



‘During the appraisal period, IFC identified a set of procedures for the purchase of cattle from Bertin’s suppliers that will require them to comply with Brazilian legislation and World Bank Group policy in relation to:

- *Environmental licensing, including illegal deforestation*
- *Defence of human rights (related to agrarian conflict)*
- *Illegality in land acquisition*
- *Infringement on indigenous people’s land*
- *Labour conditions, including slave labour’*

IFC ‘FAQ: Brazil Bertin project



THE FRONTIERS OF AMAZON DESTRUCTION:

MAPPING THE CRIME SCENE



Slaughterhouses in Pará



- Slaughterhouses ● Processing facilities ■ Amazon forest
- ▬ Pará state boundary ▬ AID boundary ▬ Municipality boundary
- Deforestation prior to 2000 ■ Deforestation from 2001–05 ■ Deforestation since 2006

'Almost all of the landholders in the immediate vicinity of the plant are grossly out of compliance with the regulation that they maintain 80% of their land under forest, in addition to maintaining riverine forests. Satellite photos document near total deforestation in the area.'

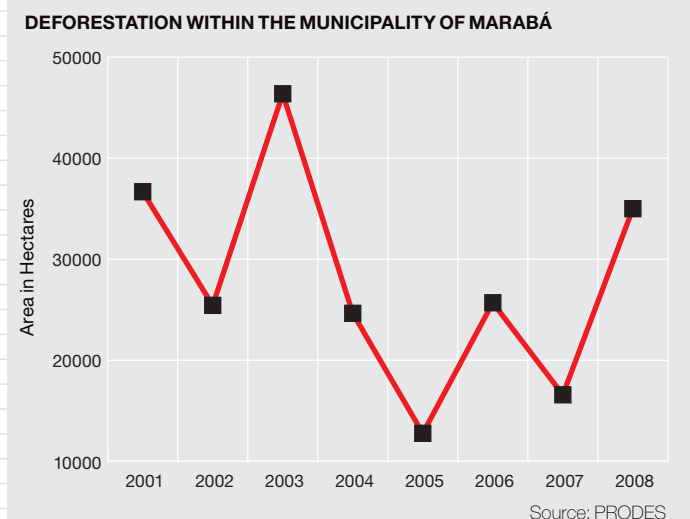
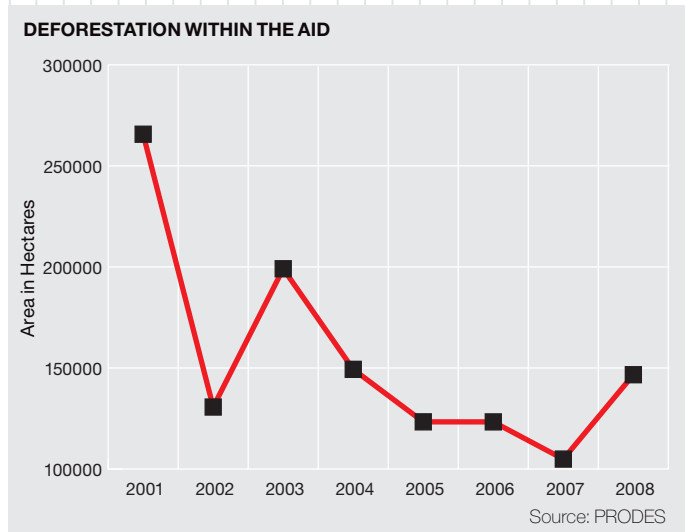
World Bank IEG (Independent Evaluation Group)

'If this increased demand is accomplished via a business-as-usual expansion of pasture without effective controls, it would imply deforestation of about 10,000km².'

World Bank IEG (Independent Evaluation Group)

'Illegal land acquisition and land holding issues are endemic in various areas of Brazil, particularly in the state of Pará. Numerous ranchers in Bertin's supply chain have no legal title to land or have fraudulent documentation.'

IFC 'Summary of proposed investment - Bertin Ltd' 2007



In March 2007, the IFC granted Bertin a loan of \$90 million for the expansion of slaughtering capacity in its slaughterhouse in Marabá (PA).⁴⁵⁶

As a condition of the loan for the expansion, the IFC and Bertin agreed an action plan ‘to ensure that the activities of the slaughterhouse do not promote deforestation in the Amazon’.⁴⁵⁷

In 2006, at the time the loan for expansion of the facility was being assessed by the IFC, the direct cattle supply area for the plant was concentrated within 16 municipalities (the so-called AID – area of direct influence). This supplied nearly 90% of cattle at the time.⁴⁵⁸

Greenpeace analysis of satellite data has found that the deforestation rate within the AID has risen 40% since the Bertin loan was granted.⁴⁵⁹ In the municipality of Marabá, the increase in the deforestation rate was 111%.⁴⁶⁰

By July 2008, more than 80% of the original forest within the AID area outside legally protected areas had been cleared.⁴⁶¹ Legally, landholders may deforest no more than 20% of forested area.

Concern expressed by the World Bank itself, at the time the loan was granted, was that expansion of the Marabá facility (‘installation of a large, additional local source of demand’) will mean that it becomes financially viable for cattle to be supplied from a greater distance (‘extending the area that can profitably transport beef to market’). ‘This would put pressure on the expansion of the Amazon frontier at the edge of the slaughterhouse’s catchment area.’⁴⁶² The auditor notes the risk that the slaughterhouse will recruit suppliers from frontier regions, resulting in increased deforestation.⁴⁶³

Pará land titling is in disarray, making it extremely difficult without insider knowledge to track cattle supply and assess the legal and environmental standing of any given supplier, as the IFC recognised in its initial assessment.⁴⁶⁴

However, Greenpeace analysis of available government trade data⁴⁶⁵ backed by field investigations has allowed us to identify 377 of Bertin’s current suppliers (at the time the IFC loan was granted, the Marabá slaughterhouse had 615 suppliers⁴⁶⁶).

Greenpeace analysis supports the World Bank’s fear that the supply chain for company facilities in the state increasingly comes from frontier forest regions and areas of heavy deforestation.

Greenpeace analysis of current identified suppliers to the Marabá slaughterhouse identifies 15 suppliers from seven municipalities outside the AID area.⁴⁶⁷ Over two-thirds of identified suppliers are in five municipalities that have been ‘embargoed’ by the government in an effort to crack down on authorities granting deforestation permits for unregistered ranches.⁴⁶⁸ Three of these embargoed municipalities are inside the AID,⁴⁶⁹ from which the facility continues to source most of its cattle.

However, at Bertin’s Tucumã (PA) facility – which Bertin has agreed with the IFC will only use the Marabá plant’s approved suppliers⁴⁷⁰ – 75% of identified suppliers are in embargoed municipalities.⁴⁷¹ At least 25% of identified suppliers come from outside the AID area, with the remaining identified suppliers all being located within São Félix do Xingu, a government ‘embargoed’ municipality only partially inside the AID.⁴⁷²

In an effort to curb illegal deforestation in the cattle supply chain, the IFC stipulated the adoption of a ‘cattle purchasing procedure’ for Bertin as part of its loan agreement. ‘Fundamental’ conditions for a supplier to trade with Bertin’s Marabá and Tucumã slaughterhouses include:⁴⁷³

- Absence of illegal deforestation from the beginning of 2006.
- That the producer does not possess lands or ranching activities in properties that invade indigenous lands.

However, where Greenpeace has been able to identify the coordinates of a given ranch supplying Marabá, Tucumã or Santana do Araguaia slaughterhouse facilities – using government trade data,⁴⁷⁴ satellite analysis, field investigations and information from the Ministry of Labour (MTE) – our evidence indicates a lack of compliance with even the fundamental conditions of the IFC loan.

ILLEGAL DEFORESTATION SINCE 2006:

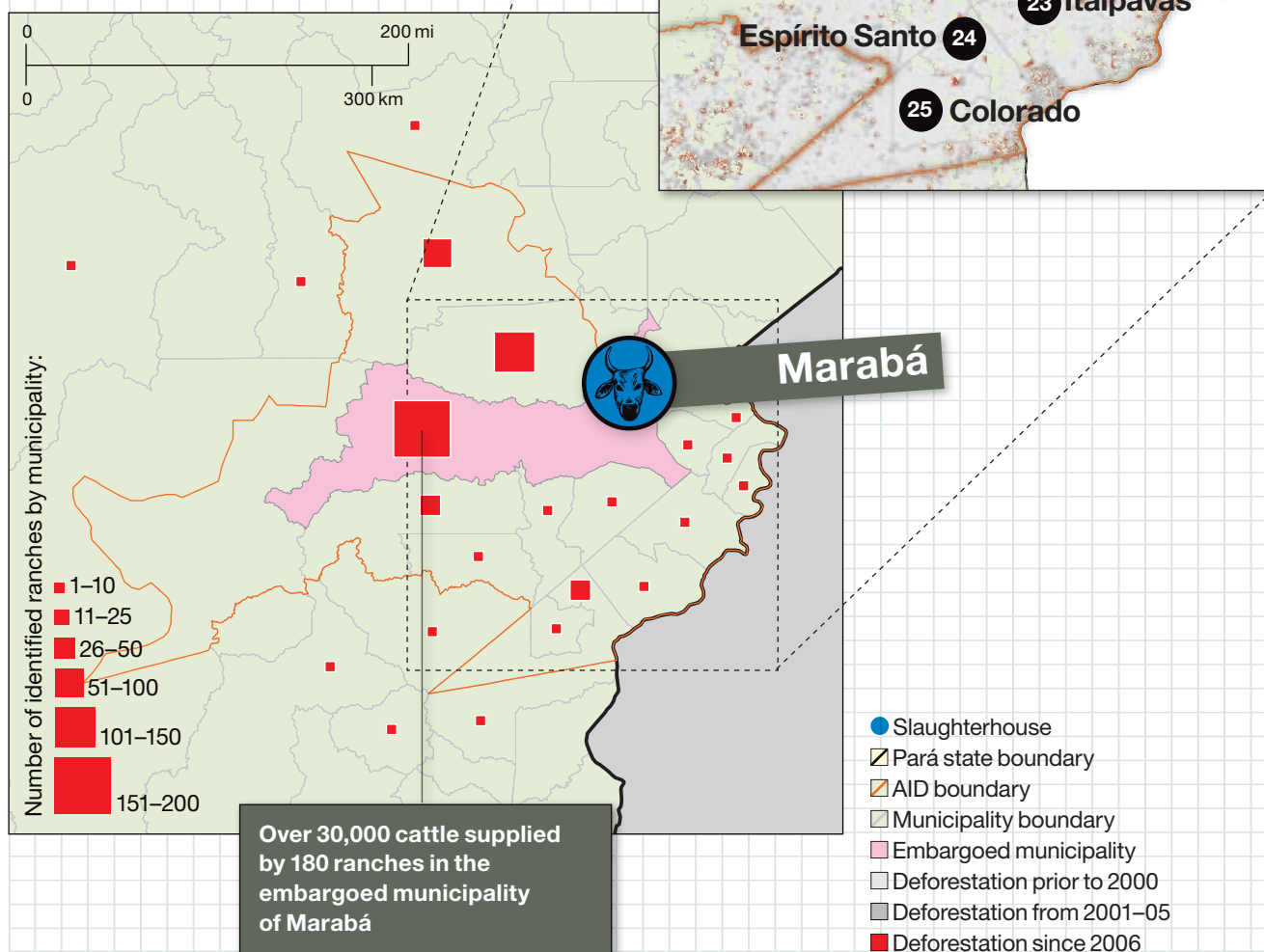
MARABÁ

Of the six identified ranches supplying the Marabá facility in 2008 for which Greenpeace obtained access to data on registered boundaries, all far exceed the legal limits for deforestation.⁴⁷⁵ Satellite data reveal continued deforestation after July 2005 on all six ranches and continued deforestation after July 2006 on four of the six.

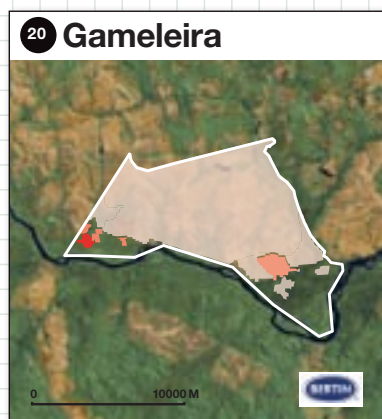
Of the four identified ranches supplying the Santana do Araguaia facilities in 2008 for which Greenpeace obtained access to data on registered boundaries, all far exceed the legal limits for deforestation. Satellite data reveal continued deforestation after July 2005 on all four ranches and continued deforestation after July 2007 on three of the four.

On one identified ranch supplying the Tucumã facilities in 2008 for which Greenpeace obtained access to data on registered boundaries, the ranch exceeds the legal limits for deforestation.⁴⁷⁶ Satellite data reveal continued deforestation after July 2007 on the ranch.

BERTIN'S CATTLE SUPPLY AREA FOR THE MARABÁ SLAUGHTERHOUSE

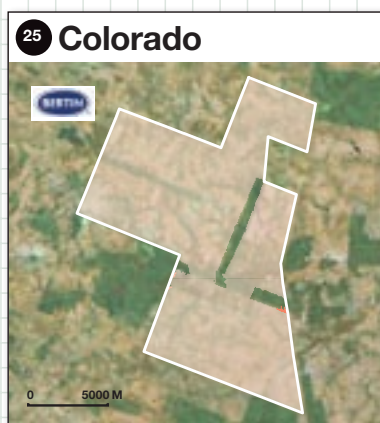
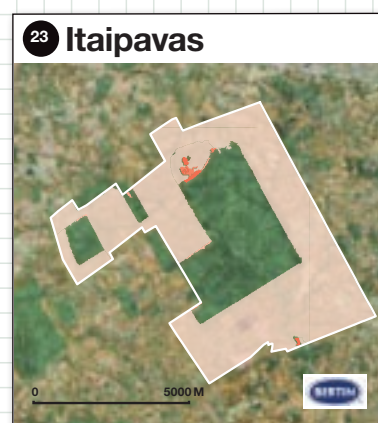
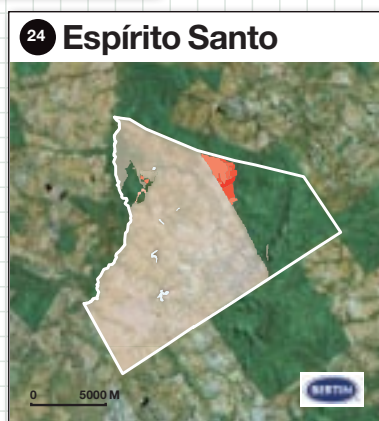
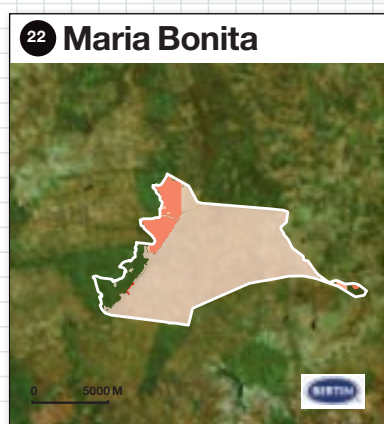


THE SATELLITE VIEW: IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN IN MARABÁ



Deforestation:

- to 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- Lake
- Ranch boundary
- Forest



ANALYSIS OF DEFORESTATION ON IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN IN MARABÁ

	Ranch name	Ranch owner	Location in Pará	Size of Ranch (hectares)	Deforestation class (% of Ranch)	Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)	Identified trade (head of cattle / date) *
21	Gameleira	João Luis Avancini / Aroldo Pinto Amorim Filho	Marabá	3,292	70-80	Bertin, Marabá	67 (August 2008)
22	Maria Bonita	Agropecuária Santa Barbara Xinguara SA	Eldorado dos Carajás	16,727	90-100	Bertin, Marabá	2,912 (May 2008) + 4 (January 2009)
23	Itaipavas	Companhia Agropecuária do Arame	Piçarra	27,066	60-70	Bertin, Marabá	1,056 (January-June 2008)
24	Espírito Santo	Agropecuária Santa Barbara Xinguara SA	Xinguara	13,898	70-80	Bertin, Marabá	76 (May 2008) + 380 (January 2009)
25	Colorado	Roque Quagliato e outros	Sapucaia	6,272	90-100	Bertin, Marabá	330 (March 2008)

NOTE: * Access to data limited

26 Itacaiunas

THE SATELLITE VIEW: ITACAIUNAS RANCH WHICH SUPPLIES BERTIN IN MARABÁ

Before

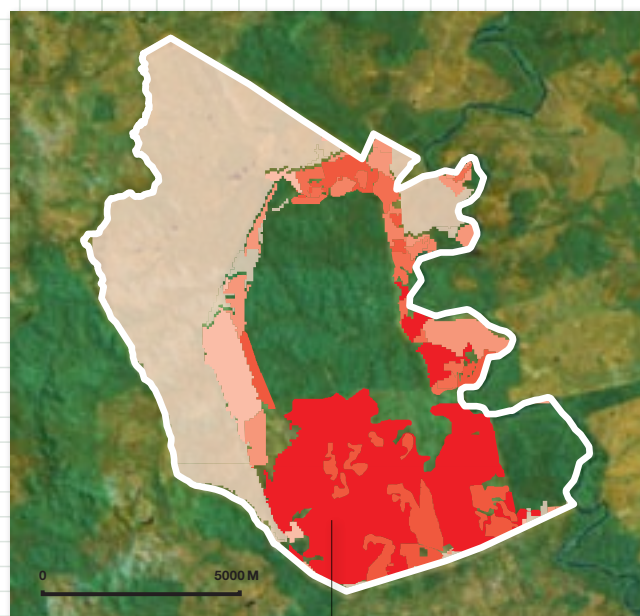


Now



Deforestation:

- to 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- Lake
- Ranch boundary
- Forest



1,565ha deforested in 2008 – the largest area on any registered ranch in Marabá in 2008

ANALYSIS OF DEFORESTATION ON ITACAIUNAS AND SÃO ROBERTO RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN IN MARABÁ

	Ranch name	Ranch owner	Location in Pará	Size of ranch (hectares)	Deforestation class (% of ranch)	Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)	Identified trade (head of cattle / date) *
26	Itacaiunas	Agropecuária Santa Barbara Xinguara S.A.	Marabá	10,066	65-75	n/d	Trading calves to São Roberto, Santana do Araguaia
27	São Roberto	Agropecuária Santa Barbara Xinguara S.A.	Santana do Araguaia	no data	no data	Bertin, Marabá	880 (January 2009)

NOTE: * Access to data limited

FARM TO FARM TRADE:

THE 'LAUNDERING' OF CATTLE FROM DEFORESTATION

It is well known that there is a high level of movement of cattle between ranches within and beyond the Amazon rainforest biome.

In Mato Grosso – the centre for cattle production in Brazil – government trade data⁴⁷⁷ show nearly 11 million head of cattle were transported within the state for the purposes of rearing, fattening, or reproduction.

According to a field survey for the IFC, about half of cattle ranchers in Pará trade cattle at some point in the production cycle – breeding, grazing and fattening for slaughter.⁴⁷⁸ Live animals for breeding or fattening are traded over a range of up to 400km, with an average range of 86km.⁴⁷⁹ Range for sale of animals for slaughter reaches 3,000km, with 530km the average distance for such sales.⁴⁸⁰

One of the objectives of the IFC loan to Bertin for the expansion of its slaughterhouse at Marabá (PA) was 'to guarantee that the cattle purchased by Bertin's slaughterhouse in Marabá does not derive, direct or indirectly, from properties involved in [...] recent illegal forest clearing.'⁴⁸¹ The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) states: '[Sorting out the entire cattle supply chain] is a matter of urgency given that the unit is located in the Legal Amazon where deforestation has traditionally been used to open land

for cattle grazing, and where there are still serious social problems involving unscrupulous cattle ranchers.'⁴⁸²

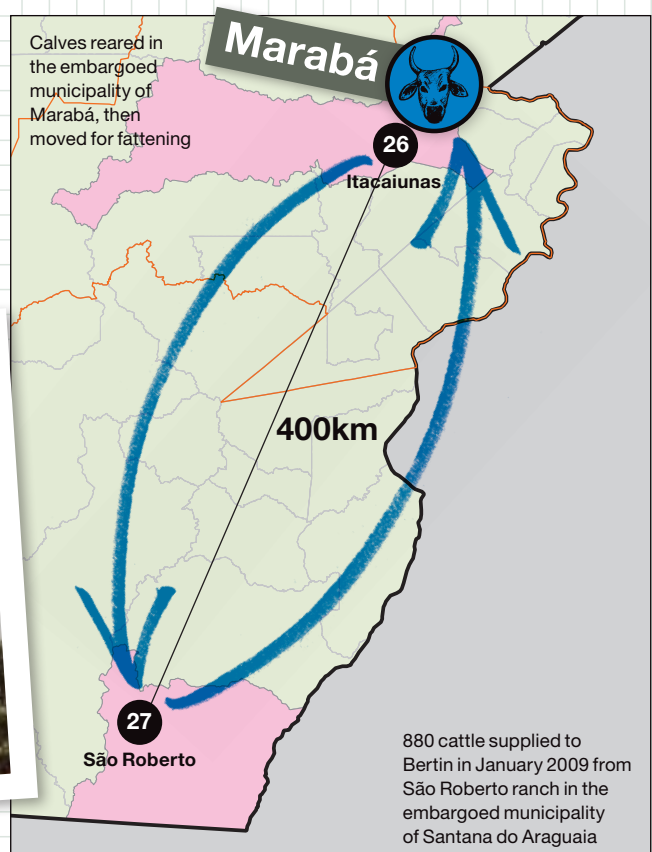
Greenpeace investigations, however, show that Bertin sources cattle indirectly from properties involved in recent illegal forest clearing.

Government trade data⁴⁸³ and personal communications with company insiders reveal the Santa Bárbara Xinguara group is a significant supplier to Bertin's slaughterhouses at Marabá, Santana do Araguaia and Tucumã. Reportedly, the group controls more than 500,000 hectares⁴⁸⁴ with a cattle herd of over 500,000 head.⁴⁸⁵

Through government trade data,⁴⁸⁶ Greenpeace has identified eight ranches⁴⁸⁷ controlled by the Santa Bárbara Xinguara group. This includes the São Roberto ranch, which supplied cattle to the Bertin's Marabá slaughterhouse in 2008 and early 2009.

The Itacaiunas ranch, in the embargoed municipality of Marabá, is a 'nursery' ranch, focusing on the breeding and rearing of beef calves; it then transports these calves to the São Roberto ranch for fattening prior to slaughter.⁴⁸⁸

Greenpeace analysis of satellite data reveals that in 2008 the Itacaiunas ranch deforested the largest area of any single registered ranch in Marabá, a total of 1,565 hectares.⁴⁸⁹



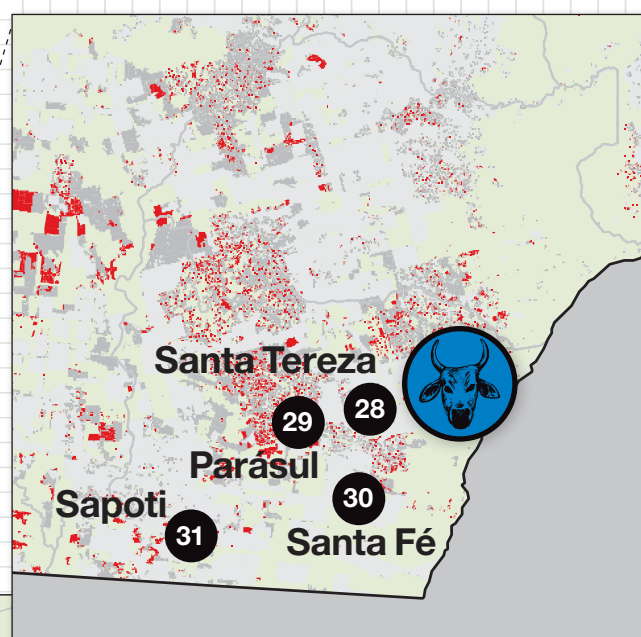
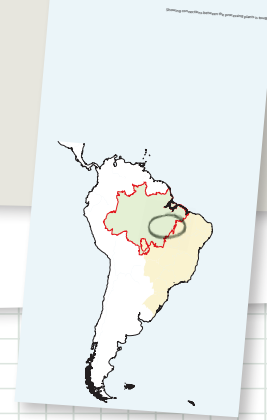
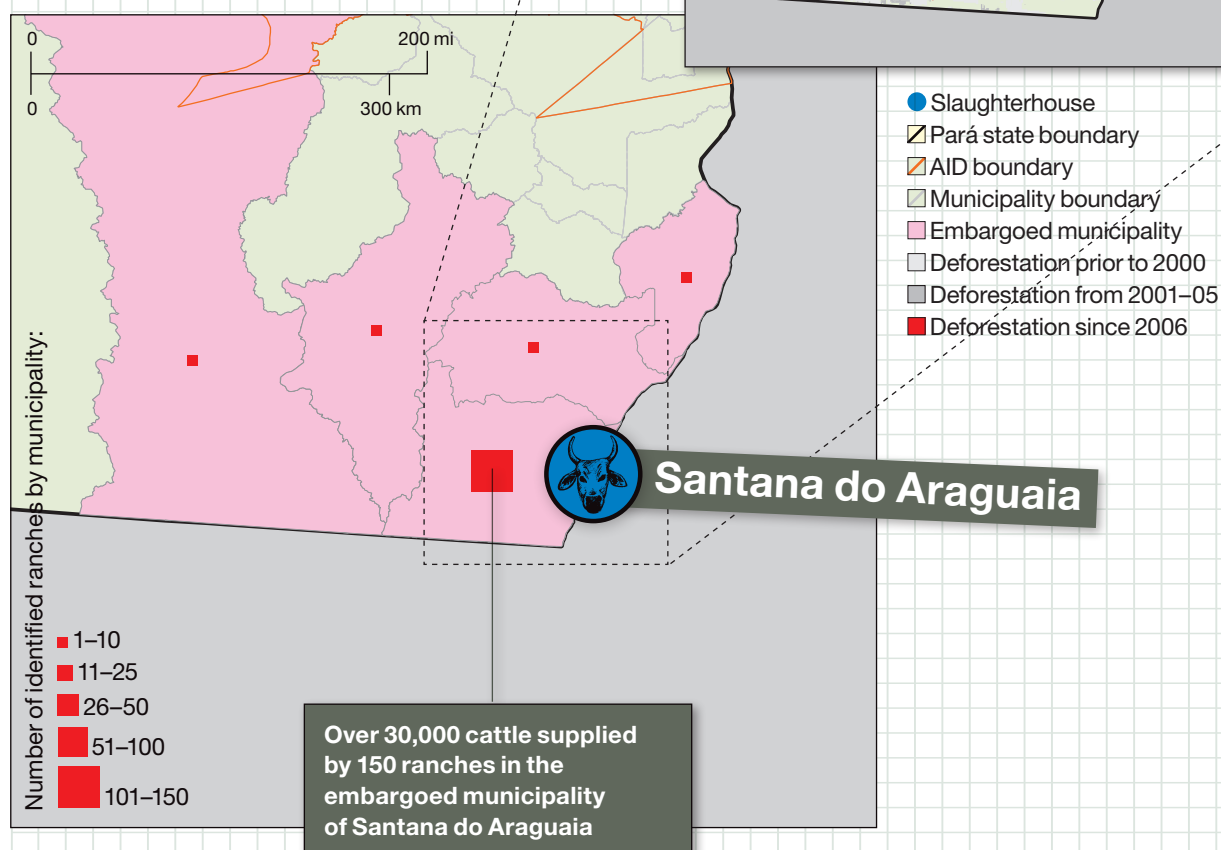
TRADING WITH CONVICTS: SANTANA DO ARAGUAIA

Absence of illegal deforestation from the beginning of 2006 is a critical criterion for a ranch to supply cattle to Bertin's Marabá and Tucumã slaughterhouses. The IFC loan agreement stipulates that Bertin must verify whether ranchers have been charged with illegal deforestation by checking the list of those fined published in the Official Gazette or at the State Secretariat for the Environment (SECTAM).⁴⁹⁰ Any listed producer 'will not be able to sell cattle to Bertin'.⁴⁹¹

In August and September 2008, the Brazilian environmental agency, IBAMA, raided Santa Bárbara do Xinguara group ranches in the Santana do Araguaia region including Santa Ana, Caracol and Rio Tigre.⁴⁹² All of these ranches had been fined for illegal deforestation exposed during previous inspections between 2006 and June 2008, and ordered to reforest illegally deforested areas.⁴⁹³ The raid revealed that no reforestation had taken place, and ranching continued on the illegally deforested areas.⁴⁹⁴ Government trade data⁴⁹⁵ seen by Greenpeace reveal that Bertin slaughterhouses in Marabá and Santana do Araguaia have continued to source cattle from these ranches since the raid.

Government trade data⁴⁹⁶ seen by Greenpeace reveal that Bertin's slaughterhouse also trades with cattle sourced from in Tucumã also trades with cattle sourced from a ranch fined for illegal deforestation in 2006.⁴⁹⁷

BERTIN'S CATTLE SUPPLY AREA FOR THE SANTANA DO ARAGUAIA SLAUGHTERHOUSE



THE SATELLITE VIEW: IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN IN SANTANA DO ARAGUAIA

Deforestation:

- to 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- Lake
- Ranch boundary
- Forest

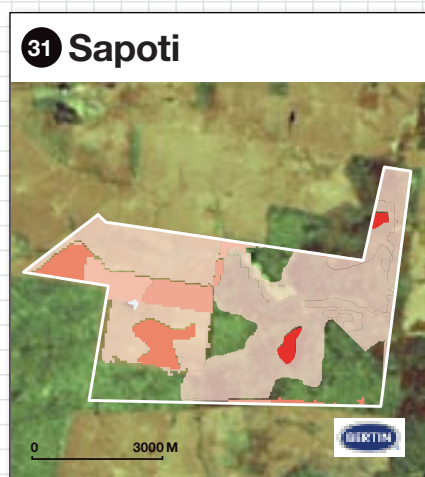
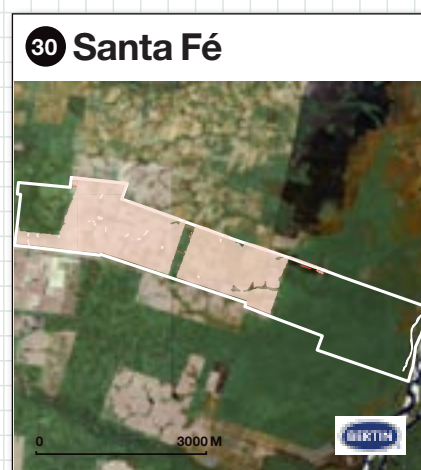
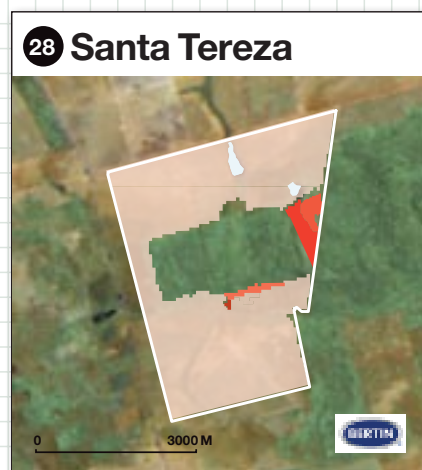
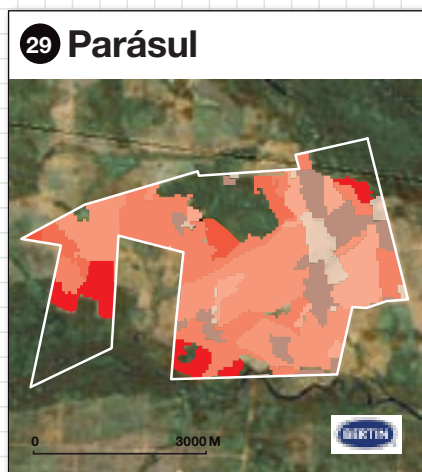


TABLE 8: ANALYSIS OF DEFORESTATION ON IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN IN SANTANA DO ARAGUAIA

	Farm name	Farm owner	Location in Pará	Size of farm (hectares)	Deforestation class (% of farm)	Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)	Identified trade (head of cattle / date) *
28	Santa Tereza	Francisco Benedito Gianetti	Santana do Araguaia	1,521	70-80	Bertin, Santana do Araguaia	234 (January-February 2008)
29	Parásul	Sebastião Alves Araujo	Santana do Araguaia	2,211	70-80	Bertin, Santana do Araguaia	126 (March 2008)
30	Santa Fé	Agropastoril do Araguaia Ltda.	Marabá	35,064	40-50	Bertin, Santana do Araguaia	236 (February 2008)
31	Sapoti	Marconi de F. Castro	Santana do Araguaia	2,989	70-80	Bertin, Santana do Araguaia	378 (January-March 2008)

NOTE: * Access to data limited



'I am concerned about invasion of our reserve. We have recently been out and seen many intruders. I am trying to make the government authorities aware of this, it is very difficult for us to resolve ourselves [...] I'm tired of waiting. [...] I believe the ranchers are wrong to destroy the forest. [...] If the forest is destroyed, there will be no more air for us to breathe.'

Taimye Parákanã, Apyterewa village chief,
Apyterewa Indian Land, March 2009

COWBOYS AND INDIANS:

HOW BERTIN IS DRIVING ILLEGAL EXPANSION AT THE FRONTIERS



'Bertin agrees that it will only process cattle at the Tucumã plant from suppliers of its Marabá plant which are currently included in the "cattle purchasing procedure" under implementation at that plant.'

Letter from IFC to Mr Douglas Oliveira, Chief Financial Officer at Bertin 3 March 2008

'Cattle farming is land intensive and thus poor management of grazing activities may lead to an expansion of the frontier forest, potentially leading to impacts on natural habitats and cultural sites, and/or on indigenous communities. This is of special concern considering Bertin's supply chain and the potentially further/past illegal deforestation by some of its cattle suppliers. This may be of special concern in Bertin's cattle activities associated with food processing facilities and tanneries in the state of Pará, which is in the Amazon area. Furthermore, there are a number of indigenous peoples' reserves in the area of influence of Bertin's operations [...]. Concerns are increased considering Bertin's extensive supply chain.'

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) 'Bertin capital expenditure and refinancing program environmental and social strategy' 2007

The IFC's 2006 environmental and social impact assessment report on Bertin singles out the municipality of São Félix do Xingu as 'more susceptible to deforestation' as it is part of 'the State's new frontiers' and has significant areas of unprotected forest.⁴⁹⁸

The study notes that 'increase in the demand for animals for slaughter, mainly upon opening for external markets, shall press for increase of pasture areas in [São Félix do Xingu]. Therefore, eventual extension of deforestations in the [...] west direction [São Félix do Xingu] are expected'.⁴⁹⁹

São Félix do Xingu is an embargoed municipality. Satellite imagery analysis conducted by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment reveals that the municipality of São Félix do Xingu had the largest area of deforestation in 2008 of any municipality in the Amazon: some 76,300 hectares.⁵⁰⁰ Greenpeace analysis of recent satellite imagery shows recent deforestation in the municipality.⁵⁰¹

In September 2007, Bertin informed the IFC that it was in negotiations to lease (with an option to buy) the slaughterhouse at Tucumã (capacity 500 head per day), near the municipality of São Félix do Xingu in the state of Pará.⁵⁰²

Given the 'known social and environmental risks associated with meat processing in the region',⁵⁰³ the IFC and Bertin signed a protocol stipulating actions Bertin must take to mitigate the environmental impact of the plant.

Critically, Bertin agreed only to process cattle at the Tucumã plant from approved suppliers within its Marabá supply chain, conforming with the 'cattle purchasing procedure' that was a condition of the IFC loan.⁵⁰⁴

Greenpeace has obtained data on registered boundaries for Eldorado do Xingu, one of the largest ranches and cattle suppliers in the São Félix do Xingu region. Although outside the AID for Bertin's Marabá slaughterhouse, government trade data indicate that the ranch supplied several hundred head of cattle to Tucumã in November and December 2008.⁵⁰⁵ Nearly 27% of the 127,560-hectare ranch has been deforested.⁵⁰⁶ In 2006, Eldorado do Xingu was fined for illegal deforestation.⁵⁰⁷ In a recent surveillance flight, Greenpeace documented several newly deforested areas inside this ranch.⁵⁰⁸

ANALYSIS OF DEFORESTATION ON IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN IN TUCUMÃ								
	Ranch name	Ranch owner	Location in Pará	Size of Ranch (hectares)	Deforestation class (% of Ranch)	IFC agreed supply area (AID)	Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)	Identified trade (head of cattle / date) *
32	Eldorado do Xingu	Eldorado do Xingu S.A. Agrícola Pastoral e Industrial / Agropecuária Santa Barbara Xinguara S.A.	São Félix do Xingu	127,563	20-30	Outside	Bertin, Tucumã	396 (December 2008-January 2009)
33	Vale Verde	Rafael Saldanha de Camargo	São Félix do Xingu	n/d	n/d	Outside	Bertin, Tucumã	1557 (June 2008-January 2009)
34	Tapete Verde	Helio Moreira Alves	São Félix do Xingu	n/d	n/d	Inside	Bertin, Tucumã	49 (October-December 2008)

NOTE: * Access to data limited

BERTIN SUPPLIED FROM ILLEGAL CATTLE RANCHES IN PROTECTED AREAS.

Brazilian law prohibits any cattle ranching on indigenous land; it also forbids any non-indigenous person from occupying land within recognised Indian Lands.⁵¹¹ Thus, any cattle ranches within Indian Land are illegal.

Greenpeace investigations based on government trade data, government audits, confidential industry intelligence and surveillance flights have documented trade between an illegal cattle ranch inside the Apyterewa Indian Land and the Bertin slaughterhouse at Tucumã.⁵¹²

Government trade data⁵¹³ seen by Greenpeace reveal that the Parágoiás ranch supplied cattle in September 2008 to the Bertin unit in Tucumã. The 374-hectare ranch, controlled by Edson Américo de Melo, is situated in the Apyterewa Indian Land.⁵¹⁴

According to 2006, 2007 and 2008 audits by the Brazilian National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), the government agency with responsibility for management of indigenous peoples' affairs, there are 1159 occupied areas within the Apyterewa land.⁵¹⁵

Analysis by INPE shows that more than 55,500 hectares of the Apyterewa land (some 7% of its area) has been deforested. Satellite analysis shows that much of this deforestation is recent.⁵¹⁶

Greenpeace flights over the region show that most of the cleared land is occupied by cattle ranches.

Linking official government trade data with government publications listing fines for illegal deforestation allows Greenpeace to determine approximate locations for other suppliers, though not the boundaries that would allow a deforestation analysis.

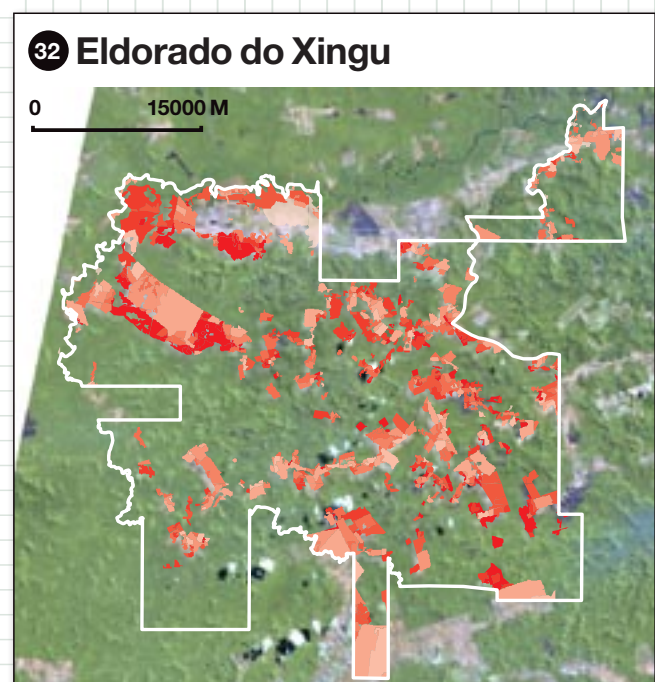
The largest of the identified suppliers to Tucumã from the embargoed municipality of São Félix do Xingu, Vale Verde, which supplied over 3,000 head of cattle in the second half of 2008 and early 2009,⁵⁰⁹ is outside the AID. Vale Verde has been fined for illegal deforestation at least once since 2003.⁵¹⁰

Further, through field investigations and aerial surveillance flights, Greenpeace has been able to document ranches supplying cattle to the facility from the illegal clearance of protected forest areas.

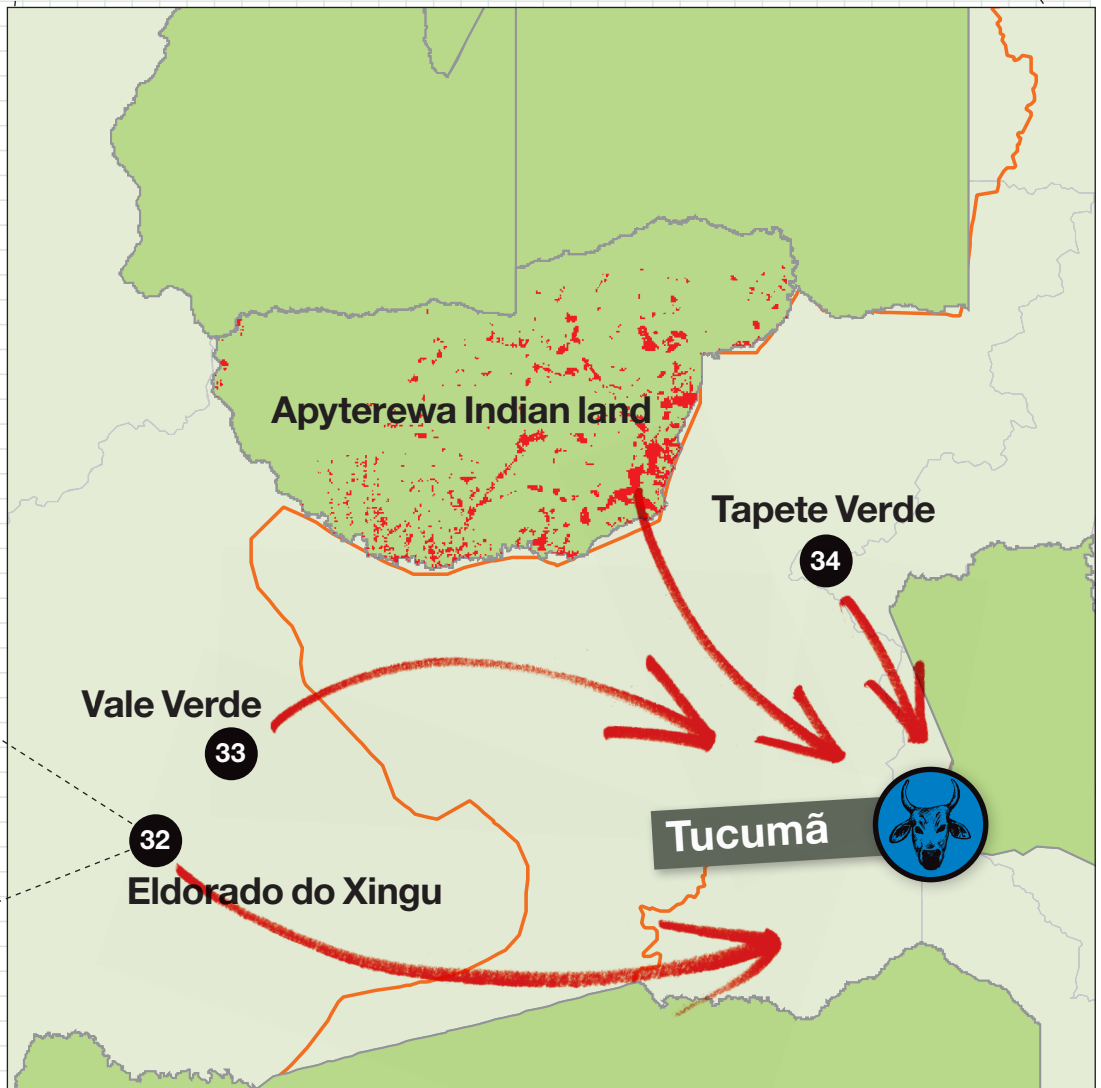
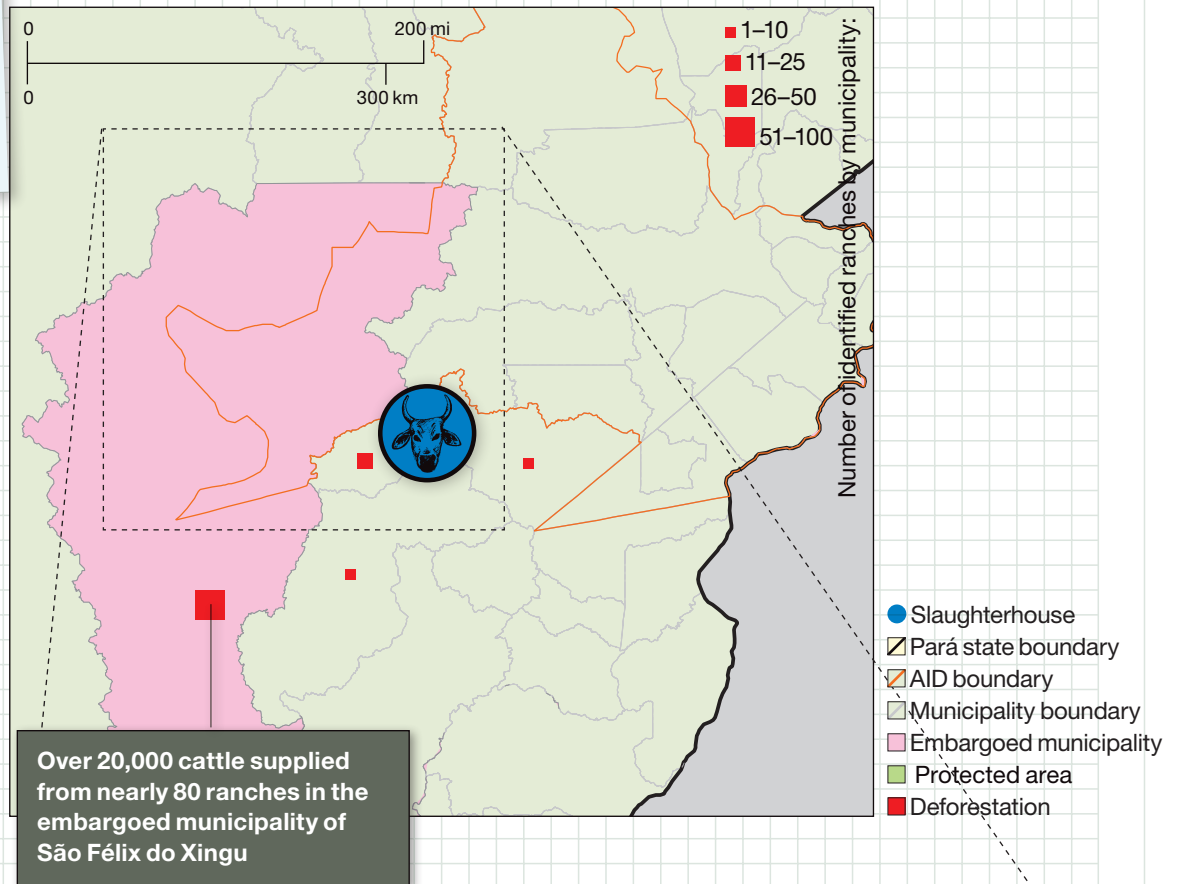
Deforestation:

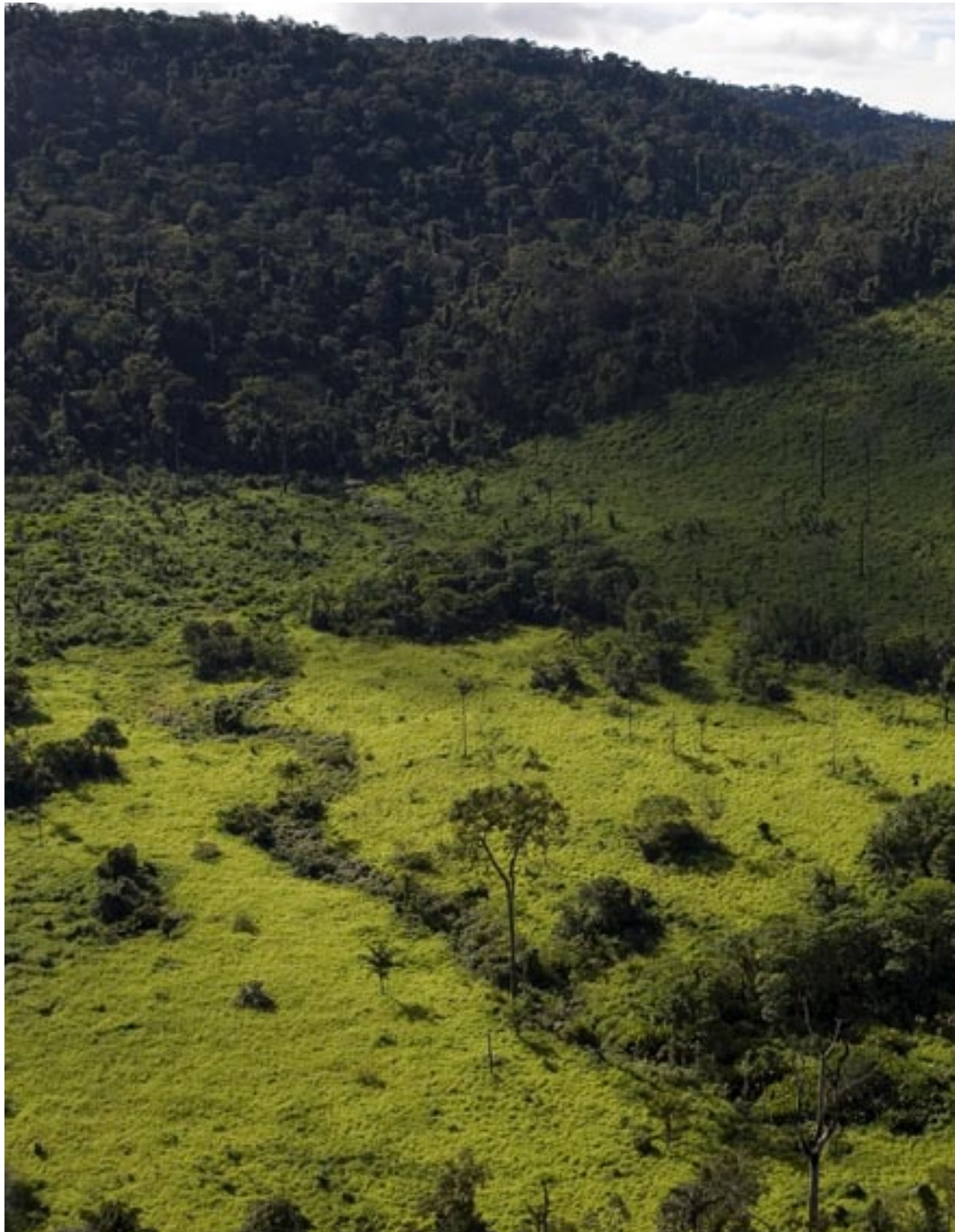
- to 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- Lake
- Ranch boundary
- Forest

THE SATELLITE VIEW: IDENTIFIED RANCHES AND AREAS SUPPLYING BERTIN IN TUCUMÃ



BERTIN'S CATTLE SUPPLY AREA FOR THE TUCUMÃ SLAUGHTERHOUSE







**Cattle ranch in the Apyterewa's Land, Pará.
May 8 2009**

BERTIN AND JBS LINKS TO SLAVE LABOUR⁵¹⁷

Slaughterhouse	Supplier	Ranch name	City, State	Date entered 'Dirty List'	Date of identified sales to slaughterhouse	Direct buyers from slaughterhouse (Brazil only)
Independência (Juína)	Gilson Mueller Berneck	Paraná	Brasnorte, MT	July 2008	March to November 2007, July and November 2008	Sadia (Varzea Grande/MT), International Food Company (Tupéva/SP)
Independência (Juína)	Gilson Mueller Berneck	São Bernardo	Brasnorte, MT	July 2008	April to November 2007, July and October 2008	Sadia (Varzea Grande/MT), International Food Company (Tupéva/SP)
Marfrig (Tangará da Serra)	Antenor Duarte do Valle	Maringá	Comodoro, MT	June 2004	January to December 2007	Carrefour (Brazil) Brazil, Makro Brazil
Marfrig (Tangará da Serra)	Renato Bernardes Filgueiras	Santa Eulália	Tapurah, MT	December 2006	June 2007, December 2007	Carrefour Brazil, Makro Brazil
Bertin (Água Boa)	Daniel de Paiva Abreu	Santa Terezinha	Santa Terezinha, MT	December 2008	April 2007, January 2008	Bertin (Lins, SIF 337); Bertin (Guaicara - dog chew factory)
JBS (Barra do Garças)	Daniel de Paiva Abreu	Santa Terezinha	Santa Terezinha, MT	December 2008	June to October 2008	Carrefour Brazil, Makro Brazil



GREENPEACE INVESTIGATES

PART THREE: A SLAVE TO FASHION

In the course of tracking company links to illegal deforestation, investigations by Greenpeace have uncovered trade between farmers implicated in slavery cases and the top beef and leather exporters.

The Brazilian government launched a national action plan against forced labour in 2003. In May 2005, a National Pact against Forced Labour, coordinated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Ethos Institute for Social Responsibility, was signed by a large number of public and private enterprises in which they agreed not to buy products made from slave labour.⁵¹⁸ Bertin, Independência, JBS and Marfrig are all members of ABIEC⁵¹⁹ – the Brazilian Association of Beef Exporters – which is a signatory to the Pact.⁵²⁰ Bertin and JBS are also direct signatories.⁵²¹

INDEPENDÊNCIA'S LINKS TO SLAVE LABOUR

In July 2008, Gilson Mueller Berneck was added to the 'Dirty List'. He was convicted of keeping 47 labourers in conditions of slavery at two of his ranches: Paráná and São Bernardo, both in Brasnorte (MT).⁵²² Reportedly, Paráná is a 40,000ha ranch with 20,000 head of cattle and a teak plantation.⁵²³ The area of São Bernardo and its herd size are undocumented. However, the ranch has been fined R\$2.77 million (\$1.35 million) for the illegal deforestation of 1,850 hectares.⁵²⁴

The Labour Ministry raid was in April 2007.⁵²⁵ Reportedly, some of the labourers had been at the ranches without regular salary since 2005.⁵²⁶

Confidential industry intelligence reveals that Independência continued buying cattle from Berneck until November 2008.⁵²⁷

Export data indicate that in 2008 the Independência unit in Juína supplied the export-oriented leather processing facilities in Nova Andradina (MS) that supply leather to Gruppo Mastrotto, TanTec Leather, Natuzzi, HTL and Prime Asia. In 2008, the Independência unit in Juína supplied the export-oriented beef processing facilities in Cajamar (SP) that supplied beef directly to Cremonini (Inalca & Marr Russia) and International Food Company, whose customers include the beef jerky manufacturer 'Jack Links'.⁵²⁸

MARFRIG'S LINKS TO SLAVE LABOUR

In June 2004, Antenor Duarte do Valle was added to the 'Dirty List'. He was convicted of keeping 188 labourers in conditions of slavery at his cattle ranch Maringá.⁵²⁹

Antenor Duarte do Valle remains on the 'Dirty List' today.⁵³⁰

Marfrig's unit in Tangará da Serra is known to buy cattle from Antenor Duarte do Valle's ranches in Mato Grosso. From January to December 2007, he supplied 3689 head of cattle from Maringá to Marfrig in Tangará da Serra.⁵³¹

Government trade data⁵³² reveal that in 2007 Marfrig's unit in Tangará da Serra was supplied with cattle from Renato Bernardes Filgueiras.

In December 2006, Renato Bernardes Filgueiras' ranch Santa Eulália in Tapurah (MT) was added to the 'Dirty List'. He is accused of keeping ten people in conditions of forced labour at his ranch.⁵³³

BERTIN AND JBS LINKS TO SLAVERY

In December 2008, Daniel de Paiva Abreu was added to the 'Dirty List'. He was convicted of keeping nine labourers in conditions of slavery at his cattle ranch Santa Terezinha in Santa Terezinha (MT).⁵³⁴

The Labour Ministry raid was in July 2006.⁵³⁵

Government trade data⁵³⁶ reveal that Bertin's unit in Água Boa (MT) and JBS' unit in Barra do Garças (MT) buy cattle from Daniel de Paiva Abreu. In April 2007, he supplied 308 head of cattle to Bertin Água Boa. In January 2008, he supplied 52 head of cattle to Bertin Água Boa. Between June and October 2008, he supplied 889 head of cattle to JBS Barra do Garças.

Government trade data⁵³⁷ reveal that Bertin's unit in Marabá (PA) buy cattle from suppliers who do not appear on the February 2009 'Dirty List', but do appear on earlier lists.⁵³⁸

In 2008, Bertin Marabá slaughterhouse bought cattle from Colorado, controlled by Roque Quagliato and others.⁵³⁹ In 2003, Roque Quagliato was charged with keeping 81 people in conditions of forced labour at this ranch.⁵⁴⁰