



Data reveals a "lost decade" for Brazil regarding emissions reduction

A ten-year balance of the SEEG platform of the Climate Observatory (OC) shows that the country failed to cut greenhouse gases after adopting a national policy.

Four specialists from the Brazilian Climate Observatory (Observatório do Clima) will show how Brazil wasted opportunities to reduce its emissions, mainly because of the destruction of the Amazon forest in the last ten years. Ironically, the "lost decade" of emissions control happened after the National Policy on Climate Change regulation at the end of 2010.

The panel will take place at the Brazil Climate Hub, civil society's stand at COP27, in Sharm El-Sheikh, on Wednesday, November 9th, at 10 am (local time) and 5 am (Brasília time).

Last year alone, the country emitted 2.42 billion gross tons of CO₂ equivalent, an increase of 12.2% compared to 2020 (2.16 billion tons). For the last four years, the emissions have been rising non-stop, something unheard of since the 1990s. Also presented will be SEEG Methane, which analyzed projection scenarios for the emission of this gas until 2030 and proposed a target for Brazil as a contribution to the Global Methane Pledge, signed at COP26.

Created in 2012, the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimation System (SEEG) SEEG (seeg.eco.br) was the first national initiative to produce annual estimates for the entire economy. It was incorporated into the Climate Observatory the following year. Today, in its 10th edition, it is one of the world's largest national databases on greenhouse gas emissions, comprising five sectors: Agriculture and Livestock, Energy, Land Use Change, Industrial Processes, and Waste.

The SEEG was created to meet the National Climate Change Policy (PNMC) requirements. The decree regulating the PNMC established that the country should produce annual emission estimates to monitor policy implementation. The government, however, never did it. National inventories, key tools for understanding in detail the country's emissions profile, are published only every five years.

The estimates are generated according to the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) guidelines, based on the *Brazilian Inventory of Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals* of the MCTIC (Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations, and Communications).

What: The lost decade of Brazilian emissions: what 10 years of annual estimates by civil society reveal

When: Wednesday, 9/11, at 10 am Sharm El-Sheikh time, 5 am Brasília time.

Panelists:



Observatório
do Clima
20 anos

Ane Alencar, scientific director of Ipam
Marina Piatto, executive director of Imaflora
Ricardo Baitelo, project manager at Iema
Tasso Azevedo, SEEG coordinator

Venue: Brazil Climate Action Hub - COP27 - Sharm El-Sheikh

Transmission: <https://www.brazilclimatehub.org/>

About the Observatório do Clima- Founded in 2002, it is the main Brazilian civil society network on the climate agenda, with 77 member organizations, including environmental NGOs, research institutes and social movements. Its goal is to help build a decarbonized, egalitarian, prosperous and sustainable Brazil, in the fight against the climate crisis. Since 2013, OC has published SEEG, the annual estimate of greenhouse gas emissions in Brazil (oc.eco.br).

Press Information

Solange A. Barreira - Observatório do Clima

solange@pbcomunica.com.br

+ 55 11 9 8108-7272