



*Brazil in the global and regional  
politics of climate*

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# *What shape the negotiating position of countries?*

- ✧ Profile emissions, share global emissions, per capita emissions, carbon intensiveness.
- ✧ Vulnerability and perceptions of vulnerability: government, elites, mass public.
- ✧ Cost of reduction
- ✧ Perception winner/loser in a transition to a low carbon economy
- ✧ Impact on International Prestige
- ✧ Degree of global responsibility in society.
- ✧ Historical doctrine and alliances.




# *Global Climate Governance*

- ✧ Three dimensions related: economy, security and climate.
- ✧ Multi-sector governance: 1- governments major players, 2- major transnational corporations, 3- climate scientific community, 4- big NGO'S, 5- global media.
- ✧ Multilateral relations in the U.N.
- ✧ Pluri-lateral relations among major players.
- ✧ Bilateral relations between major players




## *Relevant players*

- ✧ 1- Veto powers: USA, E.U., China
- ✧ 2- Very strong players: India, Japan, Russia, Brazil, Indonesia, South Africa, Mexico, South Korea, Saudi Arabia



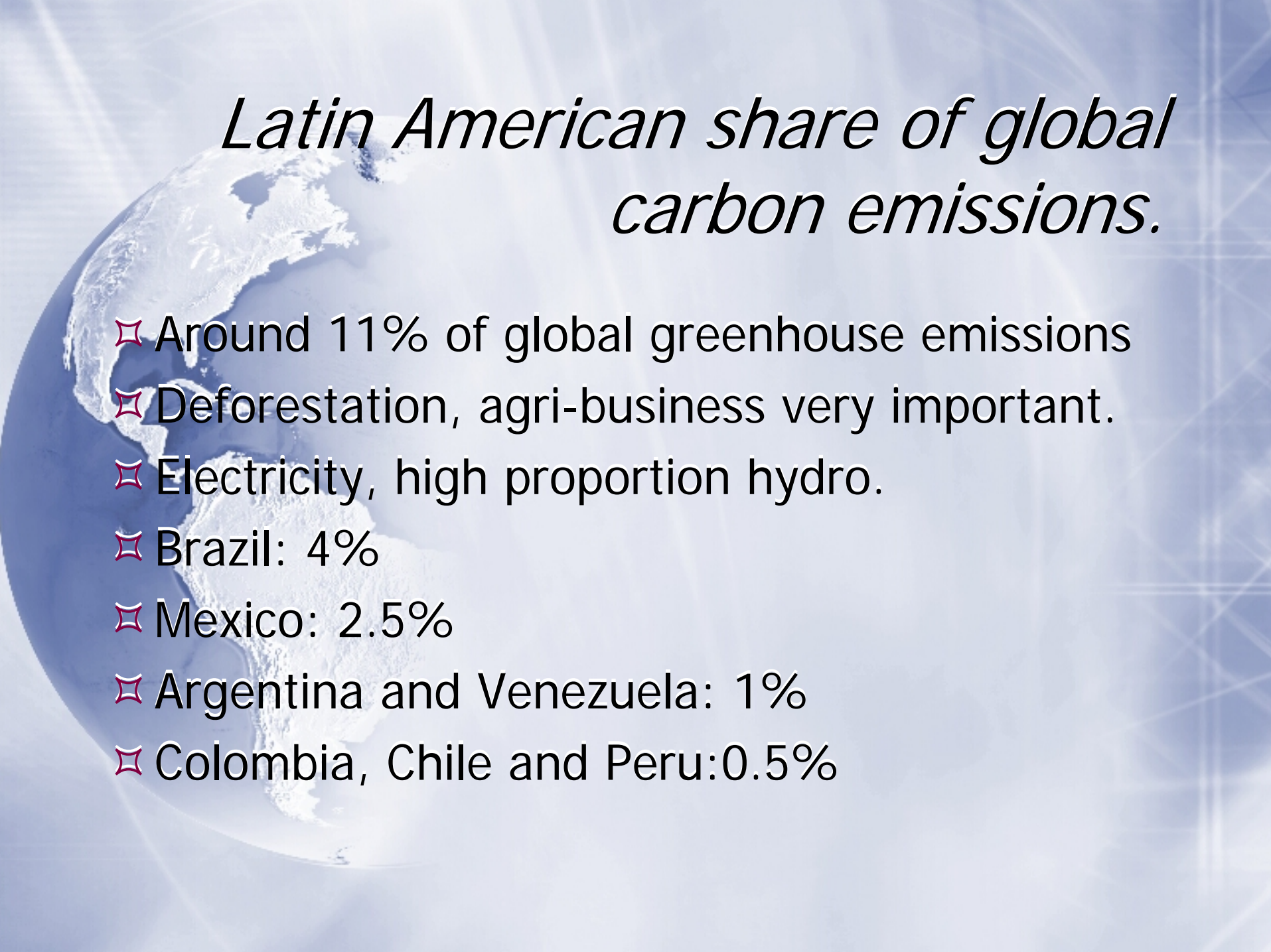
# *Absence of leadership international system.*

- ✧ Strong change in USA but not enough for leadership, limitations of climate law. Highly divided society.
- ✧ E.U. best record but not enough for leadership because heterogeneity, complex internal negotiations, many countries behind Kyoto commitments. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Germany.
- ✧ China not ready for settling peak emissions and stabilization year.
- ✧ India low per capita emissions, against limits in rate of emission growth.
- ✧ Russia perceiving as a loser in carbon constrained world.
- ✧ Japan behind Kyoto, new reformist government.
- ✧ Brazil, defensive position, imminent change.
- ✧ South Korea and Mexico very responsible position



# *Economy in 2009*

- ✧ Gradual growing trade protectionism
- ✧ Small progress in global economic governance, G20
- ✧ Dramatic increase in fiscal deficit and public debt in developed limits future fiscal spending low carbon
- ✧ Lack of predictability of energy prices.
- ✧ Not enough incentive for low carbon growth in American climate law.
- ✧ Some countries with stimulus package low carbon:  
South Korea 65%, China 35%, E.U. and USA: 15%



## *Latin American share of global carbon emissions.*

- ✧ Around 11% of global greenhouse emissions
- ✧ Deforestation, agri-business very important.
- ✧ Electricity, high proportion hydro.
- ✧ Brazil: 4%
- ✧ Mexico: 2.5%
- ✧ Argentina and Venezuela: 1%
- ✧ Colombia, Chile and Peru: 0.5%



# *Brazil basic data 2007*

- ✧ Population: 192 millions
- ✧ GDP: US\$ 1,300,000
- ✧ GDP per head: US\$ 6,800
- ✧ Emissions: 4% share of global
- ✧ Land use/land change: 47%,
- ✧ Cattle raising: 31%,
- ✧ Energy: 22% (transportation 28%, industry 32%, oil refining 30%)



# *Brazil unique situation 1*

- ✧ Less carbon intensive energy matrix among big players. 85% electricity derived from hydro. Largest proportion ethanol cars. High carbon intensive in cargo transportation because of road dependence and poor infrastructure.
- ✧ Meat production high carbon intensive because very extensive cattle raising
- ✧ Second world emitter from deforestation after Indonesia.



## *Brazil unique situation 2*

- ✧ Most dramatic reduction in emissions in world history not derived from collapse in economy (reduction deforestation Amazon 2005-2008).
- ✧ Lowest cost of emissions reduction.
- ✧ Large hydropower reserves.
- ✧ Only ethanol exporter in the world. Top ethanol potential in the world.
- ✧ High wind and solar potential.

# *Brazil position in negotiations 1*

Historically shaped by:

- ✧ 1- G77,
- ✧ 2- fears Amazonian sovereignty, difficulties control deforestation,
- ✧ 3- doctrine of long term historical responsibilities, since 1850
- ✧ Alliance with China and India. No settling peak emissions, reduction.

# *Brazil position in negotiations 2*

- ✧ Divided society from conservative to reformers. Corporations divided, civil society reformers, scientific community reformers. Population very complex, more educated reformers.
- ✧ Divided government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs conservative, Ministry of Environment assuming reformist positions from 2005. Governors from Amazon states reformers in 2009.
- ✧ Recent changes: Brazilian government announced August 2009, it will have goal of emissions for 2020 (Reduction?) and will accept REDD as offset (with limitations).



# *Mexico*

- ✧ Shaped by NAFTA, abandon G77 1994
- ✧ Closer to developed Kyoto negotiations.
- ✧ Calderon assumed pro-active position.
- ✧ Settling peak emissions and following reductions for emerging countries.
- ✧ Global Green Fund: all countries contribute (proportion wealth) and take (inverse proportion wealth).
- ✧ Emerging as leader among more responsible emerging countries.

# *Key issues successful Treaty 1*

- ✧ USA specific commitments close to European Union (20% reduction, baseline 1990). Very difficult situation climate law in Senate.
- ✧ Japan, Russia, Canada, Australia and South Korea commitment of 20% reduction.
- ✧ China, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico commitment of strong reduction of emissions growth curve. Peak around 2020.
- ✧ India and Indonesia commitment of significant reduction for emissions growth curve. Peak around 2030.



## *Key issues successful Treaty 2*

- ✧ Flexibilization of intellectual property rights in low carbon technologies, key for relation between developed and emerging countries
- ✧ Strong fund for supporting mitigation and adaptation in poor countries supported by developed countries.
- ✧ Strong international cooperation (among developed and emerging) in development low carbon technologies and research on geo engineering