

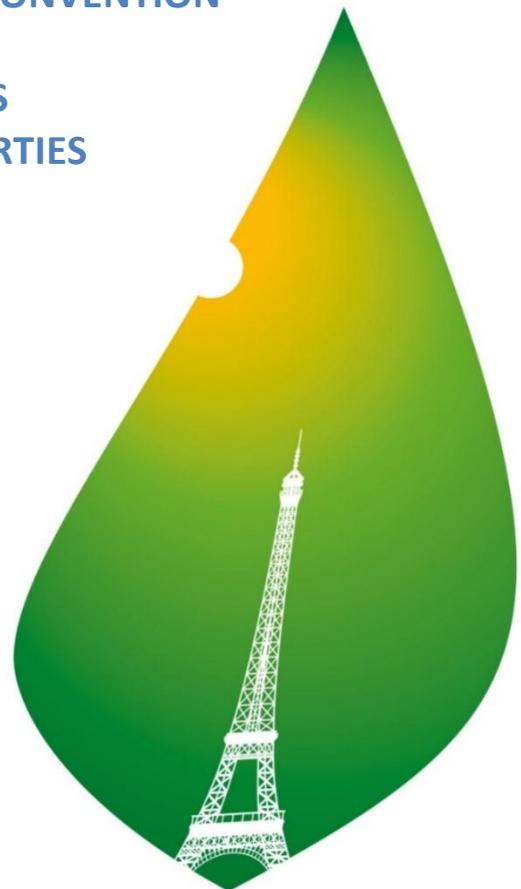
FACT SHEET

Brazil at COP21/CMP11

21st CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND
11th CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
SERVING AS MEETING OF THE PARTIES
TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

PARIS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	Page 4
The Brazilian INDC	Page 5
Brazil's record in combating climate change	Page 11
Adaptation to climate change.....	Page 17
Climate Fund	Page 18
Prospects and opportunities.....	Page 18

INTRODUCTION

The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will be held in Paris from November 30 to December 11, 2015. The 11th Conference serving as Meeting of the Parties (CMP11) to the Kyoto Protocol will also take place in Paris, as a side event to COP21.

The UNFCCC is an international treaty adopted in 1992 during the Rio 92 Summit, under which countries can work together to develop policies and programs to limit additional warming of the earth's surface and atmosphere, which, in turn, may adversely affect natural ecosystems and humanity. In 1997, the UNFCCC adopted the Kyoto Protocol, which legally bound developed countries to quantified targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In 2012, during the 9th Conference serving as Meeting of the Parties (CMP9) to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Doha, signatory countries agreed on new targets to be adopted by 2020. A new, global climate change agreement is expected to be adopted under the Framework Convention during COP21, to be implemented after 2020, aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Convention's objective. There are currently 195 Parties to the UNFCCC and the 192 to the Kyoto Protocol.

The Brazilian government has asserted that the new agreement to be signed under the Convention should be fair, balanced, ambitious and long-lasting, and respect the principles, rules and structure of the Convention, in particular the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" (CBDR). The new agreement should be of universal character, and its goal should be to consolidate commitments that limit the rise in global average temperatures to a maximum of 2°C compared to the pre-industrial era (the policy goal agreed at COP16 in 2010 in Cancun), and to promote sustainable development.

In order to allow for greater scope and participation in the new agreement, it was decided during COP19 (Warsaw, 2013) that the commitments countries will assume under the new agreement will be "nationally determined". The Parties agreed that each country should prepare and present its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution - INDC before COP21. The INDC should indicate the effort the country is willing to make to achieve the Convention's objective. It is "intended" in the sense that it can be adjusted, if necessary, in the light of the rules to be agreed upon in Paris.

On September 27, the Brazilian government submitted its INDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Brazil's intended contribution has a broad scope, including elements of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. The text is consistent with the proposals submitted and the positions taken by Brazil in the new agreement negotiations.

Brazil is the only large developing country that has adopted an absolute and ambitious commitment to reduce emissions for the whole of the economy. Adopting absolute reductions compared to 2005 levels offers a clear sign of Brazil's commitment to combating climate change, also taking into account the results already achieved by reducing deforestation in the Amazon. Brazil's INDC puts the country's efforts on par with the actions of developed countries, in line with the promotion of sustainable development and in the context of common but differentiated responsibilities defined within the UNFCCC.

For Brazil, the importance of taking action on climate change is associated with the need to reorient the national development project, taking into consideration the social, economic and environmental needs and interests of the country. This involves the definition of cross-cutting actions in vitally important areas that directly affect development and require quality and competitiveness. These actions include infrastructure, agricultural production, energy and industry, land use and urban planning, among other sectors and areas. A policy on climate change that is ambitious and consistent with national development priorities results in benefits for the areas of water and food security (with sustainable production), environmental quality, energy efficiency, use of renewable resources for power generation, urban mobility and innovation, and competitiveness in domestic industry, among others.

The Brazilian Government is committed to the implementation of its INDC with full respect for human rights, particularly the rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and workers in the sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, always promoting gender-sensitive measures.

THE BRAZILIAN INDC

The Brazilian INDC was established after extensive consultation with civil society. It was the Brazilian government that proposed (during the Warsaw Conference in 2013) that countries consult with their respective societies for the definition of their contributions to be made under the 2015 Agreement. The proposal was incorporated into the final decisions adopted in Warsaw at COP19, and the Brazilian Government held its domestic consultation process on the country's INDC since the beginning of 2014. The measure endeavored to increase the transparency of national preparations and to afford all interested sectors and segments of Brazilian society the opportunity to participate and give their opinions on the matter.

Initially, civil society consultations were held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the results of which provided important contributions to gauge the extent of possibilities and willingness of the country with respect to post-2020 emission reduction efforts, adaptation actions for the adverse impacts of climate change and the needs for means

of implementation. The final report of the public consultation identified areas of convergence for the scope and modalities of the contribution.

The preparation of Brazil's contribution also took into consideration:

- High-level policy consultations carried out with the main ministries involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and key representatives of civil society and the private sector.
- The scenarios of Brazil's National and Ten-Year Energy Plans, prepared by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Greenhouse gas emission studies conducted by the Brazilian Energy Research Company (EPE).
- For the agriculture and forests sector, data from the REDD+ Policy Assessment Center (REDD-PAC), led by a broad spectrum of national and international institutions, including the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA).
- Estimates made by different segments of the productive sector.
- Several scenario studies for greenhouse gas emissions and economic and social impacts, including the IES-Brazil study, conducted by the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change and COPPE/UFRJ.

With respect to the means for its implementation, the Brazilian INDC indicates the need for international support and investment, as well as the use of the UNFCCC's financial mechanism and other cooperation modalities. The formulation seeks to ensure Brazil's access to international resources to increase the effectiveness or achieve the results of Brazilian actions without establishing conditioning constraints. The contribution also indicates Brazil's willingness to expand its South-South cooperation initiatives related to climate change.

Check out Brazil's full INDC [here](#) (available in PDF).

http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/images/ed_desenvsust/BRAZIL-iNDC-english.pdf

Mitigation

The mitigation component of the Brazilian INDC shows Brazil's commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels by 2025. The metric to be used is the 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP-100), using values from the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Brazil’s INDC also indicates a subsequent indicative contribution comprising a 43% reduction below 2005 emission levels by 2030.

The format used (mitigation commitment for 2025 and indicative contribution for 2030) is justified because it offers greater flexibility with respect to estimates of intended contributions and possible future adjustments.

Brazil, therefore, will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the context of population growth¹, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita income levels, which makes its contribution undoubtedly quite ambitious.

BRAZILIAN MITIGATION COMMITMENT AND INDICATIVE CONTRIBUTION

	2005	2025	2030
Emissions in gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO₂e)*	2.1	1.3	1.2
Emission reductions compared to 2005 levels		37%	43%

*Using the Global Warming Potential greenhouse gas equivalence metric

To achieve this goal, the federal government intends to adopt policies and actions in several areas, which include, in particular:

- i. Increasing the share of **sustainable bioenergy** in the Brazilian energy grid to about 18% by 2030, expanding the use of biofuels and increasing the supply of ethanol, including by expanding the share of advanced (second-generation) biofuels and the share of biodiesel in the diesel blend;
- ii. Policies related to the **forestry sector and changes in land use**:
 - Strengthening compliance with the Forest Code at the federal, state and municipal levels;
 - Strengthening policies and measures focused on achieving zero illegal deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon by 2030 and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the legal removal of vegetation by 2030;
 - Restoring and reforesting 12 million hectares of forest for multiple uses by 2030;
 - Expanding the range of sustainable native forest management systems, including georeferencing and traceability systems applicable to the

¹ It is estimated that the country's population will continue to grow until the 2040s, stabilizing at about 230 million.

management of native forests, in order to discourage illegal and unsustainable practices.

iii. **In the energy sector**, reaching an estimated share of 45% renewable energy in the composition of the energy grid by 2030, including:

- Expanding the share of renewable sources (other than hydropower) in the energy grid from 28% to 33% by 2030;
- Expanding the domestic use of non-fossil energy sources, increasing the share of renewable energy (excluding hydropower) in electricity supply to at least 23% by 2030, including through increasing the share of wind, biomass and solar energy;
- Achieving 10% efficiency gains in the energy sector by 2030.

iv. **In the agricultural sector**, strengthening the Lower Carbon Emission Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan) as the main strategy for sustainable development in agriculture, including through the further restoration of 15 million hectares of degraded pastures by 2030 and an additional 5 million hectares using integrated crop-livestock-forest systems (ICLF) by 2030;

v. **In the industrial sector**, promoting new clean technology standards and increasing energy efficiency and low carbon infrastructure measures;

vi. **In the transportation sector**, promoting efficiency measures, improvements in transport infrastructure and public transport in urban areas.

The mitigation actions developed to implement this contribution in Brazil including their current efforts are consistent with the goal of limiting global warming to 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in light of the IPCC scenarios and national circumstances.

The mitigation actions contained in the INDC are, therefore, in line with the best available science, according to the 5th IPCC Assessment Report.

Emissions intensity and emissions per capita

The commitment made by Brazil corresponds to an estimated reduction of 66% in terms of emissions intensity² by 2025 and a 75% decrease in emissions intensity by 2030, both compared to 2005 levels. If the 2012 emissions estimate is used as a reference, the Brazilian INDC also represents a substantial reduction (of about 48%) in terms of emission intensity by 2030.

² Emissions intensity: tons of equivalent carbon dioxide (tCO₂e) divided by the 2005 GDP measured in US\$ thousands.

Brazil's ambition is made even clearer if the figures for per capita emissions are considered: per capita emissions decreased from 14.4 tCO₂e in 2004 to an estimated 6.5 tCO₂e in 2012. At 2012 levels, Brazil's per capita emissions are already equivalent to those that some developed countries have considered equitable and ambitious for their average per capita emissions in 2030. With the contribution offered, Brazil's per capita emissions should decline even further to approximately 6.2 tCO₂e in 2025 and 5.4 tCO₂e in 2030.

BRAZIL'S EMISSIONS INTENSITY AND EMISSIONS PER CAPITA

	2004	2012	2025	2030
Emission intensity Reduction (tCO₂e/GDP compared to 2005 levels)*			66%	170%
Per capita emissions (tCO₂e/population)	14.4	6.5	6.2	5.4

*Using the Global Warming Potential greenhouse gas equivalence metric

Adaptation

The Brazilian INDC recognizes as essential that efforts be made to promote the national development process over a foundation that is resilient to the impacts of climate change, recognizing social issues and attention to vulnerable groups as central aspects to be considered.

By strengthening the national commitment to undertake efforts to promote adaptation to climate change, the INDC provides national instruments that will guide the implementation of resilience adaptation and the promotion of measures such as the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (which involves coordinated action between government institutions, private sector and civil society), the National Plan for Water Security and the National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas.

REDD+ as an implementation tool

REDD+ is an incentive developed under the UNFCCC to financially reward developing countries for their results in combating deforestation and forest degradation, and for increasing their forest area. The acronym REDD+ stands for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus (+) conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and increase of forest carbon stocks. The acronym also designates the international framework for payment for proven national results in reducing these emissions.

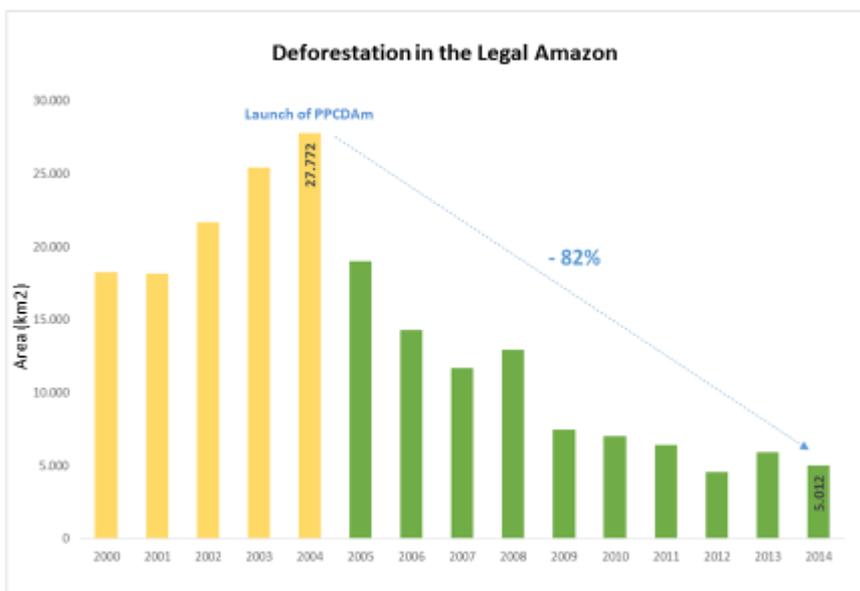
Under the UNFCCC, Brazil works to achieve the collective goal to reduce, contain and reverse the loss of forest cover and carbon stocks in the context of predictable and adequate international support to developing countries. REDD+, as an incentive to promote mitigation in the forestry sector in developing countries, will be one of the means of implementation of Brazil's INDC.

The UNFCCC's verification of Brazil's results in reducing emissions from deforestation in the Amazon between 2006 and 2010 was completed in September 2015. Brazil was the first country to implement the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. Scaling payments for REDD+ results is a key strategy to encourage action in the territory and maximize the effectiveness of climate financing.

BRAZIL'S RECORD IN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Combating deforestation

Since 2003 Brazil has been making efforts to combat deforestation and promote sustainable regional development in the Amazon through the National Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control (PPCDAm). According to the National Institute



Source: INPE / PRODES

for Space Research (INPE), the deforestation rate in the Amazon went from 27,772 km² in 2004 to 5,012 km² in 2014 - an 82% decrease. This is the second lowest level since measurements began in 1988, and represents an important contribution from Brazil to global climate change mitigation efforts.

The recognition of Brazilian efforts within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change involves the formalization of national initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including the role of forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

REDD+ AND THE AMAZON FUND

In 2008, Brazil and Norway signed a bilateral agreement for the creation of a pilot fund to receive international resources for the results achieved in reducing deforestation in the Amazon. This fund was designed to test a payment-for-results scheme for REDD+ action, something that had been discussed internationally since 2005.

The Amazon Fund captures donations for non-reimbursable investments in prevention, monitoring and combating deforestation, thus promoting the conservation of forests (mainly of the Amazon biome). This is currently the leading national financial instrument for receiving payments for REDD+ results. The application of resources in the fund is based on payments for emission reduction results, measured in CO₂ tons, achieved through the control of deforestation. The methodology was established in bilateral negotiations with the Norwegian government in order to adopt a simple approach, since at that time the international rules for results-based payment for REDD+ were still being negotiated under the UNFCCC.

In 2013, with the approval of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, an international framework was effectively created under the UNFCCC that was designed to provide financial incentives for REDD+ action in developing countries. The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ sets out requirements for the recognition of results achieved in the mitigation of forest loss in developing countries, as well as the ways in which they can obtain payments for such results.

Payments for the results received by Brazil will be accrued and recognized by the Lima Information Hub. The process for measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) the results achieved and the Brazilian institutional arrangement itself will be defined by the National REDD+ Strategy, which is expected to be approved soon, following the requirements of the UNFCCC.

National Policy on Climate Change

Brazil launched its National Plan on Climate Change in 2008. The Plan is the strategic guidance document for government action on climate change, and represents Brazil's high-level planning framework for the National Policy on Climate Change. It systematizes the decentralized implementation of various initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change throughout the country.

Through this instrument, Brazil sought to encourage the development of actions that were in harmony with global efforts to combat climate change-related issues, in addition to encouraging the creation of internal conditions that would allow the country to prepare for new challenges in the area.

In 2009, Brazil enacted a law instituting the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), in line with Brazil's voluntary commitment (reported to the Framework Convention) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 36.1% and 38.9% of projected emissions by 2020. PNMC instruments include the National Climate Change Fund, the Communication of Brazil to the UNFCCC and the Sectoral Plans for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change.

The National Policy on Climate Change is based on a coordinated government strategy under which the development of actions for mitigation and adaptation, as well as the management of these actions are the responsibility of all political entities and public administration bodies, which must observe in their operations the principles of precaution, prevention, citizen participation, and sustainable development.

Thus, the nine currently existing sectoral plans are under the coordination of the respective ministries of the area. Each coordinating ministry may invite or request support from other ministries or public bodies for carrying out the activities provided for in those plans.

Below is a list of the Sectoral Plans for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change and the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Biomes, as well as their respective coordinating bodies, all of which are part of the National Policy on Climate Change:

- Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon - Coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment;
- Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Cerrado – Coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment;
- Ten-Year Energy Expansion Plan - Coordinated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy;
- Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for the consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture - Coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply and the Ministry of Agrarian Development;
- Sectoral Plan for the Reduction of Emissions in Steel Production - Coordinated by the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade;
- Sectoral Climate Change Mitigation Plan for Transport and Urban Mobility - Coordinated by the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Cities;

- Sectoral Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for Healthcare - Coordinated by the Ministry of Health;
- Sectoral Climate Change Mitigation Plan for the Consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in the Manufacturing Industry - Coordinated by the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade;
- Low Carbon Emissions Mining Plan - Coordinated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

The set of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Sectoral Plans was prepared to indicate national and regional actions for the treatment of climate change, now and in the future, considering the integration of the actions promoted at the state and municipal levels by public and private entities.

All Plans were built in a participatory manner, with contributions from various sectors of civil society represented by the Brazilian Climate Change Forum (FBMC), academia and representatives of the productive sectors involved.

After nearly seven years of implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change, Brazil has achieved impressive results. Today, it can be said that issues associated with climate change have come to be seen as a strategic and national development element in various government departments, especially through the institutionalization and implementation of the sectoral plans.

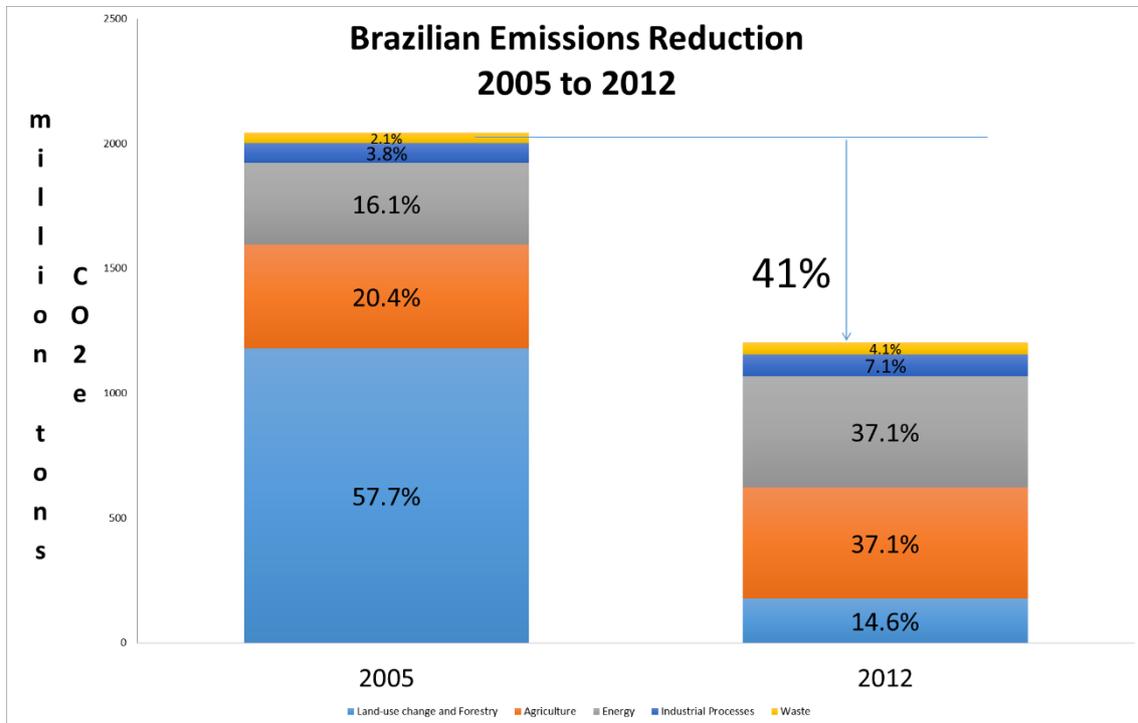
This process has also resulted in increased awareness by the Brazilian society regarding climate change, both through participation in the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change and mobilization around the development of sector-specific climate change plans. The FBMC is a government initiative launched in 2000, whose goal is to establish a space for dialogue between the government, private sector, civil society and academia to improve the incorporation of climate change issues into public policy making.

Between 2007 and 2011, some Brazilian states also developed legal instruments and governance instances centered on climate change, with some establishing their own State Climate Change Forums. To make sure dialogue in the area was harmonized at the federal level, the federal government began strengthening dialogue with the states through a variety of mechanisms, such as the REDD+ Task Force and the Federal Articulation Forum on Climate Change.

Brazil has also seen its scientific knowledge for monitoring and managing climate change impacts become more mature throughout its research organizations and institutes, such as the National Institute for Space Research.

Between 2005 and 2012, Brazil's emissions decreased by 41.1% from 2.04 billion tCO_{2e} to 1.2 billion tCO_{2e}. This reduction was mainly due to the drop in deforestation rates in

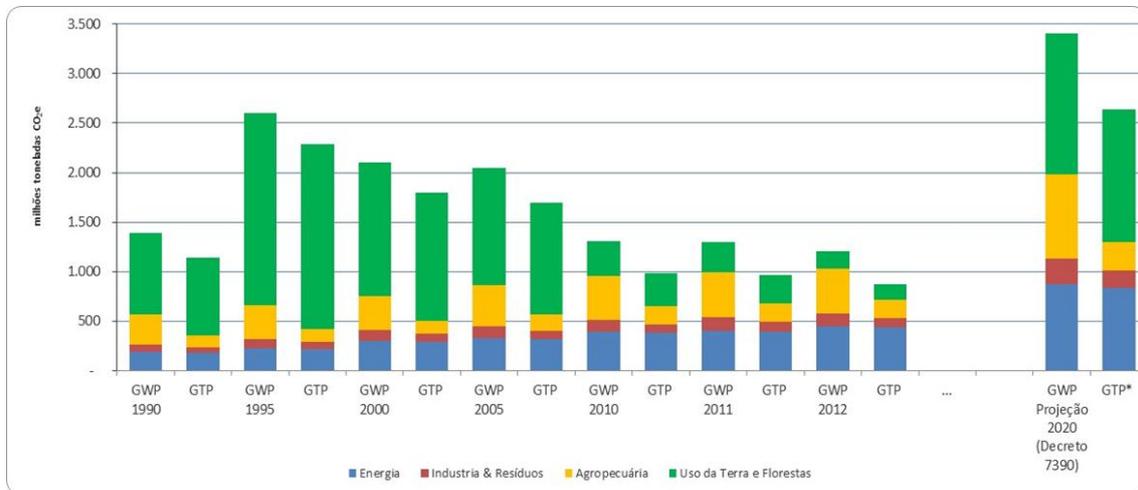
the Brazilian biomes, especially in the Amazon, whose deforestation rate has been decreasing since 2004.



The land use and forestry sector presented the biggest drop in emission levels for greenhouse gases in the 2005-2012 period: more than 1 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) below what was projected for 2020, using either of the greenhouse gases equivalency metric (Global Warming Potential - GWP or Global Temperature Potential - GTP). While other sectors have experienced increases in absolute emissions of greenhouse gases compared to 1990, their emissions in 2012 were still below the levels projected for 2020, as can be seen in the following chart.

Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions

Million tCO₂e per Sector (1990 - 2012)



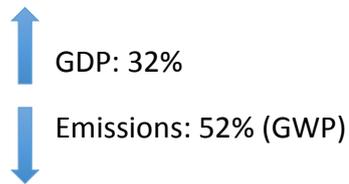
Source: Ministry of Environment - MMA (2014), based on data from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation - MCTI (2014) and the IPCC AR5 (2014).

Brazil is a developing country with many challenges in terms of poverty eradication³, education, public health, employment, housing, infrastructure, and access to energy. Despite these challenges, **Brazil's current actions in combating climate change represent one of the greatest efforts by a single country to this day**, having reduced the country's greenhouse gas emissions by more than 41% in 2012 compared to 2005 levels.

Brazil's history in climate change policy illustrates the country's ongoing effort to increasingly expand its contribution to achieving both the objective of the Convention and the global long-term goal of keeping temperature increases within 2° C compared to pre-industrial levels by the end of the century. Brazil's INDC represents further progress in relation to the current actions in place in the country, in terms of both its scope and level of ambition. At the same time, the Brazilian INDC recognizes that emissions will eventually grow in order to meet social and development needs, in line with what the Convention advocates, i.e. that the priorities of developing countries are eradicating poverty and promoting sustainable development. By committing to an absolute mitigation contribution to the overall economy, Brazil is now taking a stricter contribution commitment when compared to its pre-2020 voluntary actions.

³ Brazil has 15.5 million people living below the poverty line, including 6.2 million in extreme poverty (2013). Source: MDS. *Data Social 2.0*. Available at http://aplicacoes.mds.gov.br/sagi-data/METRO/metro.php?p_id=4, accessed on 24/SEP/2015.

2004-2012



**Over 23 million
people lifted out
of poverty**

ADPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

In early 2013, Brazil initiated its efforts to prepare its National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, which is now in its final phase. The draft Plan was prepared by an inter-ministerial group with the participation of 15 institutions of the Federal Government, together with civil society, the private sector and other spheres of government, observing the principles of transparency and social participation.

The overall objective of the Plan is to promote the management and reduction of climate risk in the country in face of the adverse effects of climate change in the long term, taking advantage of emerging opportunities, avoiding damages and building instruments for the adaptation of natural, human, productive and infrastructure systems.

In addition to fundamental guidelines, principles and priority actions for the national adaptation agenda, the Plan also includes broad reflections involving several actors that have built adaptation strategies for the major vulnerabilities facing climate change, and suggests guidelines for the implementation of adaptive measures aimed at increasing climate resilience in 11 sectors and theme areas:

1. Agriculture
2. Biodiversity and ecosystems
3. Cities
4. Natural disasters
5. Industry and mining
6. Infrastructure (energy, transport and urban mobility)
7. Vulnerable people and communities

8. Water resources
9. Healthcare
10. Food and nutrition security
11. Coastal areas

The plan is currently open to contribution by society through public consultation.

CLIMATE FUND

Brazil's National Climate Change Fund (Climate Fund), an instrument of the National Policy on Climate Change, is a pioneering example of supporting structural projects in climate action (both public and private) with national resources.

Since the beginning of its operation in 2011, the Climate Fund has supported the development of methodologies for monitoring emissions and social and ecosystem vulnerability, databases and systematization of climate information, national and sectoral plans and their implementation, as well as experiences in mitigation and adaptation processes with communities directly affected by extreme weather events.

For private investment, the Climate Fund operates through the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), which is responsible for providing low-cost financing for urban mobility, energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable cities, native forests, and carbon services management projects.

Currently, the total portfolio of projects in the Fund adds up to approximately R\$ 700 million, 30% of which has been invested in projects under execution over the last 4 years.

PROSPECTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The preparation process of the Brazilian INDC provides a unique opportunity to define how issues related to climate change and adaptation to their impacts are seen within the context of other Brazilian public policies, reconciling the growing demand for economic development with the need for social inclusion. This context is even more challenging in an adverse international scenario, with economic restrictions other than those related to climate change coming into play. Economic interests and competitiveness between countries will be increasingly guided by the need to reduce

greenhouse gas emissions and by the necessary adaptation investments in an increasingly fragmented world. The answer to these challenges goes beyond the competence of the environmental sphere. It is a joint effort of government at all three levels of the Federation and of Brazilian society.

Based on the INDC and the agreement to be adopted during COP21, the Brazilian government must redefine the debate on climate change, including issues such as the adequacy of its National Policy on Climate Change to the new political reality of Brazil and the world, including its governance.

With the sharp deforestation decrease in the Brazilian Amazon since 2004, Brazil is today in a new phase, focusing on the implementation of its development policies, particularly those related to forests, climate change, water resource management and energy, and food security. The INDC and the new agreement on climate change will help the realignment of the country's development policies.

The current challenge is about building a development trajectory that would allow for a transition from the current scenario, in which deforestation is under relative control,⁴ to a new reality characterized by sustainable forest development (with increments of forest area and carbon stock). The impacts of this new trajectory will certainly transcend the geographical boundaries of the country, with significant positive contributions to the global effort to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. At the same time, the country should also invest in technological development in the agriculture and energy sectors.

⁴This scenario will also require concentrated action by the various partners involved and the mobilization of their human, financial and technological resources towards maintaining these rates at acceptable levels.