JBS

COOKING THE PLANET

CASE STUDY

JBS' supply chain linked to cattle raised illegally on Indigenous Land

GREENPEACE

JBS' supply chain linked to cattle raised illegally on Indigenous Land

Executive summary

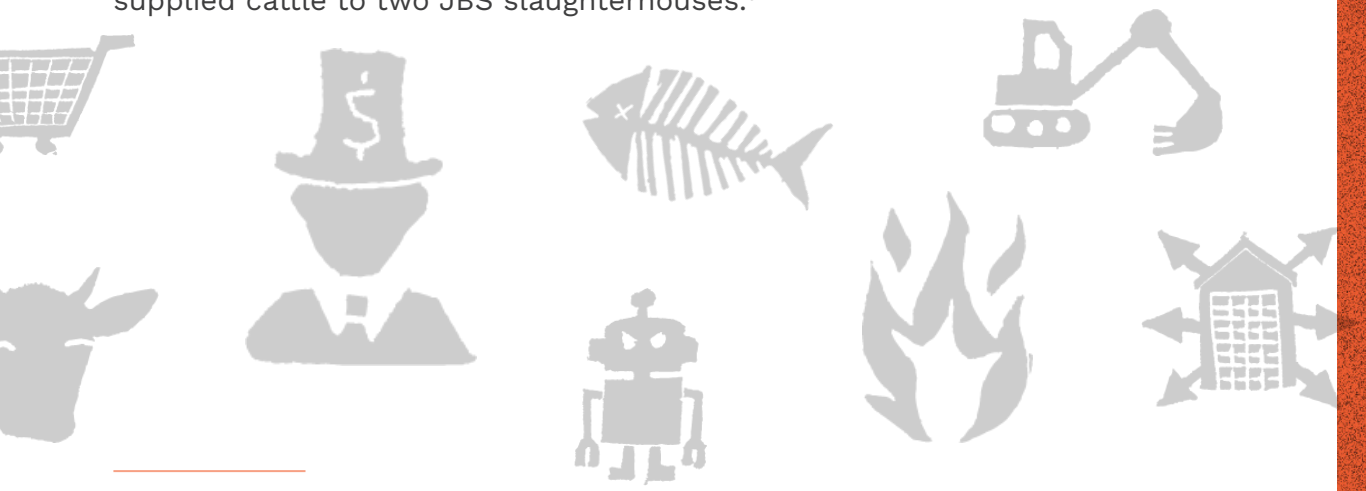
Greenpeace Brazil has revealed that beef from cattle raised illegally on protected Indigenous land in the Amazon rainforest may have ended up on the plates of consumers all around the world after entering the supply chains of Brazilian beef giant JBS.

The new investigation focuses on trade links between JBS and Mauro Fernando Schaedler, a Brazilian agribusiness entrepreneur who owns four properties that border or partially overlap with the Pequizal do Navurôtu Indigenous Land, which is a legally protected Indigenous territory.

The Naruvôtu are an Amazonian people who have fought for decades to have their territory legally recognised and protected. While the Pequizal do Naruvôtu Indigenous territory was identified in 2006 and finally granted full official protection by the Brazilian government in 2016[1], ranchers in the region have continued to contest its demarcation as Indigenous land. Among those who have attempted to discredit Naruvôtu's claim to their territory is none other than Mauro Fernando Schaedler.[2]

Schaedler's farms in the Amazon currently face fines of almost half a million euros from Brazil's government for a string of environmental offences: Schaedler has been fined a few times, since the late 2000s by the Brazilian Environmental Agency IBAMA. Most recently, in 2023, Schaedler's farm Fazenda Três Coqueiros II received a fine and was embargoed for **raising cattle without a license inside the Naruvôtu's territory**.[3] The embargo issued by Brazil's environmental agency IBAMA affected 592 hectares of the farm within the Naruvôtu land.[4]

However, Schaedler has managed to sell the cattle illegally raised on Naruvôtu land by transferring cattle reared on Fazenda Três Coqueiros II to another farm, a practice known as 'cattle laundering'. Between January 2018 and November 2024, Fazenda Três Coqueiros II sent cattle to another farm, Fazenda Itapirana, which supplied cattle to two JBS slaughterhouses.[5]



[1] Known in Portuguese as "homologada"

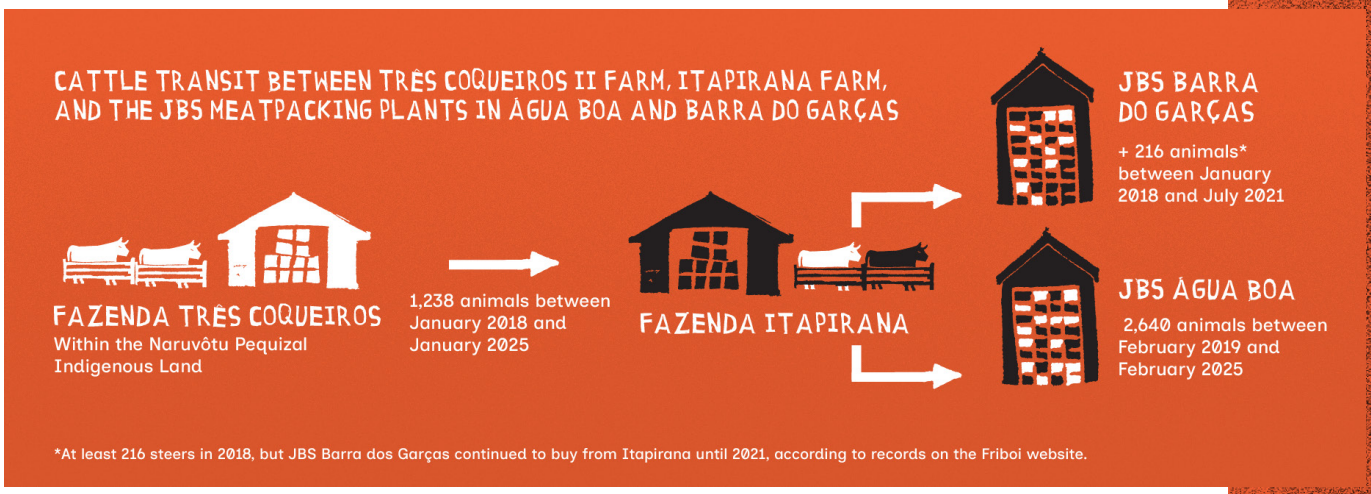
[2] Mauro Fernando Schaedler filed Writ of Mandamus No. 33922 with the Federal Supreme Court, and is also the author of a lawsuit seeking the annulment of the demarcation process for indigenous land in the Federal Court of Mato Grosso (Case No. 0020102-83.2016.4.01.3600).

[3] Available at: <https://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/areasembargadas/>. Accessed in June 2025.

[4] Consultation at <https://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/areasembargadas/ConsultaPublicaAreasEmbargadas.php> Accessed July 2025.

[5] Merged Friboi traceability data. Available at: <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>. Accessed in July 2025 and Animal Transit Guide (GTAs) data from the internal information bank.

Figure 01: Cattle movements between Fazenda Três Coqueiros II, Fazenda Itapirana and JBS in Água Boa and in Barra do Garças



Organisation.: Greenpeace Brazil (2025).

The JBS slaughterhouse in Água Boa (in Mato Grosso state) received cattle from Fazenda Itapirana from February 2019, until as recently as February 2025. This slaughterhouse is authorised to export to several places, including Hong Kong.[6]

The other JBS slaughterhouse, in Barra do Garças,[7] is approved for exports to the EU, Canada, UK and many others[8]. Greenpeace Brazil's investigation found out that this slaughterhouse purchased cattle from Fazenda Itapirana from 2018 and 2021 and exported meat to several European countries[9] within that time period, according to Brazilian export data obtained via Comex Stat.

This means that **meat from Schaedler's farm, from cattle raised illegally on Indigenous land, may well have been served to unwitting consumers across Europe and many other countries**.

It is relevant to note that the JBS slaughterhouse in Barra do Garças continues to export to Europe today, although Greenpeace Brasil has not identified data indicating that it has bought cattle from Fazenda Itapirana after July 2021. According to Brazilian export data[10] for the first half of 2025, Europe[11] was the second largest market for beef exports from that slaughterhouse, imported by Spain, Germany, the UK, Italy and the Netherlands. Until the landmark EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) is finally implemented, the EU will have no means to ensure that meat linked to deforestation of the Amazon or land conflicts does not land on European markets.

[6] The JBS meatpacking plant in Água Boa is authorised to export to Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Egypt, Hong Kong, Iran, Japan, Paraguay, Peru, East Timor and Uruguay. Available at: https://bi.agricultura.gov.br/reports/rwservlet?sigsif_cons&prod_aut_estab_bra_exp_pais.rdf&p_id_pais=&p_id_mercado_comum=&p_id_area=1&p_id_produto=&p_serial=1564084147&paramform=no Accessed on 14.08.2025

[7] Located at Barra do Garças, Mato Grosso (SIF 0042)

[8] According to the database "List of Products Authorised for Brazilian Establishments to Export by Country", maintained by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA), accessed on 29 July 2025. The meatpacker is authorised to export to the following countries: South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, the United Kingdom, Singapore, East Timor, Ukraine, the Eurasian Economic Union, Uruguay, Venezuela and the European Union. Available at https://bi.agricultura.gov.br/reports/rwservlet?sigsif_cons&prod_aut_estab_bra_exp_pais.rdf&p_id_pais=&p_id_mercado_comum=&p_id_area=1&p_id_produto=&p_serial=1564117064&paramform=no Accessed on 14.08.2025.

[9] For the period of 2018-2021 the top 5 European countries were: Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Germany and the UK.

[10] accessed via COMEX STAT on July 29, 2025

[11] EU countries, plus the UK

From JBS slaughterhouses - all the way to Italian stores

The JBS slaughterhouse in Barra do Garças in Brazil, between 2018 and 2021, bought cattle from a farm that has a history of purchasing cattle raised illegally in an Indigenous land. Recently, beef from that slaughterhouse (identified by its SIF Code 0042, see image), was found by Greenpeace Italy volunteers in a specialised store as well as in a wholesale market in Italy in July 2025.

This investigation provides just one example of how JBS and large corporations profit and expand from the absence of a comprehensive, effective and transparent control system for their supply chain, which indirectly supports environmental damage and the violation of constitutional rights and guarantees, especially the fundamental rights of Indigenous Peoples in Brazil.

This case study demonstrates how links to the violation of Indigenous Peoples' rights persist in the meat supply chain of JBS, potentially ending up on the plates of consumers all around the world - despite commitments by JBS and other large meatpackers to ensure traceability of their entire supply chain, and pledges by global leaders to halt and reverse deforestation by 2030.

Time and again, Big Agribusiness companies like JBS have proven unable or unwilling to protect the forest and those that call it home. We urgently need global action to defend the Amazon and hold Big Ag to account for the damage it is causing.

With policy-makers considering whether to approve the controversial EU-Mercosur trade agreement, political decisions taking place in the EU right now could make the situation even worse. The EU-Mercosur deal will increase meat import quotas from Brazil to the EU without guarantee that these imports are not linked to deforestation or violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights.

European governments and parliamentarians must reject the EU-Mercosur trade deal and ensure the swift application of the EU Deforestation Regulation without further delay or dilution.

At COP30, global leaders should commit to an action plan for forests to ensure a thriving Amazon for future generations.

Who is JBS?

JBS is the largest meat producer on earth - with the capacity to slaughter around 75,000 cows and 13.8 million chickens a day.[12] JBS has long-standing links to corruption, deforestation, climate-wrecking emissions and human rights abuses.[13] Despite this, it has recently been approved to list shares on the New York Stock Exchange and moved its headquarters from Brazil to the Netherlands.

While JBS is already a major exporter of poultry and beef from Brazil to the EU,[14] if the EU-Mercosur trade agreement is approved, JBS's meat sales from Brazil to Europe could increase and so could its profits, according to calculations by Profundo.[15]

[12] JBS (2025). Amendment No. 6 to Form F-4 Registration Statement. Capacity numbers aggregate from page 2, 106. https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1791942/000119312525062845/d654052df4a.htm

[13] Most recently compiled by Greenpeace Brazil, available at: cozinhandooplaneta.org.br/en. Accessed in July 2025.

[14] Based on 2023 data, Profundo estimates that a whopping 58% and 65% of Brazil's beef and poultry exports to the EU, respectively, are from JBS. Available at: https://www.greenpeace.org/nl/bossen-categorie/69339/jbs-profits-from-eu-mercosur-deal/ Accessed in July 2025.

[15] According to estimates by Dutch research institute Profundo, published by Greenpeace Netherlands, JBS could gain €1.7 billion in extra profits before tax and €1.2 billion after tax by 2040 if the EU-Mercosur deal is adopted. Available at: https://www.greenpeace.org/nl/bossen-categorie/69339/jbs-profits-from-eu-mercosur-deal/ Accessed in July 2025.

JBS COOKING THE PLANET

Greenpeace Brazil, September 2025

Case study complete version

JBS' supply chain linked to cattle raised illegally on Indigenous Land

Summary

- Greenpeace Brazil reveals that cattle illegally raised on indigenous land potentially have entered the supply chain of Brazilian meat giant JBS;
- The new investigation shows indirect commercial links between JBS and Mauro Fernando Schaedler, a rancher who owns four properties that border and/or overlap with the Pequizal do Naruvôtu Indigenous Land (TI), which has been ratified. Schaedler's farms in the Amazon have environmental fines totalling **R$3,104,500.00** (around €492,000).
- In 2023, one of Schaedler's farm, Fazenda Três Coqueiros II, was fined and embargoed for carrying out farming activities without a licence within Naruvôtu Indigenous territory. The embargo by IBAMA, Brazil's environmental agency, affected 592 hectares of the farm.
- The Naruvôtu have been fighting for decades to have their territory legally recognised and protected. Although the Pequizal do Naruvôtu Indigenous territory was finally ratified by the Brazilian government in 2016, ranchers in the region continue to contest its demarcation as Indigenous land. Mauro Fernando Schaedler is among those who have tried to discredit the Naruvôtu's claim to their territory.
- In order to sell cattle illegally raised on indigenous land, Schaedler transferred the herd from Fazenda Três Coqueiros II to another farm - a practice known as "cattle laundering". Fazenda Três Coqueiros II sent cattle to Fazenda Itapirana (outside the Indigenous territory), which, during the same period of time, supplied cattle to two JBS slaughterhouses. One of them, in Barra do Garças, is approved for export to the European Union, Canadá, United Kingdom and many others, the one in Água Boa is also authorized to export to several places, including Hong Kong.
- As this case study shows, the links to the violation of indigenous peoples' rights persisted in the JBS meat supply chain until 2025, and could end up on the plates of consumers around the world - despite the company's various commitments to end deforestation in its supply chain.

- JBS, as illustrated in Greenpeace Brasil's recent publication "JBS: cooking the planet", has failed to implement the commitments it has made, especially those related to eliminating deforestation from its production chains, initially promised for its entire Amazon supply chain (direct and indirect) by 2011.
- In a year when the Climate Conference (COP 30) is taking place in the heart of the Amazon, it is essential that the role of companies like JBS in deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions is remembered and properly addressed. Governments also need to agree on an implementation plan to achieve the goal of halting and reversing deforestation and ecosystem degradation until 2030.

Introduction

Greenpeace has historically acted in defence of the Amazon and its peoples. This year, when Brazil is hosting the 30th UN Climate Conference in the city of Belém do Pará, in the heart of the Amazon, the organisation has turned its efforts to exposing the great villain in the destruction of this biome, which is essential in the fight against the climate emergency: cattle farming.

Historically, the opening of pastures has been the main driver of deforestation in the Amazon. Adding this factor to the sector's other emissions, livestock farming is the main emitter of greenhouse gases in the country, responsible for 74 per cent of all Brazilian climate pollution[16]. This scenario is the result of poor control and transparency of the origin of cattle in the livestock production chain and of large companies that profit and expand their business through these loopholes, practising a business model that is incompatible with the goal of containing the increase in the Earth's average temperature to 1.5°C.

With the aim of exposing those most responsible for this scenario, Greenpeace Brazil launched the dossier "Cooking the planet" in April this year, which presents the controversial history of reported irregularities related to the world's largest animal protein processor: JBS. As well as having a huge impact on vital ecosystems such as the Amazon, the climate impact associated with the JBS supply chain is profound. According to a report published by Greenpeace Nordic in 2024, its total methane emissions are estimated to rival those of ExxonMobil and Shell combined.[17]

JBS has already made several commitments to deal with its socio-environmental impact, but has failed to implement them. In 2009, when the scale of JBS's environmental and social destruction became a global scandal following the publication of the report "Slaughtering the Amazon"[18], by Greenpeace International, the company joined the Public Livestock Commitment (CPP)[19], with the promise of eliminating deforestation (both direct and indirect) from its chain by 2011. The agreement, made 16 years ago, was reinforced at the time by binding agreements that JBS signed with the Public Prosecutors' Offices of the relevant Amazonian states[20], requiring the company to avoid buying cattle linked to any illegal deforestation that took place from 2008 onwards. However, the long history of JBS's links to socio-environmental irregularities in its supply chain is well documented and to this day the company is delaying the monitoring of indirect suppliers, which is where most of the deforestation associated with its supply chain is concentrated. [21]

[16] Between 1985 and 2023, more than 90 per cent of deforestation in the Amazon had pasture as its primary use, according to Mapbiomas, and in 2023, emissions from deforestation and agriculture totalled 74 per cent of the country's total emissions, according to SEEG. Available at: <https://seeg.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/SEEG-RELATORIO-ANALITICO-12.pdf>. Accessed in July 2025.

[17] See Greenpeace Nordic (2024) p. 22.

[18] Greenpeace International (2009)

[19] Mongabay (October 2009)

[20] JBS, then Bertin, and other meatpackers operating in the Amazon signed a Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC) with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office that came to be known as the Meat TAC. The agreement was signed after the MPF/PA and Ibama filed lawsuits in the Federal Court against people and companies accused of deforestation linked to cattle ranching in Pará.

[21] Greenpeace (2025)

The case of the Indigenous Land Pequizal do Naruvôtu is an example of how JBS and large corporations profit and expand from the absence of a complete, effective and transparent control system for their supply chain, which results in environmental damage and the violation of constitutional rights and guarantees, especially the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples in Brazil.

The struggle of the Naruvôtu people for the Pequizal do Naruvôtu Indigenous Land (TI) in Mato Grosso illustrates the challenges faced by traditional peoples and communities in maintaining the integrity of their territories in the face of the expansion of agribusiness. Although Brazil's National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (FUNAI) identified and approved the creation of the territory in 2006, it was only ten years later that the indigenous land was approved by Decree s/n of 29 April 2016 of the President of the Republic. [22]

The delay in the demarcation process is one of the factors contributing to the consolidation of pressures and tensions on Indigenous lands, marked by invasions and environmental damage, such as the Naruvôtu territory, as will be presented below.

In 2015[23] and 2016[24], a landowner and the municipality of Gaúcha do Norte filed a lawsuit challenging the approval of the indigenous territory based on the temporal milestone thesis[25], claiming that private properties existed on the site on 5 October 1988, the date of the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, and that there were no Naruvôtu People present in the region then. However, the Federal Attorney General's Office (AGU) and FUNAI defended the legality of the process to ratify the Indigenous Land and the traditional occupation of the territory by the Naruvôtu. In May 2025, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) unanimously reaffirmed the validity of the demarcation, following the vote of Reporting Justice Minister Edson Fachin, who highlighted the absence of evidence to challenge the report that recognises the land traditionally occupied by the Indigenous People .[26]

Among the landowners questioning the Naruvôtu's legitimacy to their territory is a central figure in this conflict, agribusiness entrepreneur Mauro Fernando Schaedler[27]. He owns four properties that put pressure on the Pequizal do Naruvôtu Indigenous Land and many other farms throughout Mato Grosso state, according to the state's rural environmental registry.

His enterprises in the state, focused on soya and livestock production, have accumulated environmental fines and an embargo on a 592-hectare area of his Três Coqueiros II property, located inside the Indigenous land. Schaedler's farms that put pressure on the Indigenous Land are shown in Figure 01, with a special focus on the Três Coqueiros II farm, highlighted in pink and its overlap with the embargo in Figure 02.

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[22] Available at: <https://xingumais.org.br/conflito/processo-desintrusao-inconcluso-pequizal-naruvotu>. Accessed in July 2025. Read also https://terrasindigenas.org.br/terras-indigenas/4174?id_arp=4174

[23] Writ of Mandamus No. 33922. Available at: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=4899488>. Accessed in July 2025.

[24] Writ of Mandamus No. 34206. Available at: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=4984934>. Accessed July 2025.

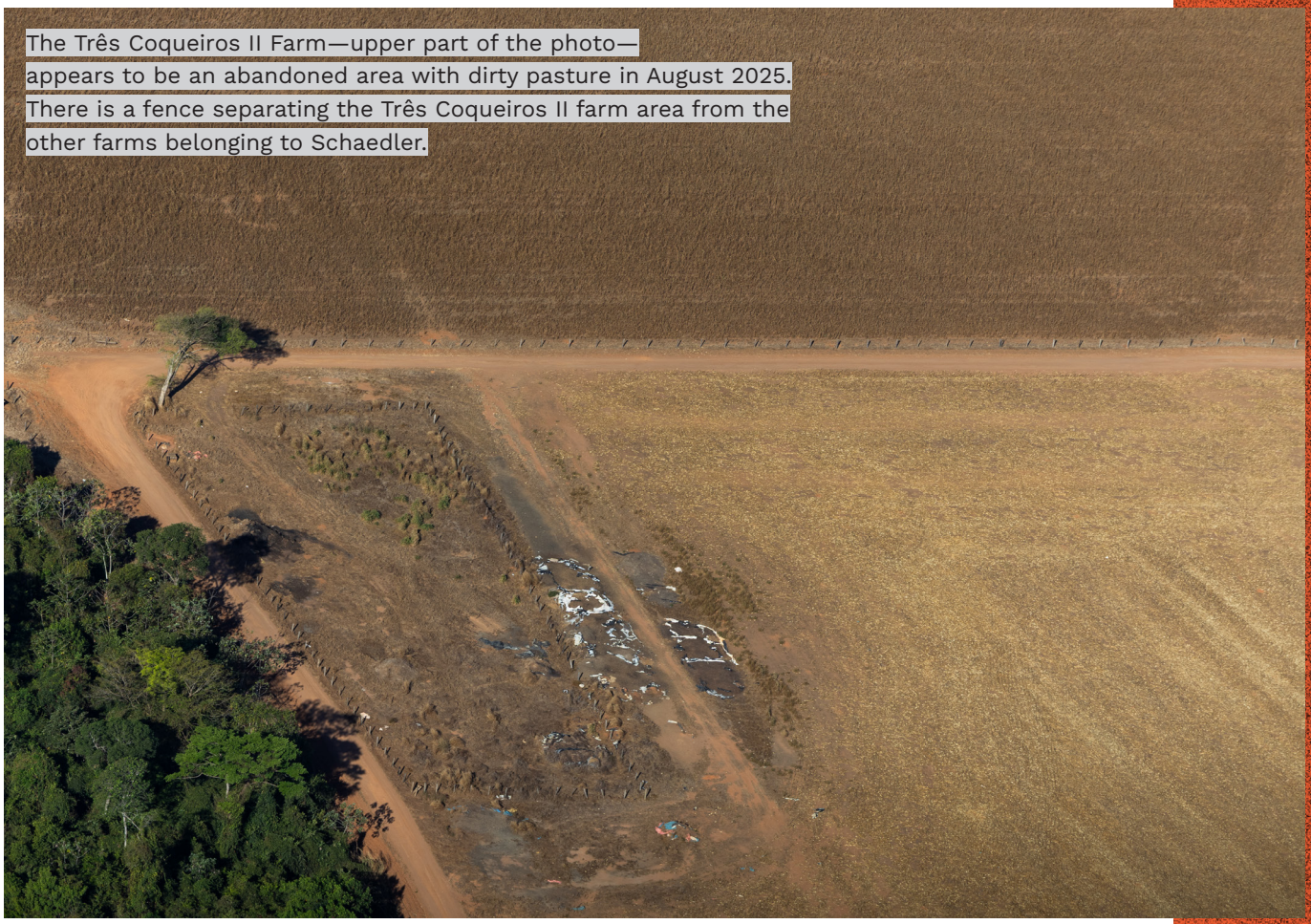
[25] The temporal milestone thesis has been articulated and defended by ruralists as a legal thesis to question the original right of Indigenous Peoples in Brazil to their territories, arguing that Indigenous People only have the right to the lands that were occupied by them on the date of the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, on 5 October 1988.

[26] According to the judgement: "Thus, to accept the request formulated in the present writ and, consequently, grant security, would require the production of evidence, considering that the Impetrant's allegations are in confrontation with the anthropological report and with the information provided by the impetrated authorities, an unreasonable measure in the narrow way of the writ of mandamus, a procedural rite that requires pre-constituted evidence." Available at: https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/downloadPeca.asp?id=15377113409&ext=.pdf

[27] Mauro Fernando Schaedler has filed writ of mandamus No. 33922 with the Supreme Court, and is also the author of a lawsuit requesting that the demarcation process of the indigenous land be cancelled in the Federal Court of Mato Grosso (Case No. 0020102-83.2016.4.01.3600).

Aereal photo from pastureland at Três Coqueiros II Farm, within Indigenous land Pequizal/MT. Image from August, 2025

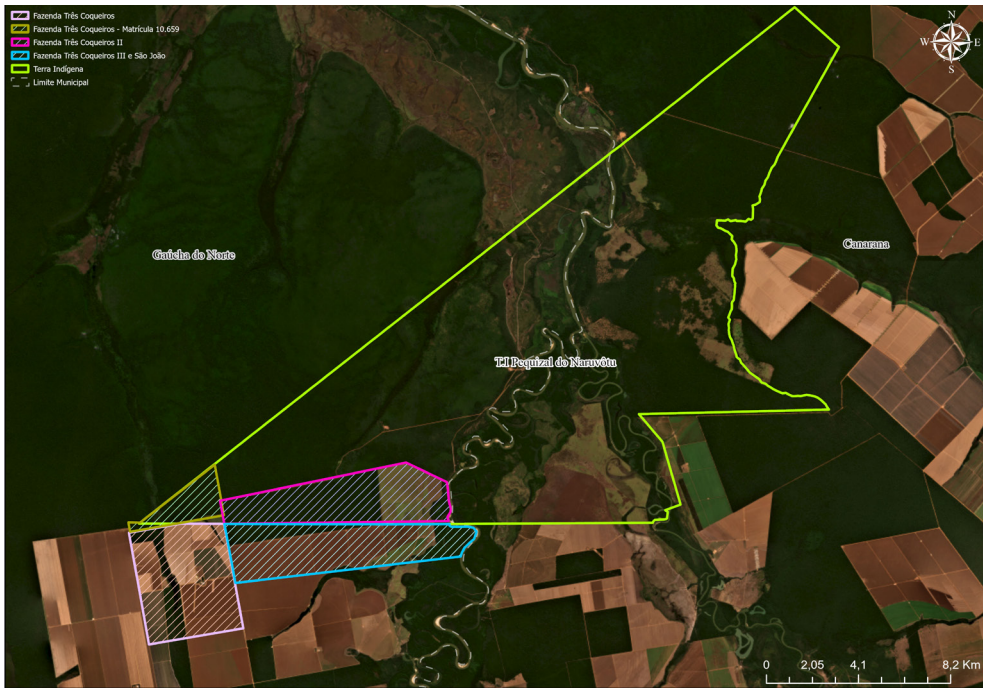
Foto: © Tuane Fernandes / Greenpeace



The Três Coqueiros II Farm—upper part of the photo—appears to be an abandoned area with dirty pasture in August 2025. There is a fence separating the Três Coqueiros II farm area from the other farms belonging to Schaedler.

Foto: © Tuane Fernandes / Greenpeace

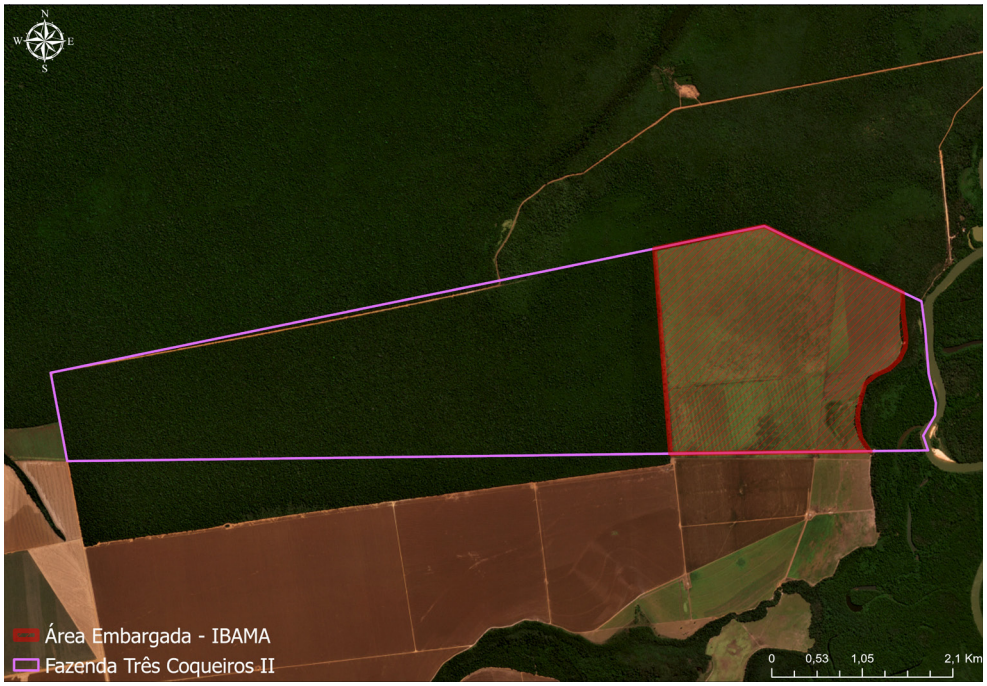
Figure 01: Mauro Fernando Schaedler's farms



Organisation: Greenpeace Brazil (2025). Source: SICAR (2025); FUNAI (2022); IBGE (2022)

The Brazilian environmental agency's (IBAMA) infraction notice carried out in 2023[28] relating to Schaedler's farm located within[29] the Indigenous land refers to the development of unlicensed agricultural activity within Naruvôtu territory and points to environmental damage that directly impacts the Indigenous Land. The embargo and fine records are shown in Figures 03 and 04.

Figure 02: Três Coqueiros II farm and overlap with IBAMA embargo



Organisation: Greenpeace Brazil (2025). Source: SICAR (2025); FUNAI (2022); IBAMA (2025)

[28] Consultation at <https://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/areasembargadas/ConsultaPublicaAreasEmbargadas.php> Accessed in July 2025.

[29] Ibama's notice of 15 June 2023, which ordered the removal of cattle from the property, was the subject of a writ of mandamus in Case No. 1013465-21.2024.4.01.3600 at the JF/MT. The judgement dismisses the initial petition and denies the writ of mandamus. The case is awaiting final judgement. Available at: https://pje1g.trf1.jus.br/consultapublica/ConsultaPublica/DetalheProcessoConsultaPublica/listView.seam?ca=033191b2820bcb875b5cbaa385dee71de98ef8bdcdd5e5cf

Figure 03: Ibama Embargo Certificate

SERVIÇO PÚBLICO FEDERAL
MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE - MMA
INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E DOS RECURSOS NATURAIS RENOVÁVEIS - IBAMA

Certidão de Embargo

Número da Certidão: Y2913IC8ZMUCBZAC
Emitido em: 28/08/2025
Válidade até: 27/09/2025

INTERESSADO: MAURO FERNANDO SCHAEDLER
CNPJ/CPF: [redacted]
ENDEREÇO: Fazenda Três Coqueiros II

EXISTE PENDÊNCIA DE EMBARGO

Seq. TAD	Nº TAD	Série TAD	Data TAD	Área Embargada (ha)	UF	Município	Nº AI	Série AI	Área Autuada (ha)
1830061	L5SQFNBQ		15/06/2023 17:10:00	592,7046	MT	Gaúcha do Norte	AY94LMDT		

Código para Consulta: Y2913IC8ZMUCBZAC

Source: IBAMA (2025).

Figure 04: IBAMA environmental enforcement report

MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE - MMA
INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E DOS RECURSOS NATURAIS RENOVÁVEIS - IBAMA
DIRETORIA DE PROTEÇÃO AMBIENTAL

Relatório de Autuações Ambientais

Nº	Infração	Data Infração	Estado	Municipio	CNPJ/CPF	Nome Autuado	Nº A.I.	Valor Multa	Nº Processo	Status Débito	Sanções Aplicadas
1	Controle ambiental	15/06/2023	MATO GROSSO	GAUCHA DO NORTE	[redacted]	MAURO FERNANDO SCHAEDLER	AY94LMDT	1.510.000,00	02013.001462/2023-25	Para homologação/prazo de defesa	66 Decreto, 6514/2008

Source: IBAMA (2025).

In addition to the fine[30] of R$1,510,000.00 (around €238,000) on Fazenda Três Coqueiros II, as shown in Figure 04 above, Mauro Fernando has three other fines on other properties. His total active fines with Brazil's environmental agency IBAMA amount to R$3,104,500.00 (around €492,000).

A fine from 2008 was registered on "Fazenda Três Coqueiros III e São João", located on the border of the Indigenous territory (TI) that is the target of this investigation. At the time, IBAMA described the environmental damage as "use of fire in 1,168,000 hectares of agropastoral area, without authorisation". Even though the fine has lapsed, the situation indicates that Mauro Fernando Schaedler had been making pressure on the Indigenous land since the late 2000s, as shown in Figure 05.

[30] Available at: <https://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/areasembargadas/>. Accessed in June 2025.

Figure 05: IBAMA environmental assessment report - 2008

MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE - MMA
INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E DOS RECURSOS NATURAIS RENOVÁVEIS - IBAMA
DIRETORIA DE PROTEÇÃO AMBIENTAL

Relatório de Autuações Ambientais

Nº	Infração	Data Infração	Estado	Município	CNPJ/CPF	Nome Autuado	Nº A.I.	Valor Multa	Nº Processo	Status Débito	Sanções Aplicadas
1	Flora	18/07/2008	MATO GROSSO	GAUCHA DO NORTE	[redacted]	MAURO FERNANDO SCHAEDLER	483650	1.168.000,00	02567.000334/2008-69	Baixado por prescrição intercorrente durante anál. jurídica	70 72 Lei, 9605/98, 40 2º Decreto, 3179/1999, 27 Lei, 4771/65

Source: IBAMA (2025).

In 2020, another fine was issued for "*carrying out potentially polluting agricultural activities without a licence or authorisation from the competent environmental bodies (...) within Fazenda Três Coqueiros III and São João*", a farm that borders the Indigenous land, as shown in Figure 06. About three years later, Schaedler was again fined for raising cattle without a licence, this time on Fazenda Três Coqueiros II, located inside the Indigenous Territory, resulting in the embargo mentioned above and shown in Figure 03.

Figure 06: IBAMA environmental enforcement report - 2020

MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE - MMA
INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E DOS RECURSOS NATURAIS RENOVÁVEIS - IBAMA
DIRETORIA DE PROTEÇÃO AMBIENTAL

Relatório de Autuações Ambientais

Nº	Infração	Data Infração	Estado	Município	CNPJ/CPF	Nome Autuado	Nº A.I.	Valor Multa	Nº Processo	Status Débito	Sanções Aplicadas
1	Outras	05/06/2020	MATO GROSSO	GAUCHA DO NORTE	[redacted]	MAURO FERNANDO SCHAEDLER	4VJSJFMY	1.510.500,00	02013.001824/2020-35	Para homologação/prazo de defesa	66 § único Decreto, 6514/2008

Source: IBAMA (2025).

The Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) of the Três Coqueiros II farm was cancelled by an administrative decision of the Mato Grosso State Secretary of Environment (SEMA-MT). It is not possible to ascertain the date on which the CAR was analysed and cancelled at SIMCAR[31], but according to the answer received through the Information Access Law (LAI)[32] and the registry was cancelled on March 21st, 2025. Yet both the CAR registration on SICAR[33] and on SIMCAR from Mato Grosso's SEMA show that the farm overlaps completely with the boundaries of the Indigenous land. Figures 07, 08 and 09 show the status of the property and its overlaps, according to the consultation carried out in July 2025.

[31] SIMCAR is the Mato Grosso State Rural Environmental Registry System. Available at <http://www.sema.mt.gov.br/site/index.php/simcar>

[32] The information was requested under the Access to Information Law from the Ministry of Management and Innovation and was provided to Greenpeace Brazil

[33] SICAR is the Federal Rural Environmental Registry System. Available at <https://www.car.gov.br/#/>

Figure 07: CAR status of Fazenda Três Coqueiros II in SIMCAR

SEMA
Secretaria
de Estado de
Meio Ambiente

Governo de
Mato
Grosso

Demonstrativo de Informações no CAR

Dados Gerais

Nº CAR Estadual	Situação Estadual	Tipo
MT50823/2017	Cancelado	Declarado

Data de Cadastro	Data da Situação
01/11/2017	21/03/2025

Nº Recibo Federal
MT-5103858-7A2658BFB4CB44349B2DE28433B54F1B

Dados da Propriedade

Propriedade	UF	Município
FAZENDA TRÊS COQUEIROS II	MT	Gaúcha do Norte

Proprietários

Nome
MAURO FERNANDO SCHAEDLER

Source: SEMA/MT (2025)

Figure 08: CAR status of Fazenda Três Coqueiros II in SICAR

gov.br

Página Inicial | Central de Conteúdo | Legislação | Consulta Pública | Contatos | Ajuda | Acessar Intranet

Regularização Ambiental - Cadastro Ambiental Rural

Consultar demonstrativo do CAR:

Informe o número de registro no CAR (ou número de protocolo):

MT-5103858-7A26.58BF.B4CB.4434.9B2D.E284.33B5.4F1B | Consultar

Limpar pesquisa

Demonstrativo da Situação das Informações Declaradas no CAR

Situação do Cadastro: Cancelado
Registro de Inscrição no CAR: MT-5103858-7A2658BFB4CB44349B2DE28433B54F1B
Condição Externa: Cancelado por decisão administrativa

Dados do Imóvel Rural

Área do Imóvel Rural: 1.853,27 ha
Módulos fiscais: 20,59
Município / UF: Gaúcha do Norte (MT)
Coordenadas Geográficas do Centróide: Lat: 12°59'34,75" S Long: 52°55'09,69" O
Data da Inscrição: 25/06/2021
Data da Última Retificação: -

Source: SICAR (2025).

Figure 09: Três Coqueiros II Farm overlaps in SICAR

Informações Adicionais

Sobreposições:

Tema	Fase	Descrição	Processamento	Área de Sobreposição (ha)	Percentual de Sobreposição (%)
Áreas Embargadas Sobreposição	-	Infração: Infração referente ao Controle ambiental não classificada - Advertência	25/06/2021	592,7967	31,99
Terra Indígena	Regularizada	Pequizal do Naruvôtu	25/06/2021	1.853,1534	99,99

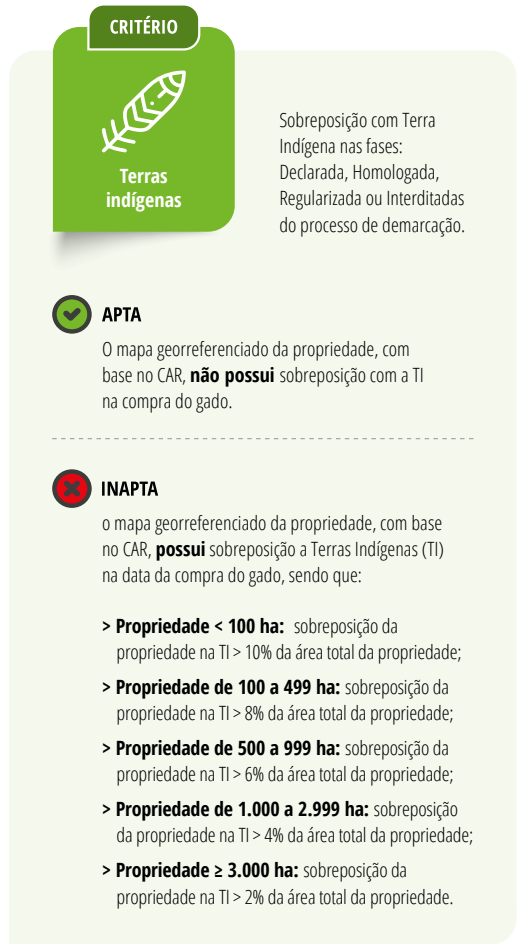
Source: SICAR (2025).

According to Article 231 of Brazil's Federal Constitution, acts that have as their object the occupation, domain and possession of Indigenous lands are null and void and have no legal effect. The provision also states that Indigenous Peoples have exclusive usufruct of the riches of the soil, rivers and lakes of the lands traditionally occupied by them. In other words, the occupation of this already demarcated area, as well as the carrying out of agricultural activities within Indigenous lands by non-indigenous occupants is constitutionally prohibited.

Furthermore, although the relationship with JBS pointed out below is indirect, it is worth remembering that, according to the criteria of the Monitoring Protocol for cattle suppliers in the Amazon[34], used by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office within the scope of the Meat TAC, the overlap of rural properties with protected territories, such as Indigenous lands, is amongst the criteria that should prevent the sale of cattle from these areas to meatpackers that are part of the agreement, as shown in Figure 10.

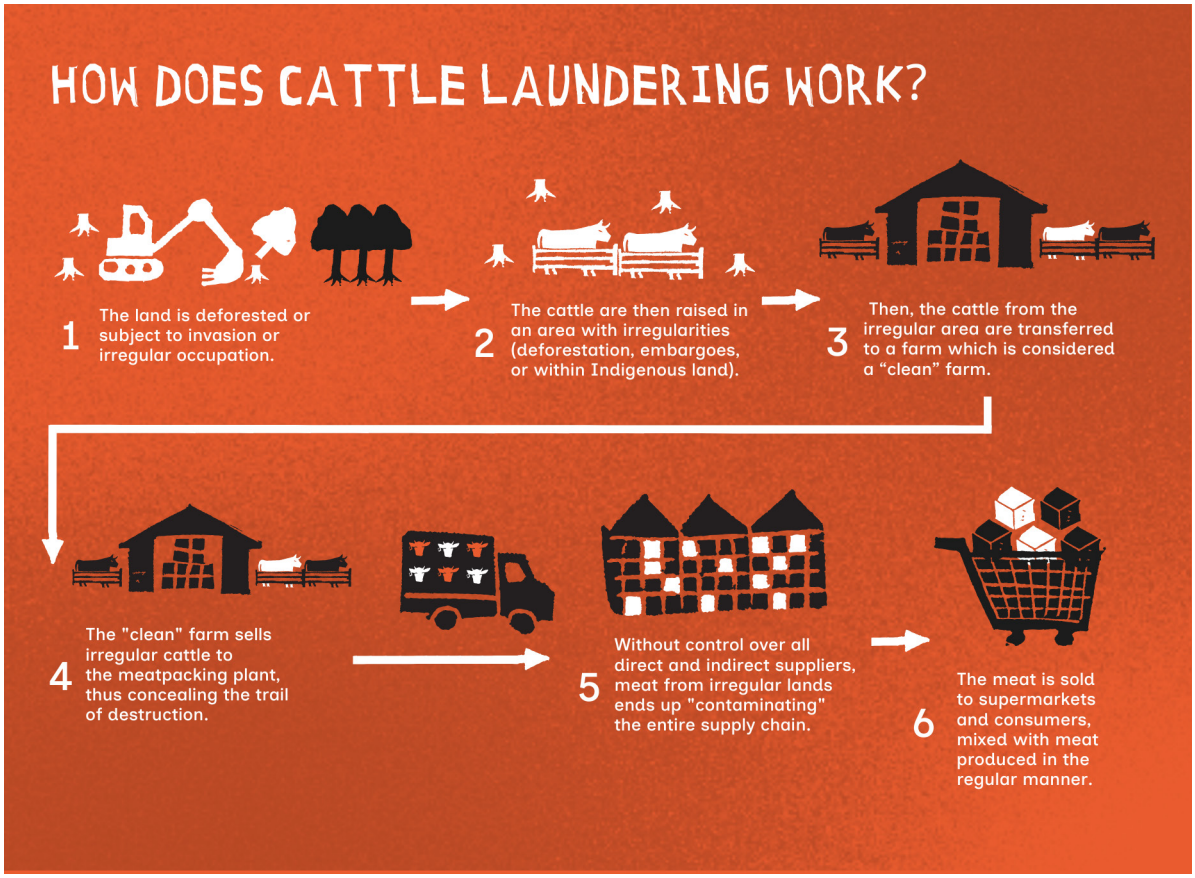
In order to circumvent the system for monitoring the direct supply of cattle to meatpackers, a recurring practice is cattle laundering, i.e. the transfer of cattle from areas with socio-environmental irregularities to farms suitable for commercialisation with meatpackers. This is how Mauro Fernando Schaedler has ensured the sale of irregularly produced animals within the Pequizal do Naruvôtu Indigenous Land to two JBS meatpacking plants: one in Barra do Garças and the other in Água Boa.

Figure 10: Criteria for overlap with Indigenous Lands



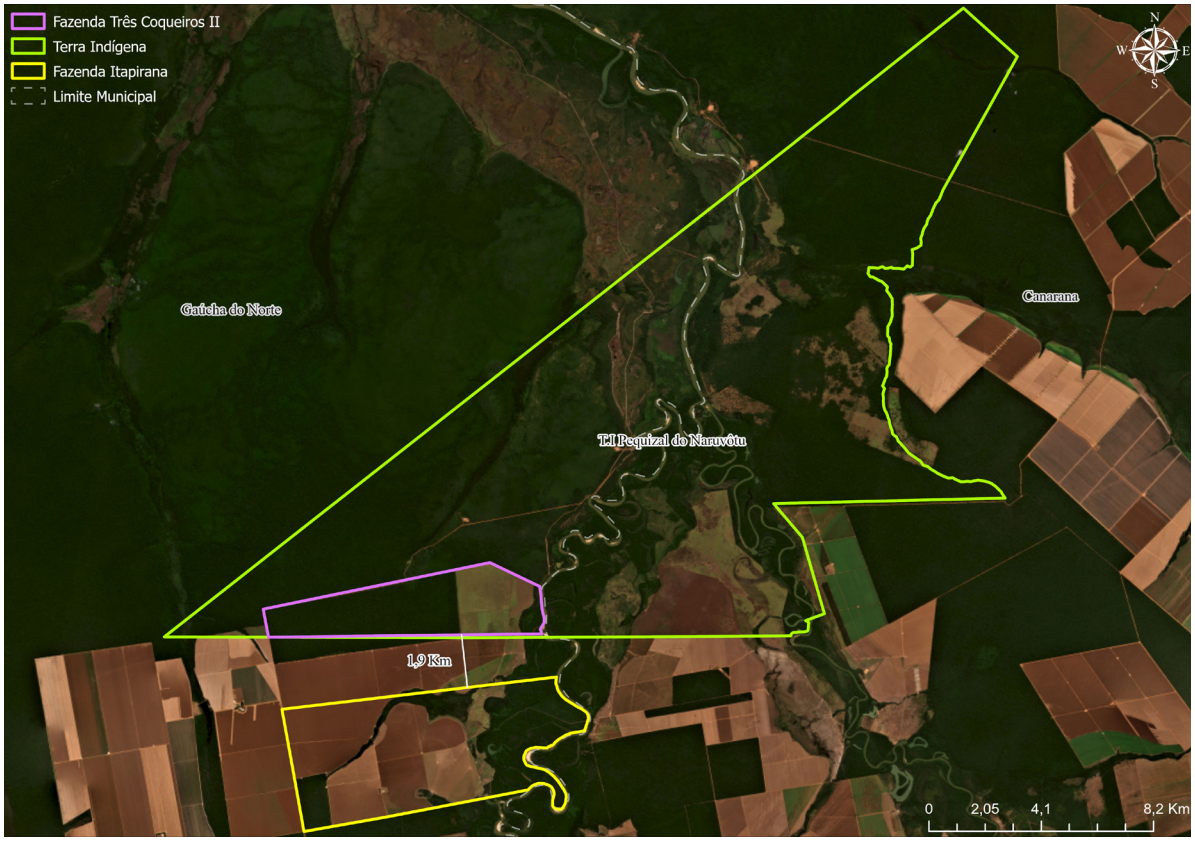
Source: TAC Support Committee - Conduct Adjustment Agreement (2024).

[34] The Protocol for Monitoring Direct Cattle Suppliers to Meatpackers establishes criteria and processes for the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office to carry out compliance audits of meatpackers, as part of the Livestock Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC). The protocol was developed by the Boi na Linha programme, led by Imaflora. Available at: <https://www.boinalinha.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Protocolo-Monitoramento-Gado-2ponto0-w5111720-ALT22-WEB.pdf>. Accessed in July 2025.

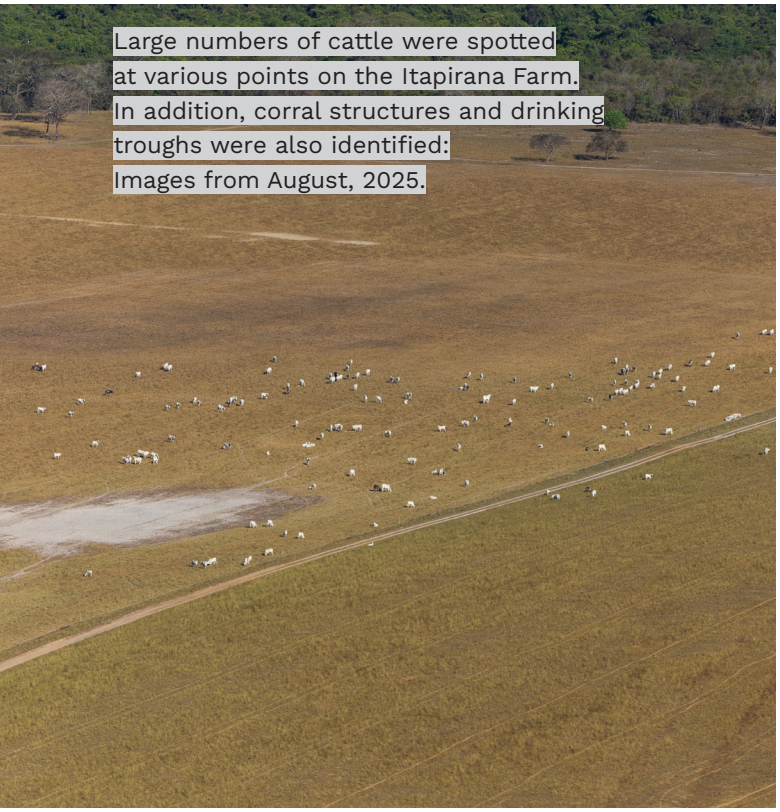


According to an investigation by Greenpeace Brasil, between January 2018 and January 2025, Fazenda Três Coqueiros II sent **1,238 cattle** to Fazenda Itapirana, which is located less than 2 km from Fazenda Três Coqueiros II, with a direct connection via a dirt road, as shown in Figure 11 below.

Figure 11: Distance between Fazenda Três Coqueiros II and Fazenda Itapirana



Organisation: Greenpeace Brazil (2025).



Large numbers of cattle were spotted at various points on the Itapirana Farm. In addition, corral structures and drinking troughs were also identified: Images from August, 2025.

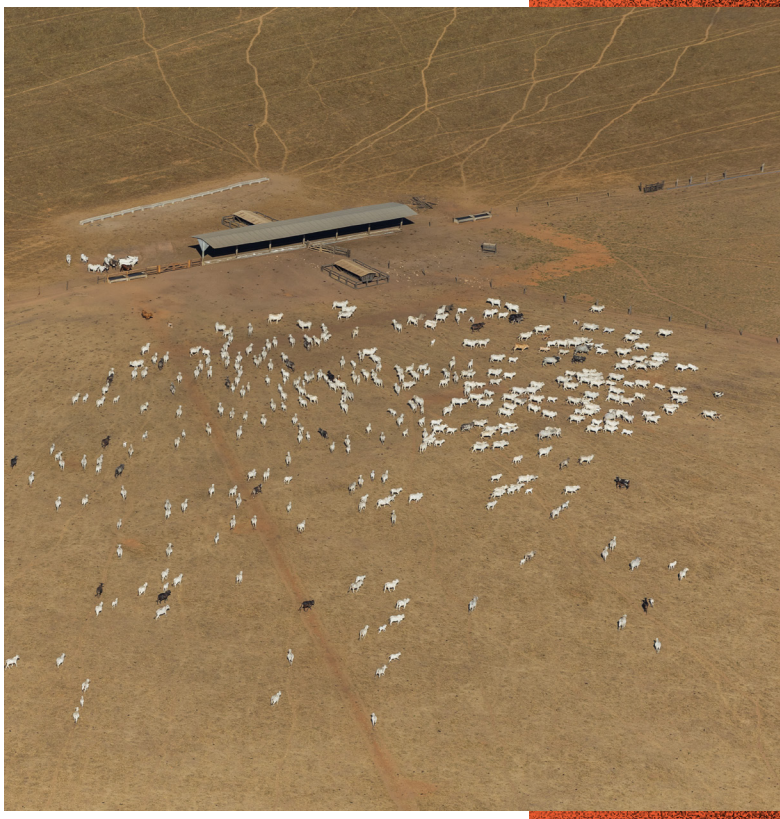
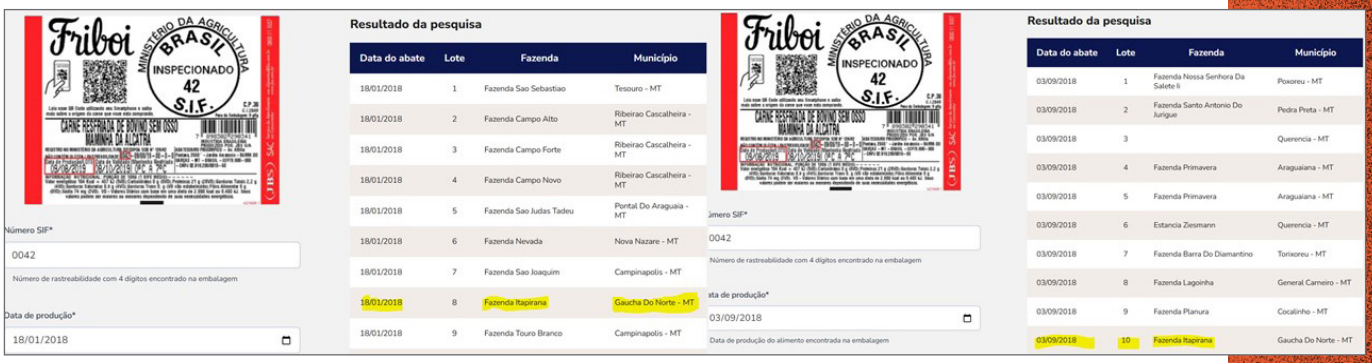


Foto: © Tuane Fernandes / Greenpeace

In recent years, Fazenda Itapirana has supplied[35] cattle to two JBS slaughterhouses. One of them, Barra do Garças[36], is approved for export to the EU.[37] This slaughterhouse received at least **216 cattle** from Fazenda Itapirana in 2018 and kept purchasing from this farm up to 2021, as shown in Figures 12 and 13, and exported beef to several European countries during this period, according to Brazilian customs data obtained from/via Comex Stat.[38] This means that the meat from Schaedler's farms could have ended up on consumers' plates in Europe.

Figure 12: Record of cattle supplied from Fazenda Itapirana to the JBS meatpacking plant in Barra do Garças - MT in 2018.



Número SIF*

0042

Número de rastreabilidade com 4 dígitos encontrado na embalagem

Data de produção*

18/01/2018

Resultado da pesquisa

Data do abate	Lote	Fazenda	Município
18/01/2018	1	Fazenda Sao Sebastiao	Tesouro - MT
18/01/2018	2	Fazenda Campo Alto	Ribeirao Cascalheira - MT
18/01/2018	3	Fazenda Campo Forte	Ribeirao Cascalheira - MT
18/01/2018	4	Fazenda Campo Novo	Ribeirao Cascalheira - MT
18/01/2018	5	Fazenda Sao Judas Tadeu	Pontal Do Araguaia - MT
18/01/2018	6	Fazenda Nevada	Nova Nazare - MT
18/01/2018	7	Fazenda Sao Joaquim	Campinapolis - MT
18/01/2018	8	Fazenda Itapirana	Gaucha Do Norte - MT
18/01/2018	9	Fazenda Touro Branco	Campinapolis - MT

0042

Número de rastreabilidade com 4 dígitos encontrado na embalagem

03/09/2018

Data de produção do alimento encontrada na embalagem

Resultado da pesquisa

Data do abate	Lote	Fazenda	Município
03/09/2018	1	Fazenda Nossa Senhora Da Salete Ii	Poxoreu - MT
03/09/2018	2	Fazenda Santo Antonio Do Jurigue	Pedra Preta - MT
03/09/2018	3		Querencia - MT
03/09/2018	4	Fazenda Primavera	Araguaiana - MT
03/09/2018	5	Fazenda Primavera	Araguaiana - MT
03/09/2018	6	Estancia Ziesmann	Querencia - MT
03/09/2018	7	Fazenda Barra Do Diamantino	Torixoreu - MT
03/09/2018	8	Fazenda Lagoinha	General Carneiro - MT
03/09/2018	9	Fazenda Planura	Cocalinho - MT
03/09/2018	10	Fazenda Itapirana	Gaucha Do Norte - MT

Source: FRIBOI (2025)[39]

[35] Merged Friboi traceability data. Available at: <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>. Accessed in July 2025 and Animal Transit Guide (GTAs) data from the internal information bank.

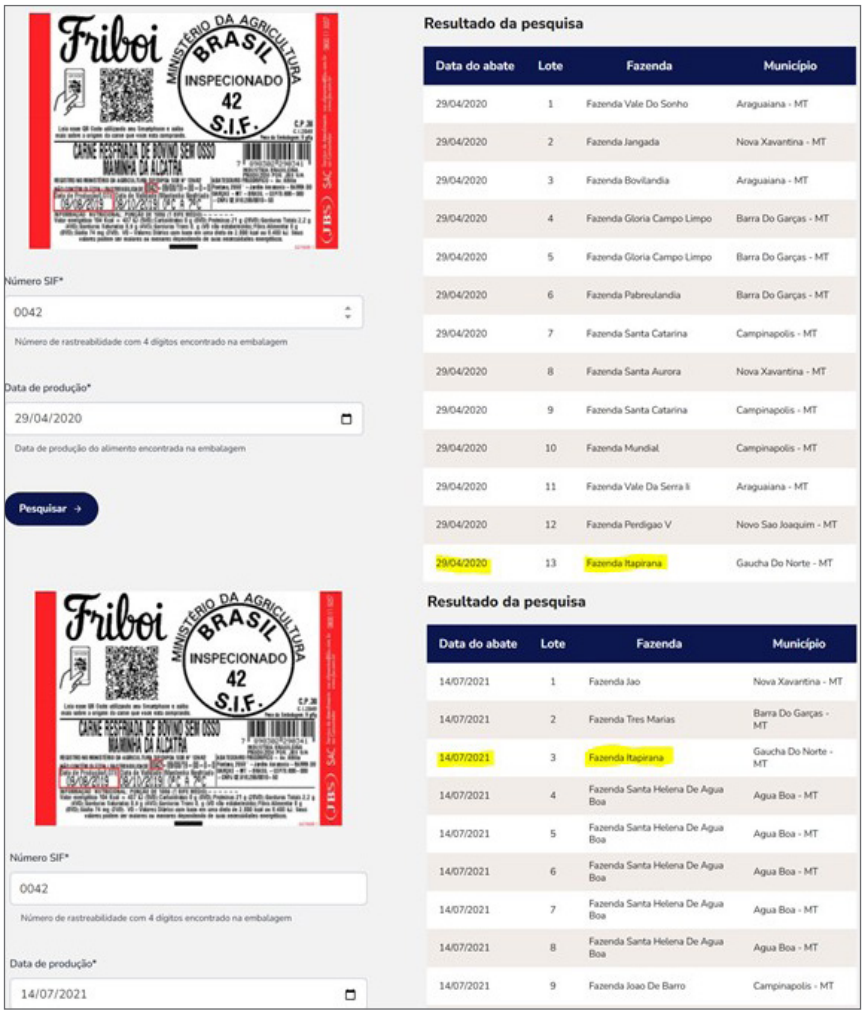
[36] Barra do Garças, Mato Grosso (SIF 0042)

[37] According to the database "List of Products Authorised for Brazilian Establishments to Export by Country", maintained by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA), accessed on 29 July 2025. The meatpacker is authorised to export to the following countries: South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, the United Kingdom, Singapore, East Timor, Ukraine, the Eurasian Economic Union, Uruguay, Venezuela and the European Union. Available at https://bi.agricultura.gov.br/reports/rwservlet?sigsif_cons&prod_aut_estab_bra_exp_pais.rdf&p_id_pais=&p_id_mercado_comum=&p_id_area=1&p_id_produto=&p_serial=1564117064&paramform=no Accessed on 14.08.2025.

[38] MDIC (2025) Dados por Municipio, Comex Stat, external trade database provided by the Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry, Commerce and Services, accessed Aug 8, 2025 https://comexstat.mdic.gov.br/pt/municipio . According to the data, for the period of 2018-2021 the top 5 European countries were: Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Germany and the UK.

[39] Available at: <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>. Accessed in July 2025.

Figure 13: Record of cattle supplied from Fazenda Itapirana to the JBS meatpacking plant in Barra do Garças - MT in 2020 and 2021



Source: FRIBOI (2025)[40]

The Barra do Garças meatpacking plant continues to export meat to Europe. It is the only one approved in this city for export to the EU. Therefore, all animal product exports recorded for this city in Brazil's export statistics can be attributed to the JBS facility located there. According to the export data retrieved for the first half of 2025,[41] Europe has been the largest market for Barra do Garças' exports after China, imported mainly by Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy and also the UK. Exports to Europe consisted mainly of chilled and frozen beef.

Considering only the JBS slaughterhouse located in the municipality of Água Boa (MT), transfers of **2,640 cattle** were made between February 2019 and February 2025 for slaughter, according to cattle movement data. This slaughterhouse is also authorised to export to several countries, including Hong Kong[42], to which it exported beef and beef offal worth several million US dollars per year between 2018 and 2023.[43] Cattle purchases can be consulted on Friboi's traceability page, as shown in Figures 14 and 15 below.

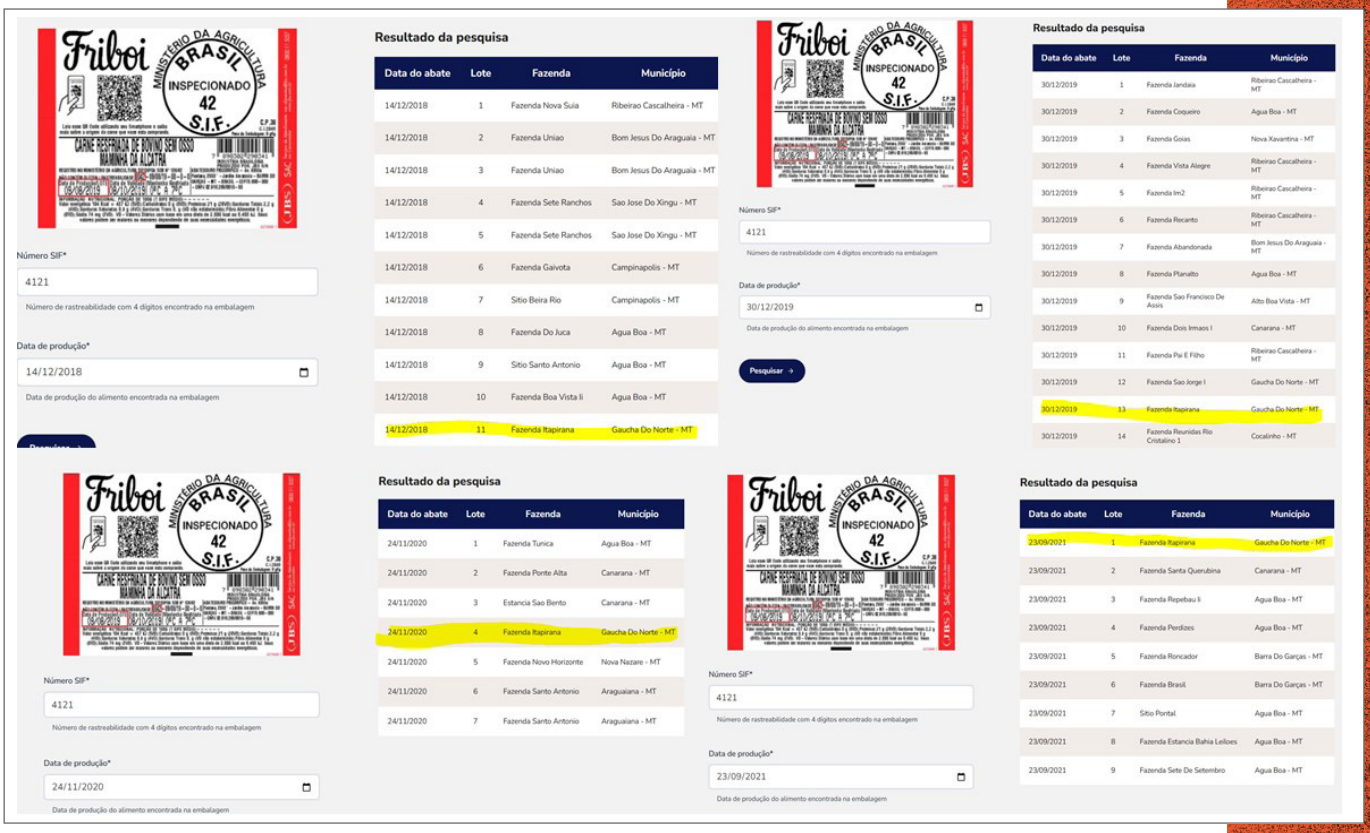
[40] Available at: <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>. Accessed in July 2025.

[41] MDIC (2025) Dados por Municipio, Comex Stat, external trade database provided by the Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry, Commerce and Services, accessed Aug 8, 2025 https://comexstat.mdic.gov.br/pt/municipio

[42] The JBS meatpacking plant in Água Boa is authorised to export to Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Egypt, Hong Kong, Iran, Japan, Paraguay, Peru, East Timor and Uruguay. Available at: https://bi.agricultura.gov.br/reports/rwservlet?sigsif_cons&prod_aut_estab_bra_exp_pais.rdf&p_id_pais=&p_id_mercado_comum=&p_id_area=1&p_id_produto=&p_serial=1564084147&paramform=no Accessed on 14.08.2025

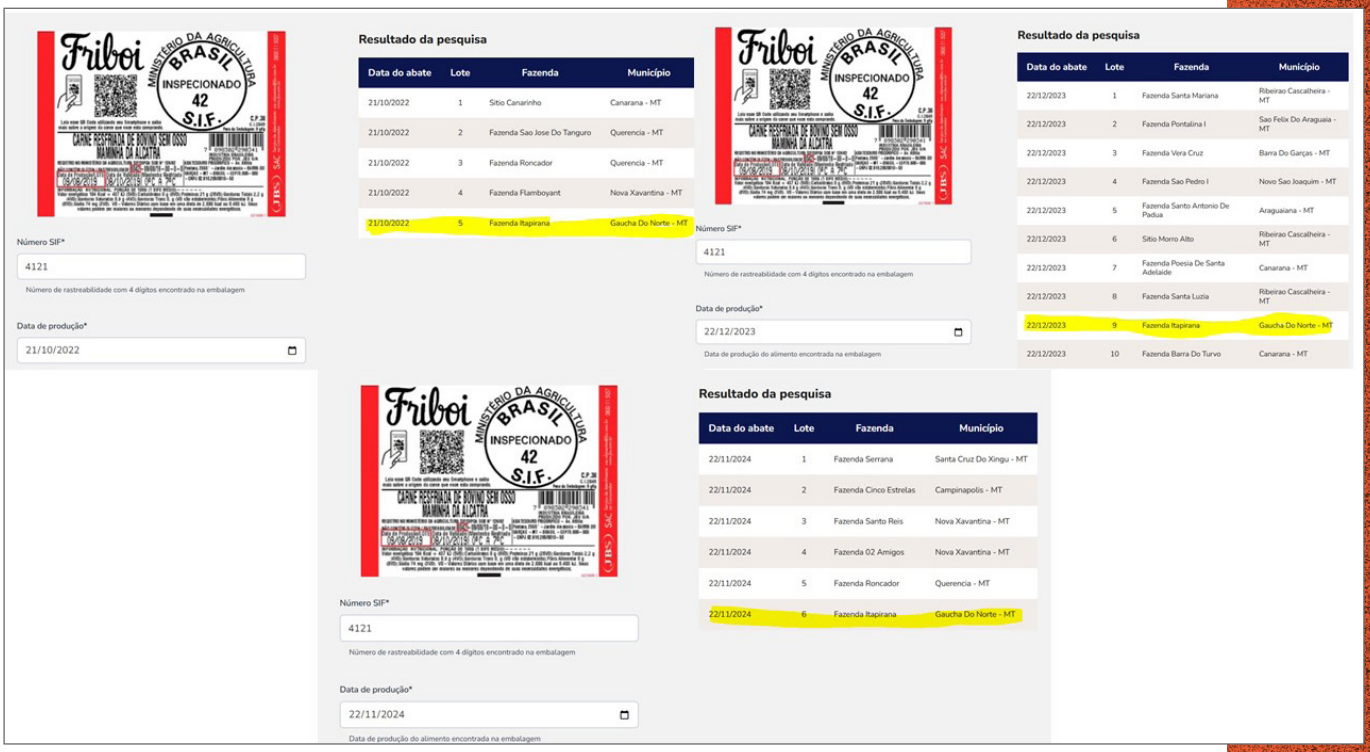
[43] Latest data available. Based on Brazilian custom records obtained via S&P Panjiva, accessed Sep 2, 2025

Figure 14: Record of cattle supplied by Fazenda Itapirana to the JBS slaughterhouse in Água Boa - MT between 2018 and 2021.



Source: FRIBOI (2025)[44]

Figure 15: Record of cattle supplied from Itapirana Farm[45] to the JBS meatpacking plant in Água Boa - MT between 2022 and 2024



Source: FRIBOI (2025)[46]

[44] Available at: <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>. Accessed July 2025.

[45] Fazenda Itapirana is owned by Fábio Capitani Resende and Francisco Eduardo Capitani Resende

[46] Available at: <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>. Accessed July 2025.

Data from Friboi's traceability database[47] also shows that Fazenda Itapirana continued to supply cattle to JBS in Água Boa until 15 February 2025, as shown in figure 16. As of the closing of this document, no new cattle purchase updates have been found.

Figure 16: Record of cattle supplied from Itapirana Farm[48] to the JBS meatpacking plant in Água Boa - MT in 2025

Número SIF*

4121

Número de rastreabilidade com 4 dígitos encontrado na embalagem

Data de produção*

24/01/2025

Resultado da pesquisa

Data do abate	Lote	Fazenda	Município
24/01/2025	1	Fazenda Nevada	Nova Nazare - MT
24/01/2025	2	Fazenda Espada	Nova Xavantina - MT
24/01/2025	3	Fazenda JL	Agua Boa - MT
24/01/2025	4	Fazenda Estrela	Gaucha Do Norte - MT
24/01/2025	5	Fazenda Itapirana	Gaucha Do Norte - MT
24/01/2025	6	Faz Estancia Bahia Ii	Agua Boa - MT

Número SIF*

4121

Número de rastreabilidade com 4 dígitos encontrado na embalagem

Data de produção*

15/02/2025

Data de produção do alimento encontrada na embalagem

Resultado da pesquisa

Data do abate	Lote	Fazenda	Município
15/02/2025	1	Rancho Cruvinel	Ribeirao Cascalheira - MT
15/02/2025	2	Fazenda Paraiso Ii	Nova Nazare - MT
15/02/2025	3	Fazenda Independencia	Agua Boa - MT
15/02/2025	4	Fazenda Sao Pedro	Ribeirao Cascalheira - MT
15/02/2025	5	Fazenda Santa Ana	Nova Xavantina - MT
15/02/2025	6	Fazenda Harmonia	Novo Santo Antonio - MT
15/02/2025	7	Fazenda Harmonia	Novo Santo Antonio - MT
15/02/2025	8	Fazenda Selva Da Mata	Araguaiana - MT
15/02/2025	9	Fazenda Jd	Pontal Do Araguaia - MT
15/02/2025	10	Fazenda Oravio Spautz	Tesouro - MT
15/02/2025	11	Fazenda Itapirana	Gaucha Do Norte - MT

[47] Available at: <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>. Accessed in August 2025.

[48] Fazenda Itapirana is owned by Fábio Capitani Resende and Francisco Eduardo Capitani Resende

Figure 17: Cattle movements between Fazenda Três Coqueiros II, Fazenda Itapirana and JBS in Água Boa and in Barra do Garças

From the Amazon to the European market

Although Greenpeace Brazil has not identified any data indicating that the JBS meat plant in Barra do Garças has bought cattle from Fazenda Itapirana after July 2021, it is important to note that this JBS meat plant, which has already had its supply chain linked to cattle illegally raised on Indigenous land, continues to export to Europe.

Greenpeace Italy volunteers documented meat exported by this slaughterhouse at the store of an Italian brand, as well as at a wholesale market in Rome, as shown in the images below, taken in July 2025.

This demonstrates the importance of urgently implementing the European Union's law against deforestation, the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). Without it, the EU will have no means of ensuring that meat associated with deforestation and other violations in the Amazon does not reach the European market.

Conclusion

Despite the commitments made by JBS and other large meatpackers to guarantee the traceability of the entire cattle supply chain in the Amazon, and despite promises from world leaders to halt and reverse deforestation by 2030, this investigation is yet another example that deforestation and violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights continue to be part of the meat supply chains of large companies like JBS, and could end up on the plates of consumers around the world.

Although the company continues to make new announcements about ending deforestation in its supply chain, it is still far from fully honouring its long-standing promises, as exposed in the recent Greenpeace Brazil report "JBS Cooking the Planet". JBS thus continues to contribute to pushing the Amazon ever closer to its tipping point and accelerating climate chaos.

Meanwhile, farms that are irregularly established within indigenous lands violate Indigenous Peoples' right to their territory, cause conflicts and still find ways to sell their irregular production.

Large corporations like JBS need to be recognised for the damage they cause and their contribution to the climate and biodiversity emergency, as well as being held accountable for the socio-environmental impacts and damage their business model promotes. Profit should not come before life.

With COP30 taking place in Brazil - in the heart of the Brazilian Amazon - the need for urgent action by the public and private sectors is even clearer. No sector is exempt from the responsibility of contributing to rapid reductions in emissions and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

Demands:

- **Combating deforestation must remain a global priority for climate change mitigation and adaptation.** That's why Greenpeace Brazil is proposing that, under the leadership of the Brazilian government, world leaders should adopt an implementation plan at COP 30 to end deforestation and degradation of the world's forests by 2030. It's time to turn commitments into action.
- **Financial institutions** must fulfil their duty of due diligence and review their financing and investments into destructive stakeholders in the agricultural sector.
- **Governments must** urgently regulate the agricultural and financial sectors to ensure their alignment with the Paris Agreement, the Global Biodiversity Framework and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring the transition to truly sustainable and fair food systems, an end to deforestation and the reduction of emissions associated with agriculture, including methane.

END

What has JBS said

JBS was given the opportunity to comment on the findings. In its response, JBS indicated that all purchases mentioned in the investigation complied with the company's policy and sectoral protocol; it also added that, in light of the information presented by the investigation, JBS has preventively blocked Fazenda Itapirana, in Mato Grosso, and requested clarification from the producer.

JBS also mentioned that it monitors 100% of its suppliers and that, since 2021, it has had the Transparent Livestock Platform, in addition to allocating R$ 35 million to an individual animal traceability programme in the state of Pará and to direct support for livestock farmers.

RESPECT THE AMAZON

GREENPEACE