IGF

INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development

COUNTRY PROFILE

Brazil

POPULATION
212.8 million (2025)

TOTAL AREA
8,515,770 km²

CAPITAL
Brasília

GDP
USD 2.279 trillion (2025)

IGF MEMBER

1. Geological Considerations

1.1 Mining-Relevant Scorecard

Mining-relevant scorecard

Published critical mineral strategy and/or list[B]

Yes, strategic minerals list (Resolução CNPM nº 2/2021) & National Mining Plan 2050 (PNM) published in July 2026.

Mining-related international coordination mechanisms (in force)[A, C, E]

Multiple: UAE (2024); EU (2025); China (2025)

Logistics Performance Index (1–5)[G]

2023

Score: 3.2

Trade or export restrictions[F]

2023

Licensing requirements on several commodities, notably on niobium, for which Brazil accounted for 90.1% of global production in 2023.

Mineral rents (% GDP)[H]

2021

Share: 4.5%

Access to electricity (% of population)[G]

2023

Score: 99.8%

Internet Access (% of population)[G]

2024

Score: 84.46

State-owned/affiliated mining company[B]

Multiple*

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Membership[D]

No

Source: [A]Brazil-Arab News Agency (ANBA), 2024; [B]Brazil Government, 2026; [C]European Commission, 2025; [D]EITI, 2025; [E]Herbert Smith Freehills Kramer, 2025; [F]Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2025; [G]World Bank, n.d.

*Brazil has no single federal state-owned mining company. Public participation is instead channelled through federal development-finance institutions, and mining companies owned by individual states. For instance, Codemig/Codemge (Agência Minas Gerais, 2025), Companhia Baiana de Produção Mineral (CBPM) (Companhia Baiana de Pesquisa Mineral, n.d.), and Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social Participações S.A. (BNDESPAR) (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social, n.d.). The federal government also holds golden shares in Vale S.A (Vale S.A., 2026).

Vale was established by the federal government in 1942 as Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD) and privatized in 1997 (Vale S.A., 2026). The government nevertheless retains limited strategic rights through golden shares, which allow it to veto certain major decisions without giving it operational control or a significant share of the company's profits (Vale S.A., 2026).

1.2 Reserves

Reported key mineral reserves of major mining products in Brazil (2025, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Quantity (thousand metric tonnes, '000 mt)	Notes
Iron ore	15,000,000	Iron content
Bauxite	1,700,000	Dry metric tonnes
Manganese	300,000	Manganese content
Graphite	74,000	Natural graphite
Rare earths	11,000	Rare-earth-oxide equivalent (REOeq**)
Nickel	16,000	Nickel content
Niobium	14,000	Niobium content
Copper*	11,212	Copper content
Chromium	1,000	Chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content
Titanium concentrates*	6,145	Titanium dioxide (TiO_2) content
Zirconium concentrates*	2,319	Mineral concentrates (mainly zircon and baddeleyite)
Lithium	540	Lithium content
Tantalum	40	Tantalum content

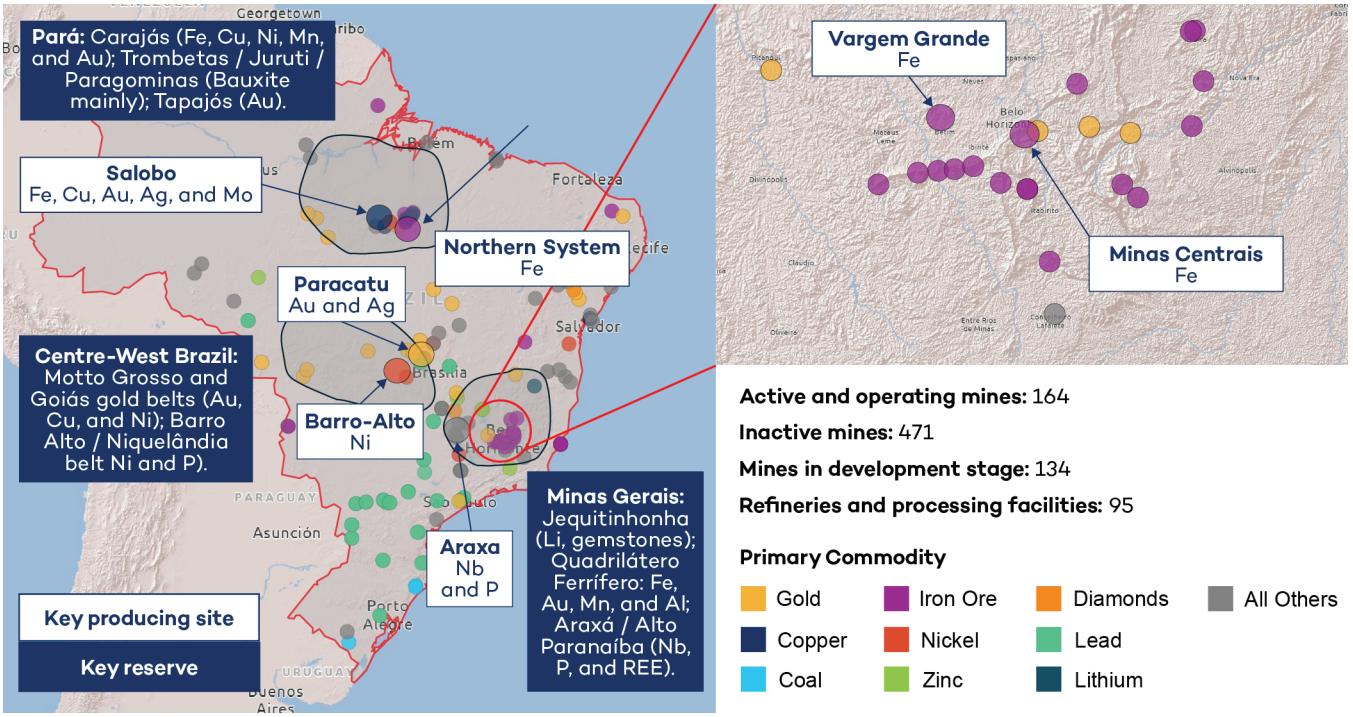
Note: Alongside those listed above, Brazil has other significant mineral reserves not listed, including asbestos, coal, cobalt, feldspar, fluorspar, gold, gypsum, kaolin clay, lead, magnesium, natural gas, petroleum, potash, phosphate rock, pyrophyllite, talc, tin, uranium, vanadium, vermiculite, and zinc. Values with an * indicate those for which 2019 is the latest U.S Geological Survey country-level data accessible.

** REOeq expresses rare earth content on a rare-earth-oxide basis, allowing ores, concentrates, and compounds to be compared using a common unit.

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, n.d.-a, n.d.-c.

1.3 Key Mining Regions and Producing Sites

Key Brazilian mining regions and producing projects by commodity, 2025



Note: Points illustrated in the high-level map above represent only active and operational projects in Brazil, as of January 2026, to allow for visualization.

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026a, 2026b.

1.4 Key Producing Sites

Key operational mining projects by commodity in Brazil as of 2025

Northern System
Main commodity: Iron ore
Global production share of primary commodity: 7%
Production (2025e): 170.1 million mt
Controlling company: Vale S.A.
Notable by-products: None

Vargem Grande
Main commodity: Iron ore
Global production share of primary commodity: 7%
Production (2025e): 36 million mt
Controlling company: Vale S.A.
Notable by-products: None

Minas Centrais
Main commodity: Iron ore
Global production share of primary commodity: 0.9%
Production (2025e): 30.2 million mt
Controlling company: Vale S.A.
Notable by-products: None

Salobo
Main commodity: Copper
Global production share of primary commodity: 0.9%
Production (2025e): 219,000 mt
Controlling company: Vale S.A.
Notable by-products: Gold, silver, molybdenum

Barro Alto
Main commodity: Nickel
Global production share of primary commodity: 0.1%
Production (2025e): 38,000 mt
Controlling companies: China MinMetals
Notable by-products: None

Paracatu
Main commodity: Gold
Global production share of primary commodity: 0.3%
Production (2025e): 19 mt
Controlling companies: Kinross Gold
Notable by-products: Silver

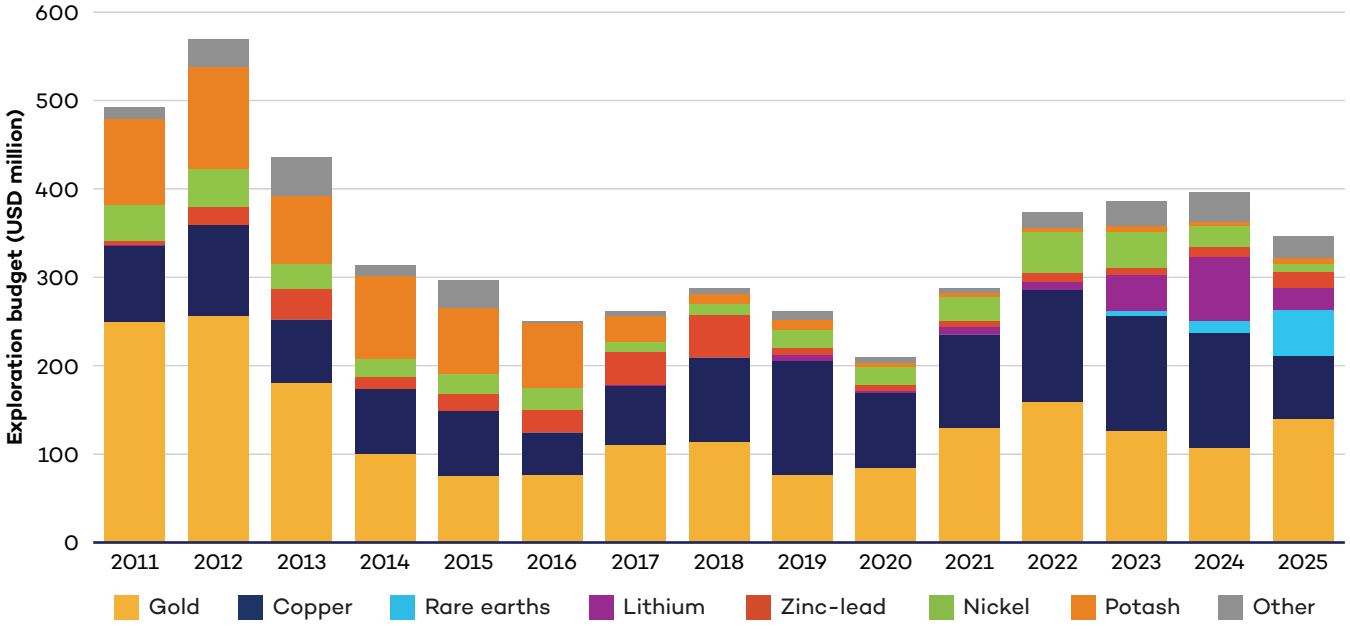
Araxá
Main commodity: Niobium
Global production share of primary commodity: 86%
Production (2025e): 95,000 mt
Controlling companies: Companhia Brasileira de Metalurgia e Mineração (CBMM)
Notable by-products: Phosphate

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026a.

This table presents key mining projects in Brazil, many of which are operated by Vale S.A., the country's dominant iron ore producer through major assets such as the Northern System. Vale's Salobo operation produces copper, with by-products including gold, silver, and molybdenum. The CBMM Araxá project is particularly significant, accounting for around 86% of global niobium production.

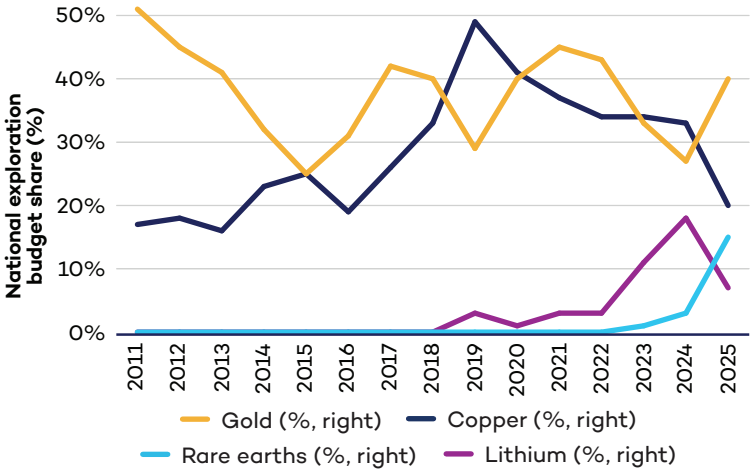
1.5 Exploration

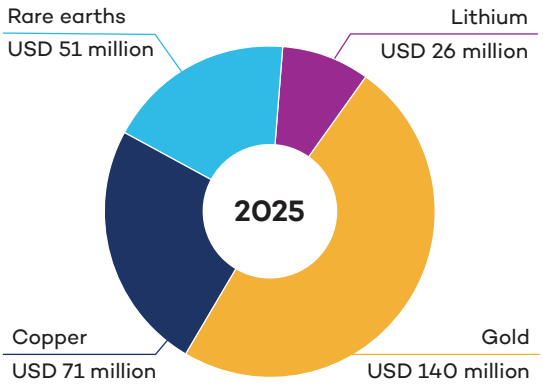
(i) National exploration budget (USD million) 2011–2025



Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026a.

(ii) National exploration budget share per commodity (%) 2011–2025





Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026a.

Total exploration spending declined sharply from a peak of nearly USD 600 million in 2012, before stabilizing in later years within a range of approximately USD 300 million to USD 400 million. The dip observed in 2020 at USD 200 million is likely linked to the slowdown in exploration activity caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Gold has consistently accounted for the largest share of exploration spending, although recent years show increasing diversification toward copper, lithium, and rare earths. Iron ore exploration investments are excluded to better highlight trends across other commodities.

Case study: Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) in Brazil

ASGM in Brazil is regulated under Law No. 7.805/1989, mainly through the Permissão de Lavra Garimpeira (PLG). A *garimpo* is an artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) permit administered by the National Mining Agency (ANM). Legal operations require prior environmental licensing and payment of mineral royalties. Licensees must ensure that mining activities do not encroach upon Indigenous lands, and comply with restrictions in protected areas.

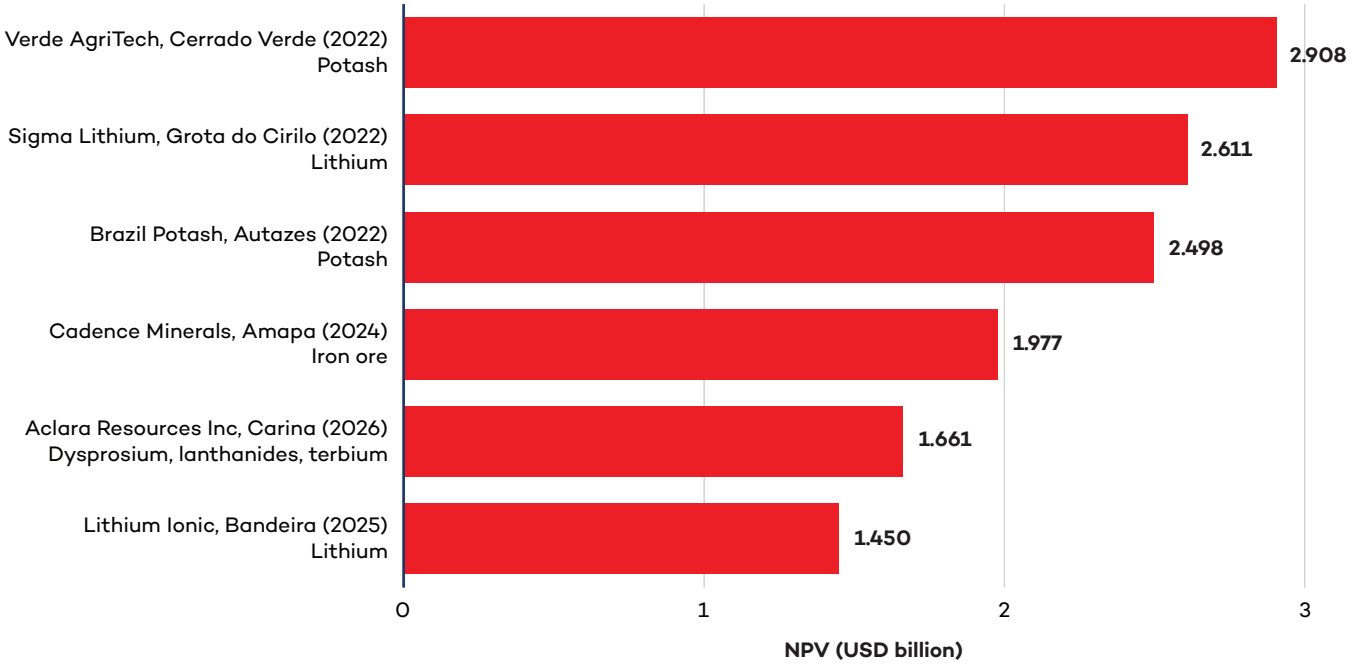
Brazil has one of South America's largest ASM workforces, with estimates of around 450,000 garimpeiros or ASM workers. Gold dominates *garimpo* activity, especially in Pará, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Amapá, and Amazonas. Recent spatial analyses show that *garimpo* mining expanded significantly in the Brazilian Amazon, reaching approximately 2,627 km² in 2022, with more than 91% concentrated in the Amazon.

Illegal ASGM expanded sharply in Brazil in the years leading up to 2022, particularly in the Amazon. In response, the Brazilian government introduced several measures in 2023 to strengthen oversight of the gold supply chain, and the Federal Revenue Service made electronic invoices mandatory for gold transactions declared as financial assets or foreign exchange instruments, improving the traceability of purchases and tax monitoring (Instituto Escolhas, 2024). In April 2023, the Supreme Federal Court suspended the presumption of legality and good faith in first purchases of gold from garimpo operations, followed by a decision in July 2023 of the Central Bank to strengthen guidance for financial institutions authorized to purchase gold.

According to Instituto Escolhas, these measures were followed by a sharp decline in officially registered garimpo gold production, from about 30.8 metric tonnes in 2022 to 16.8 metric tonnes in 2023 (Instituto Escolhas, 2024). ASGM in the Brazilian Amazon is estimated to use approximately 1.7 kg of mercury for each kilogram of gold extracted, based on fieldwork at 47 mining sites in the Tapajós River basin (Fritz et al., 2024). Mercury exposure can occur through vapour inhalation during amalgam burning and through consumption of fish contaminated with methylmercury. Scientific reviews link mercury exposure in ASGM communities to neurological effects, kidney damage, and possible immunotoxic effects, with particular risks for children and pregnant women (Gibb & O'Leary, 2014; World Health Organization, 2013).

1.7 Top Five Development Projects by Net Present Value

Key development projects by estimated net present value (NPV) in Brazil, 2000–2026 (USD billion)



Methodological note: *The bar chart above shows Brazil's top development projects (2020–2026) by NPV in USD billion, only base case values (most likely set of assumptions, serving as the main reference scenario) are shown. For the reported NPV, if after-tax data is not available, the pre-tax value is reported. Key development projects include those at the preliminary economic assessment, prefeasibility, full feasibility, and mine plan stages.*

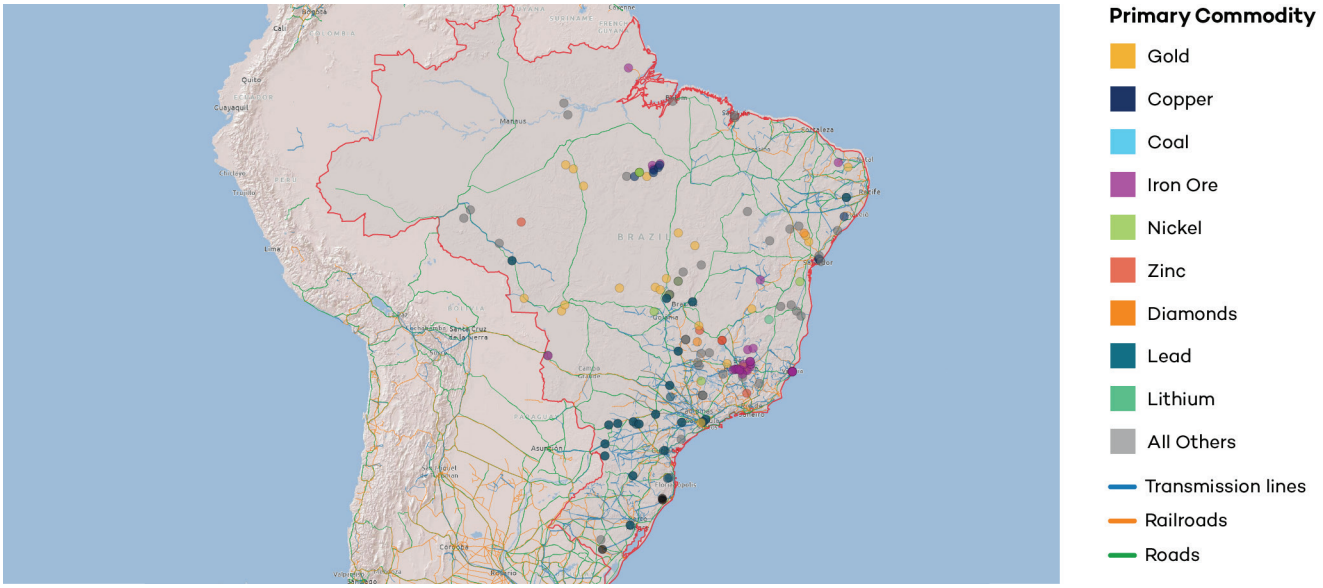
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026a.

These development projects represent significant capacity increases in Brazil, including recently expanded operations from 2022 and upcoming project developments. Potash and lithium expansions lead in NPV and long-term viability. Verde AgriTech's Cerrado Verde potash expansion stands out, with an estimated 72-year mine life.

2. Industrial Considerations

2.1 Mining, Infrastructure, and Energy Map

Mining, infrastructure, and energy map, Brazil, 2025

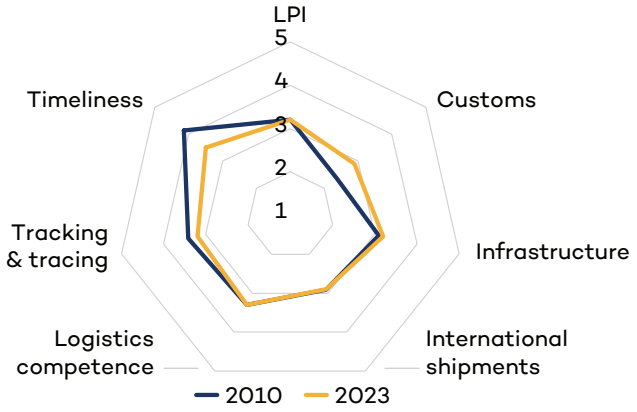


Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026b.

The map shows the spatial relationship between mining activities, shown as circles; power transmission lines, shown in orange; railways, shown in red; and major roads, shown in purple, across Brazil. It illustrates the concentration of infrastructure and mining activity along the eastern and southeastern parts of the country, compared with more dispersed activity in the northwest. Major population and economic centres, including São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, are located on the southeastern coast, where dense road and power networks support industrial and logistics activity. Mining has also played an important role in infrastructure development in Brazil, with Vale, the country's largest mining company, operating more than 2,000 kilometres of railway linking mines to major cities and export ports (Vale, 2025).

2.2 Logistics Performance Index

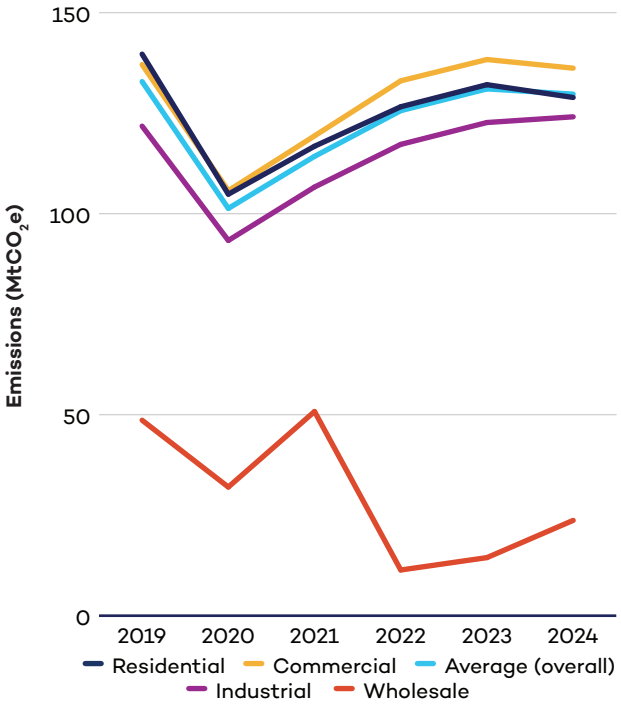
(i) Logistics Performance Index (LPI), 2010 versus 2023



Methodological note: *This radial chart shows the disaggregated World Bank LPI for Brazil (ranked 1 = low and 5 = high). LPI is a composite measure disaggregated into six key dimensions: 1) Efficiency of the clearance process (i.e., speed, simplicity and predictability of formalities) by border control agencies, including customs; 2) Quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure (e.g., ports, railroads, roads, information technology); 3) Ease of arranging competitively priced shipments; 4) Competence and quality of logistics services (e.g., transport operators, customs brokers); 5) Ability to track and trace consignments; 6) Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination within the scheduled or expected delivery time (World Bank, 2023).*

Source: Arvis et al., 2023.

(ii) Electricity prices, Brazil, 2019-2024

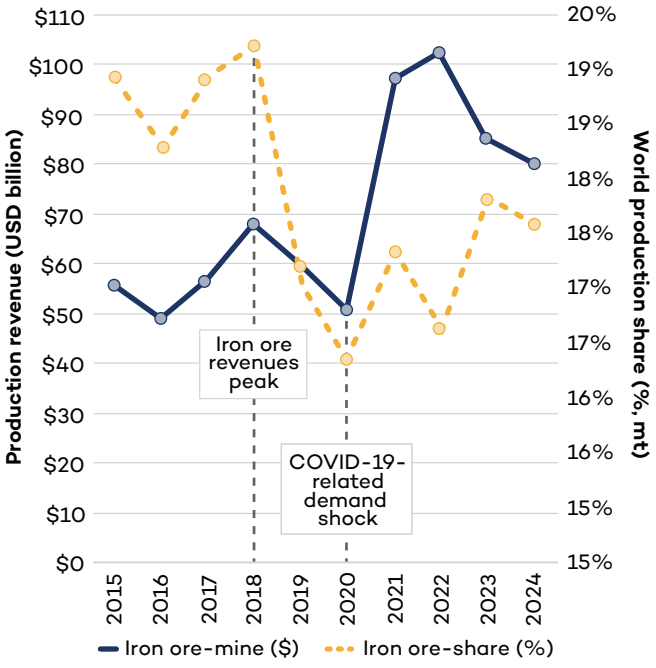


Source: BloombergNEF, n.d

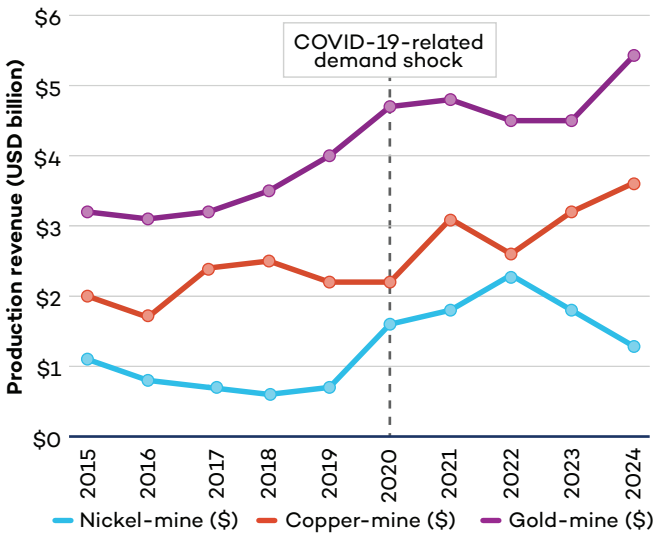
2.3 Trade: Mining and refining evolution

Brazil's top revenue-producing commodities (USD billion) & global production share (% by metric tonnes)

(i) Revenue production and world production share: iron ore (USD billion)

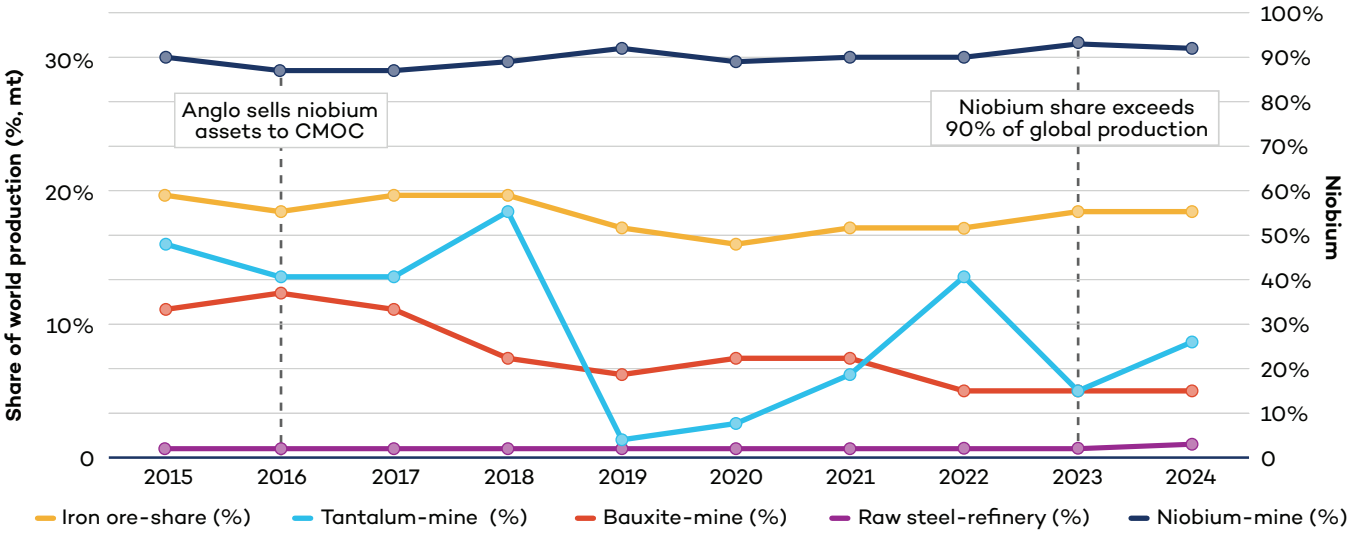


(ii) Top revenue-producing commodities (USD billion), 2015–2024



Methodology note: *These figures show the revenue generated from the production of selected commodities and Brazil's share of world production (%) for those commodities. Revenues are calculated as the average annual price multiplied by annual country-level production.*

(iii) Global production shares by commodity (% by metric tonnes)



Source: U.S. Geological Survey, n.d.-a, n.d.-b.

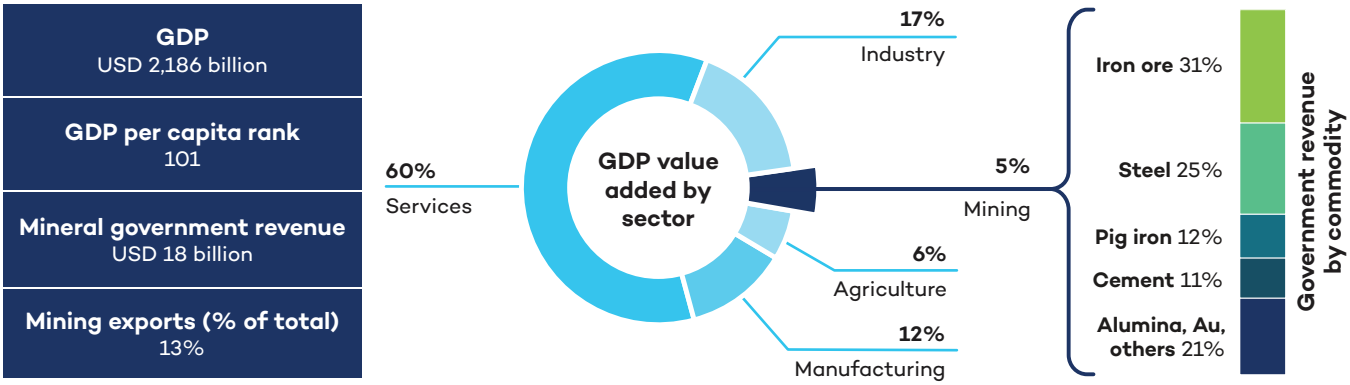
Brazil's mineral production revenue is dominated by iron ore, which accounts for the largest share of the country's mining output by value. Apart from a decline in 2020, linked partly to the COVID-19 pandemic, iron ore production revenue has remained broadly stable, with peaks in 2018 and from 2021 to 2022 largely reflecting higher iron ore prices. Gold, copper, and nickel are the next most important contributors to Brazil's mining production revenue.

As illustrated by figure (iii), Brazil is also the world's dominant producer of niobium. CBMM's Araxá operation in Minas Gerais is the leading global niobium mine and supplies the majority of the world market. In 2011, a Japanese and South Korean consortium acquired a 15% stake in CBMM (CBMM, n.d.), followed later that year by the sale of another 15% stake to a Chinese consortium (Instituto Brasileiro de Mineração, 2011). These investments were widely understood as part of a strategy to secure long-term niobium supply. Brazil's second major niobium operation is Boa Vista, in Goiás, which became part of CMOC's portfolio after Anglo American sold its niobium and phosphates businesses to CMOC in 2016 (Anglo American, 2016).

3. Economic Considerations

3.1 Sectoral Contribution

Brazil GDP by sector and government revenue from mining by commodity (excluding oil and gas), 2024



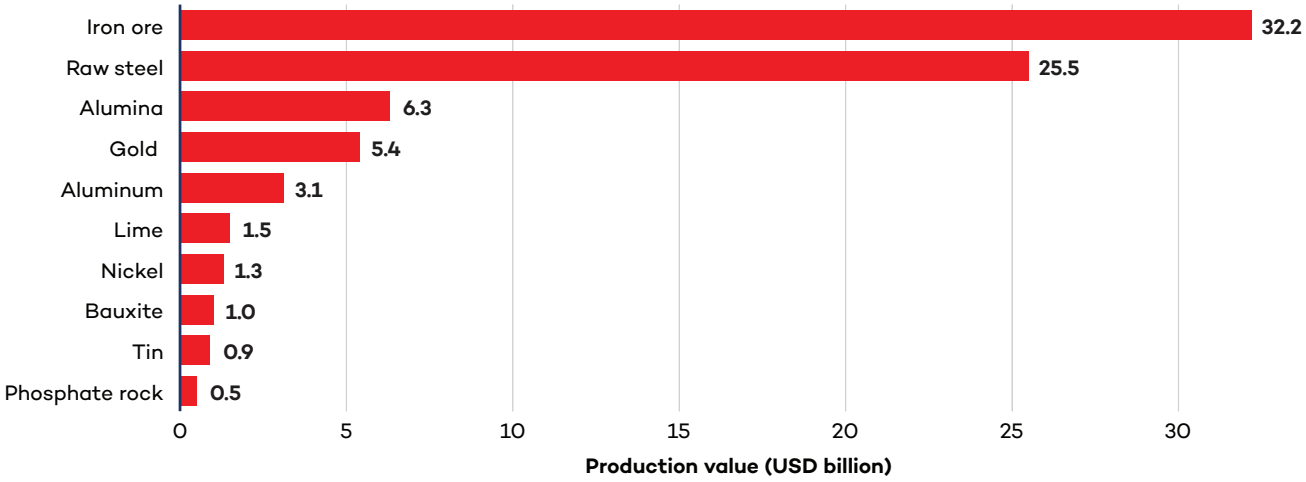
Methodological note: *The data to the far left of the donut graphs covers GDP, GDP per capita world ranking, total estimated government revenues from mining, and mining as a share of total exports. The centre donut graph presents each sector's share of GDP, with the mining sector highlighted in yellow. The right-most figure estimates each commodity's revenue contribution to the mining sector.*

Sources: Brazilian Mining Institute, 2026; World Bank Open Data, n.d.

The Brazilian economy is dominated by the services sector, which accounts for around 60% of GDP, while mining represents a much smaller, but strategically important, share of national output. As shown above, mining's direct contribution is estimated to be 5% of GDP. For 2024, minerals, excluding oil and gas, contributed a 13% share to total exports. Within the mining sector, excluding oil and gas, production value and royalty revenue are heavily concentrated in iron ore, reflecting Brazil's long-standing role as one of the world's leading iron ore producers and the historical development of large, vertically integrated mining and logistics systems, including those associated with Vale, which was formerly owned by the state. Other important sources of mining production value include gold, copper, nickel, limestone, bauxite/alumina, and cement-related raw materials.

3.2 Mined Production Value for Selected Commodities

Estimated production value of selected commodities (USD billion), 2024



Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, n.d.-a, n.d.-b.

The bar chart presents the estimated production value of Brazil's top 10 mineral commodities by production revenue in 2024. The commodities shown illustrate the importance of vertically integrated mineral supply chains, particularly from iron ore to steel and from bauxite to alumina and aluminum. The chart also highlights the role of industrial and fertilizer minerals, including lime and phosphate rock, respectively.

3.3 Trade and Export Restrictions

(i) Summary of mining-related trade and export restrictions

	Export restriction type (most restrictive)			
	Export prohibition	Export quota, tax, or tariff	Licensing requirement	No restrictions
Ferro-silicone			x	
Zinc				x
Copper				x
Iron (pig iron)				x
Iron ore				x
Vanadium				x
Bauxite				x
Niobium			x	
Cobalt				x

Source: OECD, 2025; U.S. Geological Survey, n.d.-c.

Brazil does not impose export restrictions on many of its main mineral commodities. However, exports of ferrosilicon and niobium are subject to licensing requirements. This means that exporters must obtain prior authorization before exporting these materials. In Brazil, such licensing requirements may apply to specific products, destination countries, or both, depending on the relevant trade control rules (OECD, 2025).

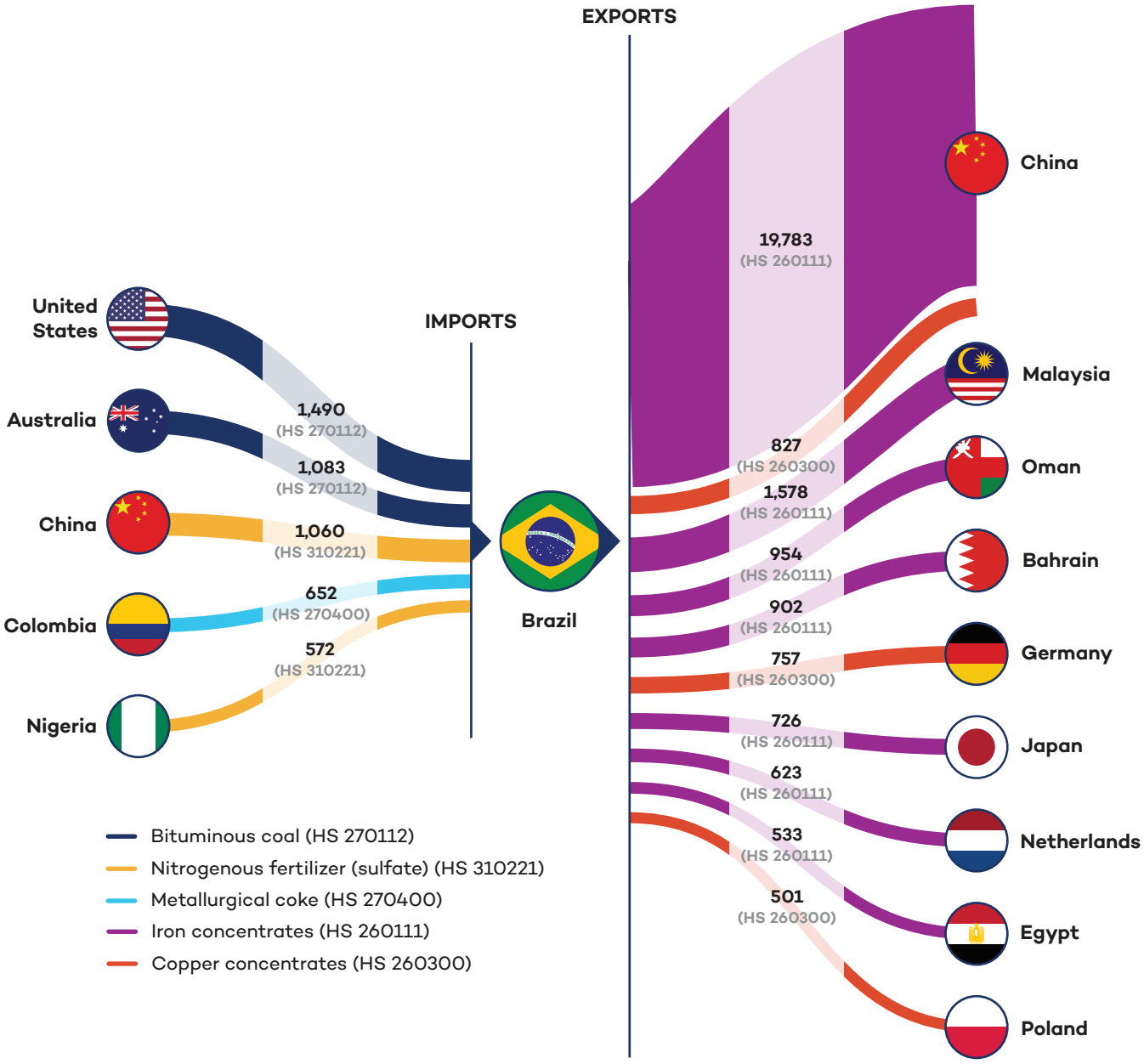
(ii) Overview of Brazilian mining-related international coordination mechanisms (in force)

Partner	Type	Focus
United Arab Emirates	Memorandum of understanding on research and development and investments in the mineral sector (2024)	Extraction and exploration, knowledge and capacity building, economic linkages, and diversification.
EU	EU-Mercosur Partnership Agreement (2025)	Diversification of sourcing and supply chain resilience, Reduction of tariffs and trade restrictions on critical raw materials, public and private investment in value addition.
China	Action plan for cooperation on sustainable mining development (2025–2026)	Part of a broader cooperation framework focused on deepening bilateral ties, knowledge and capacity building, economic linkages and diversification, and capital mobilization for the mining sector.

Source: ANBA, 2024; European Commission, 2025; Herbert Smith Freehills Kramer, 2025.

3.4 Major Selected Mining Trades (excluding oil and gas)

Major selected mining trades (excluding oil and gas) in Brazil, 2024 (USD million)



Source: United Nations Statistics Division, 2026.

Brazil's mineral exports are dominated by iron ore and concentrates, with China as the leading destination, accounting for approximately USD 19.7 billion in export value. This makes Brazil an important supplier to China's steel industry. On the import side, Brazil relies on suppliers such as the United States and Australia for bituminous coal, much of which is metallurgical coal used in steel production. Brazil also imports significant volumes of nitrogenous fertilizers, including from China and Nigeria, to support its large agricultural sector.

4. Environmental, Social, and Governance Considerations

4.1 Environmental

4.1.1 Environmental Scorecard

Environmental

Indicator	Year	Score	% change
Annual greenhouse gas emissions[A] (million mt CO_2e) (including LULUCF*)	2000 2023	2,310 2,130	↓ -8%
Energy sector emissions[A] (million mt CO_2e)	2000 2023	327.74 476.61	↑ 45%
Industry/IPPU*[A] (million mt CO_2e)	2000 2023	23.27 56.44	↑ 142%
Industrial energy intensity[C] (petajoules [PJ])	2000 2023	2,368.84 3,644.13	↑ 53%
Modern renewables in final energy consumption[C] (%)	2000 2022	38 45	↑ 18%
Tree cover loss[B] (megahectare [Mha]/year)	2001 2024	2.7 3.4	↑ 63%

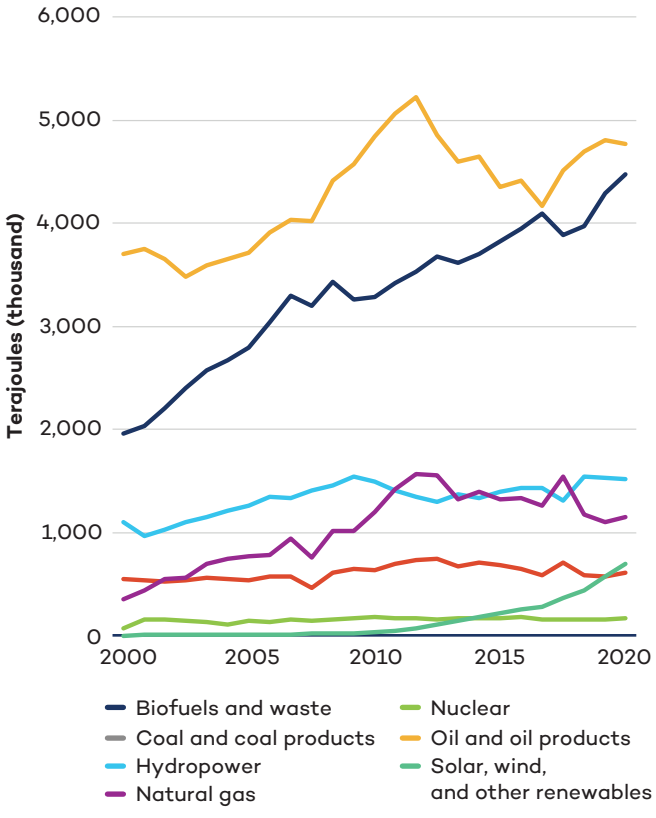
**LULUCF = Land use, land-use change, and forestry; ** IPPU = Industrial processes and product use.*

Methodological note: *The above indicators follow United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change national inventory sector groupings. For the mining sector (mining and processing), emissions are distributed across multiple categories depending on their source. Mining-relevant emissions, including fuel combustion in mobile and stationary equipment and indirect emissions from purchased electricity and heat, are primarily captured under energy sector emissions. Industrial process emissions from mineral processing, i.e., from material transformation such as via calcination, smelting, and related pyrometallurgical or hydrometallurgical processes, are captured under Industry/IPPU. Consequently, the full emissions footprint of "mining and processing" spans both indicators, and the two should be read together when assessing sector-level environmental impacts. Industrial energy intensity encompasses energy used across mining and processing operations, from which it was not possible to disaggregate the mining sector specifically.*

Sources: [A]Climate Watch, 2025; [B]Global Forest Watch, 2025; [C]International Energy Agency, 2025b.

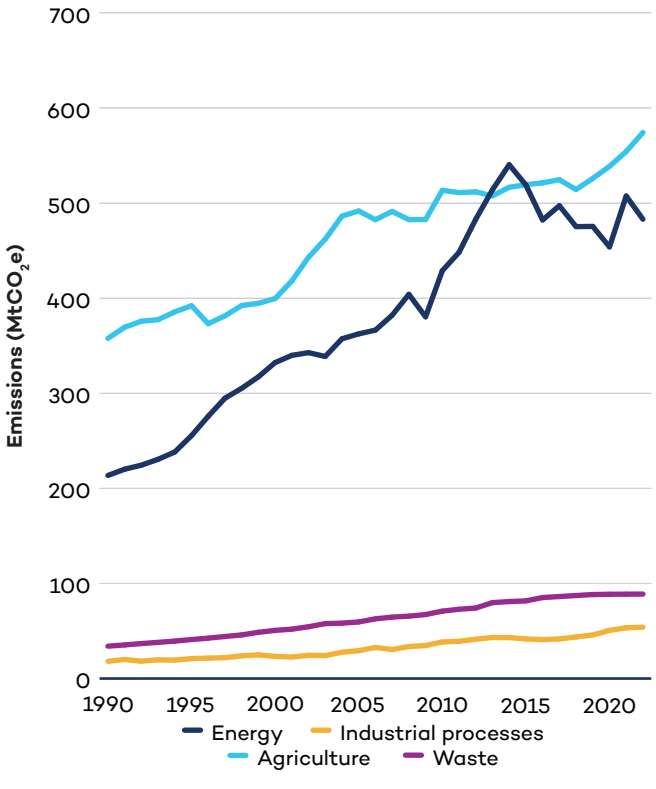
4.1.2 Emissions and Energy Mix Overview

(i) Brazil energy mix, 2000–2022



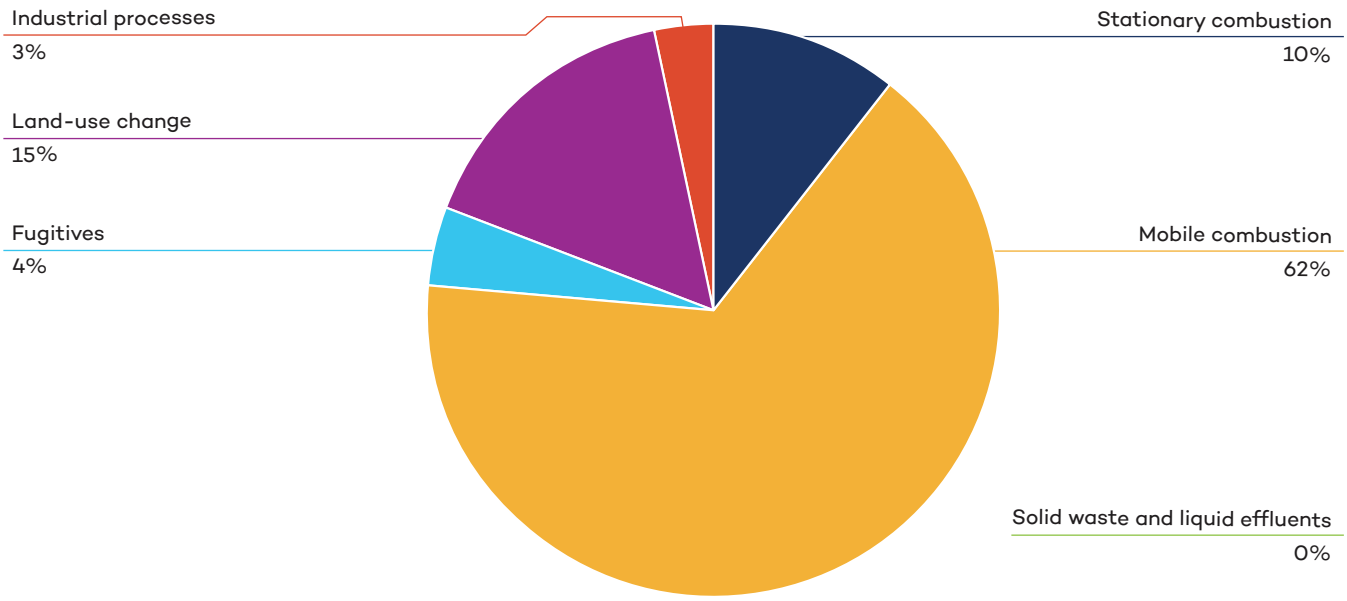
Source: International Energy Agency, 2025b.

(ii) Sectoral historical emissions (excluding LULUCF), Brazil, 1990–2022



Source: Climate Watch, 2025.

(iii) Mining sector's emissions Scope 1 and 2 disaggregation, 2022

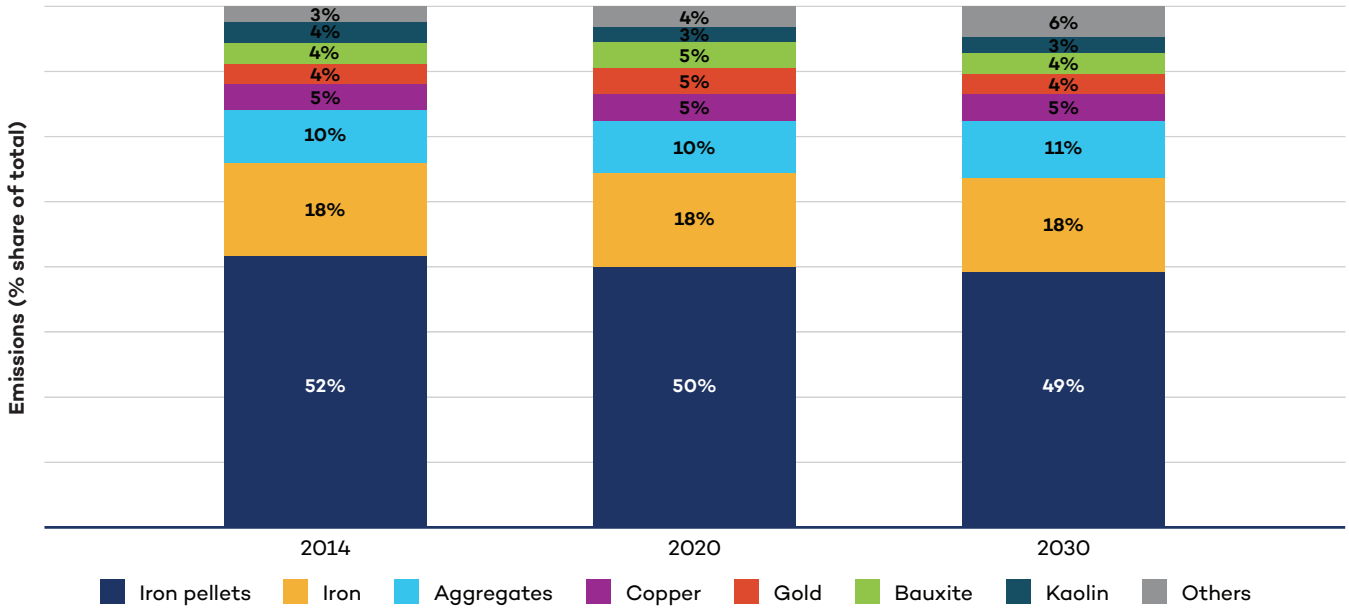


Methodology note: **Data based on the Brazilian Mining Institute (IBRAM) 2024 Inventory of GHG Emissions in the Mineral Sector. According to the inventory, Scope 1 emissions are defined as direct GHG emissions from sources that belong to or are controlled by the mining company (e.g., energy/combustion-related, fugitive emissions, and industrial process emissions). Scope 2 refers to indirect GHG emissions associated with the generation of purchased energy consumed by the mining company.*

Source: IBRAM, 2024.

According to the IBRAM 2024 Inventory of GHG Emissions in the Mineral Sector (base year 2022), direct Scope 1 emissions—originating from combustion processes, land-use change, and other categories—totalled 11,298,226 tCO_2e. These emissions accounted for 88% of the total inventory. Scope 2 emissions, from purchased electricity, amounted to approximately 844,914 tCO_2e, representing 12% of the inventory. As shown in the pie chart, mobile combustion and land-use change were the most significant emission sources, contributing 62% and 15% of total emissions, respectively. This reflects both the sector's reliance on large fossil fuel-powered machinery for mineral extraction and the substantial land-use changes typically associated with mining developments. Scope 3 emissions from processing of solid intermediate products (category 10) summed up to 762,252,033 tCO_2e.

(iv) Commodity-specific GHG emissions, Brazil



Source: IBRAM, 2024.

4.2 Social

4.2.1 Social Scorecard

Social

Indicator	Year	Score
Gini coefficient[D] (0–100)	2023	51.6
Prevalence of undernourishment[A] (%) (3-year av.)	2024	<2.5
Representation of female staff in mining[C] (%)	2022	13
Total workforce mining and quarrying[C] (number of individuals in LSM)	2022	191,000
Resilience index[B] (0-100)	2023	48

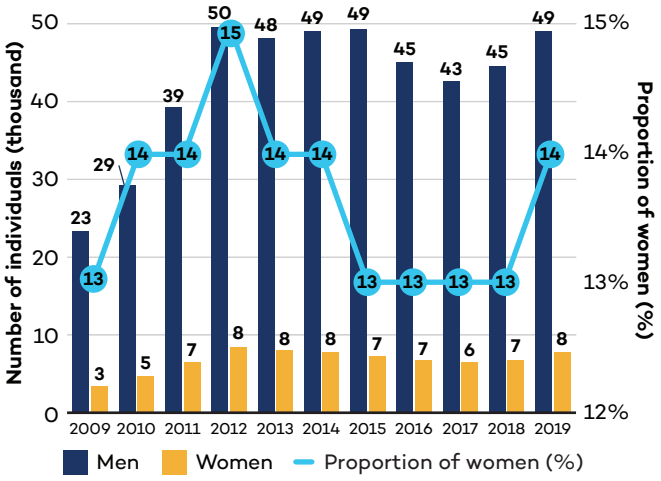
The Gini Index measures income (or consumption) inequality, ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 100 (perfect inequality), with higher values indicating greater inequality.

Normalized score is a 0–100 country percentile ranking across all countries covered by the aggregate indicator, where 0 corresponds to the lowest rank and 100 to the highest.

Sources: [A]FAO, 2025; [B]Lloyd's Register Foundation, 2024; [C]Serpa Blundi, 2022; [D]World Bank Open Data, n.d.

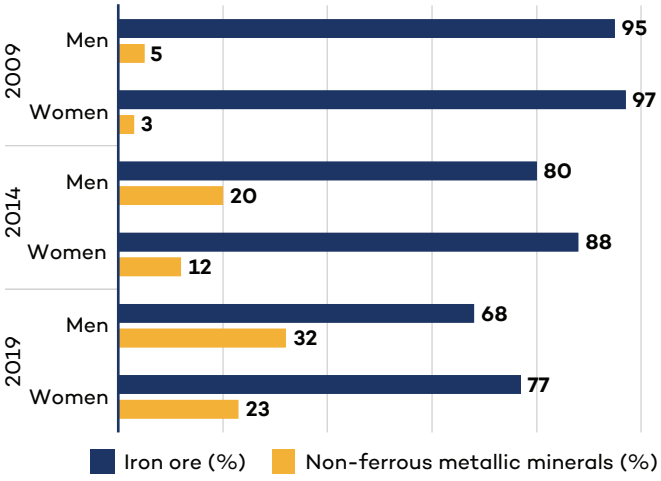
4.2.2 Gender and Social Inclusion

(i) Total number of formal jobs by sex, Brazilian mining sector, 2009-2019 (in thousands, '000)



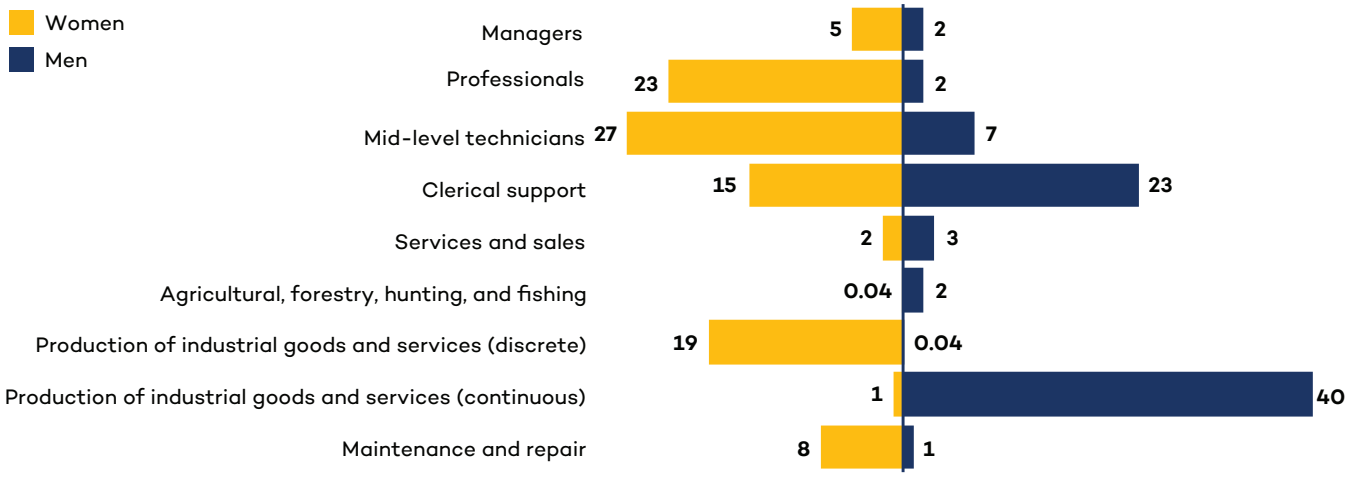
Source: Indústria Mecânica Irmãos Corgozinho, 2025; Serpa Blundi, 2022.

(ii) Gender representation by commodity (formal jobs in the Brazilian mining sector, 2009, 2014, 2019)



Source: Serpa Blundi, 2022.

(iii) Men and women, by occupation (formal jobs in the Brazilian mining sector, 2009–2019 average)



Source: Serpa Blundi, 2022.

4.3 Governance

4.3.1 Governance Scorecard

Governance

Indicator	Year	Score
Political stability & violence[B] (0 - 100)	2023	28.44
Rule of law[B] (0 - 100)	2023	41.98
Voice & accountability[B] (0 - 100)	2023	59.90
Control of corruption[B] (0 - 100)	2023	34.43
Regulatory quality[B] (0 - 100)	2023	40.09
INFORM Disaster Risk Reduction Index[A] (0-10)	2025	4.10

Normalized score (0-100) indicated as a country percentile rank among all other countries covered by the aggregate indicator, with 0 corresponding to the lowest rank and 100 the highest.

INFORM Risk Index (0-10) is a composite indicator that identifies countries at risk of humanitarian crisis and disaster that would overwhelm national response capacity. 0 indicates no risk, 10 indicates extremely high risk.

Sources: [A]European Commission Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre, 2026; [B]World Bank Open Data, n.d.

4.3.2 Regulatory Landscape Overview

Overview of Brazil's mining policy and regulatory landscape

Type of legal system	Civil law
Main regulatory authority	Ministry of Mines and Energy (Ministério de Minas e Energia, MME) and National Mining Agency (Agência Nacional de Mineração, ANM)
Mining code or primary legislation	Decree Law No. 227 of 28 February 1967 (Brazilian Mining Code) supplemented by its Regulations Decree No. 9406/2018 (Decreto Lei nº 227, de 28 de fevereiro de 1967, que dá nova redação ao Decreto Lei nº 1.985, de 29 de janeiro de 1940 (Código de Minas))
Legal provisions for Indigenous or local community rights	Indigenous land rights governed by the Brazilian Federal Constitution (Arts 176, 231–232) of Chapter VIII.
Environmental impact legislation	Law No. 6,938/1981—National Environmental Policy (NEPA) (Lei nº 6.938/1981 – Política Nacional do Meio Ambiente): Establishes environmental management and licensing system) and creates SISNAMA (Sistema Nacional do Meio Ambiente) as the primary agency to regulate mining's environmental impacts.
Other mining-relevant laws	Law No. 13,575/2017: established the ANM and defined its powers for the regulation, supervision, and management of Brazil's mineral resources. Law 6.567/1978: Special regime for mineral substances for civil construction (*Lei nº 6.567/1978 – Dispõe sobre regime especial para exploração e aproveitamento de substâncias minerais.*) Law 7.805/1989: Mineral substances that are mined at a small scale, falling under Permissão de Lavra Garimpeira. (*Lei nº 7.805/1989 – Altera o Código de Mineração e cria o regime de permissão de lavra garimpeira.*) Law 6.634/1979: Regulation of mineral activity conducted in border zones. (*Lei nº 6.634/1979 Dispõe sobre a Faixa de Fronteira e restrições às atividades, incluindo mineração.*)

Source: IGF, forthcoming.

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