

Institutional relations
between Brazil and Germany:

Environmental and energy cooperation

Paulo Velasco, Professor and PhD from the State
University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)



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DIALOGUE

BRAZIL  **GERMANY**

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On March 28, the Europe Program of CEBRI, in partnership with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Brazil, and within the project Dialogue Brazil and Germany, sponsored the workshop "*Institutional Relations between Brazil and Germany: environmental and energy cooperation.*" Forests and biodiversity were on the agenda as the focus of bilateral cooperation and energy, as an impetus to deepen bilateral relations. The event improved knowledge of the internal environmental reality of both countries and led to a great exchange of experiences.

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Introduction

Brazil and Germany are traditional partners and share a broad range of values and principles such as democracy, the rule of law, and the defense of multilateralism. In this context, bilateral articulation in areas of common interest is notable, especially in the search for a fairer and less asymmetric order, the promotion of global public goods, and the attempt to adjust the mechanisms of global governance with a view to making them more representative.

In the last decade, the two countries have sought to strengthen political cooperation and increase mutual trust. Significant examples include the signing of the Strategic Partnership Action Plan in 2008, the recognition of Brazil as a “transforming power” (Gestaltungsmächte) by the German government in 2012, and the establishment of a High-Level Intergovernmental Consultation mechanism in 2015.

Among the different bilateral topics, the environment, especially climate change and biological diversity, and the energy sector, with an emphasis on energy efficiency and renewables, are of central importance.

Forests and biodiversity as a focus of bilateral cooperation

Brazil, a country of no surplus of power, as Ambassador Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro already affirmed, adheres to a broad set of principles and practices that contribute to its legitimacy as an international actor. Indeed, the commitment to multilateralism and the search for principled insertion in accordance with the major principles of international law has been a hallmark of the country's diplomatic performance. Since redemocratization Brazil has sought to pay off debts and to actively improve its credentials on the international scene, by emphasizing issues such as the environment and human rights.

It was precisely with the beginning of the New Republic that the country sought to become more involved in the international environmental regime, but also adopted domestic measures that had important repercussions such as the creation of the Ministry of the Environment, in 1985, and the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), in 1989. Cooperation with other countries in environmental issues has become a fundamental strategy for Brazil, especially with the launch, in the early 1990s, of the Pilot Program for the Protection of Brazilian Rainforests (PPG7), a joint initiative of the government and Brazilian society, in partnership with members of the international community.

PPG7, which has been supported by Germany, among other European Union and G7 countries, was designed to develop innovative strategies for the protection and sustainable use of the Amazon Rainforest and the Atlantic Forest, while simultaneously improving of the quality of life of local populations. PPG7 is considered the world's largest national program geared to protecting tropical forests and managing their resources. Since its creation, Germany has established itself as a historical and core partner of Brazil in the environment, the result of both financial and technical cooperation.

It is curious to note that despite the consecration of Brazil as an emerging power in the past decade, the result of significant levels of economic growth and attaining a leading position in the international sphere, German support has not diminished but, rather, increased. According to Anselm Duchrow, director of the Program for the Protection and Use of Tropical Forests of the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), in December 2017, Germany approved 60 million Euros, exclusively for biodiversity and forests.

The technical cooperation between the two countries is implemented on the German side by GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation). The financial contributions are paid by the Development Bank (KfW), under the coordination of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) or the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Construction and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) or, under the joint coordination of BMZ with BMUB.

It is worth mentioning that Germany has been instrumental in collaborating with the Brazilian government in formulating and consolidating structural plans and policies for the Amazon, through articulated action between technical

and financial cooperation. Of note is German collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment with a view to strengthening the capacity of Brazilian governmental institutions, as well as its nongovernmental partners and the business sector, for the sustainable management of natural resources. An example is the Technical Cooperation Project for Developing Capacities for Environmental Management in the Amazon (PCT Amazônia), implemented between 2011 and 2014.

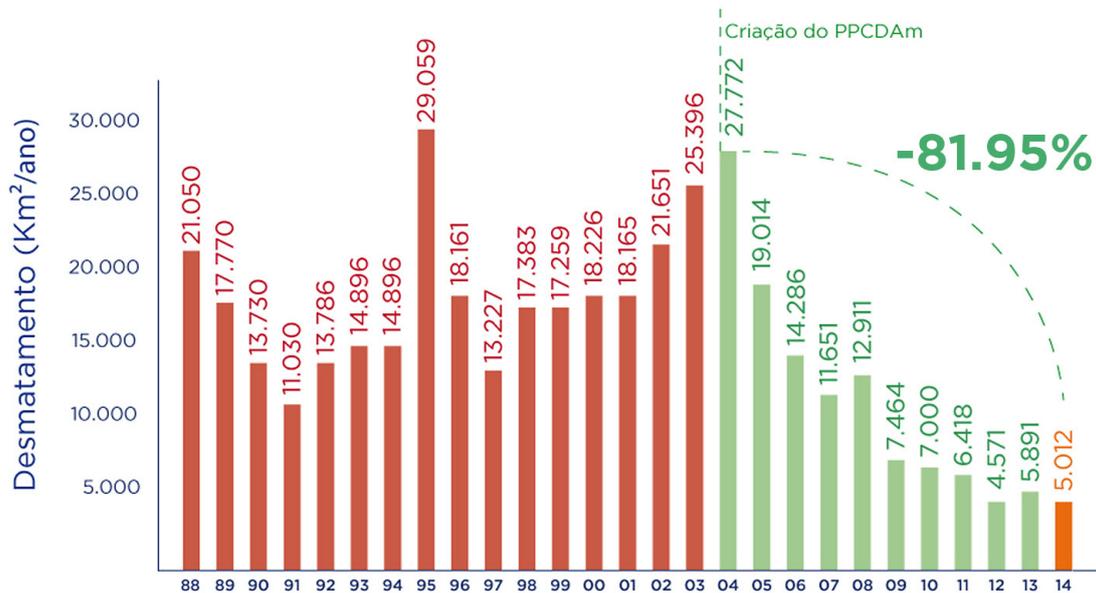
Among the results of the PCT Amazônia is support in elaborating and implementing an integrated action strategy to prevent and control deforestation the Triple Border region which includes part of the states of Rondônia, Acre, and Amazonas, areas with some of the highest deforestation rates of the Amazon region. Within the context of the project, federal, state and municipal bodies met to address environmental and agrarian issues, with the intent of identifying synergies and promoting joint strategies among the various local actors in the public and private sectors. Between 2012 and 2014, for example, four meetings were held to plan activities in the Triple Frontier region, which resulted in two joint integrated efforts in land and environmental regularization, in Ponta do Abunã (RO) and in Boca do Acre (AM).

In the municipalities of São Félix do Xingu (PA) and Apuí (AM), the Amazônia PCT contributed to a participative elaboration of Municipal Plans for the Prevention and Combat of Deforestation, culminating in municipal pacts with proposals for the sustainable use of natural resources, as well as integrated environmental and land regularization activities, and deforestation reduction targets.

Under the PCT, German support for the Plan of Action for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) was particularly important, as it led to significant results in the reduction of the deforested area since its launch in 2004 (Figure 1). In fact, throughout the implementation period of the Amazon PCT, the rate of annual deforestation remained at its lowest historical levels, although other factors contributed to these results, including oscillations in the price of commodities produced in the region, for example soybeans and meat.

Although it is still premature to fully assess the results and impacts of these initiatives in reducing deforestation, it is already possible to recognize important gains in learning and awareness, as well as local empowerment for balanced development and greater engagement and articulation among different governmental spheres involved in the protection of the Amazon rainforest. Once again, the partnership with Germany, exemplified in the PCT Amazonia project, is fundamental for the maturing of forest management in the country.

Figure 1. Annual deforestation in Amazônia Legal between 1988 and 2014.



Source: Prodes/Inpe.

Cooperation with Germany also helps address crime associated with deforestation in the Amazon, as can be seen in German support for the Forest Code and Brazilian Forest Service, which execute and implement the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and the Terra Legal program (land title regularization). In December 2016, for example, the Ministry of the Environment and KfW signed an agreement foreseeing the transfer of 10 million euros for the CAR project, targeted to training employees of state environmental agencies and to structuring, monitoring and expediting data analysis.

The Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA) also enjoys strong support from Germany, especially through KfW’s engagement with the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (Funbio). Over the past decade resources have been transferred to create, consolidate and maintain conservation units in the Amazon. Germany’s financial

contributions to the Amazon Fund are also important, with a transfer of more than 30 million Euros at the end of 2017. It is worth remembering that, as established when the Fund was created in 2008, payments are made based on results and are reduced when increases in deforestation are ascertained.

Another topic that is being discussed by the Brazilian and German governments is innovation in measuring deforestation, specifically the issue of “additionality.” The term refers to a counterfactual situation and attempts to determine whether deforestation would have fallen even if a given program had not been implemented. For example, if an economic slowdown unrelated to any specific deforestation project would have reduced clearing of the native forest in any way, the success of the environmental program would be reevaluated and adjusted, with little or no “additionality”.

Challenges and recommendations

1. Improve coordination among Brazilian public and private agencies working in cooperation with Germany

One of the challenges identified in bilateral environmental cooperation lies in the fact that the desire for political dialogue does not necessarily translate into practical conclusions or concrete initiatives. High-level meetings and state bureaucracy work at different speeds. Often, the state body responsible for coordinating cooperation has difficulty convening the different sectors involved in the projects. In the Brazilian case, for example, there seems to be a great distance, and even a precarious dialogue, between Itamaraty and the various public and private entities that participate in the cooperation initiatives between Brazil and Germany.

In this sense, it is worth remembering that the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the activities resulting from the technical cooperation agreements between Brazil and Germany are usually carried out by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), which is linked to Itamaraty. This agency is characterized by dramatic institutional dispersion in Brazilian international cooperation initiatives, whether on the giving or receiving ends, besides being dependent on the often oscillating resources and financing from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs itself.

2. Expand Brazilian resources in triangular cooperation between Brazil and Germany in third countries

There are a few emblematic cases of triangular cooperation with Germany, such as the Brazil-Ecuador-Germany partnership, which aims to promote exchange in the area of research and innovation for the sustainable management of strategic biodiversity resources in Ecuador. The biggest obstacle to such cooperation, however, is limitations on Brazilian contributions. Triangular cooperation requires partners with flexible financial resources for pilot projects, which does not correspond to the Brazilian reality.

3. Increase the participation of the private sector

More strategic private sector participation should be pursued, with the goal of modernizing cooperation between the two countries. There are specific public-private partnerships, as with Natura, but a broader strategy is lacking. The technical cooperation agreement between Natura, Symrise and German GIZ is aimed at supporting sustainable agriculture in the Amazon region, including restoring the natural vegetation along the Transamazon Highway and in the northeastern regions of Pará and Ponta of Abunã, based on a modified planting strategy accompanied by reforestation. While Symrise and Natura offer technical knowledge about equipment and on-site management of cooperatives, GIZ is responsible for training Brazilian farmers and government assistance.

It would be important, for example, to link sustainable consumption campaigns (meat, soy, etc.) in Germany with the fight against deforestation in Brazil, and this could be facilitated by greater engagement from the private sector. Companies'

actions in favor of sustainable patterns of consumption and production are fundamental to reinforcing actions that support forests and biodiversity, including Brazil's cooperation with Germany.

4. Align the policies of the Union and subnational entities with the goal of better environmental governance

Another problem that affects bilateral cooperation and undermines the impact of public policies adopted in the environmental area is the mismatch between the practices of the federal government and the policies of state and municipal governments. For example, there is no point in adopting ambitious goals at the national and international levels if there is no coordination with subnational entities. It is imperative to adjust environmental governance in Brazil and, in this context, international cooperation can be useful, helping to align the different perspectives and encourage a focus on priorities where governments, civil society, and the private sector demonstrate articulation.

5. Introduce a more sectoral version of biodiversity conservation

In addition to formal channels, Brazil-Germany cooperation must also stimulate informal channels and create within society, the ability to formulate new ideas. It is necessary to contribute, for example, to the conservation of biodiversity in a more sectoral perspective, encompassing sectors that sustain a good part of the Brazilian GDP, mainly agriculture and the issue of land use, energy, mining, and chemicals. At the same time, cooperation helps Brazil adopt an innovative and strategic vision of development paths, in which low carbon is an asset for the development of the country, rather than a burden. It is worth remembering that after an agreement reached with Germany in 2015, Brazil became the first country outside the G7 to set a goal of decarbonizing the economy.

Also, in this context, some of the main challenges lie in Brazilian budgetary constraints. In 2015, for example, only 1.6% of all funding for the agricultural sector was destined for the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (Plano ABC), a decrease compared to previous years. The Proposal for a Constitutional Amendment (PEC) imposing a public spending ceiling (PEC 55/2016), promulgated in Congress in December 2016, may have negative effects, undermining the capacity of executing agencies such as the Brazilian Forest Service.

6. Pursue a decentralization strategy that integrates and equalizes public policies in environmental matters, with the involvement of organized civil society

An oft-levied criticism is that public policies in environmental matters are born with an excessive level of centralization, since models of subsidiarity do not exist in Brazil. It is, however, necessary to reflect carefully, given the continental dimensions of the country. Since municipalities differ greatly, if the processes of transfer of resources and responsibilities do not include measures aimed at a regional rebalancing, the advantages may be annulled, resulting in a differentiated, selective and fragmented decentralization. It is up to the central power to guarantee conditions of equity, providing decentralization with an integrative and equalizing character, with the active and necessary involvement of organized civil society.

In addition, without rethinking the federal relationship between the different entities, small-scale projects will continue to be successful, but will not serve as a reference for regional development, for example, deforestation in the Amazon. The examples of decentralization coming from the European Union, especially from Germany, demonstrate a political, economic-social and spatial restructuring of states, conducted in a dynamic, less autarchic and more cooperative way, with the public sphere responsible for strategic planning, regulation articulated with the market, and promotion of social development

In sum, the debate on decentralization confirms the need to strengthen cooperation between Brazil and Germany beyond government to government, and effectively involve new actors such as cities, and the private and third sectors.

Energy as an impetus for bilateral relations

Brazil and Germany also have shared interests in energy and have signed several landmark agreements and partnerships. During the 1970s, for example, both countries signed a nuclear agreement that allowed Brazil to make a significant leap, with the construction of the Angra II nuclear power plant, one of the great legacies of that accord. More recently, and in line with the need to limit the emission of greenhouse gases, Brazil and Germany have signed various agreements, including the 2008 Energy Sector Cooperation Agreement in which the two countries collaborate on renewable energies and energy efficiency, focusing on the development of sustainable structures. The German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the programs and projects, in partnership with Brazilian institutions.

In the case of wind power, Germany has great expertise and, alongside China and the United States, is one of the three countries in the world with the highest installed wind capacity. Cooperation with the Germans has brought important benefits for Brazil, especially the formatting of the Monitoring of Anemometric Measurements (AMA) System database, which has gathered information from national wind farms since March 2011 and can assist with system expansion and operation planning decisions. This database is a prime source on wind power in Brazil, allowing for a better understanding of seasonal behavior, wind speed, and the correlation between regions and with other energy sources, paving the way for more efficiency within the national energy matrix.

In addition to supporting the design and development of the AMA System, it is worth mentioning GIZ's role in organizing technical visits, in Germany and in other countries, to institutes and companies that are at the forefront of wind equipment. In sum, the actions developed under the Technical Cooperation

for Sustainable Development Brazil-Germany, through GIZ, have promoted studies and activities on wind power, encouraging its sustainable growth, expanding knowledge, and strengthening its integration in the Brazilian energy matrix. According to data from the Global World Energy Council (GWEC), in 2017 Brazil ranked eighth in the world ranking of installed capacity of wind energy, surpassing Canada. This type of energy already accounts for about 7% of all electricity produced in Brazil.

The partnership with Germany has also helped Brazil advance with regard to energy efficiency. In the National Efficiency Plan Energy Agency (PNEf), the Ministry of and Energy (MME) projects an energy conservation potential of 0.6% per year, reaching a reduction of 106,000 GWh in the year 2030.

GIZ supports, among other partners, the Energy Research Company (EPE) to improve methods of energy planning and data acquisition and organization in the area of energy efficiency. Noteworthy joint activities

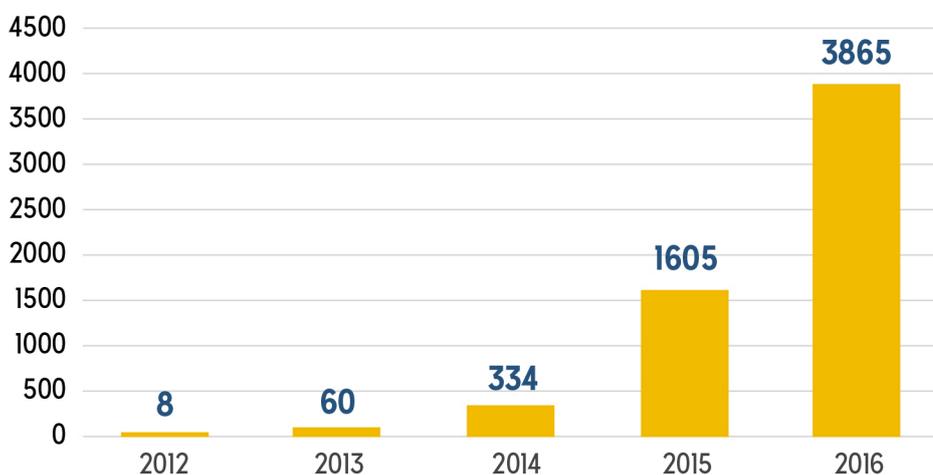
include the development of a database for the construction of Cost and Potential Curves (CCPs) which aims to calculate potential energy efficiency in different Brazilian sectors such as industry, transportation, and construction. The results of the CCPs can serve as a starting point for distributors and private companies from different sectors to design electric energy conservation projects and help guide public policies in the area of energy efficiency.

GIZ's support varies according to the nature of the project, ranging from studies to identify the cost and potential of concrete energy conservation measures right up to the design of projects. GIZ works with both the agency's own staff and international and national consultants, combining the experiences and methodologies of Germany with successful practices in other countries.

The introduction of the electricity compensation system throughout the country also resulted

from the dialogue between Brazil and Germany, specifically through consultations between the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL) with GIZ. Normative Resolution 482 (REN 482), approved by ANEEL on April 17, 2012, authorizes any Brazilian consumer that has a photovoltaic plant, a small wind turbine, or a bioelectric generator to produce energy and inject it into the network. Injecting surplus electricity into the distribution network generates a credit that will be deducted from the consumer's electricity bill at the end of the month. In these cases, the distribution network starts to function as a backup system, supplying energy only when the production from the micro or mini-generator is insufficient. According to data from ANEEL, thanks to the introduction of this innovative system, micro-generation of photovoltaic energy in Brazil reached 3865 connections in June 2016 - 78.94% residential, 13.92% commercial, and the remainder from industry, public buildings, and rural properties (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Photovoltaic microgeneration in Brazil, 2012-2016



Source: ANEEL.

In addition to the principle activities of GIZ and its partnership with EPE, German Development Bank (KfW) financing, jointly with that from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), are of note. In December of 2017, for example, KfW and BNDES launched a combined line of credit of USD 142.7 million to support renewable energy projects and energy efficiency throughout Brazil. This new line of financing will promote the development of energy generation from solar energy photovoltaics, wind, bioenergy, small hydropower plants, and energy efficiency initiatives for public lighting and cogeneration in industry.

The credit facility negotiated between KfW and BNDES is part of the German Climate Technology Initiative (DKTI), a joint initiative between KfW and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), whose purpose is to facilitate developing country access to technologies for the development of renewable sources for electricity generation. The relationship between KfW and BNDES began in the 1960s and, in 2015, turned 50 years-old. Several lending operations for the energy sector were contracted between the two institutions in this period, including: hydroelectric, biomass and, more recently, wind and solar energy.

The importance of the Brazil and Germany

partnership in the energy field extends beyond specific technical cooperation or financing projects. Learning from each other's practices is also very valuable, and this can be seen in the case of energy auctions. Rather than continuing the traditional subsidy policy for electricity produced by solar or wind power, the German government recently adopted the auction system which has been practiced in Brazil for some time. In the last two years, auctions were held in Germany and, specifically, were geared to generating onshore and offshore wind energy.

Energy producers bid to build renewable energy projects that generate an output level established by the government, leaving the market to define the prices to be paid for the energy produced by these plants. This model relies more on the dynamics of the market and less on the country's Department of the Treasury. The new auction model helps to reduce the rate of new renewable energy generation projects and prevents Germany from producing too much energy. Under the previous model, excess energy supply was frequent, especially because fossil fuel plants cannot suddenly cut their energy output in response to increased renewable generation on sunny or windy days. In such situations, there was so much energy in the system that the price became negative, and the operators of large power plants, mostly coal or natural gas, had to pay commercial customers to consume electricity.

Challenges and recommendations

7. Expand and improve professional training in Brazil and map the supply of qualified labor in wind, photovoltaic, solar thermal energy and some energy efficiency sectors

The work of GIZ and its partners who understand the development of technical and professional capacities in these areas as a strategic priority for the development of the renewable energy market is exemplary. By collaborating with them, as well as other relevant actors in the sector, it will be possible to better understand the labor market situation and support the development of training strategies to meet needs and fill existing gaps.

8. Introduce more tax and fiscal incentives for renewable energies

Although cooperation with Germany is essential for access to new technologies and for the advancement of renewable sources such as photovoltaics and wind energy, some national tax barriers need to be overcome. For example, under Agreement 16, signed in 2015 by the National Finance Policy Council, only mini or micro generation of photovoltaic solar energy generated by consumers and offset by consumption is exempt from the Tax on the Circulation of Merchandise and Services (ICMS), while models known as condominiums and solar power farms are not. In addition, some states, such as Espírito Santo and Paraná, have not yet adopted the exemption. Furthermore, although panels are already exempt from the Tax on Industrial Products (IPI), it is still levied on other parts required for the installation of solar energy systems such as inverters and meters. It is important to remember that the tax break does not necessarily harm the State, since it reduces the cost of electric power, consequently increasing economic activity and tax revenues.

In addition to tax breaks, other measures would help to stimulate the economy and reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, for example allowing individuals to use part of their federal Severance Indemnity Fund accounts (Fundo de Garantia do Tempo de Serviço-FGTS) to purchase solar energy generating systems. The German example, especially government incentives (here it is worth remembering the consultations made with regard to the introduction of the electricity compensation system in the country), will help Brazil make necessary adjustments, including in the tax realm, to increase wind and solar sources in the country's electrical matrix

9. Preserving BNDES financing capacity as a key player in Brazil - Germany energy cooperation

Brazil's current economic instability and fiscal adjustment efforts may affect BNDES operations and, consequently, the Bank's financing of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects fundamental to the Brazil and Germany partnership. In recent years, the BNDES has been pressured to advance reimbursements of funds received from National Treasury with a view to reducing public sector debt which, otherwise, could have reached 80% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In fact, this type of operation has been an important component of the Federal Government's fiscal adjustment program and has led to an important and immediate improvement in the public debt. In 2016, BNDES reimbursed in excess of 100 billion reais and in 2017, approximately 50 billion. For 2018 a further 130 billion reais were requested and although these figures are compatible with the projections made by the Bank, there is concern that additional requests for reimbursement may compromise the ability of the institution to promote development.

In parallel, the BNDES recently changed loan policies, eliminating some of the special incentives for solar energy and energy efficiency projects. The Bank had previously allocated total financing into three categories: 80% for solar energy, 70% for wind energy, and 50% for hydro and thermal power plants; this has now been standardized, allowing up to 80% for all projects, regardless of the form of energy generation. It is worth remembering that in 2016, the bank reduced the financing ceiling for hydroelectric projects from 70% to 50%. It should also be noted that in January 2018 the Long-Term Rate was adopted, replacing the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP), and that the percentage to be financed (up to 80%) is based on the total value of the project and no longer on the value of items that can be financed.

The differences that continue to exist in renewable energy projects incentives are related to the spread applied by the bank, which is 0.9% for solar energy, energy efficiency, smart grids and energy generation from solid waste and 1.3% for the other sources of generation, transmission and distribution. It is strongly recommended that the Bank maintain its commitment to the expansion of the participation of renewable sources in the Brazilian matrix, and it is imperative to reinforce the incentives to projects in this area, in line with the logic of subsidies characteristic of Germany.

10. Re-evaluate the possibilities for Brazil-Germany cooperation in bioenergy

Another topic of great importance and potential in energy cooperation between Brazil and Germany concerns bioenergy, which should parlay Brazilian expertise in ethanol, and Germany's considerable production of biodiesel. In the past decade, Brazil has promoted so-called "ethanol diplomacy," seeking to expand cooperation with different countries in this field, including members of the European Union such as Germany. It is worth noting that, to reduce dependence on oil, in a context marked by price increases, Germany introduced the E10 in 2011, increasing the mixture of anhydrous ethanol in gasoline sold in the country from 5% to 10%.

Bilateral cooperation in biofuels, however, faces resistance from German public opinion, which is mostly skeptical, if not directly critical, of the socio-environmental impact. An ethical discussion of the propriety of increasing pressure on international food markets in a scenario where shortages and starvation problems still afflict a significant part of the world's population, especially in the global south, is taking place in the country.

While the German government continues to favor biofuel production, concern about the potential global impacts of mandatory ethanol blends has increased. In this sense, there are important opportunities for Brazilian ethanol, especially considering its low greenhouse gas emissions, low deforestation - thanks to the availability of land for energy crops - and the commitment to the social inclusion of family farmers. Further studies to identify and consecrate socially and environmentally sustainable models of ethanol production are recommended.

A good example concerns the Integrated Modeling of the Land Use, Water and Energy Nexus of Brazilian Biofuels Expansion under Climate Change, launched in 2013 and completed in December 2016. The Study advised decision-makers and stakeholders about potential biofuel expansion scenarios in Brazil, given current climate changes, leading to the formulation of policies to mitigate the adverse impacts on biofuels, land use, water resources, and food security, thus contributing to the sustainable production of biofuels. The project was funded by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Construction, and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), and was conducted by the Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute for Graduate Studies and Engineering Research (COPPE) in partnership with diverse actors such as the Ministry of Environment (MMA), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change (FBMC), the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the Brazilian Technical Standards (ABNT), the National Water Agency (ANA) and the Institute for Trade Studies and International Negotiations (ICONE).

Annex

The principal institutions involved in bilateral cooperation for forests, biodiversity, and energy:

Brazil

- Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)
- National Water Agency (ANA)
- Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL)
- Brazilian National Standards Organization (ABNT)
- Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)
- National Council of Fiscal Policy (CONFAZ)
- Energy Research Office (EPE)
- Brazilian Climate Change Forum (FBMC)
- Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (Funbio)
- Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute for Graduate Studies and Research in Engineering (COPPE)
- Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)
- Institute for International Trade Negotiations (ICONE)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply (MAPA)
- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)
- Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
- Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)

Germany

- German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
- German Development Bank (KfW)
- Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

About CEBRI



The Brazilian Center for International Relations (CEBRI) is an independent think tank that contributes to building an international agenda for Brazil. For twenty years, the institution has engaged in promoting pluralistic and proposal-oriented debate on the international landscape and Brazilian foreign policy.

In its activities, CEBRI prioritizes themes with the greatest potential to leverage the country's international insertion into the global economy, proposing pragmatic solutions for the formulation of public policies.

It is a non-profit institution, headquartered in Rio de Janeiro and internationally recognized. Today, its almost 100 associates represent diverse interests and economic sectors and mobilize a worldwide network of professionals and organizations. Moreover, CEBRI has an active Board of Trustees composed of prominent members of Brazilian society.

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