

OMB No. 1124-0002; Expires April 30, 2017

U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20530

Supplemental Statement
Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended

For Six Month Period Ending October 31, 2015

(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

- 1. (a) Name of Registrant (b) Registration No.

Fleishman-Hillard Inc. 5801

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
**200 North Broadway
Saint Louis, MO 63102**

- 2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following?

(a) If an individual:

- (1) Residence address(es) Yes No
- (2) Citizenship Yes No
- (3) Occupation Yes No

(b) If an organization:

- (1) Name Yes No
- (2) Ownership or control Yes No
- (3) Branch offices Yes No

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in Items (a) and (b) above.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, AND 5(a).

- 3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

Not applicable.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes * No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
------	----------	-----------------------

* In the ordinary course of business, employees (including senior-level) depart from time to time. On Nov. 4, 2015, Registrant's President, Dave Senay, stepped down and John Saunders, the President of Registrant's Europe, Middle East and Africa regions (EMEA), stepped into the role of President of Registrant. Co-Vice Chairman Guillaume Herbet and Kurt Wehrsten separated from Registrant during this reporting period and their positions are not being replaced. Registrant's other key decision-makers and senior-most executive management have remained generally constant.

(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No *

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
------	-------------------	-------------	----------	--------------

* In the ordinary course of business, employees (including senior-level) join or are promoted from time to time; and subject to the disclosure of Section 4(b) above, Registrant's key decision-makers and senior-most executive management have remained generally constant. None of the foregoing were engaged in activity that required filing of short form registrations.

5. (a) Has any person named in Item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?

Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe the service rendered.

Not applicable.

(b) During this six month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
------	-------------------	-------------	----------	--------------

(c) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or Connection	Date Terminated
------	------------------------	-----------------

See attachment 5(c),(d).

(d) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their connection with any foreign principal during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or Connection	Foreign Principal	Date Terminated
------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------

See Attachment 5(c), (d).

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(b) of the supplemental statement?

Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

Please see Attachment 6 for a list of current short-form registrants.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No
If yes, furnish the following information:

Foreign Principal Date of Termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal(s)² during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No
If yes, furnish th following information:

Name and Address of Foreign Principal(s) Date Acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principal(s)² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
The Embassy of Singapore

10. (a) Have you filed exhibits for the newly acquired foreign principal(s), if any, listed in Item 8? Not applicable.

Exhibit A³ Yes No
Exhibit B⁴ Yes No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

Not applicable.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9)). A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form NSD-3, sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form NSD-4, sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:
Please see Attachment 11.

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.
Please see Attachment 12.

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits your foreign principal(s)? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ "Political activity," as defined in Section 1(o) of the Act, means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.⁶

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
Please see Attachment 14.			

\$ 365,555.85

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fundraising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Foreign Principal	Date Received	Thing of Value	Purpose
-------------------	---------------	----------------	---------

^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, moneys, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fundraising campaign. (See Rule 201(c)).

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fundraising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
Please see Attachment 15 (a).			

\$ 97,436.23

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Recipient	Foreign Principal	Thing of Value	Purpose
------	-----------	-------------------	----------------	---------

(c) DISBURSEMENTS-POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or Thing of Value	Political Organization or Candidate	Location of Event
------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------

Please see Attachment 15 (c).

10, 11 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. (a) During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials?¹²
 Yes No

If Yes, go to Item 17.

(b) If you answered No to Item 16(a), do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration?
 Yes No

If Yes, please forward the materials disseminated during the six month period to the Registration Unit for review.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
 Please see Attachment 17 for additional information.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes * No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

* A separate budget for such activities was not prepared. However, such amounts are included as part of the overall communications services expenses reported in Attachment 15(a).

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches
- Other (specify) _____

Electronic Communications

- Email
- Website URL(s): _____
- Social media websites URL(s): _____
- Other (specify) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- Public officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) international organizations(UN/World Bank) Please see Attachment 17 for additional information.

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English
- Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No *

* Please see Attachment 17 for additional information.

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act?

- Yes *
- No

12 The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

* Registrant labels all informational materials with a statement in accordance with Section 4(b) of the FARA. However, an incomplete label was included on an alert related to a 27 September 2015 press conference by Minister Teixeira. While the alert indicated that it was being distributed by FH on behalf of SECOM, the reference to the Department of Justice was inadvertently omitted.

VI - EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

Dec 18, 2015

William B. Winkeler

William B. Winkeler
Sr. Vice President, Sr. Partner
& Corporate Controller

¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

**ATTACHMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT
FOR PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 2015**

Fleishman-Hillard Inc. (FARA Reg. No. 5801)

ATTACHMENT 5

5(c) and (d). The following information is provided related to employees who have terminated their employment with FH, and, consequently with the foreign principal:

Name	Position	Foreign Principal	Date Terminated
Hannah Kramer	Communications Consultant	Embassy of Singapore	May 23, 2015

ATTACHMENT 6

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

Last Name	First Name	Registration Date	Termination/Addition Date	Foreign Principal(s)
Auchman	Caren	03/25/2011		Embassy of Singapore
Balderston	Kris	06/14/2013		Embassy of Singapore
Coghlan	Matthew	12/03/2014		Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
Cosar	Yagmur	06/27/2014		Embassy of Singapore
Cutin	Dario O.	03/16/2009		Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
Kramer	Hannah	06/27/2014	Terminated 05/23/2015	Embassy of Singapore
Lyll	Alexander	06/14/2013		Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
Rockenbach	Denise M.	11/20/2013		Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
Vellozzi	Sarah M.	06/25/2010		Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
Yang	Jennifer	6/14/2013		Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

ATTACHMENT 11

Activities for and Services Rendered to Foreign Principals

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

The following describes the communications activities undertaken on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil (SECOM) from May 1, 2015, through October 31, 2015.

May 2015

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and planning of potential media relations efforts.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, and topics of interest for the U.S. media.
- Reviewed and edited communications materials; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage; and researched, discussed potential outreach opportunities.

June 2015

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and planning of potential media relations efforts.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, and topics of interest for the U.S. media.
- Reviewed and edited communications materials; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage; and researched, discussed potential outreach opportunities.

July 2015

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and planning of potential media relations efforts.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, and topics of interest for the U.S. media.
- Reviewed and edited communications materials; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage; and researched, discussed potential outreach opportunities.

August 2015

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and planning of potential media relations efforts.

- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, and topics of interest for the U.S. media.
- Reviewed and edited communications materials; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage; and researched, discussed potential outreach opportunities.

September 2015

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and planning of potential media relations efforts.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, and topics of interest for the U.S. media.
- Reviewed and edited communications materials; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage; and researched, discussed potential outreach opportunities.
- Discussed details, assisted with preparations for and provided support during visit of President Dilma Rousseff and the Minister of Environment Izabella Teixeira to New York on 25-28 September 2015.

October 2015

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and planning of potential media relations efforts.
- Researched, reviewed, monitored, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, and topics of interest for the U.S. media.
- Reviewed and edited communications materials; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage; and researched, discussed potential outreach opportunities.

The Embassy of Singapore

The following describes the communications activities undertaken on behalf of the Embassy of Singapore from May 1, 2015, to October 31, 2015.

May 2015

- Organized and delivered media monitoring.
- Prepared backgrounders.
- Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- Conducted media training for Embassy staff.
- Coordinated next steps related to fact sheet and folder design.
- Discussed options related to 50th anniversary.
- Discussed communications priorities.

June 2015

- Finalized design and copy of fact sheet.
- Provided support for efforts around visit by Foreign Minister.
- Supported 50th anniversary planning efforts.
- Organized and delivered media monitoring.
- Prepared backgrounders.
- Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- Discussed communications priorities.

July 2015

- Supported 50th anniversary event design efforts.
- Coordinated development of bi-annual media report.
- Organized and delivered media monitoring.
- Prepared backgrounders.
- Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- Discussed communications priorities.

August 2015

- Supported 50th anniversary event design efforts.
- Coordinated printing of Singapore fact sheet.
- Produced and delivered bi-annual media report.
- Coordinated media training session for Embassy staff.
- Prepared backgrounders.
- Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- Organized and delivered media monitoring.
- Discussed communications priorities.

September 2015

- Organized media training for Embassy staff.
- Coordinated printing of Singapore fact sheet.
- Prepared backgrounders.
- Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- Discussed communications priorities.
- Organized and delivered media monitoring.

October 2015

- Discussed communications priorities.
- Prepared backgrounders.
- Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities.

- **Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.**
- **Organized and delivered media monitoring.**

ATTACHMENT 12

Political Activities

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

May 2015

- FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil in May 2015

June 2015

- FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil in June 2015

July 2015

- FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil in July 2015.

August 2015

- FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil in August 2015.

September 2015

- Disseminated media alerts titled "Brazil to Outline Top Poverty-Fighting Lessons and Launch Global Slum Network."
- Disseminated media alert of transcript of remarks by Brazil's President Dilma Rousseff at UN Sustainable Development Summit.
- Disseminated media alert titled "Brazil Announces Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to Paris Climate Agreement - Fact Sheet."
- Disseminated event details of press conference by Brazil's Environment Minister related Brazil's nationally determined contribution for the 2015 Paris climate summit.
- Disseminated media alert related to the posting of Brazil's INDC for the 2015 Paris Summit on UNFCCC Portal.
- Coordinated interviews with the *Associated Press*, *The New York Times*, *Inter Press Service* and *ClimateWire*.
- Disseminated media alert related to Side Event at UN Summit on Sustainable Development
- Disseminated media alert related to press conference by President Rousseff and Minister of Environment I. Teixeira regarding Brazil's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution for the COP21 Paris Climate Conference.
- Disseminated official English translation of President Rousseff's remarks at the UNGA session.

October 2015

- FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil in October 2015.

The Embassy of Singapore

FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Embassy of Singapore between May 1, 2015, and September 30, 2015.

October 2015

- Coordinated media outreach related to Ambassador's travel to Salt Lake City.

ATTACHMENT 14

Receipts/Monies

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Professional services and fees (received 5/22/2015)	\$ 77,132.37
Professional services and fees (received 8/5/2015)	\$ 92,817.22
Professional services and fees (received 10/16/2015)	\$ 90,606.26
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 260,555.85</u>

The Embassy of Singapore

Professional services and fees (received 5/26/2015)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 6/29/2015)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 8/17/2015)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 8/31/2015)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 9/29/2015)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 10/29/2015)	\$ 17,500.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 105,000.00</u>

ATTACHMENT 15(a)**Disbursements: Monies****Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil**

Amount	Description
\$ 300.00	Clipping service, South America, Q1 2015, paid Reporte Informativo
\$ 2636.50	Research expenses, paid Gerson Lehrman Group
\$ 1000.00	Research services related to communications plan, paid G. Beatty
\$ 2700.00	Out of pocket expenses on behalf of media relations in support of Minister of Social Development and Minister of Agrarian Development of Brazil, paid Fleishman-Hillard Italy
\$ 2500.00	Research for issues mapping report, paid Fernandez Ivern Comunicaciones (FH affiliate entity)
\$ 124.00	Information retrieval and search for data on Nexis for the month of June 2015
\$ 2500.00	Research for issues mapping report, paid Lcdo Luis Vezga Godoy/Asesorac (FH affiliate entity)
\$ 62,475.04	PR Services for SECOM, paid CDN International Inc

TOTAL: \$ 74,235.54**The Embassy of Singapore**

Amount	Description
\$ 33.00	Catering for Media Training
\$ 13.69	Local transportation to Singapore event for W. Sommer on 06/16/2015
\$23,154.00	Professional services for the Embassy of Singapore, paid Genpact International Inc

TOTAL: \$ 23,200.69

ATTACHMENT 15(c)

Disbursements: Political Contributions

From Fleishman- Hillard P.A.C.

Name	Candidate	Campaign	Date	Amount
Gillibrand for Senate, D-NY	Kirsten Gillibrand	Primary 2018	8/27/15	\$ 2,000.00
Total				\$2,000.00

ATTACHMENT 17

Informational Materials

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

19. During this reporting period, Registrant's activities in preparing, disseminating, or causing the dissemination of informational materials included the use of the following:

- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches

20. During this reporting period, Registrant disseminated or caused to be disseminated informational materials among the following groups:

- Newspapers
- Editors
- Civic groups or associations
- Educational institutions
- International organizations (e.g., Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, International Civil Aviation Organization, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UN World Food Programme, World Bank Development Research Group)

22. In the course of preparing this Supplemental Statement, FH identified that it inadvertently failed to file three press materials disseminated in September 2015 with the FARA Registration Unit within the time period specified in the FARA. These three press materials were disseminated in late September 2015. The failure to file these materials was not intentional. FH electronically filed copies of these informational materials on December 18, 2015. A copy of these materials is also enclosed as Attachment 17-B. On December 3, 2015, FH issued to all employees an email message regarding FARA compliance, which included a statement regarding FH's obligation to file copies of informational materials within 48 hours of their dissemination.

In addition to the above three press materials, FH also disseminated or caused to be disseminated six other informational materials in September 2015. Copies of these six materials were filed electronically with the FARA Registration Unit on September 11, 2015, September 17, 2015, and September 28, 2015. Copies of these materials are attached as Attachment 17-A and are provided for completeness.

Attachment 17-A

Press Materials

Electronically Filed with FARA Registration Unit

in September 2015

MEDIA ALERT

BRAZIL TO OUTLINE TOP POVERTY-FIGHTING LESSONS AND LAUNCH GLOBAL SLUM NETWORK

A high-level seminar in New York will set out proven policy pathways to urban development, as global leaders prepare to adopt new UN Sustainable Development Goals

Hi Ruth,

On Friday September 18, Brazil's Minister for Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger, Tereza Campello, will join with UNESCO, the World Bank and other partners to support the launch in New York of the Central Union of Slums (*Central Única das Favelas*, CUFA) Global Network, and to discuss Brazil's groundbreaking social inclusion strategies in a seminar: "*Urban Poverty and Development in Brazil: The Periphery at the Center of the Post-2015 Agenda.*"

The event comes just days before global leaders meet to adopt the UN-brokered Sustainable Development Goals, which will dramatically increase the world's sustainable development ambitions for the next 15 years. With proven policy solutions now crucial to achieving the SDGs, Minister Campello will present top lessons from Brazil's experiences lifting 22 million people out of extreme poverty over the past four years and substantially improving health, education and living standards.

Central to these achievements has been empowering Brazil's poorest communities through organizations like CUFA – first established 20 years ago by young people from Rio de Janeiro's favelas, and now operating across all Brazilian states and 17 countries. CUFA not only delivers hands-on training to open up new economic opportunities, but also provides a powerful voice for people on low incomes living in favelas, particularly from black communities and women.

CUFA is now going global with the launch of its first overseas office in Harlem, New York, aimed at linking together urban development organizations to share expertise and amplify the voice of people living in slums around the world.

The *Urban Poverty and Development* seminar is being organized by Brazil's Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger, Brazil's Ministry of External Relations/Permanent Mission to the United Nations, UNESCO, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), the World Bank, and CUFA.

The number of places for media is limited. If you would like to attend, please provide by return email your full name, the name of the media organization you represent, your email address and cell phone number. Further event details are set out below.

DATE & LOCATION:

3:00 pm - 6:00 pm Friday, 18 September 2015
ECOSOC Chamber, UN Headquarters, New York

AGENDA

3:00 pm Welcome Address by Ambassador Antonio Patriota, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations

3:15 pm Panel "Urban Poverty and Development in Brazil: The Periphery at the Center of the Post-2015 Agenda"

- Tereza Campello, Minister of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger, Brazil
- Celso Athayde, Founder, CUFA
- Sandra Jovchelovitch, Professor of Social Psychology, LSE
- Maria Concepcion Steta, Senior Social Protection Specialist, World Bank
- Marlova Noleto, Head of Programme Area, UNESCO Brazil Office

4:30 pm Launching Ceremony of the CUFA Global Network

US PRESS CONTACT:

Matthew Coghlan

+1 212 453 2353

matthew.coghlan@fleishman.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <http://www.mds.gov.br/seminario-cufa-ny>

Best regards

Alex

Alex Lyall

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil.

Reputation Management

FleishmanHillard | 220 East 42nd Street | New York, NY 10017 5806 | USA

O +1-212-453-2147 | M +1-914-224-8415 | F +1-212-453-2020

E alexander.lyall@fleishman.com

ABOUT SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for SECOM International are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

This material is distributed by FleishmanHillard on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

MEDIA ALERT

BRAZIL TO OUTLINE TOP POVERTY-FIGHTING LESSONS AND LAUNCH GLOBAL SLUM NETWORK

A high-level seminar in New York will set out proven policy pathways to urban development, as global leaders prepare to adopt new UN Sustainable Development Goals

This Friday September 18, Brazil's Minister for Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger, Tereza Campello, will join with UNESCO, the World Bank and other partners to support the launch in New York of the Central Union of Slums (*Central Única das Favelas*, CUFA) Global Network, and to discuss Brazil's groundbreaking social inclusion strategies in a seminar: "*Urban Poverty and Development in Brazil: The Periphery at the Center of the Post-2015 Agenda.*"

The event comes just days before global leaders meet to adopt the UN-brokered Sustainable Development Goals, which will dramatically increase the world's sustainable development ambitions for the next 15 years. With proven policy solutions now crucial to achieving the SDGs, Minister Campello will present top lessons from Brazil's experiences lifting 22 million people out of extreme poverty over the past four years and substantially improving health, education and living standards.

Central to these achievements has been empowering Brazil's poorest communities through organizations like CUFA – first established 20 years ago by young people from Rio de Janeiro's favelas, and now operating across all Brazilian states and 17 countries. CUFA not only delivers hands-on training to open up new economic opportunities, but also provides a powerful voice for people on low incomes living in favelas, particularly from black communities and women.

CUFA is now going global with the launch of its first overseas office in Harlem, New York, aimed at linking together urban development organizations to share expertise and amplify the voice of people living in slums around the world.

The *Urban Poverty and Development* seminar is being organized by Brazil's Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger, Brazil's Ministry of External Relations/Permanent Mission to the United Nations, UNESCO, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), the World Bank, and CUFA.

The number of places for media is limited. If you would like to attend, please provide by return email your full name, the name of the media organization you represent, your email address and cell phone number. Further event details are set out below.

DATE & LOCATION:

3:00 pm - 6:00 pm Friday, 18 September 2015
ECOSOC Chamber, UN Headquarters, New York

AGENDA

3:00 pm Welcome Address by Ambassador Antonio Patriota, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations

3:15 pm Panel "Urban Poverty and Development in Brazil: The Periphery at the Center of the Post-2015 Agenda"

- Tereza Campello, Minister of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger, Brazil
- Celso Athayde, Founder, CUFA
- Sandra Jovchelovitch, Professor of Social Psychology, LSE

- Maria Concepcion Steta, Senior Social Protection Specialist, World Bank
- Marlova Noleto, Head of Programme Area, UNESCO Brazil Office

4:30 pm Launching Ceremony of the CUFA Global Network

US PRESS CONTACT:

Sarah Vellozzi

+1 212 453 2477

sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <http://www.mds.gov.br/seminario-cufa-ny>

Best regards

Alex

Alex Lyall

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

Reputation Management

FleishmanHillard | 220 East 42nd Street | New York, NY 10017-5806 | USA

O +1-212-453-2147 | M +1-914-224-8415 | F +1-212-453-2030

E alexander.lyall@fleishman.com

ABOUT SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for SECOM International are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

This material is distributed by FleishmanHillard on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

****Media Alert****

TRANSCRIPT OF REMARKS: Brazil President Dilma Rousseff Announces Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to Paris Climate Agreement at UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York, Sunday 27 September 2015.

Below please find the official English translation of President Dilma's remarks (delivered in Portuguese)

Speech of President Dilma Rousseff

Sustainable Development Summit

Mr. Mogens Lykketoft, President of the Seventieth United Nations General Assembly,

Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, United Nations Secretary General,

Distinguished Heads of State and Government participating in the United Nations Conference on the Post-2015 Development Agenda,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

The 2030 Agenda outlines the future we want.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals reaffirm the basic tenet of Rio+20: it is possible to grow, include, preserve and protect.

They establish genuinely universal goals, highlight the need for cooperation among peoples and point towards a common path for humanity.

This innovative Agenda requires global solidarity, determination from each one of us, and a commitment to confronting climate change, overcoming poverty and creating opportunities for all.

We must strengthen the Climate Convention, while fully implementing its provisions and respecting its principles. Our obligations should be ambitious and consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

The Paris Conference is a unique opportunity for us to shape a common response to the global challenge of climate change.

Brazil has been making great efforts to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions without compromising our social and economic development.

To that end, we continue to diversify the renewable sources in our energy mix, which is among the cleanest in the world.

We are investing in low-carbon farming.

We have reduced deforestation in the Amazon rainforest by 82%.

Rest assured that we will continue to undertake ambitious actions.

I therefore would like to announce that the contribution of Brazil will be a reduction of 37% of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2025. Our ambition is to reach a reduction of 43% by 2030. The base year in both cases is 2005.

In this context, Brazil intends to adopt the following measures by 2030:

Regarding agriculture, livestock and the use of land:

- 1st – eliminating illegal deforestation;
- 2nd – restoring and reforesting 12 million hectares;
- 3rd - recovering 15 million hectares of degraded pastures; and
- 4th - creating 5 million hectares of integrated crop-livestock-forest area.

Concerning energy, our objectives are:

- 1st – a ratio of 45% of renewable sources in our total energy mix. It should be noted that the global average is only 13%;
- 2nd – a proportion of 66% of hydropower in our electricity generation output;
- 3rd - a share of 23% of renewable sources, including wind, solar and biomass power, in our electricity output;

4th – an increase of 10% in our electricity efficiency rate; and

5th – a proportion of 16% of ethanol fuel and other sugarcane-derived biomass sources in our total energy mix.

In concluding, the necessary adaptation measures undertaken to meet the challenge of climate change are accompanied by significant changes in the use of land and forests as well as in agriculture, energy, and production and consumption patterns.

Brazil is thus contributing decisively to the global efforts towards implementing the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which has established the limit of no more than 2° Celsius for global warming in this century.

Brazil is one of the few developing countries to commit to an absolute goal for emissions reduction. In spite of having one of the world's largest populations and GDPs our goals are just as ambitious, if not more so, than those set by developed countries.

Our INDC takes into account mitigation and adaptation initiatives, as well as specific needs regarding financing, technology transfer and capacity building.

It includes actions that increase the resilience of the environment and reduce the risks associated to the negative effects of climate change on the poor and more vulnerable segments of the population. There is a special emphasis on gender issues and workers' rights, as well as "quilombolas", indigenous and other traditional communities.

We recognize the importance of South-South Cooperation in global efforts to combat climate change.

We must underscore that the social and inclusive dimensions are an essential aspect of these efforts. Since 2003, social policies and conditional cash transfer programs have helped lift over 36 million people out of extreme poverty. Last year Brazil graduated from the World Hunger Map.

Thanks to minimum wage growth policies, the purchasing power of the population has increased.

We have made major progress with regard to housing programs, access to basic education, public health services and gender equality. We achieved these results because we understood that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon.

In the transition to a low-carbon economy, it is important to secure dignified and fair conditions for workers. Sustainable development requires us to commit to the promotion of decent work and the generation of quality jobs and opportunities.

This is the future we want. This is the future we are building.

The efforts to eradicate poverty and promote development must be collective and global.

In my country we know that the end of poverty is only the beginning of a long journey.

Thank you

U.S. PRESS CONTACTS:

- Alexandre Pinheiro at 1-202-812-2554 or alexandre.pinheiro@cdn.com.br
- Sarah Vellozzi at 1-917-657-6974 or sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com
- Jennifer Yang at 1-646-468-9988 or jennifer.yang@fleishman.com

SOURCE: The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil.

ABOUT SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for the Brazilian State are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

This material is distributed by FleishmanHillard on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Jennifer Yang

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

FleishmanHillard | 220 F. 42nd St. | New York, NY 10017 | USA

O +1-212-453-2150 | M +1-646-463-9988

E jennifer.yang@fleishman.com

****Media Alert****

Brazil Announces Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to Paris Climate Agreement - Fact Sheet

President Dilma Rousseff announced Brazil's contribution to the Paris climate agreement this morning while speaking at the United Nations, adopting an emissions reduction target of 37% (GWP-100) in 2025 compared to 2005 levels, and indicating that emissions can be reduced by 43% (GWP-100) in 2030.

Below please find a fact sheet summarizing Brazil's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution ("iNDC")

FACT SHEET

27 September 2015

THE CONTRIBUTION OF BRAZIL TO THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

On September 27 Brazil presented to the United Nations its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution ("iNDC") to the agreement on climate change that will be adopted at the Paris Conference (COP-21) in December.

The country with the largest reductions. Brazil reduced its greenhouse gases emissions by more than 41% (GWP-100) between 2005 and 2012. This is the largest reduction achieved by any country so far. Brazil's clean energy matrix, use of biofuels, and significant decline in deforestation have put the country on track towards a low-carbon economy.

Greater ambition, now and in the future. The Brazilian iNDC builds on these positive results and establishes even stronger commitments. Brazil is adopting an emissions reduction target of 37% (GWP-100) in 2025, compared to 2005 levels, and is indicating that emissions can be reduced by 43% (GWP-100) in 2030. To achieve this, by 2030, Brazil intends to:

In the Brazilian energy mix

- Guarantee 45% renewables – including hydropower – while the global average is 13%;
- Guarantee 32% renewables – i.e. solar, wind, biomass, ethanol – in the Brazilian energy mix;

In the Brazilian electricity generation mix

- Increase the sustainable use of renewable energy, excluding hydropower (ie solar, wind and biomass) to at least 23% of Brazilian electric generation;

In land use, forestry and livestock

- Reach, in the Amazon region, zero illegal deforestation and offset emissions from legal suppression of vegetation;
- Restore and reforest 12 million hectares;

- Restore an additional 15 million hectares of degraded pastures and enhance 5 million hectares of integrated cropland-livestock- forestry systems;

Absolute target. Brazil is one of the few developing countries to take on an absolute emissions reduction target. Brazil's goal is equally or more ambitious than the targets of many developed countries.

Comprehensive actions. The INDC addresses mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as financial, technological and capacity-building needs, to respond to the challenges of climate change. It also recognizes the important role of local governments.

Putting the most vulnerable first. The INDC includes actions to increase resilience and reduce risks associated with the negative effects of climate change, especially for the poorest parts of the population, with attention to gender issues, the rights of workers and of indigenous and traditional communities.

Up-to-date science. The INDC incorporates the most up-to-date references from the International Panel on Climate Change consistent with the overall goal of limiting temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius.

Without preconditions, with international support and cooperation. The actions provided for in the INDC are not dependent on external support. However, recognizing the success of initiatives such as the Amazon Fund, Brazil also foresees international support for the implementation of its INDC. The INDC also recognizes the importance of South-South cooperation in the global effort of combating climate change.

Leadership towards COP21. The Brazilian INDC represents an effort that goes beyond what would correspond to the historical responsibility of Brazil. It demonstrates determination in combating climate change and strengthens the country's position as a leader in the run-up to the Paris Conference.

This material is provided by the Brazilian Secretariat for Social Communications (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil.

U.S. PRESS CONTACTS:

- Sarah Vellozzi at 1-917-657-6974 or sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com
- Jennifer Yang at 1-646-468-9988 or jennifer.yang@fleishman.com

ABOUT SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for the Brazilian State are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

This material is distributed by FleishmanHillard on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Matthew Coghlan

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

Vice President, Reputation Management

FleishmanHillard|220 East 42nd Street|New York, NY 10017|USA

O: 212-453-2353|M: 801-971-0206|F: 212-453-2020

E: matthew.coghlan@fleishman.com

FOR THE LATEST BRAZIL GOVERNMENT NEWS, FOLLOW:

Twitter: [@BrazilGovNews](https://twitter.com/BrazilGovNews)

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews>

Press Conference: Brazil Environment Minister to discuss Brazil's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution for 2015 Paris Climate Summit

Hi Ruth-

EVENT DETAILS: This Sunday, 27 September, the Minister of the Environment of Brazil, Izabella Teixeira, will hold a press conference to discuss Brazil's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for this year's COP21 Paris Climate Conference.

Brazil's INDC will be officially announced by Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff this Sunday, around 10:30am, in her address to the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York, just prior to Minister Teixeira's press conference.

Brazil has played a key role in international efforts to secure an effective and ambitious international agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, and the announcement of its INDC will be a central part of Brazil's contribution.

Minister Teixeira's press conference will be held in English.

The press conference will also be live-streamed at webtv.un.org.

Please indicate by return email if you would like to attend. Please note that media attending will need to secure their own access to United Nations Headquarters.

DATE & LOCATION:

Sunday, September 27, 2015, [11:30am] (Please arrive at 11:25am)
Press Briefing Room S-237, United Nations Headquarters
New York City

U.S. PRESS CONTACTS:

- Alexandre Pinheiro at 1-202-812-2554 or alexandre.pinheiro@cdn.com.br
- Sarah Vellozzi at 1-917-657-6974 or sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com

SOURCE: The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil.

Best,
Jen

Jennifer Yang

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

FleishmanHillard | 220 E. 42nd St. | New York, NY 10017 | USA

O +1-212-453-2150 | M +1-646-468-9988

E jennifer.yang@fleishman.com

ABOUT SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for the Brazilian State are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

**** Media Alert ****

Brazil's INDC for 2015 Paris Climate Summit Now Posted on UNFCCC Portal

Brazil's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submission is now posted on the UNFCCC Portal.

You may access the document here:

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

It is also attached for easy reference.

SOURCE: The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil.

ABOUT SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for the Brazilian State are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

This material is distributed by FleishmanHillard on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Sarah N. Vellozzi

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil

FleishmanHillard

220 E42 Street | New York, NY 10017

O +1-212-453-2477 | M +1-917-657-6974

FOR THE LATEST BRAZIL GOVERNMENT NEWS, FOLLOW:

Twitter: [@BrazilGovNews](https://twitter.com/BrazilGovNews)

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews>



FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL
INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION
TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Pursuant to decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20, the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil is pleased to communicate to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) its intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) in the context of the negotiations of a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties.

This intended contribution is communicated under the assumption of the adoption of a universal, legally binding instrument that fully respects the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. It is "intended" in the sense that it might be adjusted, as appropriate, before the ratification, acceptance or approval of the Paris agreement in light of provisions yet to be agreed under the ADP mandate.

All policies, measures and actions to implement Brazil's iNDC are carried out under the National Policy on Climate Change (Law 12,187/2009), the Law on the Protection of Native Forests (Law 12,651/2012, hereinafter referred as Forest Code), the Law on the National System of Conservation Units (Law 9,985/2000), related legislation, instruments and planning processes. The Government of Brazil is committed to implementing its iNDC with full respect to human rights, in particular rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous populations, traditional communities and workers in sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, while promoting gender-responsive measures.

Brazil's iNDC has a broad scope including mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, consistent with the contributions' purpose to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, pursuant to decision 1/CP.20, paragraph 9 (Lima Call for Climate Action).

MITIGATION:

Contribution: Brazil intends to commit to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels in 2025.

Subsequent indicative contribution: reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43% below 2005 levels in 2030.

Type: absolute target in relation to a base year.

Coverage: 100% of the territory, economy-wide, including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons and SF₆.

Reference point: 2005.

Timeframe: single-year target for 2025; indicative values for 2030 for reference purposes only.

Metric: 100 year Global Warming Potential (GWP-100), using IPCC AR5 values.

Methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals: inventory based approach for estimating and accounting anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals in accordance with the applicable IPCC guidelines.

This INDC takes into account the role of conservation units and indigenous lands¹ as forest managed areas, in accordance with the applicable IPCC guidelines on the estimation of emission removals.²

Use of markets: Brazil reserves its position in relation to the possible use of any market mechanisms that may be established under the Paris agreement.

Brazil emphasizes that any transfer of units resulting from mitigation outcomes achieved in the Brazilian territory will be subject to prior and formal consent by the Federal Government.

Brazil will not recognize the use by other Parties of any units resulting from mitigation outcomes achieved in the Brazilian territory that have been acquired through any mechanism, instrument or arrangement established outside the Convention, its Kyoto Protocol or its Paris agreement.

ADAPTATION UNDERTAKINGS

Brazil considers adaptation to be a fundamental element of the global effort to tackle climate change and its effects. The implementation of policies and measures to adapt to climate change contributes to building resilience of populations, ecosystems, infrastructure and production systems, by reducing vulnerability and through the provision of ecosystem services.

¹ "Conservation units" refers here only to federal and state level protected areas; "indigenous lands" refers to areas at the minimum in the "delimited" stage in the demarcation processes. Even without the role of these managed areas, Brazil's contribution would still represent a reduction of 31% in 2025 and 37% in 2030 in relation to 2005 levels (GWP-100; IPCC AR5).

² Brazil's Initial National Communication, prior to the applicability of current guidelines, did not consider removals from conservation units and indigenous lands. Such an approach, however, would not be compatible with current guidelines, nor comparable to other Parties' contributions. Disregarding these removals compromised the comparability of the Brazilian initial inventory with other Parties' inventories. Brazil's Second National Communication revised this approach.

The social dimension is at the core of Brazil's adaptation strategy, bearing in mind the need to protect vulnerable populations from the negative effects of climate change and enhance resilience. In this context, Brazil is working on the design of new public policies, through its National Adaptation Plan (NAP), in its final elaboration phase. The strong involvement of stakeholders, at all levels, will contribute to the formulation and implementation of Brazil's NAP.

The NAP aims to implement knowledge management systems, to promote research and technology development for adaptation, to develop processes and tools in support of adaptation actions and strategies, at different levels of government. Brazil is a developing country that experienced a fast urbanization process. In this context, risk areas, housing, basic infrastructure, especially in the areas of health, sanitation and transportation, constitute key areas for adaptation policies. The Government of Brazil gives particular attention to the poorest populations, in terms of improving their housing and living conditions, bolstering their capacity to withstand the effects of severe climate events. Brazil already monitors extreme rainfall events for 888 municipalities and has in place an early warning system and action plans to respond to natural disasters.

It should be further noted that Brazil seeks to enhance its national capacity in water security (National Water Security Plan) and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas, as well as the implementation of the Forest Code, particularly concerning protected areas).

The National Adaptation Plan will provide a basis for Brazil to strengthen the country's adaptation capacity, assess climate risks and manage vulnerabilities at the national, state and municipal levels. Through the NAP, Brazil's vision for its adaptation undertakings is to integrate, where appropriate, vulnerabilities and climate risk management into public policies and strategies, as well as to enhance the coherence of national and local development strategies with adaptation measures.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

Clarification on the extent to which the contribution is dependent upon international support

This iNDC is presented in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, particularly Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 7, and Article 12, paragraphs 1(b) and 4.

Accordingly, the policies, measures and actions to achieve this contribution will be implemented without prejudice to the use of the financial mechanism of the Convention or of any other modalities of international cooperation and support, with a view to enhance effectiveness and/or anticipate implementation. The implementation of Brazil's iNDC is not contingent upon international support, yet it welcomes support from developed countries with a view to generate global benefits.

Additional actions would demand large-scale increase of international support and investment flows, as well as technology development, deployment, diffusion and transfer.

Specifically concerning the forest sector, the implementation of REDD+ activities and the permanence of results achieved require the provision, on a continuous basis, of adequate and predictable results-based payments in accordance with the relevant COP decisions.³

South-South initiatives

Recognizing the complementary role of South-South cooperation, on the basis of solidarity and common sustainable development priorities, Brazil will undertake best efforts to enhance cooperation initiatives with other developing countries, particularly in the areas of: forest monitoring systems; biofuels capacity-building and technology transfer; low carbon and resilient agriculture; restoration and reforestation activities; management of protected areas; increased resilience through social inclusion and protection programmes; capacity building for national communications and other obligations under the Convention, in particular to Portuguese speaking countries.

Brazil invites developed country Parties and relevant international organizations to further support such initiatives.

³ Recalling that the submission of forest reference emission levels and their corresponding REDD+ results are in the context of results-based payments, in accordance with decisions 13/CP.19 and 14/CP.19. See also documents FCCC/TAR/2014/BRA and FCCC/SBI/ICA/2015/TATR.1/BRA.



FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE INDC FOR CLARIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

Brazil's INDC is economy wide and therefore is based on flexible pathways to achieve the 2025 and the 2030 objectives. In that sense, this additional information is meant to be for clarification purposes only.

LONG TERM ASPIRATION

Consistent with the long-term vision of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, Brazil will strive for a transition towards energy systems based on renewable sources and the decarbonization of the global economy by the end of the century, in the context of sustainable development and access to the financial and technological means necessary for this transition.

FAIRNESS AND AMBITION

Brazil is a developing country with several challenges regarding poverty eradication¹, education, public health, employment, housing, infrastructure and energy access. In spite of these challenges, Brazil's current actions in the global effort against climate change represent one of the largest undertakings by any single country to date, having reduced its emissions by 41% (GWP-100; IPCC SAR) in 2012 in relation to 2005 levels.²

Brazil is nevertheless willing to further enhance its contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention, in the context of sustainable development. Brazil's INDC represents a progression in relation to its current undertakings, in both the type and levels of ambition, while recognizing that emissions will grow to meet social and development needs.

By adopting an economy-wide, absolute mitigation target, Brazil will follow a more stringent modality of contribution, compared to its voluntary actions pre-2020. This contribution is consistent with emission levels of 1.3 GtCO_{2e} (GWP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2025 and 1.2 GtCO_{2e} (GWP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2030, corresponding, respectively, to a

¹ Brazil has 15.5 million people living below the poverty line, of which 6.2 million live in extreme poverty (2013). Source: MDS. *Data Social 2.0*. Available at http://aplicacoes.mds.gov.br/sagi-data/METRO/metro.php?p_id=4, accessed on 24 September 2015.

² Source: MCTI. *Estimativas anuais de emissões de gases de efeito estufa no Brasil*. Second edition (2014). Available at http://www.mct.gov.br/upd_blob/0235/235580.pdf, accessed on 2 September 2015.

reduction of 37% and 43%, based on estimated emission levels of 2.1 GtCO_{2e} (GWP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2005.

In relation to Brazil's existing national voluntary commitment, which aims to achieve gross emissions³ of approximately 2 GtCO_{2e}⁴ in 2020, this INDC represents an additional gross reduction of approximately 19% in 2025. Furthermore, this contribution is consistent with reductions of 6% in 2025 and 16% in 2030 below 1990 levels (1.4 GtCO_{2e} GWP-100; IPCC AR5).

Brazil's INDC corresponds to an estimated reduction of 66% in terms of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP (emissions intensity⁵) in 2025 and of 75% in terms of emissions intensity in 2030, both in relation to 2005.⁶

In the period 2004-2012, Brazil's GDP increased by 32%, while emissions dropped 52% (GWP-100; IPCC AR5), delinking economic growth from emission increase over the period, while at the same time Brazil lifted more than 23 million people out of poverty.⁷

Per capita emissions decreased from 14.4 tCO_{2e} (GWP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2004 to an estimated 6.5 tCO_{2e} (GWP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2012. At this 2012 level, Brazil's per capita emissions are already equivalent to what some developed countries have considered fair and ambitious for their average per capita emissions by 2030. Brazil's per capita emissions will decline further to an estimated 6.2 tCO_{2e} (GWP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2025 and 5.4 tCO_{2e} (GWP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2030 under this contribution.

Brazil will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the context of continued population⁸ and GDP growth, as well as income per capita increase, making therefore this contribution unequivocally very ambitious.

Brazil's mitigation actions to implement this contribution, including its current undertakings, are consistent with the 2°C temperature goal, in light of IPCC scenarios and national circumstances.

According to the IPCC⁹, global scenarios consistent with a *likely* chance to keep temperature change below 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels are characterized, *inter alia*, by:

- i) sustainable use of bioenergy;
- ii) large-scale measures relating to land use change and forests;

³ Not considering removals.

⁴ Value between 1.977 GtCO_{2e} and 2.068 GtCO_{2e}, which represents a reduction between 36.1% and 38.9% below the projected business as usual emissions in 2020, as established by the Decree 7.390/2010 – assuming GWP-100 (IPCC SAR).

⁵ tCO_{2e} (GWP-100; IPCC AR5)/GDP (1000 US\$₂₀₀₅).

⁶ Source of GDP 2005: Ipeadata. Available at <http://www.ipeadata.gov.br>, accessed on 2 September 2015. Source of estimated GDP 2025 and 2030: Empresa de Pesquisa Energética (EPE). *Nota Técnica DEA 12/14: Cenário econômico 2050*. August 2014.

⁷ Sources for emission reductions: MCTI (op.cit.). Source for GDP: Ipeadata (op.cit.). Source for data on poverty: MDS (op.cit.).

⁸ Brazil's population is projected to continue to grow until the 2040's, to approximately 230 million inhabitants. Source: IBGE.

Projeção da População do Brasil por sexo e idade: 2000-2060. August 2013. Available at

http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/populacao/projecao_da_populacao/2013/default.shtm, accessed on 2 September 2015.

⁹ IPCC, 2014: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Edenhofer, O., R. Pichs-Madruga, Y. Sokona, E. Farahani, S. Kadner, K. Seyboth, A. Adler, I. Baum, S. Brunner, P. Eickemeier, B. Kriemann, J. Savolainen, S. Schlömer, C. von Stechow, T. Zwicker and J.C. Minx (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. SPM 4.1, pp. 10-12.

- iii) tripling to nearly quadrupling the share of zero- and low-carbon energy supply globally by the year 2050.

In this context, Brazil already has one of the largest and most successful biofuel programs to date, including cogeneration of electricity using biomass. Brazil has achieved the most impressive results of any country in reducing emissions from deforestation, mainly by reducing the deforestation rate in the Brazilian Amazonia by 82% between 2004 and 2014. Brazil's energy mix today consists of 40% of renewables (75% of renewables in its electricity supply), which amounts to three times the world average in renewables, and more than four times the OECD average.¹⁰ This already qualifies Brazil as a low carbon economy.

Brazil intends to adopt further measures that are consistent with the 2°C temperature goal, in particular:

- i) increasing the share of sustainable biofuels in the Brazilian energy mix to approximately 18% by 2030, by expanding biofuel consumption, increasing ethanol supply, including by increasing the share of advanced biofuels (second generation), and increasing the share of biodiesel in the diesel mix;

ii) in land use change and forests:

- strengthening and enforcing the implementation of the Forest Code, at federal, state and municipal levels;
- strengthening policies and measures with a view to achieve, in the Brazilian Amazonia, zero illegal deforestation by 2030 and compensating for greenhouse gas emissions from legal suppression of vegetation by 2030;
- restoring and reforesting 12 million hectares of forests by 2030, for multiple purposes;
- enhancing sustainable native forest management systems, through georeferencing and tracking systems applicable to native forest management, with a view to curbing illegal and unsustainable practices;

iii) in the energy sector, achieving 45% of renewables in the energy mix by 2030, including:

- expanding the use of renewable energy sources other than hydropower in the total energy mix to between 28% and 33% by 2030;
- expanding the use of non-fossil fuel energy sources domestically, increasing the share of renewables (other than hydropower) in the power supply to at least 23% by 2030, including by raising the share of wind, biomass and solar;
- achieving 10% efficiency gains in the electricity sector by 2030.

In addition, Brazil also intends to:

- iv) in the agriculture sector, strengthen the Low-Carbon Emission Agriculture Program (ABC) as the main strategy for sustainable agriculture development, including by restoring an additional 15 million hectares of

¹⁰ Sources: EPE, *Balanco Energético Nacional*, Available at <https://ben.epe.gov.br/>, accessed on 2 September 2015. OECD (2015), *Renewable energy (Indicator)*, doi: 10.1787/aac7c3f1-en. Available at <https://data.oecd.org/energy/renewable-energy.htm>, accessed on 2 September 2015.

degraded pasturelands by 2030 and enhancing 5 million hectares of integrated cropland-livestock-forestry systems (ICLFS) by 2030;

- v) in the industry sector, promote new standards of clean technology and further enhance energy efficiency measures and low carbon infrastructure;
- vi) in the transportation sector, further promote efficiency measures, and improve infrastructure for transport and public transportation in urban areas.

Brazil recognizes the importance of the engagement of local governments and of their efforts in combating climate change.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE POTENTIAL (GTP) METRIC

Brazil notes that, according to the IPCC, "the most appropriate metric and time horizon will depend on which aspects of climate change are considered most important to a particular application. No single metric can accurately compare all consequences of different emissions, and all have limitations and uncertainties".¹¹ The IPCC also states that the *Global Temperature Potential (GTP)* metric is better suited to target-based policies, while the GWP metric is not directly related to a temperature limit such as the 2°C target.¹² Taking this into account, the GTP metric is the most consistent with contributions to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

With a view to assuring full transparency, clarity and understanding, Brazil decided to communicate this INDC using GWP-100 (IPCC AR5), prior to COP-21. Consistent with the 2°C temperature goal and in light of science, Brazil is providing estimates to correspond to GTP-100, with IPCC AR5 values.

Brazil's INDC is consistent with emission levels of 1.0 GtCO_{2e} (GTP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2025 and 0.8 GtCO_{2e} (GTP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2030. This represents reductions of 43% and 52%, respectively, compared to estimated emission levels of 1.7 GtCO_{2e} (GTP-100; IPCC AR5) in 2005. These reductions translate to reductions of 37% and 43% when expressed in GWP-100 (IPCC AR5).

¹¹ IPCC, 2013: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. SPM D.2 p.15.

¹² See Myhre, G., D. Shindell, F.-M. Bréon, W. Collins, J. Fuglestedt, J. Huang, D. Koch, J.-F. Lamarque, D. Lee, B. Mendoza, T. Nakajima, A. Robock, G. Stephens, T. Takemura and H. Zhang, 2013: Anthropogenic and Natural Radiative Forcing. In: *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. pp. 710-720.
See also Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, L.V. Alexander, S.K. Allen, N.L. Bindoff, F.-M. Bréon, J.A. Church, U. Cubasch, S. Emori, P. Forster, P. Friedlingstein, N. Gillett, J.M. Gregory, D.L. Hartmann, E. Jansen, B. Kirtman, R. Knutti, K. Krishna Kumar, P. Lemke, J. Marotzke, V. Masson-Delmotte, G.A. Meehl, I.I. Mokhov, S. Piao, V. Ramaswamy, D. Randall, M. Rhein, M. Rojas, C. Sabine, D. Shindell, L.D. Talley, D.G. Vaughan and S.-P. Xie, 2013: Technical Summary. In: *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. pp. 58-59.

The corresponding estimates on greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP (emissions intensity¹³) contained in this INDC, using GTP-100 (IPCC AR5), are as follows:

Compared to 2005, the estimated reduction in terms of emissions intensity in 2025 is 70% and in 2030 is 79%. This INDC represents a substantial reduction of 48% in terms of emissions intensity in 2030, compared to 2012 estimates. In the period 2004-2012, Brazil's GDP increased by 32%, while emission levels dropped 61% (GTP-100; IPCC AR5).

Finally, adopting GTP-100 (IPCC AR5), estimates of per capita emissions are as follows:

Per capita emissions decreased from 11.9 tCO₂e in 2004 to an estimated 4.3 tCO₂e in 2012. Brazil's per capita emissions will decline further to an estimated 4.4 tCO₂e in 2025 and to 3.7 tCO₂e in 2030 under this INDC.

The contrast between GTP and GWP estimates sheds light on the importance, for analysis and policy making, of recognizing the predominant role of CO₂ emissions in temperature increase, thus avoiding overestimating of the effects of non-CO₂ greenhouse gases with shorter lifetimes in the atmosphere, in particular methane.

HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND EQUITY

Most of the current concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is a result of emissions since the industrial revolution (the post-1750 period). Current generations are bearing the costs of past interference with the global climate system, resulting from human activities and consequent greenhouse gas emissions, primarily by developed countries, during the last two centuries. Similarly, current human activities around the world will affect the climate system over the next centuries.

In order to build a fair and equitable global response to climate change, it is therefore of central importance to link cause (net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions) and effect (temperature increase and global climate change).

The global mean surface temperature increase due to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions is an objective criterion to measure climate change, serving the purpose of establishing upper limits to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

The specific and relative role of each actor's emissions to global climate change can be determined using the global mean surface temperature as an indicator. Each individual actor's contribution to temperature increase should take into consideration differences in terms of starting points, approaches, economic structures, resource bases, the need to maintain sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances.

Establishing the series, in all sectors, of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks allows the estimation of the relative share of total

¹³ tCO₂e (GTP-100; IPCC AR5)/GDP (1000 US\$₂₀₀₅).

temperature increase attributable to an individual country. The relative responsibility of a given country in relation to the global mean surface temperature increase can be estimated with a high level of confidence. Hence, the marginal relative contribution to the global average surface temperature increase is a relevant measure to evaluate responsibility in the global effort to limit temperature increase to 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels.

Brazil's mitigation efforts are of a type, scope and scale at least equivalent to the iNDCs of those developed countries most responsible for climate change. In view of the above, and based on available tools, it is evident that Brazil's iNDC, while consistent with its national circumstances and capabilities, is far more ambitious than what would correspond to Brazil's marginal relative responsibility for the global average temperature increase.

Attachment 17-B

Press Materials

Electronically Filed with FARA Registration Unit

in December 2015

****Media Alert****

Brazil Fact Sheet & Side Event Today at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development

FACT SHEET – BRAZIL AT THE UNGA & POST-2015 SUMMIT

For background, attached please find a fact sheet on Brazil at the 70th United Nations General Assembly and the UN Post-2015 Summit. It includes details on Brazil's progress on MDGs and SDGs as well as achievements related to climate change public policies and initiatives. Other topics within the fact sheet also include the Rio 2016 Olympics, refugee crisis and Brazil's historical participation at the UNGA.

SIDE EVENT – TODAY, FRIDAY 25 September 2015 – 4:00 PM

In case you are in New York, the Brazilian Government is hosting a side event on "From MDGs to SDGs: Experiences and Challenges for Brazil" at 4:00 pm today, Friday, 25 September 2015, at the UN Headquarters in New York. A detailed event summary and agenda is below.

Please note that media attending will need to secure their own access to United Nations Headquarters.

TIME & LOCATION:

- Friday, 25 September 2015, 4:00-6:00pm
- General Assembly Building, Room C3, United Nations Headquarters
- New York City

Summary

Brazil has had a unique and innovative experience in implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It has succeeded in combining government action with active participation by civil society, through social movements and the private sector and international organizations. This strategy produced results that have allowed the country to exceed the targets set by the MDGs. It is from this experience that Brazil intends to transform the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into reality, improving and expanding the array of good practices the country has developed.

A noteworthy outcome of this multi-stakeholder partnership is the decentralization of the MDGs. The ownership of the goals by local governments has enabled policies and programs to be brought to and debated at the level of its direct beneficiaries, allowing for adjustments and adaptations to the local reality. This "localization" has also made the programs more concrete, with greater mobilization of resources, including non-state ones.

The event aims to present successful experiences at the municipal level and illustrate the major challenges to be faced in implementing the SDGs regarding participatory, federal and institutional aspects, featuring representatives from various sectors of Brazilian civil society and sub-national authorities.

One of the specific objectives of the event is sharing Brazil's "localization with participation" strategy. It also intends to establish a framework to steer the materialization of the SDGs from that same perspective, seeking to outline some policies and tools to that end. Finally, the event aims at laying the groundwork for an international exchange of experiences and best practices for social participation in the implementation of the SDGs.

Agenda

4.00 p.m. – Opening session

4.30 p.m. – Brazilian successful experience through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in planning public policy. Municipality of Pombal (PB)

5.00 p.m. – Implementation of the MDGs: participatory and federative dimensions

6.00 p.m. – Closing session

U.S. PRESS CONTACTS:

- Sarah Vellozzi at 1-917-657-6974 or sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com
- Jennifer Yang at 1-646-468-9988 or jennifer.yang@fleishman.com

ABOUT SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for the Brazilian State are on Facebook and Twitter at http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/ and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews. *This material is distributed by FleishmanHillard on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*

****Media Alert****

Speaker Update: Press Conference: Brazil President Dilma Rousseff to discuss Brazil's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution for 2015 Paris Climate Summit

EVENT DETAILS: Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff and Minister of Environment Izabella Teixeira will hold a press conference at 11:30am today, Sunday 27 September, to discuss Brazil's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for this year's COP21 Paris Climate Conference. *Note: the press conference may start earlier based on President's availability.*

Brazil has played a key role in international efforts to secure an effective and ambitious international agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, and the announcement of its INDC is a central part of Brazil's contribution.

President Rousseff's press conference will be held in Portuguese with English-language translation service available.

The press conference will also be live-streamed at webtv.un.org.

DATE & LOCATION:

Sunday, September 27, 2015, 11:30am (may start earlier)
Press Briefing Room S-237, United Nations Headquarters
New York City

U.S. PRESS CONTACTS:

- Alexandre Pinheiro at 1-202-812-2554 or alexandre.pinheiro@cdn.com.br
- Sarah Vellozzi at 1-917-657-6974 or sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com
- Jennifer Yang at 1-646-468-9988 or jennifer.yang@fleishman.com

SOURCE: The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil.

ABOUT SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for the Brazilian State are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

This material is distributed by FleishmanHillard on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

****Media Alert****

Below please find the full text of the official English translation of President Dilma Rousseff's prepared remarks in Portuguese from today's UNGA session. Please check against delivery.

Please see her remarks live now: <http://webtv.un.org/>

Speech of President Dilma Rousseff

Your Excellency, Mogens Lykketof, President of the Seventieth General Assembly of the United Nations,

Your Excellency Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Your Excellencies Heads of State, Government and Delegation,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege to address the General Assembly in this year when the United Nations celebrates its seventieth birthday.

Let my first words, Mr. President, be to congratulate you for your appointment to preside over this Assembly.

I reiterate, in particular, Brazil's support for your efforts to adopt measures to strengthen the development agenda of this Organization.

Seventy years have passed since the San Francisco Conference. On that occasion, the international community sought to build a world founded on International Law and on the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Since then, there have been progress and setbacks. The decolonization process has shown notable evolution, as can be seen from the composition of this Assembly.

The UN has broadened its initiatives, incorporating the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in other words, issues related to the environment, poverty eradication, social development and access to quality services.

Matters such as urban challenges and gender and race issues have become a priority.

The Organization has not had the same success, though, in addressing collective security, an issue which was present at the UN's origins and which remains at the center of its concerns.

The proliferation of regional conflicts - some with high destructive potential - as well as the expansion of terrorism, that kills men, women, and children, destroys our common heritage and displaces millions of people from their secular communities, show that the United Nations is before a great challenge.

One cannot be complacent with barbaric acts such as those perpetrated by the so called Islamic State and other associated groups.

This situation explains, to a large extent, the refugee crisis that humankind is currently experiencing.

A significant portion of the men, women and children who perilously venture the waters of the Mediterranean and painfully wander along the roads of Europe come from the Middle East and Northern Africa, from countries which had their state institutions de-structured by military action undertaken in contravention of international law, thereby opening space for terrorism.

The profound sense of indignation caused by the picture of a dead Syrian boy on the beaches of Turkey and by the news of the 71 people asphyxiated inside a truck in Austria must be translated into unequivocal acts of solidarity.

In a world where goods, capital, data and ideas flow freely, it is absurd to impede the free flow of people.

Brazil is a hosting country. We have received Syrians, Haitians, men and women from the around the world, just as we sheltered, over a century ago, millions of Europeans, Arabs and Asians. We are a multiethnic country, where differences coexist.

Mr. President,

This worrisome backdrop dictates that we reflect on the future of the United Nations and requires that we act decisively and swiftly. We need a UN that is capable of promoting sustainable international peace and of acting quickly and efficiently in situations of crisis, localized regional conflicts and any crimes against humanity.

We can no longer delay, for example, the creation of a Palestinian State, coexisting peacefully and harmoniously with Israel. In the same vein, the expansion of settlements in the occupied territories cannot be tolerated.

A comprehensive reform of its structures is paramount in order to give the United Nations the centrality it is entitled to.

The Security Council needs to be expanded in its permanent and non-permanent categories to become more representative, legitimate and effective. Most Member-States do not want a decision on this matter to be postponed.

We expect that the session that begins today enters into history as a turning point in the UN trajectory. That it yields concrete results in the long, and so far inconclusive, process of reforming the Organization.

Our region – where peace and democracy reign – welcomes the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States, putting an end to a dispute derived from the Cold War. We hope that this process will be completed with the end of the embargo against Cuba.

We also celebrate the recent agreement reached with Iran, which will allow that country to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and restore the hope of peace for the whole region.

In the BRICS, we launched a New Development Bank, which will assist in expanding trade and investment and possibly in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Mr. President,

The 2030 Agenda outlines the future we want. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals reaffirm the basic tenet of Rio+20: it is possible to grow, include, preserve and protect.

They establish universal goals and highlight the need for cooperation among peoples and a common path for humanity.

This Agenda requires global solidarity, a determination from each one of us and a commitment to confront climate change, overcome poverty and generate opportunities.

In Paris, this upcoming December, we must strengthen the Climate Convention, while fully implementing its provisions and respecting its principles. The obligations to be undertaken must be ambitious - including with regard to financial and technological support to developing countries and small islands - in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

Brazil is making a significant effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions without jeopardizing our development.

We continue to diversify the renewable sources in our energy mix, which is among the cleanest in the world.

We are investing in low-carbon agriculture.

We reduced deforestation in the Amazonian region by 82%.

Ambition will continue to guide our actions.

In this spirit, I announced yesterday, here at the United Nations, our INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions). Brazil's contribution will be a reduction of 43% of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, having 2005 as the base year.

In this period, Brazil intends to put an end to illegal deforestation; to reforest 12 million hectares; to recover 15 million hectares of degraded pastures; to integrate 5 million hectares of crop-livestock-forest.

In a world where the share of renewable energy is only 13% of the energy mix, we intend to ensure a ratio of 45% of renewable sources in our energy mix. We will aim for a proportion of 66% of hydropower in our electricity generation output; a share of 23% of renewable sources, including wind, solar and biomass power, in our electricity output; an increase of about 10% in our electricity efficiency rate; a proportion of 16% of ethanol fuel and other sugarcane-derived biomass sources in our energy mix.

Brazil is thus contributing decisively to the global efforts towards implementing the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which has established the limit of no more than 2° Celsius for global warming in this century.

Brazil is one of the few developing countries to commit to an absolute goal for emissions reduction.

Our INDC includes actions to increase the resilience of the environment and to reduce the risks associated with the negative effects of climate change on the poorest and most vulnerable populations, with an emphasis on gender issues, workers' rights, and indigenous, quilombola and traditional communities.

We recognize the importance of South-South cooperation in the global efforts to counter climate change.

I would emphasize that since 2003, social policies and conditional cash transfer programs have helped lift over 36 million people out of extreme poverty. Last year Brazil graduated from the World Hunger Map. This is a testament to the efficiency of our Zero Hunger policy, which has now become the SDG number 2.

In the transition to a low-carbon economy, it is important to secure dignified and fair conditions for workers. Sustainable development requires us to commit to the promotion of decent work and the generation of quality jobs and opportunities.

The efforts to eradicate poverty and promote development must be collective and global.

In my country we know that the end of poverty is only the beginning of a long journey.

Mr. President,

For a period of six years, we sought to keep the impacts of the world crisis that emerged in 2008, in the developed world, from impacting our economy and our society.

During these six years, we adopted a comprehensive set of measures by lowering taxes, expanding credit, strengthening investment and stimulating household consumption.

This effort reached its limits due to both internal fiscal constraints and external conditions. The slow recovery of the world economy and the end of the commodities' supercycle negatively affected our economic growth. Currency devaluation and recessive pressures brought about inflation and a strong reduction of tax revenue, leading to restrictions on public finance. In order to face this situation, we are rebalancing our budget and have strongly reduced public expenditures, including investments.

We realigned prices and are adopting measures for permanent spending cuts as well as limitations on credit incentives. We are also redefining sources of revenue.

All of these initiatives aim to reorganize the fiscal situation and lower inflation in order to consolidate macroeconomic stability, increase confidence in the economy and ensure the resumption of economic growth with income distribution.

The Brazilian economy is today stronger, more solid and resilient than some years ago. We are capable of overcoming the current difficulties as we advance in our path towards development.

We find ourselves at a moment of transition to another cycle of economic expansion, a profound, solid and long-lasting one. In addition to the measures of fiscal and financial rebalancing, and of incentives to exports, we also adopted measures to foster investments on infrastructure and energy.

In Brazil, the process of social inclusion has not been interrupted. We hope that the control of inflation as well as the resumption of economic growth and credit will contribute towards further expanding household consumption.

These are the bases for a new development cycle led by an increase in productivity and the generation of more investment opportunities for businesses, as well as more jobs for citizens.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Our achievements throughout the last few years have been reached in an environment of consolidation of democracy.

Thanks to the efficiency of our legal system and to the strength of democratic institutions, the functioning of the State is being scrutinized firmly and impartially by the Judiciary and by all the branches and public institutions in charge of supervising, investigating and punishing misconduct and crimes.

The Brazilian government and society do not tolerate corruption.

The Brazilian democracy becomes stronger when the authorities recognize the limits imposed by the law as their own limits.

We Brazilians want a country where the law is the limit.

Many of us fought for this, precisely when laws and rights were violated during the military dictatorship. We want a country where rulers behave strictly according to their duties, without giving way to excesses. Where judges judge with freedom and impartiality, without any pressure whatsoever and disconnected from political passions, never compromising on the presumption of innocence of any citizen.

We want a country where the clash of ideas takes place in a civilized and respectful environment. We want a country where freedom of the press is one the cornerstones of the freedom of speech and the expression of different positions, a right of all Brazilians.

The sanctions of the law must apply to all those who committed illicit acts bearing in mind the need to uphold the principle of due process. These are the very foundations of our democracy; in this regard, I avail myself of a recent statement made by my friend José Mujica, former President of Uruguay, whom I quote: "This democracy is not perfect for we are not perfect. However, we must defend it in order to improve it, not to bury it".

Let it be known that we will not relinquish the achievements for which the Brazilian population has greatly struggled.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that Brazil welcomes citizens from around the world with open arms for the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games to be held in Rio de Janeiro.

This will be a unique opportunity to promote sport as a key tool for peace, social inclusion and tolerance, and in the fight against racial, ethnic or gender discrimination. It will also be an opportunity to promote the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, one of the priorities of my Government.

One last point.

A few days ago the murals "War" and "Peace" by Brazilian artist Candido Portinari, donated to this Organization by the Government of my country in 1957, were reinaugurated here at the United Nations headquarters.

These works of art denounce violence and poverty and call upon peoples of the world to seek understanding and tolerance. They are a symbol representing the responsibility of the United Nations to prevent armed conflict and promote peace, social justice and the eradication of hunger and poverty.

Portinari always said that "there is no great art which is not identified with people".

The message of the Murals remains valid. It alludes not only to victims of wars but to the refugees who risk their lives on fragile boats in the Mediterranean, as well as to all of the anonymous people who seek in the United Nations protection, peace and well-being.

We hope that, upon entering the United Nations and gazing upon these murals we may be capable of hearing the voices of the people we represent and of working persistently so that their calls for peace and progress may be heeded. These were, after all, the ideals which were present, seventy years ago, at the foundation of this important accomplishment for humanity, namely the Organization of the United Nations.

Thank you.

About SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for the Brazilian State are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

US PRESS CONTACT:

Jennifer Yang, FleishmanHillard, New York
Telephone: +1 212 453-2150
Email: jennifer.yang@fleishman.com

This material is distributed by FleishmanHillard on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.