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FROM BAKU TO BELÉM



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

**Position of the National Confederation of
Agriculture and Livestock (CNA) on the 29th
Conference of the Parties to the United
Nations Framework Convention on Climate
Change (COP29)**





POSITION OF THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATION
OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (CNA)
ON THE 29TH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK
CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (COP29)

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INTRODUCTION





Agriculture plays a central role in climate actions that comprise the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), upon which countries' greenhouse gas emission (GHG) reduction targets are assessed within the scope of the Paris Agreement. There are 141 NDCs relating to agriculture, which intimates that a variety of actions aim to achieve reduction and removal of GHGs and promote measures targeted at adaptation and co-benefits linked to activities in the countryside.

In a scenario of more frequent occurrence of extreme climate events, including heat waves, flooding and drought, countries have become increasingly aware of the need to adapt their production systems to new climate conditions, through adoption of more efficient technologies and agricultural practices and the establishment of robust financing mechanisms.

If, on the one hand, farming activity is directly impacted by climatic conditions, on the other, it encompasses an array of economic activities with potential for more efficient adaptation solutions. This is reflected in negotiations on agriculture within the scope of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which have advanced greatly in recent years, acknowledging the essential role of farming in actions targeted at facing up to climate change.

The Sharm El-Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security (SSJWA), adopted at COP27, was an important milestone in that it recognized both the impacts of climate change on agriculture and its implications for food security.

At COP29, we hope to overcome the challenges of securing funding and specifying resources to be addressed within the scope of climate solutions in agriculture. It is important to emphasize that scarcity of financing severely limits mitigation and adaptation efforts, access to technologies, resources to insure against loss and damage and transparency actions, thereby reducing the effectiveness of measures needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

For CNA, farming has an essential role to play in meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, and especially Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 12, 13, and 15. It is crucial to pursue continuous innovation in order to ensure sustainable and resilient agricultural production, guarantee availability and access to nutritious food, and improve food-supply systems.

Brazilian farming and livestock are key features of the country's NDCs. Implementation of the Brazilian Forest Code and Agricultural Policy for Climate Adaptation and Low Carbon Emission (ABC+) are crucial initiatives for sustainable development and achievement of these goals.





Preservation of native vegetation is an obligation incumbent upon private landholdings in Brazil. Incentive mechanisms for maintaining and restoring these vast environmental assets must take into account ongoing actions targeted at climate-change mitigation and resilience to extreme weather events.



Brazilian agricultural policy has incorporated low-carbon farming technologies since 2011, when discussions on the subject were still incipient within the UNFCCC. Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies to reduce GHGs and foster adaptation of farming systems are cornerstones of Brazil's ambitious climate policy and merit recognition and accolades.

CNA participates actively in the multilateral climate agenda and especially in the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change in acknowledgment of the need to strengthen agriculture, in face of increasingly frequent extreme weather events and the need to ensure food and energy security. Thus, with a view to contributing toward the COP29 negotiations and, more broadly, to strengthening Brazil's position as host country of COP30 in 2025, the Brazilian farm sector submits the following proposals.







2

AGRICULTURE IN THE CLIMATE AGREEMENT





2.1 Climate actions for agriculture and food security within the scope of the Sharm El-Sheikh Joint Work (SSJWA)

During COP27 in Egypt, the Parties established the Sharm El-Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security (SSJWA) with the aim of advancing these discussions within the UNFCCC. In this context, it is worth noting experience gained from the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture that recognized farming as part of the solution for addressing global climate change. It linked innovation and the adoption of technologies for increased productivity and adaptation practices for promoting resilience in farming systems, generally transposing these topics into the context of NDCs under the Paris Agreement.

By acknowledging the impacts of climate change on agriculture and on the scope of food security, this decision emphasizes the importance of implementing mitigation, adaptation and co-benefit actions, rather than focusing solely on emission reductions.

Negotiations currently underway in Baku are expected to approve the Sharm El-Sheikh work plan, which encompasses creation of an online portal, definition of topics to be discussed in workshops, and drafting of summary reports on financing and cooperation by the Secretariat.



As agreed at the Bonn Conference in June 2024, the Sharm El-Sheikh online portal will focus on agriculture and food-security related climate projects and actions. This portal is due to be launched by the Secretariat by November 2024, and is expected to be further enhanced prior to the 62nd meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC, in June 2025.

Through this portal, it will be possible to exchange experiences on policies and strategies for agriculture and food security adopted by the Parties and to foster opportunities for climate cooperation and financing for their implementation.





In this context, CNA suggests that decisions on agriculture prioritize the following elements:

- Approval of the Sharm El-Sheikh Group work plan in line with the document agreed upon by the Subsidiary Bodies of the Bonn Conference;
- Setting of timelines for implementation of the portal, enhancing it prior to the Bonn Conference in June 2025 and making it available on the UNFCCC website by August 2025;
- Encourage the Parties to submit their actions for agriculture and food security by October 2025, so as to enable review during COP30 or at anytime thereafter;
- Approval of a model to guide the Parties in drafting their submissions, with a view to compiling and comparing information relating to actions in agriculture, covering information on:
 - technologies that enable emissions reduction and recapture;
 - technologies and practices for adaptation in different farming systems;
 - low-carbon agriculture actions that compose the NDCs of the Parties;
 - policies and demands for financing;
 - technical assistance needs;
 - cooperation projects;
 - needs relating to access to technologies that enable adoption of mitigation and adaptation actions and co-benefits; and
 - other information;
- Suggest that the private sector and civil society also contribute toward climate actions for agriculture and food security in addition to those of the Parties;
- Request that the Secretariat prepare briefings detailing information on climate financing, technologies and cooperation mechanisms targeted at supporting the Parties in the implementation of their climate, agriculture and food-security actions;
- Facilitate connection between projects submitted by the Parties for climate financing via the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to the adaptation fund, and to other potential financing mechanisms; and
- Acknowledge the importance of launching the online portal by August 2025, making it possible, at COP30, to access more detailed knowledge on climate actions for agriculture and food security.

Brazil's Low-Carbon Agriculture Plan (Plano ABC+) should feature on the portal as our sectoral policy for agriculture and food security.





2.2 High-level commitments and declarations in parallel to negotiation themes

Assumption of high-level political agreements and declarations on specific themes has become a notable feature of recent conferences. The example of the UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action, agreed upon at COP28, underscores the importance of such initiatives, which involve numerous countries as they affect the agenda of subsequent conferences.

In CNA's view, it should be stressed that such parallel initiatives are not sanctioned within the UNFCCC framework; meaning, in other words, that such declarations are neither unanimously approved nor formally binding under the Paris Agreement. Moreover, in certain cases, they may divert the focus of negotiation and implementation from the true objectives of the agreement.

Reticence is thus recommended with respect to approval of new declarations until the actual outcomes of declarations agreed in previous years have been ascertained. For COP29, it will be necessary to monitor developments of the Harmonyia Initiative, a joint project between the COP29 presidency and the FAO, which is to serve as a hub for initiatives related to agri-food systems. In our view, the specific objectives of the project and its influence in shaping the agenda of future COPs need to be assessed, especially since such an initiative could impose obligations on the COP30 host country, Brazil. However, development of this agenda will depend on the importance attributed to the topic at COP29 and on Brazil's stance in leading COP30.

In practical terms, further attention needs to be devoted to the progression of declarations that have already been approved, with explicit involvement of Brazil, with a view to achievement of concrete objectives, so long as they are aligned with our NDCs.

It is thus necessary to highlight that the debate on transition of food systems needs to take into account the entire food-production chain, stretching from prior to the fields to consumers' tables. It is not sufficient to address food systems by simply examining agricultural systems and imposing obligations disproportionately upon the primary production sector.





3

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION





3.1 Climate financing: the New Collective and Quantified Goal (NCQG)

Climate financing is a central tenet of the international climate change regime, as established by the UNFCCC and by the Paris Agreement. The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) assigns to developed countries a responsibility for supporting sustainable development in developing nations like Brazil. With the exacerbation of climate impacts, there is an increasing need for further mobilization of climate financing, including a quest for new funding sources.

It must be underscored that failure to attain the US\$ 100 billion annual target, as of 2020, through donations from developed countries, highlights the fragility of the means of implementation and thereby reduces the effectiveness of the Parties' climate actions.

The Global Stocktake that assessed the Global Emissions Balance at COP28 demonstrated that between US\$ 5.8 and US\$ 5.9 trillion would be needed to implement the NDCs of developing countries up until 2030, with adaptation costs ranging between US\$ 215 and US\$ 387 billion¹. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) foresees annual investment of US\$ 1.5 trillion in renewable energy alone, up until 2030².

The most relevant decision during COP29 will be on financing and is needed to support the implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions of developing countries, especially in the light of updates to their NDCs for the 2031-2035 period. Launched in 2022, negotiations on the New Collective Quantified Goal, conducted under the auspices of the ad hoc NCQG Work Programme, are due to be concluded this year.

The current status of NCQG negotiations is reported in an input paper prepared by the co-presidents of the Work Programme³. The proposal to be discussed presents seven alternatives for a climate financing target as of 2025. Notwithstanding certain similarities, divergences between countries' proposals indicate that the theme will be subject to deep discussion during negotiations at COP29.

Brazil, through the G77+China group, presented a submission to the UNFCCC arguing that the NCQG should encompass loss-and-damage, mitigation and adaptation responses, so as best to address the growing needs of developing countries⁴.

¹ UNFCCC, Decision 1/CMA.5. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/637073>.

² IRENA, Tracking COP28 Outcomes. Available at: <https://www.irena.org/Publications/2024/Mar/Tracking-COP28-outcomes-Tripling-renewable-power-capacity-by-2030>.

³ UNFCCC. Updated input paper for the third meeting under the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/640599>.

⁴ UNFCCC. G77 and China Submission for the 11th Technical Expert Dialogue (TED) and the third meeting of the ad-hoc work program on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG). Available at: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202409101658---G77_and_China_Submission_NCQG.pdf.





The CNA's view is that the new financing target needs to support countries in the effective implementation of their NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), in alignment with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century; and that the financial burden needs to be borne by developed countries and certain developing countries, especially those with the highest emissions, as is the case of China.

Diversification of funding sources, including public policies, funding from multilateral banks, private investments, philanthropic sources and others overwhelmingly originating from developed countries, should be considered relevant to attainment of the new goal.

According to the submission from this group, of which Brazil is a member, funding should be provided by developed countries on concessional terms, excluding market-rate loans, private financing with market returns, Official Development Assistance (ODA) and non climate-specific loans. It also reiterates that no additional conditions should be imposed upon provision or mobilization of such funds.

The definition of climate financing, especially as regards acceptance of loans, hybrid financing and ODA, will most certainly be subject to intense debate during the negotiations. Diversification of funding will be a major theme in Baku, given the potential for expansion of sources and, consequently, increasingly ambitious financing goals or, depending upon the outcomes of negotiations, the sums involved.

It is worth stressing that the idea of reforming the architecture of global financing, including how countries regulate and provide funding, could lead to “earmarking” of certain funding streams, and merits cautious attention on the part of negotiators.

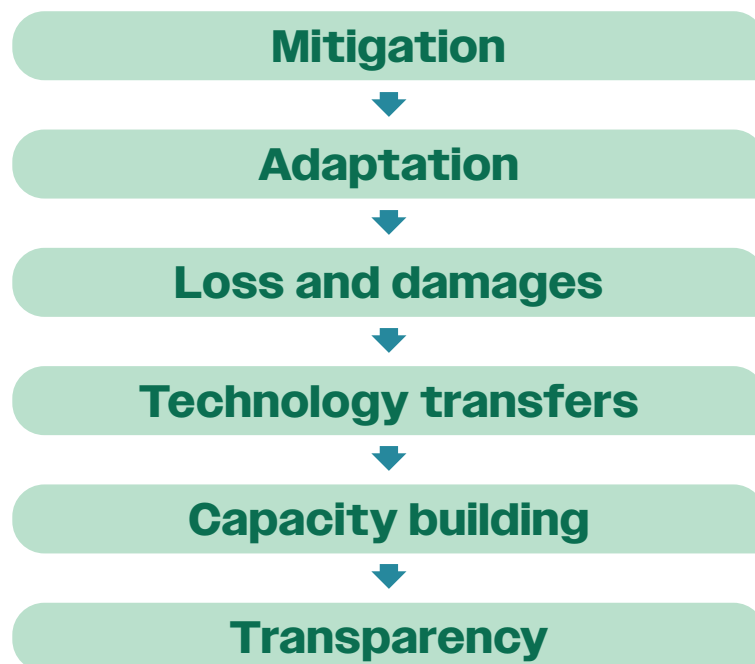




In recognition of the importance of a funding agenda that underwrites the minimal ambition required to strengthen the Paris Agreement, CNA considers that the following essential aspects be contemplated in the decision on financing:

- Ensure that the major portion of resources be provided by the developed countries, in line with “common but differentiated responsibilities” that are a fundamental principle of the Paris Agreement;
- Include new sources of financing such as public policies, funding from multi-lateral banks, private investments, philanthropic and other sources;
- Establish financing sub-goals for official UNFCCC mechanisms of different thematic areas, including mitigation, adaptation, loss and damages and technology transfers; and
- Provide a transparent mechanism for measurement of the process, including a role for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) which seeks to standardize international reports, providing greater clarity and monitoring of the progress achieved in relation to actual flows of agreed resources.

It is worth stressing that the NCQG decision needs to ensure the feasibility of climate actions based upon the NDCs of the Parties, encompassing actions that blend various goals, as suggested below:





4

GLOBAL GOAL ON ADAPTATION





Aside from enhancing adaptation capacity, the global goal aims to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, recognizing that agriculture is a crucial component in this context.

In Dubai, Parties approved the United Arab Emirates' (UAE) Framework for Global Climate Resilience, which guides compliance of the goal on adaptation, with a view to mitigating the increasingly adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change⁵. To review overall progress, a two-year UAE-Belém Work Programme was established, for the purpose of defining indicators for measuring progress toward the attainment of adaptation goals.

Undoubtedly, securing implementation for adaptation through financing, access and transfer of technology and capacity building, will prove essential for enabling the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience to achieve its objectives. Mapping of indicators will enable identification of areas not covered by current indicators and suggest methodologies to assist in reviewing progress.

In CNA's understanding, adaptation and resilience are central themes of the climate agenda, especially in view of the strong impact of extreme climate events on agriculture that compromise food security. It is important to highlight that Brazilian agriculture adopts good production practices, including implementation of integrated systems and the conservation and restoration of native vegetation, that take such factors into account.

In this respect, CNA suggests that Brazilian negotiators:

- Ensure that the mapping and creation of adaptation indicators contemplates the farm sector, with a view to strengthening implementation of climate actions in farming and food security;
- Ensure that the Parties define a list of suggested adaptation indicators for agriculture that permits incorporation of countries' relevant actions;
- Acknowledge the importance of stimulating technologies and production practices that are favorable to adaptation and resilience of production systems; and
- Define criteria to guide the process of developing indicators, thereby ensuring greater effectiveness and taking into account the different needs and contexts of each country.

In the context of this theme, it is worth stressing the importance of Brazil's updated Plan for Adaptation of Agriculture and Livestock, that is part of the new National Adaptation Plan and is to serve as the basis for Brazil's NDC as of 2031.

⁵ UNFCCC, Decision 2/CMA.5. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/637073>.





5

TRANSPARENCY AND METHODOLOGIES:

BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORTS (BTRS) AND ARTICLE 13





The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) as foreseen in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement seeks to build mutual trust and promote effective implementation by providing greater clarity and monitoring of the progress achieved in relation to proposed goals of the Parties' NDCs.

Within the scope of the Paris Agreement, the ETF relies on a robust Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) process, that is essential for monitoring progress toward fulfillment of national climate commitments. In accordance with the ETF, Parties must submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) by 31st December 2024.

Transparency is crucial for integrity of the climate regime, and thus BTRs are a fundamental element in the Paris Agreement's cycle of ambition, especially as the Parties prepare to submit their new NDCs and contribute to the second Global Stocktake (GST).

Enhancing the capacity to draft detailed reports, with consistent data on emissions reductions and carbon removal adapted to tropical conditions, poses a constant challenge for precise appraisal of the contribution of Brazilian farming.

To this end, the CNA recommends that Brazilian negotiators:

- Strengthen the capacity for measurement of the farm sector's emissions and carbon-removal levels, so as to enable more accurate assessments;
- Enhance the quality of data generated in order to reflect the achievements of Brazilian low-carbon agriculture, considering comparative use of data based on GTP and GWP methodologies, as a means of guiding mitigation actions that enable generation of greater short-term benefits;
- Establish funding mechanisms and technical support to ensure continuous enhancement of developing countries' presentations of precise information on climate actions, taking into account the frequency of BTRs;
- Reinforce the importance of ensuring that metrics and practices are adapted to tropical conditions; and
- Seek cooperation and funding mechanisms for transparency instruments, with a view to strengthening the monitoring, reporting and verification process.







6

CARBON MARKET





6.1 Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMO, Article 6.2)

The Paris Agreement allows the Parties to cooperate with each other in the implementation of their NDCs, by enabling trading of emissions and reductions, through Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMO) under bilateral or multilateral agreements.

In cooperative approaches, Parties that exceed the level of ambition outlined in their NDCs may transfer surpluses to others, provided that the process promotes sustainable development, ensures environmental integrity and transparency, and does not result in double counting, i.e., that it does not count toward mitigation targets of more than one country.

This framework requires transparency and precise accounting of emission reductions achieved, and requires correspondent adjustments to ensure that the mitigation result is not claimed by both Parties.

By September 2023, 103 Paris Agreement signatory countries had expressed their intention to make use of ITMOs under Article 6.2, thereby intimating a considerable demand for high-quality credits⁶. It is worth noting that, to date, 43 cooperative agreements have been signed among countries⁷.

The COP29 negotiations should concentrate on the following themes: (i) scope and definition of a cooperative approach; (ii) questions relating to authorization of ITMOs; (iii) application of the first transfer; (iv) electronic format; and (v) questions relating to registration.

⁶ UNFCCC, 2023 NDC Synthesis Report. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/ndc-synthesis-report-2023>.

⁷ World Bank, State and Trends of Carbon Pricing Dashboard. Available at: <https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/credits/cooperative-approaches>





With regard to carbon trading in ITMOs, the CNA proposes the following recommendations:

- It is in Brazil's strategic interest to negotiate cooperative agreements with countries that have demand for ITMOs generated by sectors such as farming and bio-energy, in view of their potential contribution toward the country's sustainable development;
- It should be stressed that, notwithstanding uncertainties regarding Article 6.2, countries are signing cooperative agreements, thereby intimating demand for high-quality credits. By negotiating such agreements with developed countries, Brazil can benefit from implementation of projects that foster development, enabled by external financing;
- Brazil should pursue bilateral or multilateral agreements for renewable-energy projects based on biomass, biogas or biomethane, and also biofuels;
- It should promote integration of the regulated national market with the regulated international market, emphasizing the generation of ITMOs; and
- The scope and definition of ITMOs must ensure links to concrete mitigation outcomes, in accordance with the sectors and projects agreed to between Parties to the cooperative agreement.

It is crucial to avoid the sidelining of such cooperative agreements, vis-à-vis the Article 6.4 mechanism, bearing in mind the efforts of specific Parties to block approval of the requirements necessary for deployment of the mechanism.

6.2 Crediting Mechanism (Article 6.4)

Article 6.4 proposes the establishment of an international carbon market monitored by a supervisory body. In such a market, players can trade their emissions reduction or removal obligations for Article 6 paragraph 4 emission-reduction credits (A6.4ERs), which are then accounted against their NDC or carbon-neutrality goals. These constitute the main instrument within the scope of the Paris Agreement enabling direct private-sector involvement, which may significantly contribute toward attainment of NDCs.

Unlike Article 6.2, the Article 6.4 mechanism depends upon approval of rules, modalities and procedures for its implementation. The focus of COP29 negotiations ought to be on deployment issues, such as:





- Questions relating to authorization, including their duration and the content of a declaration from the project's host Party;
- Links between the international and national registries, to ensure interoperability; and
- Transition of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects to Article 6.4, emphasizing their potential for inclusion of reforestation activities.

On this theme, the CNA suggests that the following approaches be considered:

- Explore the possibility of using private credits in the market mechanism among countries;
- Deploy the required national registers and secure their connection with the international register;
- Enable the use of private credits for fulfillment of other countries' NDCs, stimulating use of the mechanism and private-sector participation; and
- Maintain open discussion, as of 2028, on acceptance of forestry carbon credits with environmental integrity, within the context of Article 6.4.

It is essential that the mechanism cited in the aforementioned article be brought into practical effect. Opposing positions that obstructed a decision at COP28 could undermine the feasibility of Article 6 mechanisms, thereby impeding the opportunity for greater flexibility of such mechanisms as a means of contributing toward the attainment of climate goals.

Moreover, at the national level, it is essential to ensure compatibility of the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), currently under discussion in the Brazilian Legislature, with international decisions, so as to ensure smooth functioning of the Brazilian carbon market and its integration with the global market.





7

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES WORK PROGRAMME ON JUST TRANSITION





Approved at COP27, the UAE Work Programme on Just Transition aims to assess, project and expand pathways for ensuring that goals of the Paris Agreement are achieved in a fair and equitable manner. The scope of its work, implementation and objectives were approved in Dubai.

It is imperative that just-transition approaches be implemented in a nationally- determined manner, taking into account differences and specificities of production systems. **When these relate to agriculture, the CNA recommends that Brazilian negotiators:**

- Stimulate and enhance means of implementation, financing and technology-transfer for a transition based on low-carbon agriculture;
- Promote capacity-building instruments targeted at fostering sustainable farming practices and thereby contributing to both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change;
- Underscore the importance of incentive policies for farmers who adopt sustainable practices, including integrated systems that contribute toward carbon fixation, eradication of the use of fire, and soil and water conservation through regenerative farming and efficient irrigation systems;
- Highlight climate and environmental benefits associated with agriculture and food systems, in alignment with the UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action; and
- Ensure that decisions and processes of the UAE Work Programme on Just Transition do not lead to creation of trade barriers based on sustainability criteria.





8

THE PATH TO COP30 AND THE ROLE OF BRAZIL





COP29 in Baku will be of crucial importance for the future of the Paris Agreement and potential implementation of the Parties' climate actions, based on new collective and quantified financing goals.

Within the context of the COP in Baku, four key steps are of fundamental importance for continuity of climate-agenda negotiations: definition of the new financing target; adoption of the Sharm El-Sheikh Group timeline and progress in the implementation of climate actions in agriculture and food security; consolidation of negotiations relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (carbon market); and special attention to high-level political agreements and declarations (non-negotiated agreements).

The financing target will enable expansion of the Paris Agreement implementation mechanisms and affirm COP29's capacity to secure consensus among the Parties, this being the main theme of the conference. Brazil should assume a posture that ensures its eligibility to receive the means necessary for implementation of its NDCs

The decision of the Sharm El-Sheikh Group will set the status of climate actions related to agriculture. This presents a great opportunity for the Brazilian farm sector to showcase its sustainable practices worldwide and secure new funding sources for adaptation and mitigation actions related to agriculture.

Advances in Article 6 negotiations will provide a favorable atmosphere for reaching consensus in Belém during COP30, thereby enabling formal adoption of the mechanisms approved. Forestry assets, sustainable energy, biofuels and low-carbon agriculture should all be eligible under carbon-trading mechanisms.

High-level agreements and declarations, or non-negotiated agreements, should avoid discussions that imply new obligations for Brazil. In the light of trends observed in recent years, new agreements will demand restraint on the part of negotiators, as will the definition and application of goals of agreements already implemented. Careful assessment prior to signing of new agreements, and likewise the appraisal of outcomes of those already assumed, will demand special attention, so as to avoid creation of new commitments and encumbrances for Brazilian farming.

Ten years after signing of the Paris Agreement, COP30 in 2025 will provide an occasion to manifest a new climate ambition for the 2031-2035 period. It is a watershed moment, from the standpoint of assessing where we stand globally in the effort needed to meet the Paris Agreement's overreaching aim of limiting average temperature rises to 1.5°C by the year 2100. Failure to deploy the substantial implementation instruments approved at Baku would undermine the potential effectiveness of actions pressingly needed, not only for mitigation, but also for adaptation, and others covering loss and damages, transparency and capacity building.





Achieving net-zero deforestation is the core objective of Brazil's Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM). This will require intensification of efforts to combat illegal deforestation, irrespective of land-tenure category. Moreover, there is a need to develop mechanisms to compensate for foregone legal deforestation so as to reward farmers whose actions for conservation of native vegetation exceed the requirements of our Forest Code.

Brazil's updated NDC needs to be grounded on sectoral policies capable of generating concrete mitigation results, and must secure ample participation from the productive sector and society as a whole. It is crucial that priority be placed upon presenting a well-substantiated NDC, endowing Brazil with sufficient climate space to pursue goals, between 2031 and 2050, for effectively achieving carbon neutrality. In CNA's view, it remains necessary to consolidate the new NDC domestically in Brazil, rather than presenting a premature submission in Baku.

Energy transition, a theme that gained prominence during COP28 when the decision to curtail use of fossil fuels fell short of calling for a complete phase-out, is likely to be a key topic of negotiations in Baku. Brazil's focus should highlight our clean energy matrix, however, the agricultural sector needs to take part on this discussion as provider of energy solutions in the form of biofuels and bioenergy. It is essential that effective actions already agreed upon by the Parties be brought into effect, and that Brazil's successful implementation of energy transition actions and sustainable food production systems be acknowledged. Furthermore, Brazil's agricultural sector should be showcased as part of the solution in facing up to climate change, emphasizing its contribution toward clean energy generation and ensuring global food security.

While preparing the path toward COP30 in Brazil, the role of agriculture in climate actions and food security is worth emphasizing, as is the opportunity to learn from policy actions of different Parties, in view of advances in the discussions relating to food systems. From Baku to Belém, Brazil should seize the opportunity to foster

collaboration and encourage Parties to submit their climate actions on agriculture, food security, and energy security, thereby stimulating discussion on the adaptation measures with greatest potential for reducing the negative impacts of climate change.

Finally, it should be noted that submission of our updated NDCs will take place at a delicate geopolitical moment, with two major wars ongoing and elections that could undermine climate ambition in countries responsible for major emissions levels. These challenges notwithstanding, Brazil, as the host of COP30 must exercise leadership by presenting a robust NDC, backed by the implementation capacity of various sectors of its economy, encompassing cooperative actions, feasible means of implementation, adequate financing, capacity for adaptation and transparency.





