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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020: Brazil**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

## **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted<sup>2</sup> the ICA modalities and guidelines,<sup>3</sup> according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 24 to 27 November 2020 at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, the ninth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the 17 non-Annex I Parties, including Brazil, for which there was a

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, para. 56.

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

<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

BUR and final summary report by 31 July 2020.<sup>5</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Brazil received 17 written questions in advance from Canada, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and SBI Rapporteur, Constantinos Cartalis, comprised five sessions and covered the 17 Parties.

5. This FSV record for Brazil summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 25 November 2020, Brazil made a brief presentation on its third BUR, including the technical annex with information on REDD+ that was submitted on a voluntary basis by Brazil in conjunction with its third BUR in accordance with decision 14/CP.19. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. The Party was represented by Paulo Cezar Rotella Braga, First Secretary of the Environment Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil.

8. 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 GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.

9. Brazil presented its national voluntary commitment of an expected reduction of between 36.1 and 38.9 per cent below 2020 projected GHG emissions, based on its National Policy on Climate Change Law, approved in 2009, which covers five main programmes: Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon, Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado, 10-year Energy Plan, Sustainable Charcoal for Iron and Steel Production and National Plan for Low Carbon Emissions in Agriculture.

10. Brazil highlighted that its total GHG emissions decreased from 1994 to 2015, mainly due to the decrease in the net emissions in the LULUCF sector and those amounted to 1,476,964 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq and 1,368,152 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq with LULUCF in 1994 and 2015 respectively.

11. Brazil presented key policies and measures for achieving its target, including its national plans and policies and nationally appropriate mitigation actions. For the National Plan for Low Carbon Emissions in Agriculture, the expected GHG emission reductions compared to the base year 2005 by 2020 are as follows: from the restoration of grazing land, 83–104 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq; from the integrated crop–livestock system, 18–22 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq; from no-till farming, 16–20 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq; and from biological nitrogen fixation, 16–20 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. The nationally appropriate mitigation action included in the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon was a reduction in deforestation in the Amazon, resulting in a reduction in GHG emissions of 564 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2020; the reduction in deforestation under the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado achieved 104 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq; replacing coal from deforestation with coal from planted forest under Sustainable Charcoal for Iron and Steel Production achieved 8–10 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq; increasing the supply of power from hydroelectric plants under the 10-year Energy Plan achieved 99 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq; the use of alternative energy sources achieved 33 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq; the increased use of biofuel achieved 60 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq; and the energy efficiency programme achieved 15 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

12. Furthermore, Brazil provided information on support received and needed, and capacity-building needs. The identified priority areas for future international cooperation are

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<sup>5</sup> The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle3>, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.3/BRA.

as follows: measuring, reporting and verification of public policies, sustainable production and supply chains, community engagement and strengthening with regard to sustainable production, sustainable forest management, deforestation monitoring and detection, energy storage and technological and economic development of alternative energy sources.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Brazil on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: China, European Union, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The questions were related to (a) GHG inventories: contribution of the agriculture sector to methane emissions; reasons for 40 per cent uncertainty levels in the agriculture sector; implications for emission intensity of the expansion of the industry sector; the use of dynamic vegetation modelling in the process of evaluating land-use change; and reasons for the decrease in emissions between 2010 and 2015; (b) mitigation actions: the prospects of fulfilling the national voluntary commitment taking into account the recent trends in deforestation and the expected emission reductions under the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon in 2016–2020; and any additional measure related to the energy sector; and (c) support needed and received: plans to address the remaining capacity needs for the preparation of the new GHG inventory and the Party's fourth BUR; lessons learned on the design and implementation of the institutional arrangements; progress on the preparation of the technology needs assessment; and capacity-building needs in the agriculture sector.

14. Brazil provided responses, in particular explaining that regarding the GHG inventory capacity needs, it acknowledges some difficulties in preparing the inventory, particularly in the land sector because Brazil is a big country and there are a lot of data to assess. Concerning the increase in emissions, Brazil explained that it is working on emission reductions in different sectors, particularly the land use, land-use change and forestry sector, as well as the continuation of the REDD+ projects. In terms of achieving its national voluntary target, the Government of Brazil is working hard in all sectors towards the expected results, including tracking recent trends. Regarding the energy mix, Brazil explained that the energy mix is clean, with a large amount of renewable sources (mainly hydropower) and that it is planning to include more solar energy as part of the energy matrix. In terms of technology needs, Brazil is in the process of establishing partnerships to explore 12 different types of technology. The Party also recognized the need to improve the research on data for the agriculture sector, including enhancing the data collection, that will also help to address the high uncertainty levels in that sector.

15. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

16. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Brazil for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of its ICA process. He thanked Brazil and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://vimeo.com/484503794> (at 45:00).