



## THE EVOLUTION OF BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURE AND ITS POLICIES

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*Policies may refer to one or more of the following categories: international agricultural trade policy (quotas, tariffs or subsidies on imports and quotas, taxes or subsidies on exports), domestic agricultural price policy (taxes or subsidies to producers or consumers), fiscal policy, monetary policy, domestic factors (wage, interest and land rental rates to agricultural industry), land tenure, land market policy, institutional reform, human capital, public investment, rural credit, workforce migration, agricultural production regulation, international expansion of agriculture.*

Nationwide policies were prioritized. Regional/state-wide policies are studied under comparative perspective.

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## Political milestones of Brazil

1. Colonial Brazil (1500 – 1822): *Independence (1822)*
  - a. Iberian Union (1580 – 1640)
  - b. Portuguese Court in Brazil (1808 – 1821)
2. Empire of Brazil (1822 – 1889): *Proclamation of the Republic (1889)*
3. Old Republic (1889 – 1930)
4. Vargas Era (1930 – 1945)
  - a. “Estado Novo”/Dictatorship (1937 – 1945)
5. Second Republic (1945 – 1964)
6. Military Rule/Dictatorship (1964 – 1985)
7. New Republic (1985 - ...)



1. *Sesmaria* Law (1530)
2. Royal Captaincies (1548)
3. *Pau Brasil* Regiment (1605)
4. Permit of February 25, 1688
5. Royal Letter of May 7, 1703
6. Comercial Companies of Grão-Pará and Maranhão (1755)
7. Permit of January 5, 1785
8. Law of November 5, 1827
9. Law of November 13, 1827
10. Law of August 08, 1828
11. Law N°. 46 of August 30, 1833
12. Land Law (1850)
13. Law N°. 939 (1857)
14. Secretariat of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works (1860)
15. Decree No. 2.687 (1875)
16. The Great Naturalization (1889)
17. Constitution of 1891
18. Treaty of Petrópolis of 1903 – TREATY OF PETRÓPOLIS
19. Construction of Madeira-Maimoré Railway (1903) – TREATY OF PETRÓPOLIS
20. Law for Agriculture Syndicates (Unions) of 1903
21. Law n° 1.114 of 1903 (Federal Budget Law to 1904)
22. Agreement of Taubaté (1906)
23. Rural Central Bank (1907)
24. Law n° 2.321 of 1910 (Federal Budget Law to 1911)
25. Decree Number 8.319 (1910)
26. Decree N° 8.592 (1911)
27. Rubber Defense Plan (1912)
28. Law N° 3.058. of 1918
29. Institute for the Permanent Defense of Coffee (1922)
30. São Paulo's Institute for the Permanent Defense of Coffee (1924)

31. National Council of Coffee (1931)
32. Decree Number 22.239 (1932)
33. Institute of Sugar and Alcohol (1933)
34. Constitution of 1934
35. Forest Code (1934)
36. Water and Mines Code (1934)
37. Agricultural and Industrial Credit Portfolio (1937)
38. Decree-Law Number 982 (1938)
39. Decree-Law Number 1.164 (1939)
40. Special Service of Workers Mobilization to the Amazon (1942)
41. Superintendence for the Supply of the Amazon Valley (1942)
42. Controlling Committee of the Washington Agreements\* (1942)
43. Executive Committee on Rubber Protection (1942)
44. Decree-law number 9.116 (1946)
45. Agricultural Education Organic Law (1946)
46. Decree-law number 9.647 (1946)
47. Constitution of 1946
48. Law number 209 (1948)
49. Law number 419 (1948)
50. São Francisco Valley Committee (1948)
51. Brazilian Coffee Institute (1952)
52. Amazon Economic Valorization Plan (1953)
53. Law N° 2.168 (1954)
54. Law N° 2.666 (1955)
55. Rural Establishment of Tapajós (1958)
56. Law N° 3.634 (1959)
57. Ministry of Agriculture Reorganization (1962)
58. Rural Worker Statute (1963)
59. Constructions Against Drought National Department Autarchy Law (1963)
60. Land Statute (1964)



61. Forest Code (1965)
62. National System of Rural Credit (1965)
63. Minimum Price Guarantee Policy (1966)
64. Superintendence of Rubber Development (1967)
65. National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (1970)
66. Rural Worker Assistance Program (1971)
67. Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (1972)
68. Warranty Program of Agropecuary Activity (1973)
69. Law 5.889 (1973)
70. Japanese-Brazilian Cooperation Program for the Development of the Cerrados (1974)
71. Law 6.260 (1975)
72. National Alcohol Program (1975)
73. Coffee Economy Defense Fund (1986)
74. National Maize Program (1986)
75. Constitution of 1988
76. Agricultural Policy Law (1991)
77. Social Security Benefits Law (1991)
78. Law N° 8.731 (1993)
79. Bill of the Rural Worker (1994)
80. Family Agriculture Strengthening Program (1996)
81. Land Bill Project (1997)
82. Crop Protection Law (1997)
83. Land Bank (1998)
84. Tractor Fleet Modernization Incentives Program (2000)
85. Premium for Transporting Agricultural Products (2002)
86. Food Acquisition Program (2003)
87. Seeds Law (2003)
88. Insurance Premium Subvention Program (2003)
89. Incentive Program for Irrigation and Storage (2003)
90. Second National Plan for Agrarian Reform (2003)

91. Harvest Plan 2003/2004
92. Law N° 10.925 (2004)
93. Law N° 11.076 (2004)
94. National Production and Use of Biodiesel Program (2004)
95. National Policy of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (2004)
96. Family Farming Law (2006)
97. National Landlord Credit Program (2009)
98. Identification Stamp of Familiar Agriculture Participation (2009)
99. Amazonia Legal Land Program (2009)
100. Law N° 11.947 of June 16, 2009
101. ABC (Low Carbon Agriculture) PLAN (2010)
102. Direct Planting System (2011) - ABC (Low Carbon Agriculture) PLAN
103. Planted Forests Program (2011) - ABC (Low Carbon Agriculture) PLAN
104. National Policy of Agroecology and Organic Production (2012)
105. National Policy for Crop-Livestock-Forestry Integration (2013) - ABC (Low Carbon Agriculture) PLAN
106. National Irrigation Policy (2013)



## Sesmaria Law (1530) - Institutional Reform/Land Tenure

### *Lei das Sesmarias*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very high</b>	Portuguese settlers; Portuguese Crown;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Lack of a legal system for land rights  After: Grant of land from the Portuguese Crown. If the mandatory condition of making the land productive within five years was not fulfilled, lands would return to the king	The first lands right system is established in Brazil.	The main goal of adopting this system was to fulfill the Portuguese Crown need to establish a judicial system capable of securing colonization by populating the new colony.	<a href="#">Nozoe, N., 2006. Sesmarias e apossamento de terras no Brasil colônia. Revista Economia, Brasília, 7(3), 587-605.</a>  <a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement. Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</a>  <a href="#">Motta, M., 2005. The Sesmarias in Brazil: colonial land policies in the late eighteenth-century. E-journal of Portuguese History, 3(2), p.2.</a>  <a href="#">Mueller, B., Alston, L., Libecap, G.D. and Schneider, R., 1994. Land, property rights and privatization in Brazil. The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance, 34, pp.261-280.</a>

- \* The Sesmarias System was created in 1375 in Portugal. The goal at the time was to solve the problem of supplying the country, putting an end to a severe crisis of general food stuffs.



## Royal Captaincies (1548) - Institutional Reform/Land Tenure

### *Capitanias Reais*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
High	Portuguese Crown;  General-Government;  Donataries;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Captaincies lead by noblemen donataries, who had power to distribute land and monopoly on construction of <i>engenhos</i> (sugar mills);  After: Portuguese Crown bought Captaincies back;  Captaincies led by royal officials, general-captains in service of the general-government;	Portuguese crown wished to make the administration of the land more efficient by removing middle men;  Crown also feared losing land to trafficking, piracy, and to indigenous population resisting colonization;	Main goal: Increase Portuguese control of land; Make administration of land more efficient; Stimulate sugar cane/sugar production;  Results: Increase in sugar cane production; Agriculture of colony better aligned with crown's objectives; Crown took over land administration; Donation of <i>sesmarias</i> in the hands of the governor-general, given to whoever was capable of populating and building <i>engenhos</i> ;	<a href="#">Barcelos, F., 2010. A Coroa Pelo Bem Da Agricultura E Do Comércio. Vol. 1. Cadernos MAPA. Rio De Janeiro: Arquivo Nacional.</a>  <a href="#">Abreu, J.C.D., 1988. Capítulos de história colonial (1500-1800). revista, anotada e prefaciada por José Honório Rodrigues. Belo Horizonte, Itatiaia.</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>

\* "Royal Captaincies" started with a "Letter to the King" in May 1548 by Luis de Góis

\* Governor-general was created under "Regiment of December 1548"



## Pau Brasil Regiment (1605) - Institutional Reform/Agricultural Production Regulation

### *Regimento do Pau Brasil (1605)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Medium	Portuguese State	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Brazilwood (<i>Pau Brasil</i>) became highly valued in Europe. There was no regulation regarding its exploitation.</p> <p>After: The holding was set at 600 tonnes per year, among other rules of exploitation.</p>	<p>In 1580, Portugal was annexed to Spain (Iberian Union). In 1605, the Spanish Sovereign Philip III established the Pau-Brasil Regiment, setting standards for cutting Brazilwood (Pau Brasil) and punishments for its waste.</p>	<p>Goals: The Statute's goals were (i) to limit the supply of Brazilwood in Europe in order to maintain its high prices; (ii) to prevent smuggling and (iii) to conserve the forests.</p>	<p><a href="#">Souza, B.J.D., 1939. <i>O pau-brasil na história nacional</i>. São Paulo: Companhia Editorial Nacional.</a></p> <p><a href="#">1939.Wehling, A., 2005. <i>O Estado no Brasil Filipino: uma perspectiva histórica e institucional</i>. In: <i>Revista Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro</i>. Rio de Janeiro: a.166, n. 426.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Siqueira, M. I. D., 2009. <i>Conservação ou Preservação das riquezas na América Portuguesa: O Regimento do Pau Brasil</i>. R. IHGB, Rio de Janeiro a. 170 (442).</a></p>



## Permit of February 25, 1688 – Domestic Factors/Agricultural Production Regulation

*Alvará de 25 de fevereiro de 1688*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Portuguese Crown;  Farmers;  Slave owners;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Land used for subsistence farming was being taken over by export goods farming;  After: Established that farmers plant 500 pits of cassava for each slave they owned;	Increase in production of export goods due to increase in price;  Need more subsistence farming to feed growing population;  Food supply crisis;	Main goals: Increase supply of food for local consumption;  Results: Shortage of food for local consumption continued;	<a href="#">Barcelos, F., 2010. A Coroa Pelo Bem Da Agricultura E Do Comércio. Vol. 1. Cadernos MAPA. Rio De Janeiro: Arquivo Nacional.</a>



## Royal Letter of May 7, 1703 - Institutional Reform/Land Tenure

### *Carta Real de 7 de maio de 1703*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Portuguese Crown;  Farmers;  Livestock Breeders;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Livestock and sugar production competing for land; Southern mining regions buying meat from distant northeastern “sertão” area;  After: Land is given in southern “Centro-Sul” region conditional on installing a corral to raise livestock;	Exponential growth in sugar farming and production;  Increase in mineral exploration leads to bigger demand for meat and increase in price;	Main goals: Stimulate livestock production away from the coast; Increase meat supply closer to mining regions;  Results: Livestock production increases in interior of country, in “Centro-Sul” region; South region becomes new production hub for livestock rearing; Resistance from indigenous population;	<a href="#">Barcelos, F., 2010. A Coroa Pelo Bem Da Agricultura E Do Comércio. Vol. 1. Cadernos MAPA. Rio De Janeiro: Arquivo Nacional.</a>

\* The “Centro-Sul” region is comprised of states from the Southeast, South and Midwestern regions of Brazil



## Comercial Companies of Grão-Pará and Maranhão (1755) – Institutional Reform

### *Companhias Comerciais de Grão-Pará e Maranhão*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Portuguese Crown;  Slaves;  Slave traders;  Landowners;  Farmers;  Small Farmers;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Decline of mining and sugar profits; No monopoly on regional commerce; Need for large labor force;  After: Introduction of slaves into Amazon River basin; Financing for farmers; Portuguese technicians brought to foster & perfect new way of farming; Introduction of new seeds to plant; Portuguese monopoly over commerce;	Increasing commercial competition from European countries;  Portugal needed to finance a balance of payment deficit with England;	Main goals: Increase Portuguese influence by integrating colonial agriculture with needs of Portuguese industrial production; Stimulate regional agricultural production focusing on needs of Portuguese industry; Contain contraband;  Results: Increases overall agricultural development; Increases Portuguese monopoly on commerce and influence over agricultural production;  Introduction of new cultures (cotton, cocoa, rice, cloves, indigo, cochineal and ginger); Income concentration stimulates construction of <i>latifúndios</i> (estates);	<a href="#">Barcelos, F., 2010. A Coroa Pelo Bem Da Agricultura E Do Comércio. Vol. 1. Cadernos MAPA. Rio De Janeiro: Arquivo Nacional.</a>  <a href="#">Costa, F.D.A., 2010. Lugar e significado da gestão pombalina na economia colonial do Grão-Pará. Nova Economia, 20(1), pp.167-206.</a>

\* Part of a series of reforms by *Marquês de Pombal* denominated “*Reformas Pombalinas*”

\* Extinguished by Decree on 5/1/1778 – Settlers believed it to not be aligned with their interests (high prices, low quality products, income concentration)



## Permit of January 5, 1785 – Domestic Factors

### *Alvará de 5 de janeiro de 1785*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Low</b>	Portuguese Crown;  Manufacturers;  Farmers;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Manufacture of crude fabrics and growing manufacture of other finer fabrics (e.g. silk, velvet, gold and silver) seen as threat to production of raw material inputs;  After: Manufacture of finer fabrics is prohibited, fine instituted for those who disobeyed; Permits only manufacture of crude fabrics for domestic use;	Portugal feared manufacture would take manual labor from the agricultural production fuelling their industry and own manufacture;  Some authors say Brazil's illicit manufacture trade with England also threatened Portugal's monopoly of Brazil's commerce as well as their own manufacture commerce;	Main goal: Use all labor available for production of raw material inputs;  Increase production of raw material inputs; End manufacture of finer fabrics; Reduce illicit commerce;  Results: No change in production of raw material inputs; Manufacture of crude materials remained and grew while manufacture of finer fabrics slowed down; Illicit trade continued;	<a href="#">Barcelos, F. 2010. A Coroa Pelo Bem Da Agricultura E Do Comércio. Vol. 1. Cadernos MAPA. Rio De Janeiro: Arquivo Nacional.</a>  <a href="#">Novais, F. A. 1996. "A Proibição Das Manufaturas No Brasil E a Política Econômica Portuguesa Do Fim Do Século XVIII." Revista De História 33, no. 66: 145-66.</a>



## Law of November 5, 1827 – Institutional Reform

### *Lei de 5 de novembro de 1827*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>The Bureaus of Inspection of Tobacco, Sugar and Cotton`s employee;</p> <p>Finance Council;</p> <p>Courts of Justice and others local bodies</p>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The Bureaus of Inspection were created in 1751. They had economic-fiscal function, such as quality control and tax collection.</p> <p>After: The Bureaus of Inspection of Tobacco, Sugar and Cotton were extinguished. Local bodies became responsible for the bureaus of inspection`s prior functions.</p>	<p>The Bureaus of Inspection of Tobacco, Sugar and Cotton were very important during colonial times since it granted greater control and income of the colony`s productive activities.</p> <p>However, after the opening of the Ports (1808) and the rise of the Bureaus of Inspection of Tobacco, Sugar and Cotton`s cost and problems, they were no longer needed.</p>	<p>Even before its official end the Bureaus of Inspection of Tobacco, Sugar and Cotton had already lost its importance.</p>	<p><a href="#">Novais, I., 2016. A Mesa de Inspeção do Açúcar e do Tabaco da Bahia, 1751-1808. São Paulo: Universidade de São Paulo, Programa de Pós-Graduação em História Econômica. Orientador: Prof. Dr. Rodrigo M. Ricupero</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>



## Law of November 13, 1827 – Agricultural Production Regulation

*Lei de 13 de novembro de 1827*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	General Assembly;  Landowners;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: A minimum distance between sugar mills must be respected and one could not build a sugar mill without license  After: no license was needed in order to the landowner be allowed to set up a sugarcane mill nor there was any minimum distance from others sugarcane mills	Sugar was one of the most important products to Brazil's economy during the 1820's. This policy might have affected the incentives to build sugar mills.	It would become easier to set up sugarcane mills.	<u><a href="#">Source</a></u>



## Law of August 08, 1828 – Fiscal Policy

### *Lei de 30 de agosto de 1828*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Leather producers in the province of Rio Grande do Sul	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Leather producers had to pay a tax (20% of their production value) in kind (livestock).  After: The tax must be paid in cash rather than livestock.  The leather sold to the internal market was no longer taxed.	This tax was paid in livestock because it was used to feed the troops. The change meant the tax could be used to other means rather than the troops.	This policy created incentives to sell more leather to the domestic market, since this tax would not be collected in that case.	<a href="#"><u>Source</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Source</u></a>



## Law N° 46 of August 30, 1833 – Agricultural Production Regulation

*Lei N° 46 de 30 de agosto de 1833.*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	<p>General Assembly;</p> <p>Mining factories owners;</p> <p>Sugar factories owners;</p> <p>Sugar cane fields owners;</p> <p>Creditors;</p>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The economy of the empire of Brazil was very dependent on sugar, which was the top exported product until the beginning of the 1830 decade. Mining was also an important economic activity since the end of the XVII century and it has reached its peak in the second half of the XVIII century.</p> <p>After: Sugar factories, mining factories and sugar fields became subject to the general laws of foreclosure</p>	<p>This law established that the machines, slaves, livestock, horses and furniture should be consider as part of the factories and tillage. Hence, it should not be divided during the foreclosure process.</p>	<p>This law gave special status and privileges to sugar and mining industry, as well as sugar cane fields, concerning foreclosure processes. However, this was changed by the decree 169-A (1890).</p>	<p><u><a href="#">Source</a></u></p> <p><u><a href="#">Source</a></u></p> <p><u><a href="#">Abreu, M. and Lago, L.A.C.D., 2010. A economia brasileira no Império, 1822-1889 (No. 584). Department of Economics PUC-Rio (Brazil).</a></u></p>



## Land Law (1850) - Institutional Reform/Land Market Policy/Land Tenure

### *Lei de Terras*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Very high	Landowners	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The <i>sesmarias</i> system was suspended in 1822, a few months before its independence from Portugal, but no other legal structure for acquiring land was implemented. This left a legal vacuum regarding land acquisition, leading to a disorderly occupation of unexplored land.</p> <p>After: Established purchase as the only means of acquiring unexplored lands. The law also established rules for the legitimization of previously existing peaceful possessions when used for agriculture and residence.</p>	The Land Law was the first Brazilian land ownership system following its independence.	The main goal of adopting this system was to end the disorderly occupation of unexplored land, generated by a legal vacuum left by the end of the <i>sesmarias</i> system	<p><a href="#">Nozoe, N., 2006. Sesmarias e apossamento de terras no Brasil colônia. Revista Economia, Brasília, 7(3), 587-605.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement. Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Mueller, B., Alston, L., Libecap, G.D. and Schneider, R., 1994. Land, property rights and privatization in Brazil. The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance, 34, pp.261-280.</a></p>

\* The official title of the law is “Law 650/1850”



## Law N° 939 (1857) - Domestic Agricultural Price Policy

*Lei n° 939 de 26 de setembro de 1857*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Government,  Triticulturists	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Lack of governmental program of incentive for the production of wheat.  After: Budget Law for the biennium 1858-1859.  Established prize for the production of wheat (Cr\$2.000,00 for every 100 cultivated bushels).	The purpose of the policy was to encourage wheat production in the country, since this was an important cereal in the Brazilian diet.  The ultimate goal was to minimize dependence on the international market, which was dominated by Argentina in South America, making this a national security issue.	The incentive stimulated the production of wheat in small properties of German immigrants in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.	<a href="#">Source</a> <a href="#">Tomasini, R.G.A. and Ambrosi, L., 1998. Aspectos econômicos da cultura de trigo. Cadernos de Ciência &amp; Tecnologia, 15(2), pp.59-84.</a> <a href="#">Brum, A.L., Heck, C.R. and da Luz Lemes, C., 2011. As políticas brasileiras de fomento à cultura do trigo: uma revisão histórica. Desenvolvimento em questão, 2(3), pp.95-117.</a>



## Secretariat of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works (1860) - Institutional Reform

### *Secretaria de Estado dos Negócios da Agricultura, Comércio e Obras*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Government,  Farmers	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The competences inherited from the Secretariat were handled by the Secretariat of State for the Affairs of the Empire and Justice (<i>Secretaria de Estado dos Negócios do Império e da Justiça</i>).</p> <p>After: The Secretariat of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works was responsible, among other things, for the promotion and development of agriculture in Brazil. Specifically, the Secretariat was in charge of land registration and the advancement of colonization.</p>	<p>The Secretariat arose from the spinoff of the Secretariat of State for Business of the Empire (<i>Secretaria de Estado dos Negócios do Império</i>). The reason was that, given the quantity and variety of demands, a new Secretariat would guarantee superior performance and seek the maximum in bureaucratic efficiency.</p>	<p>The development of the SENACOP, as the Secretariat was formerly known, would meet the increasingly complex regulation demands of the agricultural sector.</p>	<p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p>MEIRA, R. B., 2008. O desafio da modernização: o papel do Ministério dos Negócios da Agricultura, Comércio e Obras Públicas e dos Presidentes de Província na implementação das Políticas Agrícolas. In: I Seminário Nacional de Pós-Graduandos em História das Instituições, Rio de Janeiro.</p> <p>Anais do I Seminário Nacional de Pós-Graduandos em História das Instituições: Instituições, Cultura e Poder. Rio de Janeiro: Unirio. v. 1.</p>

\* Created under "Decree No.1.067 of July 28, 1860



## Decree No. 2.687 (1875) - Domestic Agricultural Price Policy/Rural credit

*Decreto n°2.687 de 06 de novembro de 1875*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Farmers; Coffee Producers; International investors; International Financial Institutions; Brazilian Crown.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: The sugar cane production operated using old-fashioned methods.  After: The decree allowed the government, through the Royal Credit Bank ( <i>Banco de Credito Real</i> ), to subsidize companies that invested in central sugar mills, guaranteeing loans with reduced interest rates to corporations willing to invest in technology and salaried labor.	The Government hoped to promote the development of the sugar economy. The project aimed to make Brazilian sugar more competitive in the international market. The decree aspires to encourage modernization, introducing new production methods, thereby increasing productivity.  The bank would guarantee until 5 per cent of interest rates and amortization of mortgages contracted by farmers.  Considering 19th Century Brazil focused its resources in exporting crops, Sant'Anna describes this policy as a means to gather attention from northern countries' investors.	The intention of the subsidies was to make investors a stable source of capital to promote agriculture.  The imperial policies focused on the development of central sugar mills were successful in implementing technologies that later played an important role in the growth of the sector in the country.	<a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Brito, C., 2008. A Petrobras e a gestão do território no Recôncavo Baiano. EDUFBA.</a>  <a href="#">Meira, R.B., 2009. Winds of change: the Central Sugar mill of Aracaty Company and the sugar production in Minas Gerais at the down of XIXth century. <i>Varia Historia</i>, 25(42), pp.597-609.</a>  <a href="#">Sant'Ana, D. D., 2012. Estado, Direito e Produção de Alimentos: Análise a partir do “ponto de estrangulamento” no setor de fertilizantes. Final Paper. PhD. University of São Paulo. 342 p. (p. 152)</a>



## The Great Naturalization (1889) - Human capital

### *A Grande Naturalização*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	<p><b>Primary:</b></p> <p>Immigrants; Farmers;</p> <p><b>Secondary:</b></p> <p>Federal Government</p>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Land Law (1850) established rules for legitimization of previously existing peaceful possessions when used for agriculture and residence but legal structure to grant citizenship to the owners was incipient.</p> <p>After: Creation of a presumption of nationality to Brazilian residents irrespective of their origin.</p>	<p>This policy legalizes the presence of immigrants in the Brazilian territory. Immigrants were the main labor force in agriculture after slavery abolition, in 1888.</p>	<p>The policy achieved its goals because virtually all immigrants (<i>sauf</i> those who expressly requested to preserve their nationality) were recognized as Brazilians. This movement served as an impulse to use immigrants as work force in Old Republic.</p>	<p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source (2)</a></p> <p><a href="#">de Moraes, A. L. Z., 2014. A Formação da Política Imigratória Brasileira: da Colonização Ao Estado Novo. Revista da Faculdade de Direito da UFRGS – Volume Especial.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Dezemone, M., 2015. O colonato na região serrana fluminense: conflitos rurais, direitos e resistências cotidianas. Estudos Históricos Rio de Janeiro, vol. 28, no 56, p. 265-284, julho-dezembro.</a></p>

\* Art. 3rd of Decree n. 58-A of 15th December 1889 and Art. 69, Section 4 of Constitution of 1891.



## Constitution of 1891 - Institutional Reform/Land Tenure

### *Constituição de 1891*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Landowners;  States Governments;  Federal Government	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Vacant lands were administered by the federal government.  After: The republic transferred vacant lands to the states as part of the move toward a federative system. Each state could create its own legislation for vacant lands. The federal government maintained control of border areas.	The new constitution transferred the prerogatives of legislation over public lands to the states.	Each state adopted its own legislation regarding public lands.	<a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. <i>Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement.</i> Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</a>  <a href="#">Mueller, B., Alston, L., Libecap, G.D. and Schneider, R., 1994. Land, property rights and privatization in Brazil. <i>The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>, 34, pp.261-280.</a>



## TREATY OF PETROPOLIS

### Treaty of Petropolis of 1903 - International Expansion of Agriculture

#### *Tratado de Petrópolis de 1903*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	<p><b>Primary</b></p> <p>State of Acre</p> <p>Federal Government</p> <p><b>Secondary</b></p> <p>Rubber Producers</p>	<p><b>Scope: International</b></p> <p>Before: Conflicts between Brazil and Bolivia frustrated full exploration and extraction of rubber.</p> <p>After: Brazil incorporated the State of Acre to its territory to increase its production of rubber. Bolivia waived its right to claim for Acre's property.</p>	<p>This policy tended to be important because Acre was the main producer of rubber. Brazil's objective was to control its production and transport from the Amazon to the ocean.</p>	<p>This policy aimed at increasing the exportation of Brazilian rubber. However, due to the technological advancement in other jurisdiction, as soon as Brazil structured its territory to increase production the cycle of rubber suffered severe impacts.</p>	<p><a href="#">Source (Treaty)</a></p> <p>Mesquita Jr., G., 2003. O Tratado de Petrópolis e o Congresso Nacional. Brasília: Senado Federal.</p> <p>Tocantins, L., 2001. <i>Formação Histórica do Acre</i>. Vol. I. 4ª Ed. Brasília: Senado Federal. p. 153</p> <p>Barros, G. R., 1993. <i>Nos confins do extremo oeste. O alvorecer do poente acreano</i>. Vol. II. Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca do Exército, p. 13</p> <p>Ribera, H. M., 1997. La dramática desmembración del Acre. Sucre, Bolivia: Departamento de gaceta, biblioteca y publicaciones de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, p. 21.</p>

\* UN Treaty nº 698 – Brazil and Bolivia, signed at Petropolis on 17th November 1903.



## TREATY OF PETROPOLIS

### Construction of Madeira-Mamoré Railway (1903) – Public Investment

#### *Construção da Estrada de Ferro Madeira-Mamoré*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Low</b>	<b>Primary</b>  People of the State of Acre  <b>Secondary</b>  Federal Government	Scope: Regional-wide  Before: Brazil contracted the obligation enshrined on Article VII of the Treaty of Petropolis. <sup>2</sup>  After: In 1912, Brazil concluded the railway.	This policy would be vital for the success of the culture of rubber in the State of Acre inasmuch the railway would transport the product from the forest to other countries, thus enabling the extraction of rubber at a larger volume.	Brazil has lost importance in international rubber trade. This crisis resulted in the end of rubber's first cycle, thus frustrating predictions.	<a href="#">Source (Treaty)</a>  Mesquita Jr., G., 2003. O Tratado de Petrópolis e o Congresso Nacional. Brasília: Senado Federal.  Tocantins, L., 2001. Formação Histórica do Acre. Vol. I. 4 <sup>a</sup> Ed. Brasília: Senado Federal. p. 153  Barros, G. R., 1993. Nos confins do extremo oeste. O alvorecer do poente acreano. Vol. II. Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca do Exército, p. 13  Ribera, H. M., 1997. La dramática desmembración del Acre. Sucre, Bolívia: Departamento de gaceta, biblioteca y publicaciones de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to Article VII of the Treaty, “*The United States of Brazil shall undertake to construct in Brazilian territory, as a public or private venture, a railway from the Port of Santo Antonio on the Madeira (Madera) river to Guajar -Mirim on the Mamoré, with a branch that passes through Villa-Murtinho or some point nearby (State of Matto-Grosso) and continues to Villa-Bella (Bolivia) at the confluence of the Beni and the Mamoré. This railway, which Brazil shall endeavour to complete within four years, shall be used by both countries, with equal rights in respect of exemptions and tariffs.*”



## Law for Agriculture Syndicates (Unions) of 1903 - Human Capital

### *Lei dos Sindicatos Rurais de 1903*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	<p><b>Primary</b></p> <p>Population in general</p> <p>Farmers</p> <p>Farmers' workers</p> <p><b>Secondary</b></p> <p>Federal Government</p>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Brazilian legal framework did not expressly authorize or regulate agriculture cooperatives.</p> <p>After: agriculture cooperatives authorized and better organized.</p>	<p>This policy structures agriculture cooperatives in Brazil.</p> <p>According to specialists, Law n. 979, of 1903, stimulated the organization of farmers to obtain credit subsidies as well as commercialize crops and manufactured products therefrom.</p> <p>Also, pursuant to article 11, syndicates were allowed to form unions (or central syndicates).</p>	<p>The legal framework can increase agriculture stakeholder's organization.</p>	<p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Sant'Ana, D. D., 2012. Estado, Direito e Produção de Alimentos: Análise a partir do “ponto de estrangulamento” no setor de fertilizantes. Final Paper. PhD. University of São Paulo. 342 p. (p. 152)</a></p>

- \* Decree n. 979, of 6th January 1903. This decree was repealed (with re-enactment) by Decree n. 23.611, of 20th December 1933, which, on its turn, was repealed by Decree Law n. 581 of 1st August 1938 and the following: Decree Law n. 8.401, of 1945; Decree n. 59, of 1966; and, finally, Law n. 5.764, of 1971, which actually defines National Policies regarding Worker Cooperatives (“Define a Política Nacional de Cooperativismo, institui o regime jurídico das sociedades cooperativas, e dá outras providências”).



## Law nº 1.114 of 1903 (Federal Budget Law to 1904) – Fiscal Policy

### *Lei nº 1.114/1903 - Lei Orçamentária para o ano de 1904<sup>3</sup>*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	<b>Primary</b>  Landowners;  Farmers  <b>Secondary</b>  Federal Government	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: no regulation regarding the import or authorization of fertilizers.  After: tax rate limited to 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	This policy initiates the construction of a legal framework to the importation and production of fertilizers in Brazil.  According to historians and policymakers, tax incentives were a reflection of the government's intention to organize agriculture.	This policy would increase the use of fertilizers in the development of agriculture.	<a href="#">Sant'Ana, D. D., 2012. Estado, Direito e Produção de Alimentos: Análise a partir do “ponto de estrangulamento” no setor de fertilizantes. Final Paper. PhD. University of São Paulo. 342 p. (p. 152)</a>

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<sup>3</sup>“Art. 3º As modificações a que se refere o art. 1º da presente lei, quanto à Tarifa e suas preliminares, são as seguintes: § 1º Pagarão sómente 5%, ad valorem de imposto de importação de Alfandega os machinismos e instrumentos para a lavoura, inclusive locomoveis agricolas, **os adubos chimicos, sem exclusão do salitre do Chile**, o arame farpado, os desnaturantes e carburetantes do alcool, os toneis de ferro estanhado para o transporte do alcool e os aparelhos destinados ás applicações industriaes do alcool, quando estes objectos forem importados por syndicatos agricolas, organizados de conformidade com a lei n. 979, de 6 de janeiro de 1903 (<sup>3</sup>). (grifo nosso).”



## Agreement of Taubaté (1906) - International Agricultural Trade Policy/Fiscal Policy

### *Convênio de Taubaté*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Coffee Producers; States Governments; Federal Government	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Brazil was the largest exporter of coffee in the world. The crisis of 1893 in the United States was responsible for the decrease of coffee prices in the international market</p> <p>After: Federal Government was responsible for buying the overproduction of coffee in order to keep prices high.</p>	This was the first time that the federal government directly interfered in the coffee market by manipulating prices through an official legislation.	In order to pursue a balance between supply and demand, the government would intervene in the market by acquiring surplus coffee producers.	<a href="#">de Mendonça, S.R., 2008. O Convênio de Taubaté e a agricultura fluminense. Revista Brasileira de Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional, 4, p.88.</a>

\* The official title of the law is “Decree 1.489/1906”



## Rural Central Bank (1907) – Rural Credit

### *Banco Central Agricola*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Very High	State Banks; Farmers.	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Although there were some banks in Brazil, rural credit was granted mostly by non-financial agents – such as merchants and commissioners – and only for goods designated for export.</p> <p>After: The Rural Central Bank was a financial institution that provided short or medium credit to farming activity.</p>	The establishment of the Rural Central Bank wanted to create an agricultural banking system, by being the cornerstone of the system alongside with the states banks that could grant credit and subsidies to farming.	The lease of short or medium credit to the farming activity by a financial institution aimed to increase the agricultural production as well as granting subsidies to other goods that were not previously privileged	<p><a href="#">da Costa Neto, Y.C., 2004.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Bancos oficiais no Brasil: origem e aspectos de seu desenvolvimento. Banco Central do Brasil.</a></p>

\* The official title of this policy is “Decree number 1.782, of November 28 1907”.



## Law n° 2.321 of 1910 (Federal Budget Law to 1911) – Fiscal Policy

### *Lei n° 2.321/1910 - Lei Orçamentária para o ano de 1911<sup>4</sup>*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	<p><b>Primary</b></p> <p>Landowners; Farmers; Industrial stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Secondary</b></p> <p>Federal Government</p>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: tax rate of 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> attributed indistinctively to the import of fertilizers.</p> <p>After: tax exemption (<i>in totum</i>) for chemical products essential to the production of fertilizers.</p>	<p>This policy initiates the construction of a legal framework for the importation and production of fertilizers in Brazil.</p> <p>According to historians and policymakers, tax incentives were a reflection of the government’s intention to organize agriculture.</p>	<p>This policy would increase the use of fertilizers in the development of agriculture.</p>	<p><a href="#">Menezes, J.D.C., Setor externo e política econômica do Brasil, 1913-1918 (Doctoral dissertation, Universidade de São Paulo).</a></p> <p><a href="#">Sant’Ana, D. D., 2012. Estado, Direito e Produção de Alimentos: Análise a partir do “ponto de estrangulamento” no setor de fertilizantes. Final Paper. PhD. University of São Paulo. 342 p. (p. 152)</a></p>

<sup>4</sup> “Art. 27. E’ concedida isenção de Direitos de importação e de expediente dos generos livres de Direitos:AGRICULTURA, PECUARIA, ETC. [...] 2º Aos phosphatos e superphosphatos de cal, quer mineraes, quer de ossos, nitrato de potassa e de soda, sulfatos e ammonia, de cobre, ferro ou de potassa, enxofre, guanos artificiaes, kainito, chloreto de potassa e formicidas, quando destinados a adubos ou correctivos na industria agricola;”



## Decree Number 8.319 (1910) – Human Capital

### *Decreto número 8.319/1910*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Agriculture Ministry;  Rural workers;  Farmers;  Government Agents.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: There was no law or decree that established the guidelines for rural education. In fact, almost all rural schools were located in São Paulo or Minas Gerais.  After: This policy unified the way that rural education was taught in Brazil, encouraging the creation of rural courses in another states as Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina.	This policy was the first general regulation in the scope of the rural education, establishing guidelines that needed to be observed in the entire country as well as in every level of rural education.	The establishment of guidelines for rural education aimed to qualify the rural workforce and follow the examples of other countries such as United States, Italy, Belgium and Germany.	<a href="#">Nery, M.A.A.M., 2015. As disputas em torno do ministério da agricultura, indústria e comércio e a confecção da primeira lei de ensino agrícola no Brasil. Revista HISTEDBR On-line, 15(63), pp.64-88.</a>



## Decree N° 8.592 (1911) – Fiscal Policy

### *Decreto N° 8.592, de 1911*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	<p><b>Primary</b></p> <p>Landowners; Farmers; Industrial stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Secondary</b></p> <p>Federal Government</p>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Tax exemption list of chemical products essential to the production of fertilizers contemplated few chemical components and formulas.</p> <p>After: enlargement of the list.</p>	<p>This policy initiates the construction of a legal framework for the importation and production of fertilizers in Brazil.</p> <p>According to historians and policymakers, tax incentives reflected the government’s intention to organize agriculture.</p>	<p>This policy would increase the use of fertilizers in the development of agriculture.</p>	<p><a href="#">Menezes, J.D.C., Setor externo e política econômica do Brasil, 1913-1918 (Doctoral dissertation, Universidade de São Paulo).</a></p> <p><a href="#">Sant’Ana, D. D., 2012. Estado, Direito e Produção de Alimentos: Análise a partir do “ponto de estrangulamento” no setor de fertilizantes. Final Paper. PhD. University of São Paulo. 342 p. (p. 152)</a></p>



## Rubber Defense Plan (1912) – Public Investment

### *Plano de Defesa da Borracha*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Federal Government; Government Agents.	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The latex economy was in crisis due to Asian competition in rubber production and there was no plan of action to relaunch Brazilian rubber into the international market.</p> <p>After: The rubber plan stipulates measures to stimulate rubber exports and the socioeconomic development of the Amazon region.</p>	<p>The rubber defense plan was launched in order to recover the Amazon economy, in addition to recommending the modernization of the extraction, processing, transportation and commercialization of the product. The plan also intended to make the work process more rational, through measures of sanitation and medical care that kept the absurdly high mortality rate within normal limits.</p>	<p>The creation of the Superintendence of Defense of Rubber and the elaboration of the Plan of Defense of Rubber constituted the first interventions of the federal government in the Amazon region that aimed at the economic growth as well as the elevation of the living conditions of the local population. However, the shortage of private capital, the small size of the internal market and, above all, the financial fragility of the State did not allow the objectives of the Plan to be satisfactorily achieved.</p>	<p><a href="#">Feitosa, O.M.; Saes, A.M.; 2013. The rubber defense plan: Between developmentalism and policy neglect in the Northern Brazil, 1900 - 1915. América Latina en la Historia Económica, p. 138-169.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Prates, R.C.; Bacha, C.J.C. 2011. The process of development and deforestation in Amazonia. Economia e Sociedade, p. 601-636.</a></p>



## Law N° 3.058. of 1918 – Agricultural Production Regulation

### *Lei N° 3.058, de 1918*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	<p><b>Primary</b></p> <p>Landowners; Farmers; Industrial stakeholders. Traders of fertilizers</p> <p><b>Secondary</b></p> <p>Federal Government</p>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Lack of parameters to ensure quality in the selling of fertilizers.</p> <p>After: first Act regulating the commerce of fertilizers.</p>	<p>This policy created minimum parameters (v.g. components concentration) for the commercialization of fertilizers. Specialists understand this policy as a step towards transparency in this segment of the market.</p> <p>This policy established regular Customs and Quality Protection (Chemical Laboratories would be in charge of analyzing samples); as well as obliged traders to be publicly registered in order to control provenance.</p>	<p>This policy should ensure the quality of fertilizers traded in Brazilian territory.</p>	<p><a href="#">Menezes, J.D.C., Setor externo e política econômica do Brasil, 1913-1918 (Doctoral dissertation, Universidade de São Paulo).</a></p> <p><a href="#">Sant'Ana, D. D., 2012. Estado, Direito e Produção de Alimentos: Análise a partir do “ponto de estrangulamento” no setor de fertilizantes. Final Paper. PhD. University of São Paulo. 342 p. (p. 152)</a></p>

\* Regulated by Decree n. 14.177, of 1920



## Institute for the Permanent Defense of Coffee (1922) – Rural Credit/Domestic Agricultural Price Policy

### *Instituto de Defesa Permanente do Café (IDPC)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Federal Government; Coffee Growers.	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: There was an overproduction of coffee, which led the federal government to purchase the surplus stocks, financed by a loan negotiated with foreign enterprises. A commission of foreign bankers was in charge of the gradual liquidation of these stocks;</p> <p>Afterwards: The institute began to grant loans, purchase coffee for provisional withdrawal from the market, as well as set up a coffee information and advertisement service to increase the consumption and combat counterfeiting.</p>	Its creation aimed to balance the supply of coffee in the Brazilian market by institutionalizing the acquisition of the surplus coffee production by the government, as well as signalize the beginning of the "third wave of the coffee appreciation".	Authorizes the federal government to promote the increase and defense of the national agricultural production industries, by means of emergency measures, and creation of permanent institutes.	<p><a href="#"><u>Source</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Source</u></a></p>



## São Paulo's Institute for the Permanent Defense of Coffee (1924) – Rural Credit/Domestic Agricultural Price Policy

### *Instituto Paulista de Defesa Permanente do Café (IPDPC)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Low	São Paulo's State Government; Local Coffee Growers.	<p><b>Scope: Statewide</b></p> <p>Before: The work of the Institute of Permanent Defense of Coffee was considered incipient by the government of São Paulo and the local coffee industry.</p> <p>After: Its policy has resulted in the construction of new warehouses, in the compensated distribution of the crop, within a maximum term of one year, and in the action of its agents in the Coffee Exchange Market in Santos to raise the price of the product.</p>	<p>Its creation was motivated by a concern regarding the great harvests that were expected, the incipient work of the Institute of Permanent Defense of Coffee and the fear of losing control over the product.</p> <p>Considering that this state was the main producer of coffee, the São Paulo government resumed in 1924 the initiative to promote a policy of defending coffee through the purchase of coffee warehouses and the creation of the Institute</p>	<p>Its main goals were to regularize coffee inflows at the port of Santos, to obtain moderate interest loans to coffee growers - with coffee deposits in the regulatory warehouses as a warranty - and to buy coffee in Santos or in the interior of the state, whenever this was deemed necessary for the regularization of supply.</p>	<p><a href="#">Source</a></p>



## National Council of Coffee (1931) – Agricultural Production Regulation/International Agricultural Price Policy

### Conselho Nacional do Café

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Producers and exporters of coffee; Countries importing coffee from Brazil; State governments.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Crisis of overproduction of coffee that was aggravated in the year of the crisis of 1929 causing a drastic reduction in the coffee imports and also in the lines of credit that sustained the maintenance of prices in the international market.  After: The Federal Union along with the States imposed producers and exporters rules to control the production, prices and funding related to the coffee market.	The policy established the decrease of the coffee prices, raised resources to fund the producers and supported the increase of the coffee exportation.	Reduce the offer of coffee and select the quality of coffee produced in Brazil and advertise the Brazilian coffee abroad.	<a href="#">de Niemeyer Lamarão, S.T., 2010. Crise econômica e centralização política: o Estado do Rio nos primeiros anos da Era Vargas (1930-1937). Revista de História Econômica &amp; Economia Regional Aplicada – Vol. 5 Nº 8 Jan-Jun.</a>

\* Created under Decree 20,003/1931

\* In 1933, this body was renamed the National Coffee Department, operating coffee policy in line with the Finance and Agriculture ministries until 1946 when it was replaced by the Coffee Economic Department under President Dutra.



## Decree Number 22.239 (1932) – Rural Credit

*Decreto número 22.239/1932*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Rural workers;  Farmers;  Agriculture or livestock  entities	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Only persons could be cooperative members.  After: Extend the rules for cooperatives in general, limits the liability for rural credit cooperative members and allow the participation of legal entities linked to agriculture or livestock activities in agricultural cooperatives.	This policy changes the general rules for the creation, maintenance and liability of cooperatives.	The modifications established in this decree aimed to encourage the creation of new agricultural or rural credit cooperatives.	<a href="#">Rocha, E.E.R.B., 1999. O cooperativismo agrícola em transição: dilemas e perspectivas. Tese (doutorado) - Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Instituto de Economia, Campinas, SP. Access on: April 29th, 2018</a>



## Institute of Sugar and Alcohol (1933) - Agricultural Production Regulation/International Agricultural Trade Policy

### Instituto do Açúcar e do Alcool (IAA)

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Producers and exporters of sugar and other products derived from sugar;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: overproduction, decrease of prices and instability of the sugar market.  After: Constitution of a public institute to intervene and control in the activities related to the sugar production.	This policy is considered one of the first policies of public intervention in in the Brazilian sugar market.	Decrease the prices of sugar, control the production and support the exportation.	<a href="#">de Niemeyer Lamarão, S.T., 2010. Crise econômica e centralização política: o Estado do Rio nos primeiros anos da Era Vargas (1930-1937). Revista de História Econômica &amp; Economia Regional Aplicada – Vol. 5 Nº 8 Jan-Jun.</a>

\* Created under Decree 22,789/1933



## Constitution of 1934 - Institutional Reform/Land Tenure

### *Constituição de 1934*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Landowners;  States Governments;  Federal Government	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: The previous Constitutions did not stipulate the use of land for the social and collective interest. The Land Law of 1850 was still in place.  After: The Constitution in 1934 stipulated that property rights could not be exercised against the social or collective interest regarding the use of natural resources.	The first Brazilian constitution stating that owning property was not an absolute right.	The new Constitution stipulated that there should be a legislation dissociating private property of the land from property of commercially valuable natural resources associated with the land.	<a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. <i>Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement.</i> Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</a>  <a href="#">Silva, L. O., 1997. <i>As leis agrárias e o latifúndio improdutivo.</i> Revista São Paulo em Perspectiva, 11(2), 15-25.</a>



## Forest Code (1934) - Institutional Reform

### *Código Florestal*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Landowners;  Federal Government	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: No regulation about exploiting forests resources  After: First comprehensive regulation Brazilian forests, dissociating from the private ownership of the land and stipulating a system of specific concessions for logging and other uses, both in private and non-private lands.	Despite Brazil's extensive forests, this was the first comprehensive regulation about them. The first article of the decree stated that forests were of the "common interest" of all Brazilians. Forests were categorized into four types: "protective" "remnant" "model" and "productive".	The main goal was guarantee the preservation of Brazilian forests and regulate logging activities.	<a href="#">Drummond, J. and Barros-Plataiu, A. F., 2006. Brazilian environmental laws and policies, 1934-2002: a critical overview. Law and Policy, 28(1), pp.83-108</a>  <a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement. Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</a>

\* The official title of the law is "Decree 23.793, of January 23, 1934"



## Water and Mines Code (1934) - Institutional Reform/Land Tenure

### *Código de Águas e Minas*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Landowners;  Federal Government	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Private property of the land was not dissociated of property of commercially valuable mineral and water resources associated with the land.  After: Water and all types of ores were defined as “national patrimony” to be exploited only through specific concession licensed companies (private, state-owned, or mixed).	No Brazilian landowner would have automatic ownership or user rights over associated water or ores (including oil and natural gas). These restrictions did not mean that significant portions of these resources were set aside for the future, or otherwise preserved, but would be used to boost development.	The main goal was to guarantee natural resources would be used for “national interest”, in other words, used strategically for the development of the natural industry.	<a href="#">Drummond, J. and Barros-Plataiu, A. F., 2006. Brazilian environmental laws and policies, 1934-2002: a critical overview. Law and Policy, 28(1), pp.83-108</a>

\* The official title of the law is “Decree 24.643, of 10 July 1934”



## Agricultural and Industrial Credit Portfolio (1937) - Rural Credit

### *Carteira de Crédito Agrícola e Industrial (CREAI)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Landowners; Farmers; "Banco do Brasil"	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The Great Depression (1929) started the collapse of coffee producers influence over national economic affairs. The Revolution of 1930 in Brazil led by Getúlio Vargas started to shift government's priorities to the internal market.</p> <p>After: CREAI is created, the first public credit line for the agriculture sector. The Bank of Brazil (<i>Banco do Brasil</i>) would be responsible to manage this new credit line.</p>	<p>CREAI was created during a transitional period when the new Brazilian government started an import substitution industrialization.</p> <p>The new line of credit would focus on: Acquisition of means of production, seeds, fertilizers and raw materials for industrial purposes; Acquisition of cattle destined to the creation and improvement of herds; Costs of intercrop periods; Acquisition of agricultural machines; Reform or improvement of machinery.</p>	The main goal of CREAI was to increase agriculture productivity.	<p>Banco do Brasil - Diretoria de Agronegócios, 2004. Evolução histórica do crédito rural. <i>Revista de Política Agrícola</i> 4: 10–17.</p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p>Dutra, L.D., 2009. Creai (1937-1952) - O nascimento do fomento de longo prazo da estrutura produtiva brasileira. <i>Revista Panorama das Contas Públicas</i>, 1, pp.47-46.</p>



## Decree-Law Number 982 (1938) – Human Capital/Institutional Reform

*Decreto-Lei número 982/1938*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Ministry of Agriculture;  Government Agents.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: The Agriculture Ministry did not have a technical body exclusively for teaching and research of the agricultural production.  After: Establish the creation of the National Center of Agricultural Teaching and Research (CNEPA) and other ministerial bodies as Agricultural Advertising Service and Rural Economic Service.	Create new ministerial bodies, especially the National Center of Agricultural Teaching and Research (CNEPA) with the goal to have a more technical and specialized guidance to the decisions made by the Agriculture Ministry.	This ministerial reform's main goal was to provide technical subsidies that could help the Agriculture Ministry elaborate new policies.	<a href="#">Alveal, C.M.O., 2003. Estado, Políticas Agrícolas e Representação de Classes na Era Vargas: O Mistério da Agricultura. Locus-Revista de História, 9(2).</a>



## Decree-Law Number 1.164 (1939) – Land Tenure

### *Decreto-Lei número 1.164/1939*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Rural workers; Farmers; Retired military; Retired civil servant.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Lands up to 10 leagues from the borders could only be military colonies.  After: Public lands up to 30 kilometers from the borders would be subdivided and shared between native Brazilians that had the aptitude for rural work.	At the same time that this policy wanted to improve national security in borders areas, it graciously gave public lands to families that had the aptitude to rural work, stimulating the development of agriculture in these regions.	This policy goal was to settle borders areas with native Brazilian families in order to improve national security.	<a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. <i>Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement. Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</i></a>

\* Similar policies were implemented by Decree-Law number 1.968 (1940) and Decree-Law number 2.160 (1940).



## Special Service of Workers Mobilization to the Amazon (1942) – Workforce Migration

### *Serviço Especial de Mobilização de Trabalhadores para a Amazônia (SEMTA)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Rural workforce;  Farmers.	<b>Scope: Nationwide*</b>  Before: The Amazon rainforest/Brazilian border and the rubber production were not priorities for the government at the moment.  After: Established an incentive program – such as free tickets – for the migration of rural workers to the Amazon rainforest to work with rubber extraction.	The SEMTA program stimulate the migration of rural workers – specially from Ceará – to the Amazon rainforest, to improve the production of rubber during its crisis in World War II.	The SEMTA program main goal was to improve rubber extraction and production during the World War II period as part of the Washington Accord signed with the United States, as well as an overall development of the Amazon region.	<a href="#">Neves, F.D.C., 2001.</a> <a href="#">Getúlio e a seca: políticas emergenciais na era Vargas. Revista Brasileira de História, 21(40), pp.107-129.</a>

\* Although the SEMTA was a nationwide policy, its focus was in the Northeast region, especially in Ceará state, because of the drought period.

\* The official title of this policy is “Ordinance number 28, of November 30 1942”.



## Superintendence for the Supply of the Amazon Valley (1942) – Domestic Factors

### *Superintendência para o Abastecimento do Vale Amazônico (SAVA)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Government Agents; Rubber farmers.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: There was no institution dealing specifically with supplying the Amazon Valley.  After: The Superintendence is in charge of overseeing the supply of foodstuffs and other necessities in the Amazon valley.	Its responsibility consisted of supplying the Amazon Valley in order to enable the production and extraction of rubber in the region.	The Superintendence sought to coordinate the measures to be taken with the State of the region in order to supply and increase food production, providing for the acquisition of goods inside and outside the country and transporting it to the Amazon, crating inventories.	<u>Source</u>



## Controlling Committee of the Washington Agreements\* (1942) - Domestic Factors/ International Agricultural Trade Policy

### *Comissão de Controle dos Acordos de Washington (CCAW)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Federal Government; Government Agents, Ministry of Finance, Trade Associations, and Rubber Producers.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: In the first phase of the rubber expansion economy, all activities were private.  Afterwards: The state monopoly on the purchase and sale of rubber is established, leaving only the extraction of the rubber workers.	The two governments involved established their representatives in the execution of the Agreement, and the Committee was the Brazilian representative.	The Commission coordinated and assisted the activities of its subordinate organizations (such as the Amazon Workers Mobilization Service and the Superintendence for the Supply of the Amazon Valley) and US groups which operated in the extraction of raw materials, especially rubber.	<a href="#"><u>Source</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Source</u></a>

\* The Washington Agreements were negotiations between Brazil and the United States, in 1942, during WWII. The United States would provide Brazil with military equipment, financing for sanitation programs, food supplies, and so on; in exchange, Brazil would supply strategic raw materials, including rubber and minerals.



## Executive Committee on Rubber Protection (1942) - Domestic Agricultural Price Policy

### *Comissão Executiva de Defesa da Borracha*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Low</b>	Government Agents; Representatives of the Rubber Credit Bank.	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: All the productive activities of the industry, commerce and agriculture of the Amazon region were fomented by the Rubber Credit Bank.</p> <p>After: The Executive Committee starts working together with the Rubber Credit Bank to assist Brazilian industries with the sale of rubber.</p>	It aimed to assist and support Brazilian industries that extract rubber.	Through the Bank of Rubber Credit, the Commission ensured the maintenance of rubber stocks, controlled the importation of rubber and its substitutes; fixed, where necessary, the rubber prices paid by the Rubber Credit Bank to the producer and to be charged by the same bank to the industries.	<u>Source</u>



## Decree-law number 9.116 (1946) – International Agriculture Trade Policy (export ban)

### *Decreto-Lei n° 9.116*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Farmers;  Ministry of Agriculture.	<b>Scope: Nationwide *</b>  Before: Insufficient supply of food; high inflation  After: Bans livestock exports	This ban was introduced along with several policies focused on strengthening domestic food production.	The ban should increase food availability in the country.	<a href="#">Decree-law number 9.116</a>

\*Except for the state of Rio Grande do Sul, excluded by a second decree-law (numbered 9.187) issued on April 15<sup>th</sup> 1946.



**Agricultural Education Organic Law (1946) – Human Capital**  
*Lei orgânica do ensino agrícola*

<b>Significance</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>Importance Description</b>	<b>Prediction</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<b>Medium</b>	Low-skilled rural workers;  Federal Government;  Ministry of Education	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: There were attempts to implement previous agricultural education policies, with little success.  After: A law was created to try to strengthen the need for agricultural training	Efforts to implement agricultural education in Brazil	It would increase the number of farmers and it would increase their production as well.	<a href="#">Source:</a> <a href="#">Sobral, F., 2009.</a> <a href="#">Retrospectiva histórica do ensino agrícola no Brasil.</a> <a href="#">Revista Brasileira de Educação Profissional e Tecnológica v.2 n.2.</a>

\* The official title of the law is *Decree-Law n ° 9.613/1946*



## Decree-law number 9.647 (1946) – International Agriculture Trade Policy (export ban)

### *Decreto-Lei n° 9.647*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Medium	Farmers; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of the Economy.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Insufficient supply of food; high inflation  After: Bans essential goods, leather and timber exports until their inventory, consumption and production are evaluated by the Ministry of Agriculture	This ban was introduced along with several policies focused on strengthening domestic food production.	The ban should increase food availability in the country.	<a href="#">Decree-Law Number 9.647</a>

\*Another 1946 decree-law issued less than a month later, numbered 9.898, allows the Ministry of the Economy to lift the ban on leather and timber exports when deemed convenient.



## Constitution of 1946 - Institutional Reform/Land Tenure

### *Constituição de 1946*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Landowners;  Federal Government	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Brazil had a highly skewed distribution of land ownership. There was no legislation regarding the possibility of expropriation of lands for land reform.  After: The Constitution in 1946 stipulated that lands could be expropriated for the “public interest”, conditioning expropriation to prior and fair compensation in cash.	The Constitution represented an effort to promote social reforms and reorganize distribution of land ownership. This was the first time that private lands could be legally expropriated when not meeting certain requirements of “public interests”. However, the new constitution conditioned expropriation to prior and fair compensation in cash and it did not provide a definition of “public interest”.	The main goal was to expropriate large private lands and promote a land reform.	<a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. <i>Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement.</i> Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</a>  <a href="#">Silva, L. O., 1997. <i>As leis agrárias e o latifúndio improdutivo.</i> Revista São Paulo em Perspectiva, 11(2), 15-25.</a>



## Law number 209 (1948) – Rural Credit

*Lei n° 209/1948*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Livestock producers;  Federal government	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Many livestock producers were in imminent debt due to Political Crisis.  After: They were able to split their debt in several installments.	Before: Many livestock producers were in imminent debt due to Political Crisis.  After: They were able to split their debt in several installments.	The main goal was to avoid the collapse of these producers and to enable them to keep increasing the national production.	<a href="#">Source</a>



## Law number 419 (1948) – International Agriculture Trade Policy (temporary tariff waiver)

*Lei n° 419*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Farmers;  Ministry of the Economy.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Insufficient supply of food; high inflation  After: Waives tariffs on livestock imports for breeding for five years.	This tariff waiver comes as another attempt at strengthening domestic food production.	The waiver should encourage imports of breeding animals – and therefore increase livestock production.	<a href="#">Law number 419</a>



## São Francisco Valley Committee (1948) – Institutional reform

### *Comissão do Vale do São Francisco*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	State and municipal governments; local population; farmers and industry.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Low population density and small economic activity in the São Francisco Valley  After: Creates an institution dedicated to promoting development along the São Francisco river.	It is the first institution whose goal is to manage the waters, hydroelectric production and transportation along the river in order to develop neighboring areas, as well as to encourage population growth.	The committee was expected to bolster agricultural production along the river.	<a href="#">Source</a>



## Brazilian Coffee Institute (1952) – Institutional reform/Agricultural Production Regulation

### *Instituto Brasileiro do Café*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Coffee producers;  Ministry of Agriculture	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Coffee-related policy was controlled by National Coffee Department, extinct in 1946.  After: An autarchic institute was created to control coffee-related policies.	There was no such organ who was capable of dealing with coffee-related policies, since the extinction of National Coffee Department.	Control of coffee-related policy through an autarchy. Its main objectives were the promotion of research and experimentation in the field of agronomy and coffee technology, in order to reduce its cost and increase production by coffee farms; The establishment of coffee farms in ecologically and economically more favorable areas of production; The defense of a fair price for the producer; and conducting research and economic studies for a better understanding of the markets consuming coffee and its substitutes, aiming at the regularity of sales and the conquest of new markets.	<a href="#">Source:</a>  <a href="#">Périso, A. L.; Baron, C. M. P, 2015. <b>O Instituto Brasileiro do Café: uma história sobre patrimônio industrial.</b> Revista Unoeste, V. 12, N. 1.</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>

\* Created under law “Lei Nº 1.779/1952”.



## Amazon Economic Valorization Plan (1953) – Institutional reform

### *Plano de Valorização Econômica da Amazônia*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	State and municipal governments; local population; farmers and industry.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Low population density in the strategic Amazon region  After: Promotes agriculture development, as well as infrastructure, education and research in the Amazon region.	The plan creates an autonomous institution (SPVEA) tasked with coordinating development efforts in the Amazon region, among which agriculture was seen as one of the most important for population growth.	SPVEA was intended to densify settlements in the Amazon and promote development, but ultimately failed due to various factors, among which the lack of governmental support.	<a href="#">Source</a>



## Law N° 2.168 (1954) – Institutional reform/Rural Credit

### *Lei N° 2.168/1954*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Livestock and rural produces;  Ministry of Agriculture;  Brazilian Reinsurance Institute	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Rural producers wouldn't have any public insurance rights.  After: Brazilian Reinsurance Institute would grant funding to rural activities, when guaranteed to the insurance policy.	Established a public insurance policy for rural workers and livestock producers.	Protect livestock and farmers producers from enormous damage caused by adverse climate conditions.	<a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>



## Law N° 2.666 (1955) – Institutional reform/Rural Credit

### *Lei N° 2.666/1955*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Farmers and consumers;  National banks.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Pledge was made informally.  After: It allowed the pledge on agricultural products, formally registered in notary's office.	Agriculture products trades had more legitimacy	Enhance agricultural trades and guarantee consumer credit to avoid default on producers	<a href="#">Source:</a>  Alves, G. M. 2007. <b>O Novo Processo de Execução</b> . Editora Del Rey Ltda: São Paulo.



## Rural Establishment of Tapajós (1958) – Workforce Migration

### *Estabelecimento Rural de Tapajós*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Workers living in the area of Santarém, PA and local population; Federal government.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: The area that had a great infrastructure due to Fordland (extinct in 1945) was not corresponding to expectations.  After: The area was delimited and functioned under government control	It increased the presence of the government to assist these workers and local population	Several Fordland ex-workers were still housed in this area plus others who would immigrate due to its great infrastructure would now count with a government assistance area.	<a href="#">Source:</a>  <a href="#">Source [2]:</a>  Dean, W. 1989. <b>A Luta pela borracha no Brasil.</b> Livraria Nobel S. A: São Paulo.

\* The official title of the law is Law N° 3.431/1958.



## Law N° 3.634 (1959) – Rural Credit

*Lei N° 3.634/1959.*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Banco do Brasil;  Executive power;  Rice producers;  Ministry of Agriculture	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Rice producers in the states of RS* and MS* were collapsing due to region flood.  After: Federal Government, assisted by Banco do Brasil, would give funding within 6 years by payment in annual installments to rice producers who were victims of the floods in the RS and MS states.	Floods in RS and MS devastated rice producers in the given period.	Rice producers would be able to overcome crisis.	<a href="#">Source:</a>

\* RS stands for Rio Grande do Sul/MS stands for Mato Grosso do Sul



## Ministry of Agriculture Reorganization (1962) – Institutional reform

### *Reorganização do Ministério da Agricultura*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Ministry of Agriculture; Federal Government; Agriculture-related scholars.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Ministry of agriculture would work under outdated structure. Few departments; staff was organized through informal indication and relocation.  After: New departments were created; new staff was organized through public tender process.	The Ministry of Agriculture was considered unprepared to face social dynamics changes.	17 new departments would now constitute the Ministry of Agriculture	<a href="#">Source</a> <a href="#">Source [2]</a>

\* The official title of the law is Delegated Law N° 9/1962.

\* This law was approved on Decree N° 52.339 of August 8, 1963 by President João Goulart.



## Rural Worker Statute (1963) – Institutional Reform/Domestic Factors

### *Estatuto do Trabalhador Rural*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Rural workforce; Landowners; Ministry of Work; Ministry of Agriculture.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Brazilian workers legislation only included urban workforce, not rural.  After: Rural workforces acquired rights	It defines who qualifies as a rural worker, establishes their rights, regulates their work conditions, regulates a social security system and establishes ground rules for the creation of rural trade unions.	Rural workers would be granted social security system and informal work relations would be hampered.	<a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al., 2017. Evolution of Land Rights in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement. Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: February 9, 2018.</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>

\* The official title of the law is “Law 4.214”



## Constructions Against Drought National Department Autarchy Law (1963) – Institutional Reform/Public Investment

### *Lei de autarquia do Departamento Nacional de Obras Contra Seca (DNOCS)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Rural workers affected by drought in <i>Polígono das Secas</i> * region;  Ministry of Agriculture.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: DNOCS's goal was to inspect current work, not administrate.  After: It became an autarchy, able to build constructions by direct administration.	It permits more autonomy for DNOCS work.	Build new infrastructure, designed to prevent and mitigate effects of drought.	<a href="#">Source</a>

\* The official title of the law is “Law 4.229”

\* Polígono das Secas is known as the region formed by Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte e Sergipe states.



## Land Statute (1964) – Land Tenure

### *Estatuto da Terra*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Landowners;  Landless citizens;  Ministry of Work;  Ministry of Agriculture.	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: There had never been a legislation establishing a definition for “social function” of the land. There were no legal mechanisms for land reform other than cash compensation.</p> <p>After: The conditions that would regulate the private owning of land (such as establishing a social function for the land) were created. The first instruments for land reform were created.</p>	<p>Regarding land property, there were established legal requirements conditioning the private property of land. These became known as the “social function of property”.</p> <p>The Land Statute also defined two new instruments for land reform: the expropriation of unproductive large estates and the progressive taxation of land. It became possible to take over unproductive farms and transfer that land to landless citizens, who were expected to make it productive.</p>	The main goal of the Land Statute was to promote a land reform, by expropriating unproductive lands and transfer them to new owners who would make the land productive.	<p><a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. <i>Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement. Climate Policy Initiative</i>. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</a></p>

- The official title of the law is “Law 4504”



## Forest Code (1965) – Institutional Reform/Land Tenure

### *Código Florestal*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Landowners; Ministry of Agriculture	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: The Forest Code of 1934 dealt with mainly logging activities.  After: The owner should preserve ecologically sensitive areas such as river banks, and maintain a certain percentage of the property covered by native vegetation	This marked the first time Brazil had a “Forest Code” that focused on preserving all types of natural habitats, not only forests.	The main goal was guarantee the preservation of Brazilian natural habitats.	<a href="#">Chiavari, J. et al., 2016. Panorama dos Direitos de Propriedade no Brasil Rural: legislação, gestão fundiária e código florestal. Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: February 9, 2018.</a>

\* The official title of the law is “Law nº 4.771/1965”



## National System of Rural Credit (1965) - Institutional Reform/Rural Credit

### *Sistema Nacional de Crédito Rural (SNCR)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Landowners; Farmers; "Banco do Brasil"; Central Bank; Various Brazilian Financial Institutions	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The prior prioritization of the industrial growth of Brazil had left agriculture with reduced investment of public resources. Before 1965, rural credit was executed only by Bank of Brasil (<i>Banco do Brasil</i>), through its Agricultural and Industrial Credit Portfolio (CREAI), created in 1937.</p> <p>After: Three modalities of rural credit created: credit for production costs, credit for investments and credit for commerce. The resources would come mostly from public financial institutions.</p>	Stimulate the increment of rural investments in storage, industrialization, production costs and commerce of agricultural industry; strengthen local farmers (especially micro, small and medium); stimulate the growth and modernization of the national agricultural system; increase the provision of financial resources for agriculture by creating a legislation that stimulated financial institutions to provide farmers with credit.	<p>The modernization and growth of production caused by the provision of credit should increase the GDP and strengthen the country's economy as a whole.</p> <p>Stimulate the orderly increase of rural investments, including for storage, processing and industrialization of agricultural products, when carried out by cooperatives or by the producer on their rural property.</p> <p>Support the timely and adequate costing of the production and the commercialization of agricultural products.</p> <p>Enable the economic strengthening of producers, especially considered or classified as small and medium.</p> <p>Encourage the introduction of rational production methods, aimed at increasing productivity and improving the standard of living of rural populations and adequate soil protection.</p>	<p>Banco do Brasil - Diretoria de Agronegócios, 2004. Evolução histórica do crédito rural. Revista de Política Agrícola 4: 10–17.</p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>

\* The official title of the law is "Law 4.829/65"



## Minimum Price Guarantee Policy (1966) - Domestic Agricultural Price Policy (price control)

### *Política de Garantia de Preços Mínimos (PGPM)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Medium	Farmers.  Government agents.	<b>Scope: Nation-wide</b>  Before: There was no policy focusing on attenuate price fluctuations, which are characteristic of the agricultural market.  After: The government intervened in the market to buy and store products when the market price falls below a fixed target price.	According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), this policy had the merit of reducing price risk and assuring minimum investment profitability, while contributing to stabilize food prices and control inflation.	The goal was to reduce output price risk to farmers, providing them with minimum revenue per unit of output.	<a href="#">Santana, C.A.M. and Nascimento, J.R., 2012. <i>Public Policies and Agricultural Investment in Brazil</i>. Rome: <u>FAO</u>.</a>



## Superintendence of Rubber Development (1967) - Agricultural Production Regulation

### *Superintendência de Desenvolvimento da Borracha (SUDHEVEA)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Federal Government; Government Agents; Ministry of Industry and Commerce.	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: There were other organizations responsible for the extraction of rubber, for providing credit, as well as plans that were aimed at developing the Amazon region.</p> <p>Afterwards: The Superintendence is created as an Autarchy of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce that complements the activities of pre-existing organizations.</p>	<p>The superintendence was created at a time when the military government was trying to encourage the growth and modernization of the country, which included creating new autarchies and institutions of indirect administration, aiming at deconcentrating of the administration of the public machine, resulting in less administrative bureaucratization and greater agility.</p>	<p>Managed the strategic stock of the product, carried out market studies and reviewed the governmental and private plans for rubber development, as well as streamlining the rationalization policy of the rubber sector.</p>	<p><u>Souza, M.A. 2010.</u> <u>Superintendência da Borracha: um estudo institucional.</u> <u>Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro; Instituto de Florestas. p. 9 - 24</u></p>



## National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (1970) - Land Tenure

### *Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (INCRA)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Ministry of Agriculture; IBRA; INDA; GERA; INCRA; Landowners	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b> Before: Institutes created after the Land Statute of 1964 were unsuccessful in the objective of promoting land reform. After: The INCRA is created by merging previous institutes.	INCRA was created, among other things, for implementing land reforms when previous institutes failed.  INCRA was also responsible for settling families of landless workers from all over the country in virgin lands of the Amazon Forest. Settlers were expected to make land productive, and, in the process, forest was replaced by fields and cattle.	INCRA's goal was to promote a land reform and occupation and for settling thousands of families of landless workers. Several settlements were created along the major federal roads in the Amazon.  INCRA failed to provide the growing demand for land, regulate de concession of land titles. Settlements failed to provide promised services such as transport, energy, and sanitation infrastructure. Therefore, the government decided to change the policy of occupation and instead encouraged private colonization with an emphasis on large-scale farming. However, due to the lack of infrastructure vast areas remained unproductive. This fact, and a large mass of landless rural workers, unassisted by the government, encouraged the invasion of property, causing violent clashes between workers and landowners. The occupation of the Amazon region also resulted in the invasion of indigenous territories along with the widespread displacement of small leaseholders and traditional communities.	<a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. <i>Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement. Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</i></a>  <a href="#">Silva, L. O., 1997. <i>As leis agrárias e o latifúndio improdutivo. Revista São Paulo em Perspectiva, 11(2), 15-25.</i></a>

\* “Decree-law n. 1110” was responsible for the creation of the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform and for extinguishing the Brazilian Institute of Agrarian Reform (IBRA), National Institute of Agrarian Development (INDA) and the Executive Group of Agrarian Reform (GERA).



**Rural Worker Assistance Program (1971) – Institutional Reform/Domestic Factors**

***Programa de Assistência ao Trabalhador Rural (PRORURAL)***

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	National Government;  Small Farmers;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Statute of Rural Worker gave social security rights to rural salaried workers and it was not well implemented;  After: Small famers received rights to social security;	2/3 of Rural Working Population consisted of small farmers who didn't get the right to social security	Main goal: give social security rights to small farmers;  Result: Around 4 million small farmer households were able to access social security benefits;	<a href="#">Grisa, C. and Schneider, S., 2015. Políticas públicas de desenvolvimento rural no Brasil.</a>

\* Created under “Complementary Law 11/71”



## Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (1972) – Human Capital

### *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
High	<p>Researchers;</p> <p>Policy makers;</p> <p>Farmers;</p>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Researches in the field of agriculture were conducted by a department highly dependent of the resources and decisions of the Ministry of Agriculture <i>(Departamento Nacional de Pesquisa e Experimentação Agrícola)</i></p> <p>After: Incorporation of a public company with administrative autonomy to coordinate the national studies in the agriculture and other related fields.</p>	<p>The technologies of industrial crops developed by researchers of Embrapa, among other results, transformed the Cerrado region in the main soybeans exporter region in Brazil.</p>	<p>This policy goal was to find sustainable solutions to develop the use of lands with the production of knowledge and technology related to agriculture activities.</p>	<p><a href="#">De Carli, C.R., 2005. Embrapa: precursora da parceria público-privada no Brasil. Embrapa Cerrados-Tese/dissertação (ALICE).</a></p>



## Warranty Program of Agropecuary Activity (1973) – Rural Credit

### *Programa de Garantia da Atividade Agropecuária (PROAGRO)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Landowners;  Small and Medium Farmers; "Banco do Brasil";  Various Brazilian Financial Institutions.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Farmers had the same credit examination, conditions and payment obligations to apply for grants as any other citizen, regardless of profession.</p> <p>After: farmers are exonerated from financial obligations related to costs' loans in agricultural financing if they have been harmed by unforeseen agricultural circumstances like plagues, dry periods or any sort of natural phenomenon, as established by the National Monetary Council (Conselho Monetário Nacional - CMN)</p>	The PROAGRO was a means of keeping the farmers using the technology desired by the government (which is one of the conditions the program imposes to its beneficiaries) and also to retribute them when they lost their production due to unforeseen circumstances.	Assure the farmers with conditions to produce and invest, protecting them when facing unexpected events such as natural phenomena.	<a href="#">Source</a>



## Law 5.889 (1973) – Institutional Reform/Domestic Factors

### Lei 5.889/73

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Rural workers; Ministry of Labor and Employment; Labor Justice;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: rural workers' labor rights were regulated by the Rural Workers Statute., but it was not very effective due to lack of supervision.  After: The law 5.889 revoked the Rural Workers Statute and extended to rural workers the clauses Consolidation of Labor Laws (plus some specific rights).	This law still regulates labor rights for rural workers. It extended rural labor rights both in rights granted and types of workers covered by the Rural Workers Statute.	Rural workers gained social protection against exploitation. There are still problems though, specially related to child labor, degrading and inhuman work, and slavery	Nascimento, A. M., 2011. Curso de Direito do Trabalho: história e teoria geral do direito do trabalho: relações individuais e coletivas do trabalho. 26 <sup>a</sup> ed São Paulo: Saraiva.  <u>Source</u>

\* Regulated by the decree n. 73.626/74 and the 7<sup>th</sup> article in the Federal Constitution of 1988



## Japanese-Brazilian Cooperation Program for the Development of the *Cerrados* (1974) – Public Investment/ Rural Credit/International & Domestic Agricultural Price Policy

### *Programa de Cooperação Nipo-Brasileira para Desenvolvimento dos Cerrados (PRODECER)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	National Government;  Japanese Government;  Farmers;  Landless medium-scale farmers;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: International grain supply crisis;  <i>Cerrado</i> region had few farmers of export goods and was underdeveloped;  After: Financial incentives and rural credit to medium-scale landless farmers for soy production in <i>Cerrado</i> region; Export subsidies; Investment in infrastructure;	<i>Cerrado</i> region considered improper for agriculture;  Japan seeking to diversify suppliers of grains, specially soy;	Main goals: Increase grain production, focused on soy;  Increase settlement in <i>Cerrado</i> region;  Results: Increase in soy production; Increase in regional productivity; New systems of land use and management;  Increase in research and technical cooperation projects;  Settlement of interior <i>Cerrado</i> area; Improvement of socioeconomic infrastructure;	Brazil. Ministério Da Agricultura, Pecuária E Abastecimento. Agência De Cooperação Internacional Do Japão. Programa De Cooperação Nipo-Brasileira Para O Desenvolvimento Agrícola Dos Cerrados: Estudo De Avaliação Conjunta, Relatório Geral. By Takao Kawakami, Marcus Vinicius Pratini De Moraes, Hajime Mizuno, and Marcio Fortes De Almeida.  <a href="#">Matos, P.F. and Pessoa, V.L.S., 2011. A modernização da agricultura no Brasil e os novos usos do território. Geo Uerj, 2(22), pp.290-322.</a>  <u>Source</u>

\* “Cerrado” is a vast tropical savanna ecoregion of Brazil, including the states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Tocantins and Minas Gerais



## Law 6.260 (1975) – Institutional Reform/Domestic Factors

### Lei 6.260/75

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Medium	Rural employer;  Ministry of Labor and Employment and Social Insurance	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Although there had been initiatives to include rural workers as social protection beneficiaries since 1940s, rural employers were kept apart.  After: rural employers became part of FUNRURAL	Rural employers and their dependents were included in the social protection program. They became entitled to: disability retirement, old age pension, pension, funeral aid, healthcare services, occupation rehabilitation, and social services	Brazil's social protection system was strengthened, which should elevate the populations' quality of life.	<a href="#">Beltrão, K.I.; Oliveira, F.E.B.; Pinheiro, S.S., 2000. A População Rural e a Previdência Social no Brasil: uma análise com ênfase nas mudanças institucionais. IPEA, TD. n° 759.</a>



## National Alcohol Program (1975) - Institutional Reform/Domestic Agricultural Price Policy

### *Programa Nacional do Álcool (Proálcool)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
High	Farmers;  Civil society;  Government agents.	<p><b>Scope: Nation-wide</b></p> <p>Before: 1973's oil crisis. Sharp decrease in international price of sugar; Increase in price of oil; Surplus production of sugar cane;</p> <p>After: The Brazilian government decided to enact the <i>Proálcool</i> program to phase out all automobile fuels derived from fossil fuels. The government decided to use sugarcane due to its low cost and existing experience with deriving alcohol from sugar.</p>	<p>Decrease in price of sugar led to decrease in exports, which caused excess supply of sugar cane and sugar;</p> <p>Producers of sugar cane pressured government to find a destination for their excess production;</p> <p>The program guaranteed purchases from farmers by the state-owned oil company Petrobras. This allowed farmers to plant crops without fear of lost investment.</p>	<p>Main goals: Promote alcohol production from sugarcane as a petroleum substitute. Absorb surplus production of sugar cane and sugar into national market;</p> <p>Result: Increase in sugar and sugar cane production; Creation of national market for sugar and sugar cane;</p>	<p><a href="#">Santana, C.A.M. and Nascimento, J.R., 2012. <i>Public Policies and Agricultural Investment in Brazil</i>. Rome: FAO</a></p> <p><a href="#">Grisa, C. and Schneider, S., 2015. <i>Políticas públicas de desenvolvimento rural no Brasil</i>. Brazil. Congresso Nacional. II Plano Nacional De Desenvolvimento (1975 - 1979). By Ernesto Geisel. Brasília, 1974.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Souza, M.D.C.S.D., 1987. <i>Avaliação econômica do Programa Nacional do Álcool (PROÁLCOOL): uma análise de equilíbrio geral</i>. Repositorio Do Conhecimento Do IPEA.</a></p> <p>Ohashi, F. H., 2008. "O Advento, Crescimento, Crise E Abandono Do Proálcool." Biblioteca Digital Da Unicamp.</p>



## Coffee Economy Defense Fund (1986) – Rural Credit/Human Capital

### *Fundo de Defesa da Economia Cafeeira (Funcafé)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	National Government;  Coffee Farmers;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: <i>National System for Rural Credit (SNCR)</i> inefficient as major source of credit for farmers;  After: Financing for coffee farmers through coffee exports quotas; Qualification of labor; Investment in research and modernization;	Recession in the 1980s saw a decrease in official credit subsidies;  Created in part to compensate incentives to export coffee and stock policies;	Main goals: Increase competitiveness and productivity of coffee sector nationally and internationally; More efficiency in credit funding;  Results: Increase in volume of funds; Funds more efficiently managed by agents acting in coffee sector; More efficient production;	<a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Viana, R.L., 2017. A contribuição do Fundo de Defesa da Economia Cafeeira (FUNCAFÉ) para o segmento de cafés especiais no Brasil. Bachelor's thesis, Universidade De Brasília, Faculdade De Agronomia E Medicina Veterinária, 2017.</a>  <a href="#">Arruda, R. O., 2017. A Produção De Café Arábica E Sua Relação Com O Crédito Rural Nos Principais Estados Produtores Do Brasil. Bachelor's thesis. Universidade Federal De Uberlândia.</a>  Belik, W. and Paulillo, L.F., 2002. <i>Mudanças no financiamento da produção agrícola brasileira.</i> Organização Das Nações Unidas Para Alimentação E Agricultura.

\* Created under “Law 2.295/86”



**National Maize Program (1986) - Public Investment**  
*Programa Nacional do Milho (PROMILHO)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Government,  Wheat producers	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: There were already government programs to encourage maize production. This law came to reinforce the government's commitment to the sector.</p> <p>After: Law N° 7.512 of July 07, 1986 establishes the national maize program (Promilho).</p> <p>The main goal is to raise corn to a level of greater relevance in the national market.</p>	<p>The project aims to encourage the production, consumption and to improve productivity of the foodstuff. In addition, the law wants to create better conditions for industry using corn.</p>	<p>Although ambitious in its goals, the program did not determine concrete actions that would enable the law to achieve real results.</p>	<p><a href="#">Source</a></p>

\* The official title of the policy is “Law N° 7.512 of July 7, 1986”



## Constitution of 1988 - Institutional Reform/Land Tenure

### Constituição de 1988

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Very High	Indigenous people; Organized settlements of Afro-Brazilians slave descendants; Landowners; Federal Government	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The military regime was marked by an increase in land concentration, clashes between landless workers and landowners and the invasion of indigenous territories. 1985 marked the end of the military regime and the holding of elections led to the appointment of a civilian to the presidency. A constitutional assembly was convened to write a new democratic constitution for Brazil.</p> <p>After: The new Constitution recognized the land rights of indigenous people and organized settlements of descendants of Afro-Brazilian slaves. It also established the possibility of expropriation of land for agrarian reform. It was the first constitution that specifically dealt with the protection of the environment throughout all the constitutional text. Therefore, for the first time, Constitutional environmental principles also informed branches of law such as the right to property.</p>	The Constitution of 1988 legislates over the social function of property, recognizes the land rights of the indigenous people, recognizes <i>quilombola</i> territories (descendants of Afro-Brazilian slaves who escaped from slave plantations that existed in Brazil until abolition in 1888) and requires that the government establish and maintain specially protected conservation areas.	Following the new Constitution, new legislation was passed: registration of rural properties; regulated rights over the use of land; and imposed restrictions on environmental protection, land reform, and allocation of public land.	<p><a href="#">Damasceno, R. et al. 2017. <i>Evolution of Lands Right in Rural Brazil: frameworks for understanding pathways for improvement.</i> Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: May 2th, 2018.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Silva, L. O., 1997. <i>As leis agrárias e o latifúndio improdutivo.</i> Revista São Paulo em Perspectiva, 11(2), 15-25.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Chiavari, J. et al., 2016. <i>Panorama dos Direitos de Propriedade no Brasil Rural: legislação, gestão fundiária e código florestal.</i> Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed on: February 9, 2018.</a></p>



## Agricultural Policy Law (1991) – Institutional Reform

### *Lei da Política Agrícola*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply;  Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning;  Bank of Brazil;  National Confederation of Agricultural Workers;  Agricultural cooperatives;  Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The 1988 Federal Constitution ruled that Brazil's agricultural policy should be planned and enforced in accordance with the law.</p> <p>After: In 1991 this law was created in accordance to what the 1988 FC established. The principles, goals, scope, actions, instruments etc. of Brazil's agriculture policy were established.</p>	<p>This policy lays the foundations that should guide Brazil's agricultural policy. It has been described as the broader agriculture's legal instrument. It covers several themes related to agriculture, such as agricultural research, environmental protection, agricultural defense etc. It created the National Council for Agricultural Policy and determined that Safra plan would be used as a guide to the agriculture planning.</p>	<p>One of this policy goal was the modernization of Brazil's agriculture and reduction of the government role in activities related to production, commercialization etc.</p>	<p>Oliveira, M.M., Araujo, J. C. 2008. A política agrícola como matéria constitucional in Dantas et. Al. (org). Constituição de 1988: o Brasil 20 anos depois. pp. 762-797.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Source</p>

\* The official title of the law is "Law 8.171/1991"



## Social Security Benefits Law (1991) – Institutional Reform/Domestic Factors

### *Lei de Benefícios da Previdência Social*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
High	Rural workers; National Institute of Social Security; Ministry of Social Security;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Rural workers' pension scheme was not as generous as the urban workforce scheme.  After: The Federal Constitution of 1988 determined that the rural workforce should be totally included in the social security system, being treated similar to the urban workforce. The 8.212 and 8.213 laws regulate what the Federal Constitution of 1988 determined.	These laws regulate rural workers' social security, which include old age retirement, family-salary etc. Rural workers are classified in three categories (rural worker, individual tax payers, and special insured). Men can retire at the age of 60 and women at the age of 55, and the lowest value received per month should be equal to the minimum wage.	Social security became very important as a source of progressive redistribution. The inclusion of the rural population in the social security system help mitigate inequality and promoted poverty eradication in Brazil. It also helped increase rural families income	<a href="#">Beltrão, K.I.; Oliveira, F.E.B.; Pinheiro, S.S., 2000. A População Rural e a Previdência Social no Brasil: uma análise com ênfase nas mudanças institucionais. IPEA, TD. n° 759.</a>  <a href="#">Guimarães, R. E. R., 2009. O Trabalhador Rural e a Previdência Social. Revista Virtual da AGU, IX(88)</a>  <u>Source</u>

\* The official title of the law is "Law 8.212/91" and "Law 8.213/91"



## Law N° 8.731 (1993) - Institutional Reform/Human Capital

*Lei n° 8.731 de 16 de novembro de 1993*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
High	Government,  Autonomous bodies	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Federal agrotechnical schools in Brazil were directly subordinated to the federal government. This means that the schools had no autonomy.</p> <p>After: The law transformed federal agrotechnical schools into autonomous entities providing services on behalf of the government.</p>	<p>Making federal agrotechnical schools autonomous entities meant reducing government spending. At the same time, the change gave these institutions greater didactic independence.</p>	<p>The law guaranteed financial, didactic and disciplinary autonomy. Among the successful cases we have the <i>Instituto Federal Baiano</i> and <i>Instituto Federal Sertão Pernambucano</i>.</p>	<p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>



## Bill of the Rural Worker (1994) - Rural Credit

### *Cédula do Produtor Rural (CPR)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Farmers; Farmers' Cooperatives; Buyers of agricultural products.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The State was the main source of credit for the agricultural sector, but the government could not keep track of the increasing demand for credit</p> <p>After: The CPR was created so that the agribusiness could find credit in the private sector. Differing from other previous modalities of credit, a CPR can be paid with rural products instead of money. Instead of promising the payment a certain amount of money, rural producers could promise the payment of a certain quantity of their production</p>	The Bill of the Rural Worker was that it was a tool for alternative sourcing of financing to the farmers or as a supplement of credit due to the lack of resources from the government. Not only was it a new modality for finding liquidity in the private sector, it also allowed farmers to pay the debts with rural products instead of money. The CPR does not demand from the farmers specific reasons for issuing it, having the possibility to serve as a means of covering costs, investments, commerce or industrialization of rural products.	<p>The main objective of the CPR was that the rural sector could find new sources of credit in the private sector.</p> <p>As the reason for the emission of the title is to buy and to sell, the issuer has to establish all the conditions of the product delivery, the quality and the quantity of products, local and conditions and delivering dates should be informed.</p>	<p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>

\* Created under "Law 8.929/94"



## Biosafety Law (1995) - Agricultural Production Regulation.

### Lei da Biossegurança

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Researchers; Farmers; Companies; Public authorities;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: There was no specific regulation about the use and sale of transgenic products.  After: The transgenic seed market is allowed under the rules enacted by the National Commission of Biosafety ( <i>Comissão Nacional de Biossegurança</i> )	Increase of the production of agriculture commodities, placing Brazil as the second biggest producer of transgenic food.	This policy goal was to boost the development of technical studies in the field of biosafety and biotechnology.	<a href="#">Silva, Leonardo:</a> <a href="#">Braga, Fábio: A Biotecnologia Moderna e a Biossegurança no Brasil: Uma Análise dos Mecanismos Jurídicos Nacional.</a>

\* The official title of the law is “Lei N° 8.974/95”

\* New Biosafety Law: “Lei N° 11.105/2005”



## Family Agriculture Strengthening Program (1996) - Rural Credit

### *Programa de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar (PRONAF)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Small family agricultural business; Federal Government	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: Cost and scarcity of credit were pointed out as the main problems faced by farmers, in particular “family farms” (usually a small piece of land owned by a family in which only the members of the family work on it)</p> <p>After: Creation of subsidized credit system for small farmers (“<i>agricultura familiar</i>”) in order to promote the sustainable development of this kind of business.</p>	<p>The central argument for the creation of PRONAF was that the low-productivity, decapitalized family producers were not able repay loans with market rates to invest in modernization and productivity gains. At least at the initial stage of the accumulation process, its investments would not be profitable or viable if valued at the market interest rate.</p>	<p>The main goal of PRONAF is for small family agricultural business to have access to subsidized credit and be able to modernize, increase productivity and have a sustainable business.</p>	<p><a href="#">Guanziroli, C.E., 2007. PRONAF dez anos depois: resultados e perspectivas para o desenvolvimento rural. Revista de economia e sociologia rural, 45(2), pp.301-328.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Abramovay, R. and Veiga, J.E.D., 1999. Novas instituições para o desenvolvimento rural: o caso do Programa Nacional de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar (PRONAF).</a></p>

\* Created under “Decree 1.946”



## Land Bill Project (1997) – Land Market Policy

### Projeto Cédula da Terra (PCT)

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Very High	World Bank; Brazilian Government; Banco do Nordeste do Brasil – Brazilian Northeast Bank; Landless; Community Associations.	<b>Scope: Nationwide**</b>  Before: Land reform could only be made by ways of expropriation.  After: Brazil promotes a market-oriented land reform, financing the purchase of land, materials and training for rural community associations as a way to reduce rural poverty in the five states.	By the means of giving a credit line to farmworkers and community associations, this policy wanted to reduce rural poverty in five states by expanding the access to land, materials and training.	The main goal of this policy was to produce an option to the expropriation land reform system. The Land Bill project creates a credit line for landless farmworkers to buy lands that does not fill the requirements for the expropriation system.	<a href="#">Magalhães, M.M.D., Souza Filho, H.M.D., Sousa, M.R.D., da Silveira, J.M.F. and Buainain, A.M., 2011. Land reform in NE Brazil: a stochastic frontier production efficiency evaluation. Revista de Economia e Sociologia Rural, 49(1), pp.9-30.</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>

\* There is not a law or decree in Brazilian domestic law that established this policy. As a matter of fact, the Land Bill Project can be defined as the terms of the Contract/Report signed with the World Bank (World Bank Report number 16342-BR).

\*\* This policy focused on five states: Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Minas Gerais and Pernambuco. The states were chosen by the World Bank because of the extreme inequality in land ownership in those states.



## Crop Protection Law (1997) - Institutional Reform/Human Capital

### *Lei de Proteção de Cultivares*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Very High</b>	Researchers; Overseas companies; Public companies (mainly Embrapa)	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Intellectual property rights were not applicable to agriculture discoveries.  After: The discovery of a new seed is protected by intellectual rights, which confers the right to charge royalties from the users of the seed.	The invention and registration of 627 new patent related to Brazilian seeds from 1998 to 2005;  Increase of overseas companies in the Brazilian agriculture market.	This policy goal was to create intellectual property rights for agriculture discoveries and foster the field of research related to the creation and use of seeds.	<a href="#">De Carli, C.R., 2005.</a> <a href="#">Embrapa: precursora da parceria público-privada no Brasil.</a> <a href="#">Embrapa Cerrados-Tese/dissertação (ALICE).</a>

\* The official title of the law is: LEI N° 9.456, DE 25 DE ABRIL DE 1997



## Land Bank (1998) – Land Market Policy

### *Banco de Terras*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	World Bank;  Brazilian Government;  Landless;  Community Associations.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: The market-oriented land reform was restricted to five northeast states, dependent on the World Bank capital and there was no domestic law establishing the policy.  After: This policy allows the financing of land purchase throughout the national territory and it expands the source of the credit line such as Agrarian Title Debit (TDA) and budget allocations.	In addition of incorporate in Brazilian law the market-oriented land reform acclaimed by the World Bank, this policy expanded it and allowed the use of other resources for the credit line.	The Land Bank policy goal was to work as an additional way of expropriation agrarian reform, giving credit line to landless farmers.	<a href="#">Pereira, J.M.M. and Sauer, S., 2011. A "reforma agrária assistida pelo mercado" do Banco Mundial no Brasil: dimensões políticas, implantação e resultados. Sociedade e Estado, 26(3), pp.587-612.</a>

\* The official title of this policy is “Complementary Law number 93, of February 4th 1998”.



## Tractor Fleet Modernization Incentives Program (2000) - Rural Credit

### *Programa de Modernização da Frota de Tratores Agrícolas e Implementos Associados e Colheitadeiras (Moderfrota)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural producers/farmers;</li> <li>- Agricultural cooperatives.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: No subsidies for agricultural mechanization.</p> <p>After: Credits for up to 100% of the purchase value of tractors; 90% for farmers with gross annual agricultural revenue above R\$250,000. Coffee farmers can benefit if annual income is below R \$60,000.</p>	<p>This program lays out new investment credit lines to enhance agricultural investment.</p> <p>According to Carlos Augusto M. Santana, Senior Agriculture Economist, since the establishment of this program, domestic tractor sales in Brazil increased 129% in ten years.</p> <p>According to a research conducted by <i>InvestinBrazil</i>, without Moderfrota the producer can not maintain the quality index in its products. Moderfrota comes to help [the farmer] to have the right agricultural machinery for farming.</p>	<p>The ambition was to help the use of agricultural mechanization, particularly to family or small-scale agriculture producers, as a tool to improve productivity, efficiency and sustainability of agriculture in the region.</p>	<p>BANCO CENTRAL DO BRASIL. <b>Resolução n. 2.699</b>, de 24 de fevereiro de 2000. Institui o Programa de Modernização da Frota de Tratores Agrícolas e Implementos Associados a Colheitadeiras (MODERFROTA).</p> <p><a href="#">Santana, C.A.M. and Nascimento, J.R., 2012. <i>Public Policies and Agricultural Investment in Brazil.</i> Rome: FAO.</a></p>



## Premium for Transporting Agricultural Products (2002) - Domestic Agricultural Price Policy (subsidies)

### *Valor para Escoamento de Produto – VEP*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Medium	Farmers;  Government agents.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  After: Government complements the supply in regions with deficit, making use of its stocks and paying a premium which covers the transport cost to a specific location and makes the purchasing of the product attractive to the buyer.	It is a premium offered through public auction to buyers of products from Government buffer stocks stored in a given region. The buyers pay the minimum price set by the Government. In turn, as an incentive for stimulating the purchase of the product from a public stock stored at one locality and using it in a specific region with supply shortage, the Government pays a premium which corresponds approximately to the difference between the minimum and the market price.	Supply the needy regions.	<a href="#">OECD, 2009. Agricultural Policies in Emerging Economies: Monitoring and Evaluation</a>



## Food Acquisition Program (2003) – Domestic Agricultural Price Policy

### Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos (PAA)

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	<p>Food producers: family farmers, indigenous and communities, agrarian reform settlements, small-scale fishermen etc.;</p> <p>Food consumers: people with food and nutritional insecurities;</p>	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: The public administration had to follow the bidding process to any purchase</p> <p>After: The government buys (with no need of public bids) foodstuff from families, indigenous communities etc. and redistribute these foods to people with food and nutritional insecurities. There are 5 different PAA modalities, there is a maximum purchase limit per family and the price cannot be higher than those of the local market.</p>	<p>PAA (which is part of the FOME ZERO program) is seen as an example by other countries, that have implemented a similar policy (e.g. Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal) and by the UN.</p> <p>PAA experience also inspired the implementation of the rule that established that at least 30% of Brazilian National School Feeding Program (PNAE)'s budget should be used to buy foodstuff directly from family farmers.</p>	<p>The goal was to help solve starvation problem in Brazil, strengthen family farming and build up strategic stocks.</p> <p>The income of farmers that participate on the program grew 341% between 2003 and 2016.</p>	<p><a href="#">Delgado, G.C.; Conceição, J.C.P.R., Oliveira, J.J., 2005. Avaliação do Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos da Agricultura Familiar (FAA). IPEA, TD. n° 1145.</a></p> <p><a href="#">ARIAS, P. et al., 2013 Smallholder integration in changing food markets. Roma: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>

\* The program was created by law “Lei N° 10.696, de 2 de Julho de 2003”.



## Seeds Law (2003) - Institutional Reform

### *Lei das Sementes*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Government,  Producers involved in the trade of seeds and seedlings	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: There was no unified and regulated oversight process for seedlings and seeds commercialized or produced in Brazil.  After: The law was written in order to ensure the quality of the seeds and seedlings commercialized and produced throughout the national territory.	All natural person and legal entity that in any way participates in the chain of production of seeds and seedlings in Brazil are obliged to enroll in the National Seeds and Seedling System.  The system made it possible to inspect the production, the processing, storage and transportation of seeds and seedlings in the whole country.	Regulated the market.  Protected the consumer by promoting greater predictability and homogeneity of the seeds and seedlings available in the agricultural market.	<a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>

\* The official title of the policy is “Law N° 10.711 of August 05, 2003”



## Insurance Premium Subvention Program (2003) – Domestic Agricultural Price Policy

### *Programa de Subvenção ao Prêmio do Seguro Rural (PSR)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply; Farmers; Insurance Agencies;	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: There were several attempts aiming to promote greater use of rural insurance, but they were not effective. PROAGRO, for example, established by Law N°5.969/1973 and regulated by decree No.175/1991, is an insurance for small and medium producers provided by the government. Rural producers usually did not adhere to agricultural insurances, except in high climatic risk areas - consequently, risk pooling was not effective, and the cost was expensive.</p> <p>After: The law regulated by Decree No.5121, of 06/29/04, allows producers to receive economic subventions in order to pay for the rural insurance premium. In that sense, it came to reinforce the laws already in place and to make rural insurance premium accessible and widely used. There are 4 types of insurance (Agriculture, Forest, Livestock, Aquaculture)</p>	<p>Rural insurance premium is usually very high in Brazil, mainly for two reasons: the great risk of loss in rural activity and because producers are not used to buying it. Authors have described PSR as an important action for the development of agricultural insurance in Brazil.</p> <p>The federal government pays from 35% up to 60% of the insurance premium cost. Anyone who is not in debt with the government, is not covered by PROAGRO for the same activity in the same area and has purchased insurance from one of the MAPA's authorized agencies can ask for the insurance premium subvention.</p>	<p>One of this program main goals was to rise the rural insurances coverage and it has been effective - in 2016 PSR covered 192% more farmers and 220% more areas than in 2006.</p> <p>However, rural private insurance market is still small and there are limitations in the program's financial resources.</p>	<p><a href="#">Medeiros, E. A. 2013. Avaliação da Implementação do Programa de Subvenção do Prêmio do Seguro Rural. Revista Econ. Sociol. Rural. 51(2).</a></p> <p><a href="#">Santos, G.R., Sousa, A.G., Alvarenga, G., 2005. Seguro Agrícola no Brasil e o Desenvolvimento do Programa de Subvenção ao Prêmio. IPEA, TD. nº 1910.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>

\* The program was created by law “Lei N° 10.823, de 2 de dezembro de 2003” and regulated by decree “Decreto N° 5.121, de 29 de Junho de 2004”.



## Incentive Program for Irrigation and Storage (2003) - Rural credit

### *Programa de Incentivo à Irrigação e à Armazenagem (Moderinfra)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Rural producers/ farmers;  Agricultural cooperatives.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  After: Provides credit for the maintenance of irrigation systems. Finances irrigation and storage projects of up to R\$1 million per farmer or R\$3 million per cooperative.	The State created financing programs for private initiative for the construction and modernization of warehouses. As a consequence of these measures, the storage deficit in Brazilian territory has been greatly decreased.	The objective of this program is to promote farmers investment in irrigation systems and the building of on-farm storage facilities for agricultural products.	<a href="#">Santana, C.A.M. and Nascimento, J.R., 2012. <i>Public Policies and Agricultural Investment in Brazil</i>. Rome: FAO.</a>  <a href="#">Frischtak, C., Pazarbasioglu, C., Byskov, S., Hernandez Perez, A. and Carneiro, I.A., 2017. <i>Towards a More Effective BNDES</i>.</a>  <a href="#">WTO (2005), <i>Trade Policy Review: Brazil</i>. Geneva.</a>



## Second National Plan for Agrarian Reform (2003) - Institutional Reform

### *II Plano Nacional de Reforma Agrária (II PNRA)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Medium	Social movements (e.g. MST = Movement of Lessland Workers); family farmers; squatters;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  It provides a series of actions to promote the access to land, to generate income (e.g. by reinforcing the incentive policy for family farming) and to fundamental rights, such as: health, education, energy, sanitation.	This program lays out agrarian reform, family agriculture support and struggle against poverty.	Goals: PNRA II aims to settle 400 000 families by 2006, provide 130 000 families with access to land via land credit, and ensure security of tenure for another 500 000 families by regularizing their legal status. The overall aim, therefore, is to benefit more than one million families directly. The broader aims are even more ambitious, with knock-on benefits anticipated for 3-5 million families with links to agriculture.	Marques, Vicente Azevedo (2005), <i>“Report on Main Policy Developments in Brazil”</i> , Report submitted to OECD.  MAPA (2005), <i>Consolidação dos Programas de Governo</i> , Brasília.  OECD (2005), <i>OECD Review of Agricultural Policies: Brazil</i> , Paris.



## Harvest Plan 2003/2004 - Rural Credit

### *Plano Safra 2003/2004*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Farmers; Financial Institutions; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: There were different policies regarding agriculture, but not unified into a single program.</p> <p>After: Creation of the <i>Plano Safra 2003/2004</i>, which unified all policies and mechanisms related to rural sector in one big “government plan”. It brings together a set of public policies covering technical assistance services, rural credit, production insurance, price guarantee, economic organization of families living in the countryside.</p>	<p>Different types of agricultural policies were brought together into one major policies plan, for example: rural credit mechanism (such as PRONAF) and policies of “minimum prices” for rural products.</p> <p>In order to encourage the modernization and competitiveness of the sector, investment resources grew 24.2%, with the fixed interest rate at 8.75% for most loans.</p> <p>The Harvest Plan of 2003/2004 was the first Harvest Plan. It is launched annually by the federal government.</p>	Strengthen and stimulate the expansion and modernization of Brazilian agriculture and livestock; improve productivity, production and exportation of strategic sectors; reduce the production costs.	<p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>

- Created under “Decree 7.794/2012”



## Law N°. 10.925 (2004) – Domestic Agriculture Price Policy (tax exemption)

### Lei n° 10.925

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Farmers; social security.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Regular taxes applied.  After: Eliminates social contributions (PIS/PASEP and COFINS) on imports and gross domestic sale revenue of fertilizers, seeds and seedlings. *	This law reduces costs for farmers by reducing the tax burden on agriculture inputs.	Lower input prices should encourage agriculture production.	<a href="#">Law number 10.925</a>

\* Several final agriculture products were later included in the tax exemption by other laws issued between 2004 and 2013. Those include wheat, flour ([11.787/2008](#)), cheeses, pasta ([12.655/2012](#)), beef, poultry and pork ([12.839/2013](#)).



## Law N°. 11.076 (2004) - Rural Credit

*Lei n° 11.076 de 30 de dezembro de 2004*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Medium	Government, Financial market, Investors, Farmers	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: There were no practical mechanisms to encourage greater approximation between urban investors and rural producers.  After: The law created agricultural policy instruments and credit titles in order to finance the agribusiness bringing it closer to urban investors.	Before: There were no practical mechanisms to encourage greater approximation between urban investors and rural producers.  After: The law created agricultural policy instruments and credit titles in order to finance the agribusiness bringing it closer to urban investors.	This law plays a key role in facilitating business between rural producers and potential investors.	<a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>



## National Production and Use of Biodiesel Program (2004) - Domestic Agricultural Price Policy

### *Programa Nacional de Produção e Uso de Biodiesel (PNPB)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	National Government;  Small Farmers;  Biodiesel producers;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Small farmers not included in production process; Limited biodiesel market;  After: Tax exemption, and access to better funding and investment for biodiesel production that included small farmers in production chain;	Small farmers had been left out of previous alternative fuel policies;  Government desired to develop poor, vulnerable areas through investments and small farms being introduced into production process;	Main goals: Creation of biodiesel market; Inclusion of small farmers in production process; Development of poor and vulnerable areas;  Results: New market was implemented with relative speed; Inclusion of small farmers not successful; Most significant effect not in poorest, most vulnerable areas;	<a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Grisa, C. and Schneider, S., 2015. Políticas públicas de desenvolvimento rural no Brasil.</a>



## National Policy of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (2004) – Institutional Reform/Human Capital

### *Política Nacional de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural (PNATER)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	National Government;  Farmers;  Small Farmers;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Modernization of agriculture done without taking social and environmental impact in consideration; <i>Pronaf</i> maintained technical assistance linked to credit for small farmers;  After: Technical assistance not conditional on credit; Project of sustainable rural development focused on family agriculture and vulnerable communities;	Growing demand for government to focus on decreasing rural-urban inequalities in quality of life and access to goods and services;  Need for technical assistance to small farmers to better utilize <i>Pronaf</i> resources;	Main goals: Strengthen family agriculture through better income and food security; Social and political inclusion for vulnerable communities; Preserve and recover ecosystems; Support creation of new associations and organizations; Value local knowledge;  Results: Inefficient implementation of program – technicians and instruments ( <i>convenios</i> and <i>contratos de repasse</i> ) not appropriate for needs; Agribusiness interests strengthened;	<a href="#">Grisa, C. and Schneider, S., 2015. Políticas públicas de desenvolvimento rural no Brasil.</a>

\* Pronaf is the National Program for Strengthening of Family Agriculture, which includes training and increasing public participation in policy decisions



## Family Farming Law (2006) – Institutional Reform

### *Lei da Agricultura Familiar*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Low</b>	Family Farmers;  Agriculture cooperatives;  Farmers associations;  Ministry of Agrarian Development;  Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development;  Researchers;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Although there were different policies and studies about family farmers, there were no unique definition of its criterium  After: The law officially recognized family farmers as a specific social category.	This law allowed to draw a distinction between Family farmers and other agricultural establishments in official statistics.  Family farmers or rural family entrepreneurs are recognized if: (i) the person does not own an area larger than four fiscal modules; (ii) the person employs mainly the family`s own labor force in the economic activities; (iii) at least a determined percentage of the family income comes from the economic activities of the family farming; (iv) the rural establishment is managed by the family.	The homogenization of family farming and its inclusion in official statistics concept favors the dissemination of knowledge about this subject.  The 2006 Agricultural Census was the first to publish a special volume specific about family farming.	<a href="#">Del Grossi, M. E.;</a> <a href="#">Marques, V. P. M., 2010. de Azevedo. Agricultura familiar no Censo Agropecuário 2006: o marco legal e as opções para sua identificação. Estudos sociedade e agricultura, Rio de Janeiro, 18(1), p. 127-157.</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>

\* The official title of the law is "[Law 11.326/2006](#)" and was regulated by the Decree no. [9.064/2017](#)



## National Landlord Credit Program (2009) – Land Market Policy

### Programa Nacional de Crédito Fundiário (PNCB)

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Brazilian Government;  Landless;  Small farmers;  Youthful farmers;  Community Associations;  Cooperatives.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: The previous land market policy (Land Bank) was focused only on financing property/lands for landless.  After: The PNCB splits into three different lines of credit: fight against rural poverty (CPR), family farming consolidation (CAF) and our first land (NPT), expanding the possible beneficiaries of the financing.	While keeping almost 80% of its resources on the CPR line – poor and small farmers –, the PNCB also give credit to landless and youthful farmers to access land, by means of a market-oriented land reform, working as an addition land distribution program besides agrarian reform.	The PNCB policy wants to finance family farmers and landless through cooperatives and community associations to increase the production and the income of its beneficiaries as well as decreasing the land inequality.	<a href="#">Brito, M.A.D., 2013. Impactos do programa nacional de crédito fundiário sobre a renda, o patrimônio e a qualidade de vida do sertão nordestino. In: LII Congresso da Sociedade Brasileira de Economia, Administração e Sociologia Rural - SOBER, 2014, Goiás. Heterogeneidade e suas implicações no rural brasileiro.</a>

\* The official title of this policy is “MDA Resolution number 69, of May 19 2009”.



## Identification Stamp of Familiar Agriculture Participation (2009) – Domestic Factors

### *Selo de Identificação de Participação da Agricultura Familiar (SIPAF)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Low</b>	Producers; Consumers; Family Farmers	<p><b>Scope: Nationwide</b></p> <p>Before: There was no distinction mark for products that most of the raw materials came from family farmers.</p> <p>After: Products that have at least 51% of raw materials coming from family farmers can request the SIPAF stamp to distinguish their products and associate it to values as sustainability and regional development.</p>	<p>This policy stimulates producers to buy from family farmers as much as it encourages consumers to buy products with the identification stamp because it works as a distinguish mark.</p>	<p>The main goal of this policy was to encourage producers to use more raw materials from family farmers in a way they could associate their final product with positive values such as regional development, cultural valorization, social responsibility and sustainability.</p>	<p><a href="#">Grisa, C. and Schneider, S., 2014. Três gerações de políticas públicas para a agricultura familiar e formas de interação entre sociedade e estado no Brasil. Revista de economia e sociologia rural, 52, pp.125-146.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>

\* The Interministerial Ordinance number 5 (2012) settle that the Brazilians Quilombolas Stamp have it expedition associated with the SIPAF.

\* The official title of this policy is “MDA Ordinance number 45, of July 28 2009”.



## Amazonia Legal Land Program (2009) – Land Tenure

### *Programa Terra Legal Amazônia*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	National Government;  Small Farmers;  Indigenous communities;  Landless Farmers;  Illegal Lumber Extractors;	Scope: Nationwide  Before: Inefficient legislation in place for regularization of land; Significant amount of non-regularized land with no or fake titles;  After: Legislation created to expedite the regularization of public land along the Amazon river basin; Instruments included georeferencing, registering, regularization and titling of land;	Public land suffering deforestation by illegal lumber extractors;  Government wanted to allocate land for sustainable socioeconomic development;  Government wished to transfer public land to land reform settlements, environmental conservation or indigenous projects;	Main goals: Speed process to regularize rural and urban areas in public land in <i>Amazonia Legal</i> area; Regularize legitimate occupations, prioritizing small farmers and local communities;  Results: Some small farmers received land titles; Most land transferred to different Federal Government agencies; Big area transferred to Environment Ministry for environmental conservation; Slow titling process: titles created for 4% of the land;	<a href="#"><u>Source</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Source</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Source</u></a>  <a href="#"><u>Source</u></a>

\* Created under “Law 11.952/2009”

\* *Amazonia Legal* is an area comprising of the 9 states along the Amazon River Basin which correspond to 59% of Brazilian territory



**Law 11.947 of June 16, 2009 – Domestic Factors/Public Investment**

*Lei 11.947 de 16 de junho de 2009*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	National Government;  Small Farmers;  State Government;  Municipal Government;  Federal Schools;	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Funds from <i>National School Meal Program (PNAE)</i> not used to buy from small farmers; <i>Food Acquisition Program (PAA)</i> being used to fund purchases from small farmers;  After: Established that 30% of <i>PNAE</i> funds must be used for direct purchase of small farm products;	System was too bureaucratic and made it very difficult to buy from small farmers;  Government wanted to increase sustainability and food security decentralizing school meal purchases by focusing on local farmers;	Main goals: Sustainable economic development of small farming and vulnerable communities; Increase access to institutional market for small famers;  Small farmers able to guarantee own food security through higher income;  Results: Significant increase in purchase from small farmers; Small farmers have difficulty accessing and staying in market; Increase formal farmer's organizations;	<a href="#">Grisa, C. and Schneider, S., 2015. Políticas públicas de desenvolvimento rural no Brasil.Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>



## ABC (Low Carbon Agriculture) PLAN (2010) - Institutional Reform

### *Plano Setorial de Mitigação e de Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas para a Consolidação de uma Economia de Baixa Emissão de Carbono na Agricultura (Plano ABC)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Productive sector/ Civil society.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  After: Credit initiative that provides low-interest loans to farmers who want to implement sustainable agriculture practices.	Brazil's ABC plan is designed to significantly reduce agricultural emissions while raising productivity.	<p>Goals: The program's ambitious goals include rehabilitating 15 million hectares of degraded pastures and increasing the area under zero tillage from 25 million hectares to 33 million hectares by 2020. It also intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 160 million tons of CO2 equivalent annually, before 2020.</p> <p>Well-observed results: Initial uptake was slow, with only 5 projects approved in the first year, representing USD 1.7 million in loans. However, in 2014/2015, uptake has increased significantly, with over 25,000 contracts being approved. These projects represented loans worth a total value of more than USD 4 billion (Mello 2015).</p>	<p><a href="#">Stabile, M. C. C.; Azevedo, A.; Nepstad, D. 2012. Brazil's "Low Carbon Agriculture Program": barriers to implementation. Brasília: Amazon Environmental Research Institute.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>



## ABC (Low Carbon Agriculture) PLAN

### Direct Planting System (2011) – Human capital/Rural credit

#### *Sistema de Plantio Direto*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
Low	Ministry of agriculture; Ministry of agrarian development; Embrapa; Ministry of the economy; farmers.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Soil manipulation in preparation to sowing leads to loss of fertility.  After: The government will facilitate the use of Direct Planting methods through training, new credit lines and research.	The policy intends to make agriculture more sustainable while still optimizing production.	The goal is to preserve water and soil fertility, improving agricultural production.	<a href="#">Cenci, E. 2015. Rural technology adoption and its impacts: direct planting system in Sao Paulo. PhD diss., FGV.</a>  <a href="#">Brasil, Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento. 2012. Plano Setorial de Mitigação e de Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas para a Consolidação de uma Economia de Baixa Emissão de Carbono na Agricultura.</a>



## ABC (Low Carbon Agriculture) PLAN

### Planted Forests Program (2011) – Human capital/Rural credit

#### *Programa de Florestas Plantadas*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Ministry of agriculture; Ministry of agrarian development; Ministry of the environment; Ministry of the economy; Embrapa; farmers.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Silviculture was not supported by a national policy, only by temporary governmental programs.  After: Establishes a program for reforestation encompassing funding, research, mapping and publicity.	The policy intends to make agriculture more sustainable while still optimizing production, enabling agriculture policy instruments to be used to that end.	This program should reduce extractivism in native forests as well as increase the supply of timber and the reforested area and diversify economic activity.	<a href="#">Brasil, Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento. 2012. Plano Setorial de Mitigação e de Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas para a Consolidação de uma Economia de Baixa Emissão de Carbono na Agricultura.</a>



## National Policy of Agroecology and Organic Production (2012) – Rural Credit/Rural Education

### *Política Nacional de Agroecologia e Produção Orgânica (PNAPO)*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Farmers; Farmers' Cooperatives; Social Movements; Ecologists; Brazilian Society	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Efforts on fomentation of agriculture didn't have well-established directions concerning environmental sustainability.  After: Expansion and realization of sustainable rural development by incorporating agroecology in processes of planning and implementation of public policies.	The Agroecology and Organic Production Policy holds a broad group of public policies directed to the production of healthy food and to the preservation of natural resources. It targets points such as production, use and conservation of natural resources, knowledge, commerce and consumption, land and territory and "socialbiodiversity".	Strengthen the networks of agroecological-based production, family farmers and induce a transition to an agroecological mode of production. This should elevate the populations' life quality by raising the consumption of healthy food and using the natural resources in a sustainable way.	Source  Source

\* Created under "Law 7.794/2012"



## ABC (Low Carbon Agriculture) PLAN

### National Policy for Crop-Livestock-Forestry Integration (2013) – Human capital/Rural credit

#### *Política Nacional de Integração Lavoura-Pecuária-Floresta*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>Medium</b>	Ministry of agriculture; Ministry of agrarian development; Ministry of the environment; Embrapa; Ministry of the economy; farmers.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Agricultural development leads to concerns regarding sustainability and soil quality.  After: The law allows the use of Agriculture Policy instruments (as defined by 1991 law number 8.171) to work towards Crop-Livestock-Forestry integration.	The policy intends to make agriculture more sustainable while still optimizing production. It includes training, new credit lines and seedling distribution.	The goal is to improve soil quality, diversify economic activity as well as protect the environment.	<a href="#">Balbino, L.C., Barcellos, A.D.O. and Stone, L.F., 2011. Marco referencial: integração lavoura-pecuária-floresta. Embrapa Cerrados-Livro científico (ALICE).</a>  <a href="#">Law number 12.805</a>  <a href="#">Brasil, Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento, 2012. Plano Setorial de Mitigação e de Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas para a Consolidação de uma Economia de Baixa Emissão de Carbono na Agricultura.</a>



## National Irrigation Policy (2013) – Institutional reform

### *Política Nacional de Irrigação*

Significance	Stakeholders	Policy Description	Importance Description	Prediction	Reference
<b>High</b>	Ministry of Agriculture;  Ministry of Agrarian Development;  farmers.	<b>Scope: Nationwide</b>  Before: Public funds were directed towards governmental irrigation projects. The policy revoked the previous irrigation policy enacted in 1979 through Law N°.6.662 of June 15, 1979.  After: The state funds private irrigation projects, prioritizing poor regions and those with prioritized development. The law stipulates that irrigation projects may receive tax incentives. Producers who use agricultural irrigation methods will have credit facilities available for the purchase of the necessary equipment.	The new law is intended to facilitate access to credit and tax benefits for farmers who use irrigation. It reforms the system towards a more market-oriented approach to irrigation (aided by state funds), as opposed to the former framework.	The law should increase the irrigated area and improve productivity.  Decrease the risk of crop loss due to the rainfall regime.	<a href="#">Law number 12.787</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>  <a href="#">Source</a>

\* The official title of the policy is “Law N°.12.787 of January 11, 2013”