



POSITION PAPER OF FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

Topic Area: Climate Change Challenges and Improvements of the iNDCs

The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil recognizes and supports the discussion of the topic in the United Nations Conference of Climate Change and, it truly believes in the importance of the international alliance of nations to guarantee the success on this global mission.

Brazil assumes and fully respects the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, with precise attention on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Besides that, all policies to implement the Brazil's iNDC are approved by the National Policy on Climate Change, the Law on the Protection of Native Forests, the Law on the National System of Conservation Units, related legislation, tools and planning processes. The Government of Brazil is committed to implementing its iNDC through a broad scope of actions that include mitigation, adaptation and implementation, to succeed the ultimate objective of the Convention.

In this case, Brazil considers adaptation as a fundamental element of the global effort to tackle climate change and its consequences. Thus, through the implementation of policies and measures of climate change, it may be possible to build resilience of populations, ecosystems, infrastructure and production systems to reduce vulnerability and negative effects. Brazil focuses on the social dimension and its working on the design of new public policies, such as: National Adaptation Plan (NAP). It is important to remark that, Brazil is a developing country, in this context, risk areas, housing, basic infrastructure (mainly in the areas of health, sanitation and transportation), constitute key areas for adaptation policies.

In order to achieve the objectives proposed for Brazil iNDC, and improve the country policies to overcome some ineffectiveness regarding particular actions, the Government of Brazil would demand large-scale increase of international support and investment flows (technology development, diffusion and transfer).

Regarding the south-south initiatives, Brazil recognizes the importance role of cooperation between other developing countries, particularly in the areas of: forest monitoring systems, biofuels capacity-building, low carbon and resilient agriculture, reforestation activities, increased resilience through social inclusion and protections programs. Therefore, Brazil also invites developed country Parties and international organizations to further support such proposals.

Brazil takes the stance that historical responsibilities and equity have to be taken into account. The contribution of different actors to the emission of greenhouse gases and the resulting global temperature increase should be taken into consideration when calculating and defining responsibility.

Brazil's efforts and ambitions to mitigate climate change are at least equivalent to the iNDCs of the developed countries, who are most responsible for climate change. Brazil, as a developing country, will thus take on more than its share, corresponding to Brazil's responsibility in the cause of climate change. Brazil has shown its commitment in past actions. Brazil reduced its emission by 41% in 2012 compared to 2005 levels. Brazil will continue and go further with its efforts in reducing emission to reach the objective of the UNFCCC. To do this, Brazil has these particular aims: (1) sustainable use of bioenergy, (2) large-scale measures relating to land use change and forests and (3) tripling to nearly quadrupling the share of zero- and low-carbon energy supply globally by the year 2050.