

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 April 30, 2016

(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 <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship           | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation            | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

(b) If an organization:

- |                          |                              |  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices       | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

(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 C<sup>1</sup>, 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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
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\* In the ordinary course of business, employees (including senior-level) depart from time to time. During the reporting period, Dave Senay transitioned to Senior Consultant, and John Saunders (a long-time senior employee of Registrant) assumed the role of President. 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
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\* In the ordinary course of business, employees (including senior-level) join or are promoted from time to time, and subject to the disclosure in Section 4(a) 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
Molly Kunst	359 W 39th St New York, NY 10018	United States	Communications Professional	December 1, 2015

(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
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\* No employees terminated their employment with the registrant during this six-month reporting period. However, on June 2, 2016, Sarah Vellozzi, Sr. Vice President of Registrant, terminated her employment with Registrant. Registrant is reflecting that termination in connection with this Supplemental Statement. Please see Attachment 5 for additional information.

(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
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\* No employees terminated their connection with a foreign principal during this six-month reporting period. However, on June 2, 2016, Sarah Vellozzi, Sr. Vice President of Registrant, terminated her employment with Registrant and thus, with the foreign principal. Registrant is reflecting that termination in connection with this Supplemental Statement. Please see Attachment 5 for additional information.

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)<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>2</sup> 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 A<sup>3</sup> Yes  No

Exhibit B<sup>4</sup> 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.

On February 26, 2016, Registrant filed with the Registration Unit an amendment to its registration on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil. On March 11, 2016, Registrant filed with the Registration Unit an amendment to its registration on behalf of the Embassy of Singapore.

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**

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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.**

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12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity<sup>5</sup> 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.**

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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.

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<sup>5</sup> "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.<sup>6</sup>

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
Please see Attachment 14.			

\$799,852.46

Total

**(b) RECEIPTS - FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fundraising campaign<sup>7</sup>, 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 D<sup>8</sup> 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 value<sup>9</sup> 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
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<sup>6, 7</sup> 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(e)).

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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).			

\$253,576.30

Total

**(b) DISBURSEMENTS-THINGS OF VALUE**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value<sup>10</sup> 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
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**(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 value<sup>11</sup> 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
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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?<sup>12</sup>  
 Yes  No  Please See Attachment 16.

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

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) \_\_\_\_\_

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  See Attachment 16

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes  No  See Attachment 16

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.

**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 signature<sup>13</sup>)

*June 15, 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 APRIL 30, 2016**

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:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Foreign Principal</b>	<b>Date Terminated</b>
Sarah M. Vellozzi	Sr. Vice President	Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil	June 2, 2016

## 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
Kunst	Molly	05/27/2016	<i>Added in Supplemental Statement for period ending April 30, 2016</i>	Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
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	<i>Terminated June 2, 2016</i>	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 November 1, 2015, through April 30, 2016.

#### **November 2015**

- Researched and provided advice regarding communications strategies for 2016 Olympic Games.
- Provided media relations, public relations and staffing support for COP21 Climate Conference.
- Drafted and edited press materials and coordinated communications for visit of President Dilma Rousseff to the COP21 Climate Conference.
- Monitored media coverage.

#### **December 2015**

- Planned media strategies related to COP21 Climate Conference.
- Developed background information related to COP21 conference and media in attendance.
- Drafted and edited press materials related to COP21 conference.
- Provided support for press briefings, fielded media inquiries and interview requests, provided background information, coordinated media engagements and supported interviews for the Brazilian delegation to the COP21 conference.
- Monitored media coverage.

#### **January 2016**

- Planned and provided recommendations related to media and communications related to participation in World Economic Forum.
- Provided staffing support during World Economic Forum.
- Prepared information related to journalists at attendance at World Economic Forum.
- Coordinated and supported interviews; prepared background materials and potential questions.
- Monitored media coverage.

#### **February 2016**

- FH did not engage in activities on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil in February 2016.

#### **March 2016**

- FH did not engage in activities on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil in March 2016.

#### **April 2016**

- Provided media relations support for Minister of Environment's trip to UN Paris Climate Agreement Signing Ceremony.
- Provided background information and counseling regarding media in attendance at Signing Ceremony.
- Coordinated interviews and prepared background materials.
- Monitored media coverage.

#### **The Embassy of Singapore**

The following describes the communications activities undertaken on behalf of the Embassy of Singapore from November 1, 2015, to April 30, 2016.

#### **November 2015**

- 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.

#### **December 2015**

- Coordinated scheduling for training for Embassy staff.
- 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.

#### **January 2016**

- Conducted training for Embassy staff.
- Organized and delivered media monitoring; prepared analysis and reports.
- Prepared backgrounders.
- Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- Discussed communications priorities.

#### **February 2016**

- Prepared backgrounders.
- Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities; facilitated interviews.
- Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- Organized and delivered media monitoring; prepared analysis and reports.
- Discussed communications priorities.

**March 2016**

- \* Prepared backgrounders.
- \* Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities; facilitated interviews; conducted outreach for embassy events.
- \* Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- \* Discussed communications priorities.
- \* Organized and delivered media monitoring and analysis; prepared reports.

**April 2016**

- \* Discussed communications priorities.
- \* Prepared backgrounders.
- \* Provided recommendations on media inquiries and media opportunities; conducted outreach; facilitated interviews.
- \* Counseled Embassy officials on questions and issues.
- \* Organized and delivered media monitoring; prepared reports.

**ATTACHMENT 12**

**Political Activities**

**Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil**

The following describes the political activities undertaken on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil (SECOM) from November 1, 2015, through April 30, 2016.

**November 2015**

- Prepared and disseminated media alerts to international media from COP21 conference in Paris, France.

**December 2015**

- Prepared and disseminated media alerts to international media from COP21 conference in Paris, France.

**January 2016 - April 2016**

FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil from January 2016 to April 2016.

**The Embassy of Singapore**

FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Embassy of Singapore between November 1, 2015, and April 30, 2016.

**ATTACHMENT 14**

**Receipts/Monies**

**Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil**

Professional services and fees (received 11/09/2015)	\$ 50,617.21
Professional services and fees (received 11/25/2015)	\$ 74,829.43
Professional services and fees (received 12/24/2015)	\$ 34,840.38
Professional services and fees (received 01/29/2016)	\$ 157,075.12
Professional services and fees (received 02/03/2016)	\$ 299,137.30
Professional services and fees (received 04/01/2016)	\$ 77,353.02
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 693,852.46</u></b>

**The Embassy of Singapore**

Professional services and fees (received 11/30/2015)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 12/28/2015)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 01/25/2016)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 02/15/2016)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 03/14/2016)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 04/25/2016)	\$ 18,500.00
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 106,000.00</u></b>

**ATTACHMENT 15(a)**

**Disbursements: Monies**

**Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil**

<b>Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$229,768.20	PR services for SECOM, paid CDN International Inc.

**TOTAL: \$ 229,768.20**

**The Embassy of Singapore**

<b>Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$ 23,154.00	Professional services for the Embassy of Singapore, paid Genpact International Inc.
\$ 358.66	Re-print of Singapore fact sheet
\$ 295.44	Catering

**TOTAL: \$ 23,808.10**

**ATTACHMENT 15(c)**

**Disbursements: Political Contributions**

**From Fleishman- Hillard P.A.C.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Campaign</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Friends of Schumer	C. Schumer	General 2016	3/17/2016	\$2,000.00
Friends of Roy Blunt	R. Blunt	Primary 2016	4/22/2016	\$1,000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$3,000.00</b>

**ATTACHMENT 16**

**Informational Materials**

**Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil**

During this reporting period, Registrant assisted the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil in the preparation and dissemination of informational material in connection with the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21). All such materials that were disseminated by Fleishman-Hillard personnel were disseminated from Paris, France, and by Fleishman-Hillard personnel while they were physically located in France. The materials were disseminated to members of the international press, some of which included U.S. journalists or U.S. publications.

Because the media alerts were disseminated from outside the United States and therefore not by any "person within the United States" within the meaning of Section 614 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, these alerts therefore were not subject to Section 614's requirements related to the labeling and filing of informational materials.

Although the distribution of the media alerts was not made by any "person within the United States", such distribution is being reported in response to Question 11 in Attachment 11 and Question 12 in Attachment 12 describing activities on behalf of the foreign principal during this reporting period; however, Registrant is including with this filing copies of all media alerts distributed by Registrant's personnel in connection with the COP21 conference in the interest of full transparency. In the future, if U.S. journalists or U.S. publications are included in the distribution (on behalf of a foreign principal) by Registrant of materials covered by Section 614 of FARA (regardless of where such Registrant employees are located), Registrant will mark and file such materials with the FARA office if and as appropriate.

## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

Today Brazil was among a group of major forest and donor countries at COP21 in Paris to endorse forests as a key climate solution.

The group includes Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Peru, United Kingdom, and the United States.

A joint statement committing to strong, collective and urgent action on forests is copied below for your reference. As part of today's action, **Norway and Brazil announced that they will extend their groundbreaking climate and forest partnership to 2020.** Please find associated press statements below.

For more information, please visit: <http://standwithforests.org/>

Note: Official pictures from this event will be posted on this site at 3:00pm local time.

### **1 – JOINT PRESS STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BRAZIL AND NORWAY, PARIS, NOVEMBER 30TH 2015**

#### **Brazil and Norway Extend Groundbreaking Climate and Forest Partnership**

*The Governments of Brazil and Norway agreed today that they will extend their climate and forest partnership until 2020, further increasing ambition on reducing deforestation and forest degradation in line with Brazil's stated goals. The first phase of their results-based partnership, which has been in place since 2008, has seen Norway contribute US\$ 1 billion USD to Brazil's Amazon Fund in recognition of Brazil's massive reductions of deforestation in its Amazon region. This partnership has recently been described by UN Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon as "an outstanding example of the kind of international collaboration we need to ensure the future sustainability of our planet".*

President Dilma Rousseff declared that "Brazil's INDC marks the first time a major developing country commits to an economy-wide, absolute reduction of emissions, which represents a major political signal for the global response to climate change. We are enhancing our commitments for a low carbon economy based on sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, forest restoration and reforestation, and eliminate illegal deforestation, all to reduce emissions but most importantly to fulfill our goal to reduce poverty and provide better lives for millions of our fellow Brazilians. The Amazon Fund and the support from the Norwegian people are in essence the realization of this goal."

"Brazil's reductions in Amazon deforestation ranks among the most important climate change and sustainable development efforts of the last decade. We are proud to have been Brazil's partner since 2008, and are delighted now to extend that partnership to 2020. Together with our German partners, we do this in recognition of both Brazil's impressive results so far and its admirably high ambitions for the future. Given continued Brazilian performance in meeting those ambitions, we will maintain our financial support at current levels until 2020," stated Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg.

Norwegian contributions under phase II of the partnership would initially continue to be made based on the results-based framework of the Amazon Fund. Brazil envisions the need to transition through established UNFCCC procedures to a national reference level that also includes forest degradation within the 2017-2018 timeframe. Norway applauds that ambition and will, once the shift is made, make its contributions on that basis.

Monitoring, reporting, and verification of results would be consistent with UNFCCC guidance. The Brazilian scientific community has provided leadership in the areas of climate and land use change. We jointly commit to reliance on the best available science to inform and sustain the continuous improvement of our commitments and their implementation.

In line with UNFCCC agreements, Brazil recently established its national strategy for REDD+ which sets in place a national commission, composed by representatives from ministries, local states, municipalities and civil society.

"The provision of adequate and predictable support for results-based reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+), requires the implementation of internationally recognized environmental, social, and fiduciary safeguards," stated Brazilian Minister of Environment Izabella Teixeira. "For Brazil this is of utmost importance and we intend to report annually to the UNFCCC on how effectively the safeguards have been implemented starting in 2016."

The Norwegian contributions will continue to be made through the Amazon Fund - or by other channels which both countries deem appropriate. The Amazon Fund is administered by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES). The fund has an innovative governance structure consisting of representatives from state authorities in the Amazon, various Ministries, BNDES and civil society. All of the projects the Amazon Fund supports are a part of Brazil's general plan to reduce deforestation, while also promoting sustainable development in the Amazon region. Support varies from indigenous peoples, who are a priority to the Fund, through the development of economic activities based on the sustainable use of the forest, to the enforcement of the Forest Code. The Amazon Fund currently supports 75 projects in the total amount of US\$ 546 million.

"The success of performance-based payment in reducing deforestation proves that, in order to step up to the challenges of climate change, we require swift, robust and large-scale intelligent mechanisms," commented BNDES President Luciano Coutinho. "It is only with support from Brazilian society and the international community that it will be possible for the Amazon Fund to continue fostering this extensive project to build a new development model that aligns forest conservation with better standards of living for the people living and working there."

"The Amazon Fund is an outstanding example of a nationally owned and managed performance based mechanism for international climate change and sustainable development collaboration," stated Norwegian Minister for Climate and Environment Tine Sundtoft. "There will always be challenges for those leading the way, but the fund has seen impressive evolution and progress during its seven years of existence, and we are confident that its performance will continue to improve and its relevance to Brazil's efforts to reduce deforestation in combination with sustainable development will continue to grow."

The governments of Brazil and Norway launch the second phase of their partnership on the opening day of the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties of the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris.

Brazil and Norway share a commitment to achieve an ambitious climate agreement in Paris, including provisions supporting the continued implementation of REDD+, as defined by the relevant decisions under the convention. The two countries will explore the potential for extending their partnership beyond 2020 in light of the Paris agreement.

"The leadership of Brazil globally on climate and forest issues – and its contributions to south-south collaboration – are commendable," according to Minister Sundtoft, "Brazil is already sharing experiences and helping build capacity on REDD+ implementation in the greater Amazon region, soon also in the

Congo Basin. We are looking forward to see continued leadership from Brazil and a scaling up of their south-south partnerships."

Experience in the Brazilian Amazon over the past decade has demonstrated that improvements in forest protection and agricultural production can be advanced in tandem, and in the same geography, with enormous climate and development benefits. This new 'production and protection' paradigm lies at the heart of sustainable rural economic development and can be realized in many of the world's forest region -- linking conservation, restoration of degraded agricultural and forested lands, and low-carbon intensification of production systems. Brazil and Norway will work together -- including in collaboration with Germany and through other public, private, and public private partnerships, to help drive this agenda forward globally. In Brazil, this will include working on ways to drive finance toward low-carbon agricultural intensification and forest restoration, and to incentivize forest conservation on private lands that could otherwise be legally deforested.

"Brazil has been effective in controlling deforestation in the Amazon. To guarantee that low rates of deforestation are sustained, we have deployed policies such as the new Forest Code, one of the most important microeconomic reforms in Brazil in recent years, according to Brazilian Minister of Finance Joaquim Levy. "The Code brings transparency, aligns incentives, and stimulates investments in agriculture, food production and restoration in our country. The transition to a low carbon economy in Brazil implies structural transformations that open new frontiers for technological change and innovation in the areas of clean sources of energy, energy conservation and urban mobility, making the green economy an integral part of our growth and development strategy."

"The use of land and land resources play and will continue to play a fundamental role delivering national economic growth for Brazil. To maintain sustainable growth that also protect high value ecosystems for future generations, reduce emissions, and deliver economic and social benefits to millions of farmers, we are building strong new production and protection foundations for future economic development and environmental conservation," remarked Minister Teixeira.

<sup>1</sup> The Norwegian support to the Amazon Fund has been respectively 1.000 billion Norwegian kroner (2013), 900 million Norwegian kroner (2014), and around 1.025 billion Norwegian kroner (2015).

## **2 - LEADERS' STATEMENT ON FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

"We, leaders\*, today in Paris on November 30<sup>th</sup> 2015, recognize the essential role forests play in the long-term health of our planet, in contributing to sustainable development, and in meeting our shared goal of avoiding dangerous climate change. More than a billion people depend directly on forests for their livelihoods, and the remaining six billion of us depend on forests for a variety of economic, social, and environmental benefits such as the rainfall, biodiversity, pollinators, carbon storage, and clean water they provide. Forests also play a critical role for many countries in their ability to adapt to a changing climate.

One of the great challenges of our time is providing adequate food, fuel, feed and fiber for growing populations while reducing deforestation, and forest, land and peat degradation. Millions of hectares of forest are lost every year across the globe. However, we are convinced it makes economic, social and environmental sense to protect and restore forests while growing rural economies, ensuring food security, and promoting development in a sustainable and equitable manner.

In New York this September, countries agreed as part of the new Sustainable Development Goals to halt deforestation, sustainably manage and restore natural forests, substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally—and to mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to achieve these goals. Under the UNFCCC we have agreed to collectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and to provide incentives to support developing countries in this effort through the framework for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Countries are also putting forward important national mitigation and adaptation contributions, including actions to conserve forests and peatlands. These form a firm basis for our actions and financing—to 2020, 2030 and beyond.

We are committed to intensifying efforts to protect forests, to significantly restore degraded forest, peat and agricultural lands, and to promote low carbon rural development. To scale up ambition and demonstrate political leadership, we are committed to collectively continue to support and implement at significant scale national REDD+ and sustainable land-use and climate change programs and, importantly, to generate and reward verified results.

We understand the important role of private sector efforts to move towards zero-deforestation commodity supply chains. In this context, we emphasize that investments to increase sustainable production, especially for smallholders, and to use forest resources sustainably, are critical to equitable and effective development. We also note the contributions of indigenous peoples, local communities and other forest-dependent communities—traditional guardians of forests—and broader civil society efforts.

While the main source of emissions comes from the burning of fossil fuels, the mitigation of which is absolutely needed to prevent catastrophic climate change, reducing emissions from and enhancing removals through forests can reduce billions of tons of emissions per year and are essential to preventing dangerous climate change.

Success will require concerted action and strong support by countries, the private sector, and civil society. We, as leaders, will not shrink from this challenge. We are committed to do our part as governments and invite others to join us in partnership to reverse deforestation in our lifetimes. Many announcements and partnerships on forests and climate change will be showcased as part of the Lima Paris Action Agenda. This momentum compels us to deliver a successful outcome in Paris for the good of the climate, humanity and the world's forests.”

\* Of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Peru, United Kingdom, and the United States.

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**Sarah N. Vellozzi**

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

M +1-917-657-6974

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

Below please find updates on scheduled media activities for President Dilma Rousseff of Brazil at COP21 today, Monday November 30.

### **1 – FORESTS AS A KEY CLIMATE SOLUTION: Heads of Government Joint Statement and Photo Opportunity**

Press Conference Room 3 (Hall 5)

1:00 pm

### **2 – BRAZIL DELEGATION PRESS BRIEFING**

Press Conference Room 3 (Hall 5)

6:00 pm

To view via live webcast: visit <http://unfccc6.meta-fusion.com/cop21/> (Press Room 3)

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

Below please find the transcript of Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff's remarks during today's Leaders Event at COP21/CMP11.

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**Remarks of President Dilma Rousseff**  
**President of the Federative Republic of Brazil**  
COP21 Leaders Event  
Paris, France  
1:00pm 30 November 2015

*(Live Interpretation from Portuguese)*

Mr. Laurent Fabius, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France and President of the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties;

Ladies and Gentlemen Heads of State, Heads of Government;

Ladies and Gentlemen at large;

May I first of all voice my solidarity, and that of all Brazilians, to the families, the people, and the Government of France.

Brazil condemns terrorism wherever it may occur and whatever its ultimate motivation may be.

Mr. President, climate change is not an unknown problem to Brazilians. We have faced droughts in the Northeastern region, plus rains and floods in the Southern and Southeastern regions. The El Niño phenomenon has hit us hard. The irresponsible action of one company recently caused the biggest environmental disaster in the history of Brazil in the large Rio Doce river basin. We are currently responding to the disaster with measures aimed at damage control, support to the affected populations, and prevention of new incidents, while severely punishing those who caused this tragedy.

Climate change resulting from human action is one of the biggest global challenges of current times. We are gathered here, Heads of State and Heads of Government, to overcome it, which requires a sense of urgency, unity and courage to make new choices and take new actions. Engagement and political leadership are required to sketch out new paths in our efforts against a problem that affects us all. It is in that spirit that we are gathered here in Paris to build a joint response, one that will only be effective if it is collective and fair.

The best way to build joint and common solutions to common problems is our ability to unite around a fair, balanced, ambitious and lasting agreement; one that will limit the increase in the average global temperature to no more than 2 degrees Celsius. To that end, we must establish an agreement that is essentially and basically legally-binding in nature. Our agreement cannot merely be the sum of everyone's best intentions. The agreement will set the paths and the commitments in which we will engage so as to together overcome the planet-wide challenge of global warming.

In view of the fact that emissions have by definition been cumulative in nature, actions to mitigate greenhouse gas effects should be followed in parallel by adaptation measures in developing countries, particularly in the most vulnerable countries. The means for implementation of the new agreement, i.e. financing, technology transfer, and capacity building should ensure that all countries will have the wherewithal, the necessary conditions, to achieve our common objective.

The principle of common but differentiated responsibility is the cornerstone of the proposed agreement. Far from weakening our efforts to tackle climate change, differentiation is a condition to its global effectiveness. The Paris agreement should therefore provide the conditions that will ensure that all developing countries can walk the path of the low-carbon economy while overcoming extreme poverty and reducing inequalities. It is therefore very important for this conference provide unmistakable decisions on the relevant means of implementation.

The path of our commitment leads to what we have termed 'convergence'. The kind of convergence that will progressively bring together the obligations of all countries. To that end, the proposed five-year review mechanism is needed.

The Brazilian government and society are playing their part. In the course of the past decade, the deforestation rates in the Amazon region fell by about 80%. Our efforts to tackle illegal deforestation in the Amazon region now have a new standard of action with the adoption of the national REDD+ strategy, meaning that Brazil already meets all requirements set under the climate convention to qualify for this mechanism.

We have also implemented low-carbon agriculture, and we continue our efforts to further expand the share of renewable sources in our national energy mix. Our INDC, Brazil's intended nationally-determined contribution, is to reduce emissions by 43% by 2030 vis-à-vis the 2005 baseline. This is an absolute reduction goal for the whole economy. It is quite certainly a very ambitious goal, and goes way beyond our actual share of responsibility for the increase in the average global temperature. From that point onwards, we will move towards zero illegal deforestation in the Amazon region and we will offset the emissions from legal clearance of vegetation. Our challenge consists of restoring and reforesting 12 million hectares of forests and another 15 million hectares of degraded pasture lands. Furthermore, all sources of renewable energy will have their place and share in our expanded energy mix until such time as, by 2030, we reach 45% in renewables.

We are progressively evolving towards the intended de-carbonization of our economy. This will take place under the imperative of poverty eradication and the pursuit of decent labor. Tackling climate change also requires an active engagement of local governments, civil society, businesses and academia. The contribution of rural communities and of indigenous peoples is vital. We are, after all, talking about deep, sweeping changes in productions and consumption standards; hence the huge opportunities that now emerge for developing new technologies.

Ladies and gentlemen, COP21, I am quite certain, will stand as an historic milestone in our efforts to build what is proposed in the 2030 agenda as a 'developed and inclusive world'. It is therefore just fair that the city of Paris, the stage of major transformations in the history of humankind in the past few centuries, is the city to host this conference. It is absolutely fair that the city of Paris will lend its name to an agreement that will unite humankind in the un-postponable task of overcoming climate change, a challenge that does effect life and also humankind throughout the planet.

Thank you very much.

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**Sarah N. Vellozzi**

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

M +1-917-657-6974

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

Following up on today's news and developments regarding the role of Forests in the fight against climate change, Brazil will be featured in the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) event tomorrow, Tuesday Dec 1, focused on Forests.

As the opening "focus area" of the LPAA agenda, the Focus event on Forests will serve as a stepping stone for future ambitious climate action on forests. It will showcase transformational examples at the national and subnational level, such as Brazil, to make forests and their protection a core element of equitable economic growth and sustainable development. It will also highlight progress in the implementation of commitments to conserve forests as well as concrete announcements of new ambitious collaborative actions by a variety of actors.

The Brazil session at 10:00 am will feature Environment Minister Izabella Teixeira as well as other experts from Brazil's scientific and financing institutions.

Media are welcome. Please join us. Full event details below:

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### **LPAA FOCUS ON FORESTS**

Tuesday Dec 1, 2015

9:30-13:45

BLUE ZONE - OBSERVER ROOM 12

Organized by Peru

**Session II: Where are we now? Current action and plans for taking forward implementation of existing commitments**

**10:00-10:35 BRAZIL "FROM NET SOURCES TO NET SINKS "**

#### **Speakers:**

- Izabella Teixeira, Minister of the Environment, Brazil
- Luciano Penido, Chairman, FIBRIA
- Gilberto Câmara, Brazilian Institute for Space Research (INPE)
- Jorge Viana, Senator, Brazilian State of Acre
- Gabriel Visconti, Deputy Director Official, Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)/Amazon Fund

For more information, visit: [http://newsroom.unfccc.int/media/509510/lpaa\\_program-updated-28-nov-2015.pdf](http://newsroom.unfccc.int/media/509510/lpaa_program-updated-28-nov-2015.pdf)

**Background:** The Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) is an initiative by the governments of France and Peru, the Office of the UN Secretary General and the Secretariat of the United-Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in recognition of the essential part that these individual and collective commitments will play in both the immediate and long-term response to reduce greenhouse gas emissions fast enough and set the world on track to a climate-resilient and sustainable future. The Action Agenda will demonstrate that this necessary transition to resilient and low-carbon economic and social development is already taking place and that its acceleration is both urgent and feasible.

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**Sarah N. Vellozzi**

*Senior Vice President & Partner | Reputation Management*

*FleishmanHillard | 220 E42 Street | New York, NY 10017*

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

*[sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com](mailto:sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com)*

*[fleishmanhillard.com](http://fleishmanhillard.com)*

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

The Brazil delegation will hold a press briefing today, Tuesday, December 1, 2015 at 6:00 pm in Press Conference Room 2.

Environment Minister Izabella will provide opening remarks, followed by an open Q&A. All registered media are welcome to attend.

### **BRAZIL DELEGATION PRESS BRIEFING**

Press Conference Room 2 (Hall 5)

Tuesday, December 1

6:00 pm

Featured Speaker:

- **Minister Izabella Teixeira**, Brazil Minister of Environment
- **Ambassador Antonio Marcondes**, Lead Negotiator

To view via live webcast: visit <http://unfccc6.meta-fusion.com/cop21/> (Press Room 2)

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

M +1-917-657-6974

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

The Brazil delegation held a press briefing today, Tuesday, December 1, 2015 at 6:00 pm at COP21. Below please find key quotes from the opening remarks.

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### **Brazil Environment Minister Izabella Teixeira**

**On Agreement** – “We are in favor of a fair, balanced, ambitious and durable agreement that should be to avoid an increase in global average temperature above 2° C, and we do believe that this agreement should be universal and legally binding.”

**On Common but Differentiated Responsibility** – “We also expressed that differentiation is a very important issue to be addressed here. As you know, Brazil proposed at the last COP a ‘concentric differentiation’ approach. We’ve worked a lot in the last year on this proposal. We’ve had a preparation process for the Paris conference sponsored by the French government but also including bilateral and other meetings throughout the year. We worked hard with our partners, and we think that we have a good proposal today to facilitate a common understanding, considering the challenges we have on CBDR, and how we can strengthen the global climate change regime.”

**Regarding INDCs** – “We do believe that we need rules and procedures on how to put countries together, e.g. what is the metric or the measurements that we are trying to enforce for the accountability process, and also the transparency approach? We have some countries that like to talk about transparency when we’re discussing obligations from developing countries, but they don’t necessarily want transparency, for example, in financing issues. Brazil wants to stress transparency in this agreement, of course having a balanced approach between rights and obligations.”

**On Adaptation & Mitigation** – “We want to stress a balanced approach between adaptation and mitigation. We believe it is very important that the Paris agreement has a clear message on this. We also want a clear message about the pre-2020 levels, including the measures that parties should adopt in order to prepare their country to deliver their INDC.”

**On Evaluation Period** – “We agree to have a five year period of review in order for countries to review their national efforts and move in a direction to deliver the 2° C target.”

**On CDM** – “We want CDM to be used as a tool to increase ambition, not the opposite as some developed countries insist to consider it now.”

**On Pre-2020** – “We recognize the social and economic value of voluntary activities at all levels, sub-national and non-governmental levels, and the co-benefits in terms of adaptation and sustainable development.”

**In Sum** – “We think that we have a good perspective, but also a pragmatic approach for a Paris agreement...we are at the beginning of the process, but I would like to share that I am optimistic that we can have an agreement here in Paris next week.”

**Ambassador Antonio Marcondes, Lead Negotiator for Brazil**

**On the first day of negotiations** - "We are diligently working toward the successful conclusion on the agreement, and we are heavily engaged in all the different aspects of the negotiations. So we are upbeat and we expect to be able to have next week the long-sought Paris agreement."

**Ambassador Luiz Figueiredo**

**On the path ahead** - "The challenge is now to transfer the spirit and engagement that we got in yesterday's Leaders speeches to percolate and go into the negotiating rooms, and how to translate that spirit and that willingness into concrete solutions to the difficult areas of the negotiations. That is what we are going to do in the next days, and I share the same assessment that everybody is upbeat in the sense that everyone is committed to translate that spirit into concrete results."

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

1 – BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Attached please find a fact sheet providing background information on Brazil at COP21, including:

- Introduction to Brazil's perspective on climate change and COP21
- The Brazilian INDC
- Brazil's record in combating climate change
- Adaptation to climate change
- Brazil's National Climate Fund
- Prospects and opportunities

2 - REMINDER: Please note that Brazil will not hold a press briefing today at COP21.

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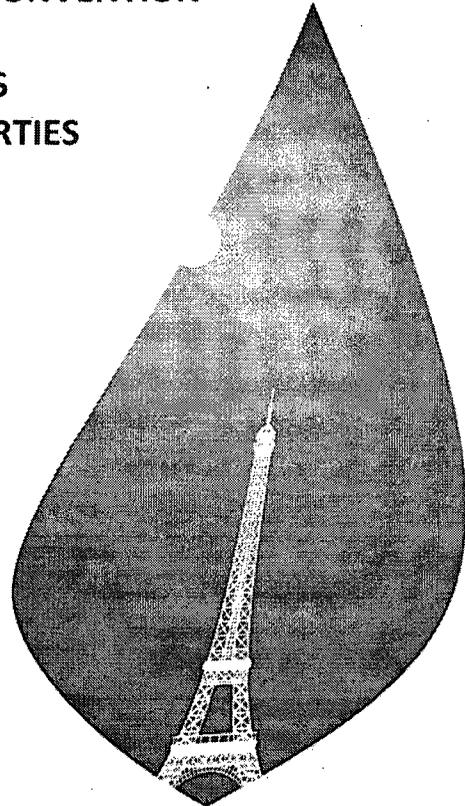
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**FACT SHEET**

**Brazil at  
COP21/CMP11**

**21<sup>st</sup> CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND  
11<sup>th</sup> CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES  
SERVING AS MEETING OF THE PARTIES  
TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

**PARIS  
November 30 -  
December 11, 2015**



**Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and  
Secretariat of Social Communication – International Area –  
Presidency of the Republic of Brazil**



**SOURCES**

This fact sheet was prepared by the Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of the Federative Republic of Brazil with information provided by Brazil's Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE). SECOM is responsible for coordinating public relations activities for the Brazilian Federal Government. The International Area of SECOM is dedicated to relations with the foreign press.

**PRESS OFFICERS DURING COP21**

**Contacts in Paris:**

**INTERNATIONAL PRESS**

**Alexandre Pinheiro**  
+ 1-202-812-2554  
[alexandre.pinheiro@cdn.com.br](mailto:alexandre.pinheiro@cdn.com.br)

**Sarah N. Vellozzi**  
+1-917-657-6974  
[sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com](mailto:sarah.vellozzi@fleishman.com)

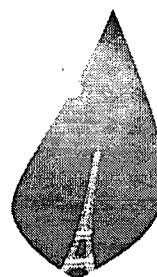
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**Enrico Moro**  
+33 (0) 6 80 23 45 87  
[enrico.moro@itamaraty.gov.br](mailto:enrico.moro@itamaraty.gov.br)

**Edison Rosa**  
+33 (0) 7 85 93 46 64  
[edison.rosa@itamaraty.gov.br](mailto:edison.rosa@itamaraty.gov.br)

**Contact in Brasilia:**

**Priscilla Murphy**  
+55 61 3704-7639  
[priscilla.murphy@cdn.com.br](mailto:priscilla.murphy@cdn.com.br)



COP21-CMP11  
**PARIS 2015**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



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## INTRODUCTION

The 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will be held in Paris from November 30 to December 11, 2015. The 11<sup>th</sup> Conference serving as Meeting of the Parties (CMP11) to the Kyoto Protocol will also take place in Paris, as a side event to COP21.

The UNFCCC is an international treaty adopted in 1992 during the Rio 92 Summit, under which countries can work together to develop policies and programs to limit additional warming of the earth's surface and atmosphere, which, in turn, may adversely affect natural ecosystems and humanity. In 1997, the UNFCCC adopted the Kyoto Protocol, which legally bound developed countries to quantified targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In 2012, during the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference serving as Meeting of the Parties (CMP9) to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Doha, signatory countries agreed on new targets to be adopted by 2020. A new, global climate change agreement is expected to be adopted under the Framework Convention during COP21, to be implemented after 2020, aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Convention's objective. There are currently 195 Parties to the UNFCCC and the 192 to the Kyoto Protocol.

The Brazilian government has asserted that the new agreement to be signed under the Convention should be fair, balanced, ambitious and long-lasting, and respect the principles, rules and structure of the Convention, in particular the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" (CBDR). The new agreement should be of universal character, and its goal should be to consolidate commitments that limit the rise in global average temperatures to a maximum of 2°C compared to the pre-industrial era (the policy goal agreed at COP16 in 2010 in Cancun), and to promote sustainable development.

In order to allow for greater scope and participation in the new agreement, it was decided during COP19 (Warsaw, 2013) that the commitments countries will assume under the new agreement will be "nationally determined". The Parties agreed that each country should prepare and present its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution - INDC before COP21. The INDC should indicate the effort the country is willing to make to achieve the Convention's objective. It is "intended" in the sense that it can be adjusted, if necessary, in the light of the rules to be agreed upon in Paris.

On September 27, the Brazilian government submitted its INDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Brazil's intended contribution has a broad scope, including elements of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. The text is consistent with the proposals submitted and the positions taken by Brazil in the new agreement negotiations.



Brazil is the only large developing country that has adopted an absolute and ambitious commitment to reduce emissions for the whole of the economy. Adopting absolute reductions compared to 2005 levels offers a clear sign of Brazil's commitment to combating climate change, also taking into account the results already achieved by reducing deforestation in the Amazon. Brazil's INDC puts the country's efforts on par with the actions of developed countries, in line with the promotion of sustainable development and in the context of common but differentiated responsibilities defined within the UNFCCC.

For Brazil, the importance of taking action on climate change is associated with the need to reorient the national development project, taking into consideration the social, economic and environmental needs and interests of the country. This involves the definition of cross-cutting actions in vitally important areas that directly affect development and require quality and competitiveness. These actions include infrastructure, agricultural production, energy and industry, land use and urban planning, among other sectors and areas. A policy on climate change that is ambitious and consistent with national development priorities results in benefits for the areas of water and food security (with sustainable production), environmental quality, energy efficiency, use of renewable resources for power generation, urban mobility and innovation, and competitiveness in domestic industry, among others.

The Brazilian Government is committed to the implementation of its INDC with full respect for human rights, particularly the rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and workers in the sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, always promoting gender-sensitive measures.

#### **THE BRAZILIAN INDC**

The Brazilian INDC was established after extensive consultation with civil society. It was the Brazilian government that proposed (during the Warsaw Conference in 2013) that countries consult with their respective societies for the definition of their contributions to be made under the 2015 Agreement. The proposal was incorporated into the final decisions adopted in Warsaw at COP19, and the Brazilian Government held its domestic consultation process on the country's INDC since the beginning of 2014. The measure endeavored to increase the transparency of national preparations and to afford all interested sectors and segments of Brazilian society the opportunity to participate and give their opinions on the matter.

Initially, civil society consultations were held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the results of which provided important contributions to gauge the extent of possibilities and willingness of the country with respect to post-2020 emission reduction efforts, adaptation actions for the adverse impacts of climate change and the needs for means



of implementation. The final report of the public consultation identified areas of convergence for the scope and modalities of the contribution.

The preparation of Brazil's contribution also took into consideration:

- High-level policy consultations carried out with the main ministries involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and key representatives of civil society and the private sector.
- The scenarios of Brazil's National and Ten-Year Energy Plans, prepared by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Greenhouse gas emission studies conducted by the Brazilian Energy Research Company (EPE).
- For the agriculture and forests sector, data from the REDD+ Policy Assessment Center (REDD-PAC), led by a broad spectrum of national and international institutions, including the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA).
- Estimates made by different segments of the productive sector.
- Several scenario studies for greenhouse gas emissions and economic and social impacts, including the IES-Brazil study, conducted by the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change and COPPE/UFRJ.

With respect to the means for its implementation, the Brazilian INDC indicates the need for international support and investment, as well as the use of the UNFCCC's financial mechanism and other cooperation modalities. The formulation seeks to ensure Brazil's access to international resources to increase the effectiveness or achieve the results of Brazilian actions without establishing conditioning constraints. The contribution also indicates Brazil's willingness to expand its South-South cooperation initiatives related to climate change.

**Check out Brazil's full INDC [here](http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/images/ed_desenvsust/BRAZIL-iNDC-english.pdf) (available in PDF).**

**([http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/images/ed\\_desenvsust/BRAZIL-iNDC-english.pdf](http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/images/ed_desenvsust/BRAZIL-iNDC-english.pdf))**

### **Mitigation**

The mitigation component of the Brazilian INDC shows Brazil's commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels by 2025. The metric to be used is the 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP-100), using values from the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).



Brazil's INDC also indicates a subsequent indicative contribution comprising a 43% reduction below 2005 emission levels by 2030.

The format used (mitigation commitment for 2025 and indicative contribution for 2030) is justified because it offers greater flexibility with respect to estimates of intended contributions and possible future adjustments.

Brazil, therefore, will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the context of population growth<sup>1</sup>, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita income levels, which makes its contribution undoubtedly quite ambitious.

#### **BRAZILIAN MITIGATION COMMITMENT AND INDICATIVE CONTRIBUTION**

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>
<b>Emissions in gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e)*</b>	2.1	1.3	1.2
<b>Emission reductions compared to 2005 levels</b>		37%	43%

\*Using the Global Warming Potential greenhouse gas equivalence metric

To achieve this goal, the federal government intends to adopt policies and actions in several areas, which include, in particular:

- i. Increasing the share of **sustainable bioenergy** in the Brazilian energy grid to about 18% by 2030, expanding the use of biofuels and increasing the supply of ethanol, including by expanding the share of advanced (second-generation) biofuels and the share of biodiesel in the diesel blend;
- ii. Policies related to the **forestry sector and changes in land use**:
  - Strengthening compliance with the Forest Code at the federal, state and municipal levels;
  - Strengthening policies and measures focused on achieving zero illegal deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon by 2030 and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the legal removal of vegetation by 2030;
  - Restoring and reforesting 12 million hectares of forest for multiple uses by 2030;
  - Expanding the range of sustainable native forest management systems, including georeferencing and traceability systems applicable to the

<sup>1</sup> It is estimated that the country's population will continue to grow until the 2040s, stabilizing at about 230 million.



management of native forests, in order to discourage illegal and unsustainable practices.

iii. **In the energy sector**, reaching an estimated share of 45% renewable energy in the composition of the energy grid by 2030, including:

- Expanding the share of renewable sources (other than hydropower) in the energy grid from 28% to 33% by 2030;
- Expanding the domestic use of non-fossil energy sources, increasing the share of renewable energy (excluding hydropower) in electricity supply to at least 23% by 2030, including through increasing the share of wind, biomass and solar energy;
- Achieving 10% efficiency gains in the energy sector by 2030.

iv. **In the agricultural sector**, strengthening the Lower Carbon Emission Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan) as the main strategy for sustainable development in agriculture, including through the further restoration of 15 million hectares of degraded pastures by 2030 and an additional 5 million hectares using integrated crop-livestock-forest systems (ICLF) by 2030;

v. **In the industrial sector**, promoting new clean technology standards and increasing energy efficiency and low carbon infrastructure measures;

vi. **In the transportation sector**, promoting efficiency measures, improvements in transport infrastructure and public transport in urban areas.

The mitigation actions developed to implement this contribution in Brazil including their current efforts are consistent with the goal of limiting global warming to 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in light of the IPCC scenarios and national circumstances.

The mitigation actions contained in the INDC are, therefore, in line with the best available science, according to the 5<sup>th</sup> IPCC Assessment Report.

#### **Emissions intensity and emissions per capita**

The commitment made by Brazil corresponds to an estimated reduction of 66% in terms of emissions intensity<sup>2</sup> by 2025 and a 75% decrease in emissions intensity by 2030, both compared to 2005 levels. If the 2012 emissions estimate is used as a reference, the Brazilian INDC also represents a substantial reduction (of about 48%) in terms of emission intensity by 2030.

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<sup>2</sup> Emissions intensity: tons of equivalent carbon dioxide (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) divided by the 2005 GDP measured in US\$ thousands.



Brazil's ambition is made even clearer if the figures for per capita emissions are considered: per capita emissions decreased from 14.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2004 to an estimated 6.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2012. At 2012 levels, Brazil's per capita emissions are already equivalent to those that some developed countries have considered equitable and ambitious for their average per capita emissions in 2030. With the contribution offered, Brazil's per capita emissions should decline even further to approximately 6.2 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025 and 5.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.

#### **BRAZIL'S EMISSIONS INTENSITY AND EMISSIONS PER CAPITA**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>
<b>Emission intensity Reduction (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/GDP compared to 2005 levels)*</b>			66%	170%
<b>Per capita emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/population)</b>	14.4	6.5	6.2	5.4

\*Using the Global Warming Potential greenhouse gas equivalence metric

#### **Adaptation**

The Brazilian INDC recognizes as essential that efforts be made to promote the national development process over a foundation that is resilient to the impacts of climate change, recognizing social issues and attention to vulnerable groups as central aspects to be considered.

By strengthening the national commitment to undertake efforts to promote adaptation to climate change, the INDC provides national instruments that will guide the implementation of resilience adaptation and the promotion of measures such as the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (which involves coordinated action between government institutions, private sector and civil society), the National Plan for Water Security and the National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas.

#### **REDD+ as an implementation tool**

REDD+ is an incentive developed under the UNFCCC to financially reward developing countries for their results in combating deforestation and forest degradation, and for increasing their forest area. The acronym REDD+ stands for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus (+) conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and increase of forest carbon stocks. The acronym also designates the international framework for payment for proven national results in reducing these emissions.



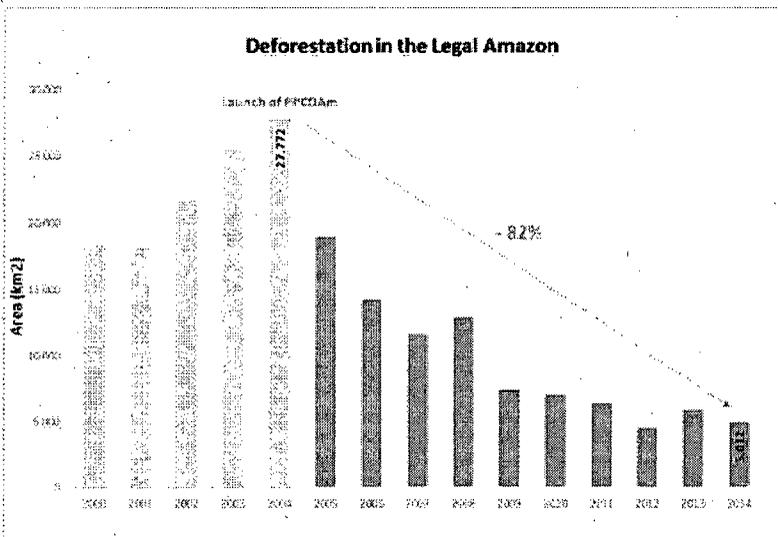
Under the UNFCCC, Brazil works to achieve the collective goal to reduce, contain and reverse the loss of forest cover and carbon stocks in the context of predictable and adequate international support to developing countries. REDD+, as an incentive to promote mitigation in the forestry sector in developing countries, will be one of the means of implementation of Brazil's INDC.

The UNFCCC's verification of Brazil's results in reducing emissions from deforestation in the Amazon between 2006 and 2010 was completed in September-2015. Brazil was the first country to implement the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. Scaling payments for REDD+ results is a key strategy to encourage action in the territory and maximize the effectiveness of climate financing.

**BRAZIL'S RECORD IN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE**

**Combating deforestation**

Since 2003 Brazil has been making efforts to combat deforestation and promote sustainable regional development in the Amazon through the National Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control (PPCDAm). According to the National Institute



Source: INPE / PRODES

for Space Research (INPE), the deforestation rate in the Amazon went from 27,772 km<sup>2</sup> in 2004 to 5,012 km<sup>2</sup> in 2014 - an 82% decrease. This is the second lowest level since measurements began in 1988, and represents an important contribution from Brazil to global climate change mitigation efforts.



The recognition of Brazilian efforts within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change involves the formalization of national initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including the role of forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

#### **REDD+ AND THE AMAZON FUND**

In 2008, Brazil and Norway signed a bilateral agreement for the creation of a pilot fund to receive international resources for the results achieved in reducing deforestation in the Amazon. This fund was designed to test a payment-for-results scheme for REDD+ action, something that had been discussed internationally since 2005.

The Amazon Fund captures donations for non-reimbursable investments in prevention, monitoring and combating deforestation, thus promoting the conservation of forests (mainly of the Amazon biome). This is currently the leading national financial instrument for receiving payments for REDD+ results. The application of resources in the fund is based on payments for emission reduction results, measured in CO<sub>2</sub> tons, achieved through the control of deforestation. The methodology was established in bilateral negotiations with the Norwegian government in order to adopt a simple approach, since at that time the international rules for results-based payment for REDD+ were still being negotiated under the UNFCCC.

In 2013, with the approval of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, an international framework was effectively created under the UNFCCC that was designed to provide financial incentives for REDD+ action in developing countries. The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ sets out requirements for the recognition of results achieved in the mitigation of forest loss in developing countries, as well as the ways in which they can obtain payments for such results.

Payments for the results received by Brazil will be accrued and recognized by the Lima Information Hub. The process for measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) the results achieved and the Brazilian institutional arrangement itself will be defined by the National REDD+ Strategy, which is expected to be approved soon, following the requirements of the UNFCCC.

#### **National Policy on Climate Change**

Brazil launched its National Plan on Climate Change in 2008. The Plan is the strategic guidance document for government action on climate change, and represents Brazil's high-level planning framework for the National Policy on Climate Change. It systematizes the decentralized implementation of various initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change throughout the country.



Through this instrument, Brazil sought to encourage the development of actions that were in harmony with global efforts to combat climate change-related issues, in addition to encouraging the creation of internal conditions that would allow the country to prepare for new challenges in the area.

In 2009, Brazil enacted a law instituting the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), in line with Brazil's voluntary commitment (reported to the Framework Convention) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 36.1% and 38.9% of projected emissions by 2020. PNMC instruments include the National Climate Change Fund, the Communication of Brazil to the UNFCCC and the Sectoral Plans for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change.

The National Policy on Climate Change is based on a coordinated government strategy under which the development of actions for mitigation and adaptation, as well as the management of these actions are the responsibility of all political entities and public administration bodies, which must observe in their operations the principles of precaution, prevention, citizen participation, and sustainable development.

Thus, the nine currently existing sectoral plans are under the coordination of the respective ministries of the area. Each coordinating ministry may invite or request support from other ministries or public bodies for carrying out the activities provided for in those plans.

Below is a list of the Sectoral Plans for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change and the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Biomes, as well as their respective coordinating bodies, all of which are part of the National Policy on Climate Change:

- Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon - Coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment;
- Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Cerrado - Coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment;
- Ten-Year Energy Expansion Plan - Coordinated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy;
- Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for the consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture - Coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply and the Ministry of Agrarian Development;
- Sectoral Plan for the Reduction of Emissions in Steel Production - Coordinated by the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade;
- Sectoral Climate Change Mitigation Plan for Transport and Urban Mobility - Coordinated by the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Cities;



- Sectoral Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for Healthcare - Coordinated by the Ministry of Health;
- Sectoral Climate Change Mitigation Plan for the Consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in the Manufacturing Industry - Coordinated by the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade;
- Low Carbon Emissions Mining Plan - Coordinated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

The set of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Sectoral Plans was prepared to indicate national and regional actions for the treatment of climate change, now and in the future, considering the integration of the actions promoted at the state and municipal levels by public and private entities.

All Plans were built in a participatory manner, with contributions from various sectors of civil society represented by the Brazilian Climate Change Forum (FBMC), academia and representatives of the productive sectors involved.

After nearly seven years of implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change, Brazil has achieved impressive results. Today, it can be said that issues associated with climate change have come to be seen as a strategic and national development element in various government departments, especially through the institutionalization and implementation of the sectoral plans.

This process has also resulted in increased awareness by the Brazilian society regarding climate change, both through participation in the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change and mobilization around the development of sector-specific climate change plans. The FBMC is a government initiative launched in 2000, whose goal is to establish a space for dialogue between the government, private sector, civil society and academia to improve the incorporation of climate change issues into public policy making.

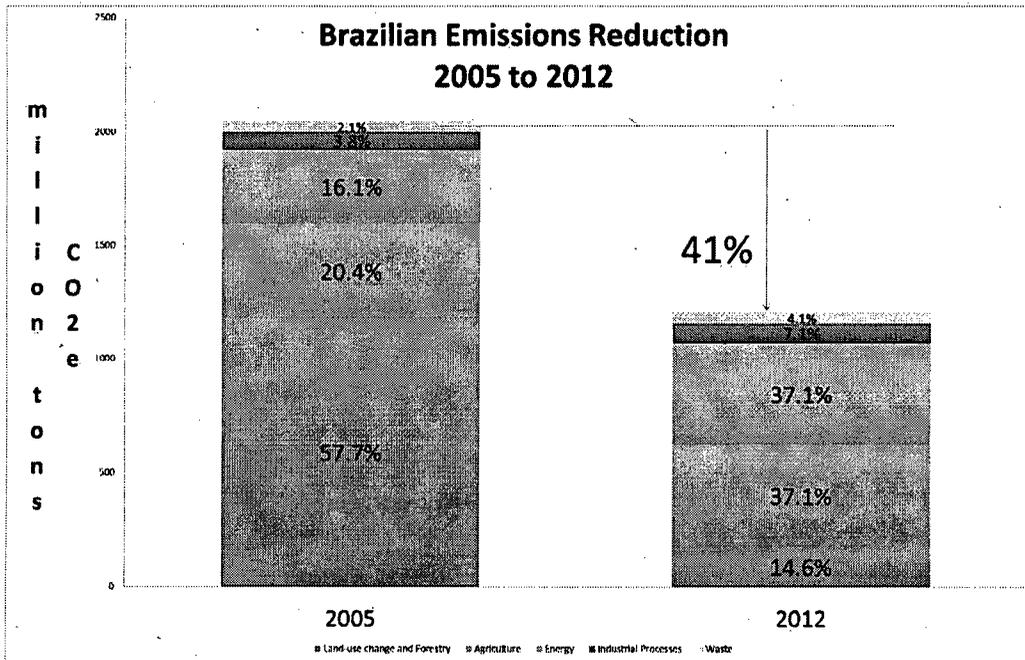
Between 2007 and 2011, some Brazilian states also developed legal instruments and governance instances centered on climate change, with some establishing their own State Climate Change Forums. To make sure dialogue in the area was harmonized at the federal level, the federal government began strengthening dialogue with the states through a variety of mechanisms, such as the REDD+ Task Force and the Federal Articulation Forum on Climate Change.

Brazil has also seen its scientific knowledge for monitoring and managing climate change impacts become more mature throughout its research organizations and institutes, such as the National Institute for Space Research.

Between 2005 and 2012, Brazil's emissions decreased by 41.1% from 2.04 billion tCO<sub>2e</sub> to 1.2 billion tCO<sub>2e</sub>. This reduction was mainly due to the drop in deforestation rates in



the Brazilian biomes, especially in the Amazon, whose deforestation rate has been decreasing since 2004.

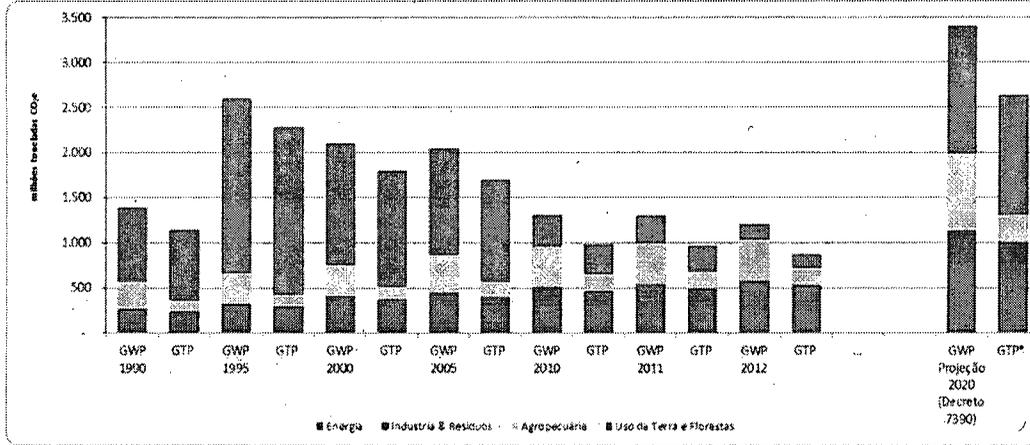


The land use and forestry sector presented the biggest drop in emission levels for greenhouse gases in the 2005-2012 period: more than 1 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) below what was projected for 2020, using either of the greenhouse gases equivalency metric (Global Warming Potential - GWP or Global Temperature Potential - GTP). While other sectors have experienced increases in absolute emissions of greenhouse gases compared to 1990, their emissions in 2012 were still below the levels projected for 2020, as can be seen in the following chart.



**Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions**

*Million tCO<sub>2</sub>e per Sector (1990 - 2012)*



Source: Ministry of Environment - MMA (2014), based on data from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation - MCTI (2014) and the IPCC AR5 (2014).

Brazil is a developing country with many challenges in terms of poverty eradication<sup>3</sup>, education, public health, employment, housing, infrastructure, and access to energy. Despite these challenges, **Brazil's current actions in combating climate change represent one of the greatest efforts by a single country to this day, having reduced the country's greenhouse gas emissions by more than 41% in 2012 compared to 2005 levels.**

Brazil's history in climate change policy illustrates the country's ongoing effort to increasingly expand its contribution to achieving both the objective of the Convention and the global long-term goal of keeping temperature increases within 2<sup>o</sup> C compared to pre-industrial levels by the end of the century. Brazil's INDC represents further progress in relation to the current actions in place in the country, in terms of both its scope and level of ambition. At the same time, the Brazilian INDC recognizes that emissions will eventually grow in order to meet social and development needs, in line with what the Convention advocates, i.e. that the priorities of developing countries are eradicating poverty and promoting sustainable development. By committing to an absolute mitigation contribution to the overall economy, Brazil is now taking a stricter contribution commitment when compared to its pre-2020 voluntary actions.

<sup>3</sup> Brazil has 15.5 million people living below the poverty line, including 6.2 million 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](http://aplicacoes.mds.gov.br/sagi-data/METRO/metro.php?p_id=4), accessed on 24/SEP/2015.



2004-2012



GDP: 32%

Emissions: 52% (GWP)

Over 23 million  
people lifted out  
of poverty

### ADPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

In early 2013, Brazil initiated its efforts to prepare its National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, which is now in its final phase. The draft Plan was prepared by an inter-ministerial group with the participation of 15 institutions of the Federal Government, together with civil society, the private sector and other spheres of government, observing the principles of transparency and social participation.

The overall objective of the Plan is to promote the management and reduction of climate risk in the country in face of the adverse effects of climate change in the long term, taking advantage of emerging opportunities, avoiding damages and building instruments for the adaptation of natural, human, productive and infrastructure systems.

In addition to fundamental guidelines, principles and priority actions for the national adaptation agenda, the Plan also includes broad reflections involving several actors that have built adaptation strategies for the major vulnerabilities facing climate change, and suggests guidelines for the implementation of adaptive measures aimed at increasing climate resilience in 11 sectors and theme areas:

1. Agriculture
2. Biodiversity and ecosystems
3. Cities
4. Natural disasters
5. Industry and mining
6. Infrastructure (energy, transport and urban mobility)
7. Vulnerable people and communities



8. Water resources
9. Healthcare
10. Food and nutrition security
11. Coastal areas

The plan is currently open to contribution by society through public consultation.

#### **CLIMATE FUND**

Brazil's National Climate Change Fund (Climate Fund), an instrument of the National Policy on Climate Change, is a pioneering example of supporting structural projects in climate action (both public and private) with national resources.

Since the beginning of its operation in 2011, the Climate Fund has supported the development of methodologies for monitoring emissions and social and ecosystem vulnerability, databases and systematization of climate information, national and sectoral plans and their implementation, as well as experiences in mitigation and adaptation processes with communities directly affected by extreme weather events.

For private investment, the Climate Fund operates through the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), which is responsible for providing low-cost financing for urban mobility, energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable cities, native forests, and carbon services management projects.

Currently, the total portfolio of projects in the Fund adds up to approximately R\$ 700 million, 30% of which has been invested in projects under execution over the last 4 years.

#### **PROSPECTS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The preparation process of the Brazilian INDC provides a unique opportunity to define how issues related to climate change and adaptation to their impacts are seen within the context of other Brazilian public policies, reconciling the growing demand for economic development with the need for social inclusion. This context is even more challenging in an adverse international scenario, with economic restrictions other than those related to climate change coming into play. Economic interests and competitiveness between countries will be increasingly guided by the need to reduce



greenhouse gas emissions and by the necessary adaptation investments in an increasingly fragmented world. The answer to these challenges goes beyond the competence of the environmental sphere. It is a joint effort of government at all three levels of the Federation and of Brazilian society.

Based on the INDC and the agreement to be adopted during COP21, the Brazilian government must redefine the debate on climate change, including issues such as the adequacy of its National Policy on Climate Change to the new political reality of Brazil and the world, including its governance.

With the sharp deforestation decrease in the Brazilian Amazon since 2004, Brazil is today in a new phase, focusing on the implementation of its development policies, particularly those related to forests, climate change, water resource management and energy, and food security. The INDC and the new agreement on climate change will help the realignment of the country's development policies.

The current challenge is about building a development trajectory that would allow for a transition from the current scenario, in which deforestation is under relative control,<sup>4</sup> to a new reality characterized by sustainable forest development (with increments of forest area and carbon stock). The impacts of this new trajectory will certainly transcend the geographical boundaries of the country, with significant positive contributions to the global effort to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. At the same time, the country should also invest in technological development in the agriculture and energy sectors.

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<sup>4</sup>This scenario will also require concentrated action by the various partners involved and the mobilization of their human, financial and technological resources towards maintaining these rates at acceptable levels.

**COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

The BASIC Group – including Brazil, South Africa, India and China – are holding a press briefing now in Press Conference Room 3.

Below please find a joint statement issued by the Ministers.

To view via live webcast: visit <http://unfccc6.meta-fusion.com/cop21/> (Press Room 3)

**JOINT STATEMENT BY BASIC COUNTRIES  
AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE ON 8 DECEMBER 2015, PARIS**

The BASIC countries are committed to reach a comprehensive, balanced, ambitious and legally binding agreement on climate change as reflected in their leaders' statements at the opening of the Paris Conference. The BASIC countries firmly believe that, through joint efforts of all Parties, the Paris Conference will live up to the high expectations of the international community.

As developing countries, the BASIC countries reaffirm their commitment to the unity of Group of 77 and China, and highlight the importance of cooperation among developing countries. They express their appreciation to South Africa for the leadership of the group.

Throughout this conference, the BASIC countries are engaging with all Parties in a constructive and cooperative spirit. Having shown flexibility, the BASIC countries encourage all Parties to show the flexibility required to reach a strong Paris outcome. They commend the COP presidency for its untiring efforts to ensure an open, transparent, inclusive and Party-driven process.

The BASIC countries re-emphasize that, in accordance with the Durban mandate, the Paris agreement is being formulated under the Convention and, as such must be in full accordance with its principles and provisions, particularly the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, which is at the heart of the Paris agreement. They highlight that the purpose of the Paris agreement is to enhance the implementation of the Convention in order to achieve its objective.

The BASIC countries are working for a Paris agreement that addresses in a balanced manner all elements identified in the Durban mandate. At this stage, Parties should focus on resolving the remaining areas of divergence, in order to adopt a clear, concise and coherent legal text acceptable to all Parties in a timely manner.

The BASIC countries believe that ambition and effectiveness of the agreement will be underpinned by operationalizing differentiation between developed and developing countries in each element of the agreement, noting that it might be applied differently to each element in accordance with the Convention. Differentiation does not weaken collective effort to tackle climate change, it rather paves the way to its global effectiveness.

It is the view of BASIC countries that the Paris agreement should provide for Parties to regularly prepare, communicate and implement their enhanced commitments and actions in accordance with the Convention. The BASIC countries urge developed countries to take the lead by committing and implementing ambitious, economy-wide, absolute quantified emission reduction targets and providing enhanced financial resources, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support to

developing countries under the agreement. Developing countries will enhance their different types of mitigation efforts and adaptation actions.

The Paris agreement should establish stronger provisions on adaptation, noting the importance of achieving a balanced treatment between mitigation and adaptation and of recognizing that adaptation is a global responsibility, requiring a global response.

BASIC is firmly committed to securing an outcome that will safeguard the interests of all developing countries under the Convention. In this regard, BASIC stresses the central importance of securing access to the support that all developing countries require to keep their people safe and enable them to contribute their best effort to the global response to climate change.

They urge developed countries to progressively and substantially scale up their support in the post-2020 period, with USD 100 billion per year as a starting point, in order to fulfill their obligations under the Convention.

They also support the establishment of a global stocktake of the overall implementation of the Paris agreement and progress towards achieving the objective of the Convention and the global temperature goal. The stocktake should cover mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation in a comprehensive manner.

The BASIC countries highlight the need for enhanced actions by developed countries before 2020, including ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol on the 2nd Commitment period, to build trust amongst Parties. They call for a strong, comprehensive and meaningful decision on pre-2020 ambition in Paris with a view to laying a solid foundation for post-2020 enhanced action.

Notwithstanding the multiple challenges in terms of social and economic development and poverty eradication, BASIC countries, as developing countries, are undertaking robust actions domestically on climate change. BASIC countries have also demonstrated their highest ambition for the post-2020 period, as communicated in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

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**Sarah N. Vellozzi**

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

FleishmanHillard

M +1-917-657-6974

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

The BASIC Group – including Brazil, South Africa, India and China – will hold a press briefing today, Tuesday, December 8, 2015 at 2:00 pm in Press Conference Room 3.

The minister representatives of the Group will provide opening remarks, followed by an open Q&A. All registered media are welcome to attend.

### **BASIC GROUP PRESS BRIEFING**

Press Conference Room 3 (Hall 5)

Tuesday, December 8

2:00 pm. Note – the Press conference will run for a full hour, until 3:00pm

Featured Speaker from Brazil:

- **Minister Izabella Teixeira**, Brazil Minister of Environment

To view via live webcast: visit <http://unfccc6.meta-fusion.com/cop21/> (Press Room 3)

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

### **Groundbreaking proposal on cooperative mechanisms submitted jointly by Brazil and EU**

Today Brazil and the European Union have jointly submitted a proposal on cooperative mechanisms to COP21 for consideration by Parties to be incorporated into the Paris Agreement. The proposal establishes requirements to safeguard the environmental integrity of market cooperation approaches, and proposes the establishment of sustainable development mechanism for emission reductions in developing countries.

It offers a solution to one of the most complex issues in the negotiations – the use of market-based mechanisms for climate action. If accepted, it would allow public and private entities to enhance their engagement in the fight against climate change while contributing to sustainable development.

Brazil and the EU have been vocal in defending environmental integrity and the promotion of sustainable development in the Paris agreement. The language proposed is inspired by the experience under the Kyoto Protocol with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), adapted to the environment of the new Paris agreement.

The proposal would also allow other cooperative approaches beyond CDM while ensuring that they are consistent with the objectives of the convention.

The proposal, as submitted jointly by Brazil and EU, is available at the UNFCCC Secretariat website here (under voluntary submissions at bottom of page): <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&populateData=1&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=COP>

A copy of the draft proposal is also attached.

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**JOINT PROPOSAL BY BRAZIL AND THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

**{Cooperative approaches}**

1. Where cooperative approaches involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to demonstrate achievement of ### under this Agreement, the participating Parties shall, in order to safeguard environmental integrity, apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, that double counting is avoided, consistent with guidance to be agreed by the CMA.
2. The use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to achieve ### under this Agreement shall be voluntary and subject to mutual authorization by the participating Parties.
3. The guidance in paragraph 1 shall ensure that double counting is avoided on the basis of a corresponding adjustment by both Parties for anthropogenic emissions by sources and/or removals by sinks covered by their ### under this Agreement.

**{Mechanism Article [3ter]}**

1. A mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and to support sustainable development [in developing countries] is hereby established. This mechanism shall be under the authority and guidance of the CMA, supervised by a body designated by the CMA, and would aim to:
  - (a) Promote mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions [in developing country] Parties, while fostering sustainable development;
  - (b) Enhance ambition [by developing country Parties], by incentivizing supplementary voluntary mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, beyond their ###;
  - (c) Assist Parties with a ### that reflects an absolute target in relation to a base year to fulfil their ###, through the use of emission reductions from mitigation activities [in developing countries];
  - (d) Incentivize and enable participation in mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions by public and private entities authorized by a Party.
2. The CMA shall adopt modalities and procedures for the above-mentioned mechanism, on the basis of:
  - (a) Voluntary participation approved by each Party involved;
  - (b) Real, measurable, verified and long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change;
  - (c) Reductions in emissions that are additional to any that would otherwise occur, certified by operational entities to be designated by the supervisory body;
3. The CMA shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from the certification of emission reductions is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.
4. Emission reductions resulting from this mechanism cannot be used to demonstrate achievement of the host Party's ###, if used by another Party to demonstrate achievement of its ###.

**Decision text:**

*Requests* the [APA] to recommend a draft decision on the guidance for cooperative approaches, for adoption by the CMA at its first session.

*Requests* the [APA] to recommend a draft decision on the modalities and procedures for the sustainable development mechanism under Article [3 ter], for adoption by the CMA, at its first session.

*Affirms* that the sustainable development mechanism under Article [3 ter] may be used to support greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, including in international aviation and maritime transportation.

## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil - Media Alert**

The Brazil delegation held a press briefing today, Thursday, December 10, 2015 at 6:00 pm at COP21. Below please find key points from the opening remarks.

### **Ambassador Antonio Marcondes, Lead Negotiator for Brazil**

- “Brazil is confident that we will have an agreement by the end of the COP; and confident that French Presidency will continue conducting the negotiations in a transparent and inclusive manner.”
- “We have made good bridging proposals and are ready to engage in further compromises, on the understanding that we should not depart from the principles of the Convention.”
- **On the temperature goal:** “Brazil has supported since 2010 the 2°C as agreed in Cancun at the political level. We are open to consider a way to accommodate the interest of many delegations to strengthen the goal with a “direction of travel” toward 1.5°C, in the context of sustainable development and eradication of poverty”
- **On finance:** “We agree with the recognition of voluntary provision of resources by developing countries, as an acceptable way of reflecting the reality of many parties’ engagement in South-South cooperation.”
- **On transparency:** “The transparency mechanism under the Paris agreement should build upon existing arrangements under the Convention and not reinvent the wheel.”

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil – Press Release**

### **BREAKING NEWS**

#### **BRAZIL JOINS HIGH AMBITION COALITION**

(PARIS, 11 December 2015) - Brazil announces today that it has joined the High Ambition Coalition, adding its voice to a group of countries – developed and developing – who are urging ambitious action to fight the devastating effects of climate change.

In a meeting at the Le Bourget conference venue of COP21 with Marshall Islands Minister of Foreign Affairs Tony deBrum, Brazil Minister of Environment Izabella Teixeira pledged Brazil's commitment and reinforced Brazil's commitment to a fair, balanced, ambitious and long-lasting agreement in Paris.

Minister Teixeira said: "If you want to tackle climate change, you need ambition and political will. Brazil proudly supports the high ambition coalition and pledges our political support to this effort."

Minister deBrum said: "We want to work with countries concerned about ambition and differentiation, and welcome Brazil. Having you on board is essential to our success."

Brazil is the only large developing country that has adopted an absolute, economy-wide INDC – pledging to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels in 2025. Adopting absolute reductions offers a clear sign of Brazil's commitment to combating climate change, also taking into account the results already achieved by reducing deforestation in the Amazon. Brazil's INDC puts the country's efforts on par with the actions of developed countries, in line with the promotion of sustainable development and in the context of common but differentiated responsibilities defined within the UNFCCC.

**A photo of the meeting is attached.**

Credit: Paulo de Araujo/MMA

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## **COP21 - Delegation of Brazil – Final Outcome Statement + Availability for Commentary**

### **1 - Final Statement**

For Immediate Distribution

**Below please find a press statement from Brazil Minister Environment Izabella Teixeira, head of delegation, on behalf of the Brazilian delegation to COP21 on the Paris Agreement:**

“Brazil enthusiastically welcomes the Paris Agreement. It is the balanced, ambitious and long-lasting agreement that the world has been waiting for. Today we’ve proven that its possible for every country to come together, hand in hand, to do its part to fight climate change. The Paris Agreement will have a positive and lasting impact for generations to come. This is a win for humanity.

As a long-time advocate for ambitious action on climate change, from the Rio Convention of 1992 to today, we are particularly proud to have been a part of this historical agreement. Brazil has worked tirelessly to ensure that this agreement finds the right balance between mitigation and adaptation, promotes transparency, ensures the progression of ambition levels, and most importantly – reflects the common but differentiated responsibility shared by the global community to effectively combat climate change.

As we close this historic meeting, we commend the French Presidency for their leadership, and now turn to the hard work of implementing the agreement. We are confident that governments, together with private sector and civil society, now have the clear signals they need to move forward.”

Environment Minister Izabella Teixeira  
Brazil

### **2 – Media Availability – 8:10PM**

Brazil Delegation Office – Hall 2 / Office 57

Minister Izabella Teixeira is available for additional commentary.

Please come to the Brazil Delegation office in Hall 2 / Office 57

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