‘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

Marabá

Tucumã

Redenção

Conceição do Araguaia

Santana do Araguaia

• Slaughterhouses  • Processing facilities  • Amazon forest
✓ Pará state boundary  □ AiD boundary  □ Municipality boundary
□ Deforestation prior to 2000  ■ Deforestation from 2001–05  ■ Deforestation since 2006

Showing connections between the processing plants is tough. They’re very close, unless we zoom in a lot.
'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.\(^{458}\)

As an audit note, the IFC states that it is concerned by the ‘potential for deforestation that may arise from expansion of the plant’.\(^{458}\)

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.\(^{463}\)

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,\(^{455}\) 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.\(^4\)\(^3\) 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.\(^4\)\(^3\) Satellite data reveal continued deforestation after July 2007 on the ranch.

Bertin’s cattle supply area for the marabá slaughterhouse

Over 30,000 cattle supplied by 180 ranches in the embargoed municipality of Marabá
ANALYSIS OF DEFORESTATION ON IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN IN MARABÁ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranch name</th>
<th>Ranch owner</th>
<th>Location in Pará</th>
<th>Size of Ranch (hectares)</th>
<th>Deforestation class (% of Ranch)</th>
<th>Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)</th>
<th>Identified trade (head of cattle / date) *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 Gameleira</td>
<td>João Luís Avancini / Aroldo Pinto Amorim Filho</td>
<td>Marabá</td>
<td>3,292</td>
<td>70-80</td>
<td>Bertin, Marabá</td>
<td>67 (August 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Itaipavas</td>
<td>Companhia Agropecuária do Arame</td>
<td>Pícarra</td>
<td>27,066</td>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>Bertin, Marabá</td>
<td>1,056 (January-June 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Colorado</td>
<td>Roque Quagliato e outros</td>
<td>Sapucaia</td>
<td>6,272</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>Bertin, Marabá</td>
<td>330 (March 2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: * Access to data limited
Itacaiunas

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) *
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 Itacaiunas</td>
<td>Agropecuária Santa Barbara Xinguara S.A.</td>
<td>Marabá</td>
<td>10,066</td>
<td>65-75</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>Trading calves to São Roberto, Santana do Araguaia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 São Roberto</td>
<td>Agropecuária Santa Barbara Xinguara S.A.</td>
<td>Santana do Araguaia</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Bertin, Marabá</td>
<td>880 (January 2009)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 data\(^477\) 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.’\(^{sic}\)\(^481\) 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 data\(^483\) 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 hectares\(^484\) with a cattle herd of over 500,000 head\(^485\).

Through government trade data,\(^486\) Greenpeace has identified eight ranches\(^487\) 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.\(^489\)
Absence of illegal deforestation from the beginning of 2006 is a critical criterion for a ranch to supply cattle to Bertin’s Marabá and Tucumá 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). Any listed producer ‘will not be able to sell cattle to Bertin’.

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. 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. The raid revealed that no reforestation had taken place, and ranching continued on the illegally deforested areas. Government trade data 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 data seen by Greenpeace reveal that Bertin’s slaughterhouse also trades with cattle sourced from in Tucumá also trades with cattle sourced from a ranch fined for illegal deforestation in 2006.
### TABLE 8: ANALYSIS OF DEFORESTATION ON IDENTIFIED RANCHES SUPPLYING BERTIN IN SANTANA DO ARAGUAIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm name</th>
<th>Farm owner</th>
<th>Location in Pará</th>
<th>Size of farm (hectares)</th>
<th>Deforestation class (% of farm)</th>
<th>Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)</th>
<th>Identified trade (head of cattle / date) *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Santa Tereza Francisco Benedito Gianetti</td>
<td>Santana do Araguaia</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>70-80</td>
<td>Bertin, Santana do Araguaia</td>
<td>234 (January-February 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Parásul Sebastião Alves Araujo</td>
<td>Santana do Araguaia</td>
<td>2,211</td>
<td>70-80</td>
<td>Bertin, Santana do Araguaia</td>
<td>126 (March 2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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
‘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
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. Thus, any cattle ranches within Indian Land are illegal.

Government trade data 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.

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.

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.

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

### The Satellite View: Identified Ranches and AreasSupplying Bertin in Tucumã

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranch name</th>
<th>Ranch owner</th>
<th>Location in Pará</th>
<th>Size of Ranch (hectares)</th>
<th>Deforestation class (% of Ranch)</th>
<th>IFC agreed supply area (AID)</th>
<th>Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)</th>
<th>Identified trade (head of cattle / date) *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eldorado do Xingu</td>
<td>Eldorado do Xingu S.A. Agrícola Pastoral e Industrial / Agropecuária Santa Barbara Xinguara S.A.</td>
<td>São Félix do Xingu</td>
<td>127,563</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Bertin, Tucumã</td>
<td>396 (December 2008-January 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale Verde</td>
<td>Rafael Saldanha de Camargo</td>
<td>São Félix do Xingu</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Bertin, Tucumã</td>
<td>1557 (June 2008-January 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapete Verde</td>
<td>Helio Moreira Alves</td>
<td>São Félix do Xingu</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Bertin, Tucumã</td>
<td>49 (October-December 2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis of Deforestation on Identified Ranches Supplying Bertin in Tucumã

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranch name</th>
<th>Ranch owner</th>
<th>Location in Pará</th>
<th>Size of Ranch (hectares)</th>
<th>Deforestation class (% of Ranch)</th>
<th>IFC agreed supply area (AID)</th>
<th>Supplying slaughterhouse (Group / location)</th>
<th>Identified trade (head of cattle / date) *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eldorado do Xingu</td>
<td>Eldorado do Xingu S.A. Agrícola Pastoral e Industrial / Agropecuária Santa Barbara Xinguara S.A.</td>
<td>São Félix do Xingu</td>
<td>127,563</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Bertin, Tucumã</td>
<td>396 (December 2008-January 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale Verde</td>
<td>Rafael Saldanha de Camargo</td>
<td>São Félix do Xingu</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Bertin, Tucumã</td>
<td>1557 (June 2008-January 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapete Verde</td>
<td>Helio Moreira Alves</td>
<td>São Félix do Xingu</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Bertin, Tucumã</td>
<td>49 (October-December 2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. 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.

Government trade data 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.

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.

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.

Greenpeace flights over the region show that most of the cleared land is occupied by cattle ranches.
Over 20,000 cattle supplied from nearly 80 ranches in the embargoed municipality of São Félix do Xingu
Cattle ranch in the Apyterewa’s Land, Pará. May 8 2009
# BERTIN AND JBS LINKS TO SLAVE LABOUR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slaughterhouse</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Ranch name</th>
<th>City, State</th>
<th>Date entered 'Dirty List'</th>
<th>Date of identified sales to slaughterhouse</th>
<th>Direct buyers from slaughterhouse (Brazil only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marfrig (Tangarã da Serra)</td>
<td>Antenor Duarte do Valle</td>
<td>Maringá</td>
<td>Comodoro, MT</td>
<td>June 2004</td>
<td>January to December 2007</td>
<td>Carrefour (Brazil), Makro Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marfrig (Tangarã da Serra)</td>
<td>Renato Bernardes Filgueiras</td>
<td>Santa Eulália</td>
<td>Tapurah, MT</td>
<td>December 2006</td>
<td>June 2007, December 2007</td>
<td>Carrefour Brazil, Makro Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertin (Água Boa)</td>
<td>Daniel de Paiva Abreu</td>
<td>Santa Terezinha</td>
<td>Santa Terezinha, MT</td>
<td>December 2008</td>
<td>April 2007, January 2008</td>
<td>Bertin (Lins, SIF 337), Bertin (Guaiacara - dog chew factory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBS (Barra do Garças)</td>
<td>Daniel de Paiva Abreu</td>
<td>Santa Terezinha</td>
<td>Santa Terezinha, MT</td>
<td>December 2008</td>
<td>June to October 2008</td>
<td>Carrefour Brazil, Makro Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**SLAUGHTERING THE AMAZON**
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. Bertin, Independência, JBS and Marfrig are all members of ABIEC – the Brazilian Association of Beef Exporters – which is a signatory to the Pact. Bertin and JBS are also direct signatories.

**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). Reportedly, Paráná is a 40,000ha ranch with 20,000 head of cattle and a teak plantation. 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. The Labour Ministry raid was in April 2007. Reportedly, some of the labourers had been at the ranches without regular salary since 2005.

Confidential industry intelligence reveals that Independência continued buying cattle from Berneck until November 2008.

Export data indicate that in 2008 the Independência unit in Juína supplied the meat and hides from the Rafric Herd in Tapurah (MT) that supply calf meat to the export-oriented beef processing facilities in Cajamar (SP) that supplied beef directly to Cremonini (Italia & Marr Russia) and International Food Company, whose customers include the beef jerky manufacturer ‘Jack Links’.

**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.

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 to Marfrig in Tangará da Serra. Government trade data reveal that in 2007 Marfrig’s unit in Tangará da Serra was supplied with cattle from Renato Fernandes Filgueiras.

In December 2006, Renato Fernandes 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.

**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).

The Labour Ministry raid was in July 2006.


Government trade data 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.

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