Brazil's Contribution to the COP30 Presidency Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

1. Purpose and Overall Approach

Main correlation to Roadmap structure: Executive Summary; Introduction.

This contribution sets out Brazil's preliminary views and priorities in relation to the COP30 Presidency's initiative to advance international reflection on halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030. This is a preliminary national contribution for further discussion.

This document places on record Brazil's understanding of the main issues at stake, with due regard to future international discussions and negotiations on forests.

In Brazil's view, the Roadmap should support the implementation of existing commitments and avoid creating new legal obligations or duplicating existing mandates. Brazil further sees the Roadmap as an opportunity to foster a coherent and implementation-oriented reflection on forests, one that promotes the forest agenda in all its dimensions, including conservation, restoration, sustainable use, climate action, efforts to combat desertification and land degradation, poverty and hunger eradication, as well as sustainable development more broadly.

2. Brazil's Key Messages

Main correlation to Roadmap structure: Introduction.

Implementation through existing frameworks

Brazil considers that the Roadmap's main added value should lie in advancing implementation. Rather than revisiting or renegotiating goals, targets and principles that have already been agreed in existing international instruments — from the **UNFCCC**, notably the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 33 and 34 of the first Global Stocktake; the **CBD**, through the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; the **UNCCD**, through its Strategic Framework; the **UNFF**, through the Global Forest Goals and the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests; relevant **UNGA** resolutions, such as the Pact for the Future, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the UN Decade on Afforestation and Reforestation in line with Sustainable Forest Management, and the Sustainable Development Goals; and the **FAO**, through the FAO Forestry Roadmap — the Roadmap should help identify enabling conditions capable of accelerating delivery on commitments already undertaken.

The specific mandate of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

In this regard, **Brazil attaches particular importance to the specific mandate of the UNFF**, as the only universal forum in the United Nations system specifically dedicated to address the multidimensional role of forests and a privileged space for anchoring the forest agenda in a comprehensive manner. The UNFF already provides an agreed multilateral framework for treating forests as a subject in their own right, encompassing conservation,

restoration, afforestation and reforestation, sustainable use and management, financing and institutional strengthening. Efforts to enhance coherence across regimes should therefore build on that comprehensive framework and **should not result in an unduly narrow treatment of forests under any single regime, nor blur the broader and multifunctional character of the forest agenda.** In particular, climate-related approaches can make an important contribution, but should not lead to the effective relocation of the wider forest agenda to the climate regime, to the detriment of other equally relevant dimensions.

Historical contribution to global warming

Brazil considers that the Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation should reflect, in a manner consistent with the UNFCCC and with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, the **differentiated historical contribution of Annex I and non-Annex I Parties to deforestation causing global warming**. This means recognizing that responsibility cannot be assessed solely on the basis of current annual emissions but must also take into account the cumulative effect of past emissions and their persistence in the atmosphere over time.

It should be recalled that CO2 emissions from deforestation in Europe and the United States of America predate the Industrial Revolution, with estimates dating back to 1500 by Chini, Hurtt and Frolking (2014)[1], considering, for example, the use of wood for the construction of caravels, clearing of forests and land use change to expand pastureland and agriculture areas and, later, in the westward expansion (Far West) in the United States of America (USA), in addition to domestic use of wood, including to the production of charcoal to support the early expansion of iron production.

At the same time, the cumulative contribution of each country with forest cover in absorbing CO2 from the atmosphere throughout the same historical period should be considered. Historical track of countries' emissions and removals related to variations in the forest area since the industrial era have contributed unevenly to the build-up of atmospheric CO2 and to the increase in global temperature, and this asymmetry remains relevant even where present-day emissions profiles have evolved. Therefore, the Roadmap should avoid approaches that flatten such differentiation or implicitly transfer disproportionate burdens to developing countries, and should instead ensure that timelines, expectations and means of implementation remain attentive to historical responsibility in relation to countries' contributions to the stock of CO2 in the atmosphere, considering countries contributions to both emissions and removals of CO2.

It should be acknowledged that the current level of GHG concentration, which results from uneven historical contributions, already exposes forest in developing countries to enhanced climatic stress, with the increased frequency of extreme events causing unprecedented forest loss and degradation due to fire and floods.

[1] Chini, L. P., Hurtt, G. C., & Frolking, S. (2014). *LUH1: Harmonized Global Land Use for Years 1500-2100, V1* (Version 1). ORNL Distributed Active Archive Center. https://doi.org/10.3334/ORNLDAAC/1248 Date Accessed: 2026-04-15

Synergies across the Rio Conventions and other relevant agreements

Against that background, one of the Roadmap's main contributions should be to **make more visible the synergies that already exist across these frameworks in the forest agenda**. Forests offer one of the clearest examples of how implementation can generate synergies across the Rio Conventions and other relevant agreements, given their contribution to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, climate mitigation and adaptation, water regulation, erosion control, land restoration, sustainable production systems and forest-based bioeconomy. The Roadmap should therefore help identify synergies, co-benefits and practical complementarities across existing frameworks, while fully respecting the distinct mandates, institutional arrangements and membership of each regime. In this regard, synergies should not serve as a basis for double counting resources, creating additional conditionalities for access to means of implementation, generalizing responses in ways that weaken sector-specific action, or implying additional obligations for megadiverse or forest-rich developing countries.

Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs)

The **role and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities[2] (IPLCs) are central**. IPLCs are widely recognized as **custodians of biodiversity, including forest ecosystems, and as key actors in climate action.** Their governance systems, knowledge frameworks, and practices have demonstrably contributed to lower rates of deforestation and forest degradation.

Therefore, **IPLCs are essential to halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation**. Brazil's proposed approach, reflected in the use of the term IPLCs, seeks to avoid both polarization among already vulnerable groups and fragmentation across international regimes that safeguard their rights. While acknowledging that IPLCs constitute distinct categories under some frameworks, with specific historical trajectories, our position is guided by the objective of maximizing the protection of these rights and the benefits associated with them, including those in the regime of access and fair and equitable benefit-sharing (ABS).

In this context, Brazil also underscores the importance of policies aimed at protecting traditional territories and strengthening land tenure by IPLCs, and of advancing discussions on this issue across the CBD, the UNFCCC, and other relevant international frameworks, as well as the need to support IPLCs in the sustainable management of these territories.

Traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing

In this regard, the **traditional knowledge, technologies, innovations, and practices of IPLCs** are indispensable to efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation. Traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity is often collective, community-based and territorialized. It should be protected against misappropriation, asymmetric economic appropriation, exclusive individualization, decontextualized use or forms of instrumentalization incompatible with the communities' own systems of production,

[2] In the Brazilian context, this includes, inter alia, Quilombolas, Communities of Afro-Brazilian Religions, Roma Peoples and other traditional peoples and communities.

circulation and transmission of knowledge. Such knowledge **must be subject to the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC)** of the holders of that knowledge, and to **fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from its utilization,** with full respect for the consultation protocols of each people and community. Where such protocols do not yet exist, their autonomous development should be supported to ensure culturally appropriate processes and the protection of collective rights. Strengthening implementation of these principles contributes directly to reinforcing trust, enabling partnerships, and ensuring that IPLCs are not only acknowledged but effectively empowered as rights-holders and agents of change.

Brazil is also of the view that the role and contributions of IPLCs must be continuously acknowledged and strengthened. To this end, it is essential to enhance the **full, equitable, and effective participation of IPLCs** in decision-making processes related to the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of biodiversity, climate action, efforts to combat desertification and land degradation.

Environmental racism

Addressing ethnic-racial inequalities is a cross-cutting requirement for effective environmental policy implementation, including in the forest agenda. Patterns of deforestation and forest degradation often intersect with pre-existing socio-economic and ethnic-racial inequalities, **reflecting broader structural asymmetries that continue to affect developing countries, rooted in the legacies of colonial and racialized systems of exploitation.** Such historical inequalities continue to drive patterns of deforestation and forest degradation, with effects that persist across regions and generations. These dynamics have been increasingly acknowledged under the concept of environmental racism, as stressed in the **Belém Declaration on Combating Environmental Racism.**

Accordingly, the Roadmap should integrate consideration of these differentiated impacts into policy design, implementation and monitoring, and promote approaches that are responsive to the realities of the most affected populations, with a view to strengthening equity, fostering local ownership and enabling more context-responsive and effective implementation on the ground, including **through efforts aimed at redressing historical injustices, as part of broader international efforts to advance reparatory justice and sustainable development as interrelated and mutually reinforcing objectives.** In this context, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and restrictions on access to traditionally used natural resources should also be understood as affecting cultural heritage, community practices, traditional forms of social organization and territorialized knowledge systems.

Just transitions

The effectiveness of environmental and forest policies depends on the integration of gender perspectives and the principles of climate justice and just transition as cross-cutting elements of policy design and implementation. Climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation tend to disproportionately affect women, vulnerable communities and workers in exposed sectors, particularly in contexts marked by persistent structural inequalities.

Poverty and hunger eradication

Forest policies will only be durable and effective if they are aligned with poverty eradication, food security and the reduction of inequalities. In that regard, forests should not be approached solely as carbon sinks or environmental assets, but also as a basis for livelihoods, income generation and inclusive sustainable development. Non-timber forest products are especially important as a food base for many Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities, contributing to hunger reduction while promoting sustainable forest use, biodiversity conservation, and income generation for improved livelihoods. This is consistent with the priorities advanced under Brazil's G20 Presidency, which placed social inclusion and the fight against hunger and poverty at the center of the Rio de Janeiro Leaders' Declaration and launched the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty to support country-owned implementation of evidence-based policies.

Environmental education and capacity building

Global environmental agendas rest on the shared understanding that environmental goals cannot be achieved solely through formal rules, quantitative targets, or financial flows. Reaching these goals depends on **sustained behavioral change, institutional strengthening, especially within public administrations, subnational governments, and universities—technical and scientific training, and informed social participation**. These processes are inherently long term and must be grounded in continuous learning, the integration of science, public policy, and local practices, and the recognition of traditional and Indigenous knowledge as essential foundations for effective, legitimate, and territorially adapted solutions.

Building on this understanding, education and capacity-building must be actively and deliberately deployed as instruments of transformation. Environmental education should be used to empower social actors and reshape productive, institutional, and governance models, rather than as a neutral or supplementary activity. This requires targeted **capacity-building of institutions responsible for monitoring, enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of environmental crimes**, strengthening their technical, legal, and evidentiary capabilities to ensure compliance and accountability. At the same time, ecosystem restoration, reforestation, afforestation, and sustainable forest management initiatives must systematically embed education and training, ensuring that they are designed and implemented by qualified actors and supported by informed stakeholders. Conducted in this manner, education and capacity development become enabling conditions for durability, legitimacy, and long-term environmental effectiveness.

Whole-of-government approach

Achieving and sustaining zero deforestation requires a whole-of-government approach, recognizing that forest protection is a shared responsibility across multiple sectors and levels of government. Effective implementation of the Roadmap will depend on strong interministerial coordination, ensuring policy coherence and alignment among institutions responsible for environmental protection, agriculture, land governance, infrastructure, finance, public security, and sustainable development.

Equally important is the strengthening of intergovernmental cooperation across federal, state, and local authorities. Given the territorial dimensions of deforestation and the diversity of regional contexts, the success of the Roadmap will rely on coordinated action

and shared accountability among different levels of government. Enhanced federative governance can help scale implementation, improve policy delivery on the ground, and ensure that national objectives are effectively translated into local action.

Institutional arrangements that promote collaboration, information sharing, joint planning, and coordinated implementation should therefore be considered a central pillar of the Roadmap's governance framework.

3. Priority Areas for Action

Main correlation to Roadmap structure: Part I, Chapters 4–8.

3.1. Enabling governance and territorial conditions

Forest governance requires permanent national architecture. In Brazil's view, this calls for stable interministerial coordination, articulation with subnational authorities, and continuous monitoring of implementation across all biomes based in official data provided by recognized institutions as well as active transparency through the regular publication of reliable, accessible, and verifiable information to ensure accountability and public trust.

It also calls for concerted action across public institutions and multiple stakeholders, with **international cooperation supporting national efforts through technical exchange, capacity-building and other forms of support aligned with nationally defined priorities.**

Land tenure and territorial order are structural conditions for implementation. Priority should therefore be given to the designation of public lands, land-title and environmental regularization, faster validation of rural environmental registry records, and the integration of land, environmental, registry and tax databases under interoperable public systems.

Land tenure and territorial order should also include the titling, protection and collective security of traditionally occupied territories, recognizing that territorial security is a structural condition for forest conservation, the fight against deforestation and climate justice. Traditionally occupied territories should not be approached only as geographic, environmental or productive spaces, but also as spaces of cultural reproduction, ancestral continuity, protection of tangible and intangible heritage, community-based management of natural resources and continuity of traditional practices associated with biodiversity.

Implementation also depends on sustained institutional capacity for monitoring and enforcement. This includes geospatial and satellite-based monitoring, continuous national forest inventory, stronger field presence, coordination among environmental, police, land, fiscal and judicial authorities, and greater transparency and follow-up in execution. Forest governance cannot rely on norms alone; it requires human and financial resources, institutions, information systems and enforcement capacity commensurate with the scale of the challenge.

3.2. Standing forests, sustainable use and forest-based economies

Brazil considers **forest conservation a cross-cutting imperative** within any forest agenda. Conserving forests is essential for conserving biodiversity, safeguarding ecosystems and securing broader climate, water, energy and food-related benefits. It requires adequate means of implementation and should be pursued in articulation with sustainable use,

forest-based livelihoods, fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and other traditional and innovative strategies capable of making conservation durable over time.

In this context, Brazil sees ecosystem-based approaches as potentially relevant tools, where appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capacities, while preserving coherence with multilaterally agreed language and the specific mandates of the relevant international frameworks.

Brazil reinforces that the sustainable use of forest biodiversity is a shared priority of the Rio Conventions. In this regard, the sustainable use of forests should be promoted in a manner consistent with national circumstances and priorities, including through sustainable forest management, the valorization of bioeconomy and socio-biodiversity products, and approaches that strengthen local livelihoods and the economic value of standing forests, while contributing to conservation outcomes.

3.2.1 Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

Brazil supports SFM as a strategic pillar of sustainable development. SFM helps reconcile the conservation of standing forests with the generation of jobs, income and legal value chains, thereby supporting local livelihoods and contributing to poverty eradication. It should therefore be understood not merely as a means of supplying timber, but as a broader framework for the sustainable use of forest resources in ways that maintain ecosystem services, strengthen community well-being and create durable economic alternatives to predatory extraction and land conversion.

Available evidence also indicates that SFM can deliver concrete environmental and socioeconomic gains. According to a 2024 assessment, independently verified responsible forest management in the Brazilian Amazon reached nearly 3 million hectares in 2022–23 — the highest level historically recorded — across about 40 enterprises, supplying roughly 941,668 m^3 of roundwood annually[3].

3.2.2 Bioeconomy

Bioeconomy is a promising avenue for generating economic value from natural assets in an inclusive and sustainable manner. As reflected in the **G20 High-Level Principles on Bioeconomy** launched under the Brazilian Presidency and carried forward under the South African Presidency, this agenda should contribute to biodiversity conservation, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, while also advancing sustainable consumption and production patterns, the efficient and circular use of biological resources, and the restoration and regeneration of degraded areas and ecosystems[4].

[3] Marco W. Lentini and Maryane B. T. Andrade, *O manejo de florestas naturais e o setor madeireiro da Amazônia brasileira: situação atual e perspectivas* (Amazônia 2030, 2024). https://amazonia2030.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/O-manejo-de-florestas-naturais-e-o-setor-madeireiro-da-Amazonia-brasileira.pdf Accessed on 04.09.2026.

[4] G20 Brazil (2024), "G20 High-level Principles on Bioeconomy", Principles 4 and 5. http://www.gov.br/g20/en/news/g20-reaches-consensus-and-establishes-high-level-principleson-bioeconomy/gib-g20-brasil-high-level-principles.pdf Accessed on 04.09.2026.

Brazil also stresses the importance of ensuring that **bioeconomy discussions reflect the full diversity of forest-based approaches, including non-timber forest products, food systems, and the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities**. In this context, sociobioeconomy approaches are essential to identify and valorize sociobiodiversity, combining environmental conservation with income generation, cultural appreciation, innovation, and improved market participation for Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities, and smallholder farmers. Such a broader perspective would better capture the realities and development needs of forest-rich developing countries.

3.2.3 Agroforestry

Brazil considers agroforestry a strategic approach for reconciling food production, restoration and conservation in forest territories. **Well-designed agroforestry systems can strengthen food and nutrition security, generate income and jobs, improve soil and water conditions, enhance climate resilience, foster biodiversity and create durable economic incentives for keeping forests standing and restoring degraded lands,** therefore protecting the territorial rights of family farmers, Indigenous Peoples and local communities. In this regard, productive forests are capable of integrating agroecological production, native species, non-wood forest products and local value addition. Brazil's experience with the National Productive Forests Program points in that direction, by promoting productive restoration, agroforestry systems and the cultivation of native species as part of a broader effort to foster inclusive and sustainable rural development. International cooperation should help scale up such approaches through support for producer organizations, technical assistance, access to finance, technology, seeds and bioinputs, and improved market access, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities.

3.3. Halting and reversing forest loss

3.3.1 Deforestation

For Brazil, **tackling deforestation requires a domestic approach that is firm in combating illegal clearing and related crimes, and enabling in expanding the conditions for sustainable land use and forest-based development, with financing strategies for such conditions being a key element.**

In the international scenario, focus should be given on combating illegal trafficking in wildlife, especially timber, including illegal harvesting of timber and associated trade, which leads to the decimation of rare timber species, including Brazilwood, and to ensure synergies among countries so that internationally traded assets are not linked to illegal deforestation.[5]

The main lesson of Brazil's policy experience is that lasting progress depends on the articulation of enforcement, territorial governance, sustainable production and economic incentives, as reflected in the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation

[5] See Resolution A/RES/79/313: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/EST/2025%20UNGA%20Resolution.pdf

(PPCDs), now applied across all of the country's biomes through plans adapted to distinct territorial realities.

The PPCDs were conceived as a permanent State policy framework, structured around four mutually reinforcing axes — sustainable production, environmental monitoring and control, land and territorial planning, and normative and economic instruments — under federal coordination and in articulation with subnational authorities. This approach produced an 83% reduction in Amazon deforestation between 2004 and 2012 and, following the resumption of the PPCDAm in 2023, annual deforestation fell by 22% in 2023 relative to 2022, by 45.7% in 2024 relative to 2022, and by 50% in 2025 relative to 2022, reaching the lowest level in twelve years. The most recent alert data confirm the same trend, indicating a 35% decline in areas under deforestation early warning alerts in the Legal Amazon between August 2025 and January 2026, compared with the same period of the previous cycle.

Further progress on deforestation will depend on policy continuity, differentiated responses to territorial realities, and the correction of incentives that still favor illegal conversion. International cooperation also has an import role in promoting and supporting exchange amongst forest countries with a view to disseminating and strengthening effective policies and technical solutions to tackle deforestation and forest degradation, and to promote the sustainable management of forests, particularly in developing countries.

3.3.2 Forest degradation and Integrated Fire Management (IFM)

Forest degradation refers to changes in the structure and/or composition of forests that lead to a continuous reduction in their capacity to provide ecological, economic and social functions. In the Brazilian context, forest degradation is often associated with unsustainable or illegal logging practices, recurrent forest fires and other pressures that undermine forest functions.

One of Brazil's main strategies to address degradation in public forests is the use of forest concessions, both for sustainable forest management and for forest restoration and regeneration. Through sustainable management concessions, the State promotes the maintenance of standing forests, supports legal and traceable forest-based value chains, and helps prevent degradation caused by illegal activities and fire. Restoration concessions, in turn, enable the private sector to carry out actions aimed at the ecological and productive recovery of deforested, degraded or anthropized public areas.

In this context, **IFM is an essential component of any strategy to halt forest loss**. Brazil has given this approach a formal national policy basis through Law No. 14.944/2024, which established the National Policy on Integrated Fire Management and expressly links fire governance not only to the reduction of forest-fire incidence and damage, but also to the recognition of the ecological role of fire in certain ecosystems and to respect for Indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices.

This marks a **necessary shift away from suppression-only responses toward integrated approaches encompassing prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and, where appropriate, the ecological use of fire**. This same understanding informed the Call to Action on Integrated Fire Management and Wildfire Resilience launched at the Belém

Climate Summit, a political document that was endorsed at Leader's level by 67 countries and four international organizations[6].

3.3.3 Restoration and recovery of degraded lands

Restoration and the recovery of degraded lands are an integral component of Brazil's forest and climate agenda, as reflected in its NDC, which treats restoration as a fundamental driver of the forestry strategy and as a form of nature-based removals necessary to achieve net zero by 2050. Brazil's approach is anchored in concrete public-policy instruments, notably, but not limited to Planaveg, which reaffirms the goal of recovering 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030 and structures implementation around three main fronts: recovery in Permanent Preservation Areas (APP), Legal Reserves (RL) and Restricted Land Use Areas (AUR); productive recovery in low-productivity rural areas through agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock-forest systems and silviculture of native species; and recovery in public and collective territories.

In this context, degraded lands should be understood broadly as areas that have undergone a reduction in ecological functionality and/or productive capacity, resulting from the interaction of natural processes, climate-related events and/or inadequate land management practices. This understanding allows the Roadmap to address degradation across different land uses, including forests, soils, pastures, productive landscapes and areas under restoration, without reducing the issue to forest ecosystems alone.

In productive landscapes, degradation may affect soil functionality, vegetation cover, water regulation, pasture productivity and the resilience of production systems. Brazil's policies for the recovery and conversion of degraded areas, including degraded pastures, are therefore consistent with a broader approach that combines sustainable production, restoration, reduction of pressure on native vegetation, climate action and biodiversity conservation.

Innovation, science, technical cooperation and capacity-building can support this broader approach by enabling forest restoration, sustainable land use and the recovery of degraded lands, including through agroforestry systems, integrated crop-livestock-forest systems, sustainable technologies, bioinputs and other locally adapted solutions, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities.

Recovery should not be reduced to a single model, but may encompass different restorative pathways, including, but not limited to, natural regeneration, ecological rehabilitation or restoration, productive recovery and reforestation. This broader understanding is important for Brazil, as it allows restoration to be pursued through approaches suited to different contexts.

3.3.4 Combating environmental crime

Environmental crimes, in particular illicit trafficking in wild fauna and flora, illegal timber harvesting and associated trade, illegal mining and waste trafficking, have increasingly become serious forms of transnational organized crime, with significant negative impacts on biodiversity, climate, forests and sustainable development. The growth of their scope and scale demands action at all levels. Domestically, Brazil has intensified its efforts to

[6] https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/chamado-a-acao-sobre-manejo-integrado-do-fogo-e-resiliencia-a-incendios-florestais

combat such crimes through initiatives that include the creation of a Federal Police Directorate dedicated to environmental crimes, major operations against illegal mining and logging on Indigenous lands, the creation of an International Police Cooperation Center for the Amazon, and increased use of satellite monitoring and gold traceability tools. Brazil's domestic framework also supports integrated approaches combining intelligence, enforcement and coordinated action among environmental, police, land, fiscal, financial and judicial authorities, including in relation to illegal deforestation, land fraud, illegal mining, tax crimes and corruption.

Regionally, within the framework of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, a Special Commission on Public Security was established to strengthen coordination against criminal organizations operating in the Amazon. These domestic and regional efforts should be complemented by stronger international cooperation and, where appropriate, by a more robust international legal framework to address crimes affecting the environment. Criminalization of these offences still varies significantly across jurisdictions, legal definitions remain inconsistent, and in some countries such conduct is not treated as criminal. These gaps can create safe havens for organized criminal networks and hinder mutual legal assistance, extradition and financial investigations, limiting States' ability to dismantle illicit financial flows linked to environmental crimes.

In this context, discussions under the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) are relevant to the broader enabling conditions required to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation. An additional protocol focused on illicit trafficking in wild fauna and flora, illegal mining and waste trafficking could contribute to harmonizing criminalization standards, strengthening judicial and law enforcement cooperation, and improving the financial disruption of criminal networks, including by reinforcing the treatment of environmental crimes as predicate offences for money laundering.

4. Means of Implementation and International Enabling Conditions

Main correlation to Roadmap structure: Part II, Chapters 9–11.

For Brazil, progress on halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation depends on broad and **adequate means of implementation that go beyond finance alone and address the systemic conditions** required for forest conservation, restoration and sustainable use.

This includes, inter alia, grant-based and concessional resources, results-based payments, payment for ecosystem services, carbon market instruments, and innovative mechanisms capable of supporting long-term forest outcomes. It also includes international enabling conditions such as access to technology and technical cooperation, long-term financing, project financing, institutional strengthening, improved access to knowledge and data, and the removal of barriers that hinder trade in sustainably produced forest goods and the development of forest-based value addition in developing countries.

Resource mobilization for forests should also help correct structural imbalance. Many timber and non-timber forest products are already commercially valued, but **the ecological functions and public benefits generated by standing forests still lack**

adequate and predictable valuation. This gap weakens the economic basis for conservation and helps perpetuate the pressures that drive deforestation and degradation. Innovative mechanisms capable of translating the value of standing forests into stable, large-scale support for national public policies, while fully respecting national sovereignty and domestic policy space, therefore deserve particular attention.

In this context, the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) stands out as a practical and innovative response. **The TFFF will provide tropical forest countries with a predictable, long-term and large-scale source of support for their forest policies through an innovative blended-finance model**. Brazil has pledged USD 1 billion to the initiative. Since its launch at Belém Climate Summit, pledges currently stand at USD 6.7 billion, and the Launch Declaration has now received endorsements from 67 countries, including developing countries representing over 90% of tropical forest cover, underscoring both the legitimacy and the scale of the initiative.

The TFFF is also coherent with Brazil's broader position on forests. **It is not attached to any single international regime and is meant to complement, rather than replace, existing instruments**. Its logic is likewise not confined to carbon, since it seeks to recognize the multiple ecosystem services provided by standing forests. In line with that approach, the Facility is designed to remunerate countries on the basis of hectares of standing native forest.

When it comes to trade, Brazil considers that international enabling conditions should include the **removal of barriers affecting sustainably produced forest goods and a stronger multilateral response to the growing use of unilateral environmental measures with negative effects on trade**.

For forest-rich developing countries, this issue is particularly significant because trade can either help create value for standing forests or, alternatively, weaken the conditions for sustainable production, value addition and development when market access becomes contingent on restrictive standards. Environmental measures should be used in pursuit of legitimate objectives, and not as a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or as a disguised restriction on international trade. In order to promote trade in sustainably produced forest products, the Roadmap should raise attention to existing shortcomings in the trade system that create obstacles for the full development of the forest economy, such as the limitations of the Harmonized System code that classify traded goods and the challenge in capturing the sustainability of methods and processes of production used in forest economy.

REDD+

Brazil regards REDD+ as one of the most important multilateral instruments for supporting voluntary national efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. As a results-based mechanism established under the UNFCCC, REDD+ should remain firmly anchored in its agreed principles and modalities, including national ownership, respect for sovereignty, ex post payments for verified results, and implementation at the national scale, while preserving the flexibilities already recognized multilaterally.

Brazil considers that REDD+ can make an important contribution to climate action, forest conservation and sustainable development, provided that it is backed by predictable, adequate and accessible results-based finance. In this regard, the persistent shortfall in

funding continues to constrain the instrument's full potential. Strengthening REDD+ therefore requires not new conditionalities or obligations for developing countries, but stronger international support and more effective delivery of means of implementation for countries that generate verified forest-related mitigation results.

5. Final Considerations

Main correlation to Roadmap structure: Part III.

In conclusion, Brazil sees the Roadmap as an opportunity to promote a more coherent and implementation-oriented international reflection on forests, provided that it remains fully anchored in existing mandates and in the principles that govern the relevant regimes, including common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

This contribution is submitted on a preliminary basis and reflects Brazil's views at this stage of the process. It will continue to be refined through domestic interministerial coordination, in consultation with the competent national authorities, with a view to ensuring that Brazil's contribution remains balanced and firmly aligned with national priorities.