

On Brazil's INDC

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Brazil's INDC

National Consultation Process

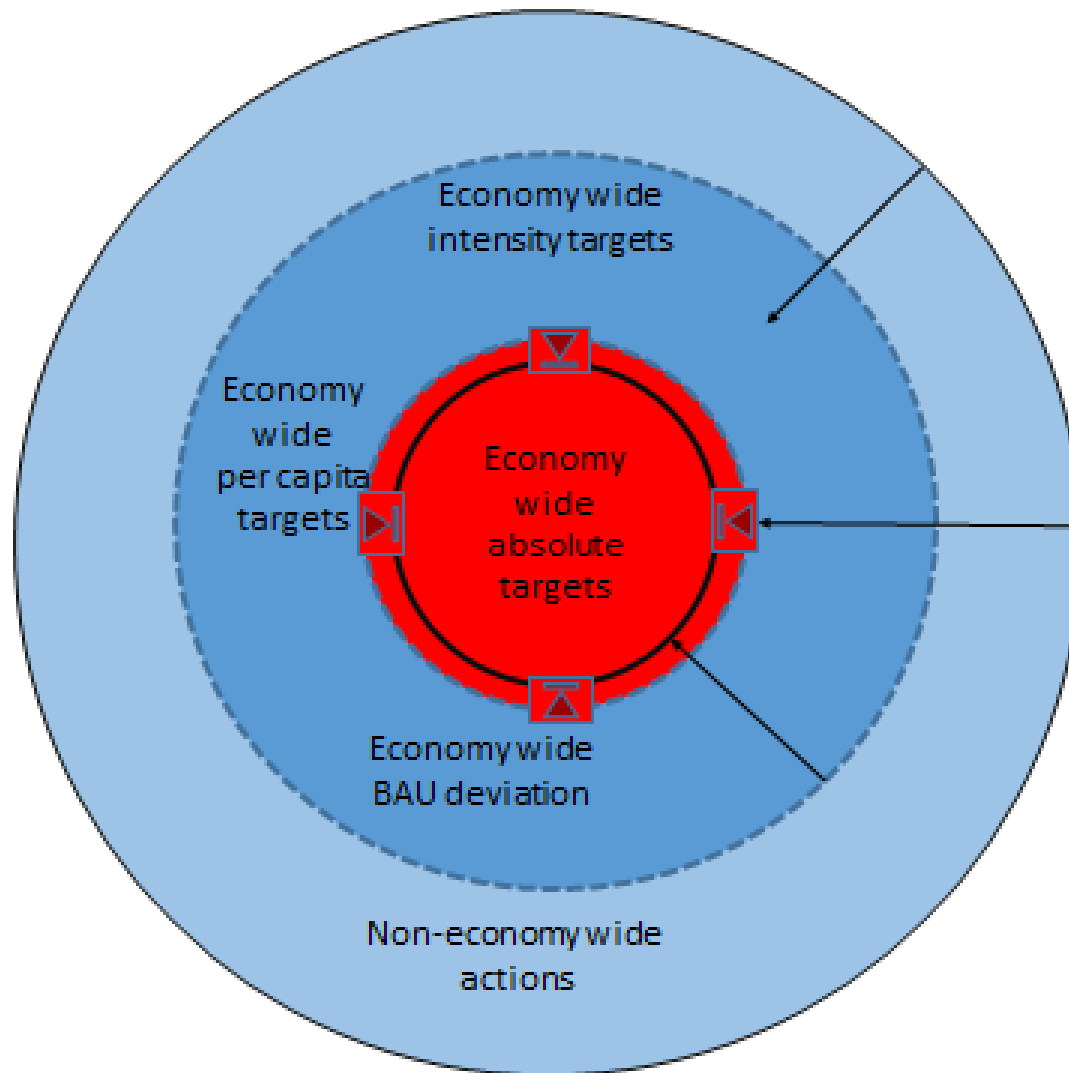
1	Publicação do cronograma e do questionário / início da 1ª. fase de consultas	26/5/2014
2	Final do prazo para receber contribuições on-line (1ª. fase)	18/7/2014
3	Compilação das respostas e elaboração do relatório preliminar com indicação de possíveis opções para a modalidade da contribuição brasileira	4/8/2014
4	Reunião interministerial: consideração do relatório preliminar	11/8/2014
5	Publicação do relatório preliminar e lançamento da 2ª. fase de consultas	18/8/2014
6	Reuniões presenciais sobre as opções previstas no relatório preliminar	setembro 2014
7	Final do prazo para receber contribuições on-line (2ª. fase)	17/11/2014
8	Elaboração de minuta do relatório final das consultas	6/2/2015
9	Reunião interministerial: minuta do relatório final	25/2/2015
10	Divulgação do relatório final	17/4/2015

1/CP.19: “...to communicate them well in advance”

“...by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so”

INDC – Brazilian Proposal

Concentric Differentiation

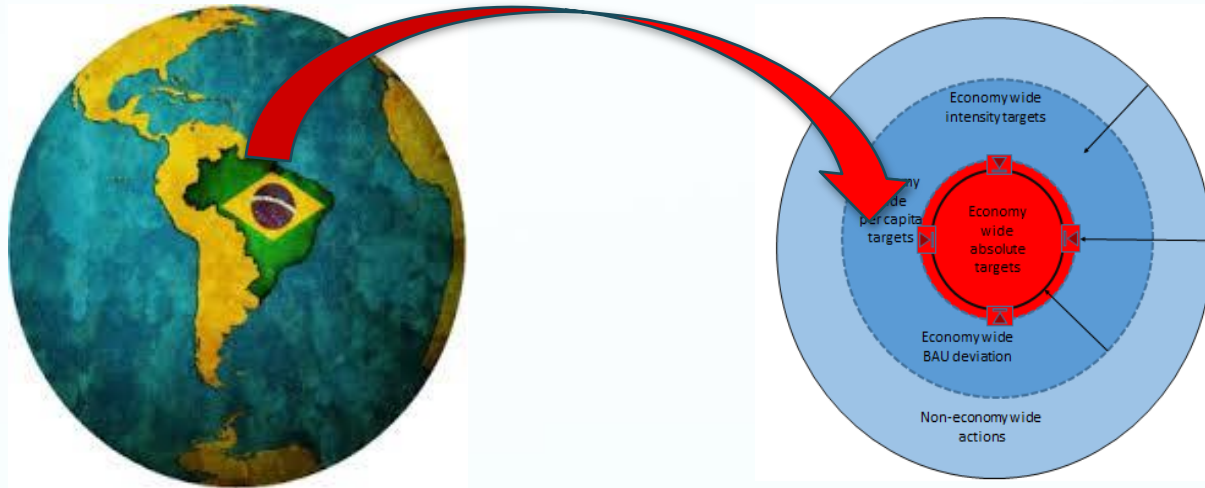


NDC differentiation with regards to mitigation:

- All Annex I Parties should be in the center at the outset;
- All Parties should move towards the center over time, in accordance with CBDR-RC;
- Parties cannot move from the central circle to the outer circles;

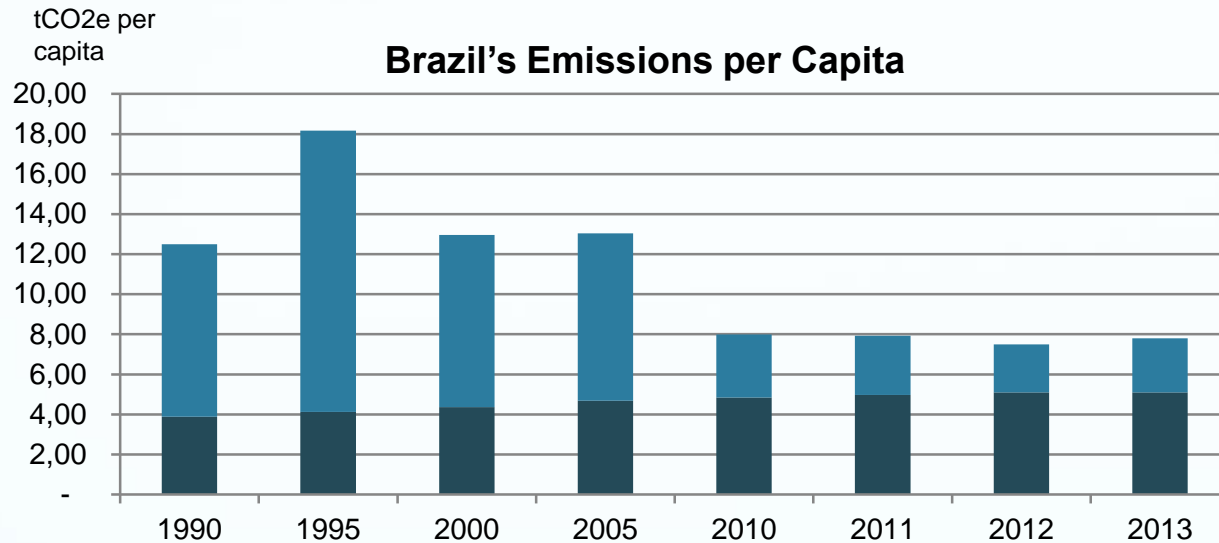
Arrows represent ambition flows over time

Concentric Differentiation Where Brazil's see itself?



- **Mitigation options for Brazil**
 - Economy wide
 - Deviation from BaU scenario
 - Reduction of carbon intensity
 - Reduction target per capita

Brazil's historical responsibility over observed global warming



Environ. Res. Lett. 9 (2014) 014010 (9pp)

doi:10.1088/1748-9326/9/1/014010

National contributions to observed global warming

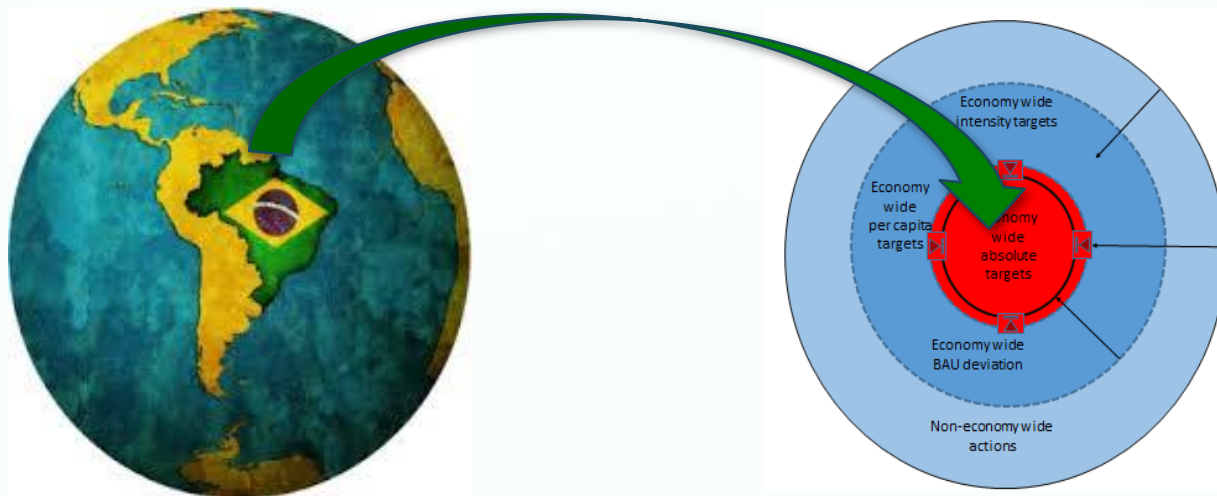
H Damon Matthews¹, Tanya L Graham, Serge Keverian, Cassandra Lamontagne, Donny Seto and Trevor J Smith

Table 2. Top 20 contributors to global temperature change, ranked in order of their total climate contribution, and including a breakdown of the contribution of different types of emissions. All values here are given in °C of global temperature change.

Rank	Country	Total	Fossil Fuel CO ₂	Land-use CO ₂	All CO ₂	Non-CO ₂ GHG	All GHG	Aerosols
1	United States	0.151	0.143	0.026	0.170	0.044	0.213	-0.063
2	China	0.063	0.042	0.036	0.078	0.049	0.127	-0.065
3	Russia	0.059	0.059	0.014	0.072	0.020	0.092	-0.034
4	Brazil	0.049	0.004	0.032	0.036	0.018	0.054	-0.005
5	India	0.047	0.013	0.025	0.037	0.025	0.062	-0.015
6	Germany	0.033	0.035	-0.000	0.035	0.008	0.042	-0.009
7	United Kingdom	0.032	0.031	0.001	0.033	0.007	0.040	-0.007
8	France	0.016	0.014	-0.000	0.014	0.007	0.021	-0.005
9	Indonesia	0.015	0.003	0.013	0.015	0.006	0.021	-0.006
10	Canada	0.013	0.011	0.007	0.017	0.005	0.023	-0.009

7%!

Where Climate Observatory sees Brazil in 1st January 2021?



- **Considering Brazil's responsibility and capacity (7th largest economy and the "2 to 1.5°C" goal**
 - Quantified, economy-wide, absolute emission limitation or reduction targets in relation to a baseline year
 - Present its INDC earlier next year

Some criteria for an appropriate emission reduction target

- Cancun Agreements
 - Maximum temperature rise of 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels + consider lowering that maximum to 1.5 degrees
- Best chances to succeed:
 - Strong global ambition - IPCC AR5 – RCP2.6
- A fair share – equity, responsibility, capacity

Some references to assess what an appropriate mitigation target

Vol. 14, No. 1, 122-147, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14693082.2014.849452>



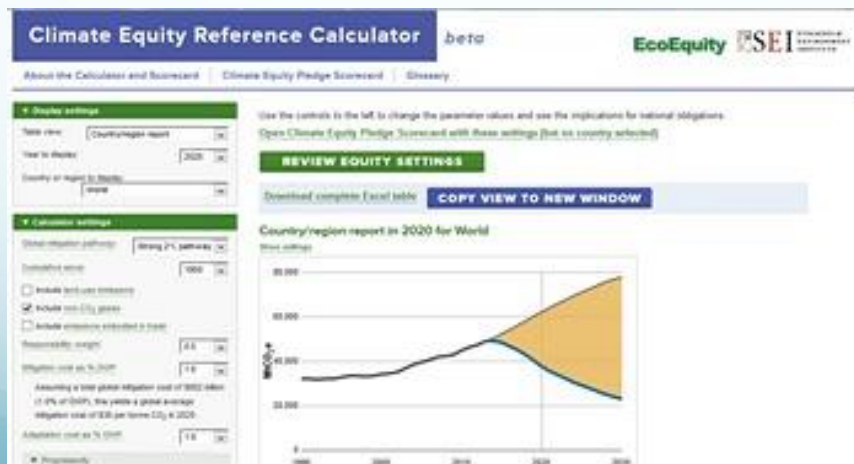
■ synthesis article

TABLE 4 Emissions allowances over all allocation categories for Category 1 in 2030 relative to 2010 and 1990 emissions²

Regional GHG reduction targets based on effort sharing: a comparison of studies

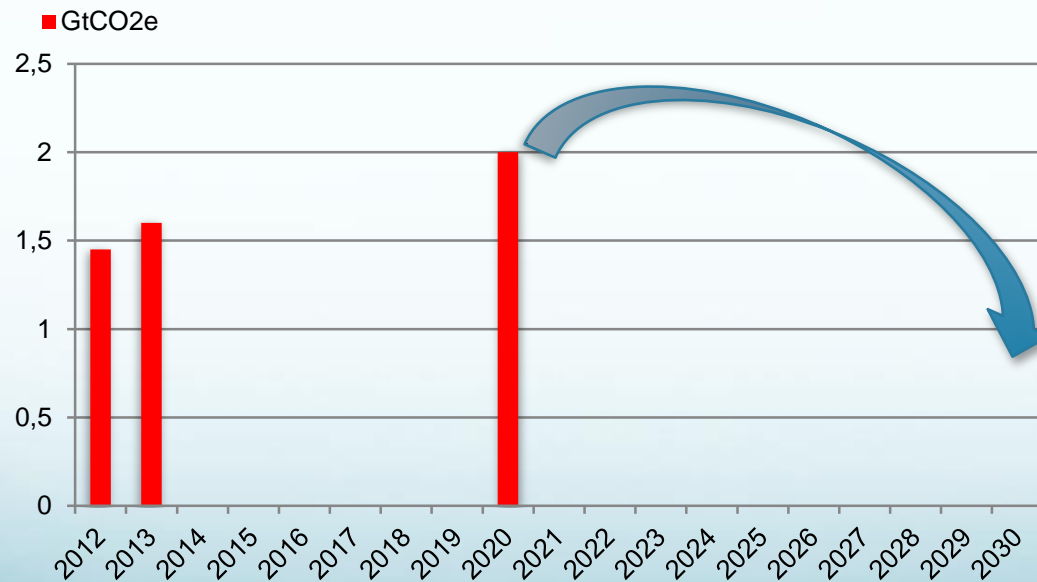
NIKLAS HÖHNE^{1,2*}, MICHEL DEN ELZEN³, DONOVAN ESCALANTE¹

	LAM	
As change from 2010	- 15%	- 49%
As change from 1990	- 3%	- 41%



Setting the numbers

- Climate Observatory's early assessments
 - By 2030, Brazil should set an economy wide emission reduction target, limiting its emissions to a cap **significantly lower than 1 GtCO₂e** (present gross emissions are 1.6 GtCO₂e)



Some of the “Hows”

- **Forests**
 - **From**
 - Increasing deforestation rates
 - Brazil hasn't signed the New York Declaration
 - **To**
 - Zero deforestation target
 - National Plan on Climate Change (2008) – zero net deforestation in all biomes by 2015
 - More than 90 million hectares of degraded or abandoned pastures

Some of the “Hows”

- **Agriculture**
 - **From**
 - **Low share of investments in low carbon agriculture**
 - 3.3% (US\$ 1.8 billion) of all annual investments (US\$ 52 billion - 2014)
 - **To**
 - **Transition towards 100% of investments to low carbon agriculture**
 - Increase efficiency in cattle ranching and on the use of fertilizers

Some of the “Hows”

- **Energy**
 - **From**
 - **Reduction of the share of renewables in energy mix**
 - Increasing use of gas and diesel in transport, use of gas and coal for electricity (new coal power plant - 1st in 9 years)
 - **Increase on fossil's investments**
 - US\$ 330 billion in next 10 years – fossils (70% of all investments)
 - **To**
 - Commit to renewable energy policies and targets
 - Increase the share of renewables
 - Sugarcane ethanol - clear policies, review of gasoline subsidies
 - Increase investments in renewables for electricity
 - Speed up solar (less than 2% of energy matrix by 2023), wind and biomass

Thank you!

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