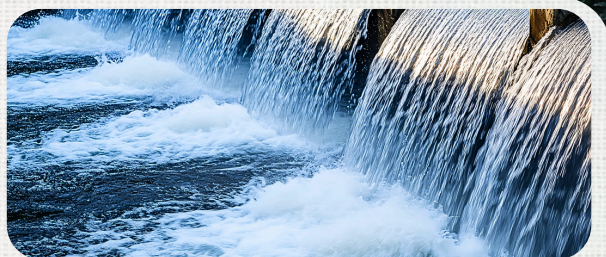


SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Contributions from the leading
infrastructure organization to the COP-30



SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

**Contributions from the leading
infrastructure organization to the COP-30**

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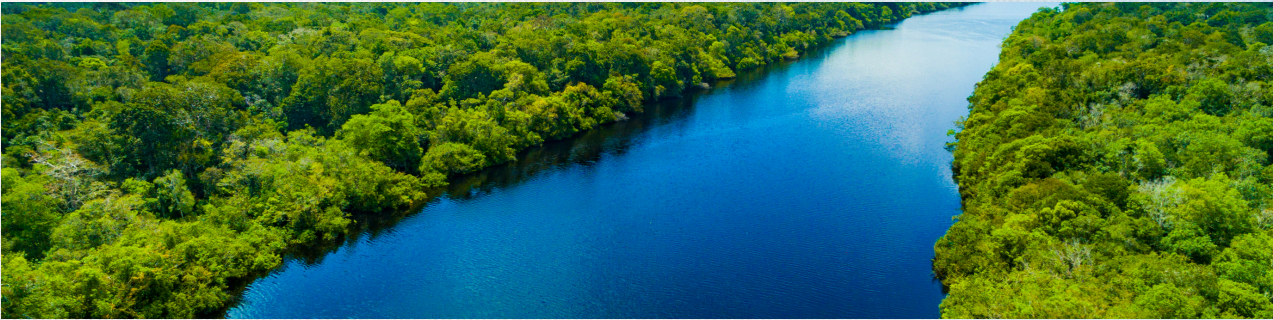
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INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL AND SYMBOLIC MOMENT



The Conference of the Parties (COP) is part of the official calendar of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and is the main forum for climate negotiations. This year, Brazil hosts COP30, which takes place in November in Belém, Pará, and represents a historic and symbolic moment in global climate action.

The Conference, which has been called the “COP of Action” due to its focus on implementing concrete solutions, marks the tenth anniversary of the Paris Agreement, signed in 2015.

This is the first time the COP has been held in the Brazilian Amazon, one of the planet's most important biomes for climate regulation and biodiversity conservation. The meeting also coincides with the deadline for countries to submit their new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with targets set by 2035, in line with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

COP30 represents a decisive moment for transforming commitments into concrete results, and has chosen as priority themes the issue of adaptation to climate change, measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, strengthening climate finance for developing countries, advancement in renewable energy technologies and low-carbon solutions, the preservation of forests and biodiversity, and the promotion of climate justice.

The Brazilian government has emphasized that the COP30 agenda must **align decarbonization, economic prosperity, and social equity**, highlighting the country's strategic role in building global climate solutions.

In line with this proposal, solutions must maximize environmental gains and, at the same time, create opportunities for economic development, promote improvements in the quality of urban life, ensure the protection of water and aquatic ecosystems, and strengthen biodiversity preservation. Climate action, therefore, must be integrated with these national agendas to offer systemic responses to the country's main challenges.

It is in this context and with the aim of collaborating with the best strategy to address the climate issue that the Brazilian Association of Infrastructure and Base Industries – ABDIB – presents its contribution to the ongoing debate.

A leading infrastructure organization in Brazil, ABDIB brings together companies operating in the electric power, railways, highways, ports, airports, oil, natural gas, sanitation, solid waste, and social infrastructure sectors. ABDIB members are present at all stages of infrastructure value creation: public service concessionaires, equipment manufacturers, construction companies, engineering and consulting service providers, law firms, large infrastructure users, investment funds, insurance companies, and financial institutions.

Founded in 1955, **the organization emerged with the purpose of strengthening basic industries through the process of import substitution of capital goods in the country.** Since then, its trajectory has been intertwined with the evolution of the Brazilian economy, accompanying different economic and political cycles and contributing to the major milestones in the country's history.

Over its seven decades, ABDIB contributed to the process of heavy industrialization, defended Brazilian industry, played a leading role during the redemocratization process, and led debates that enabled privatizations, concessions, and public-private partnerships, also dedicating itself to infrastructure.


This ongoing activity has consolidated ABDIB as the leading infrastructure organization in articulating public policies that have shaped the business environment and mobilized investment for the sector.

Today, faced with a global scenario marked by the climate emergency and the energy transition, and in the Brazilian context of neo-industrializationⁱ, **ABDIB reaffirms its leadership and mobilization capacity, placing infrastructure at the center of solutions for the country's sustainable and inclusive development.**

In 2025, as we celebrate our 70th anniversary, ABDIB reinforces its mission and guides its strategy to:

 EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF GLOBAL AND COUNTRY CLIMATE POLICIES AND TARGETS

 PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITYⁱⁱ

 STIMULATION FOR SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTⁱⁱⁱ

 BUILDING RESILIENCE^{iv}

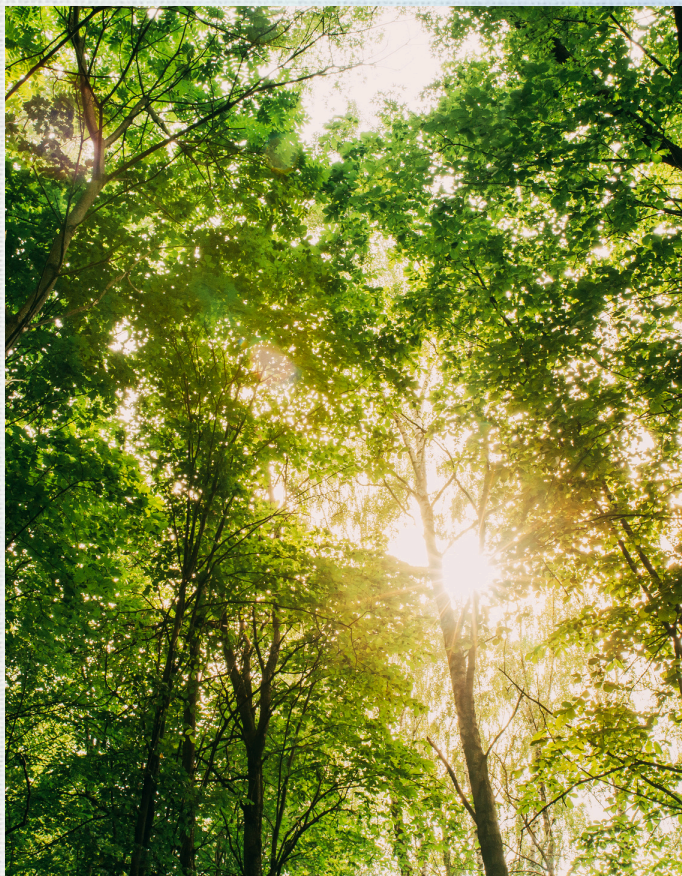
 FOSTERING CLIMATE JUSTICE^v

The strategies outlined in this document connect directly to the goals and priority agendas announced by the Brazilian government for COP30, as well as to the guidelines expressed in the conference presidency letters.

Brazil's goals for COP30 reinforce the climate commitments made under the Paris Agreement — including carbon neutrality by 2050, reducing net emissions by between 59% and 67% by 2035, in line with Brazil's new NDC, and eliminating illegal deforestation by 2030.

The 7th Letter from the Conference Presidency, in turn, highlights the central role of the private sector in achieving these objectives, calling on companies, investors, and financial institutions to expand their decarbonization commitments and integrate sustainability criteria into their business strategies.

In this scenario, infrastructure positions itself as a historic engine of economic growth and development and a driver of social and environmental transformation. Investments in highways, railways, ports, and airports reduce logistics costs and increase the competitiveness of national industry, in addition to contributing to reducing emissions through more efficient transport modes; universal sanitation,



broadly defined, prevents disease, improves public health indicators, and reduces regional inequalities; the expansion of renewable energy generation and strengthening the resilience of the electrical system increase energy security and attract productive investment; and the construction of smart and resilient cities improves the quality of urban life, with direct impacts on mobility, safety, and opportunities for their inhabitants.

Strategic and resilient infrastructure generates positive externalities that translate into far-reaching benefits for the economy, society, and the environment.

Especially in light of the challenges posed by the necessary adaptation to the impacts of climate change, the provision of modern infrastructure increases the resilience of territories and consolidates itself as a central element for the security of communities and businesses.

The continuous evolution of technologies applied to infrastructure plays an indispensable role in consolidating sustainable production and consumption methods, the basis of a regenerative economy.

Traditionally, the debate has emphasized the supply side—expansion of renewable energy, development of low-carbon hydrogen, advances in biofuels, and investments in resilient power grids (transmission and distribution). It's also crucial to consider demand-side alternatives.



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlights that, in sectors such as transport and cities, infrastructure interventions can reduce emissions by up to 70% (such as the installation of free flow^{vi}, use of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement^{vii}, and other more sustainable inputs), considering a scenario up to 2050, indicating the potential impact of the demand-side vision, which is equally strategic and should also be at the center of the decarbonization agenda.

This dual dimension—expanding the supply of renewable energy and transforming demand—emphasizes the role of infrastructure as the material foundation for the electrification of the economy, decarbonization, and promotion of inclusive development.

The infrastructure sector thus emerges as a crucial factor for Brazil to fulfill the commitments made in the Paris Agreement, advance in achieving its NDCs, and project itself as an international leader in the climate agenda.

Holding COP-30 in Belém reinforces the agenda and, while illustrating the challenge, also highlights the potential for alternatives. The event represents a unique opportunity for Brazil to present itself to the world as a breeding ground for solutions for a new economy, with resilient and sustainable infrastructure as a driver of development and an essential part of the global climate solution, considering both the prospects for mitigating emissions and adapting to their impacts.

By supporting the energy transition, reducing emissions, generating green jobs, increasing industrial competitiveness, and promoting social inclusion, infrastructure once again presents itself as the strategic pillar capable of leading Brazil onto a path of shared prosperity and global climate leadership.



With the aim of contributing to the discussion and formulation of an effective action agenda for COP30, ABDIB presents this position paper, structured around the themes understood as pillars for advancing the climate agenda.

Reflecting and emphasizing the Thematic Axes prioritized by the COP30 Action Agenda, the positioning highlights 4 (four) key sectors that have high potential to contribute to the climate agenda, while generating positive externalities for society:



- 🌿 ENERGY
- 🌿 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION
- 🌿 TRANSPORTATION
- 🌿 RESILIENT CITIES AND FORESTS

Introducing the analysis of the thematic axes, the document includes a chapter on Cross-Cutting Axes dedicated to the common agendas of the highlighted sectors, namely: the Essential Role of Legal and Regulatory Security; the Need to Develop Public Policies that Drive the Climate Agenda; the Promotion of Sustainable Financing;

the Voluntary Carbon Market and the SBCE; and the Potential of Positive Externalities in the Infrastructure Sector, all addressed from the perspective of the priority agendas established for COP30, with an emphasis on climate justice.

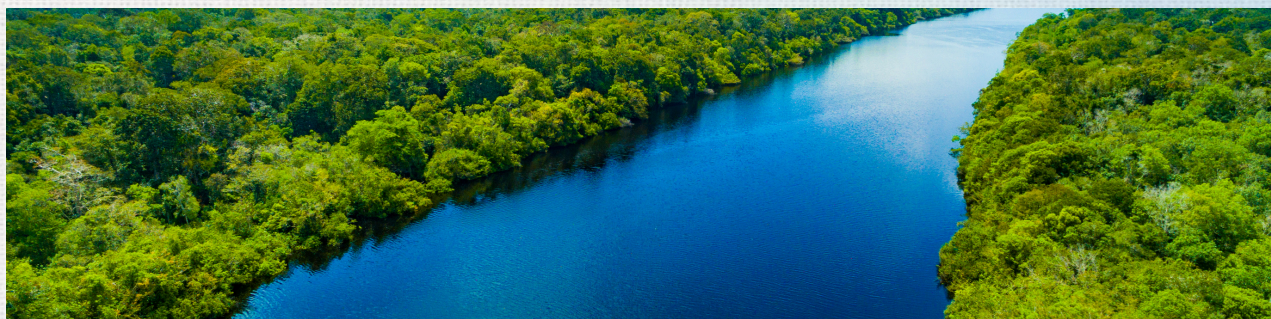
Finally, it is worth noting that the preparation of this document was based on technical discussions held within ABDIB's Thematic Committees, through Working Groups established for this purpose, based on the Infrastructure Blue Book 2024, a special edition celebrating ABDIB's 70th anniversary, and the analysis of available public data, duly referenced in this text. This collaborative process provided a comprehensive overview of the challenges and opportunities for the infrastructure sector, allowing ABDIB's position to effectively align with positions adopted by the government, companies, and international organizations. ABDIB is grateful for the support and dedication of all professionals from member companies who dedicated their time and expertise to the development of this work.

The opinions and positions presented in this document reflect solely the institutional view of ABDIB. They do not necessarily represent the individual position of its member companies, nor should they be interpreted as an official statement by government agencies or other industry entities.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY






TURNING COMMITMENTS INTO RESULTS



In 2025, the international community will gather in Belém for COP30, a symbolic milestone marking the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement, which has been dubbed the " COP of Action ." The meeting represents a decisive opportunity to transform commitments into concrete results, with priority themes including adaptation to climate change, GHG reduction, strengthening climate finance, expanding investment in renewable energy and low-carbon solutions, protecting forests and biodiversity, and promoting climate justice.

ABDIB, an organization that has represented the infrastructure sector and basic industries for 70 years, reaffirms its leadership and mobilization capabilities, placing these sectors at the center of this agenda. With a historic presence in decisive milestones in national development, the organization believes in the potential of these sectors to enable a new cycle of sustainable, inclusive, and competitive growth.

The entity reinforces its mission of coordinating investments and policies that promote economic growth combined with social inclusion and the national climate agenda, guiding its strategy to:

-  EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF GLOBAL AND COUNTRY CLIMATE POLICIES AND TARGETS
-  PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY
-  STIMULATION FOR SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT
-  BUILDING RESILIENCE
-  FOSTERING CLIMATE JUSTICE CLIMATE EQUITY

Strengthening infrastructure is the basis for the effective implementation of its strategy and for achieving global and national goals, while promoting prosperity ensures that economic development generates broad social and environmental benefits, reducing regional inequalities.

Encouraging sustainable investment guides the mobilization of public and private capital for low-carbon projects with a positive socio-environmental impact, in line with the need to expand climate finance for developing countries.

Building climate resilience ensures that cities, production systems, and communities are prepared to face the current or anticipated impacts of climate change, directly linked to the climate adaptation agenda.

Finally, promoting Climate Justice underpins all socio-environmental action and reinforces the importance of promoting a just and inclusive transition.

This position paper was structured to directly address the COP30 priority agendas, highlighting four key sectors—Energy, Environmental Sanitation, Transportation and Smart (Resilient) Cities, and Forests. Furthermore, it addresses common core axes across all of them: Legal and Regulatory Security, Public Policies, Sustainable Financing, the Carbon Market and SBCE, and the Positive Externalities generated by strengthening Infrastructure.

Matrix Axes

ABDIB highlights pillars that, in an integrated manner, expand investment opportunities and attractiveness, strengthen competitiveness, and ensure the alignment of infrastructure sector investments with Brazilian and international decarbonization goals, as well as with the Action Agenda for COP-30:

- **Promote Institutional Strengthening and Legal and Regulatory Security:**
These are essential conditions for attracting long-term investment in capital-intensive sectors. A regulatory legal framework that prioritizes predictability, respect for contracts, and is aligned with climate goals ensures efficiency, reduces risks, and lends legitimacy to government decisions. Recent milestones such as the New Sanitation Framework, the Fuel of the Future Law, the National Low-Carbon Hydrogen Policy, the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), and the Energy Transition Acceleration Program (PATEN) consolidate advances that need to be implemented effectively and in line with the climate agenda.
- **Structure Public Policies that Drive Investment:**
is an essential condition for directing efforts towards the consolidation of a new development pattern, ensuring the adequate composition of financial, regulatory and fiscal incentive instruments capable of fostering emerging technologies and initiatives that reduce emissions with concomitant relevant socio-environmental repercussions and inducers of equity and climate justice.
- **Ensure Sustainable Funding Flow:**
is an essential cross-cutting element to enable the transition to a low-carbon economy and promote climate adaptation.

There is still a significant gap between the supply and demand for available capital to finance the transition process. In 2022, emerging economies (excluding China) received only US\$244 billion in climate finance, compared to an estimated annual demand of US\$2.4 trillion by 2030. In this scenario, public development banks play a strategic role in mobilizing resources, expanding instruments such as green bonds^{viii} and blended finance^{ix}, and channeling private capital into sustainable infrastructure projects.

- **Develop Voluntary Carbon Markets and Regulate SBCE:**
establishing detailed, robust regulations that are integrated with the mechanisms provided for in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, representing an opportunity to align infrastructure investments with Brazil's mitigation goals. Environmental sanitation, energy, transportation, and waste projects with proven additionality^x are potential generators of environmentally sound carbon credits, enabling the generation of additional investment revenue.
- **Recognize and integrate into public policies the Positive Externalities generated by investment in infrastructure:**
as attributes capable of reducing regional inequalities, improving public health, increasing industrial competitiveness and operational efficiency, reducing losses, generating jobs and strengthening climate resilience.

Sectoral axes

For each of the sectors covered in this document – Energy, Environmental Sanitation, Transportation and Resilient Cities, and Forests – priority vectors and recommendations are highlighted to enhance a virtuous cycle of investment.

ENERGY

Priority vectors

- **Modernization of sector regulation:**
Consumer autonomy and choice: expanding access to information; fostering business models that prioritize consumer choice and autonomy; and demand-responsiveness measures, enabling efficiency gains and a consequent impact on energy costs.
Expanding Commercialization: promote the gradual opening of the market with the phased migration of different consumer profiles; review subsidies and develop efficient incentive models capable of boosting the free market (derivatives, ancillary services market, and dynamic tariffs).

Investment in Generation: promote the continuity of investments; simplify the environmental licensing process; address past and future generation cuts; improve mechanisms for contracting capacity reserves and flexibility; regulate storage systems (chemical and physical).

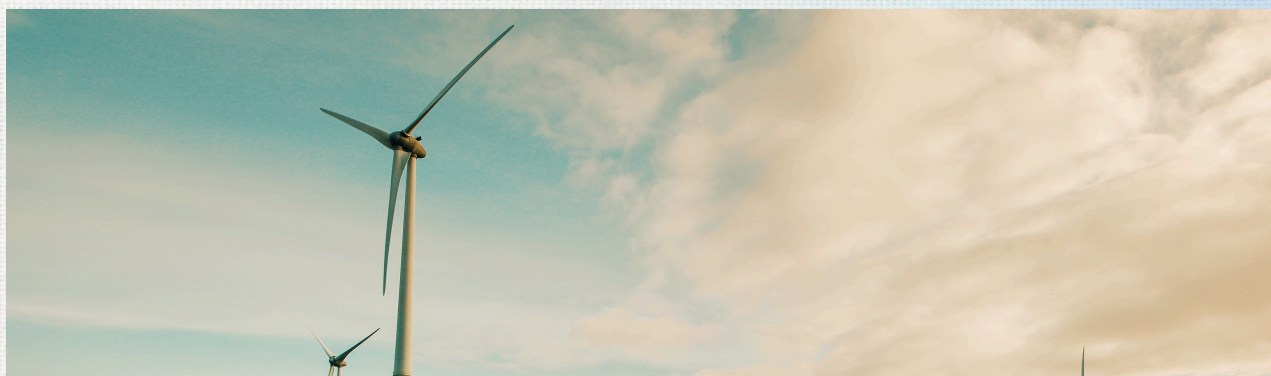
Expansion and resilience of the Network Infrastructure - Distribution and Transmission: encourage investment in increasing operational predictability and increasing network reliability/in climate resilience and digitalization/ smart grids^{xi}; adopt measures aimed at promoting market efficiency by reviewing distribution remuneration models and the regulatory model for distributed generation, allowing for infrastructure remuneration and accounting separation between distribution and commercialization.

- **Energy Efficiency and Justice:** strengthening of public programs and policies; expansion of Research, Development and Innovation (**RDI**); balance between social tariffs of universalization programs; and industrial competitiveness.
- **Carbon Capture Technologies:** development of Carbon Capture and Storage (**CCS**), Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (**CCUS**), Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (**BECCS**) and Direct Air Capture (**DAC**) routes as complementary instruments for climate neutrality.
- **Energy Resilience:** encouraging the expansion of investment in battery storage, reversible plants and digitalization, in solutions to integrate and balance the growing intermittency of renewable generation



Actions and recommendations

- Modernize the regulation of the electricity sector by prioritizing market instruments, promoting the strengthening of institutions and legal certainty, and enabling the configuration of new services and business models.
- Expand and encourage energy efficiency programs, with the creation of credit lines and educational campaigns;
- Stimulate the development of electrification projects and the adoption of low-carbon hydrogen in sectors that are difficult to abate;
- Develop low-carbon hydrogen clusters close to renewables, enabling investors to develop flow infrastructure;
- Encourage efficient consumption management, the use of digital technologies (smart grids, smart meters, and automation systems), and demand response mechanisms that make energy use more flexible during peak hours, contributing to greater system stability and cost reduction;
- Promote the gradual opening of the market, allowing for the phased migration of different consumer profiles;
- Structure markets for environmental attributes (Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), carbon credits).
- Plan and promote grid expansion to integrate renewables into the national electricity system, adopting technologies such as Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) and High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC); and adopt performance-based pay models that encourage digitalization, automation, and loss reduction.
- Expand and modernize pricing models, highlighting demand rates, fixed rates, and net billing models with differentiated compensation.





- Simplify and digitize environmental licensing processes (fast-track permitting);
 - Expand the possibilities of green financing mechanisms, such as incentivized credit lines and public guarantees;
 - Stimulate the development of hybrid systems (solar + battery, wind + battery, hydraulic + solar), battery storage systems (BESS) and reversible hydroelectric plants; and modernization of existing hydroelectric plants.
-
- Promote the development of the biofuels segment, stimulating solutions with “Waste-to-Energy 2.0” Plants and Ecoparks based on electricity generation from waste (Waste-to-Energy -WTE- integrated with biomethane production and CO₂ recovery modules), and an integrated Biorefinery model that uses waste to simultaneously produce electricity, biomethane, biogenic CO₂ and biofertilizers.
 - Ensure energy security measures, considering the integration of sources in the matrix in order to balance sustainability, financial accessibility and reliability.
 - Promote regional energy integration, with an emphasis on connections with neighboring countries and expanding clean energy export opportunities.



ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Priority vectors

Structuring Public Policies: federative coordination; regulatory strengthening; policy to eliminate landfills; and support for regionalization, generating scale and viability to universalize services.

Technology and Innovation: intelligent sorting (artificial intelligence/robotics); efficiency-focused monitoring; energy recovery (gasification, pyrolysis, incineration); composting and biodigesters; methane capture and use in landfills; and the use of blockchain^{xii} for traceability and the development of low-impact and biodegradable materials.

Financial Mechanisms: financing lines that consider GHG mitigation criteria; and promotion of measures to effectively enable the negotiation and trading mechanisms defined in Articles 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement.

Integration of the sector into climate planning instruments: integration between national, state and municipal climate, sanitation and waste management plans.

Circular waste management and reverse logistics: regulatory harmonization; infrastructure expansion; integration with the low-carbon economy; consolidation of monitoring, reporting, and certification systems; and integration of sludge from Effluent Treatment Plants (ETEs) into the waste chain.

Actions and recommendations

- Progress in the operationalization of Articles 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, enabling access to additional resources for projects aimed at eradicating landfills and expanding the sector's carbon capture and sequestration initiatives.
- Recognize the methodology ACM0001: Flaring or use of landfill gas under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, the National Emissions Inventory and in the context of the SBCE
- Build a baseline of GHG emissions considering the specificities of sanitation and urban solid waste management in a country with Brazil's climatic and socioeconomic conditions
- Evolving with the climate finance theme
- SBCE Regulation: Recognition of ACM0001 methodology, methane destruction, biomethane production, recycling and composting
- Fungibility and usage limit of Verified Emission Reduction or Removal Certificates (**CRVEs**)

TRANSPORTATION


The content related to this sector is aligned with the Transport Coalition document. Its development, led by Motiva, CEBDS, Insper Mobility Observatory, and CNT, involved the participation of more than 50 organizations, including ABDIB.

Priority vectors

- **Diversification of the transportation matrix:** promoting a greater relative share of rail transport (primarily for general cargo and passenger transport), waterway transport, pipeline transport, and coastal shipping. Increasing the scope and quality of road transport.
- **Electrification and use of hydrogen:** encouraging the use of renewable sources.
- **Biofuel Production:** encouraging the production and use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF); e-methanol, biodiesel, green diesel, biomethane, bio-bunker, and ethanol.
- **Urban Mobility:** expansion of urban public transport, replacing individual motorized transport; and promotion of sustainable, collective, efficient and attractive urban mobility.
- **Fleet Modernization:** incentive for the modernization of fleets in road, rail, waterway and air transport, with a focus on the use of clean and/or renewable sources.
- **Incentives:** creation of financial mechanisms and public policies that stimulate the expansion of urban public transport and promote its prioritization as a sustainable mobility mode.
- **Infrastructure:** promoting the expansion, paving and maintenance of highways; and requalification and expansion of already installed railway infrastructure.
- **Port Accessibility:** facilitating access to ports, reducing average waiting times through the modernization of operational time processes and the use of management tools through constant monitoring.
- **Technologies:** encouraging the use of technologies that allow for improved management and streamlining of operations across all modes (air, road, rail, water and urban/multimodal).

Actions and recommendations

• Road

 Introduce measures to reduce GHG emissions and fossil fuel consumption through fleet modernization, use of renewable fuels, and encouragement of vehicle and energy efficiency.

- Grant credit and tax incentives for clean technologies; promote the replacement of older fleets with more efficient vehicles.

• railway

- ✦ Adopt low-carbon technologies and fuels to modernize railway operations, reducing energy consumption and emissions.
- Adapt concessions for expansion and modernization; stimulating sustainable financing.

• waterway

- ✦ Promote the energy transition in waterway transport with a focus on clean fuels, hybrid technologies and the use of renewable energy.
- Adhere to the goals of the International Maritime Organization (IMO); encourage cabotage and inland navigation (BR do Mar and BR dos Rios); support incentives via the Merchant Marine Fund (FMM); solutions for clean navigation (National Institute of Waterway Research - INPH).

• aviation

- ✦ Modernize aviation with a focus on energy efficiency, smart management, sustainable infrastructure, and the use of clean technologies and fuels.
- Implement the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSA); promote and regulate SAF; modernize airports with a focus on efficiency and financing (Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES))

• urban mobility

- ✦ Implement integrated solutions to make urban transportation more efficient and sustainable, focusing on infrastructure, technology, clean fuels, and urban planning, under the coordination of a metropolitan authority that integrates the necessary intermunicipal policies.
- Promote emission reduction targets for public transportation; fleet renewal (**Refrota**); financing for electromobility and related infrastructure (BNDES and Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean - CAF); expansion of cycle paths and accessibility (Growth Acceleration Program - PAC and Urban Development Fund - Fundurb); creation of low-emission zones.



RESILIENT CITIES AND FORESTS

Priority vectors

- **Urban Planning:** integration of municipal urban planning with national climate goals.
- **Nature-Based Solutions (NbS):** integration of actions to strengthen and expand urban resilience, such as sustainable urban mobility, environmental sanitation, circular waste management and clean energy.
- **Mobility:** promoting sustainable and comprehensive urban mobility.
- **Infrastructure:** adaptation and modernization of existing infrastructure to achieve greater resilience and efficiency, expanding public lighting services and investing in the universalization of sanitation services, collection and treatment of urban solid waste.
- **Territorial Governance:** improving coordination between the Union, states and municipalities, with active participation from the private sector and civil society.
- **Regional Particularities:** incorporation of territorial specificities into urban planning, adapting solutions to local realities, such as coastal cities, vulnerable river basins and semi-arid regions.
- **Multi-scale Support:** promoting technical and financial support from the Union and states to increase the resilience of municipalities with lower response capacity.
- **Integrated Responses:** multisectoral coordination to address environmental, social, economic and climate challenges in a coordinated manner.
- **Combating Organized Crime:** combating organized crime in the Amazon and in the provision of urban services.
- **Rural Credit:** strengthening credit as a tool to promote legal compliance and stimulate land regularization.
- **Demarcation of Territories:** progress in the processes of recognition and regularization of areas belonging to original indigenous peoples and traditional communities.
- **Conservation Units:** creation and expansion of protected areas, ensuring the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **Institutional Strengthening:** improving public bodies at all federal levels, expanding their technical capacity and access to technologies; and strengthening regulation and regulatory agencies.
- **Rural Technical Assistance:** strengthening rural extension as a means of disseminating sustainable practices in agricultural territories and diverse ecosystems.

Actions and recommendations

- Integrate urban planning (master plans) with urban mobility and climate resilience.
- Stimulate NBS: urban forest restoration; green corridors; spring recovery; promoting water resilience and reducing flood risks.
- Plan and implement an infrastructure adaptation plan through projects that add climate resilience.
- Promote an integrated decarbonization process: encourage energy efficiency in buildings and transportation; use of renewable energy in public and private processes; encourage electric mobility and sustainable public transportation systems.
- Promote public-private partnership (PPP) models: co-financing resilient solutions with access to green financing lines; private sector participation in urban development and climate revitalization.
- Strengthen federal governance, establishing defined competencies for each federal entity.
- Consolidate the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm), Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado (PPCerrado) and National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg).
- Encourage forest restoration concessions with the sharing of carbon credits.
- Expand regulatory and financial incentives for companies that conserve and restore biomes.
- Strengthen land governance, monitoring, and combating environmental and organized crime in forest regions, with a focus on the Amazon region.
- Support bioeconomy value chains (forest products, agroforestry, Integrated Crop–Livestock–Forest systems - ILPF).
- SBCE: emissions pricing to finance Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +) projects

The full version of this document is available in digital format, in a file that can be accessed via QR Code.



NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- i Neo-industrialization in Brazil is represented by the New Industry Brazil policy, launched in 2024, focusing on sustainable agroindustry, health, infrastructure, sanitation, sustainable housing and mobility, digital transformation, bioeconomy, decarbonization and energy transition, technologies of interest for sovereignty and national defense (Page 9)
- ii Shared Prosperity: Shared Prosperity – A World Bank metric that tracks the average annual income/consumption growth rate of the poorest 40% of the national population (“bottom 40”) and the “shared prosperity premium” (difference compared to the average growth of the total). Useful for measuring inclusive growth. (Page 9)
- iii Sustainable Investing: According to the CFA Institute , it is the integration of ESG criteria into traditional investing to improve long-term results; according to the Principles for Responsible Investment - PRI (UN), responsible investing is the strategy and practice of incorporating ESG factors into investment decisions and active ownership (stewardship). (Page 9)
- iv Resilience: According to the UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction , it is the capacity of systems/communities exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt, transform, and recover in a timely and efficient manner, preserving essential functions; a concept aligned with the Sendai Framework. (Page 9)
- v Climate Justice: According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), climate justice is the approach that places human rights and equity at the center of climate action, recognizing disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups and advocating for participatory, non-discriminatory, and responsible decision-making. (Page 9)
- vi Free Flow: According to the National Land Transportation Agency (ANTT) and the National Traffic Council (CONTRAN), this model eliminates toll booths: gantries identify TAGs/license plates, and billing is electronic and proportional to use. (Page 11)
- vii Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement: This is the old asphalt removed from existing pavements for recycling and reuse in the construction of new roads or other works (Page 11)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- viii Green Bonds: Common translation of green bonds: these are debt securities in which the resources raised are allocated exclusively to projects with environmental benefits, following the Green Bond Principles (ICMA – International Capital Market Association). (page 16)
- ix Blended Finance: For the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), it is the strategic use of development resources (public/philanthropic) to mobilize additional commercial financing aimed at achieving the SDGs, governed by five principles (development rationality, mobilization, alignment, governance, and monitoring). (page 16)
- x Additionality: Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), this is the principle that an activity can only issue credits if it reduces emissions beyond what would occur under the reference scenario (“baseline”). The CDM Additionality Tool defines a step-by-step procedure (identification of alternatives, investment analysis, barrier analysis, and common practice verification) to demonstrate that the project would not occur in the absence of carbon market incentives. (page 16)
- xi Smart Grids: According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) , these are grids that use digital technologies, sensors, and software to balance supply and demand in real time, maintaining stability/reliability, and integrating variable renewables, demand response, electric vehicles, and Distributed Energy Resources (DERs); they include Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), distribution automation, and advanced management systems. (page 17)
- xii Blockchain : According to ISO 22739:2024 (Vocabulary) , it is a type of distributed ledger technology (DLT) in which records (transactions) are grouped into blocks and linked together by cryptographic signatures, forming an immutable “chain” shared among multiple nodes in the network. (page 20)



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