Loeser Hadad

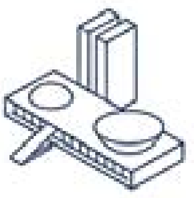
Loeser e Hadad Advogados | September 14, 2026

PL 2.780/2024: Repositioning Brazil in the Global Race for Critical and Strategic Minerals

INTRODUCTION

The global competition for critical and strategic minerals has evolved from a matter primarily associated with the mining sector into a central issue of industrial, energy, technological and economic security policies.

Growing demand for technologies related to the energy transition, digitalization and the defense industry has increased the importance of minerals such as lithium, nickel, copper, graphite, rare earth elements and niobium. Brazil holds significant mineral reserves and has the potential to move toward higher value-added stages of the production chain. Bill No. 2,780/2024 seeks to establish a National Policy for Critical and Strategic Minerals, creating mechanisms to promote investment, industrialization, technological development and the domestic beneficiation, processing and transformation of these minerals.



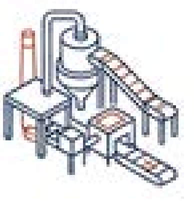
STATUS OF THE BILL

Authored by Federal Representative Zé Silva, Bill No. 2,780/2024 was approved by the Chamber of Deputies and forwarded to the Federal Senate in May 2026. In the Senate, Request No. 365/2026 was submitted seeking joint consideration of Bill No. 2,210/2021 and Bill No. 2,780/2024. In July 2026, Request No. 506/2026 was submitted seeking urgency for Bill No. 2,780/2024. The urgency request is currently awaiting inclusion on the Senate's Order of Business for deliberation.

The bill remains under consideration by the Federal Senate and may still be amended during the legislative process. Its inclusion among the Senate's priorities for the concentrated voting period scheduled for August 31 to September 4, 2026, indicates that the proposal may advance in the coming weeks.

WHAT THE BILL SEEKS TO ACHIEVE

The proposal creates the National Policy for Critical and Strategic Minerals (PNMCE) and the National Council for the Industrialization of Critical and Strategic Minerals (CIMCE). The objective is to increase Brazil's participation in higher value-added activities such as processing, refining, industrial transformation, and technology manufacturing.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRAZILIAN INDUSTRY

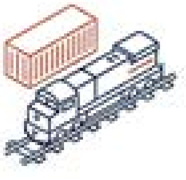
The bill seeks to encourage beneficiation, processing, refining and transformation activities within Brazil. This strategy may increase the domestic availability of strategic inputs, attract investment and strengthen integrated industrial supply chains, while retaining a greater share of mineral-related value in the country.

For companies operating in mining, metallurgy and related industries, the proposal may create opportunities for investments in projects aimed at increasing domestic processing and transformation capacity, particularly in activities involving critical and strategic minerals.

OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Critical minerals play a central role in electric vehicle batteries, energy storage systems, solar panels, wind turbines, smart grids and other low-carbon technologies. Strengthening Brazil's mineral value chain may create opportunities for companies operating in the energy sector, particularly those involved in technologies and supply chains associated with the energy transition.

The development of domestic processing and transformation capacity may also contribute to more resilient supply chains for strategic inputs used in low-carbon technologies.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS

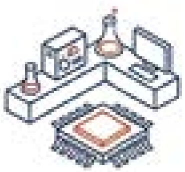
The expansion of mining activities and domestic processing and transformation of critical and strategic minerals may require additional investments in transportation, storage, energy and other supporting infrastructure. This may create opportunities for logistics operators, transportation concessionaires and infrastructure investors involved in projects supporting the mineral value chain.

The development of domestic processing capacity may also increase demand for infrastructure connecting mining operations to industrial facilities and other stages of the supply chain.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL MARKET

A national policy for critical and strategic minerals may increase demand for financial instruments capable of supporting long-term projects across the mineral value chain, including mining ventures, industrial facilities, logistics infrastructure and innovation initiatives.

The proposed financial mechanisms may also facilitate access to financing for eligible projects, particularly those involving the development of domestic processing, transformation and industrial capacity.



RESEARCH, INNOVATION, AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The proposal encourages technological development linked to mining activities. Universities, research centers, startups and specialized companies may benefit from opportunities associated with productivity, sustainability, operational safety and innovation throughout the mineral value chain.

The development of technologies related to the processing and transformation of critical and strategic minerals may also contribute to increasing Brazil's participation in higher value-added stages of the mineral value chain.

ESG AND SUSTAINABILITY AS A DRIVER OF COMPETITIVENESS

The critical minerals agenda is increasingly connected to sustainability requirements, particularly in global supply chains. Companies capable of demonstrating strong governance, traceability, transparency and environmental and social performance may be better positioned to meet the expectations of international markets and participate in global mineral value chains.

In this context, sustainability practices may become an increasingly relevant factor for companies seeking to strengthen their competitiveness and attract investment throughout the critical and strategic minerals value chain.

FINAL REMARKS

Bill No. 2,780/2024 reflects an effort to reposition Brazil in a market of growing economic and geopolitical relevance. By encouraging domestic beneficiation, processing and industrial transformation of critical and strategic minerals, the proposal may stimulate investment, strengthen strategic industries and increase Brazil's participation in higher-value global supply chains.

The bill remains under consideration by the Federal Senate and its text may still be amended during the legislative process. Given the urgency request currently awaiting consideration and the proposal's inclusion among the Senate's priorities for the concentrated voting period scheduled for August 31 to September 4, 2026, companies operating in energy, infrastructure, logistics, industry, technology and financial services should closely monitor its progress.

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ADVOGADOS

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