

Mr President,
Honorable Heads of State and Government,
Honorable Ministers,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honor to be here, representing Brazil, at this important Conference of the Parties in Glasgow. I thank, on behalf of our delegation, for the kind reception and I congratulate the COP26 team for the organization. In our case, this effort was mutual, because Brazil also received Glasgow. We set up an interactive structure and promoted the participation of 10 ministers of state, connected in real time to our pavilion here in Glasgow, demonstrating the integrated action of the Brazilian government in the international climate agenda. Thus, it was also possible to present cases of a real Brazil in several panels.

This is part of a greater effort, with already clear outcomes. Brazil, as a key player in the negotiations, made important moves during the first days and we announced even more ambitious climate targets: 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050; eliminate illegal deforestation by 2028; and support the global methane reduction. We proactively gave clear signs that Brazil is part of the solution to overcome this global challenge to reduce emissions.

Brazil is gigantic by nature, so our actions reflect the proportions of our territory and our people. Our low-carbon agriculture has already restored nearly 28 million hectares of degraded pastures and will increase this number to 58 million by 2030; we have the world's largest biofuels operational program, our renewable energies contribute to 84% of our electricity matrix, generating a record of 380 thousand jobs in solar and wind; we have 16 million hectares of native forests in recovery; and our solid waste management program has already reduced the number of dumpsites by 20%.

We particularly highlight the Águas Brasileiras Program, which aims to plant 100 million trees in the Cerrado, Pantanal and Caatinga biomes. Also, the New Basic Sanitation Framework, which gives the opportunity for the private sector to provide wastewater treatment to over 100 million people. Also, the incredible transformation from the logistical modal to railroads, with more than 5,000 km of new rails, representing a 75% reduction in emissions of GEE in cargo transport and equating the Brazilian modal to that of developed countries. Results like these demonstrate the strength of the current and real Brazilian environmental policy.

But the Government of Brazil wants more. Less than a month ago, we launched the foundations of the National Green Growth Program, to give priority to green initiatives, whether public or private, aimed at reducing emissions, forest conservation and rational use of natural resources, hence contributing to the generation of green jobs. The program already includes resources from federal banks in the order of 50 billion dollars.

We recognize our challenges and have been working to overcome them. To contain illegal deforestation in the Amazon, the Federal Government doubled the resources

allocated to federal environmental agencies and is going to hire 739 new environmental agents. In addition, the Ministry of Justice collaborates with 700 men in the field, working in 23 municipalities in an ostensible and permanent way. The Ministry of Defense, through Censipam, recently launched an innovative and even more accurate forest monitoring system.

We also recognize that where there is a lot of forest there is also a lot of poverty. And, to promote sustainable development in the region, we created the National Program for Payments for Environmental Services Floresta+, which seeks to promote the market for environmental services, recognizing and providing payments to those who take care of the forest.

At this COP and even long before we get here, our Delegation has been working to achieve positive results in creating a global carbon market under Article 6, understanding Brazil's role in building bridges between the different parties and its potential as an exporter of carbon credits, contributing to a more balanced global reduction.

It is important that developed countries recognize the financial emergency and mobilize the necessary resources to achieve the desired goals at this conference. The \$100 billion target was not met and currently this figure is no longer sufficient for the world to build a new green economy with a responsible transition. More ambitious volumes are needed, with easy access and agile execution, so that the transformation takes place in an inclusive way in each territory around the world, mainly in regions that are more vulnerable in terms of climate and economic development.

The countries that are historically and currently responsible for the largest volumes of emissions must demonstrate their effective funding ambitions at this conference, without further postponing a commitment made in 2015 and so far, not fully realized.

All parties of this conference must take on their common but differentiated responsibilities towards a green economy neutral in emissions. The global challenge to be overcome is to revert the negative logic of punishment, sanction and prohibition to the positive logic of incentive, innovation and prioritization. It is necessary to transform the environmental agenda into an opportunity to generate green jobs. Based on a constructive vision, we will find the way to create the sustainable future we all want.

The Green Future has already started in Brazil.

Thank you very much.