



Distr.: General
15 August 2023

English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Brazil

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
NDC	nationally determined contribution
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 that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹

2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² 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.³

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the fourteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 58 from 6 to 7 June 2023 in Bonn for the following 15 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 22 March 2023: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Brazil received 15 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from the European Union, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. This FSV record for Brazil summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its fourth BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the fourth round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 6 June 2023 Brazil made a brief presentation on its fourth BUR. The Party noted that it had submitted a REDD+ technical annex on a voluntary basis in conjunction with the BUR in accordance with decision 14/CP.19. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Brazil was represented by Túlio César Mourthé de Alvim Andrade from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

8. Brazil presented 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, support needed and received, and initiatives for implementing the ETF.

9. Brazil also presented its 2022 NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce GHG emissions by 43 per cent by 2025 and by 50 per cent by 2030 below the 2005 level. Brazil's commitments include a long-term objective to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

10. Brazil highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2016 were 1,305,569.78 Gg CO₂ eq and they increased between 1990 and 2016 by 83.6 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and decreased by 3.1 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the agriculture sector. The Party explained that the main driver of its emission trends is a reduction in deforestation in recent years. The share of national emissions from the LULUCF sector has decreased and, consequently, the share of other sectors such as energy and agriculture has become relatively larger in terms of the country's aggregate emissions. Brazil presented several improvements since its previous BUR, namely in relation to the methodologies and notation keys used in preparing its GHG inventory, and the reporting of emissions from fuel combustion using both the sectoral and the reference approach.

11. Brazil also presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including actions aimed at increasing the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix by increasing energy supply from hydroelectric power plants, alternative energy sources (e.g. solar, wind and biomass) and biofuels. Additional mitigation actions in the energy sector focus on increasing energy efficiency and promoting sustainable production in the steel industry. Brazil further presented its actions to reduce deforestation, which are estimated to have resulted in reductions in GHG emissions of 564 Mt CO₂ eq for the Legal Amazon and 104 Mt CO₂ eq for the Cerrado biome in 2020. Brazil highlighted that the mitigation actions

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2021/TASR.4/BRA.

reported in the BUR contributed to an overall estimated reduction in emissions of around 1,000 Mt CO₂ eq by 2020, with the LULUCF sector being the main source of emission reductions.

12. Furthermore, Brazil provided information on public resources committed to national entities working on climate change based on support received through multilateral and bilateral channels. Bilateral and multilateral support received by Brazil in 2018–2019 amounted to USD 1.87 billion. The Party noted that there was a decrease in both bilateral and multilateral support received in relation to the previous reporting period.

13. Brazil presented information on two projects for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The first, a GEF project entitled “Fifth National Communication, Biennial Update Report and Biennial Transparency Reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)”, will assist Brazil in preparing its fifth national communication and biennial update and transparency reports. The second, also a GEF project “DataClima +”, aims to strengthen Brazil’s climate transparency system to meet requirements under the ETF. Through this project, Brazil will formalize and streamline the governance of climate data, complying with ETF requirements and informing decision-making processes. This initiative addresses the measurement, reporting and verification challenges reported in previous national communications and increases the system’s efficiency in preparing subsequent transparency reports.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Brazil on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, China, Czechia, European Union, India, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, United Kingdom and United States.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to role of the Brazilian Research Network on Global Climate Change in preparing the national GHG inventory.

16. In response, Brazil explained that the Brazilian Research Network on Global Climate Change comprises researchers and experts from diverse institutions and disciplines collaborating in preparing the national GHG inventory. It facilitates the integration of scientific knowledge into policymaking processes, with a specific focus on land-use change and forestry.

17. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to the impact of policies promoting increased biofuel usage in the transport sector; the challenges surrounding biofuel production and its effects on land use and forest conservation; the role of government incentives in promoting photovoltaic technology for homes and businesses; the implementation of new policies to address emissions from road transportation; progress in expanding energy supply through hydroelectric power plants; and the identification of good practices contributing to the mitigation of GHG emissions in the LULUCF sector.

18. In response, Brazil explained that it has been successfully implementing a consolidated biofuel strategy since the 1970s, leading to hybrid vehicles making up a majority of the national fleet and continuous technological advancements. Brazil has achieved significant increases in food output without a proportional increase in agricultural land, with deforestation challenges primarily attributed to illegal activities or land grabbing rather than activities related to food production. The government incentives for solar energy have played a crucial role in Brazil’s significant shift towards a more diverse and renewable energy mix, with solar and wind power becoming well-established sources alongside traditional biofuels and hydroelectricity. Brazil highlighted the policies it has implemented to promote biofuels, specifically biodiesel, in road transportation, including the RenovaBio programme. The Party has placed significant focus on small-scale hydropower plants and the integration of diverse energy sources to enhance its electricity supply. Brazil’s approach to combating deforestation is based on four pillars: command and control, addressing land tenure issues, promoting sustainable livelihoods and implementing economic and normative instruments. These efforts recognize that tackling deforestation is a sustainable development challenge that requires balancing environmental, social and economic considerations.

19. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs related to challenges and barriers in accessing and using multilateral finance.

20. In response, Brazil explained that multilateral finance is at the core of a more systemic challenge, advocating for a shift towards a bottom-up approach that empowers the countries and communities receiving funding, rather than relying on terms proposed by multilateral financial institutions, in order to expedite project implementation and effectively combat climate change.

21. Other questions related to the challenges in and lessons learned from establishing the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change and Green Growth; the collaboration between government and industry within the framework of the Joint Forest Management Programme; the challenges associated with combining the preparation of the national communication and the BTR into a single project; and the establishment of institutional arrangements to provide more timely information on national GHG emissions, as required under the ETF. In response, Brazil explained that the challenges it faces in establishing the Interministerial Committee are related to keeping pace with a complex and evolving national policymaking scenario. Brazil has implemented the Forest Code, which includes the joint forest management programme; it mandates private landowners to allocate a portion of their land for forest preservation. Regarding the joint project of national communication and BTR preparation, Brazil aims to address the need to establish data governance for BTRs, moving away from an ad hoc approach towards continuous procedures aligned with the reporting requirements under the ETF, which differ from the project-based approach previously used. The Party is working to organize its reporting process to align with the shorter interval between submission and the latest year in the GHG inventory, initially targeting a three-year interval but with the goal of transitioning to a two-year interval as national capacity improves.

22. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

23. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Brazil for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the fourth round of the 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.

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/fourteenth-fsv-workshop-part-i-0>.