THE FRONTIERS OF AMAZON DESTRUCTION:

MAPPING THE CRIME SCENE

Tangará da Serra
Araputanga
Barra do Garças
Cáceres
Água Boa
Paránatinga

Slaughterhouses: Bertin, Marfrig, JBS
Pasture on deforestation to 2006
Other deforestation to 2006
Deforestation since 2006
Protected areas
Mato Grosso state boundary
Amazon biome
Forest

*Indigenous lands and Conservation areas
In 2007, just 36 municipalities\textsuperscript{354} representing 18%\textsuperscript{365} of the area of the Amazon rainforest biome accounted for 42% of annual deforested area.\textsuperscript{356} Of the 36 municipalities, 19 are located in Mato Grosso and 12 in Pará.\textsuperscript{357}

Given this high level of deforestation and the general disarray of land titling in the Amazon region, in January 2008 the Ministry of Environment banned authorities from granting permits for deforestation to unregistered ranches within these ‘embargoed’ municipalities.\textsuperscript{358} Despite this intervention, embargoed municipalities have seen little if any fall in the rate of deforestation.\textsuperscript{359}

Government trade data\textsuperscript{360} indicate that those municipalities embargoed in 2008 are significant supply areas to the slaughterhouses of the three major beef exporters:

- Bertin’s slaughterhouse in Água Boa (MT) is supplied with cattle from ranches in the embargoed municipalities of Confresa, Gaúcha do Norte, Querência, São Félix do Araguaia and Vila Rica.

- Bertin’s slaughterhouse in Marabá (PA) is supplied with cattle from ranches in the embargoed municipalities of Altamira and Novo Repartimento.

- Bertin’s slaughterhouse in Tucumã (PA) is supplied with cattle from ranches in the embargoed municipality of São Félix do Xingu.

- JBS’ slaughterhouse in Barra do Garças (MT) is supplied with cattle from ranches in the embargoed municipalities of Confresa, Querência, São Félix do Araguaia and Vila Rica.

- JBS’ slaughterhouse in Cáreres (MT) is supplied with cattle from ranches in the embargoed municipalities of Brasnorte and Juína.

- Marfrig’s slaughterhouse in Paránatinga (MT) is supplied with cattle from Gaúcha do Norte, Querência, Nova Ubiratã, São Félix do Araguaia and Vila Rica.

- Marfrig’s slaughterhouse in Tangará da Serra (MT) is supplied with cattle from ranches in the embargoed municipalities of Aripuanã, Brasnorte, Cotriguaçu, Juina, Juara, Marcelândia, Nova Maringá, Nova Ubiratã and Porto dos Gaúchos.

In February 2009, the Minister of Environment Carlos Minc revealed that, despite the ‘embargo’, 14 of these municipalities had seen no decrease in rates of deforestation in 2008.\textsuperscript{361} Greenpeace analysis of satellite data and figures provided by the National Institute of Space Research (INPE) shows that twelve of these areas are in Mato Grosso and two in Pará.\textsuperscript{362}

Despite a small reduction in its deforestation rate, São Félix do Xingu (PA), the main supply municipality to Bertin’s Tucumã facility, remained the municipality with the largest area of deforestation in 2008: some 76,300 hectares.\textsuperscript{363}

According to a March 2009 Ministry of Environment decree,\textsuperscript{364} seven additional municipalities will be added to the embargo because of their deforestation rates.\textsuperscript{365} Of these, five are in Pará and one in Mato Grosso. This new list includes municipalities with ranches that are major suppliers to Bertin’s Marabá slaughterhouse.

Government trade data indicate that those municipalities embargoed in 2009 are significant supply areas to a major beef exporter: \textsuperscript{366}

- Bertin’s slaughterhouse in Marabá (PA) is supplied with cattle from ranches in the embargoed municipalities of Itupiranga, Marabá and Pacajá.
Showing connections between the processing plants is tough. They’re very close, unless we zoom in a lot.
More than 11,000 cattle supplied from over 30 ranches in the embargoed municipality São Félix do Araguaia.
Over 43,000 cattle supplied from nearly 100 ranches in the municipality Vila Bela da Santissima Trindade
Nearly 20,000 cattle supplied from 15 ranches in the embargoed municipality Querência

Nearly 100 cattle supplied from 1 ranch in the embargoed municipality Brasnorte
CATTLE SUPPLY AREAS IN MATO GROSSO

Number of cattle supplied by municipality:
- 0–100
- 100–1,000
- 1–5,000
- 5–10,000
- 10,000 +

- Slaughterhouse
- Mato Grosso state boundary
- Municipality boundary
- Embargoed municipality
- Amazon biome

Showing connections between the processing plants is tough. They're very close, unless we zoom in a lot.
More than 19,000 cattle supplied from nearly 100 ranches in the embargoed municipality Gaúcha do Norte.

More than 15,000 cattle supplied from over 50 ranches in the embargoed municipality Brasnorte.

Showing connections between the processing plants is tough. They’re very close, unless we zoom in a lot.
IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN, JBS OR MARFRIG SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN MATO GROSSO

WESTERN MATO GROSSO

Brinco de Ouro
Santa Maria do Guaporé
Paturi
Santa Amália do Tangará
Australíia
Jacutinga
Arputanga
Cáceres
São Judas Tadeu
Juba
GM
Jauquara

*Indigenous lands and Conservation areas

Ranches • Bertin • Marfrig • JBS
Pasture on deforestation to 2006 □ Other deforestation to 2006 □ Deforestation since 2006 □ Protected areas
Mato Grosso state boundary □ Amazon biome □ Forest
IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN, JB'S OR MARFRIG SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN MATO GROSSO
THE SATELLITE VIEW:
IDENTIFIED RANCHES
SUPPLYING JBS OR MARFRIG
SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN
WESTERN MATO GROSSO

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

1. Austrália
2. Brinco de Ouro
3. Entre Rios
4. Eunice
5. GM
6. Jacutinga
7. Jauquara
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm name</th>
<th>Farm owner</th>
<th>Location in Mato Grosso</th>
<th>Size of farm (hectares)</th>
<th>Deforestation class (% of farm)</th>
<th>Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)</th>
<th>Identified trade Jan-Aug 2008 (Head of cattle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Australia</td>
<td>Braulino Basilio Maia Filho</td>
<td>Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade</td>
<td>2,448</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>JBS, Araputanga</td>
<td>1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Brinco de Ouro</td>
<td>Sidney Gasques Bordoni</td>
<td>Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade</td>
<td>2,741</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>JBS, Araputanga</td>
<td>2,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Entre Rios</td>
<td>Manoel Jorge Ribeiro</td>
<td>Rio Branco</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>Marfrig, Tangará da Serra</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Eunice</td>
<td>Donato Lemos Beraldo</td>
<td>Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade</td>
<td>7,570</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>JBS, Araputanga</td>
<td>3,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 GM</td>
<td>Manoel Jorge Ribeiro</td>
<td>Lambari d’Oeste</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>JBS, Araputanga</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Jacutinga</td>
<td>Fernanda Aufiero</td>
<td>Figueirópolis d’Oeste</td>
<td>2,532</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>JBS, Araputanga</td>
<td>1,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Jauquara</td>
<td>Rene Barbour</td>
<td>Barra do Bugres</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>Marfrig, Tangará da Serra</td>
<td>2,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Juba</td>
<td>Manoel Jorge Ribeiro</td>
<td>Rio Branco</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>Marfrig, Tangará da Serra</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Paturi</td>
<td>José Reis Pereira Filho</td>
<td>Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>JBS, Araputanga</td>
<td>3,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Santa Amália do Tangará</td>
<td>Renato Junqueira Meireles</td>
<td>Tangará da Serra</td>
<td>8,466</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>JBS, Araputanga</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Santa Fabricia</td>
<td>Waldir Martinez Rossi</td>
<td>Marcelândia</td>
<td>6,316</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>Marfrig, Tangará da Serra</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 São Judas Tadeu</td>
<td>Naur Celestino Tedeschi</td>
<td>Brasnorte</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>Marfrig, Tangará da Serra</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Santa Maria do Guaporé</td>
<td>Sidney Gasques Bordoni</td>
<td>Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade</td>
<td>3,204</td>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>JBS, Araputanga</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING JBS OR MARFRIG SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN EASTERN MATO GROSSO
## Analysis of Deforestation on Identified Ranches in Eastern Mato Grosso

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm name</th>
<th>Farm owner</th>
<th>Location in Mato Grosso</th>
<th>Size of farm (hectares)</th>
<th>Deforestation class (% of farm)</th>
<th>Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)</th>
<th>Identified trade Jan-Aug 2008 (Head of cattle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 Agropecuária Lima</td>
<td>Antônio Roberto de Lima</td>
<td>Querência</td>
<td>2,982</td>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>JBS, Barra do Garcas</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Bela Vista</td>
<td>Aldo Pedreschi</td>
<td>Canarana</td>
<td>1,278</td>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>Marfrig, Parânatinga</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Chapéu I &amp; II</td>
<td>Milton Vilela de Carvalho</td>
<td>Born Jesus do Araguaia / Ribeirão Cascalheira</td>
<td>17,091</td>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>JBS, Barra do Garcas</td>
<td>2,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Independencia, Nova Xavantina</td>
<td>2,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marfrig, Parânatinga</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Gleba Ribeirão</td>
<td>Luciana Selmi</td>
<td>Ribeirão Cascalheira</td>
<td>1,694</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>JBS, Barra do Garcas</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Roncador</td>
<td>Agropecuária Roncador</td>
<td>Querência</td>
<td>149,095</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>JBS, Barra do Garcas</td>
<td>15,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Independencia, Nova Xavantina</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Roxo</td>
<td>Adecréscio Pedro de Aguiar</td>
<td>Querência</td>
<td>6,140</td>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>JBS, Barra do Garcas</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marfrig, Parânatinga</td>
<td>1,801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GREENPEACE INVESTIGATES

PART TWO: HOW BRAZIL IS ‘LAUNDERING’ AMAZON LEATHER TO GLOBAL BRANDS
BERTIN LINKS CATTLE RANCHES IN THE AMAZON TO LEATHER USERS AROUND THE WORLD

Bertin’s major export-orientated facilities for leather are in Lins (SP) and the Bracol tannery in Cascavel (CE). In 2008, suppliers of leather to these facilities included Bertin’s Rendenção (PA) and Conceição do Araguaia (PA) tanneries. Hides for these facilities include supplies from Bertin’s Pará slaughterhouses at Marabá (PA), Santana do Araguaia (PA), and Tucumã (PA). Bertin’s Água Boa (MT) unit also supplies Bertin’s dog chew facility in Guaiçara (SP).
Cattle supply area for Bertin's slaughterhouses in Pará

[Bertin's Marabá slaughterhouse expansion] project poses a grave risk to the environment and to the Bank’s reputation.

World Bank IEG
THE ‘DIRTY’ LEATHER SUPPLY CHAIN FROM BERTIN TO SUPPLIERS TO GLOBAL BRANDS

Shenzhen Sheng Feng Footware, China
Dona Pacific, Vietnam
SingTak Footware, China
Freetrend, Vietnam
Tong Hong Group
China and Vietnam
Eagle Ottawa
USA, China, Mexico and Hungary
HTL, China
Natuzzi, Italy

adidas
Nike
Clarks
Ford
Honda
Toyota
BMW
Ethan Allen
IKEA
macys
Bertin
LEATHER IS A HIGH VALUE COMMODITY

Leather is one of the most widely traded and universally used commodities in the world.

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the average annual value of international trade in leather during 2004-2006 was $23.7 billion.\textsuperscript{367}

This makes the total formal value of the leather trade on a par with the value of the trade in red meat ($24 billion) and approaching double the value of the sugar trade ($12.3 billion).\textsuperscript{368}

The sector has seen dramatic growth. Between the late 1980s and 2006, trade in tanned leather expanded by nearly four times (7.5% year-on-year).\textsuperscript{369}

### TABLE 6: 2008 EXPORTS OF BOVINE LEATHER FROM BRAZIL, TOP DESTINATIONS BY VALUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tonnes</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Value in million $</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>85,088</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>102,066</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>31,941</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>8,292</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>13,661</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>46,847</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>287,895</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,846</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### BRAZIL DOMINATES GLOBAL LEATHER PRODUCTION

According to FAO estimates, in 2007 Brazil was the biggest producer of hides from cattle in the world.\textsuperscript{370} With China, Brazil is the largest exporter of tanned hides in the world, each accounting for 15% of global exports by volume in 2006.\textsuperscript{371} Unlike China (which imports significant quantities of raw or semi-tanned hides from Brazil for further treatment and re-export) Brazilian exports originate from cattle raised in Brazil itself.\textsuperscript{372}

Over 80% of leather exported from Brazil in 2008 went to China/Hong Kong, Vietnam or Italy.\textsuperscript{373}

The Brazilian leather industry’s total export revenue in 2008 was $1.9 billion\textsuperscript{374} from some 24,800,000 hides,\textsuperscript{375} compared to total beef export revenue of $5.1 billion.\textsuperscript{376}

Accounting for 17% of the Brazilian export share,\textsuperscript{377} Bertin is a top player in the Brazilian and global leather sector. Processing its own and third-party hides, Bertin has been rapidly expanding its domination of the leather sector through joint ventures, alliances and acquisitions. Strategic markets and key companies include the car industry, the pet toy sector, the Italian fashion and upholstery sector and the Far East shoe production hub.
SHOE PRODUCTION IS THE SINGLE LARGEST USE OF LEATHER:

CHINA PRODUCES 60% OF THE WORLD’S SHOES

Most of the output from tanneries is light leather. About half of this is estimated to go to shoe production. The remainder goes to diverse uses, including clothing, furniture and vehicle upholstery, and travel goods including handbags.378

According to the FAO, the average annual value of international trade in footwear with leather uppers during 2004-2006, was $34.5 billion.379

According to market reports, in 2006, a total of 14.8 billion pairs of shoes were manufactured globally.380

FAO data suggest that about one-third of production is shoes with leather uppers.381

Adidas claims to use 14 million m² of leather annually – which translates roughly to 10,000-15,000 tonnes or 0.2 to 0.3% of all leather traded internationally in 2006.382 Some 95% of Adidas leather comes from ten tanneries, 85% from South America.383

China is the world’s largest producer and exporter of shoes, producing nearly 60% of the world’s total output in 2006; 80% of what it produces is exported.384

Brazil is the single largest exporter (by value) of wet-blue leather to China (including Hong Kong), accounting for nearly a quarter of all imports.385 Further processing of wet-blue leather—a cheap feedstock—takes place in tanneries in mainland China.
USA – SITTING IN LUXURY

The global automobile industry consumes considerable amounts of leather.

Production of leather interiors is outsourced to leather processors such as US-based Eagle Ottawa, which claims to be the world’s largest supplier of premium leather for the automobile industry and to supply ‘more than 100 current vehicle models’.

Eagle Ottawa accounts for 20% of all leather used globally for vehicle upholstery. In 2007, Eagle Ottawa supplied leather for more than 600,000 production vehicles. In 2008, Eagle Ottawa supplied leather for more than 800,000 vehicles, despite the economic downturn in the car sector.

According to Nathan Mullinix, Vice President, Global Research and Development, Eagle Ottawa, just 2% of all hides are suitable for vehicle leather upholstery; of that, less than a third are suitable for producing premium leather products.

Eagle Ottawa has important production facilities around the world.

In the USA, Eagle Ottawa supplied leather for the Chevrolet Malibu, Car of the Year 2008, as well as for the runners up, the Cadillac CTS and the Honda Accord. Eagle Ottawa also supplied leather to the Truck of the Year, Toyota Tundra (sport utility vehicle), the Chevrolet Tahoe Hybrid (2008 Green Car of the Year at the LA Auto Show), the BMW 3-series (2008 10 Best Cars) and the Lexus IS-F (Forbes Autos.com, Top 10 Hottest Sedans of 2008).

In Germany, Eagle Ottawa supplied leather for the Audi A6, BMW 3 & 5 series, Mercedes E- and M-class and the VW Beetle.

Bertin is an exclusive supplier to Eagle Ottawa, which absorbs 30% of Bertin’s leather exports.
‘MADE IN ITALY’ HANDBAGS ARE THE STAR OF THE ITALIAN LEATHER INDUSTRY

The fashion industry ‘is addicted to leather’. Italy is the centre of high-quality leather production for the fashion market. The country mostly imports wet-blue and crust (unfinished) leather, a quarter of which comes from Brazil. Italy is the centre of high-quality leather production for the fashion market. The country mostly imports wet-blue and crust (unfinished) leather, a quarter of which comes from Brazil.402

Footwear and upholstered furniture consumes over 70% of Italian production of finished leather. Footwear and upholstered furniture consumes over 70% of Italian production of finished leather.403

The biggest export markets for ‘Made in Italy’ leather goods are the EU, the USA and Japan.404

The two leading Italian leather processors, Rino Mastrotto Group (RMG) and Gruppo Mastrotto (GM) (RMG and GM are separate entities controlled by different siblings in the Mastrotto family), receive regular supplies of leather from Bertin’s Lins (SP) and Cascavel (CE) facilities in Brazil. Gruppo Mastrotto controls 1% of leather worldwide. It provides leather mainly for the furnishing sector (about 75%) and shoemaking (about 20%), the rest is accounted for by the vehicle and leather goods sectors. It exports 80% of production. The majority of production is in Italy as shown by its 2008 turnover: of €510 million ($699 million), €267 million ($366 million) was invoiced in Italy.405

Gruppo Mastrotto controls 1% of leather worldwide. It provides leather mainly for the furnishing sector (about 75%) and shoemaking (about 20%), the rest is accounted for by the vehicle and leather goods sectors. It exports 80% of production. The majority of production is in Italy as shown by its 2008 turnover: of €510 million ($699 million), €267 million ($366 million) was invoiced in Italy.407

FASHION FOOTWEAR

Italy is the world’s second-largest leather shoe exporter in terms of value. This stems from the fact that the Italian industry is undisputed leader for the manufacture of luxury and high-fashion shoes with leather uppers. The UK alone imports around £4 billion ($6 billion) of leather fashion products (mainly shoes) every year.410

FURNITURE

The Italian industry is world-renowned for its upholstered furniture. In 2007, Italy was the second largest exporter of furniture in the world, after China, exporting $12.8 billion worth of furniture mainly to other European countries, Russia and the USA.413

HANDBAGS

Handbag lines are the star of Italy’s leather export industry, both in terms of quantity (44% of units exported) and value (63% of leather trade). The value of real hide purse and handbag exports in 2007 was in the region of €1.44 billion ($1.97 billion).418

OUTSOURCING THE ‘MADE IN ITALY’ BRAND

Italy’s output of leather goods in 2008, excluding shoes but including production ‘outsourced’ abroad, is estimated at €3.9 billion ($5.3 billion) – output manufactured in Italy itself is estimated at €2.6 billion ($3.56 billion). Italian firms outsource a great deal of manufacturing to China, which import materials into Hong Kong for subsequent re-export as finished products. Italy imports a significant amount of leather goods from China – 24% in 2008.
The market for dog toys in the USA and Europe is estimated to be worth $1 billion. Bertin exports over R$18 million ($37m) of dog chews. The USA is the principal market. Bertin is exclusive supplier to Sumito Corporation, which owns Hartz Mountain, one of the leading brands of dog chew in the USA.

‘The Italian leather and footwear industry is regarded as the best in the world in terms of technology, craftsmanship, fashion, design and quality. Italy is the second largest exporter of leather and leather products in the world, next to China, with total exports of about $17 billion (2006).’

K. Abdul Sattar Khan, Assistant Director, Council for Leather Exports ‘Fair Report’ MICAM Shoe Event, Milan (Italy), 4-7 March 2009

‘We never forget though that our core business consists of big groups: from IKEA for furnishings to Peugeot and Audi for cars.’

Gruppo Mastrotto (2008)
**THE ‘LAUNDRY LIST’:**

**GLOBAL BRANDS ARE SILENT PARTNERS TO CRIME**

While the Blue Chip companies behind reputable global brands appear to believe that Amazon sources are excluded from their products, Greenpeace investigations expose for the first time how their blind consumption of raw materials fuels deforestation and climate change.

Greenpeace undercover investigations have unpicked the complex global trade in leather products from the IFC-funded, part-Brazilian-government-owned corporation Bertin. Greenpeace has identified hundreds of ranches within the Amazon rainforest supplying cattle to Bertin’s slaughterhouses in the Amazon state of Pará. Where Greenpeace was able to obtain mapped boundaries for ranches, satellite analysis reveals that significant supplies of cattle come from ranches active in recent and illegal deforestation. Trade data also reveal trade with ranches using modern-day slavery. Additionally, one Bertin slaughterhouse receives supplies of cattle from an illegal ranch occupying Indian Lands.

These slaughterhouses then ship beef or hides to company facilities thousands of kilometres away in the south for further processing before export. In a number of cases, additional processing takes place in import countries before the final product reaches the market. In effect, criminal or ‘dirty’ supplies of leather are ‘laundered’ through the supply chain to an unwitting global market.

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**SHOES: NIKE, ADIDAS/REEBOK, TIMBERLAND AND CLARKS (BERTIN)**

Globally, shoes consume the lion’s share of leather production. Much manufacture of shoes and trainers and production of shoe leather is concentrated in China. Greenpeace investigations have found that Tong Hong Group is a key customer of Bertin, via the tanneries KZ Hong in China and Tong Hong in Vietnam. Both KZ Hong in China and Tong Hong in Vietnam bought significant amounts of leather from Bertin (via Bracol, CE) in 2008 (Tong Hong: 682 tonnes; KZ Hong: 680 tonnes). This accounts for approximately 5% of KZ Hong’s total leather consumption — Tong Hong’s supply is similar, according to company information.

Tong Hong Group tanneries supply several manufacturers working for well-known shoe brands, including Nike, Adidas/Reebok and Clarks.

According to company information:

- In Vietnam, Nike shoe manufacturers Chang Sin, Dona Pacific and Tae Kwang source leather from Tong Hong. Tong Hong also supplies Adidas manufacturers Chi Hung JVC Ltd and Hwa Seung Vina. Clarks manufacturer Freetrend also uses leather supplied by Tong Hong.
- KZ Hong claims to supply Clarks, Adidas/Reebok and Timberland manufacturer ShingTak Footwear and Reebok safety shoe supplier Shenzhen Sheng Feng Footwear.
- Bertin lists Clarks as one of its major leather customers.
ITALY IS THE CENTRE OF HIGH-QUALITY LEATHER PRODUCTION FOR THE FASHION MARKET. IT MOSTLY IMPORTS WET-BLUE (UNFINISHED) LEATHER, WITH A LARGE PROPORTION OF IT COMING FROM BRAZIL.

THE TWO LEADING ITALIAN LEATHER PROCESSORS, RINO MASTROTT O GROUP (RMG) AND GRUPPO MASTROTT O (GM), RECEIVE REGULAR SUPPLIES OF LEATHER FROM BERTIN SA IN LINS (SP) AND OTHER FACILITIES.

IKEA IS HTL'S THIRD LARGEST CUSTOMER IN THE USA, IMPORTING OVER 340 TONNES OF FURNITURE IN 2008. ETHAN ALLEN (USA) AND LEON'S (CANADA) ARE THE TWO MAIN HTL CUSTOMERS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE ITALIAN-BASED NATUZZI GROUP CLAIMS TO BE THE WORLD'S LEADING PRODUCER OF LEATHER SOFAS AND ITALY'S LARGEST FURNITURE MANUFACTURER. NATUZZI EXPORTS ITS FURNITURE TO 123 MARKETS ON FIVE CONTINENTS.

NATUZZI HAS FOUR MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN ITALY, THREE IN CHINA, ONE IN BRAZIL AND ONE IN ROMANIA.

WHILE TRADING UNDER ITS OWN BRANDS SUCH AS NATUZZI, DIVANI&DIVANI AND ITALSOFA, NATUZZI ALSO SUPPLIES IKEA AND MACY’S.

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SEVERAL MODELS OF PRADA SHOES (MEN'S LOAFERS, ANKLE BOOTS, SLIP-ONS) ARE MADE WITH GRUPPO MASTROTT O'S RILUX CALF LEATHER.

SHOEINTELLIGENCE RANKS GEOX AS THE NUMBER ONE FOOTWEAR BRAND IN ITALY AND SECOND WORLDWIDE IN THE LIFESTYLE AND CASUAL FOOTWEAR SEGMENT IN 2007.

GEOX IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CLIENTS OF GRUPPO MASTROTT O IN THE SHOE SECTOR. RINO MASTROTT O ALSO FIGURES AS A SUPPLIER. IN 2004, THE MASTROTT O GROUPS SUPPLIED 10% OF GEOX LEATHER.
CAR INTERIORS – HONDA, TOYOTA, BMW (BERTIN)

The global automobile industry consumes considerable amounts of leather. Production of leather interiors is outsourced to leather processors such as Eagle Ottawa or the Italian Mastrotto groups.

US-based Eagle Ottawa claims to be the world’s largest supplier of premium leather for the automobile industry and to supply “more than 100 current vehicle models.” Eagle Ottawa has important production facilities including three in the USA, and one each in Mexico, China, Hungary and Brazil.

GM has a production facility in Indonesia as well as subsidiary Duma Automotive in Italy producing leather automobile interiors. Duma apparently supplies companies including Audi, Lancia, Mercedes, General Motors, Ferrari and Ford.

RM has production facilities in Italy and Vietnam. RM supplies leather for manufacturers including General Motors/Opel and Volvo, according to 2005 company information.

Brazilian export data and US customs import data confirm the link between all of these production facilities and Bertin’s principal export leather divisions in Lins (SP) and Cascavel (CE). Bertin is an ‘exclusive supplier’ to Eagle Ottawa, which buys 30% of Bertin’s leather exports.

HARTZ (BERTIN)

Bertin is Brazil’s leading producer of dog chews from its facility in Lins (SP).

Bertin’s Água Boa (MT) unit also supplies Bertin’s dog chew facility in Guaíra (SP).

Bertin is exclusive supplier to Hartz Mountain, one of the leading brands of dog chew in the USA.