



6 August 2019

## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Brazil**

### **I. Background and mandate**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.<sup>1</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 19 June 2019 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 50, the seventh workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for the nine non-Annex I Parties, including Brazil, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 15 March 2019.<sup>2</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Brazil received 10 written questions in advance from the following Parties: European Union, Turkey and United States of America.
4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Emmanuel Dlamini, comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the nine Parties in alphabetical order.
5. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Brazil summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR<sup>3</sup> constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for Brazil.

### **II. Summary of proceedings**

6. On 19 June, Brazil made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
7. In its presentation Brazil provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, and support needed and received. Brazil presented a graph showing the annual GHG emissions per sector, from 1990 to 2012. The graph showed a reduction in GHG emissions, mainly due to the drop in deforestation rates in the Brazilian biomes, especially in the Amazon.
8. Brazil highlighted its mitigation actions, in terms of plans, policies and nationally appropriate mitigation actions as well as the effects of these mitigation actions. Brazil's national voluntary commitment is an expected emission reduction of 36.1–38.9 per cent below its projected emissions in 2020 ('business

<sup>1</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

<sup>2</sup> The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.2/BRA.

as usual’). Brazil presented the expected results of these actions in terms of emission reductions against the ‘business as usual’ scenario, which include a national plan for low-carbon emissions in the agriculture sector, including the restoration of grazing land (projected emission reductions totalling 83–104 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq) by 2020), an integrated crop-livestock system (projected emission reduction of 18–22 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2020), no-till farming (projected emission reduction of 16–20 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2020) and biological nitrogen fixation (projected emission reduction of 16–20 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2020); an action plan for the prevention and control of deforestation in the Legal Amazon and in the Cerrado, which includes a reduction in the deforestation rates in the Amazon and Cerrado areas (projected emission reduction of 564 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq and 104 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq, respectively, by 2020); use of sustainable charcoal for iron and steel production (projected emission reduction of 8–10 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2020); increase in the supply of energy by means of hydroelectric plants (projected emission reduction of 79–99 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2020); use of alternative energy sources; and increased use of biofuels and implementation of energy efficiency. In addition, Brazil provided information on the status of its clean development mechanism projects.

9. Brazil also presented the priority areas for future international cooperation, which include the measurement, reporting and verification of public policies, a sustainable production and supply chain, community engagement and strengthening with regard to sustainable production, sustainable forest management, deforestation monitoring and detection, energy storage and the technological and economic development of alternative energy sources. The Party presented information on the financial support received from different development banks (such as the Development Bank of Latin America, and the Inter-American Development Bank) and bilateral agreements with Norway, Germany, Japan and France and other multilateral channels. Finally, Brazil also explained the domestic measurement, reporting and verification arrangements, which include a modular system for monitoring actions and GHG emission reductions and the national emissions registry system at an aggregated level.

10. Over the course of the presentation, Brazil addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

11. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Brazil for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: China, European Union, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, United States of America and Uruguay. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: presentation of GHG inventory results; use of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; lessons learned during the process of preparing the BUR; future plans regarding a sustainable production and supply chain; improvements in the institutional arrangements; a systematic methodology for the identification of constraints and gaps; additional information on the quantified estimations of emission reductions resulting from mitigation actions; key lessons learned from the development of the low-carbon plan and National Plan for Low-Carbon Emissions in Agriculture ABC plan; experience of using a mixture of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines; and experience of cooperation with other Portuguese-speaking countries

12. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the Skype broadcast of this workshop.<sup>4</sup>

13. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Brazil for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked Brazil and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://attend-emea.broadcast.skype.com/en-US/2a6c12ad-406a-4f33-b686-f78ff5822208/5be9f56c-0669-437c-b2cf-9b1dade8e2b1/player?cid=3nqdpphrz5hsuy2kysa6fczhrqo72ditch75q3yohrxxbauo6q&rid=EMEA>.