

Rede Clima – Sub-Rede Políticas Públicas

Mudanças Climáticas

Qual é o ônus de se enfrentar a questão

Qual é a ameaça à soberania de se assumir uma postura proativa na questão do clima no sistema multilateral?

A Convenção da ONU sobre Clima

Princípio da responsabilidade comum, porém diferenciada

7. “Reservoir” means a component or components of the climate system where a greenhouse gas or a precursor of a greenhouse gas is stored.
8. “Sink” means any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.
9. “Source” means any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere.

Article 2

OBJECTIVE

The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

Article 3

PRINCIPLES

In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:

1. The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.
2. The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration.
3. The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and

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UNFCCC – Texto da Convenção (1992)

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1. As Partes devem proteger o sistema climático em benefício das gerações presentes e futuras da humanidade com base na equidade e em conformidade com suas responsabilidades comuns mas diferenciadas e respectivas capacidades. Em decorrência, as Partes países desenvolvidos devem tomar a iniciativa no combate à mudança do clima e a seus efeitos.

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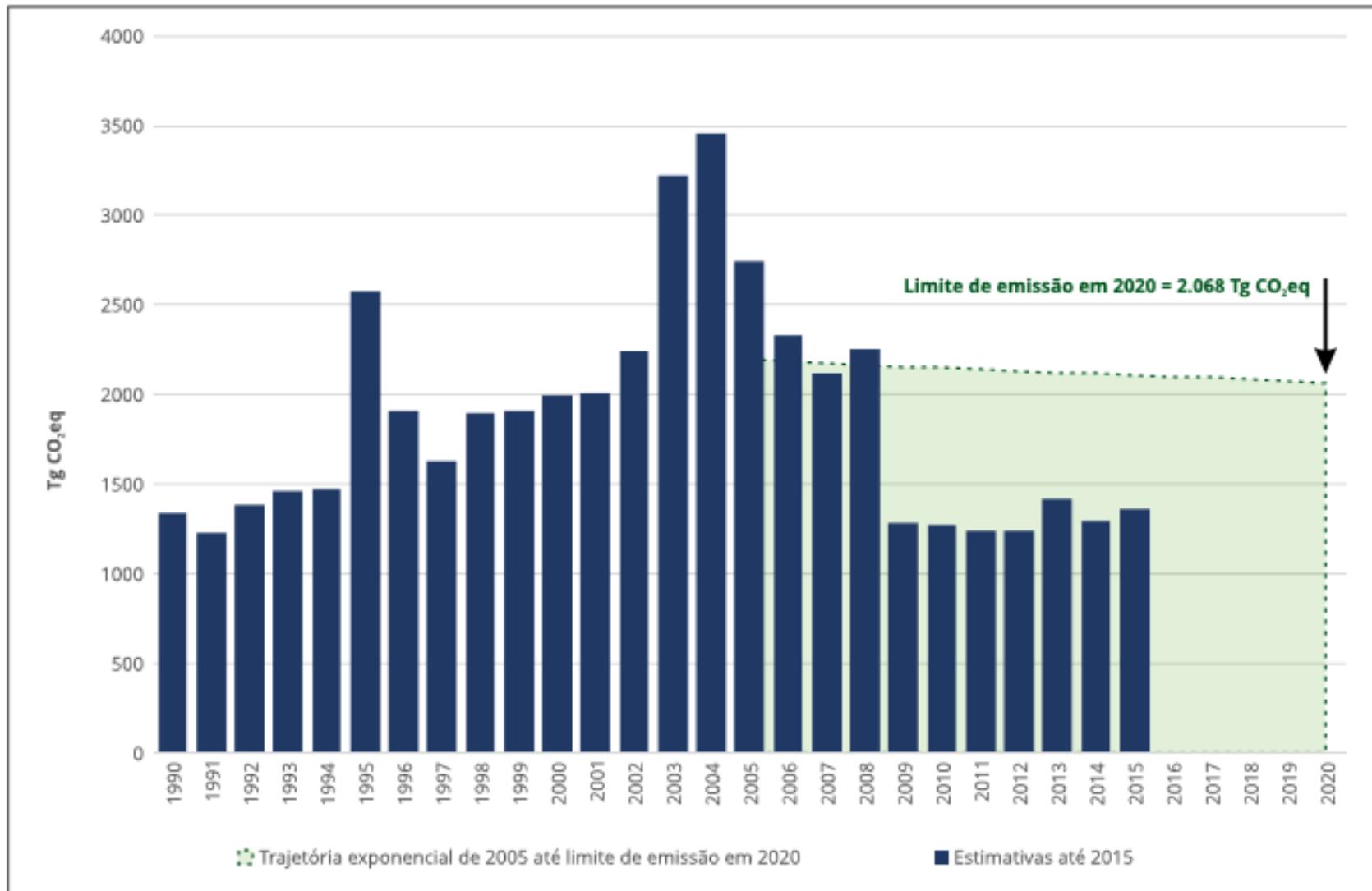
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Protocolo de Quioto

- Trouxe obrigações de redução de emissões para países ricos (listados no Anexo I da Convenção – países membros da OCDE)
- Países em desenvolvimento, como o Brasil, puderam participar com projetos (basicamente iniciativa privada) de redução de emissão, gerando permissão de emissão ao portador (de interesse de países do Anexo I)
- Obrigação de relatar suas emissões e ações por todos os países, mas países em desenvolvimento recebem apoio financeiro para esta tarefa.
- Brasil gerou quase 2 bilhões de RCEs – uma importante fonte de recurso externo.

Compromisso voluntário - Namas

Decreto 7390/2010 substituído pelo Decreto 9578/2018



Acordo de Paris

NDC – Contribuição Nacionalmente Determinada

- Ações brasileiras correspondem ao planejamento energético (PDE), ações contra o desmatamento ilegal etc. – não há ingerência externa, as ações são nacionalmente determinadas.
- Possibilidade de financiamento externo: acordo prevê financiamento mínimo de US\$ 100 Bilhões ao ano para países em desenvolvimento se adaptarem às mudanças climática e para realizarem ações de redução de emissões.

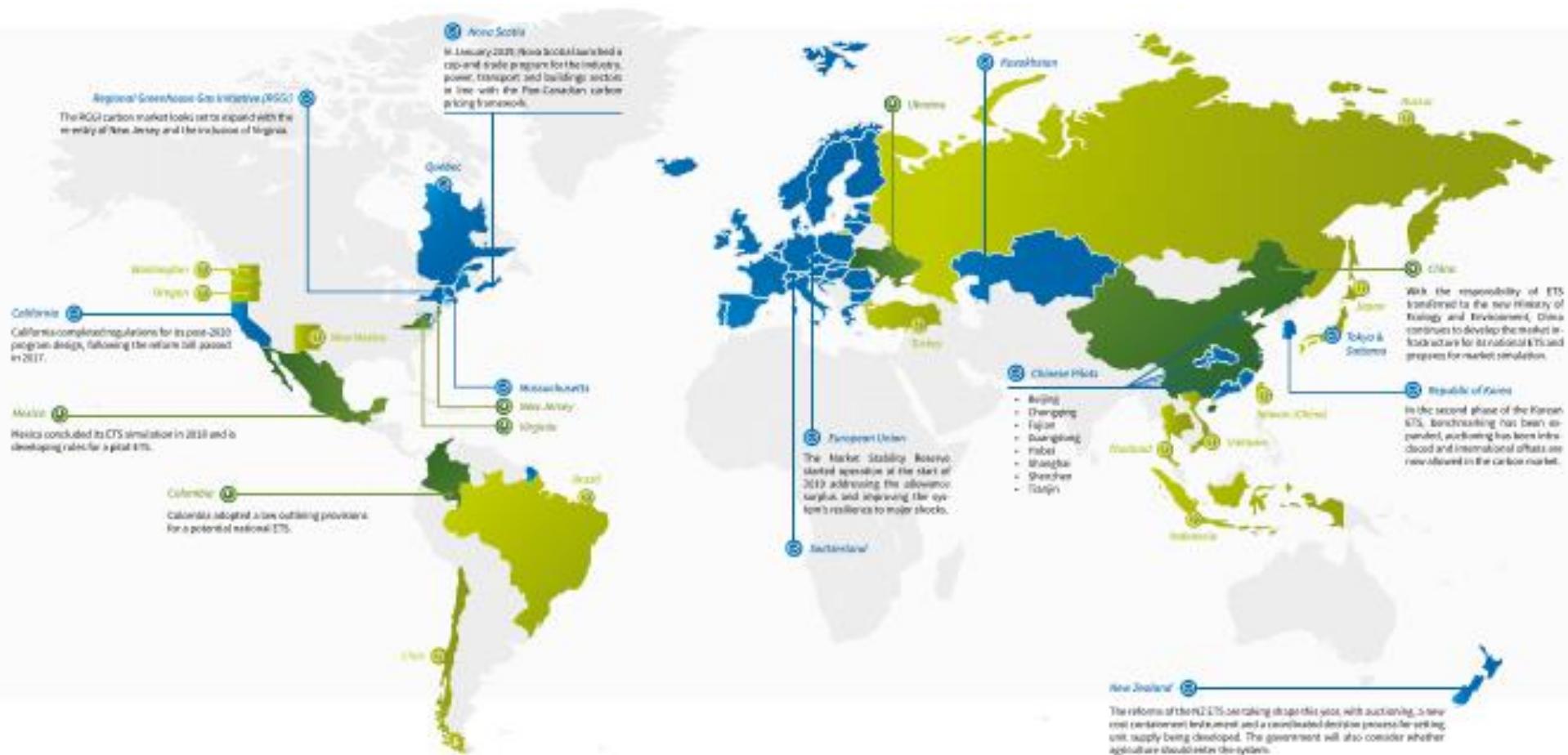
INDICADORES		NDc	PDE 2027
		Ano de Referência 2025	
Eficiência energética	Eletricidade	8%	7%
Energia elétrica	Participação de eólica, solar e biomassa, incluindo GD e autoprodução	22%	22%
	Participação da hidroeletricidade na geração centralizada	71%	73%
Matriz energética	Participação de fontes renováveis, com exceção da hidro	32%	34%
	Participação de bioenergia	18%	21%
	Participação total de fontes renováveis	45%	48%

Financiamento multilateral

Brasil recebe recursos da arquitetura de financiamento da UNFCCC

- Brasil já é tomador de recursos multilaterais dedicados ao combate às mudanças climáticas, por exemplo:
 - FIP Brasil (CIF)
 - *Financial Instruments for Brazil Energy Efficient Cities* – FinBRAZEEC (GCF)
 - Opções de Mitigação, Comunicação Nacional, Technology Needs Assessment (GEF)
 - Fundo Amazônia (Noruega e Alemanha – no âmbito de suas ações para a UNFCCC)

Iniciativas sobre mercados de carbono



Como o mercado enxerga a mudança do clima?

Markets Don't Buy Republican Skepticism on Climate Change - Bloomberg <https://www.bloomberg.com/opinion/articles/2019-03-05/markets-don>

Markets

Markets Aren't Buying Denial on Climate Change

Investors who put money at risk behave as if it's not a hoax.

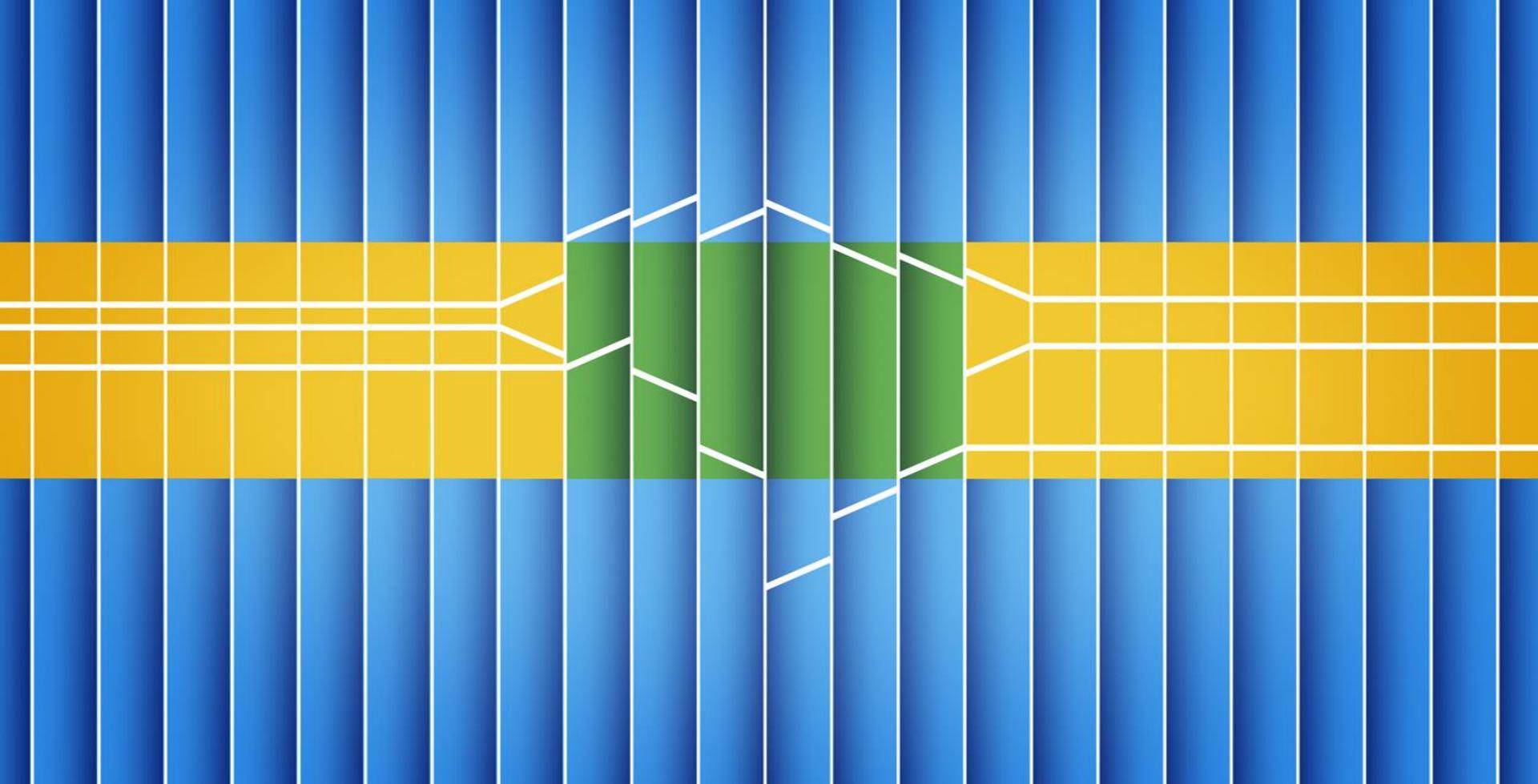
By Noah Smith

5 de março de 2019 10:30 BRT



Sinergias

- Prioridade meio ambiente urbano: medidas de redução de emissões de GEE são sinérgicas à redução de emissões de poluentes locais que causam prejuízo à saúde pública
- Medidas de contenção do desmatamento ilegal ajudam a prover as funções ecossistêmicas necessárias à manutenção da produtividade agrícola
- Plano ABC foca na melhoria da produção com aumento da resiliência do produtor



Obrigado!



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