Brazil conveyed its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations in September 2015 and was one of the first countries to ratify the Paris Agreement, which will come into force in 2020.

The Brazilian emission reduction target is relatively ambitious. Brazil is one of the few developing countries that has established in its NDC an absolute goal for the overall economy.

The Brazilian contribution reported in the NDC is marginally more ambitious than the voluntary commitments presented by Brazil at COP-15 targeting 2020. It is consistent with emission levels of 1.3 GtCO₂e in 2025 and 1.2 GtCO₂e in 2030, corresponding, respectively, to reductions of 37% and 43%, based on the 2005 emission level of 2.1 GtCO₂e.

The Brazilian NDC strongly relies upon the continuing reduction of deforestation in the Amazon. Independent assessments consider that, because Brazilian emissions related to changes in land use have already been drastically reduced between 2005 and 2012, in consequence of the efforts to combat deforestation in the Amazon, the Brazilian NDC could even allow Brazil to increase its emissions from other sectors beyond 2005 levels by up to 40% (35%) by 2025 (2030)¹.

The Brazilian NDC is consistent with the long-term vision of containing the global average temperature increase to below 2°C in relation to pre-industrial levels.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES

In its NDC, Brazil emphasizes the intention to adopt additional measures consistent with the target of limiting global warming within 2°C, among these:

**The energy sector:**
- Increase the share of sustainable bioenergy in the Brazilian energy matrix to approximately 18% by 2030, including sustainable biofuels.
- Ensure 45% of renewables in the energy matrix - including hydropower - by 2030.
- Expand the use of non-hydroelectric renewables - solar, wind, biomass, ethanol - in the Brazilian energy matrix to between 28% and 33% by 2030.
- Increase the domestic use of renewable energy, excluding hydroelectric energy, to at least 23% of Brazil’s electricity generation by 2030.

**Land use sector:**
- Achieve, in the Amazon region, zero illegal deforestation and offset emissions from legal suppression of vegetation by 2030;
- Restore and reforest 12 million hectares by 2030, for various uses.
- Restore an additional 15 million hectares of degraded pastures by 2030.

**In the agricultural & livestock sector:**
- Strengthen the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan) as the main strategy for sustainable development in agriculture.
- Restore 15 million hectares of degraded pasture by 2030.
- Increase by 5 million hectares the integrated crop-livestock-forest systems by 2030.

**Industrial sector:**
- Promote new standards for clean technologies and expand measures of energy efficiency and low-carbon infrastructure.

**Transport sector:**
- Promote efficiency measures, improvements in transport and public transport infrastructure in urban areas.

¹. [http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil.html](http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil.html).
EMISSIONS BY SECTOR CONSIDERED IN THE FORMULATION OF THE BRAZILIAN INDC - 2005, 2025 AND 2030

Source: Table on page 7 of the document: “Fundamentals for the elaboration of the Brazilian Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in the context of the Paris Agreement” (MMA, 2016).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Livestock</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests and Change in Land Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission</td>
<td>1398</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removals</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net</td>
<td>1187</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>-131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial processes</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2133**</td>
<td>1346</td>
<td>1208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in relation to 2005</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The MMA document refers to the term “Forest and Land Use” that also incorporates agricultural & livestock data. As agriculture & livestock is separated in the table the term in this report was corrected for “Forests and Change in Land Use”.

** In the MMA document, it is indicated that the source for the 2005 emission data is the Second Inventory contained in the Second National Communication of Brazil to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change converted to CO₂e and GWP-AR5. However, when converted, the data from the Second Inventory amounts to 161 MtCO₂e more than that expressed in the table (2,295 instead of 2,133 MtCO₂e). The difference appears in the Forests and Change in Land Use data. Apparently, the data from this sector did not come from the MCTI, which revised the emission data for 2005.

CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Despite the country's ambitious goals, climate change is still seen as an environmental issue and not broadly considered as a strategic development issue for the country:

- **In the private sector**, climate change is part of the stated goals for sustainability, but it is not widely embedded in business strategies and is often viewed as a potential additional cost rather than an opportunity.

- **In government**, it is mainly within the competence of the environmental area and is not yet integrated into mainstream social and economic policies, nor taken into consideration on strategic decisions.

- Although the country has **passed legislation** on climate change, Brazil also has contradictory sectoral legislation and needs adjustments to create effective instruments to promote low carbon development in the country.

  - There is a perception in some areas of government and business that, due to its low-carbon energy matrix and reduction in deforestation, Brazil has already voluntarily contributed in a manner that is sufficient to the global efforts to mitigate climate change.

  - Restrictions on biofuels and hydropower, areas where the country has developed technology, are seen by some sectors of industry as manipulations to benefit solar and wind technologies, dominated by developed countries.

  - **In international negotiations**, although the Brazilian contribution is extremely important, it is mainly focused on deforestation and does not incorporate plans to change the country's infrastructure and development model.

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Brazil was among the first countries to ratify the Convention on Climate Change and played a leading role in the design of the Kyoto Protocol.

This active stance on the international stage had repercussions on internal institutionalization. Since 1994, different structures have been created to address climate change issues: national inventories and communication, the Clean Development Mechanism, sectoral plans, and now the NDC.

In 2008, the National Plan for Climate Change was approved, which is committed to reducing deforestation emissions.

In 2009, the National Policy on Climate Change, (PNMC) was approved, assuming a voluntary commitment to reduce emissions to between 36% and 39% in comparison to what would be expected by 2020. The same commitments were made with the Climate Convention, such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (Namas). The PNMC was regulated in 2010 and included specifications for sectoral plans, finalized in 2013.

However, the National Plan on Climate Change should have been revised in 2015 to incorporate sectoral goals and plans, but this did not happen. It now requires a thorough revision to be able to meet commitments by 2020 and to incorporate clear governance and a strong monitoring model for the NDC.