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**SOCIOECONOMIC INFLUENCES OF LUD AND EED INDICES ON LAND
GOVERNANCE AND FOOD PRODUCTION**

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Objectives: This study examines how the Land Use Degree (LUD) and Exploration Efficiency Degree (EED) indices, together with financial subsidies, influence agricultural efficiency and food security. It also analyzes the exploratory efficiency of Brazilian lands and the socioeconomic impacts of low regulatory requirements on large rural landowners, who hold 47% of the country's land (Grain, 2019). Additionally, it discusses how outdated LUD and EED indices affect food production and the need for greater efficiency in land use. **Methodology:** The research adopts the dialectical method to analyze and debate empirical data, combined with grounded theory, which builds theoretical insights from systematic data examination without prior hypotheses (Gil, 2021; Cappi, 2017). The study begins with a review of regulations governing LUD and EED indices and an assessment of programs and financial incentives directed at agribusiness, using documents from INCRA and the National Congress. Subsequently, requirements applied to the ten main exported agricultural

commodities are organized into a comparative table to establish productivity and efficiency criteria. The goal is to correlate outdated indices with current food production patterns. Discussion: Scholars such as Dom Ladislau (2009), José Eustáquio (2018), and Clayton (2018) emphasize the need to expand food production. In Brazil, the agribusiness lobby receives substantial federal subsidies and strong political support from the Parliamentary Agricultural Front. However, excessive incentives combined with minimal requirements can generate negative socioeconomic effects, as demonstrated by the European Common Agricultural Policy in the 20th century, which increased food prices, favored large producers, and harmed vulnerable populations (Carvalho, 2019). Conclusion: Updating and reforming the LUD and EED indices is essential to ensure that public subsidies effectively promote productivity and food security. Strengthening these mechanisms can contribute to more equitable and sustainable rural development.

Palavras-chave: agricultural productivity; deregulation; equitable development; food insecurity; inefficiency.