

# MONTHLY OUTLOOK REPORT

October  
2021

INITIATIVE:



SUPPORT:





1. **Executive Branch**
2. **Legislative Branch**
3. **Analysis**
4. **Trends**
5. **Terms of Usage and  
Contact Information**
6. **Annex: Brazil at COP25  
and at COP26**

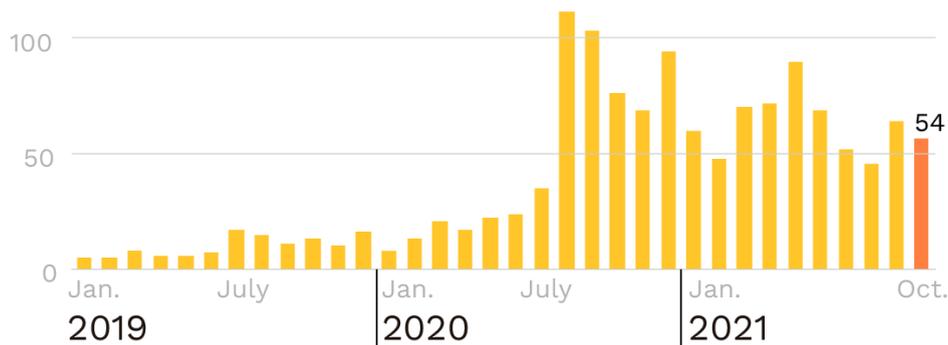
*This is the October 2021 Monthly Outlook Report on the Brazilian federal government's signals relevant to climate and environmental policies detected by our **Government Actions Tracker** (1. **Executive Branch**), and on the new proposals presented at the Federal Congress, identified by our **Legislative Initiatives Database** (2. **Legislative Branch**). We analyse Federal Official Gazette publications daily and classify relevant content using an actions typology<sup>1</sup> we have developed which allows us to understand trends in the government's agenda. This current edition provides an outlook on the number of relevant actions, their types, and a sector-by-sector analysis, followed by an assessment of the current political state in Brazil (3. **Analysis**) and a discussion of the main trends for the coming month (4. **Trends**). To quote from this report, please refer to our terms of usage (5. **Terms of Usage and Contact Information**).*

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<sup>1</sup> The typology for Legislative branch actions is being tested and will be published soon.

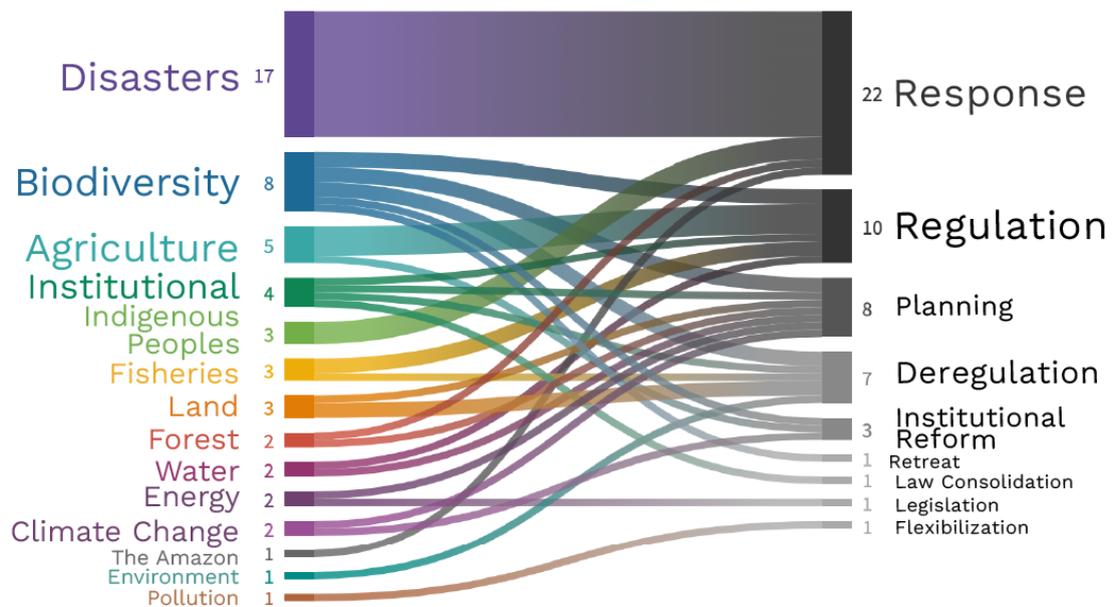
# 1. Executive Branch

In **October**, our **Government Actions Tracker** identified **54 actions** relevant to environmental and climate change policies from the federal Executive branch published in the *Federal Official Gazette*.



## 1.1 Classification of Executive branch actions

Actions organized by theme and by type:

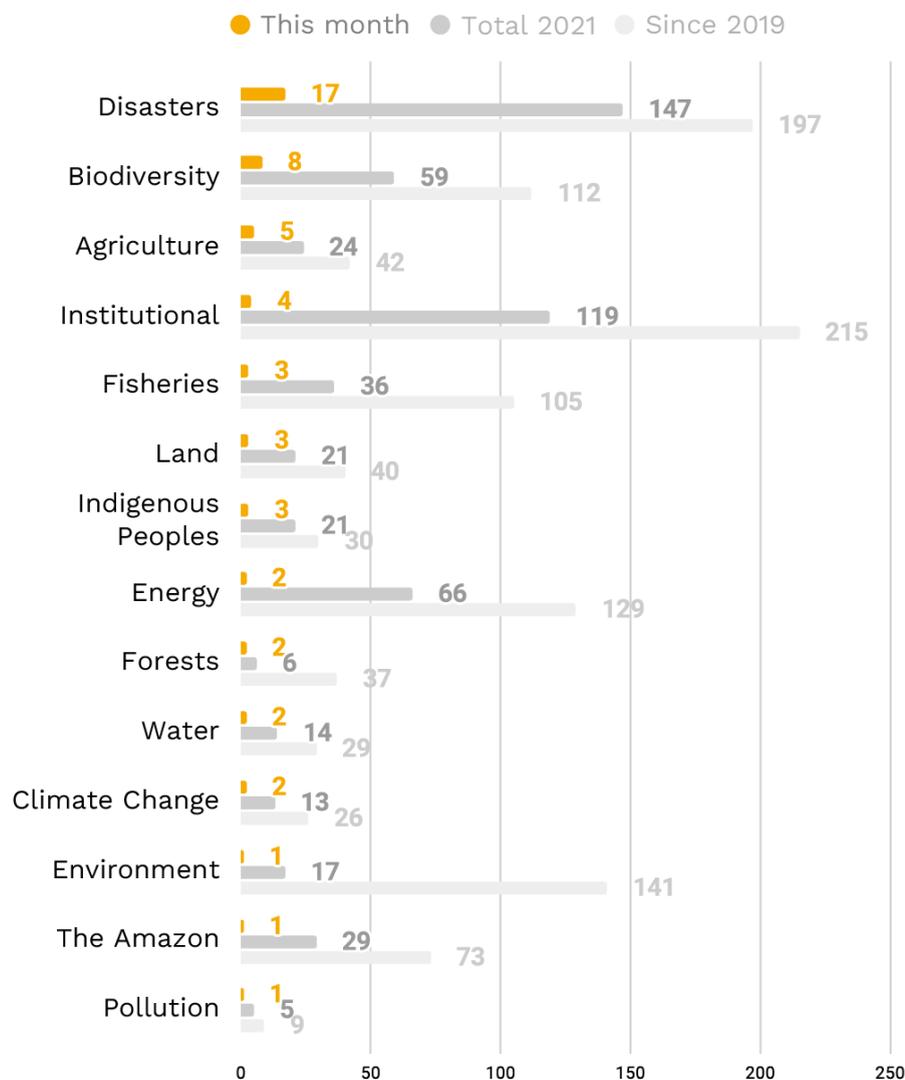




definition of requirements for the inclusion of priority municipalities for deforestation control, and the list's update.

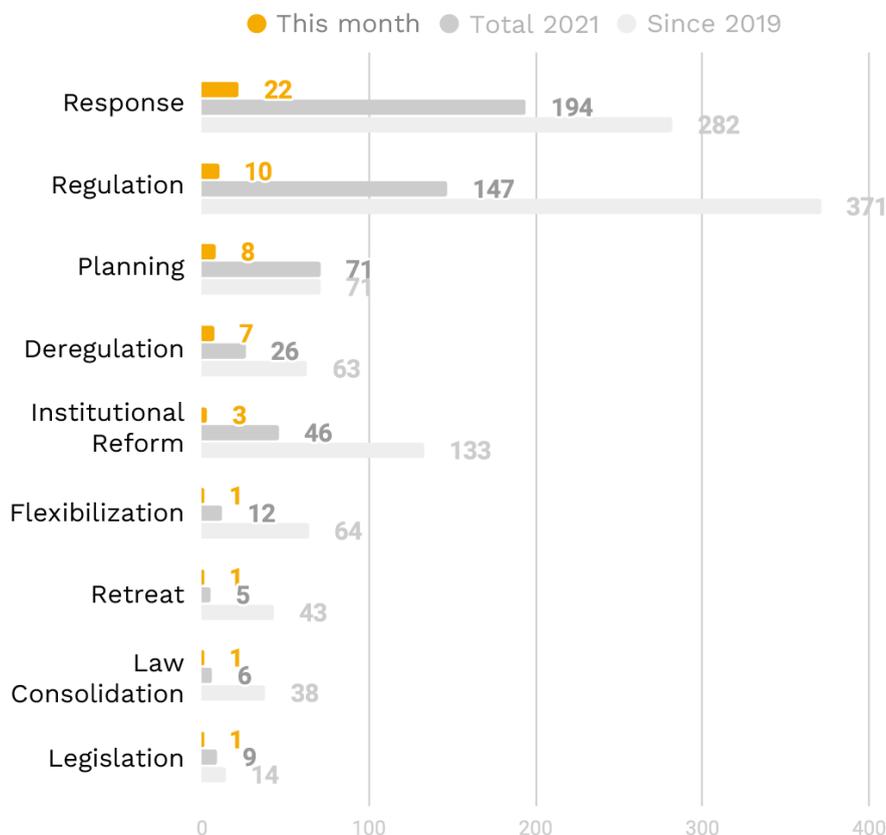
Under *Indigenous Peoples*, we highlight the National Public Security Force's (FNSP) support to the National Indian Foundation (Funai) at Guarita and Serrinha Indigenous Land in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Two actions were listed under each of the following themes: *Water*, *Energy*, and *Climate Change*, including the Green Growth Plan and the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change and Green Growth (CIMV). And under each of the following themes there was only one action listed in October: *Pollution*, *The Amazon* and *Environment*. Under *The Amazon*, we highlight the extension of the use of the National Public Security Force to support the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio).

### ACTIONS BY THEME – OCTOBER



The most common classification type in October was *Response*, with 22 actions listed. It includes, in addition to the *Disaster* actions, the update of the list of priority municipalities for deforestation prevention and control actions, and the extensions of the use of the National Public Security Force in Indigenous Lands and to support the ICMBio. There were 10 actions listed under *Regulation*. Eight actions were listed under *Planning*, including the creation of a management assessment and monitoring tool for federal Conservation Units. This tool is called Management Assessment and Monitoring System (SAMGe). There were 7 actions listed under *Deregulation*, including the change in pesticides' guidelines and the change in procedures for the Permission for Authorization of Vegetation Suppression. There were 3 actions listed under *Institutional Reform*, among which is the inclusion of Green Growth in the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change. There was 1 action identified in October for each of the following types: *Law Consolidation*, *Flexibilization*, *Retreat* and *Legislation*. Among these, we highlight the *Flexibilization* regarding the emission limits for atmospheric pollutants from electric power generation gas turbines, and the *Law Consolidation* initiative from the Ministry for the Environment (MMA).

### ACTIONS BY TYPE – OCTOBER



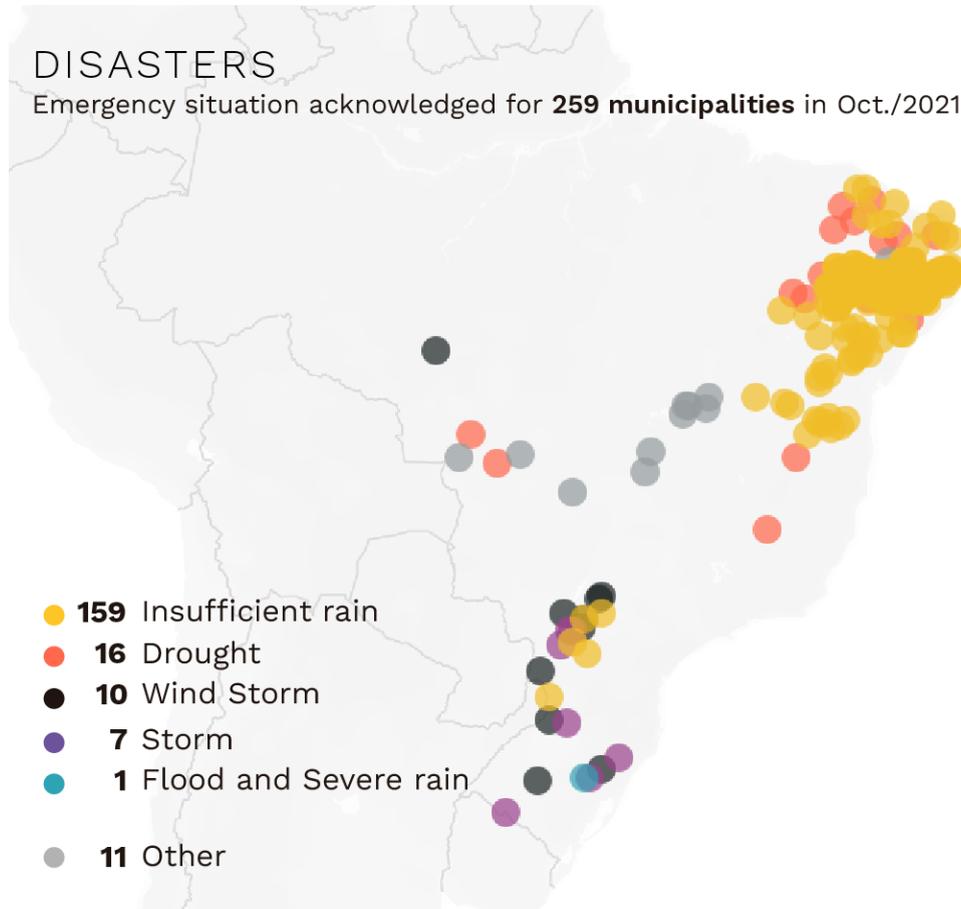
## Theme: Institutional

### ORDINANCE MMA No. 457, of 19 OCTOBER 2021 – Law

#### Consolidation

Communicates the full list of normative actions lower in hierarchy than decrees that are currently in force within the Ministry for the Environment (MMA), disregarding those expressly revoked by other rules, tacitly revoked, expired actions and those whose need or meaning could not be identified. Any person may request a correction of the Ordinance's Annex by means of a request addressed to the Strategic Management Department of the MMA's Executive Secretariat, through the MMA's Ombudsman. [Política por Inteiro](#) reported on [Twitter](#) that this list does not include [Normative Instruction \(IN\) MMA 03/2008](#) on the suspension of permissions and authorizations for new enterprises or for shrimp farming activities in federal Conservation Units and their respective buffer zones.

**Theme: Disasters**



**List of affected municipalities:**

- **INSUFFICIENT RAINFALL** – Afogados da Ingazeira/PE, Afranio/PE, Águas Belas/PE, Alagoinha/PE, Alvorada do Sul/PR, Anage/BA, Andaraí/BA, Andorinha/BA, Aracatu/BA, Araripina/PE, Araruna/PR, Arcoverde/PE, Barrocas/BA, Belem do Sao Francisco/PE, Belo Jardim/PE, Betania/PE, Bezerros/PE, Boa Nova/BA, Bodoco/PE, Bom Conselho/PE, Bom Jardim/PE, Brejão/PE, Brejinho/PE, Brejo da Madre de Deus/PE, Buíque/PE, Cabrobo/PE, Cachoeirinha/PE, Caetanos/BA, Caetés/PE, Calumbi/PE, Campo Alegre de Lourdes/BA, Cansancao/BA, Capela do Alto Alegre/BA, Capoeiras/PE, Caraibas/BA, Carnaiba/PE, Caraubeira da Penha/PE, Caruaru/PE, Casa Nova/BA, Casinhas/PE, Cedro/PE, Cordeiros/BA, Cumaru/PE, Custodia/PE, Dionísio Cerqueira/SC, Dormentes/PE, Exu/PE, Feira Nova/PE, Fernando Pedroza/RN, Flores/PE, Floresta/PE, Frei Miguelinho/PE, Frei Paulo/SE, Granito/PE, Gravatá/PE, Iati/PE, Ibimirim/PE, Igaporã/BA, Iguaracy/PE, Inaja/PE, Ingazeira/PE, Ipubi/PE, Itacuruba/PE, Itaíba/PE, Itapetim/PE, Jaguarari/BA, Jaguaribara/CE, Jataúba/PE, Jatoba/PE, João Alfredo/PE, Juazeiro/BA, Jucati/PE, Lagoa do Ouro/PE, Lagoa Grande/PE, Lajedinho/BA, Lencois/BA, Limoeiro/PE, Lobato/PR, Machados/PE, Macurure/BA, Manari/PE, Mirandiba/PE, Monte Alegre de Sergipe/SE, Moreilandia/PE, Nordestina/BA, Nova Fatima/BA, Nova Tebas/PR, Orobó/PE, Oroco/PE, Ouricuri/PE, Ouro Branco/RN, Palhano/CE, Paramoti/CE, Paranatama/PE, Parazinho/RN, Parnamirim/PE, Passira/PE, Pedra/PE, Pesqueira/PE,

Petrolândia/PE, Petrolina/PE, Pinhão/SE, Pintadas/BA, Planalto/BA, Poção/PE, Ponto Novo/BA, Potiretama/CE, Quijingue/BA, Quixaba/PE, Quixeramobim/CE, Riacho das Almas/PE, Riacho de Santana/BA, Ribeira do Pombal/BA, Sairé/PE, Salgadinho/PE, Salgueiro/PE, Saloá/PE, Sanharó/PE, Santa Brigida/BA, Santa Cruz da Baixa Verde/PE, Santa Cruz do Capibaribe/PE, Santa Cruz/PE, Santa Filomena/PE, Santa Maria da Boa Vista/PE, Santa Maria da Vitória/BA, Santa Maria do Cambucá/PE, Santa Terezinha/PE, Santo Antonio/RN, São Bento do Una/PE, São Caetano/PE, São Domingos/BA, São José do Belmonte/PE, São Vicente Férrer/PE, Sento Se/BA, Serra Caiada/RN, Serra Talhada/PE, Serrita/PE, Sertania/PE, Sobradinho/BA, Solidão/PE, Surubim/PE, Tabira/PE, Tacaratu/PE, Taquaritinga do Norte/PE, Tejucooca/CE, Terezinha/PE, Terra Nova/PE, Toritama/PE, Trindade/PE, Triunfo/PE, Tupanatinga/PE, Tuparetama/PE, Umburanas/BA, Utinga/BA, Venturosa/PE, Verdejante/PE, Vertente do Lério/PE, Vertentes/PE, Vitória da Conquista/BA

- **DROUGHT** – Barão de Melgaco/MT, Barra do Bugres/MT, Chorrochó/BA, Coronel José Dias/PI, Dom Inocencio/PI, Itapiuna/CE, Jacobina do Piauí/PI, Lajes Pintadas/RN, Lucrecia/RN, Luís Gomes/RN, Novorizonte/MG, Pedra Branca/CE, Porto da Folha/SE, Quiterianópolis/CE, Santana do Riacho/MG, Tamboril/CE

- **STORM** – Bom Jesus/RS, Indianópolis/PR, Japura/PR, Moreira Sales/PR, Paverama/RS, Rio dos Índios/RS, Santa Ana do Livramento/RS

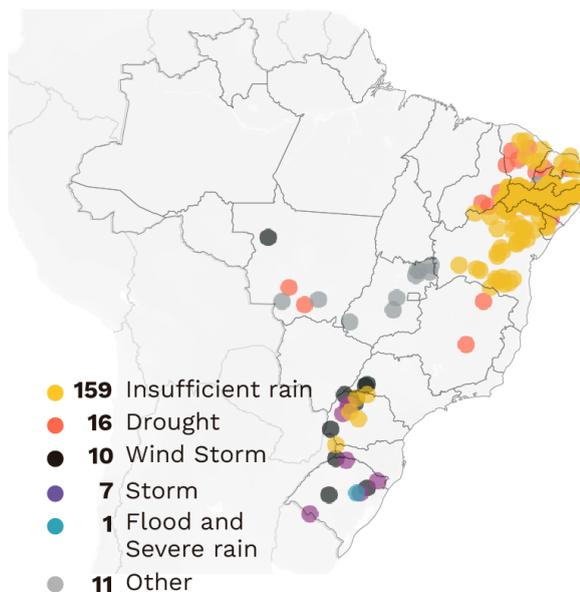
- **WIND STORM** – Caiabu/SP, Caxias do Sul/RS, Juina/MT, Lobato/PR, Mandaguacu/PR, Nova Londrina/PR, Pinheirinho do Vale/RS, Presidente Prudente/SP, Ramilândia/PR, São Pedro do Sul/RS

- **FLOOD** – Estrela/RS

- **OTHER (forest fire)** – Alto Paraíso de Goiás/GO, Caceres/MT, Cavalcante/GO, Goiânia/GO, Guarani de Goiás/GO, Itaporanga/PB, Jaciara/MT, Mineiros/GO, Pirenópolis/GO, São Domingos/GO, Teresina de Goiás/GO

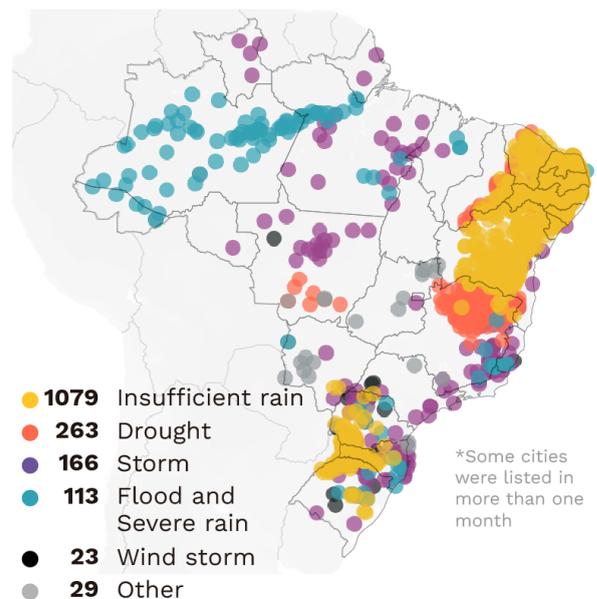
### DISASTERS IN JULY

Emergency situation acknowledged for **259 municipalities** in Oct./2021



### TOTAL FOR 2021

Emergency situation acknowledged for **1,673 municipalities\*** between January and October 2021



## **Theme: Energy**

### **LAW No. 14,222, of 15 OCTOBER 2021 – Legislation**

Law No. 14,222 created the National Nuclear Security Authority (ANSN), a federal agency with its own assets, administrative, technical and financial autonomy, with headquarters and jurisdiction in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, with operations in the whole country, a spin off from the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN). The institutional purpose of the ANSN is to monitor, regulate and inspect nuclear security, radiological protection and the protection of nuclear installations and activities, nuclear materials, and radiation sources in the country, following the Brazilian Nuclear Policy and the federal government's guidelines. Law No. 14,222 revokes previous rules, relieving the Navy command structure from the responsibility over nuclear plants and fuels, and amends Law No. 6,189, of 16 December 1974, including proposals from the Provisional Measure related to the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) and Indústrias Nucleares do Brasil S.A., including mining monopolies and exports guidelines. Law No. 14,222 is a development of Provisional Measure 1,049.

## **Theme: Biodiversity**

### **DECREE No. 10,842, of 20 OCTOBER 2021 – Retreat**

Decree No. 10,842 amends Decree No. 10,141, of 28 November 2019, which created the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU), changing the committee's composition, giving the Chair and the Executive Secretariat to the Ministry for the Environment's (MMA) Secretariat for the Amazon and Environmental Services. If you would like to learn more information about the National Wetlands Committee, please read the [exclusive material](#) prepared by [Política por Inteiro](#)'s team.

### **ORDINANCE No. 607, of 28 SEPTEMBER 2021 – Planning**

Ordinance No. 607 creates the Management Assessment and Monitoring System (SAMGe), a management assessment and monitoring tool for federal conservation units, with indicators and indexes related to the framework of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), called Global Effectiveness Indicators. The SAMGe will conduct a single yearly assessment, of which all conservation units directly managed by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) must take part. SAMGe data and

information will be made available through reports, management panels, spreadsheets and dynamic panels, all characterized as public domain.

### [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 8/GABIN/ICMBIO, of 28](#)

#### [SEPTEMEBR 2021](#) – **Deregulation**

Establishes procedures for the Permission for Authorization of Vegetation Suppression (ASV) for activities subject to environmental licensing, and to the issuance of an Authorization of Vegetation Suppression for activities not subject to environmental licensing, within federal Conservation Units. Normative Instruction No. 8 revokes Ordinance No. 15/2010, Normative Instruction No. 01/2018, Normative Instruction No. 04/2018 and Normative Instruction No. 07/2019.

[Check here our comparative chart of what's changed.](#)

### [ORDINANCE MMA No. 472, of 18 OCTOBER 2021](#) – **Regulation**

Publicizes the selection of federal Conservation Units for the second stage of the Adopt a Park Programme - Caatinga Trails, including the following federal conservation units: (i) Açú National Forest (FLONA) –Luar do Sertão Trail; (ii) Contendas do Sincorá National Forest (FLONA) –Bromélias Trail; (iii) Araripe-Apodi National Forest (FLONA) –Belmonte and Mirante do Pico Trails; (iv) Rio São Francisco Natural Monument (MONA) – Cânions do Rio São Francisco, Vai e Vem, Mirante do Talhado, and Mirante do Santinho Trails; (v) Chapada Diamantina National Park (PARNA) – Bike Park Tumezinho, Capão – Águas Claras, section in indemnified area (corrected project), Acessos ao Vale do Pati, Capão – Águas Claras, section in vacant land, Cachoeira da Fumaça por Cima Trail, section in indemnified area, Cachoeira da Fumaça por Cima Trail, section in vacant land; (vi) Furna Feia National Park (PARNA) –Abrigo do Letreiro Trail, Caverna Furna Feia Trail; (vii) Sete Cidades National Park (PARNA) –Vale das Pedras Trail, Bike Trail, Primeira Cidade Trail, Segunda Cidade Trail, Terceira Cidade Trail, Quarta Cidade Trail, Quinta Cidade Trail, Sexta Cidade Trail, Sétima Cidade Trail; (viii) Serra de Itabaiana National Park (PARNA) –Poço das Moças Trail; (ix) Jericoacoara National Park (PARNA) –Serrote-Pedra furada Trail; (x) Ubajara National Park (PARNA) –Horto Trail, Araticum-Gruta Trail. For a better understanding of the Adopt a Park Programme, check the [exclusive material](#) prepared by [Política por Inteiro's](#) team.

## Theme: Forests

### ORDINANCE MMA No. 474, of 19 OCTOBER 2021 – **Planning**

Ordinance No. 474 sets as criteria for the inclusion of municipalities in the priority list of municipalities for deforestation combat actions: I – total deforested area in the last year equal to or greater than 80 sq. km according to data from the Amazon Deforestation Calculation Programme (Prodes), II – total deforested area in the last three years equal to or greater than 160 sq. km; and III – increase in the deforestation rate in at least three of the five previous years. It also sets as criteria for the inclusion in the list of municipalities whose deforestation is monitored and under control: I – having rural properties properly monitored by means of Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) and registered in the Environmental Rural Registry System (SICAR) on 80% of its territory (except for public domain conservation units and recognized indigenous lands); and II – municipalities that have maintained deforestation under 40 sq. km in the four previous years. If a municipality included in the list of monitored and under control municipalities reaches yearly deforestation rates higher than 40 sq. km in the latest monitoring period of the National Institute for Space Research – INPE (PRODES data), it returns to the list of priority municipalities.

## Theme: Fisheries

### ORDINANCE SAP/MAPA No. 404, of 01 OCTOBER 2021 – **Regulation**

Ordinance No. 404 places under Public Consultation for 30 days, counting from its publication date, the proposal for an Ordinance included in its annex, aiming at updating normative actions to define rules for the sustainable use of the following fish species: Arowana (*Osteoglossum bicirrhosum* and *Osteoglossum ferreirai*), Black Prochilodus (*Prochilodus nigricans*), Flagtail and Silver Prochilodus (*Semaprochilodus insignis* and *Semaprochilodus taeniurus*), and to regulate the fishing of living larvae and fingerlings for aquaculture, ornamental or aquarist purposes. Check our [exclusive material](#) on [Política por Inteiro's](#) blog.

**ORDINANCE SAP/MAPA No. 412, of 8 OCTOBER 2021** –**Deregulation**

Ordinance No. 412 determines that the grant of use of physical spaces in federal bodies of water for aquaculture is non-transferable. The grantee may not subdivide or let the granted area. It may only be transferred in the case of death of the grantee, if a parent or a progeny, spouse or companion wishes to continue with the activity for maintaining the project for the remaining of the period of the grant. It also determines that aquaculture areas of economic interest are destined to individuals or companies that fit into the aquaculture category and whose goal is the commercial production of fishery. Aquaculture areas of social interest are destined to traditional peoples and communities, and to participants in social inclusion programmes. The grant of use addressed by this Ordinance is valid for 20 years and may be extended for the same period, by decision of the Aquaculture and Fisheries Secretariat. It revokes the following rules: (i) Normative Instruction MMA/SEAP No. 07, of 28 April 2005; (ii) Normative Instruction No. 08, of 25 August 2015; (iii) Normative Instruction MAPA No. 35, of 30 August 2016; (iv) Normative Instruction No. 01, of 3 February 2020; (v) Normative Instruction No. 02, of 26 March 2020; and (vi) Normative Instruction SAP/MAPA No. 19, of 13 August 2020. It is worth mentioning that on, 21 September, **JOINT ORDINANCE SAP/MAPA – SPU/SEDDM/ME No. 396, of 16 SEPTEMBER 2021** was published, establishing the operational procedures to be set forth by the Aquaculture and Fisheries Secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) and by the Secretariat for Coordination and Governance of Federal Assets (SPU), of the Special Secretariat for Privatization, Divestment and Markets, for the delivery and later grant of use of physical spaces in federal bodies of water for aquaculture. Check our **exclusive material** on this topic published on **Política por Inteiro's** blog.

**Theme: Climate Change****DECREE No. 10.846, of 25 OCTOBER 2021** - **Planning**

Decree No. 10.846 creates the National Green Growth Programme. The National Green Growth Programme's lines of action are: I - economic and financial incentives; II - institutional transformation; III - criteria for prioritizing the implementation of programmes, projects and actions considered as green; and IV - research and development. The programme's definitions are: I - green growth - growth resulting from

the joint application of strategies aimed at sustainable economic development that create social wellbeing; II - green economy - an economy resulting in improvements in the conditions of life of the population in order to guarantee sustainable economic growth; and III - green jobs - jobs created from green economy activities. **Política por Inteiro** followed the launch of the programme and analysed the Decree and all this **green blah blah blah**.

### **DECREE No. 10,845, of 25 OCTOBER 2021 - Institutional Reform**

Decree No. 10,845 addresses the creation of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change and Green Growth (CIMV), a standing committee aimed at “setting guidelines, organizing and coordinating the implementation of Brazil's public actions and policies related to climate change”. Decree No. 10,845 also revokes Decree No. 10,145, of 28 November 2019, which addressed the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM). The CIMV shall have the following composition: the Chief of Staff of the presidency as Chair; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Infrastructure; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation; Ministry for the Environment; Ministry of Regional Development; Ministry of Labour and Social Security; and the Chief of the Government Secretariat of the Presidency. The CTCIMV shall have the same composition as the CIMV, with the difference that it is chaired by the Ministry for the Environment (MMA). The CIMV may invite, without voting rights: representatives from federal public agencies and entities; representatives from the states, the Federal District and from municipalities; persons with notorious knowledge on the topic.

### **Theme: Land**

### **ORDINANCE No. 10, of 15 OCTOBER 2021 – Planning**

Ordinance No. 10 creates the Working Group (GT) for supervising and monitoring actions and goals of the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra) related to rural land tenure regularization of federal lands related to the National Agrarian Reform Policy (PNRA), to lands occupied by members from traditional maroon communities, and to the registry and certification of rural property in order to enhance the land tenure regularization procedure. The GT will work for 180 days, extendable for 180 more days, and shall provide the final

report of activities conducted in up to 60 days, counting from the end of its activities. This ordinance enters into force on 01 November 2021.

### **Theme: The Amazon**

#### **ORDINANCE No. 449, of 7 OCTOBER 2021 – Response**

Ordinance No. 449 extends the use of the National Public Security Force (FNSP) to support the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio), in environmental protection actions in areas where it ICMbio operates, with emphasis on combating deforestation, the illegal extraction of ore and timber, the invasion of federal areas, and combating vegetation fires, on an episodic and planned basis, for 90 more days, from 9 October 2021 to 6 January 2022. This extension refers to the authorization to use the FNSP in federal Conservation Units in the Amazon from April/2021 (Ordinance No. 157, of 12 April 2021).

### **Theme: Agriculture**

#### **DECREE No. 10,828, of 1 OCTOBER 2021 – Regulation**

Decree No. 10,828 regulates the issuance of Rural Product Notes (CPR), related to conservation and recovery activities for native forests and their biomes. It authorizes the issuance of CPRs for rural products from related to conservation and recovery activities for native forests and their biomes. It establishes that the CPR shall be accompanied by third party certification for the indication and specification of the rural products they relate to.

#### **DECREE No. 10,833, of 7 OCTOBER 2021 – Deregulation**

Decree No. 10,833 amends Decree No. 4,074, of 4 January 2002, which defined guidelines for research, experimentation, production, packaging and labelling, transportation, storage, commercialization, advertising, the use, the import, the export and the final destination of waste and packages, registration, classification, control, monitoring and inspection of pesticides, their components and related products. It is important to emphasize that it is no longer mandatory to publish registration requests and grants on the Federal Official Gazette (DOU). The Decree

only determines that it shall be publicized, either on the Official Gazette or on the Pesticides Information System (SIA). The Decree establishes that the SIA shall be developed by agriculture, health and environmental federal agencies, and it shall be implemented and maintained by the agriculture federal agency.

### **ORDINANCE MAPA No. 323, of 21 OCTOBER 2021 – Regulation**

Ordinance No. 323 creates the Sectoral Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and Low Carbon Emission in Agriculture and Livestock, aimed at Sustainable Development (2020-2030) – ABC+. Its commitments until 2030 are: I – to expand in 30 million hectares the areas adopting practices for the Recovery of Degraded Pastures (PRPD); II – to expand in 12.58 million hectares the areas adopting the No-till Farming System; III – to expand in 10.10 million hectares the areas adopting Integration Systems; IV – to expand in 4 million hectares the areas adopting Planted Forests; V – to expand in 13 million hectares the areas adopting Bio-inputs; VI – to expand in 3 million hectares the areas adopting Irrigation Systems; VII – to expand in 208.40 cubic metres the adoption of Animal Production Waste Management; and VIII – to expand in 5 million the cattle in Intensive Finishing. Ordinance No. 323 sets an estimated reduction in GHGs, by the Brazilian livestock sector, corresponding to 1,110.4 million Mg CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030. It revokes Inter-ministerial Ordinance No. 984, of 08 October 2013, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply and the Ministry of Agrarian Development.

### **ORDINANCE MMA No. 487, of 26 OCTOBER 2021 - Regulation**

Ordinance No. 487 creates the Forest+ Agro modality within the National Programme of Payment for Environmental Services - Forest+. It sets as a guideline the incentive to activities and stakeholders in agricultural and livestock production chains for conducting Payment for Environmental Services, understood as the set of activities of improvement, recovery, monitoring and conservation of native vegetation in all biomes. The adherence to the Forest+ Agro may be individual, collective, by project, by micro-region and by product. Registration must be made using the Forest+ Platform and is conditioned to the presentation of an Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) registration receipt. The proof of native vegetation conservation and recovery in rural properties that benefit from Payment for Environmental Services and that are located in Legal Reserve Areas and in Permanent Preservation Areas shall be audited by a third party.

## **Theme: Indigenous Peoples**

### ORDINANCE No. 452, of 8 OCTOBER 2021 – **Response**

Following the court decision on the Public Civil Action No. 5006890-13.2018.404.7105, by the Rio Grande do Sul state Federal Justice, Ordinance No. 452 authorizes the use of the National Public Security Force to support the National Indian Foundation (Funai) in Guarita Indigenous Land, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in activities and services essential to the preservation of public order and the safety of people and property, on an episodic and planned basis, from 18 October 2021 to 29 October 2021.

### ORDINANCE MJSP No. 466, of 18 OCTOBER 2021 – **Response**

Ordinance No. 466 authorizes the use of the National Public Security Force to support the Federal Police in the Serrinha Indigenous Land, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in activities and services essential to the preservation of public order and the safety of people and property, on an episodic and planned basis, for 30 days, and may be extended if necessary. Conflicts in the Serrinha Indigenous Land have been followed by the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), that issued a **note** explaining the measures adopted.

## **Theme: Environment**

### NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 9/GABIN/ICMBIO, of 13 OCTOBER 2021 – **Deregulation**

Normative Instruction No. 9 amends Article 28 of Normative Instruction No. 10/GABIN/ICMBIO, of 17 August 2020, to register that ICMBio shall be considered as informed of the environmental licensing when it is communicated by post with return receipt, or by other means that ensure that ICMBio was informed, and the information document must contain instructions regarding access to environmental licensing information on the world wide web. Documents to be made available online are, at least: (i) existing environmental studies; (ii) registry data on the activity or enterprise (company name and corporate taxpayer registration number (CNPJ), or name and individual taxpayer registration number (CPF) of the person responsible for the activity or enterprise and an e-mail address for correspondence); (iii) type of environmental license (LP, LI, LO); (iv) federal conservation units

affected; (v) georeferenced location of the activity or enterprise in relation to federal conservation units that fall within the established by Article 5 of Conama Resolution No. 428/2010; (vi) potential impacts to federal conservation units; and (vii) measures to mitigate impacts to federal conservation units. Finally, it determines that communication shall take place before the issuance of the first foreseen license.

## **Theme: Pollution**

### RESOLUTION CONAMA/MMA No. 501, of 21 OCTOBER 21 –

#### **Flexibilization**

Resolution No. 501 approves the changes to Annex V of Resolution CONAMA No. 382/2006, regarding the emission limits for atmospheric pollutants from electric power generation gas turbines. According to the approved proposal, limits do not apply to fully electrified platforms with electric generation by turbogenerator lower than 100 MW each and located beyond the territorial sea.

## 2. Legislative Branch

POLÍTICA POR INTEIRO's [Legislative Initiatives Database](#), a tool for monitoring new legislative proposals related to the environment and climate change, identified **2 relevant legislative proposals** in October. One of them is a Bill of Law (PL) and the other is a Constitutional Amendment Proposal (PEC).

### 2.1 Proposals Presented

We highlight the following proposals identified in October 2021:

- [Bill of Law \(PL\) 3,606, of 2021](#), by senator Senador Veneziano Vital do Rêgo (MDB/PB), which intends to establish the regulatory framework for the Brazilian Emissions Reduction Market (MBRE).
- [PEC 37/2021](#) - by representative Rodrigo Agostinho, proposes climate security as a fundamental right. **Its intention is** that the guarantee “of an ecologically balanced environment and of climate security” be included in the Article 5 of the Brazilian Constitution. The PEC proposal received the support of 171 representatives who signed it.

### 2.2 Approvals

- [Senate Bill of Law \(PLS\) 261/2018](#), by senator José Serra (PSDB/SP), addresses the indirect exploitation by the federal government of railway transportation in privately owned infrastructure; it authorizes the railway self-regulation; it rules on railway traffic and transportation; it amends Decree-Law No. 3,365, of 21 June 1941, Law No. 9,503, of 23 September 1997, Law No. 10,233, of 5 June 2001, Law No. 12,379, of 6 January 2011; among other rulings. The proposal will be forwarded to the Chamber of Deputies.
- [Bill of Law \(PL\) 1,539/2021](#), by senator Kátia Abreu (PP/TO), aiming to amend the National Policy on Climate Change (Law

No. 12,187, of 29 December 2009) to set a new goal for a voluntary national commitment and its registration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The proposal will follow to the Chamber of Deputies.

- [Bill of Law \(PL\) 11,276/2018](#), aims at establishing the National Policy for the Integrated Management of Fire. The Final Draft signed by the Rapporteur, Professora Rosa Neide (PT-MT), was [approved](#). The matter will be forwarded to the Senate for consideration.

## 2.3 Relevant Actions

**Climate Change in Congress:** We highlight the return of Arthur Lira, the president of the Chamber of Deputies from Europe after the meeting of G20 parliament presidents and the Pre-COP 26. Lira [perceived](#) the difficulties and the scratched image of Brazil abroad, and said that “they've created a discourse that Brazil is against the rest of the world in the environmental issue” and that “it's necessary to show that environment is a matter of State, and not of administration”. In his view, there are Bills of Law (PL) proceeding that may contribute to improve Brazil's image, such as Bill of Law (PL) 528/21, regulating the Brazilian Emissions Reduction Market (MBRE).

The Senate passed Bill of Law (PL) 1,539, by senator Kátia Abreu (PP/TO) with senator Marcelo Castro (MDB/PI) as rapporteur, [changing the National Policy on Climate Change](#) (Law No. 12,187, of 29 December 2009) to set a new goal for the voluntary national commitment and its registration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). According to [Kátia Abreu](#), “there is already an agreement for the text to be swiftly approved at the Chamber of Deputies, probably with Sérgio Souza (MDB-PR), the leader of the ruralist parliamentary group as rapporteur”. According to Natalie Unterstell, Política por Inteiro's Technical Director, “the Bill is misaligned with the Paris Agreement in form and content. It does not expand Brazil's climate ambition and sends confusing messages to COP 26.”

With the approach of COP 26, one more [public hearing](#) was held on climate change. Representatives were [present](#) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Confederation of Industry (CNI), the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), the Brazilian Association of Agribusiness and the Ministry for the Environment. Senator Jacques Wagner (PT/BA), chair of the

Environment Committee (CMA), emphasized the rules imposed by the international market on the topic, even questioning what Brazil's stand is, stating that “establishing a dichotomy is not facing the problem”.

A Parliamentary Bio-coalition **was formed** by representatives and senators, including the sectors of agriculture and livestock, biofuels and renewable energies. In a manifesto, it emphasized the need for the country to comply with international agreements for lower greenhouse gas emissions.

As reported by senator Jaques Wagner, after minister Joaquim Leite's request, voting of Bill of Law (PL) No. 6,539/2019 was **removed from the agenda**. PL No. 6,593 “amends Law No. 12,187, of 29 December 2009, which established the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), to update it to the Paris Agreement context, and regarding the new challenges related to climate change”.

The General Committee of the Chamber of Deputies held a **Plenary meeting** to discuss and propose actions and strategies for the Brazilian government to present at the 26<sup>th</sup> edition of the UN Conference on Climate Change (COP-26), when various experts were heard, including Natalie Unterstell, who **said**: “The UN Environment Programme, UNEP, is publicizing its **Emissions Gap Report**, an annual report on emissions. For the first time, it has included an analysis of contributions from the 20 largest countries, the 20 major G20 economies. And Brazil was the only one to fall back on goals presented at the Paris Agreement.”

A request for urgent appreciation was presented for Bill of Law (PL) 528/2021, aiming at regulating the Brazilian Emissions Reduction Market (MBRE).

**Energy Crisis:** Provisional Measure (MP) 1,055/2021, addressing the water crisis, that was on the agenda for voting in October did not go to Plenary due to the **lack of consensus** regarding representative Adolfo Viana's (PSDB-BA) report. Representative José Priante (MDB/PA) was **appointed** rapporteur of Provisional Measure (MP) 1,065/21, which establishes the new legal framework for railway transportation. A temporary external commission **was created** in the Senate regarding the water-energy crisis. Senator Jean Paul Prates (PT/RN) was elected as Chair, senator Veneziano Vital do Rêgo (MDB/PB) as Vice-chair and senator José Aníbal (PSDB/SP) as rapporteur. The launch of a cycle of public hearings was approved, and Bento Albuquerque, the minister of Mines and Energy was invited to clarify on the current situation of Brazil's energy system and on the planning for facing the crisis.

**Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs):** We highlight the **approval** in the Senate of Bill of Law (PL) No. 2,510/2019, by representative Rogério Peninha Mendonça (MDB/SC), aimed at amending Federal Law No. 12,651/2012 (Forest Code), mainly to transfer to municipalities the duty to regulate restriction strips (Permanent Preservation Areas and reserves with building restrictions) beside urban bodies of water, if in conformity with the minimal measurement of 15 metres. The definition of “consolidated urban areas” was clarified: they shall be in the municipality's master plan and have characteristics such as road systems, organization in blocks, water supply networks, sewage systems and waste collection services.

**Indigenous Peoples:** **Provisional Measure (MP) 1.054.2021** was **approved**, “granting an extraordinary credit of R\$ 235,348,850.00 to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Citizenship”, specifically for combating the pandemic in Indigenous Lands, allocating: (i) R\$41 million to FUNAI; (ii) R\$173.4 million to the Ministry of Citizenship; and (iii) R\$20.9 million to the Ministry of Defence.

**Fisheries:** We highlight the public hearing held by the Senate's Committee on the Environment addressing “trawling on the coast of the state of Rio Grande Sul”, raising controversial issues on the impact of trawling fishing and the competence dispute between the federal and state governments on Brazilian jurisdictional waters, which has been reported by **Política por Inteiro** since December 2020. Studies from April 2021 show that **trawling releases CO<sup>2</sup>** stored at the bottom of the sea, equivalent to global air traffic emissions into the atmosphere.

## 3. Analysis

### *Crises / Setbacks / Controversy*

**Jair Bolsonaro:** was **accused** of crimes against humanity at the International Criminal Court (ICC) by an initiative led by the *All Rise* group, addressing specifically environmental issues (attack against the Amazon, its defenders, its facilities, persecutions, murders and suffering of millions of people in the region). The case is supported by Sir Howard Morrison, judge of the International Criminal Court between 2011 and 2021, and by Nema Milaninia, who previously worked as defence attorney for the Prosecution Service at the International Criminal Court.

**Nomination to the Federal Supreme Court (STF):** Bolsonaro **met with** the Agricultural and Livestock Parliamentary Group (FPA) stating that if André Mendonça, who was nominated for Marco Aurélio Mello's position at the Federal Supreme Court (STF), is confirmed for the STF, he would be favourable to agribusiness matters, like maintaining the Time Framework. It is important to mention that Bolsonaro once again said that the 2022 president-elect will nominate 2 judges for the STF in 2023, with the upcoming retirements of Judge Ricardo Lewandowski and Judge Rosa Weber. Still on this topic, the application for a Writ of Mandamus (MS) 38,216, filed by senators Alessandro Vieira (Cidadania-SE) and Jorge Kajuru (Podemos-GO) against the conduct of senator Davi Alcolumbre (DEM-AP), Chair of the Senate's Committee on the Constitution, Justice and Citizenship (CCJ). STF Judge Ricardo Lewandowski **considered it unfeasible**. The request relates to the fact that a committee meeting was not scheduled for the confirmation hearing of André Mendonça for the position of STF Judge. According to the rapporteur, besides the fact that this is an internal matter to the Senate, it was not made clear which liquidated and certain right would have been violated, which makes it unfeasible to analyse the request.

**CONAMA:** The 62<sup>nd</sup> CONAMA (National Council for the Environment) Extraordinary Meeting took place, and it approved the changes to Annex V of CONAMA Resolution 382/2006, regarding the emission limits for atmospheric pollutants from electric power generation gas turbines. This measure was **reported** by the General-coordinator of the

General-Coordination for Maritime and Coastal Enterprises of the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF) coming from the Rio de Janeiro chapter of the Ibama Civil-servants Association (Asibama), for “influence peddling by changing a rule in force and flexibilizing the emission of atmospheric pollutants from oil and gas production platforms”. This irregularity reporting is noteworthy since the change in the rule was based on an opinion by the coordinator himself, Alex Garcia de Almeida, accused of using his office to benefit the oil and natural gas industry, to the detriment of the public interest and environmental protection.

**GLO and Deforestation:** Vice-president Mourão announced in October the end of extensions of Guarantee of Law and Order (GLO) operations in the Amazon. If you want to learn more about GLO Operations, read our [exclusive material](#) on Política por Inteiro's blog.

**Indigenous Peoples:** Judge Alexandre de Moraes returned the case to Rapporteur Judge Edson Fachin, with general repercussion, related to the trial of the Xokleng people's ownership of part of a property inside the Ibirama Laklãnõ Indigenous Land (TI), as well as the Time Framework thesis for indigenous lands ([RE 1017365](#)). Adjourned in September with a partial score of 1 vote in favour and 1 against, the inclusion of the trial in the Federal Supreme Court's (STF) agenda depends on the [reorganization of the agenda](#) by STF president Judge Luiz Fux. Still on the STF, regarding Appeal (RCL) 49773, Judge Edson Fachin made an [in limine decision](#) suspending the repossession action of a property located in the land claimed by the Xokleng people in Santa Catarina, considering feasible the argument that the repossession order disregarded a decision made by Extraordinary Appeal (RE) 1017365 (that received general repercussion treatment and suspended all processes related to demarcation and repossession of indigenous areas until the end of the pandemic). In this case, he understood that a final decision had not been reached in the original suit stating that the area in question was outside the land claimed by the indigenous people, with the risk of irreparable damage due to the enforcement of the eviction decision.

**17<sup>th</sup> Bidding Round for Oil and Gas Blocks:** The auction was much criticized, and a [law suit was filed by the Pernambuco state government](#) and by environmentalist institutions, especially to stop the auction near sensitive areas like the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago and the Rocas Atoll. There was mobilization from the civil society in the form of demonstrations in front of the hotel where the auction took place.

“Shortly before the COP 26, this was a clear message to the governments of Brazil and of the whole world, that civil society no longer tolerates the damages that oil and gas represent to the environment and to communities”, said Ilan Zugman, director of 350.org Organization in Latin America. The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) issued an [official note](#) stating, among other topics, that “there is no scientific evidence that the offer of blocks included in the 17<sup>th</sup> Bidding Round for the Potiguar Basin may place Fernando de Noronha or the Rocas Atoll at risk”. However, the auction was a complete disaster. Of the 92 areas offered, only 5 were sold, all located in the [Santos Basin](#), a less sensitive area. It was the lowest revenue and the lowest number of participants of all bidding rounds so far. Rodolfo Saboia, Director-General of the National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP), said [the auction was “a success”](#). On the question whether the reduction of the use of fossil energy was influencing companies, Saboia said that “the energy transition is going on, but oil still has an important role to play in this transition so that there is no energy crisis due to a drastic reduction in its production”. For Natalie Unterstell, “it is physically impossible to reach net zero emissions without divesting a significant part of our fossil assets”. Read the [full article](#).

## *Ongoing Policies*

**Climate Change:** the government claimed to be preparing an update on the National Climate Change Policy. However, since it is a law, it is necessary for it to go through Congress. The National Congress, in its turn, passed Bill of Law (PL) 1,539 in the Senate, amending the same Law, as addressed below. In the draft mentioned in [the article](#), the government excluded the forecast for the expansion of legally protected green areas.

Generally forgotten in the climate agenda, the ocean has been showing its response to the impacts of climate change. News tell of the advance of the sea through the mouth of the Amazon River, which has [salted out the waters that bathe communities in the Bailique Archipelago, in Amapá](#). On the other hand, studies published have alarmed coastal populations by showing projections of the rise of sea level in cities in Brazil and around the world – considering scenarios of an average global temperature increase of 1,5°C or 3°C. [According to scientist Benjamin Strauss](#), Climate Central leader, “the images illustrate the enormous stakes behind the climate talks in Glasgow. Robust and immediate measures for a clean, climate-safe world economy can help

billions of people today, and preserve entire cities and nations for the future. Today's choices will set our path”.

The new cycle of the ABC Plan, called ABC+ was established in October. The new version of the Sectoral Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and Low Carbon Emission in Agriculture and Livestock. Through sustainable practices and production processes, the ABC+ aims at increasing the resilience of agricultural and livestock production systems in face of climate change in 72 million hectares. This way, the Plan estimates that the Brazilian agricultural and livestock sector will cease to emit around billion CO<sup>2</sup> until 2030. Despite the ambitious and necessary goal, it is important to mention that the ABC+ Plan has about **2% of its resources** from the Harvest (Safra) Plan. Besides increasing the input of resources for agricultural and livestock activities capable of reducing emissions, it's necessary to invest in the total transition to the low-carbon agriculture of the Harvest Plan before 2030. Guaranteeing the effective continuity of ABC+ and consolidating the low-carbon Harvest Plan are recommendations aligned with the **decarbonization scenario** envisioned for the country by 2030.

Additionally, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), the Ministry for the Environment (MMA) and the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) **launched** the **AdaptaBrasil, National Inventory of GHG Emissions and Removals** and **SINAPSE** databases.

In the Judiciary sphere (Amazonas state federal justice), a suit was **filed** against the federal government and the Ministry for the Environment demanding the update of the National Plan on Climate Change since it doesn't reflect “the needs of the Paris Agreement to stabilize global warming at 1.5°C, nor the recent warnings from science about the urgency to produce drastic emission cuts in all countries”.

**Forest+:** The Forest+Agro Programme was launched, as discussed in “section 1 - Executive Branch”. It is important to emphasize that this is one more sub-programme within the Forest+, which was launched in 2020 by Ordinance No. 288 and that, until now, has at least 3 structured sub-programmes besides the Forest+Agro: (i) Forest+Carbon (**Ordinance 518/2020**), (ii) Forest+Entrepreneur (**Ordinance 109/2021**) and the (iii) Forest+Bioeconomy (**Ordinance 414/2021**). Little is known about the Forest+ and its sub-programmes since there is little information published on them. The creation of the Forest+Agro Programme comes in the wake of federal government

announcements these last two weeks preceding the COP 26. We thoroughly analysed the Forest+Agro Programme in the [exclusive material](#) published on Política por Inteiro's blog.

**Green Growth Programme:** As reported on our [September 2021 Monthly Outlook Report](#), the federal government had announced the launch of a Green Growth Programme for October, aiming at introducing it at the COP 26. Beginning with the regulation of the Green CPR, introduced as the first delivery of this governmental package, we also saw, in the last week of October, the publication of two rules related to the topic, as detailed in section 1 - Executive Branch, which (i) addresses the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change and Green Growth (CIMV); and (ii) creates the National Green Growth Programme. However, it is important to emphasize that the rule related to the CIMV has been amended if compared to the previous rule, which addressed the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM), especially creating a Technical Committee composed of 11 representatives from the federal government, in addition to, among other changes, including the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Chief of the Government Secretariat of the Presidency in the CIMV. Regarding the Programme, the rule is general, and details will only be known in 2022, especially due to the deadline set for that purpose. Check the [exclusive material](#) published on [Política por Inteiro's](#) blog.

## Rehearsal

**Adopt a Park:** The Adopt a Park Programme, as we have been reporting for months, had been inactive since the Salles-Leite change in command at the MMA. However, the Adopt a Park Caatinga Trails was **launched** in October. It is odd that this new stage of the programme comes after its first stage not having officialised any adoptions (at least publicly), in addition to having had few adherences (of the total 132 Legal Amazon Conservation Units, proposals were presented only for 8 units, among which none is a Park, contradicting the Programme's very name). Another controversial aspect is regarding the value for adoption. When the Programme was launched, **Salles announced** that the minimum value for adoption would be R\$50.00/hectare for Brazilians and € 10/hectare (ten Euros per hectare) for foreigners, as we addressed in **exclusive material** prepared by **Política por Inteiro**. However, values for this new stage vary from R\$12.08/hectare to R\$1,555.56/hectare. It is important to highlight that the minimum value for an adoption must take into account the total area of the Conservation Unit (Article 6, [Federal Decree No. 10,623/2021](#)), which is not being observed in this new stage, considering the following differences in values:

Conservation Unit (UC)	Total area as of Ordinance MMA 472/2021 (in hectares)	Value per hectare as of Ordinance MMA 472/2021	Total value as of Ordinance MMA 472/2021	Minimum total value, considering value parameters announced by Salles
Araripe-Apodi National Forest	38,918	R\$12.08	R\$470,000	R\$1,945,900
Rio São Francisco Natural Monument	26,736	R\$23.19	R\$620,000	R\$1,336,800
Chapada Diamantina National Park	152,142	R\$21.62	R\$3,288,600	R\$7,607,100
Sete Cidades National Park	6,304	R\$39.66	R\$250,000	R\$315,200
Serra de Itabaiana National Park	8,025	R\$34.27	R\$275,000	R\$401,250

## *On Hold*

**CONABIO:** The National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) met in June 2021 and, so far, has shown no further activity. It is important to keep in mind that the discussion on the new list of flora and fauna endangered species was on the agenda, as [reported](#) by [Política por Inteiro](#). However, [Ordinance MMA No. 162/2016](#) determined that CONABIO members have 60 days for issuing their opinions, i.e., it's way overdue.

**Judiciary:** In the Federal Supreme Court (STF), important lawsuits related to socio-environmental and climate guidelines are pending decision, having been held up for months, such as:

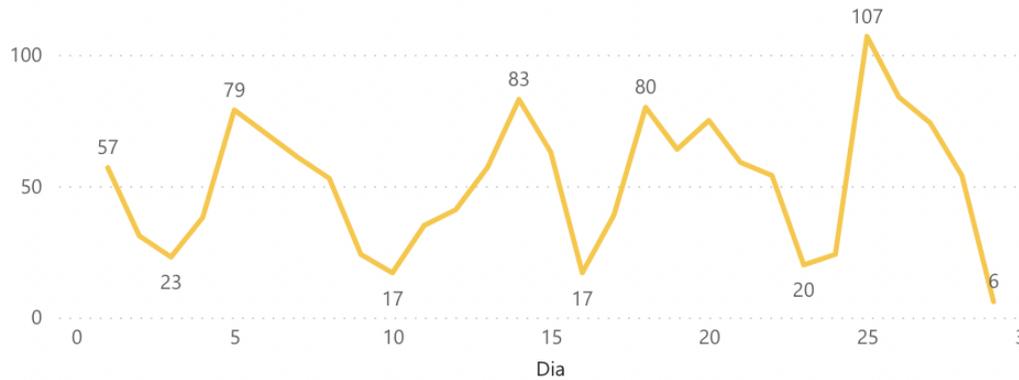
- *ADPF 623 (Petition of Non-compliance with Fundamental Precept)* – requires the declaration of unconstitutionality of Decree No. 9,806/2019, which changed the composition of the National Council for the Environment (CONAMA)
  - Trial started on 5 March 2021, but was adjourned on 10 March by Judge Nunes Marques' request to see the record Awaiting return to the Plenary for decision.
- *ADPF 708 (Petition of Non-compliance with Fundamental Precept)* - Federal government omission by not adopting administrative measures for the functioning of the “CLIMATE FUND”.
  - After public hearings on 21 and 22 September 2020, transcriptions of public hearings were added to the records on 16 March 2021, and a decision is awaited since then.
- *ADPF 760 (Petition of Non-compliance with Fundamental Precept)* - omissive and commissive acts by the federal government are making it impossible to effectively carry out the State policy aimed at fighting deforestation in the Legal Amazon and the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (“PPCDAm”).
  - Awaiting decision.
- *ADPFs 747, 748 and 749 (Petition of Non-compliance with Fundamental Precept)* - request the unconstitutionality of CONAMA Resolution 500/2020 (which revoked CONAMA

Resolutions CONAMA 284/2001, 302/2002 and 303/2002) and CONAMA Resolution 499/2020 (licensing the activity of co-processing waste in clinker production rotary furnaces) and, on a subsidiary basis, the resolutions on the agenda of the 135<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of CONAMA.

- After preliminary injunction granted by Judge Rosa Weber on 20 October 2020 and Plenary confirmation on 30 November 2020, they await decision.
- *ADO 59* (Direct Action of Unconstitutionality by Omission) - omission of the Federal government regarding the adoption of a measure aiming at interrupting the standstill of the “AMAZON FUND”.
  - Awaiting decision

### *On the Radar*

**Signs on Twitter:** In partnership with the Folha de São Paulo newspaper, Política por Inteiro **identifies**, in an automated way, tweets from over 350 Brazilian authorities (president, ministers and congressmen, and others) and experts, using key-words related to environmental policies categorized in subgroups, such as The Amazon, Transportation or Energy. In October, the most prominent themes in our monitoring were: Energy, Environment, The Amazon and Indigenous Peoples. In all, 1,489 tweets were monitored. Peaks happened mainly during **the voting and approval in the Senate of the new railway legal framework**, much publicized by Tarcísio de Freitas, minister of Infrastructure. And also during the **new fuel price readjustment and the voting of PLP 11/2020** that changes how VAT (ICMS) is collected on fuels, criticized by the federal government. And also during the **federal government omission regarding controlling the pandemic among indigenous peoples**, and in the repercussions of the removal of the genocide crime from the voting of the final report of the COVID Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (CPI) - Check the graph below.



### *On the Radar (international agenda)*

**International Resources:** The US Senate Committee, responsible for the allocation of resources, determined that the **US government** blocks the input of funds to Brazil's actions related to the removal of indigenous communities and of traditional maroon communities from the Alcântara region, in the state of Maranhão. The resources would be related to a federal government plan to expand the Alcântara Launch Centre. A budget of “US\$ 17 million (R\$ 94.5 million) is expected, to be managed by the Usaid (US Agency for International Development) and another US\$ 20 million (R\$ 111 million) for actions related to environmental programmes in the Brazilian Amazon”. In August 2020, our Government Actions Tracker identified the **Decree** that created the Integrated Development Committee for the Alcântara Space Centre, and the Centre Development Programme, without the participation of the local traditional maroon community and amid **land conflicts**.

Still on the Amazon, the European Parliament **stopped** all progress in the ratification of a trade agreement between the European Union and the Mercosur, especially in face of the environmental policies and the social and human rights issues of the Bolsonaro administration. This proposal was approved in the EU Parliament by 452 votes in favour, 170 against and 76 abstentions.

The **position** of Norway's ambassador to Brazil was significant. After meeting with Vice-president Hamilton Mourão, he stated that it's necessary for Brazil to have a concrete plan for deforestation. It's important to mention that Norway is the main financier of the Amazon Fund, stopped since 2019. According to Mourão, the resumption of the Amazon Fund was discussed with the ambassador at the meeting.

In a meeting with the FPA, minister for the Environment Joaquim Leite repeated Salles' 2019 thesis that he **will demand from foreign countries the US\$ 100 billion** in financial resources for Brazil to fulfil its commitments related to the Paris Agreement.

**NDC:** Representatives from society, and among them the Talanoa Institute - of which Política por Inteiro is a part - launched in October the document “**Climate and Development: visions for Brazil 2030**”. The work is the result of a consultation process that listened to and discussed concrete proposals for increasing Brazil's ambition in the Paris Agreement and for speeding up the rhythm of Brazil's transition toward low carbon before 2030. Over 300 experts and leaderships, like company CEOs, social organization directors, politicians, investment fund directors, coalitions and private associations participated in the conversations. One of the document's contributions is to show that, regarding Brazil's strategies for facing climate change, there are three critical bets: carbon pricing, deforestation control and building a forest restoration economy. If investments are made in these three areas, Brazil may reduce its emissions between 66% and 82% by 2030 if compared to 2005 values. These percentages refer to scenarios developed by the initiative and submitted to broad consultation. According to Talanoa Institute President Natalie Unterstell, there was great interest from participants in the process, from small and medium enterprises to major asset managers. “The general view is that Brazil lacks ambitious goals. Thus, we want the proposed scenarios to be considered as a reference”. The work was conducted by Centro Clima of COPPE-UFRJ and by the Talanoa Institute, with support from the Instituto Clima e Sociedade (iCS) and a partnership of organizations, networks and coalitions.

**COP 15:** The **first part** of the 15<sup>th</sup> UN Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 15), took place in the virtual environment having Kunming (China) as the official host city. The COP 15 was split in two parts due to the Coronavirus pandemic. The second part will be a face-to-face meeting that will take place in April/May 2022. Among the important signals, we highlight China's announcement of the creation of a biodiversity fund with US\$ 233 million (over R\$1.2 billion) to support biodiversity conservation in developing countries. It is important to mention the speech of António Guterres, the UN Secretary-General, who **affirmed** that we are “losing the suicidal war against nature” and “that the biodiversity collapse may cost up to US\$ 3 trillion by 2030”.

**OECD:** As [reported](#), Brazil was invited by the OECD to participate in a global plan on the carbon price. Secretary-general Mathias Cormann sent a letter to Paulo Guedes, minister of Finance, "explaining that his idea is for a group of countries to start working in mapping the carbon price, to examine its impact and to try to avoid the multiplication of unilateral measures ". Brazil has not replied to the invitation yet. Internally, it is noted that during the launch ceremony for the Green Growth Programme, minister Paulo Guedes briefly [spoke](#) about the OECE, saying: "The US treasury secretary thanked us for the international agreement and expressed to be in favour of supporting Brazil's intention to join the OECD. The OEDC secretary-general did likewise. The French minister of Finance, the German minister of Finance, the OECD secretary-general ... All called asking for Brazil's support in these issues of international taxation". He also said that his response was: "Our exports to Europe have dropped, but they continue to grow towards the other side of the World. Why should we help you if you're not together with us? They don't recognize our geopolitical, environmental and economic importance. They all promise to support and to recognize Brazil in this queue to access the OECD". It is interesting to note the contradictions of the Ministry of Finance, that keeps on waiting on flexibilization of environmental rules, as discussed in the [September 2021 Monthly Outlook Report](#), going against OECD guidelines.

It is important to remember that there are international discussions related to possible boycott to Brazilian products, especially those linked to illegal deforestation. [In the US](#), Congress is studying the creation of a standard related to the prohibition of importing items from countries with high deforestation rates, including those that do not prove their products do not come from illegally deforested areas. There is a similar movement [in Europe](#).

We must see to believe, because uncertainties remain regarding Brazil's accession to the OECD.

**G20:** The G20 Summit took place on 30 and 31 October in Rome (Italy), with the presence of President Jair Bolsonaro. Various topics will be discussed at the Summit, such as environment, climate, technology, investments and other topics. Regarding the environment, the [government highlights](#) as a priority the discussion on the acceleration of energy production via bioenergy and other renewable sources. The Foreign Trade Secretary from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ambassador Sarquis José Buainain Sarquis, [stated](#): "Brazil is the

clean energy champion. Among the G20 countries, and perhaps among countries of the whole world, it has one of the highest capacities for renewable energy production”. However, according to a UN document, Brazil and Mexico are **the only G20 countries** that have updated their goals contrary to combating climate change, probably emitting more than in 2010, which sets them apart from the other countries with real reduction ambitions like China, Japan, the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. The warning for combating climate change also comes from **Pope Francis**, who will meet with leaders participating in the G20 Summit in Rome.

## 4. Trends

November begins with major discussions that will guide nations regarding the real combat against climate change. COP 26 is clearly the opportunity for leaders to march towards low carbon economy and fostering activities that bring a real contribution.

The Brazilian government's image abroad is not at all good. Whether at G20 meetings or in preparation to COP 26, or even in diplomatic relations, Brazil is at bay in discussions and the direction of world economy. Launching instruments/programmes like the Green CPR, Forest+Agro, National Green Growth Programme, among others, increase the fragility of our legislation and of governmental actions in the climate and socio-environmental areas, whereas they do not set goals, methodologies, parameters nor guidelines. There's no forecast of a light - from an alternative source - at the end of the tunnel.

As stated by Natalie Unterstell, one of the **18 experts** heard on the expectations for COP 26: “A key topic for negotiations is the regulation of the different types of carbon markets, based on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. This is a very relevant topic for Brazil, which might either offer credit or have to purchase it in case it doesn't fulfil its goals”.

In the Legislative, there are **movements** to report at COP 26 on the dismantling of Brazilian environmental policies, via senators who concluded in a report “that Brazil developed an effort to reduce deforestation rates in the Amazon and in the Cerrado in previous years, but between 2019 and 2021 these actions were discontinued”. It is also worth remembering that important matters have not yet been scheduled for final voting, such as Bill of Law (PL) 2,159/2021 (General Environmental Licensing Law), Bill of Law (PL) 510/2021 (Land Tenure Regularization), Bill of Law (PL) 490/2007 (Time framework for indigenous lands demarcation), Bill of Law (PL) 1,539/2021 (change in the National Climate Change Policy), which, if passed, may directly

affect Brazil's image and performance regarding international commitments.

Voting of Bill of Law (PL) 528/2021, which addresses the regulation of the Brazilian Emissions Reduction Market (MBRE) has not progressed yet. The MBRE may bring real benefits towards meeting Brazil's international commitments. It's necessary to foster an effective and clear market so that we may fulfil our commitments and move towards a real economic transition. It is possible to make progress in this regard, helped by the Bill's rapporteur, [representative Carla Zambelli, who has requested support](#).

It is important to emphasize that there is a lack of public participation in the discussions. There are temporary groups formed for, for instance, revising the Brazilian NDC and the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) that do not have publicity nor the participation of society in the discussions. This is serious, because participative democracy is the most efficient way to avoid conflicts, to address the most various facets of problems, and to generate concrete goals/results consistent with domestic and international realities. To restrict discussions to the ministries, and at a fast pace, may have extremely serious effects for the national economy, making it difficult even to reach the goals we have committed to internationally.

How does Brazil arrive at COP 26? For the first time, Brazil arrives being singled out, along with Mexico, as the countries that have backed out on their climate ambitions, presenting goals that [increase emissions](#). It also arrives with an important lawsuit filed by Climate Observatory NGO Network, that includes the Talanoa Institute, a [public civil action](#) filed at the Federal Justice against the Ministry for the Environment so that the National Policy on Climate Change is updated in a way consistent with the climate emergency portrayed in the latest IPCC report. In comparison with COP 25, however, the country has changed little. It is true that some problems became deeper during these two years, like notably inefficient programmes, unfulfilled promises, and the continuity of record-breaking environmental impacts like deforestation and intentional fires. To better verify these and other issues, read our exclusive material ([below, in the Annex section](#)) prepared by [Política por Inteiro](#). On the other hand, despite the government, Brazilian society arrives at COP 26 with concrete proposals for fair growth and decarbonization, presenting scenarios developed by the Initiative "[Climate and Development: Visions for Brasil 2030](#)", showing that a social pact is possible in Brazil between businessmen,

the academia, members of parliament, environmentalists, indigenous peoples and local communities around the future we want for ourselves.

May COP 26 be a space for discussion and progress, and not only a forum for a war of narratives, “relative truths” and “passing the hat around”, collecting resources without purpose nor projects.

# 5. Terms of Usage and Contact Information

## Terms of Usage

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## 6. Annex: Brazil at COP25 and at COP26

During the Ricardo Salles term as minister for the Environment, Brazil went to COP25 in 2019 showing disregard for the climate policy, which increased in 2020 and 2021. Prior to COP25, Bolsonaro tried to extinguish the Ministry, but backed off, and removed competences, transferring them to other Ministries, leaving some topics without a specific responsible agency. In 2021 there was an attempt to merge two federal environmental agencies with different competences. This idea did not move forward, but it illustrates the backward intentions for the environmental governance. Since 2019 environmental agencies and ministries have their leading positions related to the environmental area predominantly held by appointed people or by the military, in spite of the deficit in the number of civil servants without re-positioning by the federal administration.

Expectations regarding Brazil's stand at COP26 focus on the change of command at the Ministry for the Environment and set the tone for the first 6 months of Joaquim Leite's term in office. The removal of Salles was characterized by police operations, developments of facilitation of timber exports that culminated in removals from office of different civil servants, and finally, the removal of the minister from office.

Brazil's environmental governance still has problems in the parliament because after the change in presidency, discussions for the approval of rules focusing on the flexibilization and the reduction of socio-environmental protection and of the protection of rights are moving forward. The Brazilian reality of safeguarding indigenous rights has not been effective since 2019. In 2021 the situation was made worse by discussions that may lead to less protection for indigenous peoples in Brazilian territory, contrary even to international rules.

Collegiate bodies relevant to building environmental policies were extinguished or restructured, reducing the participation from society and the academia. This scenario is steady, and Brazil arrives at COP26 with a lack of commitment with transparency regarding climate issues

and inspection of environmental crimes. Deforestation and intentional fires considerably increased in the two and a half years of the current administration, even in protected areas, that suffer from cuts in budgets and in funds from international projects. The bet was on creating a programme for the adoption of protected areas and on the participation of the Armed Forces in combating deforestation in the Amazon. Until now, no area has been effectively adopted, and there are many faults in the process, including the lack of consultation to traditional communities present in these territories.

Regarding deforestation, the army operations proved inefficient in reducing deforestation rates, even after various period extensions. The lack of transparency of operations regarding their budget and the overlap of competences with environmental agencies, followed by a drop in the number of fines and embargoed areas indicate the failure of the military strategy in the Amazon.

Prior to COP25, or even now at COP26, there have been little real progress to foster a low-carbon economy. The federal government uses “green marketing” without demonstrating actual concrete progress, only to improve Brazil's image. Besides the necessary phase-out of the use of fossil fuels that should have been implemented by the country, the government continues to promote auctions for new exploration frontiers in extremely sensitive areas of the marine environment, without listening to technical staff nor recreating damage control mechanisms. At COP 25, the Brazilian delegation politically obstructed the inclusion of oceans in the high-level segment. There is no telling what Brazil's position will be at COP26.

The chart below compares Brazil's positions at COP25 with the current scenario of proposals and the country's progress in climate policy.

*Chart: Comparison of Ricardo Salles' and Joaquim Leite's terms in office*

Theme	COP25 (Minister for the Environment: Ricardo Salles)	COP26 (Minister for the Environment: Joaquim Leite)
<b>Environmental Infractions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental settling before the offender presents their case (Federal Decree No. 9,760/2019).</li> <li>Only 5 hearings in 1 year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less than 2% of fines issued since 2019 went through a preliminary hearing.</li> <li>Changed once again the processing of infractions, especially by extinguishing the Preliminary Analysis Team (EAP), directly related to the settlement nuclei, who conducted preliminary analyses and issued opinions.</li> <li>Drop from 20,773 trials in 2019 to 5,522 trials in 2020.</li> <li>Function overload at nuclei staffed with only a pair of civil servants.</li> </ul>
<b>Collegiate Bodies</b>	<p><b>CONAMA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of regularity for ordinary meetings. Unequal representation between the government base and civil society (Federal Decree No. 9,806/2019 - signed by Bolsonaro and Salles).</li> </ul> <p><b>CONABIO</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restructured, with less representation from society, science, and vulnerable groups (Federal Decree No. 10,235/2020 - signed by Bolsonaro and Salles).</li> </ul>	<p><b>CONAMA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly meetings schedule is maintained.</li> <li>Representation inequality from Salles' administration is maintained.</li> </ul> <p><b>CONABIO</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes regarding representation at the collegiate body are maintained. Discussion on the new List of Flora and Fauna Endangered Species on the agenda for the 17 June 2021 meeting. There is no information on the studies and analyses for the list of endangered species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary technical groups were created for revising the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), revising the first cycle and creating guidelines for the second assessment cycle for the</li> </ul>

		<p>National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA), aiming at following up on and contributing to the development of Brazil's Fifth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of representation from civil society and from the scientific community in all groups.</li> <li>• Proposal for updating the National Policy on Climate Change (Federal Law No. 12,187/2009).</li> <li>• Commitment of active transparency on the meeting agenda, minutes, the final documents developed, and a public hearing for the final proposal.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Investigations on Authorities and Changes in Command</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions from authorities to facilitate the export of illegal timber.</li> <li>• A 2019 Order by Eduardo Bim (IBAMA's president) approved the understanding that the timber buyer with a DOF (Forest Origin Document) may not be held accountable if, later, the document is proven false.</li> <li>• A 2020 Order removed the need for export authorization for timber, it suffices to present the DOF. The authorization was required only for endangered species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The beginning of Operation Akuanubá and developments of Operation Handroanthus (Federal Police investigations)</li> <li>• Involvement of Salles and many civil servants in an illegal timber export scheme. The illegal timber export came from an opinion of Eduardo Bim, IBAMA's president, who was removed from office for 90 days.</li> <li>• Salles and other civil servants were removed from office. The beginning of Joaquim Leite's term in office at the MMA.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Protected Areas</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minister Ricardo Salles announced the proposal to review all federal Conservation Units, and that Protected Areas would no longer be created (neither Conservation Units, nor Indigenous Lands).</li> <li>• With the government's support, Bills of Law proceed in Congress for the reduction or the revocation of Conservation Units.</li> <li>• The "Adopt a Park" Programme is announced, with an apparent focus on private sector investment (especially foreign investment) for the Amazon Conservation Units. It is a controversial programme, considered as greenwashing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The launch of the Adopt a Park Programme, with the presence of Carrefour as the first adopting group.</li> <li>• Proposals presented for few Conservation Units, none of which are National Parks (PARNA). Most of these are Extractive Reserves (RESEX), a Conservation Unit category destined to traditional communities that were not even heard.</li> <li>• The Programme offers federal Conservation Units (UCs) for "adoption", in the form of "goods and services", without delegating the ICMBio's policing power.</li> <li>• Inactivity of the Programme, without new proposals and with little information published/publicized. In October 2021 the Adopt a Park</li> </ul>

		<p>Caatinga Trails Programme is launched.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled during Salles' term in office, the concession of Conservation Units to the private initiative has progressed slowly.</li> <li>• Five National Parks (PARNAs) were included in the privatization agenda, but by October/2021 only 2 parks had full concessions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Governance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competences transferred from the MMA to MAPA and to the Ministry for Regional Development (MDR), such as fisheries and water resources.</li> <li>• Extinction of the Climate Change and Forests Secretariat.</li> <li>• Appointment/militarization of the public service in positions of trust with agents without proven prior experience in the environmental area.</li> <li>• Removal from office of 21 of the 27 IBAMA regional superintendents.</li> <li>• A movement from former ministers for the Environment from different administrations since the 1990's launched initiatives and made a joint statement against many initiatives by the federal government in the environmental area.</li> <li>• In the climate area, the Brazilian government refused to host COP25, despite the choice of Brazil as host country having been made even before Bolsonaro's election.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Working Group was created in 2020 for analysing synergies and efficiency gains in the case of a merger of IBAMA and ICMBio (Ordinance No. 524/2020).</li> <li>• All Working Group meetings were conducted during the Salles administration, without any publicity.</li> <li>• After the end of activities in June /2021, before the beginning of Leite's administration, the working period was not extended for the Working Group's activities.</li> <li>• The Working Group final report is published. It recommends not merging the agencies.</li> <li>• Militarization and appointment of people for the public service (chief positions and trust positions mainly) without proof of experience/knowledge in the environmental area.</li> <li>• Civil-service examinations announced for IBAMA and ICMBio, for fewer staff positions than expected, most of which on the technical level and not of environmental analyst.</li> <li>• Change in the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Federal Senate.</li> <li>• Progress of Bills of Law regarding environmental licensing, land tenure regularization indigenous lands demarcations mining in indigenous lands, weakening of the Forest Code.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economy</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established the Forest+ Programme, part of the National Programme of Payment for Environmental Services (Ordinance MMA No. 288/2020). Little information was publicized, in spite of Forest+ being constantly mentioned as a governmental measure to</li> </ul>

		<p>enable Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) and for combating climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various sub-programmes were created, such as the Forest+Amazon and the Forest+Carbon.</li> <li>• Published in January /2021 the Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) Law (Federal Law No. 14,119/2021) created the National Policy for Payment for Environmental Services, changed by presidential vetoes, whose majority were overridden at the National Congress.</li> <li>• Proposal for flexibilization and/or revocation of federal environmental rules and laws, based on the so-called “Brazil Cost”, via a Letter sent by the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry for the Environment (MMA).</li> <li>• The Competitive Brazil Movement (MBC), the conglomerate of companies that was mentioned as the basis for the Letter, stated they did not take part in the production of the Letter.</li> <li>• The Green Growth Programme is announced by the government, aiming at portraying Brazil as attractive to international investment.</li> <li>• The first product of the Green Growth Programme to be published is the Green Rural Product Note (CPR Verde).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Deforestation and Forest Fires</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record highs for deforestation and intentional fires, especially in the Amazon, adding up to 10,900 sq. km of lost forest, the worst index in the decade.</li> <li>• Fire Moratorium Decree and the 1<sup>st</sup> Armed Forces Operation to combat deforestation and other environmental crimes, lasting for 2 months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2020 deforestation rates showed little reduction. It added up to 10,500 sq. km deforested in 2020. Intentional fires reached a record high, especially affecting the Pantanal biome, which lost 26% of its area.</li> <li>• The GLO (Guarantee of Law and Order) army operation was once again implemented and constantly extended.</li> <li>• The National Plan for the Control of Illegal Deforestation and Native Recovery has no reduction goals.</li> <li>• The plan was considered insufficient by the government itself.</li> <li>• The fire moratorium decrees were republished in 2020 and 2021</li> </ul>

		<p>without significant impact in intentional fires reduction.</p>
<p><b>Indigenous Peoples</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statements from the presidency attacking indigenous peoples and directed towards the legalization of placer mining and mining in indigenous lands in Brazil.</li> <li>• Public reactions of entities in defence of indigenous rights.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADPF 709 (Petition for Non-compliance with Fundamental Precept), initially addressing issues involving Coronavirus in indigenous peoples, and later included various topics of the indigenist cause.</li> <li>• Invasions to indigenous lands, including conflicts for local placer mining, especially against Munduruku and Yanomami peoples.</li> <li>• The time framework thesis for indigenous lands at the Federal Supreme Court (STF), adjourned since September/2021 and awaiting decision.</li> <li>• Mining in indigenous lands being discussed at the National Congress.</li> <li>• New heteroidentification criteria (a method that uses the assessment of a third party for the ethnical-racial identification of an individual) of indigenous peoples. The rule was suspended by the STF.</li> <li>• In the Legislative, a project proceeds for Brazil to disregard ILO Convention 169.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ocean</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The biggest event with a major impact on the Brazilian marine and coastal zones, oil spots spread over 4,000 km, reaching 11 states, 130 municipalities, 1,009 locations and over 40 Conservation Units.</li> <li>• Salles did not activate the National Contingency Plan, accused NGOs and Venezuela, and never found out the true source.</li> <li>• Marine and coastal ecosystems are still impacted, and studies show that this impact should still last for two decades.</li> <li>• No monitoring programme was implemented.</li> <li>• The 16<sup>th</sup> Round of Auction for oil blocks took place, with the presentation of a block near the Abrolhos Bank (the largest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 17<sup>th</sup> Oil Auction - Bidding Round took place, this time without environmental technical opinions, offering 92 blocks in offshore regions, distributed in four sedimentary basins along the Brazilian coast: Campos, Pelotas, Santos and the Potiguar Basin.</li> <li>• More than 976 blocks available in the permanent offer process, including blocks in extremely sensitive areas. Once more, there were many demonstrations by society, and judicial actions were filed to stop the auction. The auction took place and was a big failure. Only 5 of the 92 blocks offered were acquired, all 5 outside sensitive areas.</li> <li>• The National Contingency Plan was not recreated before COP 26.</li> <li>• We don't know the Brazilian delegation's position for COP26. No open meeting was conducted with civil society nor with the</li> </ul>

	<p>coral reef bank in the South Atlantic), Salles opposed IBAMA's technical opinions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many demonstrations and lawsuits against the auction that took place nonetheless. No company was interested in the block, which was not acquired in the auction, but is still available in permanent offer.</li> <li>• At COP 25 the Brazilian delegation politically obstructed the inclusion of the ocean in the high-level segment.</li> </ul>	<p>academia.</p>
<p><b>Forest Code</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of operationalization and effective implementation of analyses from the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An attempt is made, in an Order by minister Ricardo Salles, to reduce the application of protection to the Mata Atlântica biome.</li> <li>• The AnalisaCAR module is launched to dynamically analyse records. No update information has been published.</li> <li>• The Senate approved Bill of Law (PL) 2,510/2019, amending Federal Law No. 12,651/2012 (Forest Code) mainly to assign to municipalities the duty to regulate the restriction strips (Permanent Preservation Areas and reserves with building restrictions) beside urban bodies of water, if in conformity with the minimal measurement of 15 metres.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pesticides</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Agriculture approved 239 pesticides, including at least 14 substances forbidden in other countries.</li> <li>• A few countries threatened to stop buying Brazilian agricultural products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pesticides continue to be approved in an accelerated process in Brazil, with the registration of 493 new products only in 2020.</li> <li>• The “Poison Bill of Law” is proceeding at the National Congress, aiming at swiftly approving pesticides in Brazil, with more flexibility.</li> <li>• Today Brazil markets 3,477 pesticides, 1,411 of which had their registration concessions granted during the current federal administration.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Financial Institutions</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Brazilian Central Bank (BCB) and the National Monetary Council (CMN) regulate risk management, especially that of social, environmental and climate risk at financial.</li> </ul>

## NDC

- Brazil's stand was to block negotiations around some topics, like the inclusion of the ocean in the high-level segment, besides Article 6.
- Accused of only focusing on economic issues and of collecting financial resources at COP, Salles adopted the discourse of conditioning deforestation reduction to receiving resources, attacking developed countries that, according to him, refuse to pay the bill of past emissions.
- Brazil became the centre of discussions for being farther from reaching the NDC it presented in 2015 after the increase in deforestation rates in the Amazon.
- Brazil takes the new NDC presented by the federal government in 2020 to the COP 26. The new NDC maintained the former NDC's percentages, of a 37% reduction by 2025, and 43% by 2030, in addition to the carbon neutral goal by 2050.
- The new goal authorizes more emissions for Brazil until 2030. This manoeuvre, called by civil society a "climate tax eviction", placed us in an even worse position in the international scenario.
- According to the UN's *Emissions GAP 2021* report, Brazil is the only G20 country to fall back on its climate goal.
- The carbon neutrality goal by 2050 cannot stand without intermediary goals.
- Position in favour of the production of biofuels and against recommendations for reduction in the consumption of beef worldwide.
- Responds to international criticism to the environmental policy of Jair Bolsonaro's administration.

## The Amazon

- Amazon Fund standstill.
- The beginning of militarized governance in combating deforestation.
- National Council for the Legal Amazon.
- Continuity of the Amazon Fund standstill.
- Extension of the militarization of the combat against deforestation and other environmental crimes.