IGU CDES

COMMISSION ON THE DYNAMICS OF ECONOMIC SPACES

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IGU CDES REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Geographies of Americas in the global context of economic spatial transformation

September 9 to 11, 2026
Fortaleza, Brazil

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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PRESENTATION

The **Commission on the Dynamics of Economic Spaces of the International Geographical Union (IGU CDES)** is one of the leading international forums for scientific debate and exchange on contemporary transformations in Economic Geography.

Through its conferences and scientific activities, IGU CDES brings together researchers from different countries and academic traditions, fostering international cooperation and encouraging the production, circulation, and dissemination of geographical knowledge. These meetings provide an important forum for understanding spatial and economic dynamics at different geographical scales, while also strengthening international research networks, promoting theoretical and methodological dialogue, and disseminating the results of ongoing research.

The **IGU CDES Regional Conference Fortaleza 2026,** held for the first time in Latin America, is organized around the theme **"Geographies of Americas in the global context of economic spatial transformation."** The conference provides an opportunity to examine the profound changes currently reshaping economic spaces, particularly in the Americas and the Global South, while situating these transformations within broader global processes.

The scientific discussions encompass a wide range of issues, including productive restructuring, financialization, urban spatial practices, territorial modernization, global production networks, geopolitical transformations, platform economies, innovation and knowledge, migration and labor relations, infrastructure and circulation, extractive activities, globalized agriculture, real estate dynamics, environmental issues, and the challenges associated with contemporary energy transitions.

Particular attention is given to contributions that combine theoretical and methodological reflection with empirical research and concrete territorial experiences. By approaching these processes through the diversity of regions, territories, networks, cities, and productive systems, the conference seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the changing spatial organization of contemporary economic and political life.

This **Book of Abstracts** brings together the contributions presented at the IGU CDES Regional Conference Fortaleza 2026. The abstracts are organized according to

the structure of the scientific program and grouped into **sixteen thematic sessions**, reflecting the main fields of discussion developed during the conference:

1. Theoretical and Methodological Interpretations of the Dynamics of Economic Spaces
2. Global Production Networks, Development, and Contemporary Geopolitical Changes
3. Territorial Impacts of Globalized Agriculture
4. Innovation, Knowledge, and the Diffusion of Platform Economies
5. Territory, Technical Systems, and Contradictions of the Energy Transition
6. Urban Economy, Financialization, and New Forms of Consumption
7. Geography of Investment, Financialization, and the Role of Real Estate in the Production of Urban Space
8. Productive Restructuring, Industrial Policies, and Corporate Sustainability
9. Financialization, Real Estate, Tourism, and the New Urban Phenomenon
10. Industry, Productive Circuits, and Energy Production Chains
11. Territorial Impacts of Mineral, Oil, Gas Extraction and the Energy Transition
12. Networks, Circulation, and Infrastructure of Territorial and Regional Modernization
13. Technical Networks, Port Systems, and Economic Restructuring
14. Productive Spatial Circuits and Territorial Dynamics
15. Economic Dynamics of Migration and Labor Relations
16. Urban Spatial Practices, General Conditions of Production, Territorial Transitions, and Social Innovation

Together, these contributions illustrate the thematic, theoretical, methodological, and geographical diversity that characterizes contemporary Economic Geography. They also reveal the growing importance of understanding economic transformations through their territorial expressions, their uneven development, and

the multiple relations established between local, regional, national, and global processes.

We hope that this volume will not only serve as a record of the scientific contributions presented in Fortaleza, but also as a resource for further academic dialogue, new research collaborations, and continued exchanges within the international community of Economic Geography.

Local Organising Committee
IGU CDES Regional Conference Fortaleza 2026

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SESSION 1 — Theoretical and Methodological Interpretations of the Dynamics of Economic Spaces

1.1 For a geographical political economy of spatialized social-collective-commons services

Prof. Carlos Antônio Brandão — Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)

Abstract: This paper advances a geographical political economy of services and develops a methodological framework for rethinking social infrastructure, collective services, social innovation, and their relationship to the social production of space. It proposes that public, social, and collective services should be provided according to the political principle of the common. The central concern is the transition from public and collective services to common services. It aims to articulate the debate on these forms of service provision with alternative ecosystemic modes of sociopolitical organization and struggle oriented toward the provision of common citizenship services. To this end, it develops an integrated conceptual system within a broader reflection on the nature and dynamics of what we term Spatialized Social-Collective-Common Services (SSCCSs). This concept is formulated in dialogue with related notions such as collective facilities and social infrastructure, with the purpose of conceiving their provision in transformative and integrative manner. Such an approach rejects sectoral fragmentation and compartmentalization, and market-oriented rationalities, and instead emphasizes democratic participation, full citizenship, the guarantee of social, civil, and political rights, and the pursuit of sociospatial justice. The paper also examines how socio-economic and political nexuses and articulations can be generated to embedded common service provision in specific territories and subject it to situated democratic decision-making. Finally, it proposes Territorial Synapses (TS), Citizen Interconnection Cells (CICs), and Territorial Platforms for the Mobilization and Articulation of Citizenship (TPMACs) as institutional arrangements capable of transforming socioterritorial structures, particularly in vulnerable spaces marked by injustice, exclusion, and deprivation of rights.

Keywords: Collectives-Commons Services; Social infrastructure; Geographical Political Economy of Services; Socio-spatial Justice; Social Production of Space.

1.2 The startup phenomenon and Economic Geography: An assessment of analytical perspectives

Prof. Mirlei Fachini Vicente Pereira — Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU)

Abstract: This study explores and acknowledges the approaches within Geography and related sciences regarding the phenomenon of startups—a new model and configuration of both firms and economic agents today. Given the complexity and relatively recent nature of this phenomenon, we aim to contribute to the geographical understanding of the subject and its implications for new research possibilities, grounded in a strictly territorial analysis. Understood here as a product of the current historical period—characterized by neoliberalism, the centrality of finance, and the ongoing processes of digitalization and the platformization of the economy—startups act as operational agents central to the capital accumulation. This role justifies the academic interest and the necessity of a geographical comprehension of their dynamics. Based on a survey and analysis of recently published literature in Brazil and internationally, selected through a spatial lens, we identify at least four established analytical perspectives: 1) The geographical location of startups (ranging from national to intra-urban scales); 2) Geographical proximity and the relationships between universities and startups in the configuration of innovation spaces; 3) The links between innovative startups and the emergence of entrepreneurial urbanism; and 4) The assertion of entrepreneurial narratives surrounding startups as a new signifier of capitalism. Currently responsible for much of the production and diffusion of innovation, we believe the startup phenomenon can reveal fundamental aspects of contemporary society, economy, and territories, with Economic Geography offering a particular and substantial contribution to this task.

Keywords: Startups; Economic Geography; Space and Innovation; Territorial Analysis.

1.3 A Methodological Proposal for the Geographical Analysis of Credit Markets in Brazilian Cities

Prof. Dhiego Antônio de Medeiros — Universidade Estadual de Alagoas (UNEAL)

Abstract: This paper presents a methodological proposal for the geographical analysis of credit markets in Brazilian cities, understood as urban and territorialized phenomena that mediate commerce, consumption and everyday economic practices. The starting point is that credit should not be interpreted as a single, abstract and homogeneous market, but as a set of differentiated socio-spatial configurations shaped by norms, infrastructures, agents, daily practices and unequal access to consumption and the city. The proposal systematizes procedures for analyzing credit markets through the articulation of scales, urban economy circuits, financial infrastructures and consumption practices. The theoretical framework draws on the perspective of the circuits of the urban economy, understood as an analytical tool for interpreting heterogeneity, segmentation and inequalities in urban economies, according to different levels of capital, technology, organization and labor. Methodologically, the research combines four procedures: analysis of normative, technical, journalistic and institutional documents; treatment of statistical and institutional databases in order to map financial infrastructures and their territorial capillarity; thematic cartography and interpretation of urban-territorial hierarchies; and fieldwork based on direct observation and interviews, capable of recording practices absent from administrative sources, such as urban advertising, local credit arrangements and informal or hybrid forms of financing, including usury. As a contribution, the paper proposes a typology of credit markets: hypermarket, residual and periodic. This typology aims to understand interdependencies between credit, commerce, consumption, financialization and territorial inequalities in Brazilian urban spaces.

Keywords: Credit markets; Brazilian cities; urban economy circuits; financialization; territorial inequalities; methodology.

1.4 Geographical-economic thinking about the Brazilian Amazon: Points for discussion

Prof. Diogo Marcelo Delben Ferreira de Lima — Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso (UFMT)

Abstract: Geographical-economic thinking about the Amazon highlights its importance to the country, especially its configuration as a resource frontier and a region marked by the diversity of natural and sociocultural aspects. This work aims to provide a state-of-the-art overview of the main ideas about the Brazilian Amazon within the scope of economic geography and to establish relevant points for the current debate. For Becker (1990, pp. 10-11), the Amazonian frontier is forged from the country's insertion into the global capitalist system and stems from the process of national integration, whose impacts demonstrate the diversification of economic fronts and activities, an accelerated urbanization model, and a significant volume of actions and capital (public and private). The socio-spatial formation of the Brazilian Amazon records the geostrategies of occupation and settlement of the territory, population and labor mobility, the roles of the State and capitalist planning, the implementation of spatial integration networks, and the (conflictive) territorialization of social actors. The development of the Amazon region has brought serious problems to the environment and local populations as modern agriculture, agro-industrialization, large strategic projects, and national and transnational corporations have advanced. Geographic-economic thought on the Brazilian Amazon has succeeded in a pluralistic reading of the different realities and challenges of the region. The debate on the Brazilian Amazon remains stimulating and can be deepened with greater participation of local and regional researchers and with reinterpretations of known themes and geoeconomic and geopolitical transformations.

Keywords: economic geography; Amazon; development; region; knowledge.

SESSION 2 — Global Production Networks, Development, and Contemporary Geopolitical Changes

2.1 The dynamism of foreign trade in the socio-spatial formation of Southern Brazil

Prof. Carlos José Espíndola — Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC)

Abstract: The socio-spatial formation of Southern Brazil, comprising the states of Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul, with a territorial area of 576.3 thousand km² and a population of 29.8 million inhabitants, representing 14.1% of the Brazilian population and 6.7% of the national territory, recorded, in 2024, a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of BRL 1.9 trillion, approximately 16.2% of Brazil's total GDP. The regional productive structure is highly diversified, dense, and complex, encompassing sectors with varying degrees of technological intensity. This productive structure has been aggressively integrated into both the national and international division of labour. Exports from Southern Brazil amounted to USD 52.9 billion in 2023, representing 17.4% of total Brazilian exports. Imports into the region, in turn, registered significant expansion between 2003 and 2023, rising from USD 7.9 billion to USD 60.7 billion — an increase of 662.5%, corresponding to an addition of approximately USD 52.7 billion. Against this backdrop, the present article aims to elucidate the dynamism of foreign trade within the socio-spatial formation of Southern Brazil. Data were obtained from the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (MDIC), the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), among other institutions. The article highlights the broad diversity of regional insertion in global trade, both in terms of products and markets. Furthermore, it critically examines the theses concerning the re-primarisation of exports from the socio-spatial formation of Southern Brazil.

Keywords: socio-spatial formation; dynamism; Foreign Trade; Southern Brazil.

2.2 The Brazilian pre-salt and the Federal Police's Operation Lava Jato: a geopolitical and geoeconomic reflection

Prof. Pierre Alves Costa — Universidade Estadual do Centro-Oeste do Paraná (UNICENTRO)

Abstract: The main purpose of this research is to present the reader with a synthesis of the geoeconomic and geopolitical relationships between the discovery/exploitation of oil and natural gas reserves in the pre-salt layer (Brazilian coastline) and the underlying objectives of Operation Lava Jato carried out by the Federal Police. To develop this study, we conducted a careful reading and critical reflection on the selected bibliography. We also drew on a wide range of sources: newspapers, magazines, documents and documentaries. The pre-salt layer—the largest oil frontier discovered in the world over the past twenty-six years—has acquired significant relevance for the United States and Europe. Within this context, it is important to mention Operation Lava Jato of the Federal Police, which officially claimed to aim at combating corruption. In practice, however, it sought to: (a) remove a developmentalist government from power; (b) politically destabilize the country; (c) weaken an economy that was growing and positioning itself as one of the largest in the world; and (d) eliminate from global competition a highly competitive sector of the national economy—the large construction companies—which were outperforming their U.S. rivals in international bids for large-scale projects, especially infrastructure works. Through geopolitical and geoeconomic synthesis, this research seeks to demonstrate how Operation Lava Jato contributed to the dismantling of Petrobras and to the transfer of most of the spatial productive circuit of Brazil's oil industry to international capital.

Keywords: Oil Spatial Productive Circuit; Petrobras; Lava Jato; Offshore.

2.3 Foreign trade as a growth strategy: lessons from the Chinese experience and the relations with Brazil

Prof. Rafael Bernardo Silveira — Instituto Federal Catarinense (IFC)

Abstract: China's development over the last forty-five years highlights the central role of state planning in driving economic growth, particularly through the strategic use of foreign trade. In this framework, the State articulates investment and innovation policies alongside market mechanisms to strengthen sovereignty and ensure sustainable development. By opening to global trade — especially after joining the WTO in 2001 — China progressively diversified its exports, shifting from commodities and low-value-added manufactures toward technological innovation and higher value-added sectors. Initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative and policies encouraging inward and outward foreign direct investment further expanded China's presence in international markets. This strategy enabled China to increase exports, absorb technology and resources, boost domestic industry, and raise per capita income sustainably, consolidating its transition from an emerging economy to a global power. Brazil occupies a significant position within this dynamic, as one of China's most important trading partners in the Global South. The Sino-Brazilian trade relationship, however, remains marked by structural asymmetries: Brazil primarily exports agricultural commodities and raw materials, while importing manufactured and high-technology goods. This pattern raises critical questions about dependency, productive diversification, and the geopolitical implications of such an unbalanced relationship. Thus, this work aims to analyse both the achievements and limitations of China's foreign trade strategy over the last decade, and to discuss its geopolitical and geoeconomic consequences for Brazil.

Keywords: foreign trade; state planning; China; Brazil; geopolitics; geoeconomics.

2.4 Dual exchange rate system, foreign exchange controls, and import restrictions in Algeria: implicit subsidies and structural market distortions

Karim Goumidi — University of Batna, Argélia

Abstract: This study examines the macroeconomic implications of exchange rate duality, foreign exchange rationing, and import restriction policies in Algeria. Operating under a hybrid system characterized by an administratively managed official exchange rate and an active parallel currency market, the Algerian economy experiences persistent divergence between these rates, often termed the parallel market premium. Using a descriptive case study approach based on secondary data from international financial institutions, the research analyzes how this divergence influences import allocation, domestic pricing structures, and industrial dynamics. The findings suggest that foreign exchange controls, while intended to preserve external reserves and stabilize the balance of payments, generate implicit price distortions that function as unrecorded subsidies for selected imports. Furthermore, strict import restrictions create inflationary pressures through supply-side constraints while simultaneously incentivizing partial import substitution in protected domestic sectors. These dynamics highlight the significant trade-offs developing economies face when managing external vulnerabilities against internal market efficiency. By investigating these mechanisms, this paper contributes to the literature on exchange rate regimes in resource-dependent economies and provides insights into the structural consequences of long-term currency segmentation. The analysis concludes by discussing the necessity of regulatory reforms aimed at enhancing exchange rate flexibility and formal allocation efficiency to mitigate structural distortions.

Keywords: Dual Exchange Rate; Foreign Exchange Controls; Parallel Market; Implicit Subsidy; Import Substitution; Algeria.

SESSION 3 — Territorial Impacts of Globalized Agriculture

3.1 Globalization, productive restructuring of agriculture and socio-spatial impacts in Brazil

Profa. Denise Elias — Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE);

Prof. Renato Pequeno — Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC)

Summary: Since the 1970s, the technological revolution has profoundly transformed the pattern of capitalist accumulation. Several explanatory paradigms have been overcome, and many new realities have emerged, such as continuous productive restructuring, globalization, neoliberalization, rent-seeking, financialization, platform capitalism, etc. The impacts on production systems, social relations of production, and space are numerous and complexes. There are many interpretative challenges and emerging themes to consider when trying to understand contemporary society and territory. In Brazil, neo-extractivism is one of the key expository factors emerging from these transformations; it is understood as a model of intensive exploitation and appropriation of natural resources, with low added value, largely geared towards export, with transnational corporations acting as the hegemonic players. We will discuss globalized agribusiness, understanding it as one of the most advanced forms of neo-extractivism inherent in agriculture in Brazil. This model keeps the country in a subordinate position in the international division of labor, generates serious environmental impacts, concentrates wealth, maintains land monopolies, and affects demographic dynamics, increases urbanization, and deepens social inequalities. To better develop the theme, we adopted the thesis that globalized agribusiness has been one of the main vectors of reorganization of the Brazilian agricultural economy and territory, considering not only the agricultural space, but also the urban and regional spaces, since it promotes new relationships between the countryside and the city, the increase in urbanization, the urban-regional (re)structuring throughout the country, in addition to exacerbating socio-spatial inequalities, particularly in cities.

Keywords: Brazil; Agribusiness; Urban-regional restructuring; socio-spatial inequalities.

3.2 MST vs. Agribusiness: a paradigmatic debate

Prof. Bernardo Mançano Fernandes — Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (UNESP)

Abstract: Throughout human history, the peasantry has been a constant presence across all historical periods, producing food and struggling for its own existence. It persisted under slavery, acting as both a commodity and an agricultural producer. Under serfdom, it held possession of the land and means of production, albeit subordinate to the feudal landlord. Under capitalism, it became partially wage-labor-based and faced pronouncements of its demise, yet it persists within agrarian capitalism—even while remaining subordinate to it. The plantation, as a form of production organization, began by controlling both land and body territories during the era of slavery; under feudalism, it maintained its form of land control while shifting the nature of its control over the body territory. Under capitalism, the plantation—as a system of large-scale territorial control of production—utilized both slave and wage labor to construct a predatory development model. This paper addresses the peasantry and the "Plantationocene," analyzing agribusiness alongside models of sustainable and predatory development while reflecting on both the past and the future. After being dismissed as "backward" in the 20th century—when contrasted with modern agribusiness—and subsequently re-subordinated under the label of "family farmer," the peasantry has gained recognition for agroecological production and food sovereignty. This stands in stark contrast to agribusiness, which produces toxic and ultra-processed foods, thereby creating environmental problems for both land and body territories.

Keywords: Peasantry; agribusiness; MST; Plantationocene.

3.3 Brazil and the New Global Geoeconomy: Agriculture as an Element of National Sovereignty

Prof. Eduardo von Dentz — Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC)

Abstract: Based on Embrapa's role, the improvement of techniques and the incorporation of new technologies (from mechanization to satellite monitoring of crops), natural conditions, and farmer training, Brazil has made progress in the production of grains, fruits, and livestock. What has advanced the most, however, is productivity across different production sectors, thanks to technological improvements and innovations incorporated into production processes. Brazil's global geo-economic standing is rooted in the production of soybeans, corn, wheat, beans, coffee, sugar, cotton, apples, bananas, oranges, cattle, pigs, chickens, turkeys, and cow's milk, among others. The country has also become a leader in environmental protection, as the main factor driving increased production was not the expansion of cultivated areas, but rather increased productivity per unit of cultivated land. Thus, from the perspective of food production capacity, Brazil has become one of the world's major powers, reshaping the global food economy, capable of supplying its own domestic market and putting food on the tables of millions of people in countries around the world. Given this, the aim of this paper is to understand Brazil as a new player in the global geo-economy through the lens of agriculture. To this end, the paper employs a methodology that combines a literature review with quantitative data analysis, and finally cross-references both to explore the key factors in building a sovereign nation in food production.

Keywords: Food geoeconomy; Brazil; Geo-economics dynamic; Food security.

3.4 Neo-extractivism in economic and agrarian geography: an analysis of its operationalization and implications for territorial development

Prof. Guilherme dos Santos Claudino — Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (UNESP)

Abstract: To understand the agrarian issue and its relationship with the economic dimension today, we consider it essential to make appropriate use of concepts and analytical categories capable of capturing contemporary economic, social, and territorial transformations. In this regard, we examine the appropriation and reproduction of the concept of neo-extractivism—proposed by Eduardo Gudynas—in Brazilian geography, particularly in the fields of economic geography and territorial development studies. Given that neo-extractivism constitutes a strategy for the appropriation and exploitation of natural resources that has profound impacts on territories, it is necessary to understand its materiality and its implications for economic dynamics and territorial development processes. To this end, the methodology adopted combined empirical research conducted in Mozambique with an analysis of theses and dissertations produced in the field of Brazilian geography that employ the concept of neo-extractivism, seeking to identify its relationship with analytical categories in geography, especially those related to economic dynamics, territory, and territorial development. The results confirm the reproduction and dissemination of the concept in Brazilian geographical scholarship and highlight different forms of its analytical appropriation. The research also provided insight into its geographical operationalization, contributing to an understanding of the relationships between neo-extractivism, economic dynamics, territorial appropriation, and territorial development processes, especially in contexts marked by the expansion of extractive activities and the reconfiguration of socio-spatial relations.

Keywords: Territorial development; Neo-extractivism; Economic geography; Mozambique.

3.5 New financialization strategies of agribusiness in Brazil

Dr. Henrique Faria dos Santos — Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (UNESP)

Abstract: Over the last two decades, several agribusiness firms have adopted different financialization strategies to raise funds, especially through capital markets, in order to finance the costs of modern operations and investments in territorial expansion. This phenomenon is associated with the recent global intensification of the financialization of the economy and the agrifood sector, which has increasingly shaped the corporate governance of agribusiness firms according to the financial logic of operations. In this context, the paper aims to discuss the new financialization strategies adopted by agribusiness companies to support the capitalization and geographical expansion of their activities in Brazil. The research methodology involved a bibliographic review, as well as the collection and systematization of data regarding the financialization instruments adopted by selected agribusiness companies in Brazil since 2010. The results show that, beyond the conventional mechanisms represented by access to bank credit from public and private institutions, agribusiness companies have increasingly adopted new financialization strategies for capitalization. These include Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) on the stock exchange, the participation of institutional financial investors as shareholders, the issuance of debt securities (debentures, bonds, CRAs), land grabbing and the conversion of land into a financial asset, and speculation in commodity markets, among others. Critically, the financialization has led to increased levels of indebtedness and operational risks for firms, as well as to greater capital concentration in the agricultural commodity market and intensified exploitation of Brazilian territory (natural, economic, and social resources) to enhance the competitiveness and financial profits of agribusiness corporations.

Keywords: financialization; agribusiness; capitalization; corporate governance; agribusiness territorial expansion; Brazil.

3.6 The role of public funds in the Brazilian sugar-energy sector

Profa. Laís Ribeiro Silva — Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU)

Abstract: The Brazilian sugar-energy sector, responsible for producing sugarcane-derived commodities - mostly sugar, ethanol, and electricity - has established a new topology and dynamic of territorial use since the 2000s, particularly through the incorporation of new actors and the imperatives of contemporary capitalist accumulation, increasingly centered on finance. The most direct territorial results and expressions of this condition can be observed in the significant expansion of production into new regions of the national territory, the growing technical rationalization of different stages of production, and, notably, in the ways the sector has accessed public funds that have substantially supported its growth. The aim of this paper is to examine how the Brazilian state has been mobilized by the sugar-energy sector, seeking to understand how public funds have been operationalized to support the territorial expansion of sugar-energy activities. Methodologically, the study draws on empirical data and financial instruments provided by the Brazilian Development Bank (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES), as well as credit operations offered through the National Rural Credit System (Sistema Nacional de Crédito Rural - SNNCR), focusing on two of the sector's largest actors in the early twenty-first century: the Cosan Group and BP/Bunge. We argue that the analysis reveals the extent to which state action and access to public funds have become internal and structuring elements of corporate valorization strategies in a period marked by neoliberalism and the advance of financialization. These strategies have played a significant role in shaping both the Brazilian agricultural sector and a strategic industrial segment for the country.

Keywords: Sugar-energy sector; Brazilian territory; Public funds; Financialization; BNDES.

SESSION 4 — Innovation, Knowledge, and the Diffusion of Platform Economies

4.1 Geography of Innovation in Latin America

Profa. Regina Helena Tunes — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: This paper discusses the Geography of Innovation in Latin America based on the historical, economic, and territorial specificities that shape the region's subordinate insertion into global capitalism. It argues that innovation processes in Latin America cannot be analyzed through models developed for core economies, since they unfold in contexts marked by technological dependence, structural heterogeneity, specialization in lower-technology activities, and the strong presence of asymmetric relations among the state, the market, and territorial agents. Under these conditions, innovation tends to assume distinct features: rather than radical ruptures, incremental, adaptive, and combinatory processes prevail, often associated with the selective diffusion of technologies, localized learning, and the ability of agents and territories to reconfigure available resources. At the same time, these dynamics reveal the coexistence of subordination and territorial creativity, showing that dependence does not eliminate the production of novelty, but conditions its rhythms, forms, and scope. Instead of highly articulated and R&D-intensive ecosystems, one observes innovation trajectories linked to local productive arrangements, peripheral urban economies, territorial networks, and forms of articulation between technical knowledge, social practices, and concrete needs. It is therefore argued that the Geography of Innovation in Latin America should more explicitly incorporate the dimensions of dependence, sociospatial inequality, and territorial scale, recognizing that regional innovation is largely expressed through incremental and territorially situated processes, whose understanding requires approaches sensitive to the continent's historical and structural particularities.

4.2 University and innovation strategies: the experiences of the Pedro Nunes Institute and Biocant Park Innovation Environments in the Central Region of Portugal

Profa. Terezinha Serafim Gomes — Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (UNESP)

Abstract: In the 1990s, Portugal, following the trend of other European countries, implemented a policy of establishing Science and Technology Parks, aligning itself with the European Union's policy, which aimed to foster modernization strategies, investments in R&D, technology-based business activities, and the integration of different agents, aiming at local/regional development. The Science and Technology Parks (STPs) were managed within a public-private structure, mostly funded by EU funds, associated with universities, and/or research and development (R&D) centers. The first operational technology parks were Lispolis, in Lisbon, in 1993, and Taguskpark, which began operations in 1995. The integration and articulation between economic and social agents and research centers and universities play a fundamental role in the formation of innovative environments such as technology parks and technological incubators. This article aims to analyze two Portuguese experiences of innovation environments: IPN (Instituto Pedro Nunes), in Coimbra, and BIOCANT, in Cantanhede, in the central region of Portugal. The methodology was based on a literature review on the topic in the Scientific Electronic Library (Scielo), the University of Lisbon library, as well as the online library and the RCAAP system - Open Access Scientific Repositories of Portugal, among others, in addition to the collection of data and information from official Portuguese websites, such as Tecnoparques, INE (National Institute of Statistics), visits to technology parks and interviews.

Keywords: University; cooperation; innovation strategies; innovative environments; development.

4.3 The selective clusters of Airbnb in Rio de Janeiro: Platformization, tourism-led regeneration and housing inequality

Prof. João Carlos Carvalhaes dos Santos Monteiro — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Pedro Cicero Ferreira – Universidade de Lisboa (ULisboa)

Abstract: This paper examines the spatial distribution of Airbnb's supply in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by mapping the evolution of density clusters. Drawing on debates on platform capitalism, touristification and urban political economy, it investigates how short-term rental platforms concentrates on areas of the city, marked by unequal socio-demographic characteristics and urban governance strategies. The study develops a density-based cluster analysis (DBSCAN) of Airbnb data from 2018 and 2025, identifying patterns of concentration, retraction and advance. The results indicate that Airbnb's supply mainly clusters in Rio de Janeiro on the Centre, South and West zones. Rather than dispersing across the city, Airbnb activity has become increasingly concentrated in specific areas, particularly in the South Zone, Barra da Tijuca and parts of the city center. On the one hand, urban policies such as Porto Maravilha and Reviver Centro have created favorable conditions for tourism-related real estate investment. On the other hand, Airbnb has expanded the profitability of housing through short-term rentals. Therefore, Airbnb intensifies the housing conversion into accommodations, hyper-specializing those areas in tourism and growing residential displacement. The paper argues that these dynamics deepen socio-spatial inequalities by channeling investment toward already privileged areas, reshaping housing management and redirecting public incentives toward rent-seeking activities. The Rio de Janeiro case highlights how digital platforms interact with urban governance in the Global South, producing new geographies of accumulation and raising challenges for housing access, regulation and social justice.

Keywords: Platformization; Airbnb; Urban Governance; Tourism-Oriented Redevelopment; Housing Financialization; Rio de Janeiro.

4.4 Between the click and the delivery: the instrumentalization of small retail by global retail networks

Me. Bruno Vicente dos Passos — Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (UNESP)

Abstract: In this study, we analyze the correlation between municipal connectivity and the logistical capillarity of three international e-commerce platforms (Amazon, Mercado Libre, and Shopee) in Brazil. Our objective is to demonstrate how the distribution of telecommunications infrastructure correlates with the adoption of the platform model and the subsequent capture of local commerce for logistical purposes. Based on the premise that the digital economy requires a material foundation, we investigate how these corporations have subordinated the "lower circuit" of the urban economy, transforming small businesses into collection and distribution points. We verified that this is a strategy employed to mitigate logistical bottlenecks and eliminate the need to immobilize capital in warehouses, equipment, or labor. We argue that this dynamic represents a new frontier in the precarization of labor and space, wherein traditional physical retail is instrumentalized as a link in a global chain that, paradoxically, enables the very competition that threatens it. In our methodology, we cross-referenced data from Brazilian National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel) Brazilian Connectivity Index (IBC) with the geographic locations of the partner retailers across the three networks, utilizing information obtained via automated data extraction (web scraping) in Python. Our analysis revealed that the platforms' capillarity was not random: it proved to be spatially selective, concentrating precisely in nodes of greater informational density and consumption maturity, with a strong prevalence in the Southeast and South regions.

Keywords: Brazilian Connectivity Index; e-commerce; lower circuit of the economy; precarization of labor.

4.5 Innovation, digital platforms and the financialization of territory: the case of Maricá, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dr. Thiago da Silva Santa Rosa Rodrigues — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: The expansion of global financial capitalism, supported by techno-financial innovations, has intensified socio-spatial inequalities and deepened the commodification of cities. Urban space production has increasingly been shaped by the interests of financial and real estate capital, promoting processes of homogenization, fragmentation, and territorial hierarchization. At the same time, the growing digitalization of the economy and the diffusion of digital platforms have expanded new forms of control, financial circulation, and value extraction, reshaping economic practices and social relations in urban spaces. In this context, this paper seeks to analyze the potentials, limits, and contradictions of social innovations linked to the solidarity economy as strategies to confront contemporary neoliberal urbanism. The study focuses on the Public Policy of Solidarity Economy in Maricá and the experience of the Community Bank of Maricá, investigating how the digital social currency and the E-dinheiro platform constitute territorial financial infrastructures capable of reorganizing local economic circuits. The paper argues that the E-dinheiro platform can be understood as a solidarity platform by articulating financial inclusion, local monetary circulation, and the strengthening of urban commerce through a logic distinct from hegemonic corporate platforms. Although marked by conflicts, contradictions, and structural dependencies associated with contemporary financialization and oil revenues, the experience of Maricá reveals possibilities for the construction of territorialized economic practices and alternative forms of urban development amid the crises of globalized capitalism.

Keywords: Community banking; Solidarity economy; Territorial development; Social currency.

4.6 "Entrepreneurial universities" and innovation in Uberaba, Minas Gerais, Brazil: agtechs and territorial institutional arrangements

Me. Marcos Eduardo Arantes da Silva — Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU)

Abstract: This study seeks to understand how higher education institutions (HEIs) in Uberaba, Minas Gerais, Brazil, engage with innovation, especially agtechs, startups focused on agricultural and livestock activities. It is based on the hypothesis that the incorporation of this innovation-oriented agenda by HEIs is not limited to scientific production (Audy, 2017), but involves institutional, regulatory, and organizational adaptations that bring these institutions closer to the entrepreneurial university model, situated at the articulation between university, state, and market (Etzkowitz; Zhou, 2017). The research problem is analyzed in the context of the technical-scientific-informational milieu, marked by the centrality of information (Santos, 2020), financialization (Chesnais, 2005), and the diffusion of flexible and scalable business forms, such as startups (Cockayne, 2019). In Uberaba, historically linked to agriculture and livestock production, especially cattle selection and genetic improvement, and currently functional to the urban dynamics of agribusiness (Pereira; Silva, 2013), this process takes on particular features, given the economic centrality of agribusiness in Brazil (Delgado, 2012) and commodity-oriented productive specialization (Pochmann; Silva, 2023). The research analyzes the role of UFTM, IFTM, FAZU, and UNIUBE in shaping this local innovation scene, examining their relationships with innovation environments, entrepreneurship programs, incubators, technological innovation centers, and local agtechs. Methodologically, it combines a literature review, documentary analysis of materials from institutions and agtechs, local press reports, and mapping of institutional connections between HEIs, public-sector actors, and firms. The aim is to identify whether these institutions embed, mediate, or merely operationalize contemporary demands for innovation within the territory.

Keywords: Innovation; Universities; Territory; Uberaba (MG); Agribusiness; Agritechs.

SESSION 5 — Territory, Technical Systems, and Contradictions of the Energy Transition

5.1 Electric networks and infrastructure in Brazil after the privatization of Eletrobras: financialization and implications for the energy transition

Prof. Denis Castilho — Universidade Federal de Goiás (UFG)

Abstract: The privatization of Eletrobras, completed in 2022, represents more than an institutional change involving the largest electric utility company in Latin America. Besides taking place in a context marked by recent experiences of re-nationalization in several countries, including under liberal-conservative governments in Europe, this process has broader implications for the structure of the Brazilian electric macrosystem, where dynamics of financialization, infrastructural reorganization, and recent initiatives such as the National Energy Transition Policy (PNTE) and the National Energy Transition Plan (Plante), both established in 2024, are articulated. In this context, what are the implications of Eletrobras' privatization for the Brazilian electric sector? How does the growing centrality of financial capital in guiding decisions and investments reshape the territorial organization of the sector, and in what ways does this process affect efforts toward the decarbonization of the system? Based on these questions, this study analyzes the territorial implications of Eletrobras' privatization with the aim of understanding the challenges imposed on electric infrastructure and the energy transition in light of the determinants of financialization. The methodology is based on a bibliographic review of the privatization of the electric sector, documentary research on regulatory frameworks and sectoral reports, collection of secondary data, mapping, and critical interpretation of recent transformations in the national electric macrosystem. The analysis of the electric system as a geographical arrangement integrating technical networks, regulatory mechanisms, financial capital, and corporate interests makes it possible to understand networks as devices of concentration, dispossession, and the reproduction of territorial selectivities. The results indicate that privatization has intensified the concentration of strategic assets and deepened the financial logic governing electric infrastructure management, undermining the public coordination function of the system, reinforcing inequalities in supply and distribution, and generating mismatches within the scope of the national policy aimed at the energy transition.

Keywords: Networks; Privatization; Eletrobras; Energy Transition.

5.2 Energy transition for whom? Financialization and dispossession in the expansion of solar energy in the Northeastern of Brazil

Profa. Mariana Traldi — Instituto Federal de São Paulo (IFSP)

Abstract: Brazil has one of the cleanest electricity matrices in the world, with approximately 80% of its energy generated from renewable sources, and its largest greenhouse gas emissions are concentrated in deforestation and land use and cover change, a sector responsible for 42% of the country's total gross emissions in 2024, according to SEEG. Nevertheless, Brazil has been investing heavily in the expansion of solar energy, a highly financialized sector dominated by foreign capital. According to ANEEL data, 523 photovoltaic power plants are currently in operation in Brazil, totaling 19.7 GW of regulated installed capacity, of which 287 are located in the Northeast region, accounting for 54.9% of all operating plants and 52.8% of the country's total regulated photovoltaic capacity. Drawing on a mapping of financial agents investing in the Brazilian solar energy sector, identifying their institutional nature and investment strategies, this paper seeks to reveal the degree of financialization of solar energy production in Brazil and examine who truly benefits from the so-called energy transition. While profits are captured by the financial sphere and remitted to foreign investors, the environmental, social and economic liabilities fall upon communities in the interior of Northeastern Brazil, including fundo e fecho de pasto communities, smallholder farmers, quilombolas, indigenous peoples and rural settlers, materializing as deforestation of the Caatinga, land grabbing, displacement of rural populations, reduced food production, physical and mental health impacts, rising rural violence, and lease agreements marked by illegalities, excessive terms and negligible compensation.

Keywords: Financialization; Solar energy; Territorial appropriation; Energy transition; Dispossession; Northeastern Brazil.

5.3 Corporate energy transition and peripheral sociospatial formation: data center expansion as a strategy to address the limitations of energy generation

Prof. Luciano Pereira Duarte Silva — Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados (UFGD)

Abstract: This study analyzes the relationship between the diffusion of data centers and the expansion of new energy frontiers in the Brazilian territory, understanding this process as an expression of contemporary dynamics of dependency and capital accumulation within underdeveloped socio-spatial formations. It is hypothesized that the expansion of data centers has emerged as a strategy to address one of the major irrationalities of the corporate energy transition in the current Brazilian socio-spatial formation: excessive electricity generation that is not absorbed by the overall growth in energy consumption across the territory, particularly in regions experiencing the expansion of new energy projects. The research seeks to understand how surveillance capitalism, green colonialism, and the corporate energy transition are interconnected, especially in the context of new waves of neoliberalization, the reinforcement of deindustrialization, and the deepening dependency of the Brazilian socio-spatial formation. Methodologically, the study draws on databases of data center projects, information on the historical and spatial evolution of installed electricity capacity and energy consumption in Brazil, as well as institutional documents and specialized literature, aiming to identify the relationships between the location of these infrastructures, energy systems, and associated public policies. Preliminary findings indicate that the interconnected expansion of data centers and renewable energy projects reinforces the corporate character of the energy transition, creating new opportunities for capital valorization. This process contributes both to absorbing surplus electricity generation and to addressing crises of capital overaccumulation, reactivating mechanisms of accumulation by dispossession in peripheral contexts shaped by neoliberal and decarbonization consensuses, such as Brazil.

Keywords: energy transion; data centers; neoliberalism; brazilian sociospatial formation.

5.4 Capitalism as an energy vampire in a neoliberal world: the mismatch between electricity supply and demand on a national scale

Prof. Oséias Teixeira da Silva — Instituto Federal Fluminense (IFF)

Abstract: Liberal theorists consistently seek to comprehend the dynamics of any market through the relationship between supply and demand. However, in certain specific markets, the reality of supply and demand manifests in a significantly more complex manner than in standard competitive markets. This is evidently the case in the energy market, where the presence of a natural monopoly is highly apparent. Because energy infrastructures are capital-intensive and time-consuming to construct, building parallel grids to compete with one another is illogical. More recently, within the context of neoliberal expansion, a reality has emerged in which the pursuit of maximum short-term returns often dictates a logic of reduced investment in infrastructure maintenance to maximize tariff yields. Conversely, just as supply presents profound complexities unforeseen by liberal thought, so too does demand; historically, under capitalism, energy consumption has tended to grow exponentially, outpacing both population and economic growth. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the contradictory dynamics of energy supply and demand within the Brazilian context, taking into account the increasing privatization of the Brazilian electrical system over the last few decades.

Keywords: supply; demand; Brazilian electrical system; neoliberalism.

5.5 Territorial dynamics regarding foreign companies' activities in wind energy production in Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Prof. Fábio Ricardo Silva Beserra e Me. Luana Dantas Souza — Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte (UERN)

Abstract: The growth of alternative energies worldwide has been driven by geopolitical and economic-financial crises in which geographic space is used as an adjustment mechanism to address its own contradictions. In Brazil, during the 2008 financial crisis, renewable energy production continued to grow, supported by a solid institutional framework that guaranteed security for investors. Rio Grande do Norte stood out as one of the main renewable energy hubs in the country, favored by strong winds, consolidated infrastructure, and public policies focused on energy production. In this context, this research investigates the role of the agents involved in wind energy production. Methodologically, the study adopts a mixed-methods approach, based on a literature review and the collection of secondary data from ANEEL (Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency) and the Latin American Energy Portal. Currently, there is a concentration of wind farms in nine municipalities, which together comprise 170 wind farms, 1,865 wind turbines, 19 substations, and 16 owner companies, configuring a functional region articulated by wind energy activity. These companies demonstrate a strong hegemony of foreign capital: of the 16 operating in the region, only seven are of Brazilian origin, with the others distributed across seven other countries, notably including European and Asian companies. This dynamic reflects a logic of internationalization of investments and the insertion of the territory into global circuits of capital exploitation, articulated by the discourse of energy transition.

Keywords: Economic Geography; Wind Energy; Foreign Capital; Functional Region.

5.6 Participatory analysis of water–food–energy nexus securities and insecurities as a contribution to governance and territorial development in the Northeastern Brazilian semiarid region

Me. Gislleidy Uchôa Tavares — Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC)

Abstract: Climate conditions and the growing demand for resources have intensified challenges related to water, food, and energy security, particularly in rural communities of the Brazilian semiarid region, historically marked by socio-environmental vulnerabilities. In this context, the Water–Food–Energy (WFE) Nexus approach has been applied in several global contexts to understand the relationships, synergies, and trade-offs among these resources, aiming to support governance, integrated management, and the formulation of cross-sectoral policies. However, studies on the topic are predominantly based on quantitative approaches that scarcely address local specificities and remain incipient in Northeastern Brazil. Therefore, this research aimed to understand water, food, and energy securities and insecurities at the community level through a bottom-up approach in rural communities located in the municipality of Forquilha, Ceará State, Brazil. SWOT Analysis was employed to develop socio-environmental diagnoses, while Social Cartography was used to identify and spatialize the collected data. The results revealed strengths and weaknesses related to the water, food, and energy dimensions, highlighting interdependencies that influence local living conditions and territorial development. The development of thematic maps enabled the visualization of the territorial distribution of these dynamics. Furthermore, the findings supported the formulation of guidelines aimed at planning, participatory management, and integrated resource governance. This study contributes to strengthening territorially contextualized strategies that effectively consider community ways of life, supporting public policies and promoting sustainable development in the Northeastern Brazilian semiarid region.

Keywords: Natural Resources; SWOT Analysis; Social Cartography; Rural Communities; Integrated Resource Management; Territorial Governance.

SESSION 6 — Urban Economy, Financialization, and New Forms of Consumption

6.1 Geography of e-commerce: the Concentrated Region of the São Paulo–Campinas

Prof. José Borzacchiello da Silva — Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC)

Abstract: The advent of e-commerce has reinforced the centrality of Brazilian metropolises, showing itself concentrated on the axis between the international airports of Guarulhos, in Greater São Paulo, and Viracopos, in the metropolis of Campinas. Despite its strong presence in the country, e-commerce has caused few changes in the urban network from the perspective of the logistics of merchandise distribution centers. Therefore, this study sought to understand how this commercial modality reorganizes itself in terms of specialization, according to the location of Distribution Centers (DCs). São Paulo stands out when a hierarchy or consolidation of certain poles is established to the detriment of others. The research suggests questioning whether the Brazilian space is undergoing a reconfiguration driven by the decentralization of the distribution centers of large e-commerce and retail companies, such as Mercado Livre, Amazon, Shein, and Shopee. Historically, the founding of Brasília resulted in the expansion of the network of cities and the strengthening of existing ones. Subsequently, with the sharp increase in soybean cultivation, new highways, railways, and waterways were built. In this scenario, the São Paulo–Campinas axis consolidated itself in the field of logistics, e-commerce, and foreign trade between the two metropolises, connecting the Guarulhos and Viracopos airports. This road corridor is home to the largest companies in the e-commerce sector in Brazil, evidenced by the proliferation of logistics parks along the highways of Greater São Paulo.

Keywords: e-commerce; urban network; territory; distribution centers.

6.2 Beyond financial centralization: the recent rise of credit cooperativism in Brazil

Prof. Wagner Wendt Nabarro — Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)

Abstract: This study explores the transformative role of credit cooperativism within the Brazilian National Financial System, highlighting its emergence as a crucial mechanism for regional economic development. Recently characterized by a highly centralized banking structure clustered around the metropolis of São Paulo, the Brazilian financial landscape is being reshaped by major cooperative federations like Sicoob, Sicredi, and Cresol. By blending the geographical proximity of local branches with national technical and regulatory expertise, these entities are strongly competing with traditional commercial banks in credit capacity. This structural evolution stems from a significant paradigm shift initiated in the 2000s, when the Central Bank recognized cooperatives as vital instruments for democratizing credit access and boosting agricultural competitiveness. Through strategic integration with public distributive initiatives, such as the Plano Safra and micro-entrepreneurship programs, cooperatives deliver tailored financial services with competitive interest rates, effectively bypassing the rigid institutional barriers of traditional banking. This decentralized financing strategy is highly evident in states with strong agrarian economies and solid cooperative traditions, notably Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. In small municipalities neglected by corporate banking, cooperative units provide the primary connection to formal finance. We conclude that credit cooperativism plays a decisive role in financing activities from local and regional perspectives, acting as a counterpart to an historically centralized financial system.

Keywords: credit cooperativism; regional finance; regional development; financialization.

6.3 The territorial grammar of food retail: multiformat as a spatial strategy in Brazilian metropolises

Prof. Juscelino Eudâmidas Bezerra — Universidade de Brasília (UnB)

Abstract: Urban food supply in Brazil has been dominated by large-scale private retail capital since the 1990s, marked by the strong presence of multinational corporations alongside the consolidation of national groups. Given the country's socioeconomic context characterized by persistent sociospatial inequalities, significant heterogeneity in income profiles, and instability in macroeconomic variables, the use of territory has become a central element in the sector's reproduction. This research aims to analyze the adoption of the multiformat strategy as a spatial strategy of food retail in Brazil, based on the operations of different corporate groups across the metropolises defined by IBGE's REGIC research. The retail capital agents have deepened their territorial expertise in reading urban space in order to adapt store formats to the specific conditions of each urban territory. This process gives rise to a new territorial grammar of food retail, expressed through a complex commercial morphology shaped by the deployment of different store formats such as cash-and-carry, wholesale stores, supermarkets, hypermarkets, convenience stores and mini-markets. The methodology draws on data scraping via the Google Maps API and georeferenced mapping of multiformat store networks across Brazilian metropolises, combined with documentary analysis of corporate actors, articulating quantitative spatial patterns with the territorial logics that guide the locational decisions of retail groups.

Keywords: Food retail; Multiformat; Territorial grammar; Brazilian metropolises.

6.4 Space policies and economic strategies in João Pessoa, Brazil

Prof. Rafael Faleiros de Pádua — Universidade Federal da Paraíba (UFPB)

Abstract: Two branches of economic activity stand out in the current transformation movement of the city of João Pessoa: real estate production and the tourism sector. As a result, there is an evident and emerging importance of the production of space in all of the city's economic activities, revealed not only by the volume of construction or the process of verticalization of regions of the city, but also by the relevant effort of state spheres to provide an increasingly beneficial environment for the activities of real estate production and the tourism sector or both together. The search to attract new private investments to the city, whether through government programs from João Pessoa City Hall or through programs from the Government of the State of Paraíba, reveals the deepening of the view of the city as an object that generates economic value through management, as if economic growth automatically converted into social development. This neoliberal vision that appears through new forms of “governance” and that imposes a tendency to privatize the city through the incorporation of immense portions of city space for private businesses, advances a pronounced process of social inequality, spatial fragmentation and socio-spatial segregation.

Keywords: real estate production; tourism; space production; socio-spatial segregation.

6.5 Beyond digitalization: phygitalization in the commercial practices of the São Bento Market, Cascavel, Ceará, Brazil

Me. Monica Maria Silva Sousa e Prof. Cláudio Smalley Soares Pereira — Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE)

Abstract: The digitalization of the territory has been widely emphasised in contemporary geographical analyses as an expression of the expansion of technical infrastructure and the intensification of information flows. Such approaches prioritise the digital as the main driver of contemporary transformations in the territory. The persistence and coordination of economic activities manifested in the territory, however, involve physical presence. In this context, this study aims to analyse the transformations in commercial practices from the perspective of phygitalization, understood as the coexistence and interplay between material and digital dimensions in commerce. The analysis takes the São Bento Market, located in the municipality of Cascavel, Ceará, Brazil, as its empirical focus, seeking to understand how contemporary processes of technological incorporation also affect traditional forms of commerce. The research combines a review of national and international literature on digitalization, phygitalization and commercial practices, alongside fieldwork, direct observations and the administration of questionnaires to market traders and consumers at the São Bento Market. Preliminary results indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic has intensified the adoption of digital resources by market traders, particularly through payments via Pix, product promotion and sales via WhatsApp and Instagram. In the post-pandemic period, these practices have persisted in conjunction with in-person forms of commerce, highlighting phygital dynamics. It is therefore argued that an analysis of the São Bento Market helps to broaden the debate on the phygitalization of the local area and the socio-spatial transformations of commercial practices within the context of traditional commerce.

Keywords: digitalization; phygitalization; territory; commerce; street markets.

6.6 The spread of global businesses in Brazilian territory through corporate franchise networks

Dr. Clevisson José da Silva — Universidade de São Paulo (USP)

Abstract: The current phase of globalization challenges the order and significance of state power in the face of large global corporations, as the spread of the capitalist mode of production drives structural changes across the globe. In this context, multiple strategies are employed to ensure the circulation of goods, often disregarding borders and imposing corporate policies on local territories. After all, capitalism has progressively intensified strategies for exploiting the resources of different parts of the planet, where corporations establish themselves by fragmenting territories and imposing the logic of capital on local communities. Among the various forms of expansion are corporate franchise networks (franchising), adopted as a strategy for global reach. Therefore, this paper aims to discuss the expansion of corporate franchise networks in the context of globalization, focusing on the Brazilian territory. To this end, it employs a methodology grounded primarily in bibliographic, documentary, and data research, drawing on the theoretical and methodological frameworks of Méndez (2000), Harvey (2005), Santos (2012; 2014), and Santos & Silveira (2016). Among the main findings discussed, the following stand out: a) the franchise system originated in the United States and consists of a highly disciplined network business model that seeks to achieve a standard level of self-efficiency across all units; and b) it is a business model that has driven the spread of the capitalist system on a global scale, being adopted by large international corporations to establish a presence in different countries around the world.

Keywords: Franchising; Brazil; Internationalization; Globalization; Territory used.

SESSION 7 — Geography of Investment, Financialization, and the Role of Real Estate in the Production of Urban Space

7.1 Toward an Urban Economic Geography of Housing: Housing Deficit and Subsidization in Chile

Prof. Rodrigo Hidalgo — Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (PUC)

Resumen: Esta ponencia propone una geografía económica urbana de la vivienda en Chile, entendiendo la ciudad como resultado de la articulación entre Estado, mercado y finanzas (Alvarado, 2019). Mediante un análisis mixto –que combina estadísticas sectoriales (evolución del déficit, montos de subsidios, localización de proyectos de vivienda social) con revisión cualitativa de políticas y estudios de caso– se examina cómo el sistema de subsidios habitacionales ha reducido el hacinamiento, pero ha profundizado desigualdades territoriales, segregación periférica y captura especulativa de las centralidades. El trabajo distingue tres dimensiones del déficit (cuantitativa, cualitativa y urbana), evidenciando que solo las dos primeras han sido abordadas sistemáticamente. Los datos muestran que, pese a una inversión de UF 498 millones en subsidios (1998-2017) (Vergara-Perucich, 2021), el déficit estructural se mantiene por el alza de precios del suelo y la vivienda, superior al crecimiento de los ingresos. Desde lo cualitativo, se analizan tres brechas normativo-institucionales del subsidio: (1) localización, por su ceguera al territorio y expulsión a periferias; (2) integración social, por producir mezcla física sin encuentro vecinal; (3) propiedad como atadura, al transformar el derecho a vivienda en endeudamiento forzado. Se concluye que los subsidios no corrigen el mercado inmobiliario, sino que institucionalizan una geografía desigual del acceso a la ciudad.

Palabras clave: Vivienda social; déficit habitacional; subsidiarización.

7.2 Changes in housing production and the configuration of socio-spatial regimes of residential emancipation in Mexico City

Profa. Rocio Estrada Ibarra — Tecnológico de Monterrey, México

Abstract: Urban growth and expansion across Latin American cities have produced distinct patterns of socio-spatial differentiation, while the recent tendency to delay leaving the parental home underscores the complexity of the housing question. Against this backdrop, this paper examines how the interplay between recent shifts in housing production—which have geographically moved from peripheral to central areas—residential location logics, and the persistent segregation of Mexico City shapes socio-spatial regimes according to the residential emancipation status of young adults in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area. Drawing census data and incorporating spatial variables into a set of logistic models, the study identifies three regimes: i) An exclusionary regime of residential emancipation in the central city, where higher incomes emerge as a decisive determinant of access to central and more consolidated urban areas. ii) A strategic co-residence regime in intermediate urban rings, where adaptive family practices are reflected in the postponement of young people's departure from the parental home and in the advantages of residing in more consolidated areas closer to the city center. iii) A precarious regime of residential emancipation in outer or peripheral urban rings, where low-cost housing makes it possible to leave the parental home, but at the cost of greater distance from major employment centers and limited housing alternatives. The study underscores the importance of recognizing how urban structure shapes opportunities for residential independence, situating these processes within contemporary housing production dynamics.

Keywords: real estate; urban structure; residential emancipation; socio-spatial inequalities; young adults; Latin America.

7.3 Platform capitalism and the articulation of the upper and lower circuits of the urban economy in the Porto Alegre City-Region, Brazil

Prof. Paulo Roberto Rodrigues Soares — Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)

Abstract: We analyze the articulations between the upper and lower circuits of the urban economy in the Porto Alegre City-Region (Brazil), within the context of the consolidation of platform capitalism. By platform capitalism (Srnicek, 2016), we understand the accumulation regime anchored in the economic dominance of digital platforms and the technology corporations that control them (the "big techs"), in the storage and utilization of data for the control of production processes, labor, distribution, and consumption of goods. We revisit Milton Santos's theory of the two circuits of the urban economy (1979) to explain the linkages between the system of geographical objects (platforms, data centers, logistics centers, distribution centers, warehouse-style retailers) of the upper circuit and the social actors of the lower circuit (small-scale commerce, small businesses, platformized workers). In the Porto Alegre City-Region, a marked expansion of platform capitalism is taking place, characterized by the implementation of a real estate–financial–e-commerce arrangement defined by large-scale logistics facilities. The role of large commercial retail surfaces is increasingly significant. These objects are controlled by large economic groups, thus constituting the upper circuit. The lower circuit—comprising small-scale commerce, micro-entrepreneurs, and uberized workers—submits to the logics and orders of the upper circuit. Methodologically, we have mapped the units of logistics and distribution centers. We have also used socioeconomic data on the labor force across different sectors within the city-region. We conclude with considerations regarding the linkages between the upper and lower circuits in the restructuring of the metropolitan economy and in the metropolitan metamorphosis of the Porto Alegre City-Region.

Keywords: platform capitalism; wholesale stores; urban economy; metropolitan restructuring.

SESSION 8 — Productive Restructuring, Industrial Policies, and Corporate Sustainability

8.1 The challenges for Brazilian industrial policy regarding the shifting dynamic axis of the international economy

Profa. Lisandra Pereira Lamoso — Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados (UFGD)

Abstract: Overcoming the effects of deindustrialization is on the agenda of the economic order of developed countries. Changes in the mode of industrial production (with the spatial fragmentation of production chains; the intense integration of services as part of the industrial production process; the role of essential and defining technologies in competition and competitiveness; the weakening, and in some cases, the extinction of the traditional profile of the entrepreneur and the industrial worker) are elements that motivate our reflection on the current productive restructuring. We propose a comparative look between Chinese industrialization and the limits and challenges posed to the industrial policy known as the New Industry Brazil. The historical improvement of Chinese industrialization, given by the planning expressed in the Five-Year Plans under the command of the Chinese Communist Party, in contrast to neoliberal prescriptions, allows for a certain learning from the Chinese experience, which is by no means reproducible, because they are distinct socio-spatial formations. Brazil has some comparative and competitive advantages that can be built upon through political mobilization, prioritization, planning and execution capacity, and for this, knowledge about our national space, with its particularities and complexities, is essential, including the re-primarization of the territory and the role of financialization, both strengthened by the dominant neoliberal logic. The transition of the dynamic axis from the industrial West to China opens a window of opportunity outside of which there is a risk of a “historical abandonment by Brazilian society” (Pochmann and Vitagliano, 2026) of a national development project.

Keywords: New Industry Brazil; Deindustrialization; Economic Development; Regressive Specialization.

8.2 Productive and Territorial Restructuring in Response to the Adoption of Digital Technologies in Argentine Industry

Profa. Luciana Buffalo — Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (UNC)

Resumen: La incorporación de tecnologías digitales y sistemas automatizados pasó a ocupar un lugar estratégico dentro de las estrategias empresariales orientadas a incrementar productividad, flexibilidad y capacidad de respuesta frente a mercados crecientemente integrados. La automatización de procesos, la trazabilidad digital, la gestión con IA, el monitoreo remoto y la administración en tiempo real de operaciones constituyen expresiones concretas de esta la reciente convergencia entre técnica e información. En este contexto, la información deja de constituir únicamente un soporte de las actividades productivas para incorporarse directamente a la organización de los procesos de producción, circulación y gestión, reforzando la centralidad de las densidades técnicas e informacionales en el funcionamiento de los sistemas productivos. La adopción de estas tecnologías en el sector industrial, puede interpretarse como una reorganización territorial de las relaciones de producción, donde la expansión del medio técnico-científico-informacional redefine las condiciones bajo las cuales se construyen capacidades tecnológicas y se distribuyen posibilidades diferenciales de control sobre los sistemas productivos contemporáneos. Este trabajo busca caracterizar las estrategias de adopción de tecnologías digitales del sector industrial en Argentina, principalmente de las pequeñas y medianas empresas de diversos perfiles productivos, con foco en las relaciones territoriales de producción que demandan estos procesos. Metodológicamente se utilizan datos de fuentes secundarias de organismos oficiales, y de fuentes primarias a partir de entrevistas a empresarios del sector industrial, y tecnológico que ofrecen soluciones al sector. El análisis permite mostrar que estos procesos no pueden interpretarse únicamente como estrategias empresariales aisladas de modernización técnica, sino como transformaciones que reconfiguran simultáneamente la producción, la organización del trabajo y las formas de articulación entre empresas, tecnologías y territorios.

8.3 Productive restructuring and corporate sustainability models in the Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Prof. Leandro Dias de Oliveira — Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ)

Abstract: Corporate sustainability encompasses a set of principles, management practices, and mechanisms for assessing and certifying corporate environmental management. Emerging from the global adoption of sustainable development principles, corporate sustainability practices have been implemented in both core and peripheral regions of the world, despite their marked political, economic, social, and environmental differences. In Brazil, as the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization have intensified, large corporations have increasingly adopted a broad range of sustainability-related measures. This research aims to examine how corporate sustainability models have been adopted in the peripheral regions of contemporary Brazil, using the Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro as its main case study. How have corporate sustainability models been adopted across the region? Which environmental actions have effectively been implemented by companies? If corporations themselves shape the sustainability agenda, what are the short-, medium-, and long-term prospects for environmental protection? The analysis focuses on three industrial units: BRF Seropédica, located in the city of Seropédica; Raízen Combustíveis, in Duque de Caxias; and AMBEV Campo Grande, located in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Methodologically, the research is based on a bibliographic review, fieldwork and technical visits involving corporate interviews, and a detailed analysis of each company's sustainability reports.

Keywords: Corporate Sustainability; Productive restructuring; Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro; Environmental management; Sustainable development; Industrial corporations.

SESSION 9 — Financialization, Real Estate, Tourism, and the New Urban Phenomenon

9.1 The geography of corporations and financial funds in Brazil's sanitation sector – a study of companies operating in the Baixada Fluminense Region

Prof. André Santos da Rocha — Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ)

Abstract: Currently, there is a growing participation of financial funds in productive sectors that play a significant role in shaping the production of space, such as sanitation. This sector is responsible for the infrastructure of water flows circulating in the city, which are essential to daily life and productive structures. The commodification of these services intensifies with the advance of neoliberal policies (Brenner, Theodore, Peck, 2012), expanding the privatization of sanitation services that sustains the operations of large private and financial corporations in the territory (Loftus, March, Purcell, 2019). In Brazil, private management in sanitation has been present since the 1990s; however, it is with the enactment of Law 14.026/2020 that we identify a new economic-financial phase in this sector. In this sense, this study presents the current neoliberal context in sanitation, as well as a mapping of the companies and financial funds operating in this sector in Brazil. We highlight a case study of the AEGEA Group and the Águas do Brasil Group, which operate in the area known as Baixada Fluminense, located on the urban periphery of the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan region. The study is methodologically grounded in documentary analysis and exploratory research, with an emphasis on the activities of these two corporations in the region. Furthermore, the analysis is grounded in the field of economic geography, informed by critical political ecology and contemporary interpretations of financialization and privatization.

Keywords: Financialization; Privatization; Basic sanitation; Law 14.026/2020; Commodification of water; Neoliberalism.

9.2 Financialisation and the green-digital nexus: incentivised debentures and data centre finance in Brazil

Me. Antônio Victor de Mendonça Moreira — Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC)

Abstract: This article examines the mobilisation of Brazil's incentivised debentures to finance Data Centre (DC) expansion for the digital transition. Driven by artificial intelligence, surging demand for this physical layer of digital public infrastructure, which consumes roughly 1.5% of global electricity, has underscored the need for decarbonisation and regulation. To meet net-zero targets, DC corporations increasingly adopt ESG initiatives, link their operations to renewable energy, and access green finance, thereby accelerating the financialisation of these infrastructures. While the specialised literature predominantly explores green finance within the energy sector or assesses DC impacts in Europe and the United States, a notable gap remains regarding green bond issuance for digital infrastructure in the Global South. This work addresses this gap by offering new evidence on how these dynamics shape Brazil's DC financing landscape. Methodologically, the study combines a literature review with content analysis of data from national and international institutions, alongside state regulatory frameworks and media. The evidence reveals that Brazilian DC finance is determined by private accumulation and new federal tax incentives such as the REDATA program (Provisional Measure No. 1,318/2025). Regulated by Law No. 12,431/2011, incentivised debentures offer income tax exemptions to financial agents and are increasingly issued as green bonds in the digital sector. Under neoliberal policies, the state's role has shifted from direct funding to facilitating capital market interests, a key expression of Brazilian financialisation. The green debentures issue has capitalised over US$1 billion since 2022, while weakens domestic data sovereignty and intensifies local energy and water contradictions.

Keywords: Financialisation; Green Finance; Digital Public Infrastructure; Global South.

9.3 Political economy of urbanization, real estate expansion, and regional differentiations: the new urban phenomenon in the state of Ceará

Prof. Wagner Vinicius Amorim — Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE)

Abstract: This study examines recent transformations in the political economy of urbanization in the state of Ceará, with particular emphasis on real estate development, housing production, and socio-spatial restructuring across different scales of the urban network. In recent decades, cities beyond the Metropolitan Region of Fortaleza have become increasingly integrated into the dynamics of neoliberal urbanization, giving rise to what we define as a *“new urban phenomenon.”* This process is characterized by the incorporation of areas in Ceará’s hinterland and medium-sized cities located far from the state capital into national financial and real estate circuits. The analysis shows that, although real estate financing and housing production have become proportionally more dispersed toward municipalities occupying lower positions in the urban hierarchy, this trend has been accompanied by a simultaneous reconcentration in selected urban areas, particularly in the population arrangements of Fortaleza, Juazeiro do Norte, and Sobral. This uneven process of urban restructuring intensifies socio-spatial fragmentation and the differentiated valorization of urban space, as illustrated by the expansion of high-income developments in specific areas of these cities and by the peripheral location of housing projects developed under the Minha Casa Minha Vida Program. Preliminary findings indicate that both local and external capital have contributed to the emergence of new internal frontiers of real estate valorization, supported by public and private investments in infrastructure, shopping centers, gated residential developments, and collective consumption facilities. Ceará thus exhibits an urbanization process marked by increasing functional differentiation, in which the relationship between the political economy of the city and the political economy of urbanization is being redefined, while regional specificities challenge traditional models of urban hierarchy.

Keywords: Political economy of urbanization; Urban restructuring; Real estate development; Regional differentiation; Ceará.

9.4 Tourism, real estate, and sharing economy: research trends from a territorial approach

Me. Mateus Almeida Rodrigues e Prof. Alexandre Queiroz Pereira — Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC)

Abstract: An interpretation of current sharing practices reveals the emergence of new strategies for the reproduction of the tourism-real estate sector. The Brazilian context stands out, not only due to the increased flexibility in the management of projects and business groups, but also because of the creation of specialized legislation (Law No. 13.777/2018), which established a specific legal definition: multiproperty. Based on the sharing of ownership rights among multiple owners during specific periods of time, the multipropriety model shares similarities and distinct features with “timeshare” and constitutes one of several phenomena rooted in the so-called “sharing economy”. Therefore, the central objective of this article is to understand how the interactions between the tourism-real estate sector and the multipropriety model have been discussed across various levels of analysis, with a primary focus on its implementation in countries of the Global South. From a methodological perspective, a systematic literature review is proposed, guided by the following aspects: 1. Review conducted using an adapted PRISMA Protocol; 2. Time frame covering the last 10 years; 3. Search for articles in indexed databases; 4. Screening of materials with the support of software; 4. Preparation of a text focused on identifying the main concepts, authors, trends, and gaps in this research area. This proposal aims to provide a more detailed examination of this topic by incorporating a territorial approach to the debate and, simultaneously, to establish a theoretical framework for the advancement of studies addressing tourism-real estate in Brazil.

Keywords: tourism-real estate; sharing economy; multiproperty; systematic review.

SESSION 10 — Industry, Productive Circuits, and Energy Production Chains

10.1 Spatial circuits of production and Industry 4.0: the HPE Automotores do Brasil Ltda. Group in Catalão, Goiás, Brazil

Profa. Magda Valéria da Silva — Universidade Federal de Catalão (UFCAT)

Abstract: The consolidation of the automotive industry in Brazil resulted in adaptations in spatial, economic, and industrial processes, including: an increase in the number of factories and auto parts suppliers, technological advances and automation; job creation, credit concessions, expansion of technical networks (highways, fiber optics, and electricity), and intensification of spatial interactions with the outside world. In response to this productive restructuring, the State created the Brazilian Automotive Regime (Decree No. 1.761/1995) and the Regional/Special Automotive Regime (Law No. 9.440/1997), which boosted the economic and spatial decentralization of the sector; existing automakers opened new units, and foreign companies were attracted to the Northeast and Midwest regions. In 1997, Catalão/Goiás hosted the first automobile assembly plant in the Midwest, Mitsubishi (now the HPE Automotores do Brasil Ltda. group, formed by Mitsubishi, Suzuki Veículos, and GAC Brasil). This text aims to understand the consolidation of the spatial circuit of this group's production; to analyze the ramifications and geographical networks established in the country and abroad; and to understand the imperatives of Industry 4.0 in the development of technologies and innovation in HPE's production and products. The discussions and results are based on research funded by the Goiás State Research Support Foundation, from a theoretical review and documentary analysis within the scope of Economic Geography and a technical visit to the researched group's factory, 2025. Finally, Industry 4.0 imposes a new productive logic, focused on automation, vehicular energy transition and decarbonization, reverberating in increasingly modern, innovative and technological automobiles.

Keywords: economic deconcentration; Spatial circuit of production; Industry 4.0; Catalão-Goiás-Brazil.

10.2 Political-institutional measures and the performance of the Brazilian manufacturing industry after 2003

Me. Bruno Saggiorato e Prof. Carlos José Espíndola — Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC)

Abstract: In the last two decades, both the Brazilian economy and its industrial sector have presented different growth rates, with two main phases (2003 to 2011 and 2012 to 2022). This dynamic was caused by economic policies and specific institutional measures, which directed the routes of the productive sectors in these periods. In this sense, the article aims to expose the political-institutional measures implemented after 2003 and their effects on the performance of the manufacturing industry in Brazil. For this purpose, an exploratory approach was chosen through a bibliographic and documentary survey regarding the theme exposed in published articles, theses and books. To analyze the performance of the economy and industry, we use data from main repositories, such as the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA). The text demonstrated that the period 2003-11 was marked by the growth of industrial indicators, while in the subsequent phase, in general, the opposite occurred. Therefore, it is necessary to develop strategies for reindustrialization and neo-industrialization that are tailored to regional characteristics.

Keywords: Political-institutional measures; Economy; Industry; Performance.

10.3 The spatial configuration of the Brazilian footwear industry: from region to network-territory

Prof. João Vitor Oliveira de Alencar — Instituto Federal do Ceará (IFCE)

Abstract: The geographical effects of the post-1970s crisis, intensified by globalization, are evident in the productive articulations associated with the new economic configuration. Industrial networks stand out as an expression of the crisis of Fordist hegemony and the rise of flexibilization, guiding industry's spatial strategies. In this context, this research focuses on firms, their productive spatial strategies, and the territorial decisions aimed at preserving profit margins in a globalized world, including the functional disjunction and spatial dispersion of production under a regime of patrimonial accumulation marked by the imperative of finance. The objective is to analyze the industrial footwear production network formed through the productive articulation between Rio Grande do Sul and Ceará, Brazilian states located, respectively, in the South and Northeast, through the relocation of production units from firms based in Rio Grande do Sul to Ceará. The methodology is organized as a matrix composed of themes, territorial dynamics, and research variables, encompassing bibliographic and documentary review, thematic newspaper archives, statistical survey, database construction, and fieldwork in both states. The results indicate that, in Rio Grande do Sul, there is a regional production system oriented toward higher value-added footwear, with governance supported by an innovative milieu. In Ceará, footwear production is punctual and dispersed, oriented toward economies of scale and planned zonal location. Together, they constitute the network-territory of footwear production, segmented according to the functional logic that geographically organizes the sector. Thus, the Ceará–Rio Grande do Sul productive articulation expresses the spatial strategy of footwear firms, with the network-territory as the basis of industrial accumulation.

Keywords: network-territory; footwear industry; Ceará; Rio Grande do Sul.

10.4 Photovoltaic energy expansion and socio-territorial reconfigurations in Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

Me. Gabriel Nascimento Pelaquin e Prof. Luciano Pereira Duarte Silva — Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados (UFGD)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the expansion of photovoltaic energy generation in Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, as a socioeconomic and territorial process associated with the ongoing energy transition. It argues that the diffusion of solar energy cannot be explained only by technical and physical factors, such as solar irradiation or technological advancement, since its spatial distribution also depends on regulatory frameworks, land tenure conditions, infrastructure networks, and investment strategies articulated by public and private agents. Grounded in Economic Geography, the research draws on the concepts of use of territory, technical-scientific-informational milieu, spatial circuits of production, and circles of cooperation to examine how photovoltaic projects interact with agroindustrial and logistical dynamics, especially in non-metropolitan municipalities. Methodologically, the study combines bibliographical and documentary review, data analysis from Brazilian energy and territorial institutions, geospatial mapping using GIS tools, and fieldwork. The initial discussion indicates that photovoltaic expansion tends to reinforce territorial selectivity through the choice of locations where land, regulatory, technical, and financial conditions favor profitability. Rather than depending exclusively on dense pre-existing infrastructure networks, this selectivity is shaped by the strategic articulation between investment decisions, grid connection possibilities, land availability, and productive dynamics already established in the territory. In this sense, the paper discusses the relationship between energy transition and agribusiness productive regions, understood as spaces shaped by technical, financial, and corporate commands beyond the local scale. By focusing on Mato Grosso do Sul, the research contributes to debates on just energy transition, territorial planning, regional development, and socio-territorial inequalities in Latin America.

Keywords: Energy transition; Economic geography; Socio-territorial transitions; Globalized agriculture; Territorial modernization; Economic spaces.

SESSION 11 — Territorial Impacts of Mineral, Oil, Gas Extraction and the Energy Transition

11.1 From an apparent South American lithium triangle to the reshaping of complex spatial networks of new international mining districts

Prof. Hugo Romero — Universidad de Chile

Abstract: The Lithium Triangle has provided an apparent integrated spatial representation of mining projects located in the Andean highlands and surrounding areas of Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile. Situated in high-altitude landscapes with significant water and ecological constraints and connectivity challenges, each facility requires either the use of existing infrastructure or the construction of new infrastructure, a process that takes several years. However, new mining policies promoted by neoliberal governments are geared towards creating mining districts or hubs that bring together various national and transnational companies in cross-border areas. These districts also produce other minerals critical to the energy transition, such as copper, and aim to collectively address the challenges arising from material needs, water, energy, infrastructure, and the resistance of the Indigenous communities inhabiting these emerging geoeconomic territories. This paper analyses the geographical challenges of emerging territorial networks based on the 1997 Mining Integration and Complementarity Treaty between Chile and Argentina, which is beginning to spatially link national and transnational companies producing various minerals, desalinated water, energy, skilled workers, and specialized services, as demonstrated by the Vicuña Copper and Gold District, a ten-billion-dollar investment by the Anglo-Australian BHP and Lunding Mining of Canada, which is now beginning its implementation, bringing significant geographical, ecological, and geopolitical challenges.

Keywords: lithim triangle; mining districts; Argentina; Chile.

11.2 Territorial reprimarization in Brazil: regional dynamics of oil extraction in the State of Rio de Janeiro

Profa. Hipólita Siqueira de Oliveira — Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)

Abstract: Amidst global disruptions triggered by multiple transitions and intensifying geoeconomic and geopolitical disputes, resource appropriation has re-emerged as a significant process shaping Latin American territories. In this conjuncture, there are significant trends toward the increase of extractivism and export reprimarization in Brazil. This research highlights that the territorial reprimarization's perspective is fundamental to understanding the complex and contradictory connections between the intensified global demand for raw materials and Brazil's regional dynamics. It argues that it is critical to interrogate the configuration of enclave regional economies, along with their multiple implications and articulations across spatial scales. Territorial reprimarization is particularly significant in the state of Rio de Janeiro, where the central role of oil extraction has made the territory one of the main loci of this process in Brazil. On the one hand, a regional enclave economy has emerged, marked by weak linkages with local manufacturing. On the other hand, the decentralized allocation of oil royalties in Brazil's federal system has given rise to a "royalties economy," driving regional growth and policy experimentation in some municipalities. This presentation analyzes the implications of territorial reprimarization for regional development in Rio de Janeiro State over the period 2000-2025. Specifically, it examines the oil industry's productive and urban–regional linkages, and identifies the contradictions and potentialities of this regional specialization for development policies and strategies, within the context of emergent transitions. Using a qualitative methodology, this research combines Latin American theories of underdevelopment and dependency with the conjunctural approach in economic geography to analyze how global processes are regionally materialized and co-produced, unleashing relational and contradictory dynamics of uneven development.

Keywords: territorial reprimarization; regional dynamics; oil extraction; Brazil; Rio de Janeiro State.

11.3 The predatory race for strategic minerals as a result of informational and energy "transitions" within the mutation of capitalism

Prof. Claudio Luiz Zanotelli — Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo (UFES)

Abstract: Climate change has paradoxically led to an illusory energy "transition" that, in turn, has triggered an exponential increase in energy production and consumption across diverse sources, particularly what is mistakenly classified as "green energy." As a result, demand for mining has intensified to meet the energy industry's needs. Simultaneously, the expansion of digitalization and datafication has engendered platform capitalism, driving an explosion in energy demand to power data centers and the wider digital chain. Today, a structure resembling a digital pyramid is evident, with overlapping layers linked through superposed levels. It starts with mining rare earths and strategic minerals, then moves to manufacturing chips (microprocessors), computers, and digital devices. It includes digital infrastructure such as data centers, cloud services, and global networks, as well as operating systems, AI, neural networks, robots, and autonomous vehicles. Finally, it covers digital platforms, apps, marketplaces, and services. Driven by a myriad of corporate and state actors, these processes have led to explosive electricity consumption that occurs alongside a growing reduction in the use of human labor. Ultimately, this structural shift sparks tense conflicts, socio-environmental crises, and sharp geoeconomic and geopolitical disputes.

Keywords: Strategic minerals; Energy transition; Technological chain.

11.4 Political economy of oil and the production of space: Petrobras as a territorial actor

Prof. Leandro Bruno Santos — Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF)

Abstract: Under the ultra-neoliberal governments of Michel Temer and Jair Bolsonaro, the prioritisation of a return-on-equity logic and the sale of assets led to a reduction in Petrobras's capacity to coordinate oil circuits and promote territorial integration (Ferreira, 2022), a role formerly exercised by the company from the wellhead to the pump. However, the argument advanced here is that the company still acts as a geographical actor capable of shaping, across the territory, the technical and social division of labour within the oil sector's branch-circuits. Drawing on the contributions of corporate geography (McNee, 1979; Dicken, 1971; Markusen, 2005), corporations are understood not as mere instruments of capital, but as causal agents that mobilise various resources in pursuit of profit and define the rules that govern social life. This paper aims to examine Petrobras's main active contracts, disaggregated by activity and by the location of suppliers. The methodology comprises a bibliographic review, data collection from Petronect and the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service, and the organisation and analysis of these data. Of the 11,235 active contracts, those related to manufacturing industry are concentrated in São Paulo, while Rio de Janeiro predominates in professional and technical activities and receives the highest contract values. Supplier establishments display a concentrated pattern in Brazil's Southeast Region, alongside a longitudinal spread along the coast. In the branches of extraction, support services for extraction, navigation, manufacturing, and machinery and equipment maintenance and repair, supplier location is selective and concentrated in the municipalities of Rio de Janeiro and Macaé-Rio das Ostras.

Keywords: Oil and Gas; Petrobras; Contracts; Regional Economies.

11.5 The Rio de Janeiro–São Paulo megaregion and the oil and natural gas production circuit: Logistic integration under control and dispute

Me. D'Jeanine Candido Souza Carvalho — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: The Rio de Janeiro–São Paulo megaregion has been shaped by intense local-global productive integration between two major Brazilian metropolises, encompassing diverse economic activities and consolidating itself as one of the country's main circulation axes. However, this integration develops through discontinuities, assuming a hybrid form derived from the distinct urban-industrial processes of each metropolis. In this context, technical networks — through circulation infrastructures — have increasingly become key vectors in ensuring the effective continuity of people, goods, information, inputs, and capital. This dynamic has intensified with oil and natural gas (O&G) activities (Pessanha & Oliveira, 2019), driven by offshore exploration in the Pre-salt region since 2006. This process has stimulated the expansion of a productive chain involving terminals, refineries, processing units, and other infrastructures. To analyse this phenomenon, the research adopts a theoretical framework that examines technical networks (Castilho, 2024; Santos, 2009; Dias, 1995) not only as mechanisms for the specialisation of circulation, but also as instruments of power (Raffestin, 1993), especially given the growing trend towards privatisation. The research combines statistical and technical data, geodata, and fieldwork to identify regional cohesion between the metropolises (Ribeiro, 2020). The findings demonstrate that the megaregion is not primarily structured through typical metropolitan agglomerations and conurbations (Ascher, 1995; Lencioni, 2017), but through a diffuse spatial configuration. The intensification of O&G activities has reinforced this process, consolidating a highly modernised intermodal logistic corridor disputed over the control of networks.

Keywords: Rio–São Paulo Megaregion; Technical Networks; Integration; Oil and Natural Gas.

11.6 Capital arrives first: zoning as ratification in the renewable energy frontier of São Gonçalo do Amarante, Ceará, Brazil

Me. Paulo Ricardo Benevides Castro — Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE)

Abstract: São Gonçalo do Amarante (SGA), a municipality in the Fortaleza Metropolitan Region, Brazil, has become a strategic node connecting Latin America to the global renewable energy market through the Pecém Industrial and Port Complex (CIPP). As transnational energy capital advances into inland areas once marginal to the municipality's economy, SGA offers a paradigmatic case of how peripheral territories in the Americas are actively incorporated into global circuits of green capital accumulation. This paper examines the 2025 revision of SGA's Master Plan, which created a Preferential Subzone for Renewable Energy Generation (SZPGER), reserving portions of the territory for wind and photovoltaic infrastructure. Drawing on documentary analysis of environmental licensing records from Ceará's State Environmental Agency (SEMACE) and municipal planning legislation, the study reconstructs the timeline between licensing procedures for photovoltaic projects and the approval of the zoning revision. Findings show that licensing systematically precedes the municipal zoning instrument, indicating that capital investment preceded, rather than followed, territorial regulation. This pattern is interpreted through Corrêa's concept of spatial anticipation, whereby land is reserved for an activity before the conditions justifying it are formally established. The paper argues that the SZPGER functioned less as prospective planning than as ratification of an already consolidated territorial fact, revealing the limited regulatory capacity of local governments in the Americas vis-à-vis transnational energy capital, and contributing to broader debates on the political economy of energy transitions across the Global South.

Keywords: territory; renewable energy; spatial anticipation; political economy; Latin America; Brazil.

11.7 Mining in the State of Tocantins: an analysis of the socioeconomic and environmental implications of the MSB Mining company in the municipality of Goianorte, Tocantins, Brazil

Me. Juliana da Silva Carvalho — Universidade Federal do Norte do Tocantins (UFNT)

Abstract: The exponential growth in the state of Tocantins, within this scenario of natural resource mining, in light of the territory used, allows us to conduct a critical debate. The constituent elements of the configuration of this geographical space under study allow for a dialectical view when understanding and confronting the role of the State and multinational organizations linked to mining, especially the contextualization of the social, economic, and environmental impact resulting from the installation of the MSB Mineração, within the time frame of 2019 to 2025, in the municipality of Goianorte – TO. Thus, from the perspective of qualitative analysis, it becomes relevant to list and mediate pertinent sources such as bibliographic, documentary and digital platform reviews; field reports; use of photographs; satellite images of the explored area; guided local visits; characterization of physical aspects (geology, soils, vegetation and geomorphology). Therefore, it contemplates and provides an understanding of the evolutionary panorama of mining in Tocantins, highlighting its developments in the territory, in parallel with the use of relevant electronic sources in this contextualization, highlighting the Geological Survey of Brazil, the National Mining Agency (ANM), the Tocantins Mining Company (Mineratins), the Geographic Information System for Mining (SIGMINE), the Accounting and Fiscal Information Systems of the Brazilian Public Sector (SICONFI), the Transparency Portal, and the allocation of resources from the Financial Compensation for the Exploitation of Mineral Resources (CFEM). Therefore, the more dissemination and scientific work there is on this topic, the more information will likely open avenues that will enable significant changes in the territory.

Keywords: Mining; Socioeconomic and environmental implications; Land use; Tocantins.

SESSION 12 — Networks, Circulation, and Infrastructure of Territorial and Regional Modernization

12.1 Infrastructure and social policies in the "age of circulation": the new asynchrony

Profa. Eveline Bertino Algebaile — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: In the historical analysis of state actions related to the management of territory and population, it is possible to identify two axes of major objective importance in the production of social space: the promotion and construction of infrastructure, and the implementation of social public policies. Considering the historical formation of the capitalist state, these two axes of action are particularly relevant due to their effectiveness in defining centralities and flows, prescribing uses and restrictions, reserving spaces, and selectively distributing equipment, resources, and means, among other aspects. They are also spheres of action whose development entails the simultaneous transformation of the state itself, which must increasingly anticipate and produce the general conditions of production. Systematic action in infrastructure and social policies involves continuous tasks of normative and institutional construction in order to provide rules, specialized knowledge, and various forms of practical intervention necessary both for the constitution of technical and service systems and networks, and for their operation. In this paper, we seek to analyze the contemporary forms of territorial implications of these two axes of state action in Brazil, considering, on the one hand, the intense dynamics of modernization of the material bases required for the current stage of capital circulation, and, on the other, the intensification of the limits and asynchronies in the development of the material and institutional bases necessary for participation in collective life.

Keywords: State; infrastructure; social policies; territorial implications.

12.2 The multiplication of logistical territories and their value-productive character

Prof. Matheus Cavalcanti Bartholomeu — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: Productive restructuring has multiplied logistical territories, spaces concentrating functions essential for capital circulation and valorization. Beyond traditional industrial clusters, agglomerations of transport and warehousing companies shape new landscapes of value, where location, speed, and commodity preservation serve as strategic production factors and general conditions for capital reproduction. This work reexamines the productive character of logistics in contemporary capitalism, challenging its simplistic classification as an unproductive tertiary activity that merely generates circulation costs. According to Marx, transport extends the production process within circulation by transforming the commodity's use value through location change, which adds value through living labor or transfer from the means of transport. Similarly, warehousing preserves value, ensuring capital turnover continuity. This paper builds on theoretical approaches of "Capital" and other texts, combined with research on expanding logistical infrastructures and territories in Southeastern Brazil. By examining hubs, platforms, and transport corridors, it analyzes the spatial centralization and concentration of capital resulting from logistical functions becoming more autonomous from the production sphere. Ultimately, it argues that logistics and reduced circulation time do not strip transport of its productive character (although the added value is reduced) but intensify it as an independent branch of productive capital investment. Logistical territories materialize capital's tendency to structure space for its own reproduction. Therefore, understanding this expansion requires recognizing that contemporary logistics does not merely realize value; it produces and preserves it.

Keywords: Logistical territories; value production; capital circulation; political economy of space.

12.3 Between Innovation and Tradition: Market Trucks in the Circulation of Clothing Produced in Morrinhos, Ceará, Brazil

Prof. Luís Antônio Araújo Gonçalves, Me. Francisco Beniadne Bezerra e Me. Fabiana Carla da Costa Barros Bezerra — Universidade Estadual do Vale do Acaraú (UVA)

Abstract: This article analyzes the persistence of market trucks in the circulation of clothing produced in Morrinhos, Ceará State, Brazil, highlighting the relationship between productive innovation and traditional marketing practices. The municipality hosts a small cluster of garment manufacturers located mainly in the rural district of Sítio Alegre, focused on the production of low-cost clothing with initially low added value. In this context, market trucks constitute a central element in the distribution of goods to regional street markets, especially those of Deserto, Ipu, and Aprazível, in the municipality of Sobral. The objective of this study is to understand how these vehicles continue to operate in the commercialization of local production, even in the face of the expansion of wholesale trade and transformations in the sector. The research demonstrates that, despite the modernization of production units and the diversification of sales channels, market trucks continue to play a relevant role in the logistics of circulation. The goods transported consist mainly of underwear items, characterized by their low cost and ease of transportation. Commercialization routes reach different cities in the region, forming a weekly circuit of economic circulation. This process is sustained by relationships of trust between garment manufacturers and market vendors, often mediated by consignment systems. The results indicate that the persistence of market trucks cannot be explained solely by economic factors, but also by their territorial significance. It is concluded that innovation and tradition coexist, with traditional practices being re-signified and incorporated into the new dynamics of local production.

Keywords: market trucks; garment manufacturing; circulation of goods; innovation and tradition.

12.4 Networks and technical systems in the territorial modernization of Brazilian medium-sized cities and the reconfiguration of the contemporary urban network

Profa. Glauciana Teles e Me. Antônio Veiga Rodrigues — Universidade Estadual do Vale do Acaraú (UVA)

Abstract: This study analyzes the networks and technical systems associated with the process of territorial and regional modernization in the context of Brazilian intermediate cities, with particular emphasis on Sobral, in the state of Ceará, within the contemporary dynamics of productive restructuring and the reconfiguration of urban networks. The study is grounded in the understanding that, in the twenty-first century, economic spaces are traversed by informational, logistical, and financial flows that redefine urban hierarchies and enhance the strategic importance of intermediate cities as intermediary nodes between local and global scales. In Sobral, there has been an intensification of circulation infrastructures, specialized services, higher education, and industrial and commercial activities, which connect the regional territory to national and international networks. From a methodological perspective, the study is based on a literature review, the analysis of secondary data, and interviews conducted with managers from municipal government departments. The findings indicate that Sobral has assumed increasing centrality within the regional urban network, driven by public policies, private investments, and the expansion and modernization of technical systems that sustain its integration into the globalized economy. This process, however, is marked by contradictions, including socio-spatial inequalities, concentration of investments, and challenges related to urban and regional sustainability. It is concluded that intermediate cities, particularly Sobral, play a fundamental role in the reorganization of the Brazilian urban network, functioning as spaces for the mediation of flows and for the production of new territorial centralities. Territorial modernization, therefore, does not occur homogeneously, but rather through selective articulations that highlight the role of the State, which, while promoting regional integration, may also reinforce hierarchies and inequalities, thereby intensifying the contradictions of this process within the context of the contemporary transformations of the Brazilian global and regional economy.

Keywords: Intermediate cities; Sobral; technical networks; territorial modernization; urban restructuring.

12.5 The sociotechnical networks of Brazilian public health: from National Education and Research Network to the National Health Data Network

Me. Gustavo Augusto Moreira — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: This paper examines the evolution of sociotechnical networks in Brazilian public health, focusing on the transition from academic and scientific connectivity infrastructures to the recent consolidation of the National Health Data Network (Rede Nacional de Dados em Saúde - RNDS). It argues that digital health did not emerge in isolation and cannot be understood merely as the adoption of systems, applications, or databases. Rather, it has developed over time as a network made up of both objects, such as cables, data centers, points of presence, and equipment, and actions, including norms, information flows, public policies, and different forms of governance involved in disputes over data. From this perspective, the RNDS represents an advanced stage in a broader process of territorial informatization, supported by previous networks and different layers of infrastructure. Along this trajectory, the Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa (RNP), Redes Comunitárias de Educação e Pesquisa (Redecomep), Rede Universitária de Telemedicina (RUTE) and the Ipê network appear not only as technical antecedents, but also as key foundations for the formation of a national digital health network. These networks established the material, institutional, and collaborative basis that made it possible to connect telemedicine and data circulation on national scale. The paper therefore seeks to understand how this sociotechnical network in Brazil has been shaped by public policies, multiple forms of pressure, and different historical contexts, culminating in the RNDS as a strategic infrastructure for informational integration.

Keywords: Sociotechnical networks; Digital health; Rede Nacional de Dados em Saúde (RNDS); Territorial informatization.

12.6 The North-South Railway and the corporate use of territory in Brazil in the 21st century

Me. Rômulo Hemilton Rocha Marinho — Universidade Federal de Goiás (UFG)

Abstract: In the current International Division of Labor, technical networks have become strategic instruments for organizing territorial flows at multiple scales. In Brazil, the North-South Railway reflects this process by expanding logistical integration oriented toward global commodity markets. However, its territorial effects involve social, environmental, economic, and geopolitical dimensions that raise critical questions about the organization and use of Brazilian territory. This study aims to analyze the formation of the North-South Railway and its relationship with the corporate use of territory in twenty-first-century Brazil. Methodologically, the research is based on bibliographic review, documentary analysis, secondary data collection, fieldwork, and mapping. The partial results indicate that this state-funded megaproject has reinforced the privileges of global corporate groups, especially those linked to agribusiness and mineral export circuits, while limiting broader social demands for circulation. Rather than promoting diversified regional integration, the railway operates through selective territorial fluidity, prioritizing export-oriented flows and restricting the development of local productive arrangements and community-based alternatives. Although the regions served by the railway have experienced expanded circulation possibilities, these changes tend to generate uneven territorial effects in municipalities located within its area of influence. Therefore, the North-South Railway does not necessarily reduce regional inequalities; instead, it reinforces a neo-colonial pattern of socio-environmental exploitation and corporate appropriation of Brazilian territory.

Keywords: North-South Railway; International Division of Labor; corporate use of territory; selective territorial fluidity; regional inequalities.

SESSION 13 — Technical Networks, Port Systems, and Economic Restructuring

13.1 Technical networks, railways, and ports in the economic restructuring of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Prof. Floriano José Godinho de Oliveira — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: The current general movement of capital accumulation reveals an important ongoing process in contemporary capitalism: the expansion and modernization of technical networks of communication and commodity circulation. This serves as a means to decrease capital circulation time, thereby reducing the turnover time of the entire production and value-generation process. The transportation and communication industries have emerged as specialized sectors within the productive system, possessing the capacity for value appropriation and generation. The dynamization of these networks prioritizes the incorporation of innovations aimed at streamlining the circulation of means of production, inputs, and commodities. This is achieved through communication resources — such as digital platforms and logistics bases — that enable a specialized connectivity linking producers, places, and consumers, establishing strategies to reduce transit times and expand the volumes of global freight movement. To a large extent, companies in this sector, Big Techs, and the financial corporations investing in transportation systems now govern the global economy. Therefore, investments in infrastructure and logistics are part of a new strategy for capital accumulation and the control of markets and territories. Our research highlights projects for the installation of new railways in the state of Rio de Janeiro, which acts as the integration node for the interconnected network throughout the Southeast Region of Brazil. We specifically emphasize the EF-118 Railway (Espírito Santo – Rio de Janeiro); the high-speed train connecting São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro; and the freight transport systems in the South-Central Region of the state.

Keywords: technical networks; capital circulation; productive restructuring; railways; territorial implications.

13.2 Networks and technical systems of territorial modernization: the Pecém Industrial and Port Complex within the context of the metropolization process in the western portion of the Fortaleza Metropolitan Region, Brazil

Profa. Glauciana Teles — Universidade Estadual do Vale do Acaraú (UVA)

Abstract: This abstract analyzes the networks and technical systems that underpin the process of territorial modernization within the context of the Fortaleza Metropolitan Region, with emphasis on the Pecém Industrial and Port Complex (CIPP) as a structuring axis of Ceará's economic and spatial reconfiguration. The objective is to understand how the integration of logistics infrastructure, global commodity flows, and productive investments contributes to the intensification of the metropolization process and to the expansion of Fortaleza's centrality in Northeastern Brazil. Methodologically, this study is based on a literature review, fieldwork, and the analysis of recent territorial dynamics. The results indicate that the CIPP constitutes a strategic node within networks of circulation involving commodities, energy, and raw materials for other industries, particularly the steel industry, fostering new forms of regional integration and international insertion. At the same time, this process is associated with the westward expansion of the Fortaleza Metropolitan Region, promoting the formation of a productive and logistical corridor that restructures the metropolitan territory. This corridor increasingly integrates industrial activities, commerce, services, and the expansion of the real estate market, marked by the growth of gated communities and new patterns of urbanization. This movement also generates a concentration of investments, territorial inequalities, and socio-environmental impacts. Thus, territorial modernization in the Fortaleza Metropolitan Region is associated with the consolidation of complex technical systems that reconfigure scales of production and circulation, deepening regional asymmetries and redefining urban hierarchies within the context of contemporary globalization.

Keywords: Pecém Industrial and Port Complex; metropolization; technical networks; productive corridor; Fortaleza Metropolitan Region.

13.3 Territorial restructuring and global production networks: the role of the Pecém Industrial and Port Complex (CIPP) in the economic transformation of Ceará, Brazil

Dr. José Eudázio Honório Sampaio — Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE)

Abstract: During the first decades of the 21st century, the state of Ceará, in Northeastern Brazil, experienced an intense process of territorial restructuring driven by developmental public policies, infrastructure investments, and the expansion of global production networks. In this context, the Pecém Industrial and Port Complex (CIPP) emerged as a strategic productive-logistical hub, redefining territorial functions and reinforcing Ceará's integration into economic globalization. This study aims to analyze how the consolidation of the CIPP transformed the productive system and the territorial organization of Ceará. The research is grounded in the theoretical perspective of Critical Realism, particularly through the articulation between structure, agency, and empirical manifestations, enabling an interpretation of the underlying mechanisms shaping territorial change. Methodologically, the study combines bibliographic review, documentary analysis of public policies and institutional regulations, statistical data analysis, thematic news archives, and fieldwork involving direct observation and participation in institutional activities. The findings demonstrate that the CIPP consolidates a technical-regulatory corridor characterized by high territorial fluidity, structured through infrastructures such as the Port of Pecém, the Export Processing Zone (ZPE), the CE-155 highway, and the Transnordestina railway. The operation of the Pecém Steel Company (CSP), currently ArcelorMittal Pecém, repositioned Ceará within national export dynamics, especially in the steel sector. However, the benefits of territorial modernization remain selective, reproducing socio-spatial inequalities and limited local productive integration. The study concludes that the CIPP materializes a new territorial rationality oriented toward exports, global circulation, and international capital accumulation.

Keywords: Territory; Productive System; Global Production Networks; Critical Realism; Pecém Industrial and Port Complex (CIPP).

13.4 Logistics and corporate use of territory: centrality and strategy of the Santos port terminal for COFCO International

Me. Victor Dantas Santana — Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU)

Abstract: In 2009, within the context of the agricultural commodities boom, China became Brazil's main trading partner. However, it was only in 2014 that the Chinese state-owned corporation COFCO International began operating directly in Brazilian territory. Acting as an agricultural commodities trading company, the firm is a new agent composing the current framework of Sino-Brazilian relations. Thus, this work evaluates some strategies of corporate use of Brazilian territory by COFCO Intl., based on the analysis of the systems of objects mobilized by the company in its logistical operations – oriented especially toward export movement. It is understood that the terminal leased by COFCO Intl. in the Port of Santos (BRSSZ) is its main logistical node in the country and a key element of Chinese geoeconomics within the international agri-food system. Based on the collection and analysis of data obtained from public agencies, such as the corporation's topology and the port terminal lease agreement, the prominence of this vertex and its centrality within the context of each of the spatial productive circuits of commodities in which the holding company operates are demonstrated. The evaluation allows for the observation that the operations of COFCO Intl. in Brazil are symptomatic of contemporary Brazil-China relations, as they are focused on strengthening the synergy between Chinese demand and the Brazilian supply of agricultural commodities, with little technology transfer, presenting characteristics of a hybrid geoeconomics that could be better utilized for a strategic enhancement of the Brazilian economy.

Keywords: Use of territory; Agribusiness; Logistical networks; Brazil-China relations.

SESSION 14 — Productive Spatial Circuits and Territorial Dynamics

14.1 Productive spatial circuit of coffee: current dynamics of production and consumption

Prof. Fernando dos Santos Sampaio — Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná (Unioeste)

Abstract: The present work addresses the productive spatial circuit of coffee, emphasizing the production of specialty coffees and its connection with territorial, institutional, and economic characteristics. The objective is to demonstrate the interrelationships between the model of agriculture utilized and its relationship with downstream sectors, especially exporting companies and third-wave coffee shops. The theoretical basis is Dicken (2011), who presents the agri-food sector divided into two main groups: one specialized and standardized, and the other specialized and localized; and Gonçalves (2003), who divides agriculture into two major models, one based on standardization and specialization, which the author calls the “Texan Model”, and the other based on differentiation and quality, which the author calls the “Californian Model”. In the case of the coffee production circuit, the use of these differentiations aids in a better understanding, as we have the presence of both models in the same product: one based on undifferentiated production—or with little commodity differentiation—and another based on a differentiation closely linked to local physical characteristics—altitude, soil, climate—and social ones—good practices, tradition, culture, etc. This provides a distinct, yet interconnected, dynamic for each of the cases.

Keywords: Productive spatial circuit; coffee farming; agri-food trade; geoeconomics.

14.2 Industrialization and productive-territorial restructuring of the “Cellulose Valley”, Brazil

Profa. Rafaela Fabiana Ribeiro Delcol — Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS)

Abstract: The eucalyptus-pulp-paper complex has been territorializing the eastern portion of Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil) since 1970, but from the 2000s onwards it has become the stage for productive-territorial restructurings resulting from the implementation of pulp and paper industries, which redefine and reconfigure space and social relations in the “Cellulose Valley”. This region is crossed by projects of arboreal-cellulosic capital, which materialize through the State-capital alliance for the implementation of industries and supporting infrastructure, driving the territorialization of this complex, which transforms cities and the countryside into a new model of development. The research analyzes the process of formation of the “Cellulose Valley”, considering the structures that precede it, the industrial projects that shape it and the material and symbolic support for its structuring. Bibliographic and field research were carried out, with literature review, analysis of journalistic material, documents and official sources, and analysis of cartographic material. The “Cellulose Valley” is analyzed as a representation of the space of reproduction of arboreal-cellulosic capital, and its formation is anchored in public policies, concentrated land structure, industrial and logistical projects, as well as legislative initiatives. This process occurs through the articulation of State agents (at all levels) and arboreal-cellulosic capital, such as Suzano, Eldorado, Arauco and Bracell. This region emerges as a result of a set of initiatives carried out by State and market agents, linking the eastern portion of Mato Grosso do Sul to the development project of the eucalyptus-pulp-paper complex.

Keywords: Eucalyptus-pulp-paper complex; Productive-territorial restructuring; Industrialization; Cellulose Valley.

14.3 Mapping global production networks of illegal gold: cross-border dynamics in Colombia

Dr. Carlos Andrés Pachón Pinzón — Universidade de São Paulo (USP)

Abstract: This presentation examines illegal mining in Colombia and its integration into transnational networks by reformulating the Global Production Networks (GPN) approach, in dialogue with the Lefebvre's theory of the production of space. The GPN framework provides relevant conceptual tools for analyzing the organization of contemporary production through transnational networks that connect actors, territories, and value flows. However, its application has been largely confined to formal economies, limiting its capacity to explain contexts in which illegality plays a central role. In this regard, the study seeks to expand the analytical potential of the GPN approach to understand the articulation between legal and illegal circuits in mining, with particular attention to the processes of value production, circulation, and capture. Furthermore, the research highlights the need to examine the role of Illegal Armed Groups (IAGs) as agents of economic governance, given that these actors not only engage in illicit activities but also perform functions of territorial control and social organization. From this analytical perspective, the study examines gold circuits and flows in Colombia, as well as the conflicts associated with illegal mining, particularly those related to the activities of IAGs and the dynamics of illicit economies, including illegal mineral extraction, illicit crop cultivation, and deforestation. It then analyzes the transnational commercial circuit of illegal gold, highlighting flows between Colombia, Venezuela, and Brazil, with particular emphasis on the Amazon region shared by the three countries.

Keywords: Global production networks; Geographical scales; Illegal gold; Transnational networks; Illegal armed groups.

14.4 From the "Sertão" to the global market: circuits of cotton production in the Northeast of Brazil

Me. Fábio Ferreira Sampaio — Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC); Prof. Carlos Marcelo Maciel Gomes — Instituto Federal de Alagoas (IFAL)

Abstract: Cotton cultivation has played a central role in shaping the economic spaces of Northeast Brazil, structuring production networks, labor relations, and territorial dynamics linked to regional, national, and international scales. However, technical and production-related changes, agricultural crises, and the restructuring of global markets have profoundly redefined the spatial circuits of cotton, giving rise to new forms of territory use and the reorganization of the regional economy. In this context, this study aims to analyze the economic and territorial dynamics of cotton production in Northeast Brazil, with an emphasis on the spatial circuits of production and the impacts of production restructuring on territory use. The research is grounded in Harvey (2004) perspective of critical economic geography, as well as the category of used territory proposed by Santos (2002, 2008) and Santos and Silveira (2014), and it also draws on discussions regarding the spatial circuits of production (Santos, 2023) and the territorial division of labor (Harvey, 2005). Methodologically, it relies on a literature review, document analysis, and the collection of historical and economic data concerning the trajectory of cotton production in Northeast Brazil, especially from the first half of the 20th century onward and following the crisis caused by the cotton boll weevil. This study argues that the reorganization of cotton production reveals significant changes in the economic spaces of Northeast Brazil, manifested through the redefinition of production networks, territorial selectivity, and expanded connections with global markets. By examining the spatial circuits of cotton, this research seeks to contribute to debates on economic dynamics, territorial restructuring, and regional development in Northeast Brazil.

Keywords: Economic spaces; Used territory; Milton Santos; Territorial reorganization.

SESSION 15 — Economic Dynamics of Migration and Labor Relations

15.1 Migratory network dynamics and the production of space in São Paulo, Brazil (2000–2022)

Prof. Ednelson Mariano Dota — Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo (UFES) e Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp)

Joice de Oliveira dos Santos Domenicono – Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (UNC)

Rafael Malaman Pfleger – Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp)

Abstract: The reconfiguration of the urban-regional spatial organization in the 21st century is marked by a complex network of flows of people that reflects the unequal and combined production of space. This study investigates the migratory dynamics throughout the State of São Paulo between 2000 and 2022, seeking to understand how population movements are articulated with the processes of "metropolization of space" (Lencioni, 2011; Moura, 2024) and the flexible accumulation of capital (Harvey, 1998). We move beyond functionalist interpretations of modernization to hypothesize that changes in migratory connectivity express a strategic re-scaling of the São Paulo urban system. This process is marked by a complex tension between spatial concentration and deconcentration (Matos; Baeninger, 2009; Brenner, 2018), where the intensification/densification of populational exchanges between the capital, regional poles and the interior reflects new territorial logics of economy, labor distribution, and the role of medium-sized cities in the "interiorization" of urbanization (Brandão, 2019; Matos; Ramos, 2015). The methodology utilizes Social Network Analysis (SNA) to qualify population exchanges beyond traditional volume measurements, treating migration as a relational system (Braga, 2011). Based on 2000 and 2022 Census data from IBGE, we analyze origin-destination matrices through metrics such as density, reciprocity, and transitivity to identify the degree integration between distinct municipalities and the state's regions (Carvalho; Charles-Edwards, 2020). The research employs the Louvain community detection algorithm (Blondel et al., 2008) and betweenness centrality to reveal strategic regional sub-networks, performing simulations that exclude central poles to uncover underlying structures often obscured by the capital's hegemony. Preliminary findings indicate a consolidation of the São Paulo Macrometropolis (MMP) as a region of high functional reciprocity and a "winning region" (Tavares, 2020), alongside the emergence of new "migratory spaces" in the state's interior (Dota; Domeniconi, Pfleger, 2025). These trends suggest that migration has evolved from historical, for the most part, unidirectional mass flows, into a complex system of multidirectional circulation, reflecting the fragmentation of the urban space (Moura, 2024) and the emergence of selective territorial articulations (Brandão, 2019; Abdal et al., 2019). This scenario shows that the redistribution of the population is not a simple dispersal, but a sophisticated reconfiguration of urban hierarchies and scales of population exchanges. Migration allows us to understand some of the new aspects of these reconfigurations at the beginning of the 21st century.

Keywords: Migration; Migratory Networks; Spatial Redistribution; State of São Paulo; Urbanization.

15.2 Urban migration economy: networks, labor, and urban economic circuits across Brazilian cities

Profa. Denise Bomtempo — Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE)

Abstract: In the context of the contemporary world economy, international migration has intensified because of structural inequalities, political and economic crises, armed conflicts, and environmental disasters, producing processes of displacement, containment, and territorial selectivity. As a complex social and territorial phenomenon, migration involves mobile populations, institutions, and multiscale actors articulated through technical, social, and institutional networks, which, in turn, contribute to the formation of migration networks. By examining migration flows across Brazilian territory through variables such as migration volume, migrant profiles, institutional actors involved in migration control, governance, and territorial dispersal, as well as the economic activities developed by migrants, Brazil emerges as a regional hub for migration flows across the South American continent. To analyze these dynamics and processes, this research combines quantitative and qualitative methods, including bibliographic and documentary review, secondary data analysis, institutional mapping, and empirical research with institutional actors and migrants engaged in economic activities associated with urban economic circuits. By adopting a multiscale and multidimensional analytical approach, the study argues that migrants constitute territorial linkages connecting places of origin and destination, primarily through labor networks and economic activities. These dynamics contribute to the formation of a trans-scalarity urban migration economy, in which the upper and lower circuits of the urban economy are intrinsically interconnected, creating conditions for the insertion and permanence of migrants within destination territories.

Keywords: migration; networks; urban economic circuits; labor.

15.3 Population redistribution in Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil: regional economic dynamics, production chain expansion, and labor market trends in the 2022 Census

Prof. Fernando Rodrigo Farias — Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS); Me. Lucas Frederico Ortiz Paniagua — Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados (UFGD)

Abstract: Mato Grosso do Sul's production chains have recently reshaped its economic and population dynamics. Historically key municipalities were impacted: Corumbá lost 7,407 inhabitants and its GDP share dropped from 3.32% (2003) to 2.27% (2023), while Porto Murtinho lost 2,431. Conversely, agro-industrial and industrial hubs expanded: Maracaju gained 7,453 inhabitants (3.21% GDP); Dourados grew by 47,872 (11% GDP, 32% of industrial plants); Três Lagoas added 30,366; and Campo Grande gained 111,326. This research cross-references population displacement across the ten highest-gaining and ten highest-losing municipalities, linking these flows to production chains and labor dynamics. The hypothesis is that these hubs concentrate higher-paying jobs and expanding agribusiness, altering the state's productive structure. The methodology combines spatial analysis (2022 Census), socioeconomic labor analysis (CAGED), and qualitative regional literature. These shifts intensified internal migration and labor concentration: the ten fastest-growing municipalities hold 63.05% of the state's formal jobs (CAGED 2023). The results clarify how economic restructuring drives demographic dynamics in Brazil's Midwest.

Keywords: Population redistribution; Production chains; Labor market; Regional economics; 2022 Census.

15.4 Migratory dynamics and oil exploration in Brazil's Equatorial Margin: the case of Oiapoque, Amapá

Prof. Francismar Cunha Ferreira — Instituto de Estudos Estratégicos de Petróleo, Gás Natural e Biocombustíveis Zé Eduardo Dutra (INEEP); Prof. Ednelson Mariano Dota — Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo (UFES) e Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the magnitude and profile of migratory flows directed toward the state of Amapá and their urban impacts, with emphasis on the municipality of Oiapoque, in light of the economic expectations associated with the expansion of oil and gas exploration activities in the Foz do Amazonas Basin. The analysis is grounded in the understanding that the consolidation of Oiapoque as a logistical and airport support base for Petrobras operations, combined with expectations regarding oil discoveries in the Foz do Amazonas Basin, located in Brazil's Equatorial Margin, has been reshaping regional territorial dynamics by intensifying migratory flows and processes of urban expansion. Methodologically, the study combines a bibliographic review on migration, economic geography, and large-scale projects in the Amazon region with an analysis of microdata from the IBGE Demographic Census (2010 and 2022) and the interpretation of satellite imagery to assess the expansion of the municipal urban area. Preliminary findings indicate the emergence of new dynamics of territorial mobility and a reorganization of the spatial distribution of the population in Amapá. Between 2010 and 2022, Oiapoque recorded the highest demographic growth in the state, increasing from 20,509 to 27,482 inhabitants, with an annual geometric growth rate of 2.47%, significantly above the state average (0.76%), a process strongly associated with migration. IBGE projections for 2025 indicate that the municipality's population has already reached 30,786 inhabitants. In the same context, between 2020 and 2024, the urbanized area of the municipal center expanded from approximately 3.3 km² to 6.8 km², accompanied by the emergence of new neighborhoods. The study concludes that the expansion of oil-related activities in the Foz do Amazonas Basin tends to generate significant territorial and geoeconomic impacts, including the intensification of migratory flows, the regional redistribution of the population, accelerated urban growth, increased demand for new services, and even the formation of new urban centralities.

Keywords: Migration; Urbanization; Oil and gas; Foz do Amazonas Basin; Oiapoque.

15.5 Lifestyles and gender violence in women's artisanal fishing in Ceará: an analysis from a social cartography perspective

Me. Sâmila Silva Lima — Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC)

Abstract: Women's artisanal fishing is an important activity for food security, the maintenance of traditional territories, and the sociocultural reproduction of coastal communities in Brazil. However, women's participation in fishing has historically been made invisible by official statistics and public policies. This article aims to understand how women's artisanal fishing occurs on the coast of Ceará, through the description of women's productive practices, the organization of their routines, and the confrontation of gender-based violence experienced in fishing territories. The research was conducted using a qualitative and participatory approach, grounded in Feminist Political Ecology and Social Cartography. The data were produced from participatory workshops held with fisherwomen and shellfish gatherers in the municipalities of Paracuru, Itapipoca, Fortim, Camocim, Acaraú and Itarema. The activities included social mapping of land use with the identification of gender-based violence, organization of time use, and the development of a SWOT matrix. The results reveal that the workday of female shellfish gatherers goes beyond shellfish collection and fishing. It also shows the multiple challenges faced by female fishers in Ceará, including invisibility and violence, mainly perpetrated by federal and state government public institutions. Recognizing the role of women in fishing is fundamental for building more equitable public policies that address gender-specific issues.

Keywords: Gender; Social Cartography; Maria da Penha Law; Gender Violence; Shellfish Gatherers.

SESSION 16 — Urban Spatial Practices, General Conditions of Production, Territorial Transitions, and Social Innovation

16.1 Smart cities and territorial modernization in the Northeast of Brazil: machine learning for the analysis of sociospatial inequalities

Profa. Jane Roberta de Assis Barbosa e Me. David Isaías de Souza — Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN)

Abstract: The advancement of the technical-scientific-informational period has intensified the incorporation of digital technologies into urban planning, disseminating smart cities as a contemporary model of neoliberal urban governance. In Latin America, however, this paradigm is implemented within contexts marked by dependent urbanization (Limonad, 2008), sociospatial inequalities, and institutional fragilities, sustaining selective processes of territorial modernization. In Brazil, its manifestation occurs unevenly across a territory historically characterized by regional asymmetries. In this context, the article adopts the Northeast region as an empirical reference to understand smart cities simultaneously as a strategy of urban management and as an expression of the technical-scientific-informational rationality aimed both at addressing structural problems and at expanding territorial competitiveness to attract investments. Therefore, smart cities are understood as a contemporary expression of technoscientific urbanism (Brenner and Schmid, 2015). Grounded in the contributions of Santos (2008) and Santos and Silveira (2006) regarding the technical-scientific-informational milieu and the uneven diffusion of technology, the study combines bibliographic review, documentary analysis, and the collection of secondary data from official Brazilian databases. Methodologically, a hierarchical clustering technique based on unsupervised machine learning is employed to identify territorial patterns among municipalities in Northeastern Brazil associated with the smart cities agenda. The results reveal a strong association between the identified clusters and the regional urban hierarchy, demonstrating that metropolises and state capitals concentrate higher technical, institutional, and informational densities, whereas smaller municipalities present structural fragilities that limit the implementation of this urban governance model, reflecting neoliberal dynamics present across different contexts of the Global South.

Keywords: Smart Cities; Territorial Modernization; Machine Learning; Sociospatial Inequalities; Northeastern Brazil.

16.2 Solidarity-based marketing practices at IFSP: the case of the Women Farmers' Network of Barra do Turvo, São Paulo, Brazil

Profa. Heloisa Santos Molina Lopes — Instituto Federal de São Paulo (IFSP)

Resumo: Partindo das proposição teórica de Milton Santos de que os territórios dos países da periferia do capitalismo são marcados por processos de modernização desiguais, que resultam na conformação de dois circuitos da economia urbana, e de trabalhos de Denise Elias que apontam que essa teoria seria aplicável não apenas ao contexto urbano, mas também ao campo, sendo possível identificarmos a existência de dois circuitos também na economia agrária, apresentamos a experiência de um projeto de extensão desenvolvido no Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de São Paulo (IFSP), campus Registro, intitulado “Fortalecendo a RAMA: Apoio à logística solidária e formação de um ponto de consumo militante no IFSP”. O projeto tem como objetivo apoiar a Rede Agroecológica de Mulheres Agricultoras de Barra do Turvo (SP) na organização logística e no fortalecimento das práticas de comercialização solidária, com a criação de um ponto de consumo militante para os alimentos produzidos por esse grupo de mulheres. Entende-se que essa experiência pode contribuir para a estruturação de circuitos espaciais de produção de alimentos que articulam o campo e a cidade, mas que dependem também da estruturação de estratégias logísticas específicas, muito distintas daquelas que servem ao agronegócio globalizado.

Palavras-chave: Circuitos da Economia; Agricultura Familiar; Comercialização Solidária; Logística.

16.3 From the right to the metropolis to metropolitan citizenship: reflections on the Brazilian context

Dr. Anderson Gomes de Oliveira — Superintendência de Estudos Econômicos e Sociais da Bahia (SEI/SEPLAN/BA); Me. Danillo Felix de Santana — Universidade Salvador (UNIFACS)

Abstract: This article analyses the transition from the “right to the city” to the “right to the metropolis” in Brazil, arguing that overcoming the metropolitan crisis, marked by socio-spatial segregation and political fragmentation, requires the construction of metropolitan citizenship. Based on an understanding of metropolitanisation as a form of internal colonisation, it highlights the inadequacy of the municipal scale in addressing issues such as mobility, environmental challenges, and housing. It further argues that intergovernmental governance remains insufficient when limited to administrative decision-making between governments, requiring closer integration with forms of public participation to bridge the gap between functional integration and political legitimacy. In response, the article proposes metropolitan citizenship as a project of territorial reintegration. This project is articulated across three dimensions: (i) an instrument of territorial justice aimed at equitable redistribution; (ii) a foundation for legitimate governance, anchored in parity-based participatory arrangements that transcend the bureaucratic character of the state; and (iii) a horizon of socio-environmental justice, oriented towards securing what is framed as a right to nature as a common good. The paper concludes that the realisation of the right to the metropolis depends on a process of democratic reinvention at the regional scale, ensuring that metropolitan integration is not merely spatial and administrative, but fundamentally political and social.

Keywords: Metropolitan citizenship; Right to the metropolis; Intergovernmental governance; Spatial justice; Metropolitan regions.

16.4 Urban spatial practices and the right to the city: social innovation and sanitation in Rio de Janeiro's favelas

Dr. Marcelo Monroy Bentes — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: This research is situated within the debate on the production of urban space and socio-spatial inequality, taking social innovation in favelas as its object of analysis, with a focus on dynamics related to sanitation, urban sustainability, and the right to the city. In a context historically marked by precarious urban infrastructure, stigmatization, and threats of removal, the study seeks to understand the extent to which community-based social innovation initiatives contribute to improving socio-environmental conditions, strengthening community organization, and promoting urban integration in areas characterized by precarious urbanization. The research is part of a broader doctoral project on favelas in Rio de Janeiro and their interactions with the formal city. It adopts a qualitative approach, combining literature review, document analysis, and fieldwork, including semi-structured interviews, participant observation, and dialogue with residents and local leaders. The empirical research was conducted in the favelas of Vale Encantado and Rocinha between December 2025 and April 2026. The theoretical framework articulates contributions from the Geography of Innovation with the thought of Henri Lefebvre, especially the concept of the right to the city. The results indicate that community initiatives focused on sanitation and environmental management constitute forms of resistance to the exclusionary dynamics of the capitalist production of space, strengthening local organization, residents' permanence in the territory, and collective strategies for claiming rights. It is concluded that social innovation, developed from a critical and emancipatory approach, can contribute to more inclusive and sustainable forms of urban integration.

Keywords: social innovation; favelas; Geography of Innovation; right to the city; Rio de Janeiro.

16.5 New territorial uses under neoliberalism: pentecostal therapeutic communities in Brazil

Me. Pamela Casanova Kimmemgs — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: This paper examines Pentecostal therapeutic communities (TCs) in Brazil as a neoliberal urban dispositif that articulates public funding, poverty management, and neoliberalism. TCs are private institutions, Christian in orientation, that provide treatment for problematic psychoactive substance use based on abstinence, labor, and spirituality. Although privately operated, they receive public funding. Between 2017 and 2020, federal transfers allocated to TCs reached approximately BRL 300 million, with 70% directed to Christian institutions. The analysis is based on a survey of public documents and contracts related to TCs, combined with spatial analysis conducted using the R programming language. We hypothesize that the expansion of these institutions is associated with processes of welfare neoliberalization and the outsourcing of state responsibilities to religious actors. In this context, TCs perform functions of social assistance and social control within a framework of privatized urban poverty management. Drawing on Milton Santos's theory of geographical space, particularly the inseparable pair technosphere and psychosphere, we examine how the Pentecostal phenomenon operates simultaneously as system of technical objects and a system of beliefs. We emphasize prosperity theology and its role in producing subjects aligned with neoliberal rationality by linking material success to faith, individualizing structural inequalities, and moralizing poverty. We argue that TCs produce new territorial uses through public co-financing, their concentration in peripheral and suburban areas, and the outsourcing of social rights to religious organizations. In doing so, they reinforce an individualistic moral framework that holds individuals responsible for structural social problems, thereby contributing to neoliberal forms of territorial governance.

Keywords: Neoliberalism; privatization of social policies; used territory; pentecostalism; Brazilian territory.

16.6 The state and general conditions of production: an analysis of transportation investments in Brazil in the 21st century

Me. Luís Alberto Miranda Goveia — Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

Abstract: The objective of this study is to analyze, in light of the concept of General Conditions of Production (GCP), the role of the Brazilian government in transportation infrastructure investments, identifying the regional and modal distribution of these investments and their impacts on the country's socioeconomic and territorial dynamics. A qualitative approach is adopted, supported by a literature review focused on the themes of transport and GPC, referencing authors such as Jean Lojkine, Sandra Lencioni, David Harvey, Mónica Arroyo, and Regina Tunes. The collection and systematization of statistical data on federal government investments in the transport sector, obtained from the National Observatory of Transport and Logistics, covering the period 2010–2023, supplemented by data from the National Transport Confederation, were also used as a methodological procedure. Transportation infrastructure is considered CGP because it is necessary for the reproduction of capital and the capitalist production process, functioning as indispensable requirements for the circulation of goods and the connection between territories of production, sale, and consumption. The survey found a continuous decline in federal investments across transport modes, with a drop of nearly 47% between 2010 and 2022, compromising development initiatives, with a recovery only in the last year of the series. The data indicate a concentration of investments in road transport (79%), while water transport accounted for 3.2%. Spatial analysis shows a concentration in the Northeast (28%), followed by the South (20%), with lower volumes in the Southeast, North, and Midwest. Transportation infrastructure is crucial to development.

Keywords: General Conditions of Production; Transport infrastructure; Public investment; Regional inequality.

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