, and Cidezal.⁴⁴

During Jair Bolsonaro's presidency, the Enawenê-Nawê people became victims of the “divide and conquer” tactic. In 2021, a community leader met with the then-president, causing tension in the territory. On that occasion, as reported by the Brasil de Fato newspaper, requests were made for “environmental licensing to clear the area and for machinery to introduce mechanized agriculture in the territory.” In response, six leaders of the people (including four chiefs) publicly spoke out against this community leader's actions, stating that their position did not represent the community.⁴⁵

Elusmar and Eraí Maggi Scheffer, the owners of the Bom Futuro Group, were cited in 2016, alongside Amaggi, for suspicion of involvement in what the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office considered one of the largest deforestation schemes ever detected in the Amazon. Prosecutors were investigating the destruction of 300 square kilometers of forests between 2012 and 2015. The suspicion was that Amaggi and Bom Futuro transferred R\$ 10 million to finance a group of land grabbers and deforesters led by Antônio José Junqueira Vilela Filho, or AJJ. Eraque Maggi Scheffer, brother and partner of the company, was fined for the destruction of flora in Iguaçú Farm, in Rondonópolis (MT).⁴⁶



Eraí Maggi Scheffer, Bortoli's father-in-law, visited former president Jair Bolsonaro in the hospital in 2018. (Social Media)

In 2008, Elusmar, Eraí, and Fernando Maggi Scheffer, brothers and partners of the Bom Futuro Group, were sued after an inspection by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) revealed that they were keeping 41 workers in hostile work conditions similar to slavery at the Vale do Rio Verde Farm in Tapurah, 445 kilometers from Cuiabá. The case ran until 2013 when Judge Jeferson Schneider, of the 5th Federal Court in Mato Grosso, decided to acquit the soybean farmers. Caetano Polato (the farm owner) and José Maria Bortoli, Eraí's brother-in-law, were also acquitted.⁴⁷

Despite being among the country's top three soybean producers, Bom Futuro does not stand out for its exports. Much of its production is channeled through Amaggi and partner traders such as Cargill, which in December 2022, awarded the Maggi Scheffer brothers' company the "Gold Partner" trophy, in recognition of their years of joint work in Mato Grosso.⁴⁸



BILLIONAIRES RUN LARGE ESTATES ON INDIGENOUS LANDS

Demarcation of the Indigenous Territory (IT) Menkü, in Brasnorte (MT), began in 1987, based not on technical criteria, but on the calculations of a local farmer who intended — and succeeded — in displacing the Mynky people from their lands. As a result, large portions of the territory traditionally occupied by the indigenous people were left out of the ratification, generating a series of socio-environmental impacts in the following decades.⁴⁹ To this day, the Mynky struggle for the fair and effective expansion of the IT Menku, after the Bolsonaro government delayed, via Funai and the Ministry of Justice, the compliance with recent court decisions in this regard.⁵⁰

Another threat to the Mynky people is the overlap of rural properties with the area of the Indigenous Territory, whether demarcated or in the demarcation process. One of these properties is registered in the name of Siqueira Empreendimentos e Participações, a company that engages in monoculture farming of soybeans, corn and cotton. In total, 37,491.93 hectares overlap with the Mynky territory, divided into seven properties. The shareholding composition of the

company shows an entanglement between banks, international traders, and members of the powerful Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo (Fiesp), the institution behind the mass demonstrations that led to the impeachment of president Dilma Rousseff, in 2016.

One of the partners of Siqueira Empreendimentos is Cantagalo General Grains (CGG), a holding controlled by the textile company Coteminas. Coteminas, in turn, belongs to Josué Gomes da Silva, son of former Brazilian Vice President José Alencar, and current president of Fiesp. The Federation is one of the financiers of the Pensar Agro Institute (IPA), financier of the Agribusiness Parliamentary Front (FPA). Josué's participation in CGG marked his debut in agribusiness, with Brazilian companies Agrícola Estreito and GFN Agrícola, as well as the US-based fund Valor Grains, as partners.⁵¹

In the past, the Japanese giant Sojitz was a part of the holding.⁵²



In 2015, CGG trading arm became the first company to export from Maranhão's Grain Terminal (Tegam), in Itaqui Port.⁵³ After two years, in 2017, CGG Trading made a deal with numerous banks in order to restructure a U\$ 170 million debt. Banco do Brasil, ABN Amro, Rabobank, Bradesco and Santander took part in this deal.

Terra Santa is another soybean giant full of overlaps in its background. Chronically indebted, the company has sold its grain farming division to SLC Agrícola, a deal that was announced in 2020 and finalized in 2021, after it was approved by the Brazilian Administrative Antitrust Council (Cade). This transaction made SLC the biggest grains exporter in Brazil.⁵⁴ Former Terra Santa Agro changed their trade name and it is now called SLC Agrícola Centro-Oeste, with a net value of R\$ 1.3 billion (U\$ 257,446,124).

Ever since this restructuring, Luiz Conrado Sundfeld became Terra Santa's CEO. He integrates a series of companies' boards of directors and is also a Chief Agribusiness Advisor in Fiesp.⁵⁵ He is also a partner in a consulting agency that supports trading, banks and producers when it comes to "land and environmental regularization in large areas of multiple biomes."⁵⁶

On the other hand, from the division of land in the former Terra Santa that was left out of the deal with SLC, it became Terra Santa Proprie-

dades Agrícolas (initially TS Agro), a rural real estate company that owns seven large farms in Mato Grosso, five of which are leased for twenty years to SLC. Terra Santa Agro's market value before the transaction was R\$ 405 million (U\$71 million). Today, Terra Santa Propriedades Agrícolas is worth R\$ 2.5 billion (U\$ 437 million) and is listed on the B3's Novo Mercado, a segment of the "highest level of corporate governance."⁵⁷

Although the deal with SLC solved the chronic problem of the old Terra Santa, on the other end, the Kawaiwete people (also known as Kaiabi) denounce the invasion of part of the delimited area of IT Batelão by the soybean kings. Claimed by indigenous peoples since the 1980s, the demarcation process began in 2001. In 2007, after the area was recognized as indigenous by the Ministry of Justice, farmers filed a lawsuit and halted the process.⁵⁸ In 2016, the Federal Justice confirmed the Kawaiwete's ancestral occupation in IT Batelão.⁵⁹ In the same year, dozens of rural properties were identified by CAR overlapping the ancestral territory of the Kawaiwete.⁶⁰

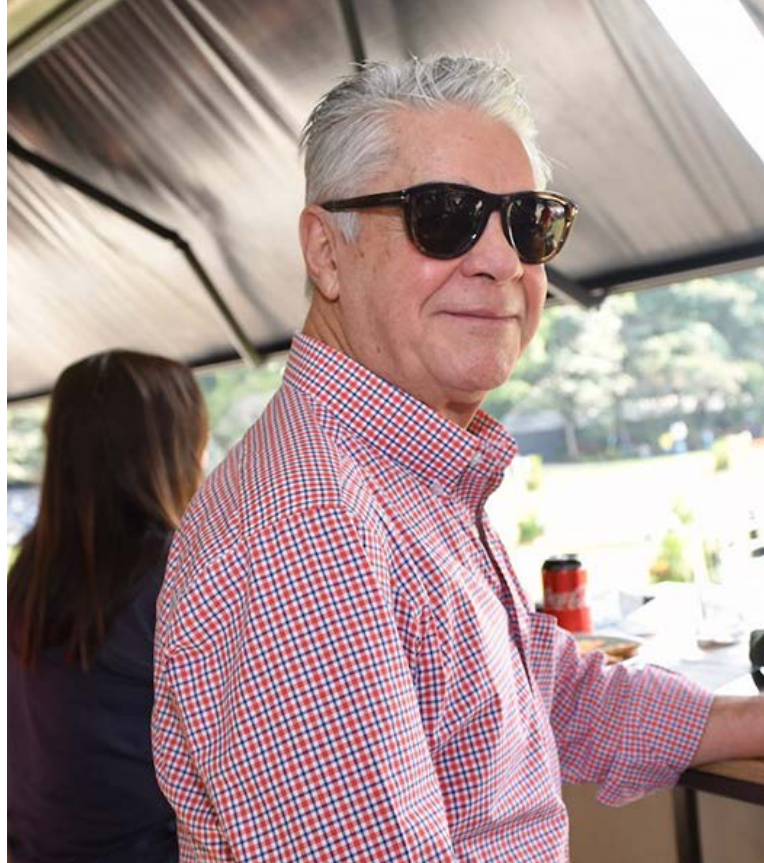
According to Chief Mairawe Kaiabi, who now lives in the Xingu Indigenous Park, no indigenous person lives within the oldest occupied areas precisely because of the presence of soybean farmers and loggers. Terra Santa Propriedades Agrícolas claims 7,226.65 hectares of IT Batelão.

The corporation's main partner is the investment holding company Bonsucex, owned by Silvio Tini de Araújo, which controls 43.2% of the shares. With a net worth of R\$ 4.6 billion (US\$ 803 million), according to Forbes, Silvio Tini has interests in companies in various sectors, from banking to consumer goods, from metallurgy to construction, to agribusiness.⁶¹ In the oil sector, when he was a member of the Board of Directors of Brasil Ecodiesel, Tini disclosed confidential information about the company.⁶² In an older mining case, the businessman engaged in irregular operations with Paranapanema group stocks.⁶³ In both cases, he was fined by the Brazilian Financial Services Authority. Tini is a trustee of the São Paulo Museum of Art (Masp), which elected indigenous art as the centerpiece of its 2023 programming.⁶⁴

Terra Santa Propriedades Agrícolas has two other major shareholders: Laplace Finanças (23.0%) and Gávea Investimentos (8.6%). Laplace's partners are Renato Carvalho, Vice President of the Board of Directors of Terra Santa and former employee of the US bank Lehman Brothers, one of the driving forces behind the global crisis of 2008; Allan Libman, former Credit Suisse, Santander, and Unibanco employee;

and Marcelo Saad, who worked at the American bank Goldman Sachs, the European banks Deutsche Bank and Credit Suisse, and was a partner in the Brazilian operation of the French Credit-Agricole Indosuez. crisis global de 2008; Allan Libman, ex Credit Suisse, Santander y Unibanco; y Marcelo Saad, que trabajó en el banco estadounidense Goldman Sachs, en los europeos Deutsche Bank y Credit Suisse y fue socio en la operación brasileña del francés Credit-Agricole Indosuez.

Gávea was founded by Luiz Henrique Fraga and Armínio Fraga. The latter is a former President of the Central Bank of Brazil and "one of Brazil's most acclaimed investors." The company has investments in 30 countries and over R\$ 20 billion in assets under management.⁶⁵ In agribusiness, in addition to Terra Santa Propriedades Agrícolas, Gávea has holdings, for example, in Fibria and Natural One.



Silvio Tini leads a new phase on Terra Santa Propriedades Agrícolas. (Bruna Guerra/Hípica Paulista)

The third mega-investor on the list is Alceu Elias Feldmann, from Santa Catarina, owner of the Fertipar Group, one of the largest fertilizer suppliers for the monoculture of coffee, corn, sugarcane, soy, and cotton. With a net worth of R\$ 13 billion (US\$ 2.27 billion), he is the 23rd richest person in Brazil, according to Forbes.⁶⁶ Part of his wealth comes from his land: Feldmann owns the Novo Horizonte Farm, which spans 2,654 hectares in Nova Maringá (MT), 16.5 hectares of which overlap with the IT Ponte de Pedra, declared in 2010 and awaiting formal recognition since then.

The Paresí people have been nicknamed “soybean Indians” by sectors of the agribusiness and the Bolsonaro government because they lease part of their territory to farmers for the mechanized soybean cultivation — which is illegal. But IT Ponte de Pedra has a special meaning for them, so it is not open to monoculture. “Even with our agricultural projects, this place is different, we want to keep it as it has always been,” says Gilmar Paresí, president of the Halití-Paresí Health Commission. “This is where many of our spirits are, our people who speak to us at night.”



Son of the billionaire Alceu Feldmann devotes himself to car racing. (Social Media)



(Urbano Alimentos)

RICE, BEANS AND OVERLAP

Urbano Alimentos owns the brands Urbano, Máximo, Koblenz, and Vila Nova. More recently, it acquired Broto Legal. The company owns a small property of 91 hectares in Jaraguá do Sul (SC). Part of this farm encroaches 4.8 hectares within the limits of the IT Pindoty, which covers the neighboring municipalities of Araquari and Balneário Barra do Sul. The estate is owned by Urbano Agropecuária Ltda, a subsidiary of Urbano Agroindustrial Ltda, controlled by the Franzner family.

One of the partners of Urbano Agropecuária, Renato Franzner, represents Santa Catarina on the board of the Brazilian Rice Industry Association (Abiarroz).⁶⁷ Another partner, André Luís Franzner, is the vice-president director of the Southeast Region at the Brazilian Bean Industry Association (Abifeijão).⁶⁸ José Jair Franzner is the mayor of Jaraguá do Sul. Another family member, Jaime Franzner Junior, chaired an organization created in 2005 to try to prevent the demarcation of indigenous lands in the region, under the name “Association of Owners, Possessors and In-

terested Parties in Real Estate in the Municipalities of Araquari and the North/Northeast Region of Santa Catarina,” better known as Aspi.

In 2009, as president of Aspi, Jaime attended a hearing of the Parliamentary Forum for the Discussion of Demarcations of Indigenous Lands in the North/Northeast of Santa Catarina, determined to prove “the non-continuity of indigenous presence in our region.”⁶⁹ In the following year, 2010, Urbano Agroindustrial Ltda was one of the donors to Luis Carlos Heinze’s campaign for federal deputy in Rio Grande do Sul.⁷⁰ Elected, Heinze became one of the main spokesmen for the ruralist bloc in Congress. Today a senator, he chaired the Agribusiness Parliamentarian Front (FPA) and was one of the leaders of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry of Incra and Funai, aimed at criminalizing federal civil servants who have acted on behalf of indigenous peoples.⁷¹



(Rinkon Martins/Gov. Rondônia)

3. WOOD

FROM LAND GRABBING TO THE ITALIAN MAFIA

The timber company BR Arbo Gestão Florestal S/A, headquartered in Porto Alegre and with an office in Miami, United States, claims to be committed to the UN Agenda 2030. On its institutional page, the company declares pride in managing an area of 903,000 hectares in the heart of the Amazon, equivalent to three times the size of Hong Kong.⁷² Of this total, 222,000 hectares directly overlap with the Indigenous Territory (IT) Riozinho, declared in 2016, covering the municipalities of Juruá and Jutai, in the state of Amazonas. This is the largest overlap in area identified in this study, according to Incra data compiled by this observatory.

According to the report of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on Land Grabbing in the Amazon, from 2001, the indigenous area that BR Arbo presents as a rural property of its ownership — the Gleba Santa Rosa do Tenquê — was usurped from the public property of the state of Amazonas in the 1970s through various irregularities and illegal acts.⁷³ The illegal purchase of the Gleba Santa Rosa do Tenquê, formalized in 1974, gave rise to Aplub

Agro Florestal S/A, a subsidiary of the pension fund of the Association of Brazilian Self-Employed Professionals, Aplub.⁷⁴ With the fund's bankruptcy in 2020, the giant property in the Amazon was transferred to BR Arbo, whose owners today are Carlos Roberto Canabarro Gomes — representative of Aplub in the society — and the Italian businessman Giuseppe Pinelli, chairman of the Board of Directors since October 2022.

Pinelli is a lawyer qualified to act before the Constitutional Court of the Italian Republic and works as an associate professor at one of Italy's most renowned private universities, Luiss Guido Carli, based in Rome.⁷⁵ In Brazil, Luiss Guido Carli has a network of partnerships that includes, in recent years, the TIM operator, the insurer Generali, the Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, Insper, and football clubs such as Internacional de Porto Alegre — the same club that had Aplub as its main sponsor years ago.⁷⁶



The pension fund Aplub sponsored football team Internacional. (Divulgación)

Pinelli is a partner at the law firm Pinelli Schifani & Caronia Law Firms, with offices in Rome, Milan, Palermo, London, and São Paulo. In Brazil, PSC deals with citizenship and immigration law; international, labor, and administrative law; civil and banking law. In the areas of business and commercial law, the firm has clients in agribusiness and commodity markets.⁷⁷ Originally called Pinelli Schifani — Caronia was added later — the firm was founded in 1971 by Giuseppe's father, Nunzio Pinelli, and Renato Schifani, who later became president of the Italian Senate. Last year, he was elected governor of Sicily.⁷⁸

Schifani's business life is filled with connections to the mafia. Several partners in other ventures have been arrested for mafia association and other crimes. He has never been on trial, although several pentiti (the "repentant" mafia members) pointed to him as the link between the state and organized crime.⁷⁹ In 2008, the "boss of the bosses" of Cosa Nostra, Salvatore "Toto" Riina, accused of killing more than 150 people, referred to Schifani as his "mentor." In 2002, a phone call was made from the Pinelli Schifani office to the son of "Toto" Riina when he was being investigated for mafia association.⁸⁰

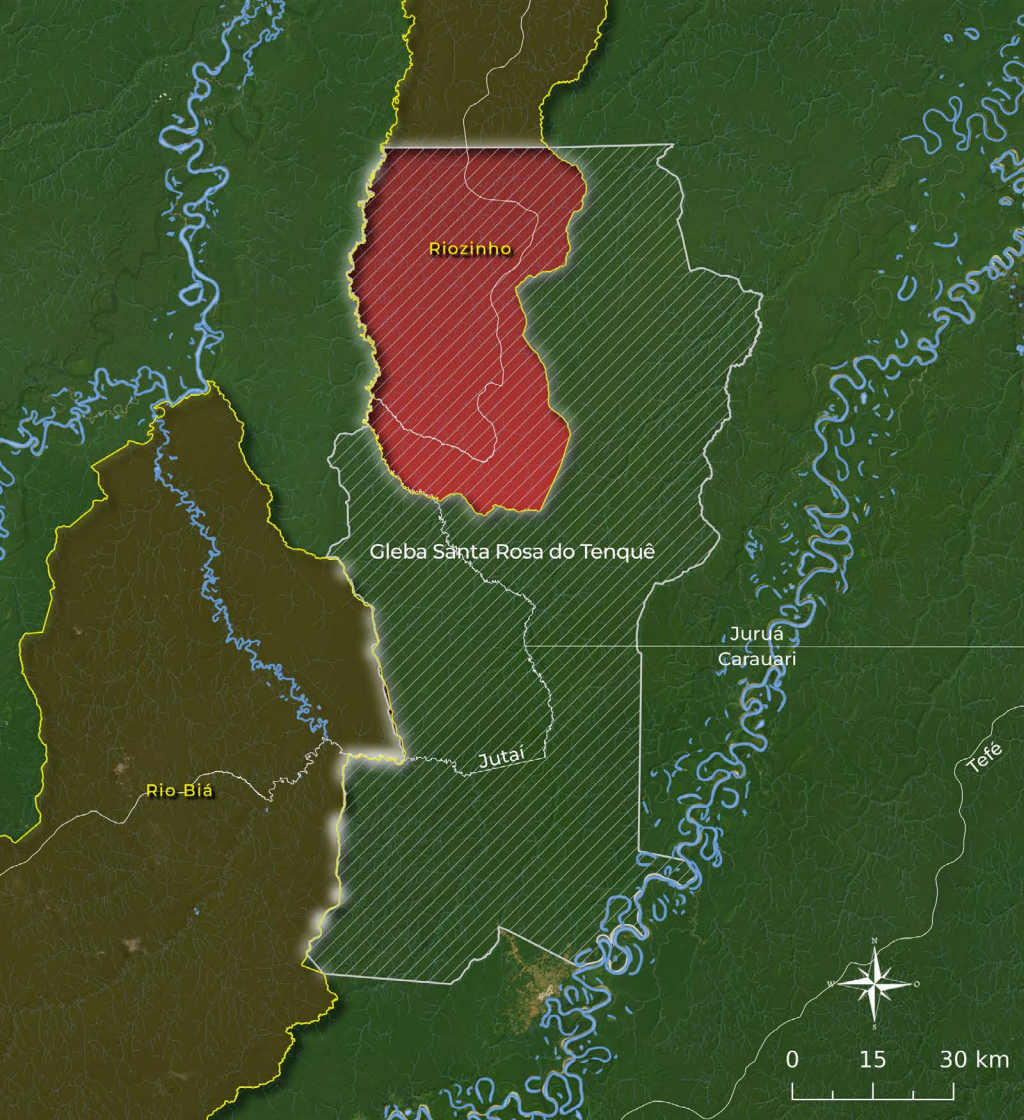


The Kokama people of the IT Riozinho claim they have not been consulted about the carbon project. (Funai)

The Pinelli Schifani law firm never defended the Riinas. According to Nunzio Pinelli, the number that Riina Jr answered in 2002 was that of his office at Pinelli Schifani, but he denies being the author of the call. “It could have been a client who asked the secretary to make a call,” he said. With Renato busy with politics, his son Roberto Schifani began representing the family in partnership with Nunzio and Giuseppe Pinelli.

In July 2021, Pinelli opened Ecozona Participações in Brazil, which was succeeded two months later by Ecozona Ambiental. The companies operate in partnership with Gibbi S.R.L., an Italian company owned by a man named Gaetano Buglisi. In 2015, before founding Gibbi, Buglisi was sentenced to three years in prison for fraud and tax evasion, in Italy. According to the accusation, Pinelli’s future partner helped the “king of wind power” in Italy, Vito Nicastrì — identified as a “front man” for the Mafia — in a money laundering scheme for the Cosa Nostra through investments in wind parks in Sicily.⁸¹

That year, BR Arbo Gestão Florestal appeared fourth in a ranking of the 500 “emerging companies” in the southern region of Brazil, based on 2020 balance sheet data. What brought BR Arbo to high positions in the ranking was its high net worth, of R\$199.22 million, the highest among all 500 listed companies. On the other hand, BR Arbo recorded the second-lowest net revenue in the ranking, ranking only behind a sawmill in Paraná, which appeared in 66th place. While the 500 “emerging” companies had an average revenue of R\$52.8 million in 2020, BR Arbo had only R\$100,000 in revenue.⁸²



OVERLAP IN AMAZONAS

IT RIOZINHO PEOPLE KOKAMA & TIKUNA

Juruá, Jutai e Carauari - AM

Gleba Santa Rosa do Tenquê

Area: 903.081,91

Who contests:

Aplub Agroflorestal Amazônia SA

Overlapped area, according to Incra:

222.372,52 ha

- Indigenous Territory
- Rural property
- Overlapped area
- Municipality
- Hydrography

Source: Funai (2022); Incra (2022); IBGE (2021); Mapbiomas col. 7 | Basemap: ESRI | SRC: SIRGAS 2000

Pinelli is still the executive director of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in São Paulo (Italcam). The president of the group is Graziano Messina, managing partner of GM Venture, a company based in São Paulo that includes the ubiquitous Giuseppe Pinelli on its team. The firm provides consulting services to Italian companies investing in Brazil. GM Venture's clients include De Cecco, which produces durum wheat pasta; Moleskine, which produces luxury notebooks; and Azimut Group, which provides wealth management services.⁸³

In April 2022, Joaquim Pereira Leite, then Minister of the Environment under Jair Bolsonaro, attended an event on the "carbon credit market" at Italcam, which had been regulated by the government a month earlier. The chamber's institutional communication presented Pinelli as an executive of "Ecozona Carbon Credit", likely a reference to Ecozona Ambiental.⁸⁴

While Pinelli and his partners thrive on business between Brazil and Italy, the Kokama

and Tikuna indigenous people are fighting for the demarcation of the IT Riozinho. Declared in 2016 as a permanent possession of the two peoples, the territory has become the target of seasonal invasions for fishing and hunting, as well as incursions by loggers. The declaration was one of the last acts of President Dilma Rousseff's government. Shortly after her impeachment in May 2016, rural leaders and politicians linked to agribusiness pressured President Michel Temer to review the demarcations. The demarcation process for IT Riozinho remains inconclusive.

In an interview with the Agribusiness Watch research team, one of the Kokama leaders stated that no member of the community was consulted about the carbon credit project promoted by BR Arbo. "Any project that comes, they make it difficult," says Josué Kokama. "If any of our people doesn't have a taxpayer identification number, he doesn't receive it. If he doesn't have a formal association, he doesn't receive it. If he doesn't have land, he doesn't receive it."⁸⁵



(Vicente Sampaio/Imaflora)

WOOD INDUSTRY PROMOTES GREEN LOBBY AT COP

From the extraction of native species in the Amazon to the eucalyptus industry in the South, Southeast and Northeast regions, Brazil stands out as one of the world's largest wood producers. With its vast territorial dispersion and the fragmentation into economic niches - from small sawmills and charcoal kilns to paper and pulp giants such as Suzano, Klabin, and International Paper - the wood sector has its own logic. The extraction of native wood, for example, is one of the main catalysts for deforestation in the Amazon.

Wood logging usually comes as the first stage in the process of land use conversion, before fire, clear-cutting, and pasture planting for livestock.⁸⁶ Data from the Institute of Applied Economic Research (Ipea) in 2016 show that between 43% and 80% of all native wood extracted from the Amazon is obtained illegally—that is, without the Forest Origin Document (DOF) issued by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama).⁸⁷ Considering only legal production, about 10% of the wood is exported, especially the noble species such as mahogany, acacia, and chestnut, with the main destinations being the European Union, the United States, and China.

Based on qualitative research on the area of operation of farm owners overlapping with indigenous lands, the research center of Agribusiness Watch identified at least fifteen major overlaps of wood industry entrepreneurs in territories in Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Pará, and Bahia.

Check the table below:



THE INVADERS



The biggest overlaps of the wood sector

INDIGENOUS LAND - LOCATION (STATE)	PROPERTY OWNER	PROPERTY NAME	OVERLAP AREA (IN HECTARES)	POLITICAL & ECONOMIC CONNECTIONS
BATELÃO - MT	SINOPEMA S/A INDUSTRIA E COMÉRCIO DE MADEIRAS	Sinopema Farm	20.570,01	Charged in Jurupari Operation, regarding environmental licensing frauds in Mato Grosso. A part of the Cherubini family, from Paraná.
PORQUINHOS DOS CANELA-APÂÑJEKRA - MA	GENESISAGRO S/A	Cobiça Farm	4.258,38	Land titling finalized after IN 09/2020 of Funai. The partners are from Londrina (PR) and own GenesisGroup.
		Boa Esperança Farm	3.750,34	
APIAKÁ DO PONTAL E ISOLADOS - MT	LUCIANO CAMILOTTI	Allotment 12 Tract São Tomé IX	3.001,03	This family leads timber sector in Paraná: Antônio Camilotti presided the Brazilian Wood Industry Association.
AMANAYÉ - PA	LAURO ROCHA	Dois Irmãos Farm	2.489,56	Fined for irregular wood logging, in 2010 and 2014, by Ibama.
KANELA MEMORTUMRÉ - MA	FORMOSA AGRO FLORESTAL LTDA	Formosa Farm	2.325,11	Company belongs to two businessmen from Maripá (PR).
AMANAYÉ - PA	ADÃO RIBEIRO SOARES	Ribeiro Farm	2.193,08	Owner of Ribeiro Coalmining, madeireira e postos de gasolina. Possui o Sistema Jacundá de Comunicação.
IGUATEMIPEGUÁ - MS	ESPOLIO DE DALTRO GUIMARAES RODERJAN	Vera Cruz Farm	2.071,86	Daltro's widow, Dulce Maria Barbosa Roderjan is also wood logger José Barbosa's daughter, owner of two sawmills.
PORQUINHOS DOS CANELA-APÂÑJEKRA - MA	JOSÉ LADEMIR FRIEDRICH	Santo Antonio Farm	2.063,72	A physician from Paraná who owns Economix Wood Processing.
PORQUINHOS DOS CANELA-APÂÑJEKRA - MA	FERGUMAR - FERRO GUSA DO MARANHÃO LTDA	Mundo Novo/Serrinha Farm	1.559,38	Partners from Belo Horizonte, tied to the construction companies ATERPA and Sonel Ambiental. Were charged for deforesting.
KANELA MEMORTUMRÉ - MA	CHRISTIANE RIEDI DANIEL	Tract Estiva Part 03	1.504,21	Dianor Reid's daughter. Her father was arrested for corruption involving civil servants of Ibama in Maranhão.
PORQUINHOS DOS CANELA-APÂÑJEKRA - MA		Tract Galheiro Part 06	1.503,60	
KANELA MEMORTUMRÉ - MA	SALESIO JOSE LOCH	Part 05 of Tract Porenquanto	1.442,46	Former mayor of Paraopeba (MG), slate stone exporter. Own coalmines in Maranhão.
JURUNA DO KM 17 - PA	MADEIREIRA VITORIA DO XINGU LTDA	Coringa Farm	514,61	One partner ran companies with ties to Alagoas and Paraná politicians involved in corruption schemes.
BARRA VELHA DO MONTE PASCOAL - BA	CREUZA ANTONIO CHICON	Cj. Bom Jardim Farm	327,03	Eucalyptus producer and Fibra/Suzano supplier. Currently in a judicial dispute against the Pataxó.

Based in Curitiba, Sinopema Indústria e Comércio de Madeiras is the sole owner of the Sinopema Farm, a mega-landholding of 64.5 thousand hectares, of which 20,570.01 hectares overlap directly with the IT Batelão, in Brasnorte (MT). This Indigenous Territory is currently awaiting Funai to initiate the demarcation of its limits. In 2012, the company was investigated by the Federal Police in Operation Jurupari, which examined fraud in the granting of licensing and authorization for deforestation in Mato Grosso.

Among those accused by the State Public Prosecutor's Office were two of Sinopema's partners, Antônio Nocy Cerri Cherubini and Luiz Carlos Fávero. The indictment was overturned in 2022 after a decision by the 5th Federal Court of Mato Grosso, which referred the case to the common court.⁸⁸ One of the company's partners, Alvarez Cherubini, was the head of the Department of Animal Defense and Health at the Paraná State Agriculture Secretariat in 2005, during the second term of Roberto Requião as state governor.⁸⁹ Edgar Cherubini, from the same family, owns Jato-

bá Agronegócio Ltda, Noroeste Agronegócio, and Agrobil Madeiras, with subsidiaries in Ta-
baporã and Chapada dos Guimarães (MT).⁹⁰

The only partner who is not part of the Cherubini family, Luiz Carlos Fávero, is the founder and president of the Union of Timber Industries of Northern Mato Grosso State (Sindusmad), the main representative association of the sector, whose activities have been extending beyond national borders. His son, Aroldo Fávero, also held the presidency in 2021 and currently serves on the organization's board.⁹¹

In 2009, the union sent a representative to the United Nations Conference on Climate Change, in its 15th edition, for the first time. In 2019, the association sent its own delegation to COP25, in Madrid, with the proposal to strengthen the role of the timber sector as a defender of the environment.⁹² In line with this, the union announced in 2021 the registration of the “Guardians of the Forest” brand — coincidentally, the same name adopted by the Guajajara indigenous group from the IT Arariboia, in Maranhão, which had two of its main leaders assassinated while patrolling the territory to expel illegal loggers.⁹³



A former partner of Junior Durski, owner of Madero restaurant chain, is a recurring indigenous lands invader. (Madero)

In addition to international operations, Sindusmad is part of the Center of Wood Producers and Exporters Industries of Mato Grosso State (Cipem), which represents the timber sector in the state. In 2019, Cipem held one of its meetings at Fazenda Sinopema, managed by Fávero and the Cherubini family.⁹⁴ Since 2018, the center has been chaired by Rafael José Mason, a partner in SM Laminados Importação e Exportação, a foreign trade company that is a subsidiary of SM Laminados, a group founded by Siderlei Luiz Mason, one of the main entrepreneurs in the timber sector in Mato Grosso.

Another branch of the group, SM Agroflorestal, has a 5.56-hectare overlap with the IT Aripuanã, adjacent to Paraíso Farm. The territory of the Cinta Larga people has been regularized since 1991, which makes this overlap an invasion, according to data from the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra).

Siderlei, a member of the board of the Federation of Industries of Mato Grosso State (Fiemt), was a partner of Júnior Durski, owner of the Madero restaurant chain. Their company, called MGM Agroflorestal, appears in a Federal Police investigation from 2005, cited as the coordinator of invasions of the IT Kawahiva do Rio Pardo in Colniza (MT). At the time, Mason had a temporary arrest warrant requested by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, accused by a Funai employee of “encouraging and providing means for a front of occupation by large landowners to settle within and around the IT Kawahiva do Rio Pardo.” Despite the investigation against MGM, Durski only left the timber industry in 2018, when he took on the expansion project of the Madero chain, which now has more than 270 restaurants, including units in the United States.⁹⁵

WAPICHANA TERRITORY CONNECTS FRANCE, SWITZERLAND AND UAE

(Joedson Alves/Agência Brasil)



The state of Roraima is the only one in the country completely isolated from the National Interconnected Energy System, which manages Brazil's electricity transmission lines. As a result, the people of Roraima live with insecurity in their energy supply. For a long time, the state depended on transmission lines that came from Venezuela, but in 2019, the country interrupted the partnership with Brazil due to an energy crisis. As a result, energy supply in Roraima became entirely generated by thermoelectric plants.

Presenting itself as a sustainable company, Oxe Energia saw an opportunity to profit from electricity generation in the Amazon forest. In partnership with logging companies, the company started to operate thermal power plants in the state, fueled by black acacia biomass, an Australian tree species that stands out for its rapid growth and easy cultivation. Currently, the company manages four thermoelectric projects in the state: Bonfim, Cantá, Pau Rainha, and Santa Luz plants.

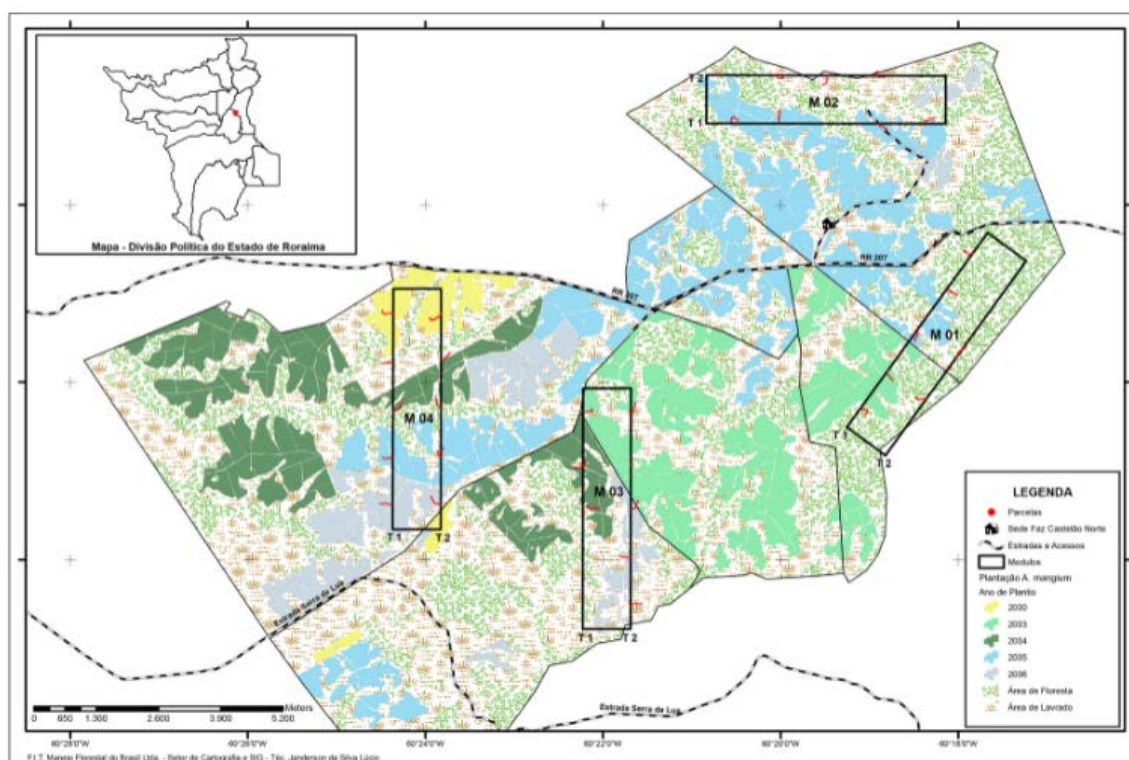
The company claims to have exclusive raw material from acacia tree biomass planted on its own and certified partner properties. This kind of plantation in the region date back at

least to 1998, when Swiss businessman Walter Vogel, known as “Suíço,” founded Ouro Verde Agrosilvopastoril Ltda, focused on wood production, processing, and export to the European continent.⁹⁶ Starting in 2002, indigenous leaders in the region began to question the Swiss entrepreneur's massive venture, which involved 80,000 hectares, 30,000 exclusively dedicated to black acacia plantations in areas near the ITs Malacacheta, Canauanim, Tabalascada, Moskow, and Muriru.

At the time, a report formulated by researchers from the National Institute of Amazonian Research found that acacia plantations in the region promoted changes in natural coverage, as well as changes in soil characteristics. The indigenous people reported poisoning from pesticide use in pest control by Ouro Verde.

In 2006, Walter Vogel was arrested for currency evasion and alleged involvement in diamond smuggling, alongside public officials and politicians from Roraima. In 2008, the F.I.T Timber Growth Fund, also of Swiss origin, became the majority shareholder of Vogel's timber enterprise, which was renamed F.I.T Manejo Florestal do Brasil Ltda. Through the

years, in partnership with the Swiss landowner, the investment fund began to appear on the shareholder list of several National Register of Corporate Taxpayers linked to timber activity in the region, including GFP Empreendimentos Imobiliários Ltda.⁹⁷



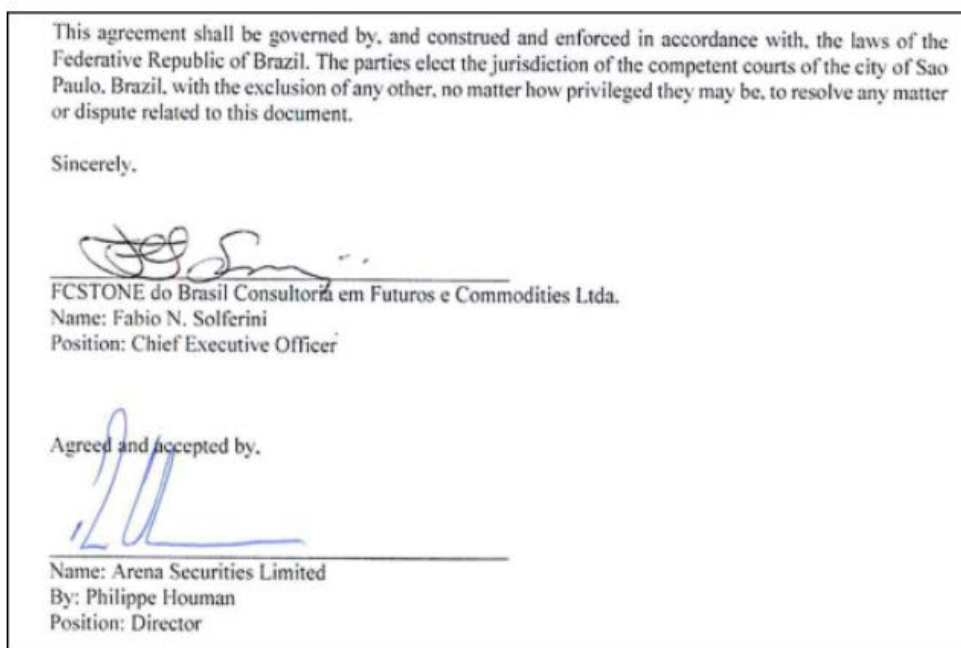
Map of acacia plantations in Cantá (RR).

In the municipality of Cantá (RR), GFP Empreendimentos owns the TD Acácia Magnífica Farm, one of the subsidiaries registered in the social contract of F.I.T. Manejo Florestal do Brasil Ltda. According to Incra's Land Management System data, part of the farm overlaps with the IT Malacacheta, home of the Wapichana people and the current president of Funai, former deputy Joênia Wapichana. Despite environmental issues and invading indigenous territories, the enterprise has the participation of several players in the financial market.

With the announcement of concessions for the creation of thermal power plants in Roraima, in 2019, the business focused on exporting wood saw an opportunity to increase its revenue. The Swiss group F.I.T. Manejo Florestal do Brasil founded a company named Uniagro to compete for the concession. And they won. With the right to operate the four thermal power plants in the state, the in-

vestment fund sought partners to bring the power plants to life, on the condition that the thermal plant acquired 100% of the Swiss timber company's stock.⁹⁸

They ended up partnering with Lyon Capital, founded by Paulo Remy Gillet, from WTorre Construction, owner of, among other important real estate assets, the Allianz Parque stadium in São Paulo (SP), where Palmeiras — the current Brazilian champion — plays its football games. Mentioned in Operation Car Wash for alleged bribe payments, the businessman also owns the BR Pharma pharmacy chain.



**Former French minister's counsel signs documents
pertaining to wood companies in Roraima.**

The meeting between Lyon Capital and FIT Manejo Florestal was made possible by the American company StoneX Group, which specializes in financial services and is currently seeking payment in a court case in São Paulo for the consulting services provided to FIT. According to Stonex, the Swiss company does not take responsibility for the debts incurred by Uniagro, its direct subsidiary, which was solely founded to participate in the auction for the concession of thermoelectric plants.⁹⁹ The lawsuit reveals that all the National Register of Corporate Taxpayer associated with the acacia plantations in Roraima belong to subsidiaries of Arena Securities Ltd, a company based in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Swiss lawyer Philippe Houman signs documents on behalf of the company. According to the French newspaper Le Monde, he was one of the operators of offshore companies linked to the former Budget Minister of France during the François Hollande government, Jérôme Cahuzac (2012-2013). Houman was even arrested alongside the former minister, following investigations that revealed an elaborate network of Swiss offshore companies linked to the politician in the leak known as the Pandora Papers. Le Monde re-

ports that Houman continues to work on opening accounts in tax havens, but now resides in Dubai, home of Arena Securities, the parent organization of FIT Manejo Florestal, a supplier of biomass for power plants in the state of Roraima.¹⁰⁰

With the concession to operate the four thermoelectric plants, Lyon Capital passed the rights to a third company in which it holds a minority stake (14.99%), OXE Energia. Alongside Paulo Remy Gillet's management firm, OXE Energia has XP Investimentos as the majority shareholder through the XP INFRA III fund, which holds a 52.5% stake. The remaining part of the joint venture is composed of the US-based asset manager Siguler Guff, which holds a 32.51% stake.



Mario Veiga de Almeida Jr passing the title of rector of UVA. (UVA/Flickr)

SCHOOLS IN RIO, WOOD LOGGING IN MATO GROSSO

The IT Batelão, located between the municipalities of Juara and Tabaporã in northern Mato Grosso, is among the most threatened by deforestation Indigenous Territories in Brazil. Data from the Forest Exploitation Monitoring System (Simex) shows that between August 2019 and July 2020, the Kawaiwete people lost 5,278 hectares of forest. It was the second most deforested Brazilian IT during that period.¹⁰¹

This is partly due to dozens of rural properties overlapping the entire area of 117,000 hectares claimed by the Kawaiwete. One such example is the Santa Terezinha farm, which has 18,431.72 hectares overlapping with the area claimed by the Kawaiwete. It is owned by Mario Veiga de Almeida Junior, according to the National Registry of Rural Estates System.

Mario Junior is the sole owner of Agrícola Santa Terezinha Ltda and Agrícola Rio dos Peixes Ltda, both of which were established in Tabaporã in July 2021, within a span of less than a week. The main activity of both companies is “the extraction of timber from native forests.”¹⁰² Mario Veiga de Almeida Junior is

the son of Mario Veiga de Almeida, the founder of Veiga de Almeida University, one of the largest private higher education institutions in Rio de Janeiro. Mario’s father’s name, who died in 1985, names an avenue in Barra da Tijuca in the western zone of Rio. Mario Junior was the university’s rector before it was sold in 2011 to Ilumino Group, a transnational education company headquartered in the United States.¹⁰³

The Veiga de Almeida family continues to own the Veiga de Almeida School, which in its teaching project expresses the intention to “raise awareness among students about the importance and defense of the environment” and to “provide excursions to environmental preservation sites.” The owner of the Santa Terezinha Farm, which occupies 18 thousand hectares of the IT Batelão, is one of the partners of the school, which occupies a “green area” of 180 thousand square meters in the heart of Barra da Tijuca. The Veiga de Almeida School has partnerships with the University of Cambridge and the educational sectors of Google and the Danish company Lego.





4. LIVESTOCK

(MPT-RO)

JBS' SUPPLIER HAS FARMS ON INDIGENOUS LAND

In the last twenty years, the exponential growth of livestock production has made Brazil the world leader in beef exports. According to the Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries (Abiec), whose members account for 98% of the international trade of beef in the country, Brazil exported around 2 million tons of fresh beef in 2022, with China, the United States, Chile, and the European Union being the main destinations.¹⁰⁴

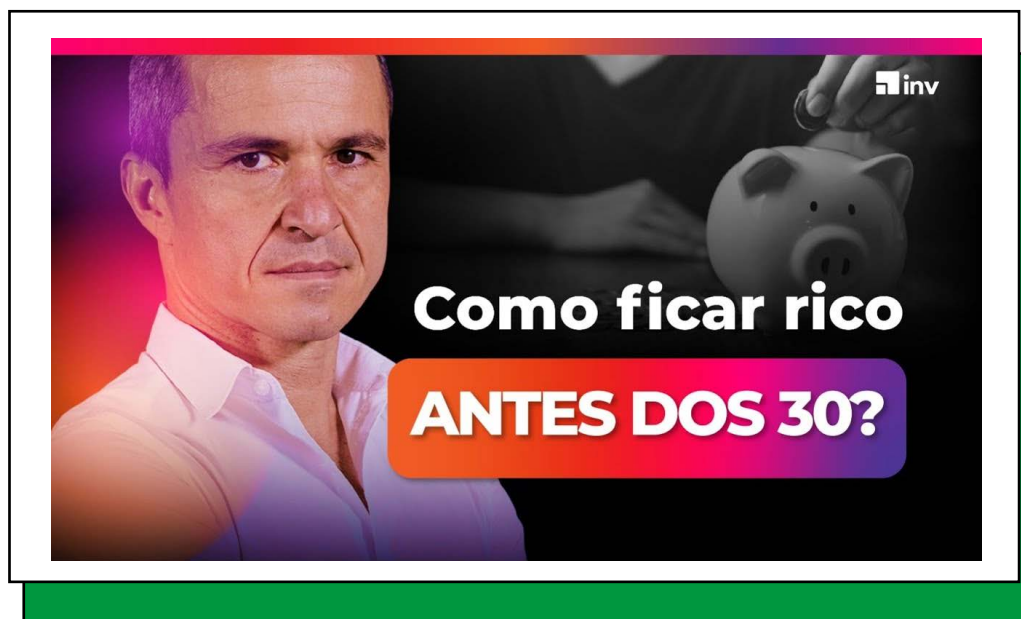
As an absolute leader in the market, the JBS meatpacking company, owned by the brothers Wesley Batista and Joesley Batista, has a long history of failures in its supply chain, serving as a way to sell meat produced in areas embargoed due to deforestation, Conservation Units, and Indigenous Lands. In 2022, Reporter Brasil showed that the cattle ranchers Juscelino Dias Moreira and Cleosmar Antonio Turmina, owners of farms that overlap the IT Apyterewá, in Pará, sold cattle to JBS from 2018 until at least April 2022. After the report, the two suppliers were blocked by the meatpacking company.¹⁰⁵

This recent “clean-up” was not enough to eliminate overlaps in the supply chain, according to data from Incra’s Land Management System analyzed by Agribusiness Watch. In Santo Antônio do Leverger (MT), the Rio Vermelho Farm invades 7.5 hectares of IT Tereza Cristina, belonging to the Bororo people. The farm owner is the rancher Ario Barnabé Neto, cited in a 2021 Greenpeace report on the beef market in the Mato Grosso Pantanal as a first-tier supplier to JBS.

According to Greenpeace, Barnabé moved cattle from the Rio Vermelho Farm to other farms he owns that supplied JBS slaughterhouses in 2018 and 2019. Their report cites two Ibama embargoes: one in 2014, the other in 2018, for deforestation of native vegetation, in addition to fines totaling R\$1.44 million (approximately U\$ 267,498). Between July 1st and October 27th, 2020, at least 2,870 hectares of flora burned within the limits of the farm, the report says.¹⁰⁶

A thousand kilometers away, in Laguna Cara-

pã (MS), the Aricuri Farm has its 337.5 hectares overlapping with the IT Dourados-Amambai-peguá I of the Guarani Kaiowá people, which is not yet demarcated. The property is claimed by the president of the Sectorial Chamber of the Beef Production Chain of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, cattle breeder André Ribeiro Bartocci.¹⁰⁷ He was appointed in 2022 by the former minister — now senator — Tereza Cristina after serving as vice president of the Nelore Breeders Association of Brazil (ACNB). Bartocci is the ACNB executive responsible for the Nelore Natural Quality Program, a partnership between the organization and JBS.¹⁰⁹

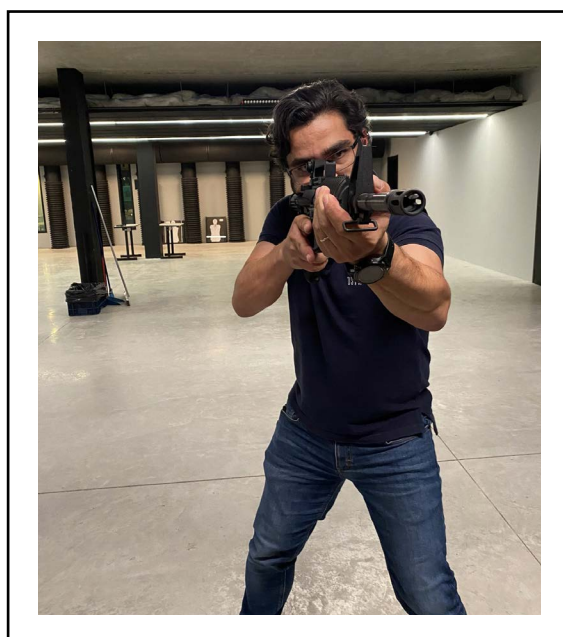


“How to get rich before 30 years old”: finance operator Pedro Cerize has a farm inside the IT Xakriabá. (YouTube)

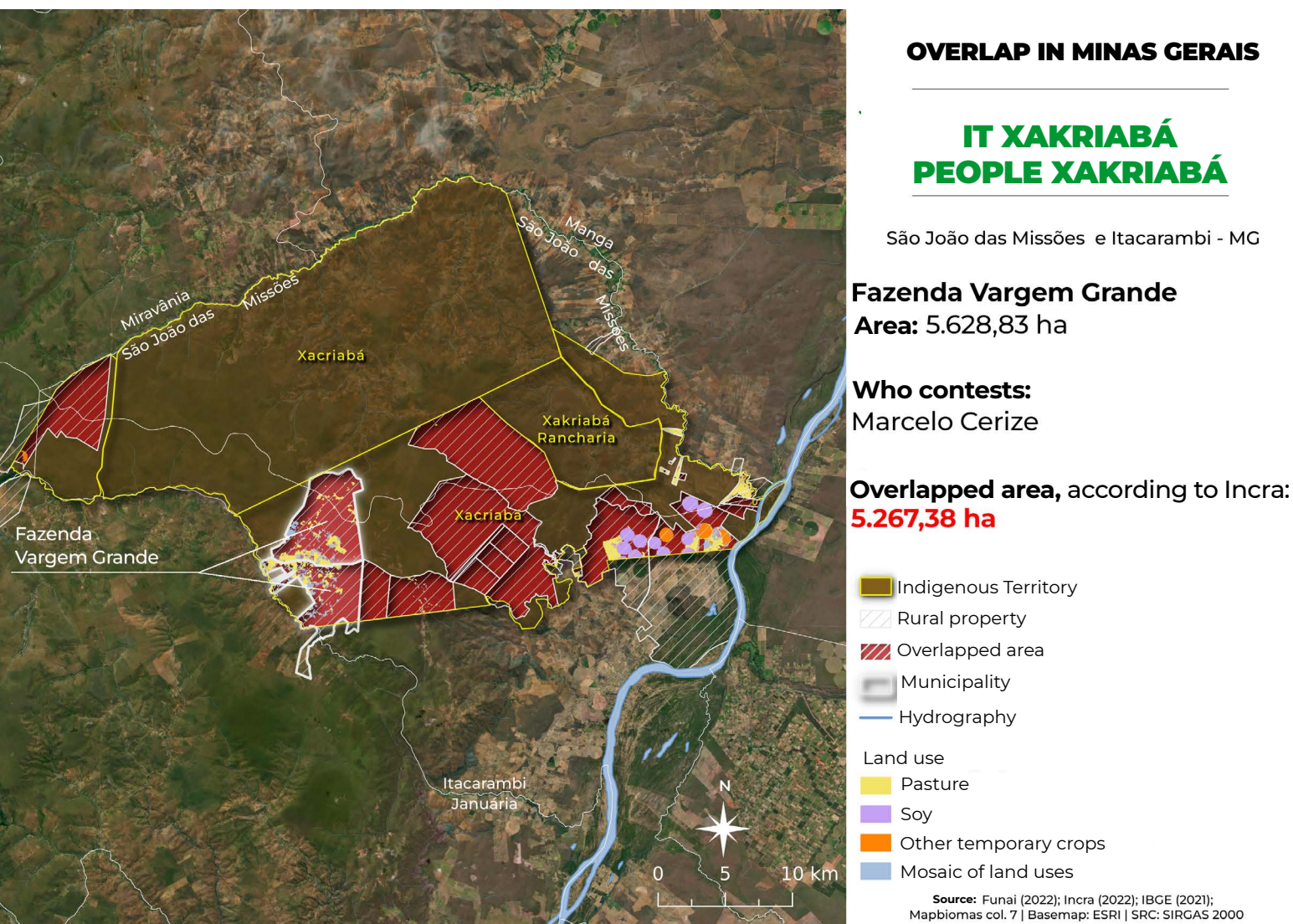
NEWSPAPER OWNER ENGAGES IN CONFLICT WITH XAKRIABÁ PEOPLE

“Do you want to be right or make money?” This is one of the most well-known quotes from Pedro Cerize, a prominent operator in the Brazilian financial market and a sort of investment guru of Faria Lima, in the financial heart of São Paulo. He, along with his brother Marcelo, owns São Judas Tadeu Farm, located on the border between the municipalities of Januária and Itacarambi (MG). The farm overlaps, almost entirely, with an area claimed by the Xakriabá people, who elected Célia Xakriabá (PSOL-MG) as their representative for Congress in 2022, making her the only active indigenous member of Congress.

Apart from his investments, Marcelo Cerize is also a gun admirer. (Social Media)



In total, São Judas Tadeu Farm (also referred to in some records as Vargem Grande) covers 5,628 hectares, of which 5,267.38 hectares correspond to the delimited area of the IT Xakriabá. In 2013, around 500 indigenous people occupied the area, demanding the federal government to complete the process of expanding the territory, which was ratified in 1987, following a brutal massacre resulting from the invasion of the lands by a group of land grabbers. The Xakriabá leader Rosalino Gomes and two other members of the community were killed.¹¹⁰



Shortly after the occupation, Pedro and Marcelo Cerize obtained an injunction for repossession of the farm. The injunction was overturned shortly thereafter by the Federal Court of Minas Gerais. At the time, Funai reported threats to the Indigenous people by the farm owners. The case has been dragging on in the courts, looming as a threat to the Xakriabá people in the wake of the slow process of expanding their lands.¹¹¹ The last movement in the case was a new request for repossession by injunction filed by the brothers in May 2022. Pedro and Marcelo cite “the need of the plaintiffs to use the land to produce, especially in the face of the pandemic’s effects/consequences affecting everyone.”

The Covid-19 pandemic has dramatically affected the Xakriabá people, exacerbating the risk of hunger and food insecurity.¹¹² In August 2022, three months after citing the “need to produce” in court, the Cerize brothers founded the brokerage firm LEV Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários, with an initial capital of R\$ 10 million. In February of this year, they rang the opening bell for the listing of LEV on B3, the Brazilian stock exchange.¹¹³



Cerize brothers celebrate LEV DTVM inauguration at B3 Bovespa. (LEV)

Pedro Cerize is the founder of Skopo Investimentos, a member of the Board of Directors of the insurance company Porto Seguro, and a partner of Mare Clausum Publicações, which has controlled the website O Antagonista and the magazine Crusoé, both dedicated to political journalism, since 2022.¹¹⁴ Crusoé was founded in 2018 and defines itself, in its slogan, as “an island in Brazilian journalism” and a magazine that is “100% independent”. The Brazilian commercial press defines Pedro Cerize as “one of the best-known managers in the market”, but he prefers to define himself, in an article, as “one of the greatest geniuses of the Stock Exchange.”¹¹⁵

Meanwhile, the approximately 11,000 indigenous people living in the IT Xakriabá suffer from poverty, hunger, drought, and confinement in an area that is much smaller than their traditional territory. This is because the area claimed for expansion already belonged to the indigenous people. Donated to the Xakriabá in 1728 by Januário Cardoso de Almeida, then “administrator of the Indians of the São João do Riacho do Itacaramby Mission”, the area has been a constant target of invasions and land grabbing, which resulted in the expulsion of the indigenous people from their former home.¹¹⁶



(Bruna Fonseca/Agência Pública)

FROM THE WORLD OF WEAPONS TO THE WORLD OF OVERLAPS

Indigenous lands occupy only 2.2% of the total area of Mato Grosso do Sul, which has the greatest land inequality in the country.¹¹⁷ Even with 92% of the land in Mato Grosso do Sul in private hands, the large landowners in the state want more. Antonio Marcos Moraes Barros is one of them.

He was the president of Companhia Brasileira de Cartuchos (CBC), a global leader in ammunition for portable firearms and the controlling shareholder of Taurus, one of the world's largest manufacturers of revolvers and pistols, where he became one of the largest shareholders.¹¹⁸ Today, he is a director of the National Association of Arms and Ammunition Industry (Aniam), based in Brasília. He is also a partner in a company that rents out its own properties in São Paulo, and with his family, he owns Elamar Participações e Agropecuária Ltda. Elamar owns the Janaína Farm in the municipality of Amambai (MS). Half of its 2,384 hectares, or 1,157.7 ha, overlap with the IT Dourados-Amambaipaguá I, where almost

6,000 indigenous people live.

In 2018, still the president of CBC, Barros donated R\$ 30,000 to Ricardo Salles' campaign for federal deputy. That year, he campaigned for the use of "rifle ammunition" against the Landless Rural Workers' Movement (MST).¹¹⁹ His ballot number, 3006, referred to the rifle bullet manufactured by CBC. Salles was defeated, but he later became the Minister of the Environment under Jair Bolsonaro.

In 2022, after being removed from CBC/Taurus, Barros contributed R\$ 50,000 to the reelection campaign of Luiz Philipe de Orleans e Bragança (PL-SP) for the Chamber of Deputies, even after the deputy said, in 2019, that "slavery is an aspect of human nature," including "among indigenous tribes."¹²⁰



IT Dourados-Amambaipaguá I is a systemic violence target in Mato Grosso do Sul. (Ruy Sposati/Cimi)

Armed violence is one of the main torments experienced by the Guarani Kaiowá people. In 2016, the same Indigenous Territory was attacked by gunshots from Caarapó farmers. One of the bullets hit the abdomen and chest of the health agent Clodiodi Aquileu Rodrigues de Souza, leader of the Tey Kuê Village. Six other indigenous people were injured, including a 12-year-old child.¹²¹

Another company in the weaponry sector overlaps on indigenous land. The missile and military ammunition manufacturer Avibras Indústria Aeroespacial S.A., the largest private defense systems company in Brazil, declares a rural property on the north coast of São Paulo that has most of its area overlapping with the IT Boa Vista Sertão do Promirim. The Avibras Farm has 1,793 hectares, of which 1,423 hectares were identified by Funai in 2013 as part of the traditional territory of the Guarani Mbyá people, who are awaiting the conclusion of

the demarcation process.

In its institutional declaration of respect for the environment, Avibras states that its property in Ubatuba includes an Indigenous Territory: “Avibras also maintains a property (permanent preservation area) in Ubatuba with more than 28 million square meters, which includes an indigenous reserve.”¹²²



Military rockets from Avibras, a company with overlapping land on the Guarani Mbyá territory. (Avibras)

Cattle farming serves as an investment for another group connected to the security industry. In Juara (MT), a large farm is encroaching 174.4 hectares of its 7,500 hectares onto the homologated and registered IT Japuira, of the Rikbaktsa people. This is the Conceição Farm, registered in the name of Propec Agropecuária and Imobiliária S/A, a company based in Jaguariúna, in the state of São Paulo, whose partners are Marcelo Baptista de Oliveira and Flavio Baptista de Oliveira.

In addition to raising cattle and Mangalarga Marchador horses, Marcelo is the chairman of Grupo Protege, one of the largest security and logistics companies in Brazil, operating nationwide. The group has a training academy for security professionals, Provig, in São Paulo, and an operational and security services outsourcing company for the airport sector, Proair.¹²⁴ The other partner of Propec, Flavio Baptista de Oliveira, is the Administrative and Financial Director of the group.



Grupo Protege partners own a farm that overlaps the IT Japuira. (Divulgación)

Despite the invasion of their partners on the IT Japuira, Protege has two active contracts with the federal government. One of them, with the Central Bank, worth R\$7.7 million (almost U\$ 1,5 million), for “providing road transport services for common circulation currency, fake currency, and commemorative coins throughout the national territory, as well as their packaging items.” The other, with the Attorney General’s Office, worth R\$234,000, for armed security of the AGU units in Rio Branco, Acre.

The document with Grupo Protege’s environmental policy, consisting of a few words and signed by Marcelo Baptista de Oliveira, is headed by a logo formed by the Brazilian flag and the inscription “love it,” reminiscent of the nationalist slogans of the military dictatorship.¹²⁵

MILK EMPIRE’S “HEIRESS” OPERATES IN MARANHÃO

On May 24, 2020, Funai issued Normative Instruction No. 9, which allowed for the certification and registration in Incra’s Land Management System of farms overlapping non-homologated Indigenous Territories. With this, the Jair Bolsonaro government certified 239,000 hectares in more than 400 rural properties throughout Brazil.¹²⁶

With 10,000 hectares adjacent to the IT Porquinhos, delimited for the use of Canela-Apanyekrá people, the Boa Esperança II Farm, in the municipality of Fernando Falcão (MA), is the third-largest rural property benefiting from the measure. As revealed in a report by Agência Pública, the property’s certification was granted on the same day the application was submitted to Incra’s Land Management System.¹²⁷

In the institutes’s National Rural Register System, Boa Esperança II is registered in the name of ruralist Geraldo Verschoor, who also invests in solar energy and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Paraná-based dairy company Batavo. The brand was sold in 1998 to the Italian firm Parmalat for R\$150 million and now belongs to the world’s largest dairy transnational, the French company Lactalis.



Lactalis' Headquarter in France. (Damien Meyer/AFP)

The former Batavo changed its name to Frísia Cooperativa Agroindustrial, becoming one of the largest agricultural cooperatives in Paraná, bringing together almost 900 agricultural producers from the Campos Gerais region. Data from Maranhão state judicial processes indicate that Fazenda Boa Esperança II has other owners, including heirs and directors of the former cooperative. One of the names is Renato João de Castro Greidanus, former president of Batavo and current president of Frísia. In 2021, Greidanus announced that Frísia would invest R\$ 1 billion (approximately U\$ 200 million) “with the ESG guidebook in hand.”¹²⁸

Another name is the Dijkstra family, with whom Geraldo Verschoor is related: one of Geraldo's partners in Willy Agropecuária Ltda, a soybean producer, is named Guilhermina Dijkstra Verschoor. Willy Agropecuária is located in Carambeí (PR), where Batavo flourished and where Frísia is headquartered. The company's address is listed as “Fazenda Boa Esperança” — the property that fully overlaps with the Canela-Apanyekrá territory in Maranhão is called Boa Esperança II.¹²⁹



Brazilian milk company celebrates its Dutch heritage. (Batavo)

The former Batavo group began buying land in Fernando Falcão in the mid-1990s. At the same time, 200 kilometers away, in the city of Balsas, an important agribusiness hub in Maranhão, the cooperative joined forces with Japanese capital to implement a “Brazilian Cerrado development program.”¹³⁰ Nearly thirty years later, Balsas is the Brazilian municipality that deforests the Cerrado biome the most.¹³¹ Maranhão is the Brazilian state with the most hectares of farms overlapping with Indigenous Territories and with the most murders in rural areas.¹³²

In another land dispute involving names from Batavo/Frísia, the rapporteur judge of the state Court of Justice highlighted in his vote that “since 1994, with the acquisition of real estate in the municipality of Fernando Falcão by the Batavo Group, numerous land disputes have arisen between the latter and some residents of the area, on the grounds of land invasion.”¹³³

BILLIONAIRE MOVES IN COMEXATIBÁ TERRITORY

Minas Gerais entrepreneur Wilson Lemos de Moraes, founder of the Supergasbras Group, was once known as the “Gas King”, when he established himself as one of the largest businessmen in the industry in the 1950s. Heir to landowners in the region of Cássia (MG), a municipality near the border with the state of São Paulo, Wilson Lemos de Moraes built his fortune through cattle ranching and trading. He also stood out in the coffee industry and in the trading of machinery and equipment. When he passed away in 2010, his son Wilson Lemos de Moraes Junior became the main administrator of the diversified inheritance left by the businessman, with the exception of Supergasbras, sold by the family in 2004 to the Dutch group SHV Energy.



Former general director of Scania in Brazil, Mathias Carlb Baum, participates in the inauguration of WLM unit in Montes Claros (MG) in 2014. (WLM)

In 2021, Wilson Junior debuted on Forbes’ list of Brazilian billionaires with a fortune estimated at R\$ 1.05 billion (approximately U\$ 200 million). The businessman also invests in agribusiness’ soybean and coffee. The family is well-known in high society in Rio de Janeiro, but many of the heirs grew up in Los Angeles, California. João Flávio Lemos de Moraes, son of the founder of the group, was a close friend of the singer Roberto Carlos, who allegedly wrote the track “O Careta” (1987) in his honor. He was placed under guardianship due to his history of substance abuse. The life of the businessman, a regular at famous parties in Beverly Hills, CA is narrated in a book written by his daughter.



Wilson Lemos de Moraes Jr is one of Forbes’ new billionaires. (Portal Cavalus)

The family owns more than 90% of WLM, which combines agribusiness with the sale of trucks, machinery, and services from Scania. The partnership with the Swedes includes insurance and financing offered by Scania Banco, marketed by WLM in its network of twenty establishments located in five states: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Pará, and Amapá. The remaining shares of the company are sold on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (Bovespa). The company has an agribusiness arm through Fartura Agropecuária, a company that raises more than 20,000 head of cattle in Santana do Araguaia (PA), and Itapura Agropecuária, which has over 1 million coffee trees planted in Campinas (SP) and São Sebastião do Paraíso (MG), as well as head of cattle in Santa Terezinha (MT).¹³⁶

Despite not being listed in WLM's financial statements, another farm inherited by the family is Fazenda Cahy in Prado (BA), registered in the name of Maria Isbela Lemos de Moraes, daughter of businessman Wilson Lemos de Moraes. A son of Maria Isbela, Don David Lemos de Moraes Magalhães Leite Jayanetti, is the current Chairman of the Board of WLM. In his resume, he claims to have managed Fazenda Cahy between 2007 and 2011. The 677-hectare property is completely overlapped by IT Comexatibá in southern Bahia, where part of the Pataxó people live.

In March, the federal government extended the installation of a crisis cabinet to monitor the situation of the Pataxó in the region, following the escalation of the dispute between indigenous people and invaders. In January, two young people were murdered. The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (Apib) reported the case to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (OAS).



**Fartura's cattle in Pará.
(Social Media)**

Check out the list for other indigenous territory overlaps related to livestock:



THE INVADERS



The biggest overlaps of the livestock sector

INDIGENOUS LAND - LOCATION (STATE)	PROPERTY OWNER	PROPERTY NAME	OVERLAP AREA (IN HECTARES)	POLITICAL & ECONOMIC CONNECTIONS
MANOKI - MT	MELHORAMENTOS AGROPECUÁRIOS TAPURAH LTDA	Uga-Uga Farm	46.999,20	Company with ties to the son of former Tapurah (MT) mayor, removed from office for his support of anti-democratic demonstrations.
BATELÃO - MT	MARIO VEIGA DE ALMEIDA JUNIOR	Santa Terezinha Farm	18.431,72	Owner of educational group Veiga de Almeida (RJ).
CACHOEIRINHA - MS	WALDIR DA SILVA FALEIROS	Vazante Farm	13.626,94	Owner of pesticide supplier Agro Jangada. Bought by Syngenta in 2022.
WEDEZÉ - MT	AGROPECUARIA DONA YVONE LTDA	Santa Julia Farm	13.203,61	Partners also own Pires do Rio Cibraço, a part of CITEP group, maker of rolled steel.
KADIWÉU - MS	HELIO MARTINS COELHO	Terra Preta Farm	10.151,30	Former president of Breeders Association (Acrisul). He lead demonstration against indigenous land reenstatements.
MENKÜ - MT	AGROPECUARIA RIO PAPAGAIO LTDA	Papagaio I to VIII Farms	9.584,76	A part of Grupo Apolinário, fined for deforestation in Brasnorte. Supplies to JBS, LDC, Amaggi and Marfrig.
MENKÜ - MT	GILMAR ANTONIO RECH	Favorita Farm	6.842,07	President of Rural Producers Association of Brasnorte. Demonstrated against the extension of IT Menkü.
WEDEZÉ - MT	JOSE ODAIR ZONTA	Sto Expedito I to III Farms	6.056,31	A family from São Paulo state, they own 3 estates who overlap Wedezé IT, totalling 14 thousand hectares.
BATELÃO - MT	EDSON MARCOS MELOZZI	Sta Terezinha Farm	5.962,67	A partner of Agrícola Bomsolo and Agronorte Agricultural Products. He donated R\$ 70 thousand for Jair Bolsonaro's campaign in 2022.
BACURIZINHO - MA	MASSAO MURAKAMI	Piranhas Farm	5.935,49	Lawyer in Balsas (MA).
IGUATEMIPEGUA I - MS	MARCELO PERDIGAO COIMBRA	Vista Alegre Farm	5.835,60	Owns Total Pura Mining, exploits water for hospital and industry use.
KADIWÉU - MS	MARIA JOSE ANDERSON FIALHO	Nova Um Farm	5.362,37	Livestock leader in Mato Grosso state. Demonstrated against indigenous land reenstatement.
MENKÜ - MT	TÂNIA TEREZINHA WALENDOWSKY ZILIO	Estrela Dosul Farm	5.313,68	Baltazar Zilio's wife, a breeder from Santa Catarina state that is in the business since 1993.
XACRIABÁ - MG	MARCELO CERIZE	Vargem Grande Farm	5.267,38	Faria Lima investor. Leads conflict against the Xakriabá people since 2013. His brother owns the newspaper O Antagonista.
MANOKI - MT	KLM PARTICIPACOES LTDA	Membeca B Farm	4.450,79	Sedeni Lucas Locks' company, leader of the proceedings against IT Manoki's demarcation.



5. SUGARCANE AND ETHANOL

MIRADOR PARK DEFORESTER THREATENS IT PORQUINHOS

Headquartered in São Raimundo das Mangabeiras and Balsas (MA), the company Agro Serra Industrial has been in existence for over thirty years and is responsible for 70% of all ethanol production in Maranhão.¹³⁷ It alone supplies 52% of the demand for biofuels in the state. Founded in 1986 by São Paulo businessman Serafim Ticianelli, Agro Serra initially emerged as a result of the Libra Alcohol Distillery, dedicated to sugar production in Diamantino (MT). As business in Maranhão grew, Serafim appointed his brother Pedro Augusto Ticianel to take over the lands in the Northeast.

After Serafim's death in 1994, his daughter Cintia Cristina Ticianeli, at just 20 years old, took over the Mato Grosso plant and moved to the forefront of the family business, as well as serving as president of the Union of Sugar Cane, Sugar and Alcohol Producers of Maranhão and Pará.¹³⁸ Through the subsidiary Agro Pecuaria and Industrial Serra Grande and the Individual Taxpayer ID Numbers (CPF) of Pedro Augusto Ticianel and his children, the group owns at least 186.8 thousand hectares of land in the Mirador State Park region, divided among 66 farms, according to Incra's Land Management System data. Among these properties, at least seven farms are overlapping with IT Porquinhos.

 PETROBRAS

 ALE

raízen

 Ipiranga

SABBÁ S/A

 PÁTRIA AMADA
BRASIL
GOVERNO FEDERAL

GOVERNO DO
MARANHÃO
GOVERNO DE TODOS NÓS

brasilagro

Jaborandi
AGRICOLA LTDA

 PETROBRAS

Agro Serra clients mentioned in its website.

The Agro Serra mentions agricultural partnerships on its website, which include the Estiva and Romaria farms, under the name of Agro Serra Industrial, totaling 12,270 hectares within the Canela-Apãnjekra territory. The Irajá/Cacimbas and Jacaré farms belong to Pedro Augusto Ticianel, and the Tucum and Descanso farms belong to Cintia Cristina Ticianel, while the Olho D'Água Farm belongs to Celso Eduardo Ticianel. Overall, the clan has 21,036 hectares within IT Porquinhos, which accounts for 7% of the entire area delimited since 2009 for restudy.

Along with Odebrecht, Agro Serra is one of the companies mentioned in the conflict of interest allegations linked to former judge Sérgio Moro's passage through Alvarez & Marsal consultancy. The Maranhão group paid R\$ 120,000

to the firm to conduct its judicial recovery process in 2017, shortly after being mentioned in Operation Carwash (Lava-Jato in Portuguese), in a scheme that involved the payment of bribes for the release of North-South and East-West railroads.¹³⁹

Agro Serra has had a partnership agreement with Jaborandi Agrícola, belonging to agricultural real estate company BrasilAgro, since 2017, on the Parceria I farm, which covers an area of 15,000 hectares. Brasilagro acquired agricultural lands in the São Raimundo das Mangabeiras region, the São José farm, with an area of 17,000 hectares, for R\$100 million (approximately U\$18,5 million).¹⁴⁰ Another partner company of the group is Raízen, the world's largest sugar producer, the result of a joint venture between Cosan and Dutch oil company Shell.

GUARANI KAIOWÁ PEOPLE FACE THE SUGAR MILLS

Three major companies in the sugarcane and ethanol sector in Brazil, financed by large international investments, have connections to rural properties overlapping the same Brazilian indigenous land, the IT Dourados-Amambaípeguá I, of the Guarani Kaiowá.

In the municipality of Laguna Carapã (MS), the Campanário Farm has 238,5 hectares that overlap IT Dourados-Amambaípeguá I. The farm belongs to the Rezende Barbosa family, historically tied to Cosan Group. The businessman Roberto de Rezende Barbosa was once one of the biggest individual shareholders of the group, controlled by Rubens Ometto, but he left the shareholder agreement in 2019.¹⁴¹

Last month, in March 2023, the group received a new financial contribution, this time from the sovereign fund of Singapore, GIC, which became one of the largest shareholders in Raízen, acquiring 5.09% of the shares.¹⁴²

In the municipality of Amambai, another ru-



Former president Jair Bolsonaro participates on Raízen Sugar Mill opening. (Bruno Spada/MME)

ralist family is advancing over 734.2 hectares of the Dourados-Amambaípeguá I area. This is practically the entire area of the Alvorada do Sul Farm, fully overlapped with the IT. The farm is registered in the name of a livestock company owned by the Bellodi family, who control Santa Adélia Sugar Mill, which is part of the Copersucar system, the world's largest sugar and ethanol trader.

With two units in the interior of São Paulo, in Jaboticabal and Pereira Barreto, Usina Santa Adélia obtained a U\$50 million loan in 2022 from the World Bank and the Dutch Rabo-

bank to expand ethanol production through so-called “climate-smart” agricultural techniques.¹⁴³

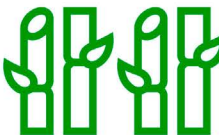
Also located in Amambaí, the Três Barras Farm is advancing 130 hectares within the same Indigenous Territory. The farm belongs to Três Barras Sugar Mill, which since 2018 has been controlled by Vita Bioenergia, after an investment of R\$461 million (approximately U\$85,6 million) . Based in Rio de Janeiro, Vita Bioenergia has American capital: it has Cousley Wood LLC as a partner, a company from Brookline, Massachusetts. Vita is run by Scotsman Patrick Mailer-Howat, a former executive at HSBC, Banco de Boston, and Citibank. According to Mailer-Howat, Vita Bioenergia’s units, such as Usina Três Barras, are “future-proof, as they will meet all current and expected legislative and environmental criteria.”¹⁴⁴

Check in the table below other overlaps of sugarcane mill owners and farmers in ITs, according to Incra data:



THE INVADERS

The biggest overlaps of the sugarcane and ethanol sector



INDIGENOUS LAND - LOCATION (STATE)	PROPERTY OWNER	PROPERTY NAME	OVERLAP AREA (IN HECTARES)	POLITICAL & ECONOMIC CONNECTIONS
PORQUINHOS DOS CANELA-APÂÑJEKRA - MA	AGRO SERRA INDUSTRIAL LTDA.	Estiva Farm	11.184,91	Pedro Augusto Ticianel's group, the largest ethanol producer in Northeastern Brazil. The family owns 21 mil ha overlapping Kanela Territory.
GUYRAROKÁ - MS	JOSE ROBERTO TEIXEIRA	Santa Claudina Farm	4.192,47	A state congressman, arrested in 2018 because of his involvement in bribes. Raizen and JBS supplier.
HERAREKÁ XETÁ - PR	SANTA MARIA AGROPECUARIA LTDA	São Francisco Farm	2.679,39	Owner Rubens Aguiar Alvarez is a grandson to Bradesco's founder and a Counselor in the Bank's Board of Directors, since 2021.
MANOKI - MT	ODECIO LUIZ SARTORETTO	Teatlan II Farm	2.666,18	Owns an area embargoed by Ibama in Brasnorte (MT). Former director-president of Itamarati Sugar Mill.
DOURADOS-AMAMBAIPEGUÁ I - MS	JOHN FRANCIS WALTON	Conchita-Cuê Farm	1.258,61	His son is the son-in-law of deputy Cunha Bueno. He donated R\$ 20 thousand for Tereza Cristina campaign to Federal Senate.
DOURADOS-AMAMBAIPEGUÁ I - MS	TEREZA ARTIGAS LARA LEITE RIBEIRO	Novilho Farm	994,79	Count Antônio de Toledo Lara's great-granddaughter, owns the building of Casa de Francisca, a famous concert house in São Paulo.
DOURADOS-AMAMBAIPEGUÁ I - MS	AGRO-PECUARIA ITAGUAÍ LTDA.	Alvorada do Sul Farm	734,28	Company owned by the Bellodi family, owners of Santa Adélia Sugar Mill. They obtained a US\$ 50 mi loan from Banco Mundial.
WASSU-COCAL (Reestudo) - AL	ELMANO MACHADO GONCALVES	Aguafría Farm	419,79	A partner in São Braz coffeeshops, whose branches are located in 6 Northeastern states. Also invests in livestock.
PAUKALIRAJAUSU - MT	LUIZ CARLOS RIBEIRO LEMOS DE MELO	Alta Vista Farm	311,76	Member of a traditional family from Araçatuba (SP). He donated R\$ 8 thousand for state congressman Valmir Moretto's (MT) campaign .
DOURADOS-AMAMBAIPEGUÁ I - MS	USINA TRÊS BARRAS LTDA.	A part of Três Barras Farm	130,01	Belongs to Vita Bioenergia, owned by Scotsman Patrick Mailer-Howat. Headquartered in Massachusetts, USA.





6. FRUITS

(Ceará Government)

WITH BUSINESSES IN THE US, DUCOCO LEADS CONFLICT IN CEARÁ

Expressing its institutional mission, Ducoco Agrícola S.A. states that it cultivates and extracts coconut in Ceará respecting its origin and “through its own farms and factories”. One of these properties, the São Gabriel Farm, has 1,145 of its 1,493 hectares overlapping with the Indigenous Territory (IT) Tremembé de Almofala, in the municipality of Itarema, disrespecting the ancestral origin of the Tremembé people, who have been awaiting the demarcation of their territory for thirty years.

In February 2023, Judge Marcelo Sampaio, of the 27th Federal Court of Itapipoca, rejected Ducoco’s request for nullity of the demarcation process of the IT Tremembé de Almofala. In his decision, which can be appealed, the judge drew attention to inconsistencies found in the descriptive memorials presented by the company.¹⁴⁵ Ducoco is one of the main Brazilian exporters of coconut deriva-

tives, such as water, oil, milk and grated fruit.

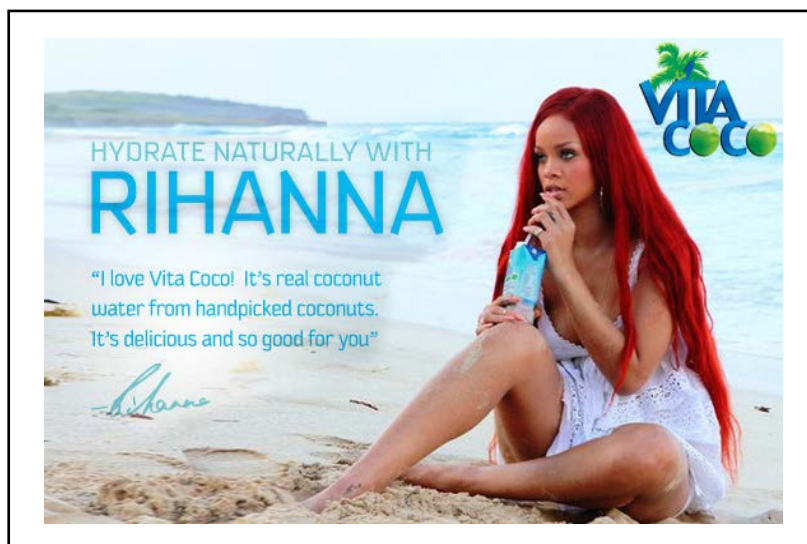
The company has a supply partnership with the American brand Vita Coco. Created in 2004 by Israeli entrepreneur Ira Liran, the brand was supported by a team of A-list celebrities.¹⁴⁶ The queen of pop Madonna was one of the initial investors, appearing in a Vita Coco advertising campaign in 2011 and participating in the company’s profits. Another well-known name in the United States to invest in coconut water was actor Matthew McConaughey, who was then married to a Brazilian model.¹⁴⁷ Without investing directly in the company, pop singer Rihanna also starred in advertising campaigns for the brand in 2011, shortly after exploding in the US market.



Matthew McConaughey and Madonna: investors in Vita Coco. (Dailymail)

The partnership between Vita Coco and Ducoco, which began more than ten years ago, remains strong. According to ImportGenius data, the Brazilian company's last shipment to the US brand took place less than a month ago, on April 12, 2023.¹⁴⁸

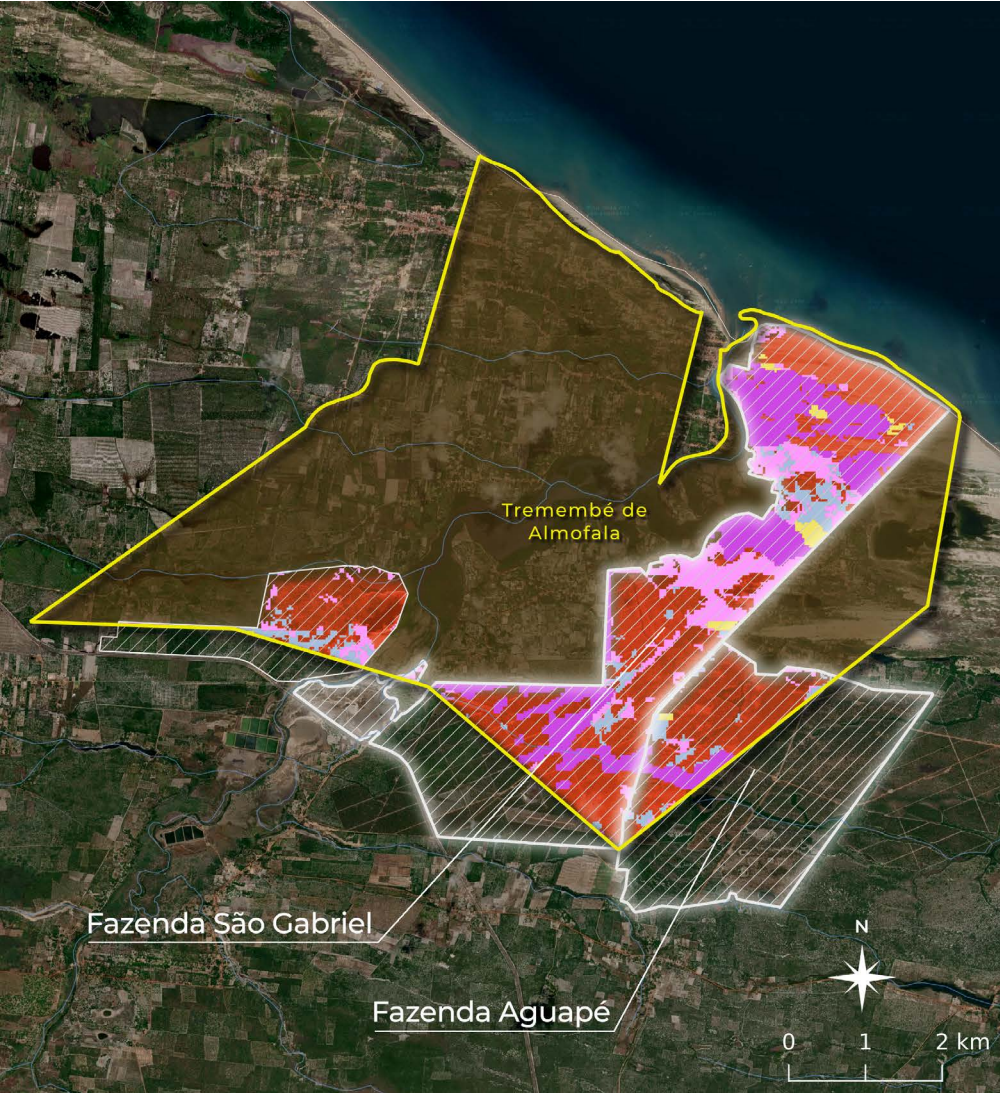
In Brazil, Ducoco is historically linked to banker and entrepreneur Nelson Nogueira Pinheiro, one of the founders of Banco Pine in Brazil and owner of FPB Bank, BRK Financeira and Brickell. All of these companies have undergone successive attempts at judicial recovery, as well as being involved in corruption scandals involving the diversion of values from national and international investors to accounts in tax havens.



Global celebrities promote coconut water obtained in overlapped areas. (Vita Coco)

Contrary to Nelson, Rodrigo Camargo Neves de Luca still figures among the partners of Doucoco. He also owns Terra Nova Trading, a São Paulo-based firm operating in the whole foreign trade chain, including logistics, taxes, financial services and acts in several market segments, from machinery to fuels and including agribusiness.

In 2015, same year that it started exporting to Latin America, Ducoco became the first Brazilian company in the coconut agribusiness to obtain the Rainforest Sustainable Agriculture Certification badge. The certification program has, in theory, a rules system providing "robust strategies" against, for instance, "the violation of indigenous land rights".¹⁴⁹



OVERLAP IN CEARÁ

IT TREMEMBÉ DE ALMOFALA PEOPLE TREMEMBÉ

Fazenda São Gabriel

Area: 1493,95 ha

Fazenda Aguapé

Area: 874,614 ha

Who contests:

Ducoco Agrícola S/A

Overlapped area, according to Incra
1.420,60 ha

- Indigenous Territory
- Rural property
- Overlapped area
- Municipality
- Hydrography
- Land use**
- Sugarcane
- Pasture
- Other permanent crops
- Mosaic of land uses

Source: Funai (2022); Incra (2022); IBGE (2021);
Mapbiomas col. 7 | Basemap: ESRI | SRC: SIRGAS 2000

PORTUGUESE GROUP GROWS CASHEW IN INDIGENOUS LAND IN MARANHÃO

At one of the fronts, the fertilizer sector. Behind it, a whole network of players of the international capital. That is the takeaway from a set of overlappings to the IT Kanela Memortumré, in Maranhão. Located in the Barra do Corda municipality, the area was identified in 2012 and awaits the conclusion of the demarcation process. There, cashew farms registered in the name of Agrícola Camburi, a limited liability company, totaled an overlap of 3,748 hectares. Through Camburi II Participação, also a LLC, the company has 4 shareholders in common with fertilizer giant Tradecorp. They are: Roberto Berwanger Batista, Jorge Luis de Almeida, Jorge Ricci Junior e Rafael Leiria Nunes.

Founded in 1985 in Spain, Tradecorp absorbed the Brazilian fertilizer industry Microquímica in 2019. After 18 years at the head of Agrícola Camburi, João Augusto Malvestiti directed Microquímica for almost 4 decades, until the

Spanish takeover.¹⁵⁰ Since 2000, Tradecorp has been a part of the Rovensa Group, a world leader in biological solutions founded almost 100 years ago in Portugal.

In 2017 Rovensa Group became a company in the portfolio of Bridgepoint, a British private equity group, listed in the London Stock Exchange. Bridgepoint is a part of the FTSE 250 Index, which encompasses 101 to 350 biggest companies in the London stock market.¹⁵¹ From 2020, control of Rovensa is split between Bridgepoint and Swiss Partners Group which, in 2018, bought the Hortifruti chain, selling it three years later to Americanas. In 2022, Rovensa Group grew 40% in Brazil, reaching R\$650 million in revenue.

Together, ITs Memortumré and Porquinhos were the most affected by Normative Instruction No. 9/2020 of Funai, which allowed registration in Incra of rural properties overlapped

with indigenous land in the demarcation process. Over 117 thousand hectares of farms were registered in both IT.¹⁵²

COFFEE EXPORTS HIDE TRAIL OF OVERLAPS

In the following months of publication by the Bolsonaro administration of Funai's Normative Instruction No. 9/2020, one of the most affected ITs was Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal, located between Prado and Porto Seguro municipalities in the South of Bahia state, in a region known as Discovery Coast — or, for the indigenous peoples, of the First Invasion.

Among the certified properties in irregular overlapping with IT Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal is Conjunto Bom Jardim. After the instruction was published by Funai in April 2020, the farm owners were able to register 257 hectares of land overlapping the Pataxó people's territory. The owners of Conjunto Bom Jardim had previously legally challenged the demarcation process, but were defeated.

According to Incra's National Rural Register System, the farm's owner is Adhemar Tadeu Nicchio, president of Nicchio Group. Another member of the board of directors, Claudio Nicchio, appears as one of the plaintiffs in the lawsuit moved by the farm owners to block the demarcation of IT Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal, alongside Claudia Nicchio and Jacqueline Kelly Nicchio Von Gleihn.¹⁵³

Led by the holding Nicchio Sobrinho Café S/A, the group exports arabica coffee beans to Europe, US, Middle East and Asia. The family has a strong political activity through its participation in the Brazilian Coffee Exporters Council (Cecafé), where it is a board member. Cecafé is one of 48 organizations associated with Pensar Agro Institute (IPA), the lobby group behind the Agribusiness Parliamentary Front and a patron of the Coffee Parliamentary Front.¹⁵⁴

Nicchio is headquartered at Nossa Senhora dos Navegantes Avenue, number 675, in Vitória, Espírito Santo's state capital. That is the



address for Palácio do Café ("Coffee Palace"), a target in 2010 of Broca Operation, launched by Federal Police against a tax evasion scheme set up by coffee roasting and export companies.¹⁵⁵

Another producer and exporter of coffee involved in indigenous land conflicts is the Barreto family, owner of Industrial Agrícola Fazendas Barra Grande S/A. The company is headquartered in Santo Cristo, a central neighborhood in Rio de Janeiro, while owning a farm with 1,081.19 hectares overlapped with IT Tekoha Jevy in Paraty, a municipality in the southern coast of Rio de Janeiro state, where Guarani Mbyá and Guarani Nhandeva indigenous people live.

One of its owners, Ruy Barreto Filho, is also owner of Café Solúvel Brasília and is a board member of the National Agriculture Society and was previously a member of Foreign Trade Council of the Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo (Fiesp).¹⁵⁶ Barreto Filho and his family are also controllers of the Bhering Factory, the former processing plant of Café Globo and nowadays a "creative hub in the port area" and one of the main spots of cultural exhibitions in Rio.¹⁵⁷

Among the 1,692 overlappings detected by Agribusiness Watch using Incra data, there is at least one other case related to the cultural industry. There are three properties registered in the name of Tereza Artigas Lara Leite Ribeiro, a great-granddaughter of Count Antônio de Toledo Lara and owner of a manor in downtown São Paulo that is home to Casa de Francisca concert hall. The three properties overlap with 2,080.61 hectares of IT Dourados-Amambeipeguá I. The Lara family is also historically connected with coffee production.¹⁵⁸



Barreto Filho, from Café Globo, is chairman of the Rio de Janeiro Trade Association (ACRJ). In April 10th, Metrôpoles news portal reported that the businessman called on the members of ACRJ to participate in the coup-supporting demonstrations in front of the Eastern Military Command, for a “all or nothing” move after Lula’s victory over Jair Bolsonaro in the 2022 elections.¹⁵⁹

A third Brazilian family of coffee growers, the Pereira de Oliveira family, produces Café Lontrinha in capsules, soluble and ground “export type” in Ponta Grossa, Paraná.¹⁶⁰ In Caarapó, Mato Grosso do Sul, they own a near 2,000 hectares farm, named Gauchinha, which is entirely in overlap with IT Dourados-Amambaipaguá I.

Fábrica Bhering: the cultural center in Rio is owned by a family with a overlap with an IT. (A Cara do Rio)

FRUIT FARMERS WITH OVERLAPPING LANDS EXPORT TO THE EU

From Mato Grosso do Sul to the São Francisco River Valley, between Bahia and Pernambuco, there are several cases that demonstrate the participation of fruit growing in overlapping Indigenous Territories. A good portion of these companies supply both the domestic and international markets, exporting mainly to European countries.

In Southern Bahia, in Porto Seguro, the Lembrance Group, founded by a homonymous family from Espírito Santo, stands out as one of the largest cocoa producers in the country. With the drip irrigation technique, present in the family’s plantations through a partnership with Netafim, from the Mexican Orbia group, Lembrance farms have been breaking records in fruit production.



Pedro Paulo Lembrance in a cocoa farm owned by his family. (Redes sociais)

Next to Pará, Bahia has the largest cocoa production in the country, making Brazil the fifth largest producer of the fruit in the world. Particularly in the southern part of the state, the activity is of great importance to the Bahian economy, to the point where the region has been named the Cocoa Coast.

Despite being a reference in the sector, the Lembrance Group is also in the center of territorial conflicts on indigenous lands. In Porto Seguro, the family owns the Lembrança II Farm, which covers 422 hectares, of which 236.67 hectares overlap with the IT Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal. In constant conflict with the Pataxó people who inhabit the territory, the Lembrance brothers are authors of one of the 'writ of mandamus' responsible for suspending the expansion of the Pataxó territory in Southern Bahia.



Mangas Agrodan: ready for export. (Advertising)

In the far North of the state, in the municipality of Abaré, there is another case where fruit farming is the economic pretext for rural properties established in indigenous territories. Of the 715 hectares of the Bom Jesus Farm, only 5 do not overlap with the IT Tumbalalá. The property is registered in the name of Agropecuária Roriz Dantas, Agrodan. Oriented towards exporting mangoes to the European continent and certified by the Rainforest Alliance, the company earned R\$ 150 million in 2021, consolidating itself as the largest exporter of this kind in the country.¹⁶¹

Meanwhile, the Tumbalalá people have been waiting for fourteen years for progress on their demarcation process, which has been stalled since 2009, when Funai published the identification report of the area. In March 2023, the indigenous people joined the Tupinambá and went to Brasília to demand that the new government expedite demarcations in Bahia.¹⁶²



In Japorã, Mato Grosso do Sul, São Jorge Farm, owned by Agropecuária Pedra Branca Ltd, a company that cultivates fruits and raises cattle, occupies 1,624 hectares, of which 1,623.93 overlap with the IT Yvy-Katu, home to the Guarani Nhandeva people. The company is registered under the names of Pedro Macedo Fernandes and Patricia Fernandes Krasiltchik. The partners own Frutabras - Comércio e Transporte Internacional, through which they export apples and other fruits. Frutabras has been in the distribution business since 1986, when it became a permittee of Ceagesp in São Paulo. It has branches in Campinas, Ribeirão Preto, and Rio de Janeiro.

Carried out almost 100% manually, apple harvesting has become one of the main economic activities for the Guarani, who are lured onto their territories to work in orchards in the region and in Rio Grande do Sul. It is estimated that 13,000 indigenous workers are involved in fruit harvesting, subjected to exhausting working hours in exchange for low pay.¹⁶³

Banana is another crop that stands out in terms of overlapping with indigenous territories. In Grajaú (MA), Márcio Sonomura, a well-known fruit grower based in Minas Gerais, is the owner of Cabeceiras Farm, which covers 3,627 hectares, with 1,989 hectares claimed by the Guajá people from the IT Bacurizinho. In 2010, Sonomura was considered the largest exporter of organic bananas in the country, with a large part of them sold to Germany.¹⁶⁴



ICIL banana farm in Minas Gerais. (Advertising)

In São João das Missões (MG), ICIL Indústria e Comércio Itacarambi, owned by partners Milton Dias Filho and Juventino Dias Neto, appears in Incra's Land Management System data as the owner of Sumaré Gerais Farm, with 4,384 hectares, almost entirely overlapping with the IT Xakriabá. Only 2 hectares do not fall within the area claimed by the indigenous people for expansion. In a 2021 institutional video, the company stated that it produces 50 tons of bananas per hectare in the same area, with financing from the Banco do Nordeste.¹⁶⁵ The bank owns another area incident in the Xakriabá land, Dizimeiro Farm, with 2,347.69 ha of overlap detected by Incra.

In the Ribeira Valley, located in southern São Paulo state, banana grower Evandro Elio de Souza owns Fazenda Montana, which has 745 hectares overlapped with the IT Takuari Eldorado, inhabited by the Guarani Mbyá and Guarani Nhandeva peoples. It was there, in Eldorado (SP), that Jair Messias Bolsonaro spent much of his childhood, and where he maintains family ties. Orestes Bolsonaro Campos, one of the former president's nephews, son of his sister Maria Denise, owns banana and passion fruit plantations. He and Evandro Elio de Souza are involved in a legal dispute: they fell out over an alleged debt owed by Evandro to Orestes.¹⁶⁶

Jair Bolsonaro's relationship to banana growers in the Ribeira Valley was subject to an Agribusiness Watch report published in 2022 "The Banana President", part of our Bolsonaro Dossier series.¹⁶⁷

Check below the other overlaps of fruit growers detected by Incra:

THE INVADERS

The biggest overlaps of the fruits sector

INDIGENOUS LAND - LOCATION (STATE)	PROPERTY OWNER	PROPERTY NAME	OVERLAP AREA (IN HECTARES)	POLITICAL & ECONOMIC CONNECTIONS
XACRIABÁ - MG	ICIL INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO ITACARAMBI SA	Sumaré-Gerais Farm	3,778,76	Partners are directors of the Fruit Producers Association of Itacarambi and own a bovine genetics company.
		Itacarambi Farm	3,778,76	
TREMEMBÉ DE ALMOFALA - CE	DUCOCO AGRICOLA S/A	São Gabriel Farm	1,145,77	One of the main coconut and its byproducts producer in Brazil. Vita Coco's supplier in USA.
TUMBALALA - BA	AGRODAN - AGROPECUÁRIA RORIZ DANTAS LTDA	Bom Jesus Farm	710,50	Maior exportadora de mangas do Brasil. Funded the campaign of former mayor of Petrolina, Guilherme Coelho, to the Federal Senate.
BARRA VELHA DO MONTE PASCOAL - BA	LEMBRANCA EMP. AGROPECUARIOS E PARTICIPACOES LTDA	Lembrança II Farm	236,67	One of the biggest cocoa producers in Brazil. Leads conflict against the Pataxó people.
BARRA VELHA DO MONTE PASCOAL - BA	ADHEMAR TADEU NICCHIO	Santa Lúcia Farm	257,45	Nichio's owner, one of the main coffee exporters of Brazil, a target in Broca Operation against tax evasion.
WASSU-COCAL (New study) - AL	ELMANO MACHADO GONCALVES	Aguafría Farm	419,79	Company belongs to a coffee farming family in Vitória (ES).





7. MINING, TOURISM AND MORE

(Policía Federal)

INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS ARE NOT LIMITED TO AGRIBUSINESS

Since the 2000s, São Luis Mining, or SL Mineradora, based in Juína (MT), has been recognized as one of the country's main diamond producers. In 2006, the company's owner was arrested for involvement in an international smuggling ring of precious stones. Paulo Cavalcante Traven, the miner responsible for the mining company, was identified as the right-hand man of smuggler Hassan Ahmad, born in Sierra Leone and naturalized Belgian. Ahmad, who was convicted by the Federal Court of Minas Gerais in 2016 for leading an illegal diamond export scheme to South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, and Belgium, is now a fugitive.¹⁶⁸

Two years earlier, a report published by the Canadian NGO Impact indicated that Traven was responsible for 19% of the national diamond production. The report cites criminal practices of the businessman, who forged certificates with the help of workers from the National Department of Mineral Production (DNPM) to give a sense of legality to stones acquired from illegal mines, including within

indigenous reserves. Much of the production was exported from the company African Star NV, owned by Hassan Ahmad, based in Antwerp, Belgium.

Despite this, in 2014, according to the DNPM, now the National Mining Agency (ANM), SL Mineradora remained among the two main diamond prospecting companies in Mato Grosso, a state responsible for 87.2% of national production. Through the company, Paulo Traven maintains thirteen diamond research requests with ANM in Juína (MT), where the SL Mineração is headquartered. The IT Enawenê Nawê is located in the municipality.¹⁶⁹

Further north, in Apiacás (MT), in the region of the IT Apiaká do Pontal, Paulo Traven owns two properties, the Aparecida Farm, with 2,056 hectares, and the Salto Augusto Farm, with 1,826 hectares, both completely overlapping the territory of the Apiacás people. At the Salto Augusto Farm, the businessman maintains an airstrip registered with the National Civil Aviation Agency.¹⁷⁰ The constant

flow of planes can be explained by the fact that the region is constantly invaded by miners, mainly searching for gold. In 2021, a single operation by the Federal Police dismantled twelve illegal mining sites in the municipality, established in a deforested area of 200 hectares.¹⁷¹



Paulo Traven miner identification card. (Facebook)

Paulo Traven, who presents himself as a miner, was never convicted. He remained in the diamond business even after being photographed at a meeting with Hassan Ahmad. According to Belgian police, one of the companies linked to the smuggler and his Lebanese-origin family served as an intermediary in the exchange of rifles for diamonds with armed groups involved in civil wars in Africa. Sierra Gem Diamonds, a company owned by the Ahmad family, was caught on police wiretaps and involved in financial transactions with the famous Russian arms dealer Viktor

Bout, who inspired the character played by Nicolas Cage in the movie *Lord of War* (2005).¹⁷² In December 2022, Bout was released from prison in the United States at the request of the Kremlin, in exchange for the release of basketball player Brittney Griner, who was arrested in Russia for entering the country with a small amount of cannabis oil.¹⁷³

Shortly after Hassan Ahmad's escape in 2006, Paulo Traven partnered with the Americans from Sao Luis Mining Company, based in the state of Nevada, founded specifically to explore the mineral areas in Juína (MT), forming a joint venture with SL Mineradora. In August of the same year, a few months after Traven's arrest, according to a financial report from Sao Luis Mining, the company began selling shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in Germany.¹⁷⁴ The following month, the mining company announced a partnership with South African Chase Diamonds C.C. for the commercialization of its production in auctions held in Africa and Europe.¹⁷⁵ The partnership was finalized in 2009.



José Paulo Traven is Paulo Traven's brother. (Facebook)

Paulo Traven also maintains good relations with politicians from Mato Grosso. His brother, José Paulo Traven, a cultural producer affiliated with União Brasil, Governor Mauro Mendes' party, was the deputy secretary of Culture in the state between 2019 and 2021. The governor is a mining entrepreneur and was accused of illegal mining in the Chapada dos Guimarães State Park through the company Mineração Casa de Pedra, in February, in complaint filed by state deputy Valdir Barranco.¹⁷⁶ In April 2022, the then-secretary of Science and Technology of his government, Nilton Borgato, was arrested for drug trafficking and money laundering. During a raid on the former secretary's residence, 336 diamonds, valued at 15 million dollars, were found under his bed.¹⁷⁷



LOGISTICS SECTOR IS ALSO INVOLVED IN THE CONFLICTS

Norwegian multinational company, registered in Luxembourg and headquartered in London, Subsea 7 is one of the global leaders in offshore projects and services for the energy sector, and owns a property in Brazil with hundreds of hectares overlapping with an indigenous land of the Guarani people. One of its Brazilian subsidiaries is Subsea 7 do Brasil Serviços S.A., owner of Rincão Nossa Senhora de Fátima, a property that has 920 of its 2,728 hectares overlapping with the IT Sambaqui in the municipality of Pontal do Paraná, in the northern coast of Paraná state. The invaded area corresponds to 32% of the territory, delimited in 2016.¹⁷⁸

The area was purchased by Subsea 7 in 2007 to build a pipeline welding and coating unit for offshore exploration.¹⁷⁹ In 2010, at the end of the Orlando Pessuti administration as governor of Paraná, the Environmental Institute of Paraná issued a preliminary license for the project, after the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama) considered that the license should be granted by a state agency. A few days earlier, Pessuti had traveled to Cancun, Mexico, to participate in the 16th Conference of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP-16).¹⁸⁰

With difficulties in advancing the licensing process, the project did not move forward. Subsea 7 was never able to bring it to fruition,

although in 2015 it obtained authorization from the then Chief Minister of the Ports Secretariat under Dilma Rousseff's government, Edson Araújo, for the construction of a Private Use Terminal (PUT) in Pontal do Paraná.¹⁸¹ With a strong presence in Brazil, Subsea 7 has contracts with Petrobras for the operation of the state-owned company's pipeline support vessels (PLSV), and has a partnership with the Federation of Industries of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Firjan) to train operators of remotely operated underwater vehicles.¹⁸²

About 400 kilometers away, on the Southern coast of São Paulo, the São João de Peruíbe Farm encroaches upon two indigenous lands. The property has 11.9 out of its 4,893 hectares overlapping with the IT Peruíbe, and an extensive 2,574 hectares overlapping with IT Piaçaguera. In this case, the land claimed by the farmers corresponds to 86% of the area of the Indigenous Territory, which was recognized by former President Dilma Rousseff in a presidential decree on May 2, 2016. Therefore, it is an illegal land title.

The lands in Peruíbe, in the metropolitan region of Baixada Santista, have been coveted by major players in the logistics sector. There, each legalized possession can make a difference at an international level. In the 2000s, business mogul Eike Batista negotiated the lease of the lands belonging to the estate of Leão Benedito de Araújo Novaes, a doctor and landowner who passed away in 1973.



Eike Batista's port project, which would destroy IT Piaçaguera. (EBX)

The intention was to build in Peruíbe the largest port in Latin America, surpassing the Port of Santos.¹⁸³ An anthropological study conducted by Funai had confirmed that the area intended for the construction of the port complex was traditionally occupied by the Guarani Nhandeva people. In 2012, facing the beginning of Eike's downfall, the sovereign fund Mubadala, from the United Arab Emirates, bought a stake in the EBX group for \$2 billion - and with it, acquired the logistics operator LLX, responsible for the project. Today, the Mubadala fund has other heavy investments in Brazil, controlling the Rio de Janeiro Metro and the Landulpho Alves refinery in Bahia.¹⁸⁴

the EBX group of Eike Batista to the American group EIG Global Energy Partners, one of the global leaders in infrastructure. The company changed its name to Prumo Logística and formalized the abandonment of the port "in light of the uncertainties regarding the solution of legal issues related to the project area."¹⁸⁵

Despite the abandonment of the project, the dispute over the lands continues to haunt the Guarani people. In March 2023, seven years after their territory's ratification, a lawsuit against the administrative act is pending in the Brazilian Supreme Court, filed by the estate of Leão Novaes. The intention is still to lease the area to logistics operators.¹⁸⁶

In October 2013, control of LLX passed from



(Eletrobras)

LEMANN AND HIS PARTNERS INHERIT CONFLICT WITH AVÁ-CANOEIRO PEOPLE

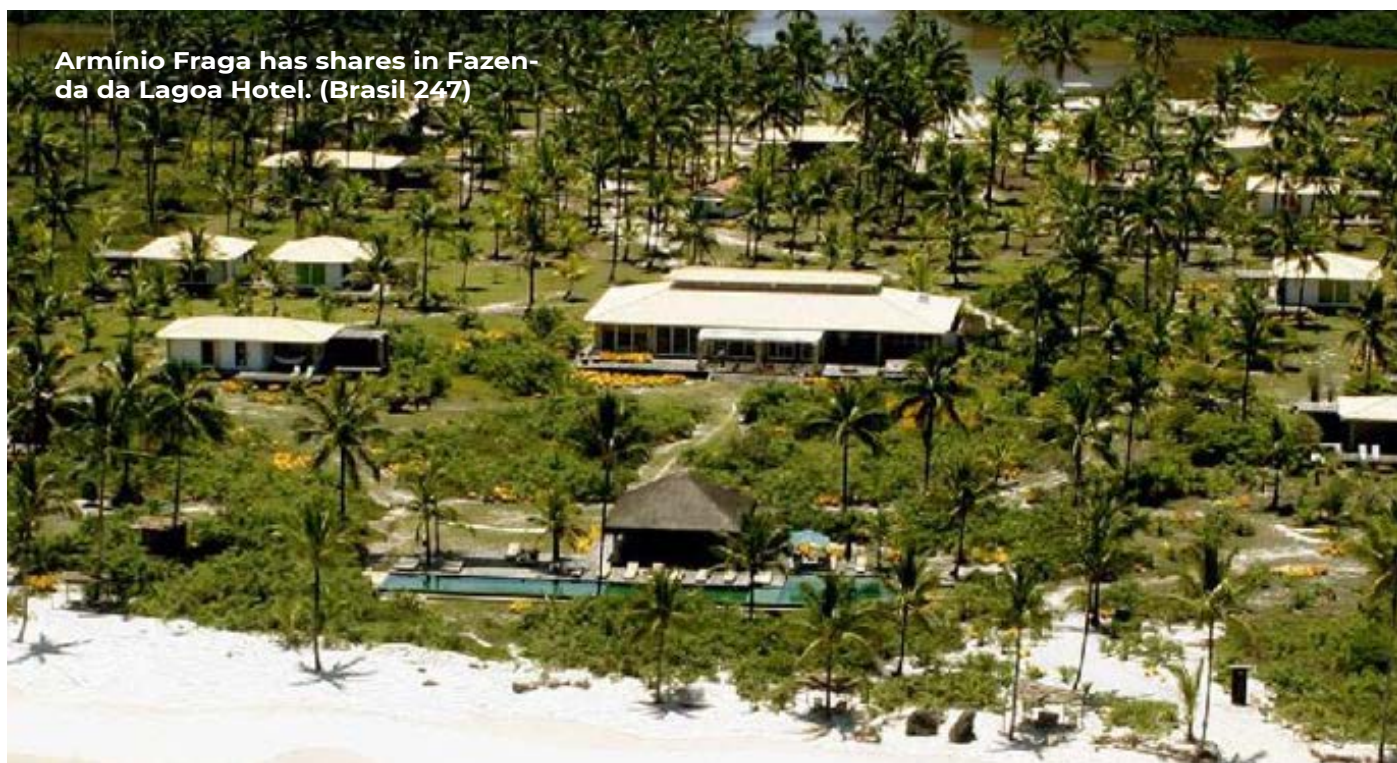
A thousand and forty eight hectares. That is the size of the overlap that a group of Brazilian billionaires and investment funds “inherited” by becoming major shareholders of Eletrobras, the state-owned electric power company privatized by the Bolsonaro administration. The 46th largest indigenous land overlap in Brazil is located in the Midwest, in the Tocantins River basin, in Minaçu (GO). There, the entirety of the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Plant (UHE), with its 1,048.271 hectares, is practically all within the declared limits of the IT Avá-Canoeiro.

The Avá-Canoeiro were the indigenous ethnic group that posed the most resistance to colonizers in Central Brazil. For over a century they were targeted by massacres and, in the late 1970s, were kidnapped by the civil-military dictatorship, under the slogan of “integration of indigenous peoples into society”, even if by force.¹⁸⁷ Today, their antagonists are the private shareholders of the privatized Eletrobras, which controls Furnas Centrais Elétricas. Among them are GIC Private Limited, Singapore’s sovereign wealth fund; the American company Blackrock Inc, the largest asset and investment management firm in the world; and 3G Radar Gestora de Recursos.¹⁸⁸

Holder of the largest quota of preferred shares of Eletrobras (10.88%), 3G Capital has as partners Jorge Paulo Lemann, Marcel Herrmann Telles, and Carlos Alberto Sicupira — the same trio that was involved in the billion-dollar scandal at Americanas, which led the retail company to file for bankruptcy. The firm is led by Alexandre Behring.¹⁸⁹ Owners of a combined fortune of R\$196,12 billion (\$36.66 billion), Lemann, Telles, and Sicupira are the first, third, and fourth richest men in Brazil, according to the latest Forbes ranking. Behring ranks ninth.

Declared by Funai in 1999, with an area of 38,000 hectares, the IT Avá-Canoeiro has a long history of clashes with Furnas Centrais Elétricas and Eletrobras. Starting in 1996, the ancestral territory was partially flooded by the Tocantins River dam for the construction of the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Plant, completed in 1998. Since then, the Avá-Canoeiro have been living under an abusive tutelary control by the Avá-Canoeiro Program (Pacto), an organization resulting from an indemnity agreement signed between Funai and Furnas.¹⁹⁰

Armínio Fraga has shares in Fazenda da Lagoa Hotel. (Brasil 247)



TOURISM PROJECTS ADVANCE OVER INDIGENOUS LANDS

Tourism also stands out among the enterprises that collide with indigenous rights. Examples range from luxury resorts in the Northeast to ecotourism in the Pantanal. In Bahia, through the company Garça Azul Empreendimentos Turísticos, former Central Bank President Armínio Fraga, owner of Gávea Investimentos, owns the Fazenda da Lagoa Hotel in the municipality of Una, on the south coast of the state.

The property where the resort is located, with approximately 190 hectares, has 20% of its area overlapping with the IT Tupinambá de Olivença. In 2013, Fraga's resort was occupied by about 70 indigenous people in retaliation for the delay in the territory's demarcation, still under review by Funai.¹⁹¹ The Tupinambá recalled the resort's history of environmental crimes, embargoed by Ibama in 2005 for destroying native vegetation in the environmental protection area. Contrary to what the Incra's Land Management System indicates, at the time of the occupation, Funai stated that the resort area was not within the delimited Indigenous Territory.¹⁹²

Armínio Fraga is the owner of another real estate enterprise that has been generating conflicts with traditional peoples. Through his company, Mangaba Cultivo de Coco, he intends to build a residential-hotel complex within an environmental preservation area on Boipeba Island, in Cairu (BA), without consulting the fishermen and quilombolas who oppose the installation of the resort. Among the partners in the enterprise are José Roberto Marinho, heir of Rede Globo, Brazil's largest communications conglomerate, and André Bahia, who is also shareholder of Garça Azul Empreendimentos, the owner of Hotel Fazenda da Lagoa.¹⁹³

Still in the Northeast region, in Itapipoca (CE), the Spanish real estate company Nova Atlântida announced the world's largest tourist-residential complex, with a budget of R\$ 15 billion (US\$2.7 billion). The project included a consortium of eight Brazilian and foreign business groups. According to Funai, the pro-



Tupinambás occupy luxury hotel owned by Armínio Fraga in Bahia. (O Globo)

ject would occupy an area of 3,100 hectares, in order to accommodate 27 five-star hotel complexes, with nearly 100,000 beds. Part of the area designated for the project overlaps with the IT Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú, belonging to the Tremembé people.¹⁹⁴

In 2006, members of the indigenous community carried out occupations, blocking the traffic of trucks that were beginning construction. In 2005, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Ceará requested the cancellation of the company's license, as well as the interruption of the works of Cidade Nova Atlântida. Two years later, in 2007, the president of the Spanish real estate company responsible for the project was investigated by the Financial Activities Control Council on suspicion of currency evasion and money laundering.¹⁹⁵



Based in Rio de Janeiro, the Spanish businessman Juan Ripoll Mari is a well-known figure in Europe. He has been mentioned as a financier for organized crime, catering to a range of clients that included members of the mafia and former Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. This story was covered by the now-defunct Sicilian newspaper *I Siciliani Nuovi* in 1994. At that time, Ripoll Mari was already talking about his plan to create a mega-tourist city in Brazilian lands, with the aim of laundering money from organized crime. The city would also be called Nova Atlântida (“New Atlantis”), but its construction would take place in the state of Mato Grosso.¹⁹⁶

The project never came to fruition. In 2008, Ripoll Mari was replaced by the Spanish company Afirma Imobiliária in control of the development. Afirma is the successor of the real estate group Astroc, which changed its name after losing over 7 billion euros in the Spanish stock exchange in 2007. The group was once linked to entrepreneur Enrique Bañuelos. In 2016, more than a decade after the request from MPF, the court in Ceará finally suspended the construction and the operating license of the mega-development. The representative of Grupo Afirma in Brazil today is the Spanish executive Xavier Mitats.¹⁹⁷

Far away from there, Beto Pantaneiro is a folk figure in the horse rides organized by farmers

in Mato Grosso do Sul. In Aquidauana (MS), Roberto Oliveira Dittmar — his real name — manages Fazenda Pousada Santa Cruz, focused on ecotourism, where he receives guests dressed as a cowboy. In the property, registered in Incra as Fazenda Santa Cruz and Fazenda Conquista, 1,171 of the 5,559 hectares overlap with the IT Cachoeirinha, belonging to the Terena people. The demarcation process has been dragging on for 40 years: its boundaries are under review. According to Indigenist Missionary Council, both the Union and Funai point out the main obstacle to the demarcation is the legal actions of local farmers, including Beto and his family.



Beto Pantaneiro readies a horse to welcome tourists. (Campo Grande News)



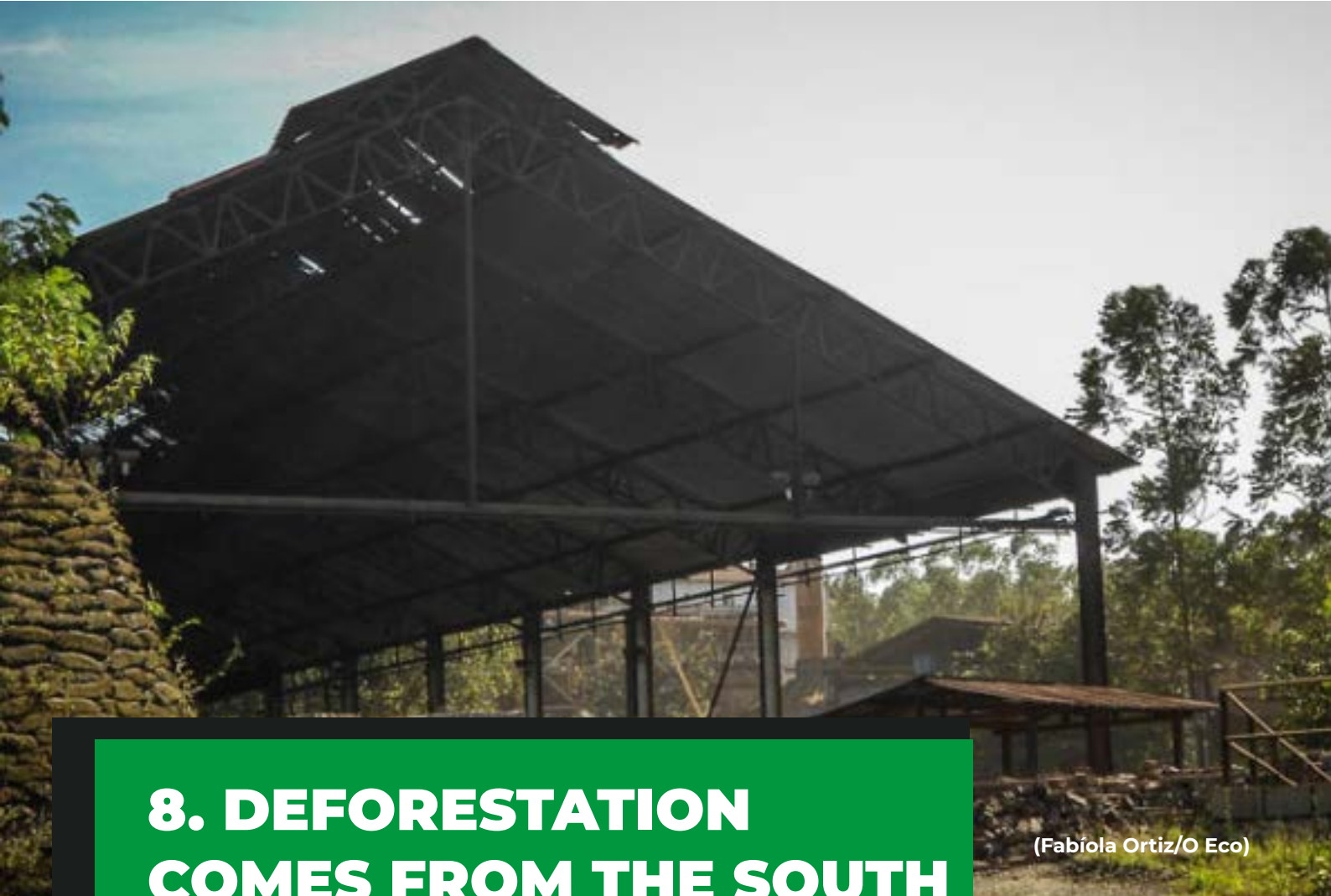
The attractions included “playing” with alligators. (Campo Grande News)

The Santa Cruz Farm belonged to his father, Romeu Oliveira Dittmar. In the division among the heirs, a separate property was established, the 23 de Março Farm, owned by his brother João Julio Dittmar. This property also overlaps the limits of the IT Cachoeirinha. There are 1,101 hectares overlapping the Terena territory, registered in the name of a son of the surgeon. The third heir, Rosaura Oliveira Dittmar, is taking legal action against Funai and, like Beto, invests in ecotourism. In Miranda (MS), she maintained the Cacimba de Pedra Lodge with her husband, Gerson Bueno Zahdi, where guests could interact with alligators.

Zahdi was a civil servant at Ibama and, for fifteen years, was the only licensed caiman breeder in Mato Grosso do Sul. In 2019, an operation by Ibama revealed that ecotourism was a cover for an intense trade of caiman meat. At the time, according to Campo Grande News, 206 whole animals and frozen parts were seized. Around 3,500 live caimans were found in two sheds at the breeding facility. Rosaura was arrested for environmental crime during the operation, and the lodge lost its operating license.¹⁹⁸



(Greenpeace)



8. DEFORESTATION COMES FROM THE SOUTH

(Fabiola Ortiz/O Eco)

MARANHÃO CONCENTRATES HALF OF THE DEFORESTATION IN OVERLAPPING AREAS

The defense of indigenous lands is a key factor in slowing the global climate crisis. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Sixth Assessment Report of Working Group III, the demarcation of traditional territories is a fundamental strategy for halting deforestation and environmental degradation, along with incorporating the local knowledge of indigenous peoples into preservation projects.¹⁹⁹

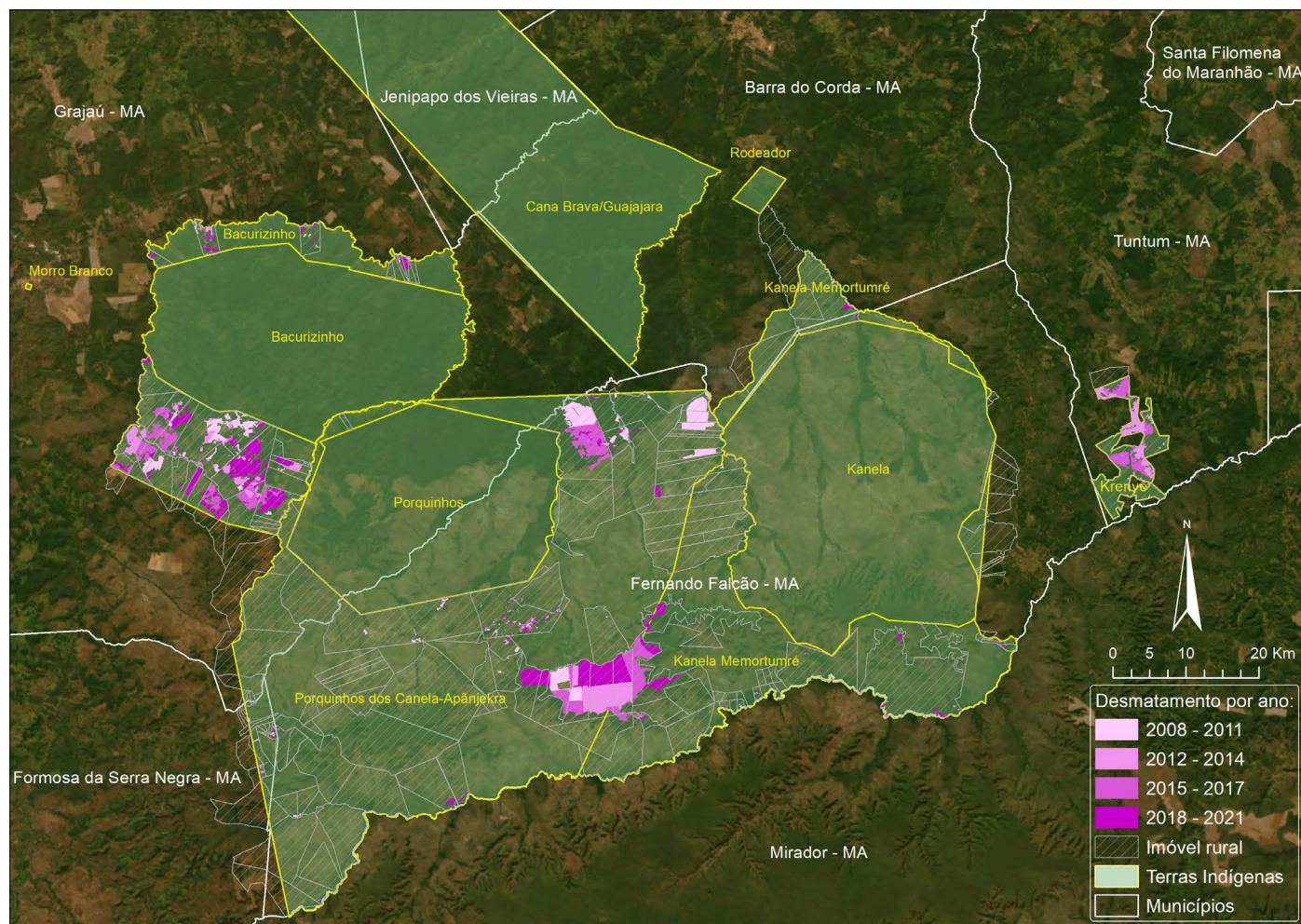
In Brazil, this goal faces enormous difficulty in managing the tangle of overlapping rural properties registered by Incra. The “black box” of the Brazilian land tenure system serves as an excuse for demarcation processes to stretch on for years or decades, leaving indigenous peoples exposed to economic (and territorial) pressures from agribusiness.

By cross-referencing Incra’s database of overlaps in Indigenous Territories with the deforestation polygons recorded by Prodes satellite monitoring system, Agribusiness Watch found that between 2008 and 2021, nearly half of the deforestation that occurred on the 1,692 properties incident on ITs occurred inside the overlapping areas. Of the 96,264.44 hectares of native vegetation cleared by farms listed in the study, 48.7% directly affect the areas claimed by indigenous peoples. That is, 46,932 hectares deforested in indigenous lands under demarcation process since 2008.

In regions where there are territorial conflicts, providing a temporary use for the land is a strategy used by farmers to demonstrate that private property is fulfilling its social function. In other cases, the expansion of the agricultural frontier itself fulfills this role, pushing indi-

genous communities to remote areas, away from productive lands, making it easier to reverse a demarcation in court.²⁰⁰

Such is the case of the Kanela and Guajá territories in southern Maranhão, where the continuous expansion of soy, sugarcane and logging has led to the highest deforestation rate recorded in the period. In total, 34,131.81 hectares were devastated in the ITs Porquinhos dos Canela-Apãjekra, Kanela Memortumré and Bacurizinho — all three in the process of restudy to expand the original demarcation. The number is equivalent to 72.7% of all deforestation inside overlapped areas between 2008 and 2021.



The absolute champion in deforested areas is the businessman Dagoberto Antônio Faedo, from Rio Grande do Sul. Owner of 17,730 hectares of overlapping land inside the ITs Kanela Memortumré and Porquinhos dos Canela-Apãjekra, and partner in a seed company, the farmer deforested 9,989.58 hectares in just one of the properties, the Faedo Farm. He had already attracted the attention of environmental agencies in 2013 when the State Secretary of Environment of Maranhão established a special group to evaluate an environmental license granted to the property. Three years later, in 2016, he had 4,000 hectares embargoed by Ibama for failing to comply with deforestation conditions. Nevertheless, he was cited in the Rapid Response report, prepared by the NGOs Aidenvironment and Mighty Earth, for cutting down 543 hectares of forest between June and August 2019.²⁰¹



The North-South Railway, built by Aterpa, is under suspicion of overpricing. (Aterpa)

In second place on the list of largest deforesters in Indigenous Territories is Ferro Gusa do Maranhão (Fergumar), with 5,476.97 hectares removed from the Mundo Novo Farm, incident in the IT Porquinhos. Like Faedo, Fergumar has multiple overlaps, totaling 10,130.14 ha. In both cases, more than half of the areas claimed by the Kanela people in each property were devastated.

Based in Belo Horizonte, Fergumar was involved in an environmental conflict in Açailândia (MA), where the Piquiá de Baixo industrial district is located. According to Repórter Brasil, the actions of the mining company, along with three other iron producers, have turned the neighborhood into one of the most polluted areas in Brazil. The degrading pollution levels have led the over one thousand residents of the community to demand resettlement from the government of Maranhão.²⁰²

The company is owned by Francisco José Laborne Salazar, founder and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Aterpa Group, led by his son André Salazar. In 2016, the company was targeted by Operation “O Recebedor” (The Receiver), by the Federal Police, which investigated the payment of bribes for the construction of the North-South Railway. Working with the construction company Ebate, Aterpa was targeted, in 2015, by a Public Civil Action: the Federal Prosecutor’s Office blocked R\$ 7.5 million (approximately US\$1.4 million) from the consortium for suspected overpricing.²⁰³ The Salazar clan-led group includes the SM Metais steel mill, the main consumer of crude iron produced in Maranhão.

The deforestation “top 3” in the Kanela and Guajá people territories is completed by another Southern group. Based in São Paulo, GenesisAgro is focused in agriculture and livestock and logging. The company is a part of Genesis Group, founded by businessmen from Londrina (PR) and focused on agriculture and livestock certification. With 4,186.06 hectares, fully overlapping with the IT Bacurizinho, Piranhas Farm, owned by the group, recorded 3,784.86 hectares of deforestation between 2008 and 2021, equivalent to 90.4% of the property - thus contradicting the rule of 80% of a farm’s area being maintained as Legal Reserve, for rural properties located in the Legal Amazon, as established by the Brazilian Forest Code.²⁰⁴

THE MAJORITY OF FARMERS COMES FROM PARANÁ AND SÃO PAULO

The origin of the main deforesters of indigenous lands in Maranhão symbolizes a broader process identified through the land registry records of the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra). Through qualitative research on the history of action by the owners of farms overlapping with indigenous lands, Agribusiness Watch identified the origin of 156 families and economic groups.

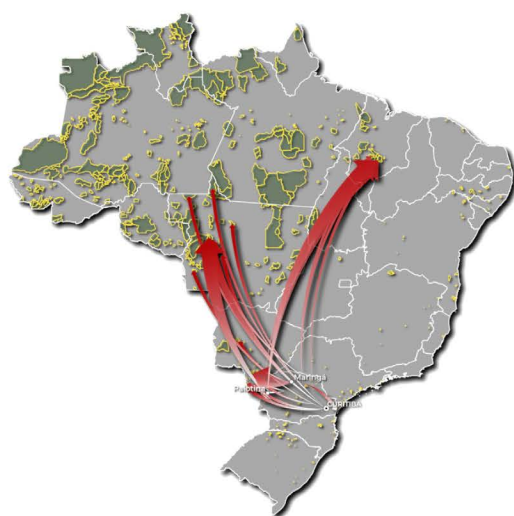
The majority comes from the South and Southeast regions, with emphasis on the state of Paraná, home to 43 individuals or companies with overlaps in indigenous lands, and São

Paulo, with 34 identified farmers. In a movement that emulates the slave-hunt missions of the 18th century, known in Brazil as “bandeiras”, rural landowners leave the South towards the Midwest, Northeast, and North regions. Or rather, they don’t leave. In the new overlapping “bandeiras”, it is the capital that travels.

Check out the map below for the main origin and destination flows identified by the observatory:

INVASION COMES FROM THE SOUTH

Find the origin of the farmers with rural properties overlapping Indigenous Territories, according to Incra



PARANÁ

43 overlaps

Curitiba - 8

Palotina - 8

Maringá - 5

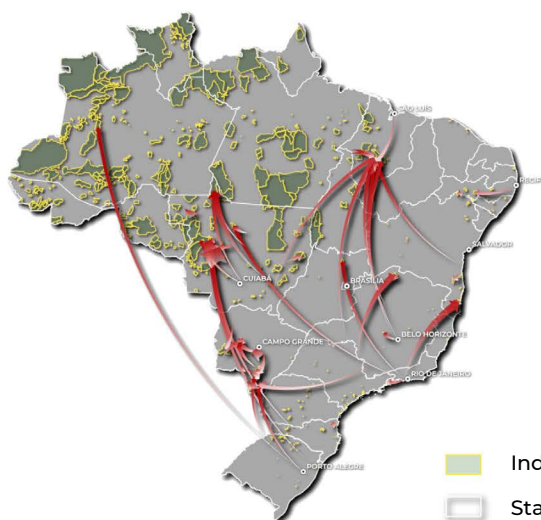
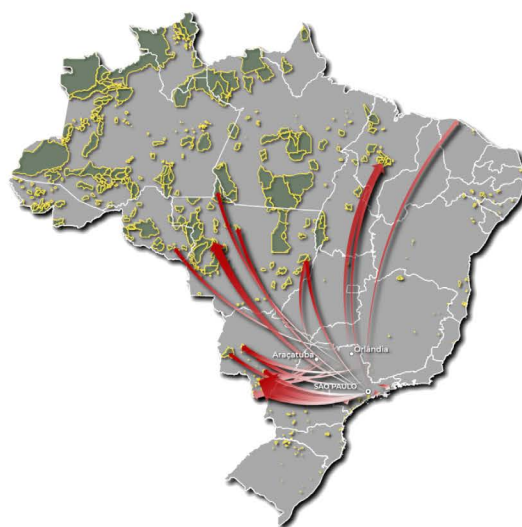
SÃO PAULO

34 overlaps

São Paulo - 15

Araçatuba - 2

Orlândia - 2



OTHER STATES

79 overlaps

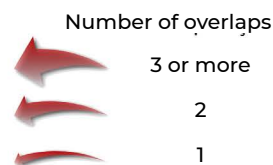
Mato Grosso do Sul - 8

Mato Grosso - 8

Minas Gerais - 5

Source: Funai (2022);
IBGE (2021); INCRA (2022)

-  Indigenous Lands
-  State Limits
-  State Capital
-  Cities







(Comunidade Tey'i kue)

9. THERE IS NO PEACE WITHOUT DEMARCATION

THE MORE OVERLAPS, THE MORE VIOLENCE

The slowness of the Brazilian State in demarcating indigenous lands. The mismatch of information on the ownership of rural properties — sometimes scattered in different systems that do not communicate with each other. Inaction in the face of land grabbing that is advancing throughout the country. The invasion of indigenous lands before, during, and after their recognition. Together, these conditions produce a single result: the gradual extermination of the indigenous population.

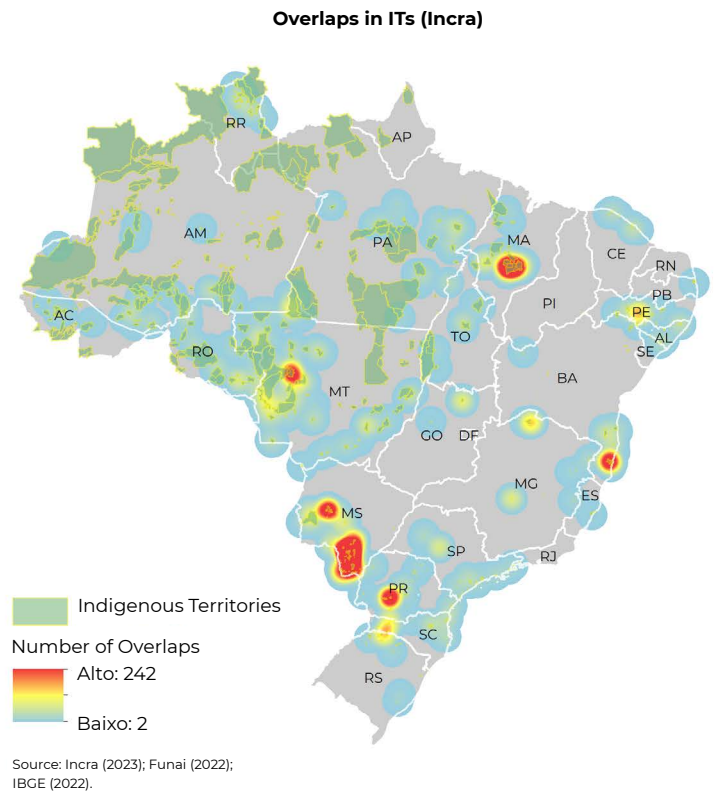
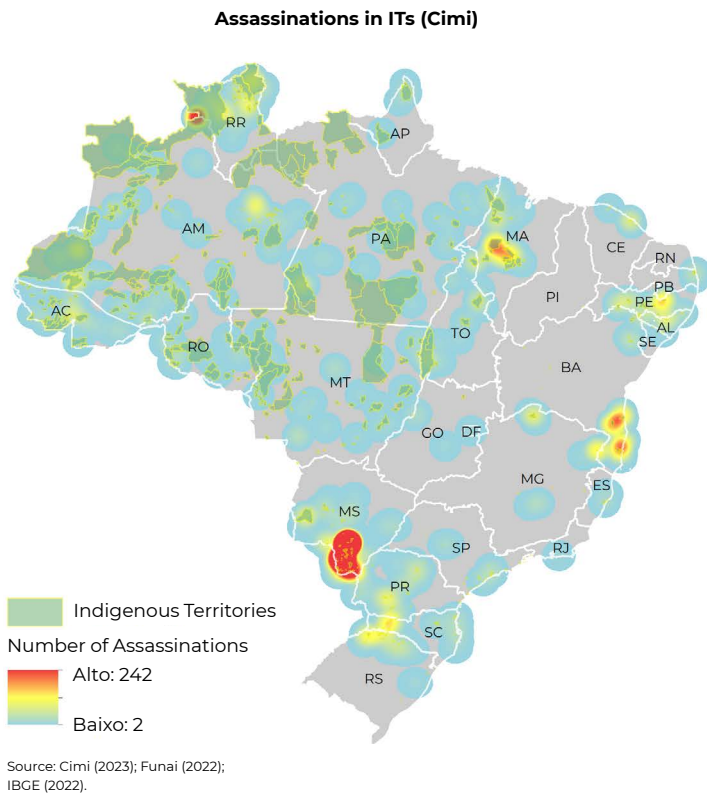
According to the Indigenous Missionary Council (Cimi), 937 indigenous people were killed between 1985 and 2021 due to territorial conflicts from North to South of Brazil. Under any

aspect, this is a genocide. Many of the cases occurred in territories where there are overlaps of private agribusiness enterprises. Deaths that could have been avoided with the guarantee of land.²⁰⁵

Based on the comparison of cartographic data, Agribusiness Watch identified a direct correlation between the regions with the highest concentration of overlapping rural properties in Indigenous Territories (ITs) and those where indigenous deaths were registered. In total, there are 235 cases of violence registered in 66 ITs, as shown in the graph.

FROM INVASION TO THE CONFLICT

Areas with a high overlap rate are more subject to concentrate violence cases against indigenous people



The maps show a situation that has been known — and reported — by indigenous leaders for decades. Once started, territorial disputes are not restricted to land titles or coordinates on a computer. The mere challenge of a demarcation process paves the way for new cycles of violence. Maranhão, Bahia and Mato Grosso do Sul are emblematic examples.

In Maranhão, there isn't even one ratified indigenous land. Only one was declared, but it is under review: IT Bacurizinho. Two were identified, Kanela Memortumré and Porquinhos dos Canela-Apãnjekra. Three are in the identification process: Governador/Pyhcop Cati Ji (under review), Taquaritiua, and Vila Real. Seven others remain unaddressed. In the state, 59 indigenous people were murdered in 36 years, five of them in ITs with overlapping areas, according to Cimi's data.

In the far South of Bahia, conflicts between indigenous and non-indigenous people have been ongoing for years. The worsening of conflicts led the newly created Ministry of

Indigenous Peoples to establish a crisis center to monitor the situation, especially in the IT Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal. The area, traditionally occupied by the Pataxó people, was demarcated in the 1980s. But more than 8,600 hectares were left out. The indigenous mobilization achieved the opening of a new demarcation process in 2009, now with 52,700 hectares. The expansion was suspended after opposition from local farmers — and the process continues to be “under study” until today.

Incra's data shows at least four farmers directly involved in the conflict with overlapping areas in Monte Pascoal. One of them, businessman Dijalma Galão, owner of Monte Alto Farm, even set up an ambush against the Pataxó, luring them with an offer of peace.

As the Pataxó tragic history shows us without demarcation, there is no peace.

IDENTIFYING THE PERPETRATORS OF A MASSACRE

The stage of the largest indigenous conflict in the country, Mato Grosso do Sul, is ahead of Bahia and Maranhão in the number of land overlaps. The state is home to the most invaded territory in Brazil, the IT Dourados-Amambaípeguá I, with 225 farms encroaching on the area where 5,800 Guarani Kaiowá people live. With 447 murders between 1985 and 2021, the people of Mato Grosso do Sul also lead in violence in rural areas.

In one of the most recent cases, on June 24th, 2022, indigenous man Vitor Fernandes, 42, was murdered during a repossession action carried out by the Military Police, without any judicial warrant. Eight other indigenous people were injured in the episode, which became known as the Guapo'y Massacre.²⁰⁶

Six years earlier, on June 14th, 2016, hundreds of Guarani Kaiowá people living in the Tey'i Kue village in Caarapó were surprised by the arrival of forty trucks carrying uniformed and heavily armed gunmen to expel them from the occupation. The attack resulted in the murder of Guarani Kaiowá health agent Clodiodi Aquileu Rodrigues de Souza, 26, with a gunshot to the abdomen and another to the chest. The Caarapó Massacre became a landmark in indigenous memory.²⁰⁷

In addition to the target — the Guarani Kaiowá reoccupation camps — the two attacks have something else in common. The traces of vio-

lence are stored in land records.

The five men accused of the Caarapó Massacre — Jesus Camacho, Nelson Buainain Filho, Virgílio Mettifofo, Dionei Guedin, and Eduardo Yoshio Tomonaga — have farms overlapping with the lands from which they forcibly removed the indigenous people, according to Incra data. They are accused of forming an armed militia, qualified homicide, attempted qualified homicide, bodily injury, qualified damage, and illegal constraint. Eduardo Yoshio's son, Akito Tomonaga, owns two more farms registered in the indigenous area: Cachoeira Farm and Itaoca Farm.

In July 2022, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office presented the final allegations of the case and requested that the five accused be tried by a jury. The process is still ongoing.²⁰⁸

The Guapo'y Massacre can also be seen in the INCRA land database. Borda da Mata Farm, where the episode took place, has an overlap registered in the Amambai Indigenous Land. The land is owned by the company VT Brasil Administração e Participação, controlled by Waldir Cândido Torelli and his three sons. The family owns several farms in Mato Grosso do Sul and butcheries in São Paulo.²⁰⁹

ATTACKS OCCUR ON LAND AND IN THE AIR

Violence is not limited to the land. In addition to the Military Police and Armed Forces helicopters that surround Guarani Kaiowá territories, indigenous people have to deal with chemical warfare. Dozens of indigenous communities have been forcibly exposed to contamination from pesticides sprayed by agricultural planes. The poison spreads, causing contamination of rivers, crops, and people.

Farmer Cleto Spessatto was the target of an action by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for spraying pesticides in the Guyra Kambi'y community of the Guarani Kaiowá in the Dourados region. He has two farms, with 325 hectares overlapping the IT Panambi-Lagoa Rica, in Douradina. The prosecutor asked Spessatto to pay compensation of R\$ 286,000 (approximately U\$57,000) to the community, which was denied in 2019 by the 1st Federal

Court of Dourados. The money would be used for the treatment of those affected and to monitor the soil and water in the region.²¹⁰

Another case resulted in conviction: contamination in the Tey'i Jusu village, which is part of the IT Dourados Amambaípeguá I, of the Guarani. In 2020, farmer Francisco Nathan da Fonseca Caneppele, pilot Maurício Gruenwaldt Ribeiro, and the C. Vale Cooperativa Agroindustrial were ordered to pay

R\$ 150,000 in compensation for collective moral damages after spraying a fungicide near the indigenous people. At the time, the plane dumped pesticides on the shacks of seven families. Federal judge Rubens Petrucci Junior, of the 1st Federal Court of Dourados, considered it an "offense to the indigenous community."²¹¹ One of the convicted, Nathan Caneppele, is the nephew of Olavo Trindade Caneppele, the owner of the Canecão Farm, with about 550 hectares overlapping the IT.

WHAT THE COMPANIES SAY



The reported cases are not related in any way.

There was and there is no process or accusation against the executive cited,

because it has been demonstrated that there was no relationship or connection between him and the alleged events. It is important to emphasize that the object of the referred investigation and/or events has no relation whatsoever to indigenous lands.

The property mentioned was sold by Bunge in 2022 and it is up to the buyer to complete the bureaucratic procedures to transfer ownership before the Real Estate Registry Office. It is important to emphasize that Bunge is not a party in any administrative process where the demarcation as an indigenous area is being discussed and, according to public information available, this demarcation did not happen, and, therefore, there is no illegality on the part of the company.

Bunge reaffirms its commitment to its Biodiversity and Land Use Policy and other social and environmental policies, acting ethically, transparently and with respect for human rights in all its operations.



Regarding Terra Santa, some funds managed by Gávea are minority shareholders in the company and we have no knowledge of any invasion of indigenous land.

Regarding the Hotel Fazenda da Lagoa, in the municipality of Una (BA), there was an invasion in 2013 by traditional communities, who later recognized that they made a mistake. There is no invasion of indigenous land.

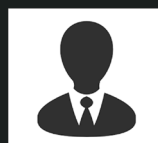


We clarify that the information that Mr. Rubens Aguiar was president of Bradesco is wrong.

Regarding the Aguiar family, this is a personal matter, unrelated to the bank.



Bom Futuro will not comment on the subject.



ANTONIO MARCOS MORAES BARROS
Contact made through the National Association of the Arms and Ammunition Industry (ANIAM)

The National Association of the Arms and Ammunition Industry (ANIAM) is a non-profit entity and has no relationship to the assets of its members.

NOTA DE OLHO NOS RURALISTAS

Cuiabá, 18 de abril de 2023

Em resposta aos questionamentos enviados pela reportagem do De Olho nos Ruralistas, a AMAGGI esclarece que:

1. Primeiramente, a AMAGGI informa que **não é proprietária** de nenhuma das supostas fazendas apontadas pela reportagem com sobreposição com Terras Indígenas. As mencionadas fazendas fazem parte do patrimônio particular de alguns acionistas e diretores da empresa, que esclarecem os questionamentos conforme manifestação individual constante ao final da nota da AMAGGI;
2. A empresa informa ainda que **NÃO** é ré e nem figura como investigada em nenhum esquema de desmatamento na Amazônia entre 2012 e 2015 em processo movido pelo Ministério Público Federal, não procedendo a informação dessa reportagem;
3. Sobre a suposta acusação das PCHs da empresa de prejudicar o curso do Rio Juruena, a AMAGGI informa que todo o processo de licenciamento ambiental envolvendo suas PCHs foi devidamente executado e aprovado pela **SEMA/MT e pela FUNAI**. Reforça ainda que cumpriu e ainda realiza todas as medidas mitigadoras e compensatórias previstas por meio do Estudo de Componente Indígena (ECI) e dentro do Plano Básico Ambiental Indígena (PBAI) para as comunidades indígenas da área de influência. Sendo a área de influência dos empreendimentos monitorada regularmente e permanentemente pela companhia, através de relatórios que são enviados à SEMA/MT.

MANIFESTAÇÃO INDIVIDUAL DOS PROPRIETÁRIOS CITADOS

A **fazenda 'Matão'**, de propriedade particular do senhor Pedro Jacyr Bongioio, está localizada em Sapezal-MT, com cerca de 10mil hectares. Conforme mapa da propriedade, a fazenda está próxima à Terra Indígena Titecatina, não havendo qualquer tipo de conflito de terra com os referidos indígenas. A sobreposição detectada pela reportagem refere-se a apenas 0,59hectares (área em tracejado vermelho no mapa), devido a divergência de bases geográficas utilizadas, que nem sempre acompanham os limites naturais, como no caso específico o rio que separa a fazenda da TI, o qual determina as áreas relacionadas. Sobreposição ínfima em área de mata nativa totalmente preservada e que em nenhum momento configura disputa por terra e nem intenção de utilização para outros fins, que não a conservação.

amaggi.com.br



In connection with the report, it should be clarified that:

- The property located in Corumbá was sold by Itaú Unibanco in 2010. Up to the time of the sale, there were no irregularities in the property registration;;
- The Bodoquena farm was sold in 1980 by the Moreira Salles Group. Up to the time of the sale, no documents related to the property showed any irregularities;
- The farm located in the Laguna Carapã was never owned by us;
- Itaú Paraguay does not have and did not have any shareholding in companies that had the aforementioned persons and companies as partners;
- Finally, in relation to the investment made by Kinea, we clarify that the aforementioned property does not belong to the invested company or its subsidiaries.

WHY ARE WE TALKING ABOUT OVERLAPS?

By analyzing the incidence of private properties in Indigenous Territories from an economic perspective, by sectors, the report **“Invaders: who are the businessmen and corporations whose farms overlap indigenous lands in Brazil”** sheds light on an uncomfortable reality.

In practice, there is no distinction between modern agribusiness, the large corporations concerned with sustainability goals and ESG certifications, and the more backward — and violent — ruralism. Agribusiness in Brazil operates as a system. With its political, financial, and ideological facets.

The characters who promote territorial conflicts are not mere brutes. They are in the corridors of power and in modern offices. They are in cultural spaces, in banks, and in climate summits. They defend unrestricted economic growth, lead territorial expansion at the expense of the environment and traditional communities, but they pretend to defend the planet.

In a moment of political transition, when the country tries to recover from the socio-environmental collapse promoted by Jair Bolsonaro and his civilian and military allies, it is necessary to advance in the understanding of the enormous inequalities that afflict Brazil and, more deeply, its countryside.

The detailed survey of the 1,692 overlaps in ITs identified from Incra's land database is an initial contribution to this debate. There is still a need to open the closets of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), among other diverse sources that bring more information about these invaded territories.

An initial survey of the CAR in Pará — one of the states with serious data coverage failures on Incra's databases — shows another myriad of properties overlapped in indigenous lands. There are at least 1,368 registrations under analysis representing more than 423,000 hectares of farms. What other stories could be told from this data?

As an example, we cite the largest CAR overlap in the state, in the IT Amanayé. The holder is none other than Décio José Barroso Nunes. "Delsão", as he is better-known, was sentenced in 2019 to twelve years in prison as the mastermind behind the murder of the leader of the Rural Workers Union of Rondon do Pará, José Dutra da Costa, killed by gunmen on November 21st, 2000.

Brazil needs to know Brazil. It needs to know its Indigenous Territories, with their pain and beauty. And it needs to know the perpetrators — their networks, brands and partners around the world, as well as their disguises.

Brazil needs demarcation.



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