



PROPOSALS FROM
THE BRAZILIAN
COALITION **FOR THE**
CANDIDATES IN THE
2026 ELECTIONS

Introduction

Brazil approaches the 2026 elections facing a fundamental decision: how to foster growth, generate income, ensure food, water, and energy security, and enhance its contribution to global supply, all while safeguarding the population from the escalating impacts of the climate crisis, environmental degradation, and biodiversity loss. In an international landscape characterized by political uncertainties, trade disputes, and conflicts that exert pressure on energy and food security, such as the tensions involving Iran and the Middle East, the country possesses a rare advantage: it is home to the world's largest rainforest and one of the planet's most vital agricultural sectors. It also has considerable capacity to develop solutions for a low-carbon economy.

This advantage, however, must be translated into a development strategy. The economics of land use will be critical to the nation's future, as factors such as food prices, job generation, access to international markets, and Brazil's global competitiveness are contingent on it. Achieving increased, improved, and secure production necessitates recognizing that a stable climate, available water resources, fertile soils, pollination, and conserved biomes constitute tangible economic assets, not merely separate issues within the production agenda. Additionally, strengthening the social agenda is essential to ensure that the transition to a low-emissions economy is equitable and capable of reducing social inequalities.

The upcoming political cycle should accelerate the implementation of agendas that are already widely supported by leading agricultural and socio-environmental sectors. These priorities include stopping illegal deforestation and environmental crimes that harm biomes,

biodiversity, and forest communities; enforcing the Forest Code quickly and efficiently, without excessive bureaucracy; integrating land management systems; and strengthening tools such as carbon markets and payments for environmental services (PES), which reward rural producers, traditional communities, and other stakeholders involved in conserving and restoring ecosystems.

Brazil has made substantial progress in developing this agenda. It has established a solid regulatory framework, internationally recognized monitoring systems, innovative production methods, conservation policies, and economic tools that align production with environmental protection. The current challenge is to scale up, coordinate, and sustain these efforts, turning these advances into public policies with stable regulations, legal certainty, and effective implementation.

This national effort must align with a shifting global agenda. The COP 30 Presidency outlined roadmaps to steer a fair, organized, and equitable transition away from fossil fuels, with the goal of ending and reversing deforestation and environmental degradation by 2030. The Santa Marta Conference in April, held in Colombia, supported this initiative by uniting countries eager to advance the energy transition despite widespread global uncertainty. For Brazil, this agenda offers a chance: to lead by example by integrating energy transition efforts, biome conservation, and the economic valuation of nature.

Brazilian agriculture plays a central role in this path, having advanced in productivity, innovation, global presence, and large-scale output. To sustain and grow this leadership, efforts are needed to reduce climate risks, combat illegal

activities that harm honest producers, restore degraded areas, and assign economic value to native vegetation and ecosystems—including those on private land. This approach allows the country to increase production without expanding into new areas, helping generate income, reduce inequalities, and bolster its position in international markets.

The **Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests, and Agriculture** is ready to contribute to this process. As a multisectoral, technical, non-partisan, and inclusive organization, it brings together members from agribusiness, finance, academia, and civil society. Our network has expertise in building consensus among diverse groups and developing proposals to improve the effectiveness of public policy. This ability to coordinate is especially valuable for agendas that already have widespread support but still need cooperation, process improvement, data sharing, and a focus on results.

In this spirit, the **Brazilian Coalition** proposes to candidates a **development strategy that integrates production with conservation, economic efficiency, environmental responsibility, and legal certainty, while combating illegality, thereby creating opportunities for the population**. The upcoming political cycle will demand focus, effective implementation, and coordination across governments. Accordingly, this document organizes its proposals into three interconnected areas: establishing the foundations for sustainable growth; increasing production quality and quantity; and generating value from nature.

Axis 1

Securing the foundations for sustainable growth

1

ERADICATE ILLEGAL DEFORESTATION, HALT THE LOSS OF NATIVE VEGETATION, AND IMPROVE INTEGRATED FIRE MANAGEMENT

Eradicating illegal deforestation, discouraging legal deforestation, and fighting forest fires by 2030 are key strategies to safeguard the economy, rural security, and public well-being. Achieving this requires consistent government efforts, collaboration between federal and state authorities, and coordination among environmental, security, and intelligence agencies. Regarding wildfires, it is also vital to involve rural landowners and local communities to support effective, integrated management and enhance regional resilience, taking into account specific regional ecosystems and community needs.

From an economic standpoint, eliminating illegal deforestation and reducing fire-related losses protects production chains, maintains infrastructure, and secures Brazil's access to increasingly demanding markets. This also minimizes legal risks, prevents trade barriers, and enhances the confidence of both domestic and international investors. To accomplish this, Brazil must focus on fighting organized crime that penetrates both legal and illegal sectors, including illegal gold mining, clandestine logging, deforestation, wildlife trafficking, and land invasions on public and private properties. This requires establishing rapid response protocols, disrupting financial networks, restricting market access, and reclaiming territories to suppress illegal activities that threaten local communities and undermine territorial integrity.

2

PROMOTE LAND USE PLANNING AND ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOREST CODE

Land use planning is a structural condition for the country's development. Improving public forest allocation, regularizing land tenure, and enforcing the Forest Code are crucial steps to reduce conflicts, ensure legal certainty, and attract rural investments. When combined with the demarcation of indigenous lands and backed by an efficient Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), these measures lead to economic growth, better access to credit and markets, and the reinforcement of Brazil's role as a leading agricultural and forestry nation.

Consolidating this process requires validating the CARs and implementing the Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs). This ensures that properties are environmentally compliant and turns environmental assets into economic opportunities. In this context, multisectoral engagement is crucial for strengthening legal compliance and accelerating land and environmental regularization, thereby aligning competitiveness, legality, and conservation.

Axis 2

Increasing production quality and quantity

3

ESTABLISH SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRACEABILITY TO EXPAND MARKETS AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

In a tightening global environment, exemplified by regulations such as the European Union's Deforestation-Free Products Regulation (EUDR), traceability has shifted from being merely a regulatory requirement to becoming a key competitive advantage for Brazil. It now represents an economic and strategic priority that helps mitigate commercial and reputational risks, safeguards exports, broadens market access, and enhances Brazil's image as a dependable and competitive supplier internationally.

Implementing socio-environmental traceability in production chains enables the recognition, valuation, and differentiation of responsible production. By turning socio-environmental qualities into a competitive edge, the country enhances its global standing and builds a strong base for growth that integrates environmental sustainability, inclusive production, and income generation.

For large-scale socio-environmental monitoring and traceability of production chains to be feasible, the government must improve digital public infrastructure by fostering data integration and transparency across the rural sector, including land, tax, environmental, and animal health records.

4

EXPAND RURAL FINANCING TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

Providing widespread, modern, and efficient access to rural financing is crucial for generating significant economic and social benefits. Instruments such as insurance and rural credit enable producers to begin production, provide income stability, and protect them against extreme weather and crop failures. Updating their criteria to meet sustainability challenges and climate adaptation goals aligns productivity, security, and agricultural modernization.

The development and enhancement of financial tools for the agricultural sector should depend on the enforcement of the Forest Code and the promotion of sustainable practices aligned with legal requirements and a modern sector agenda. By increasing sustainable and inclusive financing options, producers who adhere to regulations or make progress in environmental and land tenure regularization can be recognized.

Axis 2

Increasing production quality and quantity

5

PROMOTE GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND REDUCE PRODUCTION VULNERABILITIES

Brazil possesses the technological skills, infrastructure, and production capacity necessary to spearhead the shift to competitive, low-carbon agriculture. Scaling up proven methods such as no-till farming, bio-inputs, and integrated crop-livestock-forest systems increases agricultural productivity, improves soil quality, reduces emissions, and strengthens the sector's resilience to the impacts of climate change.

This agenda should also address the need to reduce international reliance on key inputs, particularly fertilizers, whose prices have become more volatile due to conflicts, trade disputes, and geopolitical instability. As a leading food producer and a major user of these inputs, Brazil must accelerate the adoption of strategies to reduce its external vulnerability.

Expanding financing and incentive tools is crucial for unlocking investments and creating new opportunities for rural producers by strengthening and scaling initiatives such as the ABC+ Plan, Eco Invest Brasil, and the Caminhos Verdes Program, along with Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) policies. These instruments can direct resources toward innovation and sustainable practices, especially benefiting small rural producers and family farmers. This approach boosts local economies, stabilizes the food supply, and increases production capacity while reducing vulnerability and carbon emissions.

6

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAINS TO PRODUCE BIOFUELS AND OTHER BIOMASS-DERIVED PRODUCTS

Biofuel production plays a strategic role in national development by enhancing energy security, boosting the economy, and supporting agriculture. It significantly contributes to meeting domestic demand for corn, soy, and sugarcane, while also reinforcing the country's energy independence.

In this context, biofuels must remain central to the national strategy across subsequent administrations, with enhanced investments in innovation, research, and the development of new pathways, including biodiesel and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), as well as the diversification of feedstocks such as macauba. This agenda promotes the growth of the national industry and establishes the country as a leader in the energy transition.

In parallel, the country should also focus on developing biomass-derived products to replace petrochemical products such as solvents, fertilizers, and polymers. This strategy will facilitate a quicker shift away from fossil fuels.

Simultaneously, this agenda can encourage growth in degraded areas by fostering their productive recovery through the economic value generated by biofuels, which may help alleviate pressure on native vegetation.

Axis 3

Generating value from nature

7

IMPROVE TOOLS THAT GENERATE ECONOMIC VALUE FOR NATIVE VEGETATION

Brazil is uniquely positioned to lead the transition to a low-carbon economy by sustainably using its natural resources to generate income. In this context, tools such as carbon markets and payments for environmental services are essential for recognizing the economic value of native vegetation, incentivizing conservation, and restoring ecosystems to protect the country's climate, water resources, and productivity.

The success of these mechanisms relies on legal certainty, clear criteria, and effective implementation. For the carbon market, it is crucial to integrate nature-based solutions in a transparent and robust manner, in line with high standards. Additionally, regulating and implementing the Federal Payment for Environmental Services Program (PES) is vital for unlocking public and private funding and expanding a policy that benefits various regions.

These financial instruments are crucial for enabling large-scale climate finance, reducing deforestation, and supporting conservation, restoration, and rehabilitation efforts in degraded areas. Additionally, they encourage productive inclusion by providing income to producers, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, quilombo communities, and family farmers, recognizing those who conserve and fostering an economy rooted in the sustainable use of nature.

8

CONSOLIDATE A NEW FORESTRY ECONOMY FOR THE COUNTRY

The forestry economy in Brazil should be understood as a strategic development axis that integrates production, conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources. Within this framework, restoring native vegetation plays a key role and can enhance regional economies by developing value chains such as seed and nursery production and agroforestry systems.

Furthermore, expanding sustainable forest management, forest concessions, and the silviculture of native species are key to strengthening markets, meeting the demand for forest products, and alleviating pressure on natural ecosystems. This productive strategy, combined with restoration efforts and supported by legal certainty, institutional strength, and land regularization, sets the stage to attract investment and boost the competitiveness of the Brazilian forestry sector.

The expansion of forest concessions, whether for forest management or ecosystem restoration, needs to be significantly increased. It is crucial to ensure that these areas preserve their native vegetation, remain in public hands, and continue to produce more products and services sustainably for Brazilian society.

In this arrangement, the bioeconomy serves as a structuring element by connecting biodiversity and technology, adding value, and broadening the scope of the forest economy beyond primary production. Allocating appropriate funding is fundamental to scaling up socio-biodiversity-based chains, boosting bio-industries, and generating economic opportunities in territories that conserve and produce from the forest.



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