



11/06

PALCO RIO AMAZONAS

3:00 PM - 4:30 PM

Keynote Speaker Laurence Tubiana

4:30 PM - 6:00 PM

Opening Panel

The New Investment Vision

Key words:

Amazon

Energy

Energy Transition

Biotechnology

Circular Economy

Strategic Minerals

Decarbonization

Resilience

PANELISTS:

Isaac Sidney, .

Luciana Nicola, .

Raul Jungmann, CEO of IBRAM.

6:00 PM - 7:30 PM

Openning Cerimony



11/07

PALCO MADEIRA

Panel 04: The Challenges of the New Economies of the Amazon: Financial Products and Governance

Is it possible to generate economic development aligned with biodiversity conservation practices, forest protection and appreciation of traditional peoples, generating employment and income for the population? What are the challenges? What are the opportunities and obstacles? How to provide speed and scale? The new economies represent one of the strategies to promote much of the sustainable development of the Amazon. Traditional production systems can also find in new economies a way to participate in the generation of business in that region. This type of business is growing in Brazil and, therefore, needs horizons to expand, which demands planning and financial resources to promote the various initiatives that may arise. The new economies represent part of the answer to generating expectations of income and social promotion for the Amazon.

Key words:

Investment
Funding
Private Initiative
Philanthropy
Government
Blended finance
Partnerships
Business Models
Feasibility
Paths to Transition
Required Instruments

PANELISTS:

Denis Benchimol Minev, .
Francisco de Assis Costa, .
Juliano Assunção, .
Leonardo Fleck, .
Thais Ferraz, .

MODERATION:

Marcelo de Camargo Furtado, .

10:00 AM - 11:30 AM



Panel09: Efficiency in the Use of Natural Resources

The extraction and processing of natural resources (biomass, minerals, metals and fossil fuels) are related to all aspects of the triple planetary crisis - climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. These impacts are likely to increase as material consumption continues to grow: global raw material extraction has accelerated since 2020. The uncontrolled use of natural resources, largely driven by affluent lifestyles in high-income countries, is fueling the triple planetary crisis. In regions like the Amazon, it is mandatory that any use of natural resources takes place within the framework of sustainability principles and practices, with guidelines aimed at circularity and limiting the capacity to be used. Production activities in these regions must adapt to good practices, including ESG principles, to ensure sustainable production and consumption. Fundamental changes in the way we consume energy and resources must be adopted in order to build the necessary level of resilience and minimize risks to the environment.

Key words:

Use of Resources
Circular Economy
Resource Limit - Carrying Capacity
Doughnut Economy
Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG
2030 Agenda
Mining
Agriculture and Livestock
Climate Change

PANELISTS:

Adriano Santhiago de Oliveira, .
Kalil Cury Filho, .

MODERATION:

Izabella Teixeira, .

11:30 AM - 1:00 PM



CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
AMAZÔNIA E NOVAS ECONOMIAS

Panel 14: The Challenges of the New Economies of the Amazon: Biotechnology

The richness of the Amazonian biodiversity is recognized worldwide. Medicines, cosmetics, food and a huge range of products originate from natural extracts from that region. Initiatives to promote R&D&I are crucial to enable the development of economic segments linked to this field, with a business model that generates income and prosperity without harming the environment. The Amazon can be seen as “a public good of biological assets capable of creating innovative high-value products, services and platforms through the combination of advanced biological and digital means and the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution”. Furthermore, standing forests generate income and have immense potential to be the basis for technological innovations.

Key words:

Collaborative Arrangements
Business Models
Biotechnology
Science and Innovation
Benefit Sharing
Local Community Involvement
Patent
Role of Government and Private Sector
Incentive
R&D

PANELISTS:

Adriana Diaféria Marwell, .
Fábio Brasileiro da Silva, .
Roberto S. Waack, .
Rodrigo Justus de Brito, .
Thiago Falda Leite, .
Toya Machineri, .

MODERATION:

Renata Piazzon, .

2:00 PM - 3:30 PM



CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
AMAZÔNIA E NOVAS ECONOMIAS

Panel 19: Forest Restoration: The Role in the Amazon Economy and in Neutralizing Emissions

Forest restoration plays a crucial role in the Amazon economy and in neutralizing greenhouse gas emissions. By restoring degraded areas, we can generate jobs, consolidate a sustainable forest base and contribute to a bioeconomy that values forest resources, instead of promoting deforestation. Furthermore, natural forest regeneration is essential to meet biodiversity restoration and conservation goals in the region. Actions that encourage investment and technological innovation in restoration are essential to face the environmental and economic challenges of the Amazon. Forest restoration has taken center stage as one of the most effective and cost-effective options for achieving CO2 sequestration goals and commitments and, from there, creating opportunities for generating income linked to the carbon market. How then can restoration initiatives and projects be intensified? How to expand? How to attract investments? These and other questions will be at the heart of the discussion of this Panel.

3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Key words:

Agriculture and Livestock
Productive Sector
Public and Private Partnerships
Restoration Economy
Forests
Recovery of Degraded Areas
Increase in Green Areas
Gains
Carbon Market

PANELISTS:

Adrien Pagès, .
Fernanda Machiaveli Morão de Oliveira, .

MODERATION:

Garo Joseph Batmanian, .



Panel 24: How Food Production Can Guarantee Autonomy and Environmental Security in the Amazon

Food production in the Amazon plays a crucial role in the search for autonomy and environmental security. Through sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic farming, agroecology and low-carbon agriculture, it is possible to reconcile food production with the preservation of native forest areas. In this way, we guarantee food security for the population and contribute to environmental conservation. The Amazon is the region of Brazil with the highest rate of food insecurity in the country. It is necessary to invest in family farming, to expand strengthening and financial support programs for small farmers, because there is a lot of production from our country in our Amazon. We have the largest tropical forest on the planet that produces a lot of food and needs to be preserved.

Key words:

Agribusiness
Food Security
Mineral Safety
Environmental Safety
Hunger
Geopolitics
Sectoral Pacts
Traceability
Economic Chain without Deforestation
AFS - Agroforestry Systems

PANELISTS:

Adriano Espeschit, .

MODERATION:

Katia Abreu, .

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM

PALCO RIO AMAZONAS

Keynote Speaker 2

9:00 AM - 10:00 AM



The National and International Vision of Strategic Minerals in the Decarbonization of the Global Economy

The climate crisis currently represents one of the greatest challenges for humanity. And to address this emergency, it is essential to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy sources. In the decarbonization of the economy, the mining and metals sector has a vital role. This panel will analyze both the need for different nations to ensure access to new supply chains, given the geopolitical conditions marked by armed conflicts, trade wars and market dominance, and the opportunity for ore-producing countries, such as Brazil, to expand their industrial production and add value to these minerals. This scenario will be contextualized taking into account the importance of planning this mineral expansion to observe effective sustainability actions to minimize impacts.

Key words:

Supply and Demand
RD&I
Geopolitics
Adding Value
Social and Environmental Impact
Availability of Natural Resources
Opportunity for Brazil

PANELISTS:

Ana Cabral Gardner, .
David Zylbersztajn, .
Gustavo Naciff de Andrade, .
Sílvia Cristina Alves França, .

MODERATION:

Rafaela Guedes, .

10:00 AM - 11:30 AM



Panel 06: The Mining industry in Brazil: Financial and Regulatory Instruments

The intersection between new economies and productive activities that promote the country's sustainable development is an opportunity for Brazil to move forward to promote industrial mining that adheres to good ESG practices in its territory. The abundant supply of minerals – mineral security – is essential for the country to carry out the energy transition – climate security –, as well as food security – through fertilizer minerals, among other positive effects. However, this productive expansion demands a series of analyses and debates (and proposals for change) on the regulatory environment to which the Brazilian mineral sector is subject, compared to the countries that compete with Brazil in the international mining market. The establishment of new regulatory frameworks for mining, combined with financing and resource-raising instruments for the activity, are important for the country's social and economic development.

Key words:

Tax Reform
Taxation
Financial Compensation
Investment
Funding
Legislation and Regulatory Instruments

PANELISTS:

Anderson Baranov, .
Fernando Facury Scaff, .
José Fernando Aparecido de Oliveira, .
Mauro Henrique Moreira Sousa, .
Zé Silva, .

MODERATION:

Maria Amélia Rodrigues da Silva Enriquez, .

11:30 AM - 1:00 PM



Panel 11 : The New Mining in a Structuring and Development Agenda in the Amazons

Mining is one of the foundations of the national economy, which generates wealth and can lead to permanent and growing development in the region where it is established. The Amazon is one of the main mining hubs in the country, and is home to mining ventures that exhibit good ESG practices and are committed to the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). Supporting New Mining, focused on ESG and a partner of new economies, faithful to regulatory standards and legal obligations, is a way to stifle organized crime, largely sustained by illegal mining, and also leads to an intelligent way of promoting the socioeconomic development of territories. In this way, mining becomes a catalyst, which promotes and encourages other production chains, and creates economic alternatives for the population to live with the forest, earn a living and make a profit. Mining needs to increase its capacity for innovation and play its role as a driving force behind new economies, helping them to diversify, grow, generate opportunities, valuing local cultures and environmental assets, providing favorable conditions for the local population to organize itself and live together in a sustainable manner.

2:00 PM - 3:30 PM

Key words:

Relationship with Communities
Social investment by the Private Sector
Local Content
Partnerships
Local Development

PANELISTS:

Caio Magri, .
Guido Roberto Campos Germani, .
Neliton Marques Silva, .

MODERATION:

Bruno Gomes, .



CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
AMAZÔNIA E NOVAS ECONOMIAS

Panel 16: The Conflict Between Mining and Illegal Mining in the Amazon

Illegal mining is the polar opposite of industrial mining, which is carried out on a sustainable basis, based on good ESG practices. One of the bases for supporting criminal activities in the Amazon is illegal mining, especially gold mining, and its commercialization, including to other countries, since a large part of the production of this metal is considered clandestine. Devastated nature, exploited and decimated indigenous peoples, contaminated rivers, drug trafficking, the illegal exploitation of hardwoods, and border insecurity are all factors that find in modern industrial mining one of their greatest adversaries. Occupying illegal mining areas with mining activities carried out in accordance with the law is one of the ways to curb criminal practices and generate the expectation of employment, income and development.

Key words:

What Does the Country Lose?

Inspection and Control

Traditional Peoples

Legislation

State Presence

Social and Environmental Impact

PANELISTS:

Ana Cunha, .

Larissa Rodrigues, Research Director, Instituto Escolhas.

Marcelo Pereira, .

MODERATION:

Giorgio Francesco Cesare de Tomi, .

3:30 PM - 5:00 PM



Panel 21: New Levels in Technology and Innovation in Mining and Accident Prevention

The mining and metals sectors are currently facing a period of great challenges, particularly with regard to the development of new technologies to reduce the environmental and social impacts caused by mining and metallurgy. New technologies are being adopted to optimize, control, automate operations and make new mining and mineral processing projects viable. The mining industry is advancing in the implementation of good ESG (environmental, social and governance) practices, with a special focus on preventing accidents and fatalities. New technologies are being adopted to improve operational safety and reduce risks. Automation, the Internet of Things (IoT) and data analytics are revolutionizing the way mining is carried out, making it safer, more efficient and sustainable.

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM

Key words:
Process Security
AI – Artificial Intelligence
Financial Gain
New Standards
Disasters
Sustainability
Cost-Benefit

PANELISTS:
Adriano Reis Lucheta, .
Francisco Valdir Silveira, .
Gonzalo Enriquez, .

MODERATION:
Maria Jose Gazzi Salum, .

PALCO RIO NEGRO



CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
AMAZÔNIA E NOVAS ECONOMIAS

Panel 02 : Environmental Crime in Protected and Indigenous Territories

The Amazon is one of the main arenas for a series of crimes, much of which is financed by the illegal exploitation of high-value minerals and metals, timber and other items that make up biodiversity. Violence in environmental protection areas, indigenous peoples and quilombola territories is followed by environmental destruction, illegal timber trade, pollution, water contamination by mercury and other substances typically used in illegal mining, labor exploitation, among other practices. Despite the authorities' actions to suppress such acts, it is necessary to encourage more preventive actions and increase other initiatives to combat criminal organizations that are at the forefront of such practices, involving civil society, the private sector and the State in this debate.

10:00 AM - 11:30 AM

Key words:

Criminal Typology

Traffic

The Role of the State

Social and Environmental Impact

Loss of Biodiversity

Control and Inspection

How to avoid

PANELISTS:

Julio Barbosa de Aquino, .

Mauro Oliveira Pires, .



Panel 07: Crime Economy

The effective defense of the national territory and, specifically, the territories of traditional peoples and environmentally protected areas, is a fundamental aspect to inhibit and combat the 'crime economy', which has been established in different regions of Brazil, mainly in the Amazon. Organized crime represents a serious transnational threat because it breaks down territorial barriers, exploits people, devastates nature, and its advance into Brazilian territory requires broad discussion of a new security model so that it is viable to establish a sustainable development project in areas where the criminal economy attracts followers with the expectation of apparently easy remuneration. Brazil may suffer significant economic losses as a result of environmental damage caused by environmental crimes, which have far-reaching impacts, in addition to financial costs, including for the planet and costs for health, public safety, human security, economic and social development. What challenges arise for control and punishment? How to improve jurisdictional action in the chain of money laundering, corruption and criminal organizations related to environmental crimes? These and other issues related to the economics of environmental crime will be discussed in this Panel.

11:30 AM - 1:00 PM

Key words:

Organized Crime
Transnational Threats
Integration Needs
New Security Model
Actors
Traditional Peoples
Control and Inspection
Routes

PANELISTS:

Renato Sérgio de Lima, .
Sergio Leitão, .

MODERATION:

Illona Szabó de Carvalho, .



Panel 12: The Conservation of Biodiversity and the Reversal of the Amazon's Tipping Point

Almost half of the Amazon rainforest could be exposed to degradation factors that would take the Amazon to a point of no return by 2050. The functioning of this complex system has limits that are being influenced by human activities. There are two main drivers: deforestation and its secondary impacts, and forest degradation caused by climate change. Despite projections that the point of no return could be crossed by 2050, there is still time to avoid it. Adopting measures that increase the resilience of the Amazon is important to maintain the forest as it is. Halting deforestation and forest degradation (which occurs through wildfires, for example) are two of the main actions to promote the resilience of the Amazon. It is necessary to develop the necessary governance, in order to, at the same time, protect and develop it, occupy spaces rationally, generate employment, income and opportunities for the population and inhibit initiatives that prove to be a risk to that ecosystem.

2:00 PM - 3:30 PM

Key words:

Preservation

Conservation Units | Protected Areas

Restoration

Generation of Employment and Income

PANELISTS:

Rosa Lemos de Sá, .

Samela Sateré-Mawé, .

Valmir Ortega, .



Panel 17: Expansion of Protected Territories

It is urgent to guide public policies to strengthen and create legally protected areas in the Amazon basin as a strategy to combat the climate crisis and the loss of biodiversity. Without investment in protected areas, current threats could undermine the beneficial effects of ecosystem protection, jeopardizing national climate targets under the Paris Agreement. Protected areas are effective instruments for safeguarding the integrity of ecosystems, biodiversity and associated environmental services, such as soil conservation and protection of river basins, pollination, nutrient recycling and climate balance, among others. Indigenous Lands, Conservation Units and Quilombola Territories play a crucial role in the representation and maintenance of ecosystems. In addition to protecting endangered species, these areas also safeguard ways of life, ancestral knowledge and the cultural wealth of these populations. The value of the biodiversity present in these territories transcends borders and must be recognized as a collective heritage, requiring continuous efforts for its expansion and conservation.

3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Key words:

Indigenous Land
Conservation Units
Quilombola Territory
Representativeness
Convention on Biological Diversity
Value of Biodiversity

PANELISTS:

Claudinete dos Santos Colé, .
Sebastião Gonçalves Neves, .

MODERATION:

José Carlos Carvalho, .



Panel 22: Bioeconomy

The bioeconomy emerges as a solution to promote sustainable development in the Amazon, considering its high biodiversity, complexity and cultural diversity. This approach values standing forests, flowing rivers and traditional knowledge, contributing to the co-evolution of the region. Through scalability, viability and collaborative arrangements, the bioeconomy can generate jobs, preserve biodiversity and strengthen business models that benefit both local populations and indigenous peoples.

Key words:

Scale and Feasibility

Sociobiodiversity Chains

Collaborative Arrangements

Business Models

Bioeconomy

Biodiversity

Original and Traditional Peoples

Local Populations

PANELISTS:

Beto Verissimo, .

Fernanda Rennó, .

Fernanda Stefani, .

Marcelo Thomé da Silva de Almeida, .

Marcos Aurélio Da-Ré, .

Neidinha Surui - Ivaneide Bandeira Cardozo, .

Puyr Tembe, .

MODERATION:

Carina Pimenta, .

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM

PALCO SOLIMÕES



CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
AMAZÔNIA E NOVAS ECONOMIAS

Panel 03: COP30– What Lies Ahead?

The Conference is the ideal stage to anticipate the discussion of topics that will be addressed at the COP 30, in Brazil. The Amazon occupies a central place in this global discussion on climate change because it represents the main instrument for overcoming the climate emergency that affects everyone. Preserving, conserving and developing it under principles of sustainability, with the resources of new economies, are themes that must be at the core of pre-COP 30 approaches. What legacies are expected from COP 30? How is Brazil doing, how will it be doing and how will it get to COP 30? Climate ambition will dominate debates, how is Brazil preparing until 2025?

Key words:

Legacies

Brazil at COP30

Sustainable

NDCs

Agreements

Technology Transfer

1.5 Target?

Culture and Education

Fair, Orderly and Equitable Transition

Ecological Transformation Plan

Climate Plan

PANELISTS:

Carlo Pereira, .

Embaixador André Corrêa do Lago, .

MODERATION:

Paulo Eduardo Artaxo Netto, .

10:00 AM - 11:30 AM



Panel 08: The Role of the Amazon in Brazil's Climate Balance and Energy Transition

It has long been known that the Amazon is extremely relevant not only for Brazilians, but for the global population. The global ecosystem services provided by the Amazon and its socio-environmental assets and flows are central to climate balance, biodiversity conservation, the vitality of ecosystem services, health and regional culture. The region wants to be protected, but it needs a long-term development project; productive activities need to take place there that don't cause irreversible impacts and jeopardize its role as a decisive contributor to the planet's climate balance. There is also potential there for the strategic – and rational, ESG-based – production of critical minerals for the energy transition. In other words, in addition to forest cover, the Amazon's mineral potential is crucial for tackling the climate emergency.

11:30 AM - 1:00 PM

Key words:

Producer x Consumer

Large National Projects

Conservation x Economic Use

Water Potential

Energy Transition

Green Areas

Protection and Conservation

Critical and Strategic Minerals

Renewable Energy

Fossil Fuels



Panel 13: The Challenges of Zero Deforestation in 2030

Even with all the efforts undertaken with policies and actions against deforestation of the Amazon rainforest, Brazil is very far from achieving zero deforestation. To move forward, we need to combat the economy of land grabbing, illegality, clandestine mining and organized crime. In 2023, a new version of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon - PPCDAm, established the guidelines and goals to eliminate deforestation by 2030, having achieved a reduction of 22.3% in that same year. In that regard, the State and private initiative must combine knowledge and efforts to strengthen and operationally implement the Plan, to eliminate activities that promote illegal deforestation in the Amazon. At the forefront of this 'industry' are criminal organizations that attract clients in various parts of the world, as is the case with the illegal exploration of gold and other metals and minerals in the region. Prevention, control and enforcement, with the support of technology and even more restrictive legislation, could be strategies for a new phase in the fight against deforestation.

2:00 PM - 3:30 PM

Key words:

Illegality

State Presence

PPCDam (Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon)

Communities

Control Instruments | Traceability

Business Pacts

Commitment

PANELISTS:

Pedro de Camargo Neto, .

MODERATION:

André Guimarães, .



CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
AMAZÔNIA E NOVAS ECONOMIAS

Panel 18: The Impact of Climate Change on Public Health

Extreme weather events such as heatwaves, storms and floods claim thousands of lives. Changes in weather and climate threaten food security and increase food-, water- and vector-borne diseases such as malaria. Prolonged exposure to air pollution is also associated with respiratory and cardiovascular problems. To protect people's health, transformative action in sectors such as energy, transport, food systems and finance is essential. Transport, industries and other economic segments have an important role to play in helping Brazil advance in the decarbonization of its economy. Health risks associated with global climate change must be considered in the context of globalization, environmental change, public policy and governance.

3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Key words:

Illnesses

Atmospheric Pollutants

Food Availability

Malnutrition

Sanitation

Vulnerable Populations

PANELISTS:

João Paulo Amaral, .

MODERATION:

Livia Menezes Pagotto, .



CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
AMAZÔNIA E NOVAS ECONOMIAS

Panel 23 : Regional Scenarios and Impacts: Resilience and Adaptation Agendas

Regional climate change scenarios and impacts require integrated strategies to strengthen resilience. Extreme weather events, such as storms, droughts and heat waves, have a profound impact on the availability of drinking water, energy distribution and transportation systems, and also affect territories with significant vegetation cover. To overcome these challenges, it is essential to involve multiple sectors, carry out CO2 emission inventories, adopt efficient mitigation measures, promote decarbonization and identify other opportunities for improvements. Approaching climate adaptation in a comprehensive and collaborative manner is critical to addressing regional impacts and ensuring resilience in the face of growing challenges. Current and future impacts of climate change demand adaptive responses in different sectors of the economy, social spheres and geographic units. The development and implementation of adaptation initiatives and measures therefore involves a large and heterogeneous group of actors, public and private, local and national.

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM

Key words:

Inventories
Extreme Events
Threats
Opportunities
Prevention Measures
Modeling
Climate Plan

PANELISTS:

Maria Netto, .
Philip Yang, .

MODERATION:

Ana Cristina Barros, .

PALCO XINGU



CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
AMAZÔNIA E NOVAS ECONOMIAS

Panel 05: Role of the Different Levels of Government of the Legislative and Judiciary Branches in the Agenda for New Economies in the Amazon

The Amazon will only have formulated a long-term sustainable development project with the direct involvement, in harmony, of civil society and the powers of the Republic and the states and municipalities of that region. Reassessing the federal pact could be one of the ways to promote this broad and necessary debate to involve a new perspective on territorial governance, assigning duties to each public entity, improving management and socio-economic development based on the new economies. What is the role of each entity as formulator, executor, guarantor or facilitator? How to promote cooperation, in search of efficiency and effectiveness?

10:00 AM - 11:30 AM

Key words:

The Role of the Branches at Local Level

Territorial Governance

Public Management Efficiency

Local Economic Development

PANELISTS:

Josemira Gadelha, .

Keniston de Jesus Rêgo Braga, .

Marcello Silva do Amaral Brito, .



Panel 10: Defense and Sovereignty: New Technologies and Defense of Territories.

The country's defense forces, armed forces and police, are boldly confronting organized crime that is working to provide space for its illicit activities, both in urban areas and in inhospitable regions. In the latter, the environment itself, lacking infrastructure, represents an enormous challenge and forces authorities to invest in technological innovation, in training their personnel and in seeking cooperation with neighboring countries and other nations willing to support the fight against organized crime. The aim is also to discuss how the current climate emergency has imposed challenges to national sovereignty and, therefore, to notions of security and defense, while seeking to build solutions in response to this scenario. In the context of the unprecedented worsening of the ecological crisis and the proliferation of climate risks, defense institutions, for example, already play extremely important roles in the areas of mitigation and adaptation, such as supporting the fight against deforestation and supporting Civil Defense in natural disaster scenarios. Furthermore, expectations are that these demands will intensify in the coming years.

Key words:

Armed Forces
Public Security
Crime
S&T
Innovation in the fight against crime
Regional Cooperation

PANELISTS:

Cisnea Menezes Basilio, .
Embaixador Rubens Barbosa, .
Leonice Tupari, .
Mariana Plum, .

11:30 AM - 1:00 PM



CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL
AMAZÔNIA E NOVAS ECONOMIAS

Panel 15: Amazon and Logistics and Infrastructure Challenges

Investing in infrastructure in the Amazon is an urgent need. The region faces some of the worst social indicators in the country, such as poor access to education, internet, basic sanitation and health, in addition to a shortage of employment opportunities. If planned with intelligence and sensitivity, the works represent a great opportunity to develop the region, improve the quality of life of local populations and generate benefits for the entire country. However, if done hastily, listening to sectoral interests and without a broad vision, they can cause irreversible damage to the environment, worsen social problems and waste public resources. There are multiple interests and opinions to reconcile before it is possible to establish plans and develop solutions aimed at basic structures, such as energy generation and distribution, opening of railways, waterways and highways, among other items.

2:00 PM - 3:30 PM

Key words:

Different Modals

Reality

Energy

Connectivity

Conservation x Development

Access

Tecnologic Innovation

Economic Diversification

Social Gains

PANELISTS:

Alex Carvalho, .

Davi Barreto, .

Paulo Roberto Ribeiro Pinto, .



Panel 20: Regional Cooperation: ACTO and GRULAC (Latin America and the Caribbean) National Politics/ Planetary Borders/ Pandemics.

The Amazon, in fact, is made up of several, all located in a single, immense territory. Cultures, customs, forms of occupation, economic arrangements, laws, etc. differ from country to country that hold a portion of that region. Reconciling the interests and objectives of neighboring nations, as well as taking into account those of other countries – which need the Amazon to ensure the quality of life on the planet – is a mission to be achieved through cooperation between nations and between multilateral organizations.

3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Key words:

The Amazons

Differences between Countries

Best Practices

International Cooperation

Pan-Amazon

MODERATION:

Hussein Ali Kalout, .



Panel 25: The Energy Transition Agenda, Global Challenges and Brazil's Role

The energy transition is a crucial global challenge to combat climate change. In the Brazilian context, the country plays a significant role in this international agenda. Biofuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel, are important sources of renewable energy that emit fewer polluting gases and contribute to the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Furthermore, Brazil has reserves of critical minerals such as lithium and cobalt, essential for electric vehicle batteries and energy storage systems, which can support the global energy transition. Several countries and blocs have launched their policies for the development of projects for the research and processing of critical minerals, precisely with the purpose of reducing vulnerabilities regarding access to and supply of these minerals, including economic protection measures. What about Brazil? What is its role in this global context and how is it structuring itself to face this challenge?

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM

Key words:

Fossil fuel

Geopolitics

Adaptation

Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Critical and Strategic Minerals

New Fuels

Ecological Transformation Plan

Energy Transition Policy

PANELISTS:

Patricia Ellen da Silva, .

Paulo Hartung, .

Rodrigo Sobral Rollemberg, .



11/08

PALCO RIO AMAZONAS

9:00 AM - 10:00 AM

Closing Panel 01 : What Country did we have and where are we now?

PANELISTS:
Fafá de Belém, .

10:00 AM - 11:00 AM

Closing Panel 02: What country are we going to have?

PANELISTS:
AD Junior, .
Mônica Sodré, .
Ricardo Blay Levisky, .
Txai Suruí, .

11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Our Future Panel Gathering: What country did we have and where are we now? & What country are we going to have?

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

Keynote Speaker 3

1:00 PM - 1:30 PM

Closing Ceremony – Raul Jungmann