Brazil's NDC – 2015

Executive Summary

Brazil has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in April 2015. The INDC contains a conditional commitment to reduce its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2025, and to bring emissions to 50% below 2005 levels by 2050. Brazil has also set a national target of a 91% reduction in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, in addition to its INDC pledge.

Various officials have stated that Brazil is committed to its INDC and the Paris Agreement, including President Michel Temer (2017a). The government has taken steps to implement the INDC, such as the creation of an inter-ministerial National Committee for Climate Change (CNMCC; 2017), which discusses and implements actions to achieve Brazil's INDC.

The Health Ministry has announced that it will create a Committee on Climate Change and Health (CMCH; 2017) to develop measures that take into account the impacts of climate change and promote health. This committee will complement the National Committee for Climate Change (CNMCC), which focuses on reducing emissions and adapting to climate change.

This report provides an overview of Brazil's INDC and its implementation, including the role of the CNMCC and the CMCH, and explores the potential for future action on climate change in Brazil.

Institutional Framework

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The CNMCC (2017) is the inter-ministerial National Committee for Climate Change, which is responsible for discussing and implementing actions to achieve Brazil's INDC. The CNMCC supports the Brazilian government's efforts to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change, including the formation of the CMCH (2017). The CMCH is responsible for developing measures that take into account the impacts of climate change and promote health, while the CNMCC focuses on reducing emissions and adapting to climate change.

Implementation

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Brazil has implemented the INDC through various policies and initiatives, including the National Climate Change Policy (PNMC; 2016) and the National Climate Change Strategy (EPTC; 2016). The INDC includes commitments to reduce emissions in the energy (2017a), transport (2017b), and industrial sectors (2017c), as well as to promote the use of renewable energy sources.

The INDC also includes commitments to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, with a target of a 91% reduction in emissions by 2030 (2016b). Brazil has implemented various initiatives to achieve this target, including the creation of the National System for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (Sistema Nacional de Monitoramento, Relatório e Verificação, SN-MRV; 2017).

Future Prospects

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Brazil has potential for additional emissions reductions, particularly in the area of renewable energy (2017a). The country has the potential to increase its share of renewable energy in the national energy matrix, which could help to achieve the INDC targets.

Brazil has also set a target of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by 91% by 2030 (2016b). The country has implemented various initiatives to achieve this target, including the creation of the National System for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (Sistema Nacional de Monitoramento, Relatório e Verificação, SN-MRV; 2017).

Conclusion

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Brazil's INDC is conditional and depends on the implementation of additional policies and initiatives. The country has the potential for additional emissions reductions, particularly in the area of renewable energy. The government has taken steps to implement the INDC, including the creation of the National Committee for Climate Change (CNMCC) and the National System for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (SN-MRV; 2017). The future prospects for Brazil's INDC are promising, provided that the government continues to implement additional policies and initiatives to achieve the INDC targets.