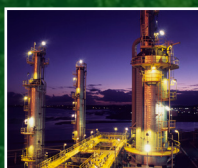


Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil



Preface

Leaders in many nations are currently discussing ambitious targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in order to mitigate the serious impact of climate change on the environment, human societies, and our economies. Many scientists and policy makers believe that limiting the rise in global mean temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius is an important aim, as they see this as a threshold where the implications of global warming become very serious.

Aiming to contribute to these discussions, McKinsey & Company has undertaken a global effort to provide a fact base on what technical levers exist to achieve abatement from the projected base case of emissions, and at what cost. The global work concluded that the implementation of some 200 initiatives across ten major economic activities and 21 regions has the potential to reduce these admissions by 55 percent, at a cost of less €60 per tonne of CO₂e¹ or even 70 percent with higher cost initiatives or by sequestering atmospheric carbon.

The following report focuses on what the challenge is for Brazil to play its part in this process of abating carbon emissions. Not surprisingly, it identifies reducing deforestation and emissions from the agriculture sector as the main sources of abatement, representing 85 percent of the abatement potential in the country.

A particular challenge for the taskforce was the quantification of what it would cost to effectively stop deforestation by 2030, especially in the Amazon biome.

It is not our intention to point the way to a specific path to solve a problem as complex as this one. Our contribution consists of compiling the works of numerous experts who have been studying this theme for decades, and public managers who have the practical job of facing this challenge, to develop a systemic approach for addressing the issue. This approach is anchored on strengthening the institutions and monitoring and control mechanisms, on creating incentives to develop and grow sustainable forestry activities, and investments to create

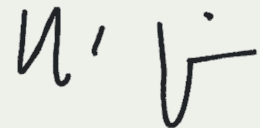
1 CO₂e means “carbon dioxide equivalent”, a standard unit used to measure GHGs and methane. Emissions are measured in metric tonnes of CO₂e per year or multiples such as million (MtCO₂e) or billion (GtCO₂e) metric tonnes.

formal jobs and improve the human development indices in the Amazon region. We are making the results of this modelling effort, including the cost and the impact associated with each of the numerous initiatives, available to the public as our contribution to advance the discussion of these themes.

The conclusions in this report confirm Brazil's potential to take a leading role in the global fight against climate change.

In addition to contributing by eliminating deforestation, because it has a large landmass that is either degraded or is not productive, Brazil has the capability to implement a broad scale reforestation program it can use for atmospheric carbon sequestration. When the global carbon sequestration markets are sufficiently developed to remunerate such reforestation programs more amply, Brazil would be the natural destination for this new industry and could serve as a global carbon reservoir.

This study intentionally avoids any assessment of specific policies and regulatory choices. Instead, its purpose is to provide an objective and uniform set of data that can serve as a starting point for corporate leaders, academics and policy makers when discussing how best to achieve emission reductions in Brazil.



Stefan Matzinger

Introduction

According to the *World Resources Institute*², Brazil is the 4th largest greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter in the world but, looking forward to 2030, it is also one of the 5 countries with the largest potential to reduce such emissions. Its leading role in global climate change has then a number of implications, as well as creating significant opportunities.

The numerous issues related to these opportunities must be debated by various groups within Brazilian society – business, the government, regulatory bodies and non-government organizations. Sixty initiatives account for 10 percent of the potential abatement in Brazil, and have been identified as having a negative costs or, in other words, the associated savings would be larger than the costs. Of the remaining 70 initiatives, 80 percent of the abatement potential would cost less than €10 per tonne of CO₂e (tCO₂e), much less than the value of a tonne of CO₂e traded in the international carbon credit market. Implementing these initiatives, however, will require significant effort, from creating a low carbon culture and a regulatory framework through investments that would need encouragement in the form of legislation, or with this country's increased involvement in the global carbon trading markets.

Within this context, the purpose of McKinsey & Company's report is to identify and quantify the impact and cost of each of the initiatives Brazil can use to contribute to the global climate change agenda. This document is organized into the following chapters:

1. Summary of the main results
2. The Brazilian base case
3. Details of the emissions and abatement opportunities by sector
4. Implications for the Country

Appendix 1 – Model approach

Appendix 2 – How to read the abatement curve

Appendix 3 – Calculating implementation cost of avoiding deforestation

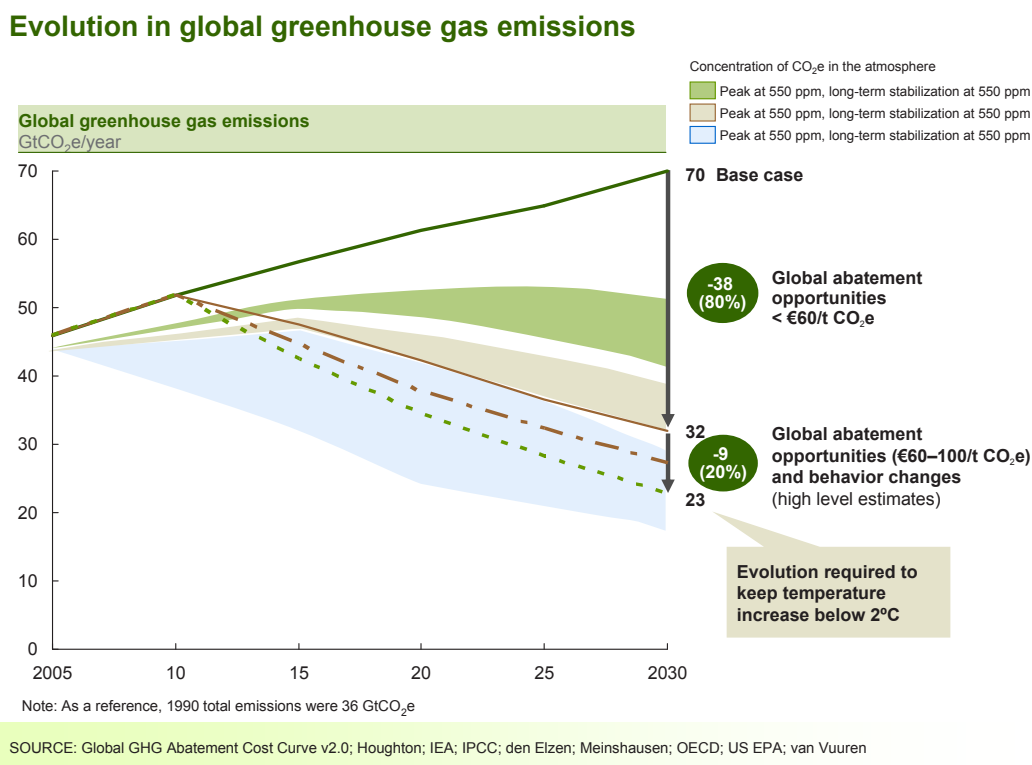
² World Resources Institute is a Washington, D.C. based environmental research institute created in 1982.

1. Summary of the main results – Brazil has an important role to play in reducing global Greenhouse gas emissions

Globally, in 2005 around 45 gigatonnes of CO₂ equivalent (GtCO₂e) were emitted into the atmosphere. According to the global McKinsey study³ that looked at current emissions and their projected growth, by 2030 emissions under a business-as-usual⁴ (BAU) scenario are expected to reach 70 GtCO₂e. The study built a database of over 200 opportunities for GHG abatement distributed across 10 economic sectors and 21 world regions.

Our global analysis reveals that we can reduce emissions from 70 to 32 GtCO₂e by taking a number of globally coordinated initiatives, with a cost of up to €60 per GtCO₂e (Figure 1) An additional 9 GtCO₂e could come from either more costly technical measures (above €60 per GtCO₂e), from significant behaviour changes, or carbon sequestration from intense reforestation programs or other alternative techniques. Theoretically, capturing all this potential would mean emission levels that are broadly consistent with an emission pathway that, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), would result in an average increase in the global temperature of less than 2 degrees Celsius.

Figure 1



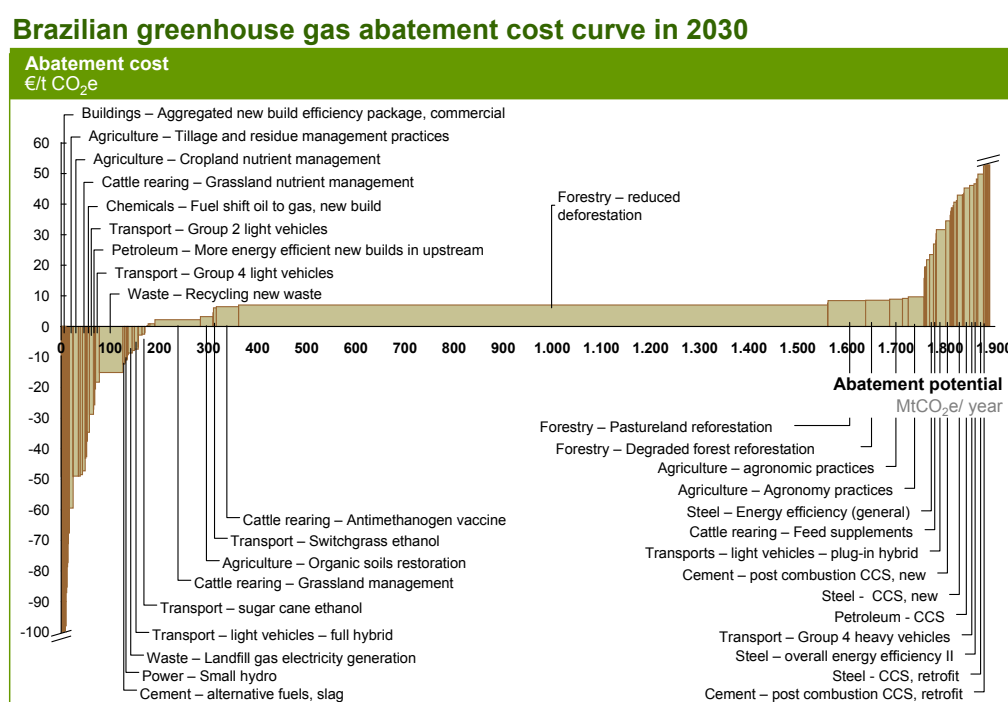
3 “Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy - Version 2 of the Global Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Curve”, McKinsey & Company, 2009.
 4 The McKinsey & Company report uses BAU (*business as usual*) as terminology for the base case.

Within this context, Brazil has a relevant role to play as it is responsible for 5 percent of the current GHG emissions and will be responsible for 4 percent of the estimated 2030 emissions, or 2.8 GtCO₂e. Unlike more industrialized nations and the global norm, the main source of emissions in Brazil is the forestry sector. Deforestation alone is responsible for 55 percent of this country’s current GHG emissions and will be responsible for 43 percent in 2030. This very significant negative impact of the forestry sector is partially compensated by the low emissions of Brazil’s power sector, as most of the power in Brazil comes from large hydroelectric plants. In addition, ethanol penetration in the vehicle fleet is quite high.

Nevertheless, at 12 tCO₂e per capita emission, Brazil is comparable to industrialized nations in Europe, where per capita emissions are around 10 tCO₂e per capita. If we exclude the forestry sector, Brazilian per capita emissions drop to 5 tCO₂e, which would bring this country down to the level of low/moderate emitters. However, as the Brazilian economy grows, so will the intensity of its GHG emissions, reaching a projected 14 tCO₂e per capita in 2030, or 7.5 tCO₂e per capita if we leave out the forestry sector. In short, Brazil’s emissions are already above the global average and, looking forward, even if we eliminate emissions from the forestry sector, they would remain relatively high.

This shows how important it is that Brazil considers measures to reduce GHG emissions. Our study evaluated over 120 opportunities to reduce GHG emissions in all of Brazil’s main economic sectors. The result is an estimated potential to reduce 2030 Greenhouse gas emissions from 2.8 GtCO₂e to 0.9 GtCO₂e. This would eliminate 1.9 GtCO₂e, equivalent to a 70 percent reduction in GHG emissions. Figure 2 shows the main initiatives included in this volume of greenhouse gas abatement and the cost⁵ associated with each one. Appendix 1 shows how to interpret this curve in more detail.

Figure 2



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

5 The cost includes the sum of investments and operating costs minus the economic benefit derived.

The potential abatement volume is significant, positioning Brazil behind only the US, China and India in terms of absolute reduction in emission volume. In percentage terms, the potential abatement is higher than the 50 percent global average. In addition, the costs associated with the Brazilian abatement curve are low. Whereas the world average for 2030 is around €18 per tCO₂e abated for initiatives with a positive cost, in Brazil the average cost of such initiatives is €9 per tCO₂e.

Globally, the main sources of GHGs are **power and transportation**, which together would account for 40 percent of the BAU emissions in 2030. In Brazil, the environmental performance of these sectors is relatively good and together they account for only 13 percent of emissions. The preponderance of hydroelectric plants for power generation and the high penetration of ethanol as an automobile fuel have a positive impact on both these sectors. There are several opportunities for abatement in both these sectors but the overall impact is not large, especially when we consider that the energy matrix is expected to remain relatively good in the base case scenario. The abatement potential in these sectors adds up to 72 MtCO₂e, or 4 percent of Brazil's total abatement potential.

Globally, the industrial sector (cement, steel, chemicals, oil & gas and other sectors) will account for 26 percent of the 2030 emissions. In Brazil, the industrial sector is less important, accounting for only 13 percent of the emissions. This is partly the result of the way power is produced and partly due to characteristics intrinsic to industry in Brazil. This includes, for example, carbon intensity associated with domestic crude oil production, which at 18 kg CO₂e per barrel of crude is relatively low. This in turn is due to the type of crude oil and environmental measures already implemented by the industrial sector. In other countries, crude oil is a much more carbon intense industry, reaching levels in excess of 70 kg CO₂e per barrel of crude. Another example is Brazil's steel industry. About 35 percent of this country's pig iron is produced using charcoal rather than coke. If we assume that future supplies of charcoal will come from reforested or sustainably managed sources, the environmental performance of the Brazilian steel industry could contribute to GHG abatement. Abatement initiatives for these industry sectors add up to 130 MtCO₂e, or 7 percent of this country's abatement potential.

The two sectors that depend heavily on the behaviour of the end consumer - **buildings and waste treatment** – will be responsible for 7 percent and 2 percent of the world's 2030 emissions respectively. In Brazil, they add up to 3 percent of all emissions. The buildings sector has the advantage that Brazil is a tropical country, reducing the need for energy to heat homes and offices. Initiatives related to home and office insulation have less of an impact and would account for only 8 MtCO₂e in 2030, or 0.4 percent of Brazil's abatement potential. However, in terms of waste treatment, Brazil is at a disadvantage, with little treatment of landfill gases or recycling of solid waste. Abatement initiatives in waste treatment would account for 3 percent of this country's abatement potential and are mostly concentrated in waste recycling and utilization of landfill gases.

The most relevant sectors in Brazil, both in terms of emissions as well as abatement opportunities, are those related to land use. Some 70 percent of current and 2030 base case emissions come from **forestry and agriculture**, making it essential that these emissions be significantly curtailed. The relevance of agriculture comes from the fact that Brazil is a large producer of agricultural products, providing much of the world's increasing demand for food, and leading global exports in a number of commodities such as grains (30 percent of all the soy traded worldwide) and beef (25 percent of global trade).

Agriculture, including cattle, accounts for about 25 percent of current Brazilian emissions, a percentage that is expected to increase to 30 percent, or 820 MtCO₂e by 2030. Half of the agriculture emissions come from **cattle**, as enteric fermentation and organic wastes from close to 200 million heads of cattle produce methane, one of the GHGs. The other half of the sector emissions come from **farming practices** such as burning off land prior to planting and excessive use of nitrogen fertilizers, leading to the formation of nitrous oxide, another GHG. Abatement opportunities in agriculture and cattle rearing are significant and account for 14 percent of this country's total 2030 abatement potential. The initiatives identified depend on farmer training and changes in farming and cattle rearing practices, and on investments in research and specific regulations.

The largest portion, however, will come from the **forestry sector**. Deforestation, especially in the Amazon biome, is Brazil's largest source of GHG emissions and responsible for 55 percent of current emissions. This percentage is expected to drop to 43 percent in 2030, based on a premise that the volume of deforestation will level off at the average level of the past 10 years as outlined in the baseline scenario defined by the National Climate Change Plan⁶ released in 2008. Eliminating deforestation by 2030 accounts for 72 percent of all of the abatement opportunities in Brazil.

A lasting solution to eliminate emissions associated with deforestation requires an understanding of the socio-economic context and the economic forces at work in the destruction of forests, especially in the Amazon biome. This knowledge is essential to develop a set of initiatives that can be used to systematically address the issue, something that both the experts on the theme and the Government leaders involved have long understood.

To understand the costs associated with the initiative to preserve the Amazon forest using a sustainable development model, we have compiled numerous contributions from experts on this theme and developed a systemic approach that includes:

- (i) strengthening institutions;

- (ii) Reinforcing the command/control of the State;

⁶ Federal Government, Interministerial Committee on Climate Change.

- (iii) Incentives to increase the supply of timber and other forest products based on sustainable practices;
- (iv) And lastly investments to create formal jobs and improve the Human Development Index of the population affected by deforestation.

The spending associated with abatement of forestry led GHG emissions will vary over time. On average, the annual cost would be €2.5 billion⁷ over the course of the next twenty years for initiatives directly related to curbing deforestation, or €5.7 billion if we include the initiatives required to increase the socio-economic development indicators of the rural population in those parts of the legal Amazon most affected by deforestation. Over time, this investment will likely be essential to give the population access to better paying jobs and promote the sustainable development of the region. This would translate into a cost per tonne of carbon close to €8 per tCO₂e.

Unlike other studies, this report does not evaluate the economic value of the standing forest itself, which consists of the revenue from selling deforested timber and the alternative use of the land for farming, cattle rearing or mining. In this case, we would also have to model the negative side effects of deforestation such as, for instance, a change in the continent's rainfall pattern across the continent. Such considerations were considered not pertinent to the central question being addressed in this project: what would it take to reduce the current level of deforestation in the Amazon?

There are also reforestation opportunities in areas where the native forest has been cut down. These opportunities could become the targets of commercial exploration, such as timber and pulp, or the recovery of legal and permanent reserves. In this case, the costs could be covered by international carbon credits and could even become an economically profitable activity.

In conclusion, our study shows that to implement all of the identified initiatives to cut Brazil's 2030 GHG emissions by 70 percent would require spending some €5.7 billion annually to preserve the Amazon Forest, and an amount associated with other initiatives that would increase over time reaching €8 billion by 2030. The total spending would amount to some 1 percent of the country's GDP. A significant part of this cost could be funded using international carbon credits. In this calculation we have left out initiatives with a negative cost or, in other words, where the savings generated are larger than the investment required.

⁷ At an exchange rate of 1.4 US\$/€ and a 4 percent discount rate.

2. Brazil's base case – deforestation in the Amazon distorts this country's low carbon intensity

Brazil has an important role in the world's greenhouse gas emissions. In 2005 it was responsible for 5 percent of the base case emissions, or 2.2 GtCO₂e, making it the world's 4th largest emitter according to the *World Resources Institute*. The Brazilian forestry sector is primarily responsible for this high ranking: deforestation accounts for 55 percent of all the GHGs emitted in Brazil. According to the National Emissions Inventory published in 2006, each year 1.2 GtCO₂e⁸ are emitted into the atmosphere by burning forests to open up cropland or by forests that have been cut down to make charcoal for the steel industry or to provide raw material for wood products. If we were to leave out the forestry sector from the emissions inventory, Brazil would be responsible for only some 2 percent of global emissions.

A base case for how emissions will evolve has been developed to enable the assessment of the potential levers to abate carbon emissions between 2005 and 2030. This base case considers that all economic activities will see the impact of existing regulations and reflects current expectations of how market conditions will evolve. Thus, annual global emissions are expected to grow at a rate in excess of 50 percent between 2005 and 2030.

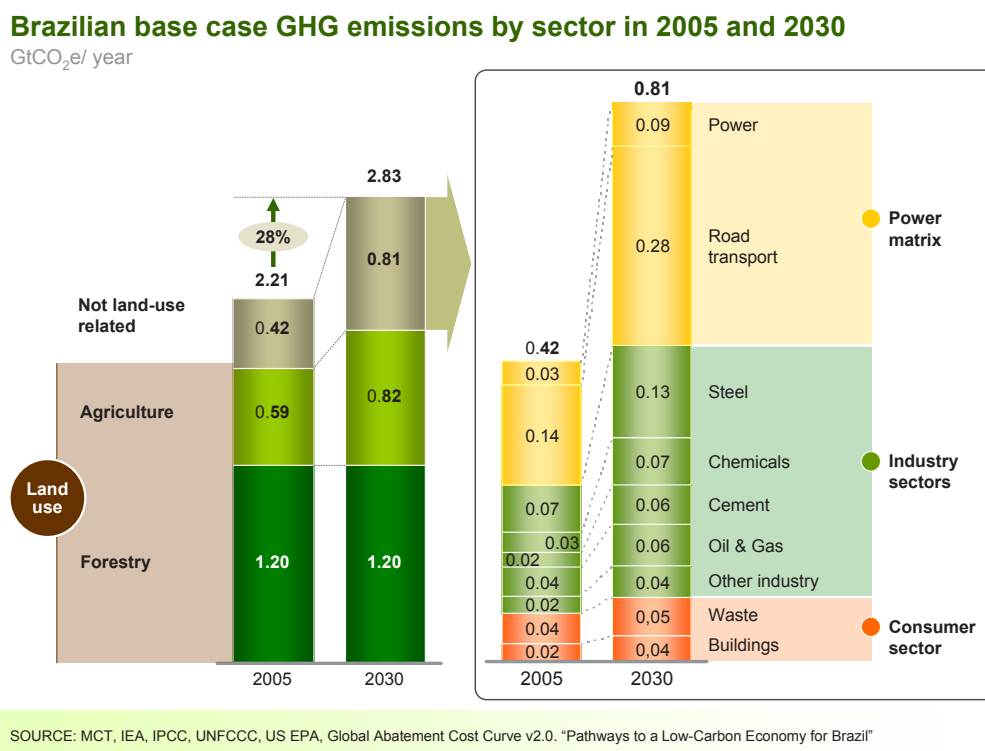
The main premises used to model the Brazil case are based on the country having a significant development potential that it is likely to capture over the coming years. For the purposes of this model, we have assumed that the population will grow on average at 0.9 percent per year through 2030, and that the GDP will grow at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent through 2015 and 2.8 percent between 2015 and 2030. This is based on the expectation that Brazilian industry will experience vigorous development, with the output of cement and steel, for instance, increasing an average of 4.2 percent and 4.6 percent a year respectively until the end of the study period. In the agricultural sector, the country would continue to have about 6 percent of the world's pasture area and 4.3 percent of its cropland. In general, we have assumed 2005 prices and costs, US\$ 60 per barrel⁹ of crude oil and a 4 percent annual interest.

In this base case, Brazil's emissions would grow by only 28 percent between 2005 and 2030, as shown in Figure 3. This is because we have assumed that emissions by the main source, the forestry sector, will remain constant at the average rate measured between 1996 and 2005, the period used as the basis for comparison in the National Climate Change Plan. However, if we exclude the forestry sector from our analysis altogether, the anticipated growth in emissions in Brazil is 60 percent, higher than the global average. Much of this increase is the result of the expectation that Brazilian industry will develop intensely over the period, and a strong growth in road transportation.

8 Includes gross emissions from the First Brazilian Inventory of Atropic Greenhouse Gas Emissions using the maximum carbon intensities per biome adjusted for the average 1990 – 2005 deforestation rate for the biome.

9 IEA WEO 2007 – International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2007.

Figure 3



However, Brazil’s accelerated economic development is based on a low emission platform. Brazil’s 2005 GHG emissions, again if we exclude the forestry sector, were 5 tCO₂e *per capita*, bringing Brazil down to below the 100th global position in per capita intensity of GHG emissions. In the base case, economic development will increase *per capita* emissions to 7,5 tCO₂e, bringing this country into a position closer to the current European figure of 10 tCO₂e per capita, but still far from US emissions (23 tCO₂e *per capita*). If we include forestry sector emissions, Brazil’s *per capita* GHG emissions in 2005 increase to 12 tCO₂e *per capita*, which is higher than the European average.

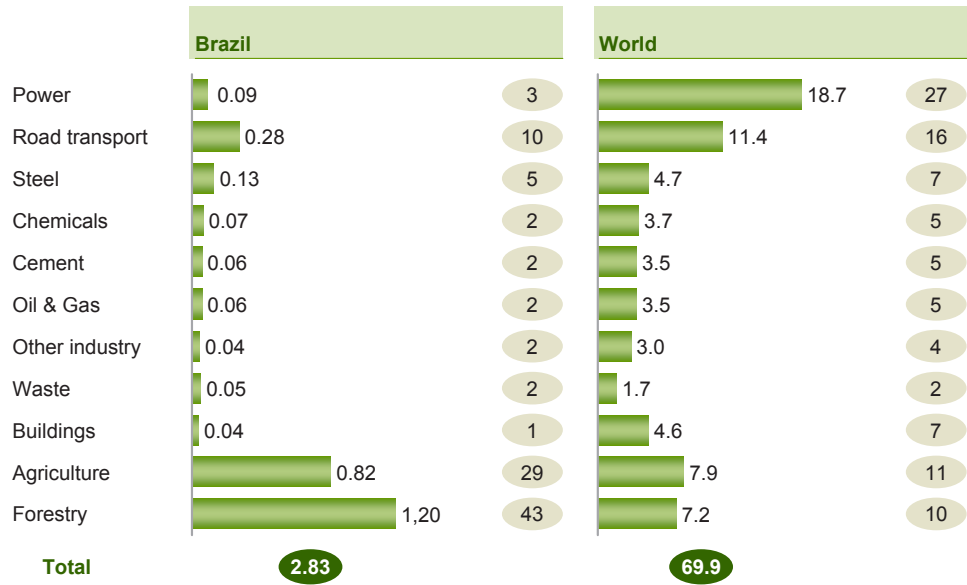
If we compare Brazil’s current and 2030 emissions with the rest of the world (Figure 4), we see very different behaviours. One of the main differences between Brazil and the rest of the world is that while globally, on average, emissions from the power sector are the most important (27 percent) in Brazil they have low relevance (3 percent). Road transport, another sector of extremely high relevance to the global average, is of only moderate importance in Brazil. On the other hand, agriculture and forestry, of only moderate relevance to the global average (21 percent), are the most important GHG emitters in Brazil (72 percent).

Figure 4

Comparison of the Brazilian and worldwide GHG emission profiles in 2030

GtCO₂e, direct emissions, base case, 2030

Relative weight (%)

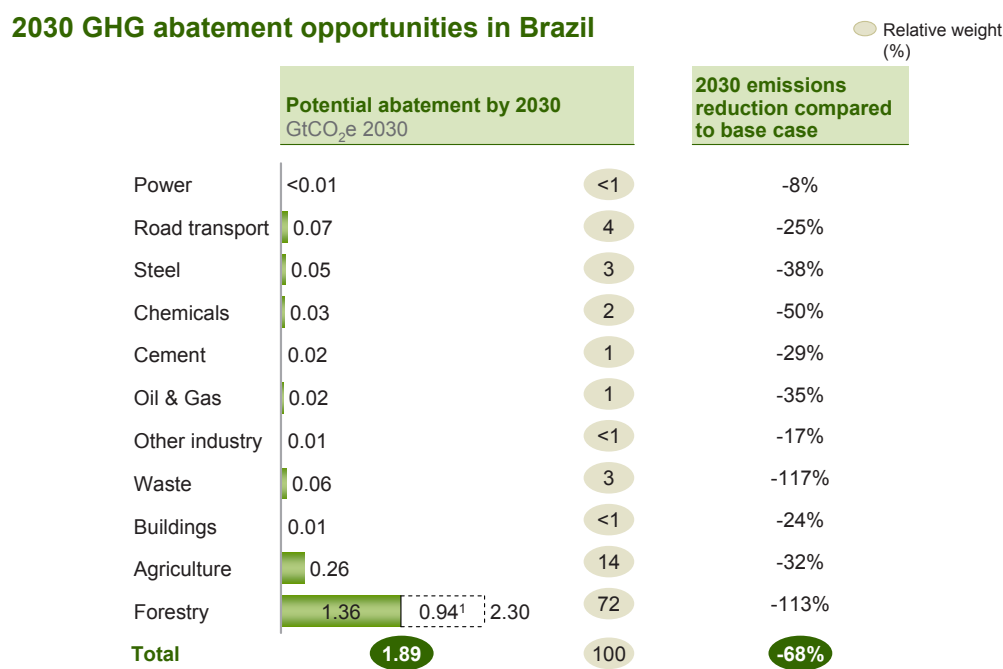


SOURCE: MCT, Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

3. Details of the emissions and abatement opportunities by sector - While there are opportunities to reduce emissions in all sectors, it is in the forestry sector where impact will be greatest

Just as the forestry sector is a weighty component of Brazil's GHG emissions, the opportunities for abatement in this sector are just as important, as can be seen by the abatement cost curve (Figure 5). By far the largest opportunity Brazil has to reduce Greenhouse gases is to eliminate deforestation and promote reforestation of degraded land, which together account for over 70 percent of the abatement opportunity. Nevertheless, even though the other sectors analyzed, namely manufacturing industry, buildings, transportation, power and waste treatment are less important in relative terms, in absolute terms they represent a potential abatement of 530 MtCO₂e per year in 2030, higher than that of several developed nations.

Figure 5



SOURCE: MCT, Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

3a. Power Generation – The power sector is responsible for significant carbon emissions in developed nations, but in Brazil it has an outstanding environmental performance

Brazil's current power generation matrix is one of the cleanest in the world. Hydroelectric power plants account for 85 percent of all of the electricity generated, so Brazil emits an average of 94 t of CO₂e per gigawatt hour (GWh) produced. The global average is 580 tCO₂e per GWh and, in countries that rely heavily on coal fired power plants, can be as high as 1,000 tCO₂e per GWh. These emissions account for only 1.5 percent of the country's total emissions, positioning it as one of the countries with the smallest proportion of GHGs from power generation. Worldwide, power plant emissions account for 24 percent of the total, making it the top ranked GHG emitter. The expectation is that investments will be made to increase the global penetration of nuclear, wind and solar energy, as well as biomass based cogeneration. This would bring down the global average to 170 tCO₂e per GWh, still almost twice the current Brazilian average.

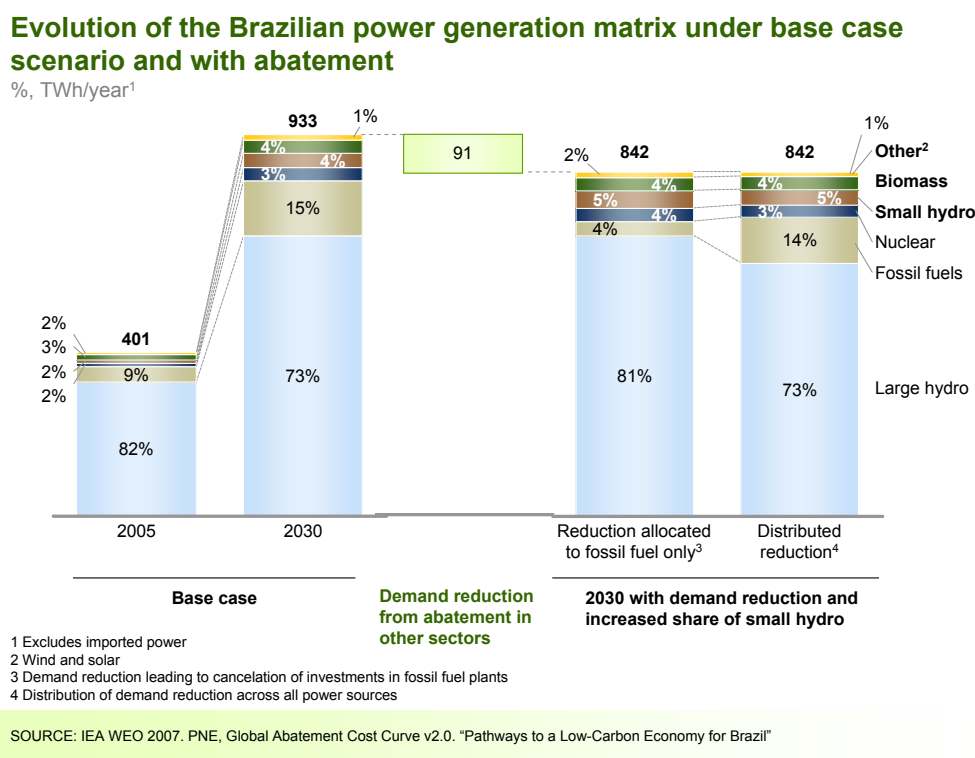
According to Brazil's National Energy Plan, Brazil will more than double the amount of electricity it generates over the next 20 years. This growth, while including major investment in hydroelectricity and promoting alternative sources such as nuclear energy, will result in a power generation matrix that is more dependent on fossil fuels – 14 percent compared to the current 9 percent (Figure 6). As a consequence, sector emissions will triple, from 30 MtCO₂e to 90 MtCO₂e by 2030. In spite of this relatively high growth, the share of emissions from the power sector in Brazil will be around 3.5 percent, much lower than the global average.

Whilst considering opportunities to reduce emissions beyond the business-as-usual scenario it is worth noting the demand reduction expected from abatement initiatives in other sectors, which in the case of Brazil reach around 10 percent of base case generation in 2030. This reduction in demand can be either reflected in cancelling the investments in fossil fuel plants or distributed across power sources. In the first case, the Brazilian electric energy matrix would become even cleaner than it is today as shown in Figure 6. For reporting purposes we adopted the more conservative option, distributing the demand reduction across all power sources. In both cases, we also considered expanding small hydroelectric plants participation in the matrix to reduce fossil fuel penetration, as such investments are typically cost effective and could reduce emissions by 7 MtCO₂e, equivalent to some 8 percent of the base case emissions expected in 2030.

The cost associated with the small hydro initiative is low, perhaps even negative, given the competitiveness of these small hydroelectric plants, however extending the use of this potential would pose a significant challenge. On the other hand, if Brazil opts to reduce its dependence on hydroelectric power, it could invest more aggressively in wind, sun and biomass power, all

of which Brazil is excellently placed to develop. Solar and wind energy options remain more expensive, although costs are expected to come down in future as technology evolves and players acquire scale. Additionally, Brazil could explore the option of biomass power generation more aggressively.

Figure 6



3b. Highway transportation – High levels of ethanol penetration in the fuel market have a positive impact on Brazil.

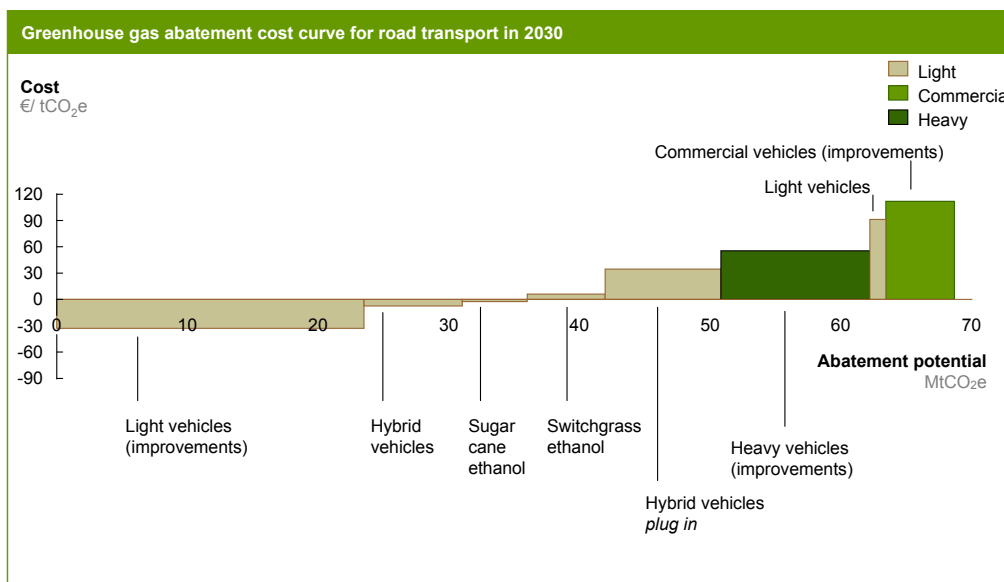
Highway transportation emissions, defined as the emissions of the domestic fleet of light (passenger cars), light commercial and heavy vehicles accounts for 6 percent of current Brazilian GHG emissions, behind only forestry and agriculture. Worldwide, highway transportation is the second largest sector and accounts for 13 percent of GHG emissions. In Brazil, this sector benefits heavily from the significant penetration of fuel ethanol, that represents 40 percent of the fuels market for light-duty vehicles (in energy content). Over 85 percent of all light vehicles currently sold in Brazil use flexfuel technology. By 2020, over 80 percent of the Brazilian automobile fleet should be capable of running on pure ethanol, a jump from the current 20 percent, displacing gasoline even further. In spite of this, emissions intensity from the gasoline and Diesel used in Brazil can be high due to delays in the investment needed to improve their quality, as stipulated under the Automotive Vehicle Air Pollution Control Program (Proconve).

The base case projects accelerated growth of the Brazilian fleet—115 percent between 2005 and 2030, when it will reach 49 million vehicles. Much of this growth will come from light vehicles. The increase in base case emissions between 2005 and 2030 is limited to 100 percent, reaching 280 MtCO₂e due to the expected improvements in fuel quality by 2030 (Proconve), the levelling off of ethanol use by Otto cycle engines at 46 percent¹⁰ and a 5 percent penetration of biodiesel. This is 7 percent of all GHGs expected for 2030.

Opportunities to reduce emissions from road transportation can be split into improvements in technology and increased penetration of biofuels. Sixteen technological improvements applicable to light vehicles have been mapped. These can impact the engine, the transmission box, aerodynamics, weight and tires. In addition, we have included the penetration of hybrids (pure hybrids or plug-ins) and electric cars. Ethanol penetration will increase and includes both ethanol produced from existing sugarcane technology as well as biomass and lignocellulose ethanol, a technology expected to come on-stream after 2015. Biodiesel penetration has been limited to the base case and no additional opportunity is foreseen as this fuel competes for edible oils. In the case of heavy and commercial vehicles, opportunities will come primarily from improved technology (Figure 7). These investments should reduce anticipated 2030 base case emissions by 25 percent or some 70 MtCO₂e, at an average cost of €12 per tCO₂e.

Figure 7

Implementing initiatives in the transport sector could reduce annual emissions by 69 MtCO₂e in 2030



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

10 In energy contained, source PNE 2030 – Empresa de Pesquisa Energética

3c. Steel – The outlook for significant expansion of Brazil’s steel industry will lead to significantly higher emissions

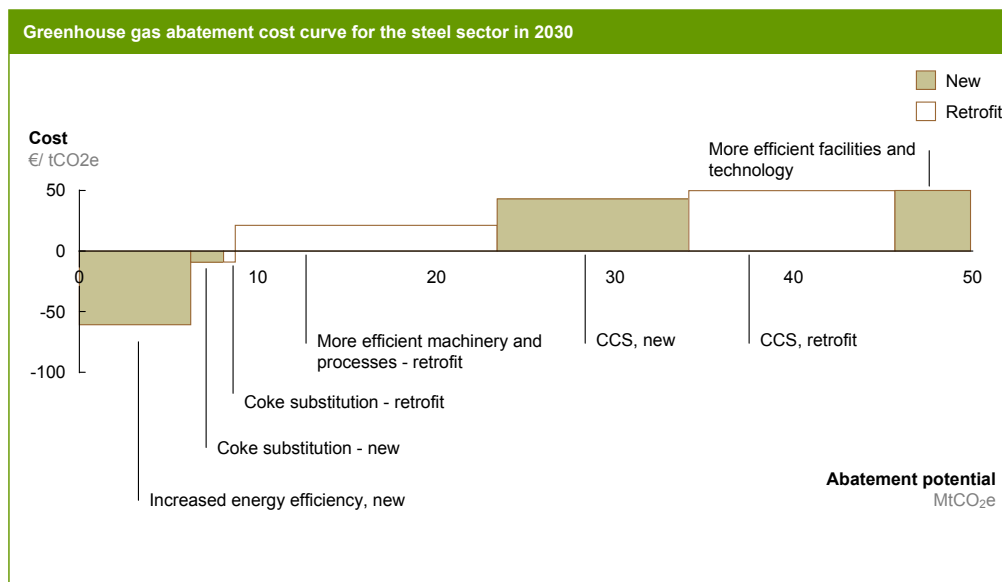
Most of Brazil’s steel plants are integrated mills that emit 2.5 times as much carbon as scrap (or recycled) metal based facilities. However, Brazilian steel partially relies on charcoal (35 percent) to produce pig iron, which reduces emissions if the charcoal used comes from reforestation and not from native forests.

The base case anticipates significant growth of the steel sector, driven both by Brazil’s own development as well as the export of semi-finished goods. Production capacity is expected to reach some 95 Mt or three times the current capacity by 2030, with significant participation still from integrated plants and (reforested) charcoal pig iron.

Opportunities to reduce steel plant emissions will come from: (i) numerous initiatives to improve the energy efficiency in the production process itself; (ii) the use of renewable energy sources (replacing coke with charcoal); (iii) the use of new efficient technologies in new mills (such as, for example, integrating continuous casting and hot rolling); (iv) carbon capture and sequestration (CSS) technology (Figure 8). The more cost effective solutions are linked to energy efficiency, for example installing cogeneration facilities in new plants to use blast furnace gases to generate electricity. Other efficiency measures would include preventive maintenance, optimized process flows (management, logistics, IT), improved heat recovery, pre-heating scrap and laser based scrap analysis. Coal replacement in Brazil’s integrated steel mills will be indirect, as electric arc furnaces in the region will be encouraged to use pig iron made from charcoal up to the technically feasible limit, so that more scrap can be used by integrated mills, thereby requiring less coal. These opportunities would cost an average of €4 per tCO₂e and save some 28 MtCO₂e. CCS opportunities would cost an average of €46 per tCO₂e and save some 22 MtCO₂e. In all, the potential 50 MtCO₂e abatement would reduce 2030 base case emissions by 38 percent.

Figure 8

Implementing initiatives in the steel sector could reduce annual emissions by 50 MtCO₂e in 2030



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

3d. Chemicals - The chemical industry could reduce its 2030 emissions by 50 percent

Petrochemicals are a large portion of Brazil's chemical industry, accounting for 60 percent of its output. Forty percent of the petroleum equivalents used by the sector are used to drive its plants. Worldwide, much of the power (40 percent) used by the sector comes from natural gas, which is cleaner than petroleum and contributes to limiting chemical plant emissions. However, given the scarcity in Brazil, increasing penetration of gas beyond current levels is challenging. In Brazil, the chemical sector uses very little coal (1 percent), whereas the world average is 14 percent. Another positive factor is that in Brazil, biomass already accounts for 2 percent of the power used in the chemical sector.

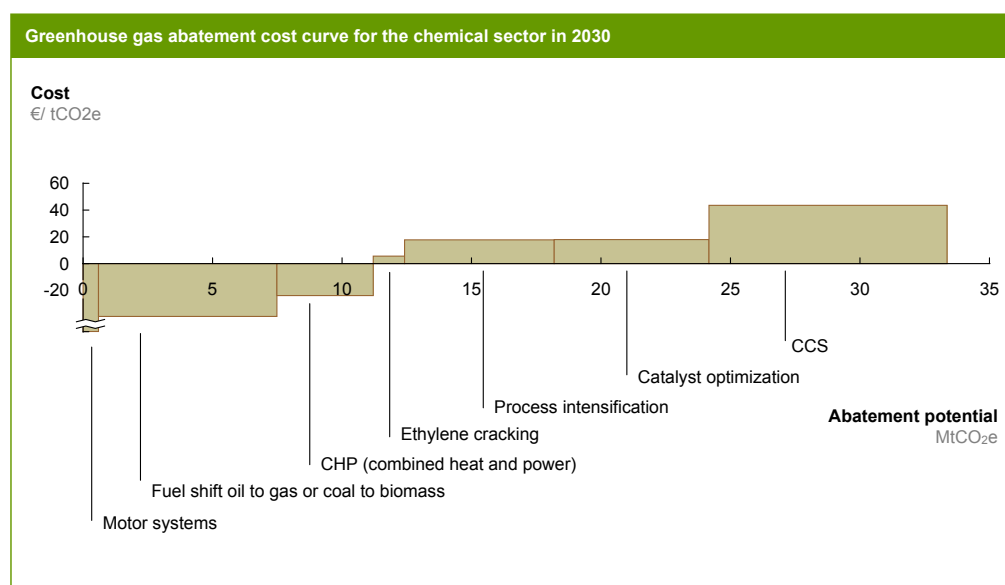
In the base case, chemical sector emissions should grow 2.4 fold, given that the industry itself is expected to expand significantly. Much of this growth will come from GHGs emitted by the chemical processes themselves.

Twenty percent of the abatement opportunity in the chemical sector would come from replacing the fuel used to generate power, replacing coal and expanding the use of natural gas and biomass (e.g. sugarcane bagasse). Normally such replacements have a negative economic cost (Figure 9). Of similar importance are process related opportunities (such as improving

continuous processes, enhanced process control, preventive maintenance and logistics), and optimum use of catalysts to reduce direct emissions by improving the chemical structure and enhancing some chain reactions, reducing reaction temperatures at limited additional cost. These and other opportunities related to using process energy to generate heat and reduce the volume of fuel used would add up to an abatement potential of 24 MtCO₂e, at an average negative cost of €-18 per tCO₂e. Carbon capture and storage opportunities would add another 9 MtCO₂e, albeit at high cost of €43 per tCO₂e. In all, these 33 MtCO₂e would be a 50 percent abatement of the anticipated base case chemical industry emissions for 2030.

Figure 9

Implementing initiatives in the chemical sector could reduce annual emissions by 33 MtCO₂e in 2030



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

3e. Oil & Gas – Currently emissions from the Brazilian Oil & Gas industry are low compared to other countries, and abatement opportunities are limited

Both oil & gas production and refining emit GHGs. The relatively small amounts of GHGs emitted by crude oil exploration and development are excluded from the scope of this analysis. GHGs emitted by petrochemical plants are included in the chemical sector, those emitted as a result of the distribution of fuels are included in ground transportation and those emitted by marketing and end consumption are included under power, buildings and transportation.

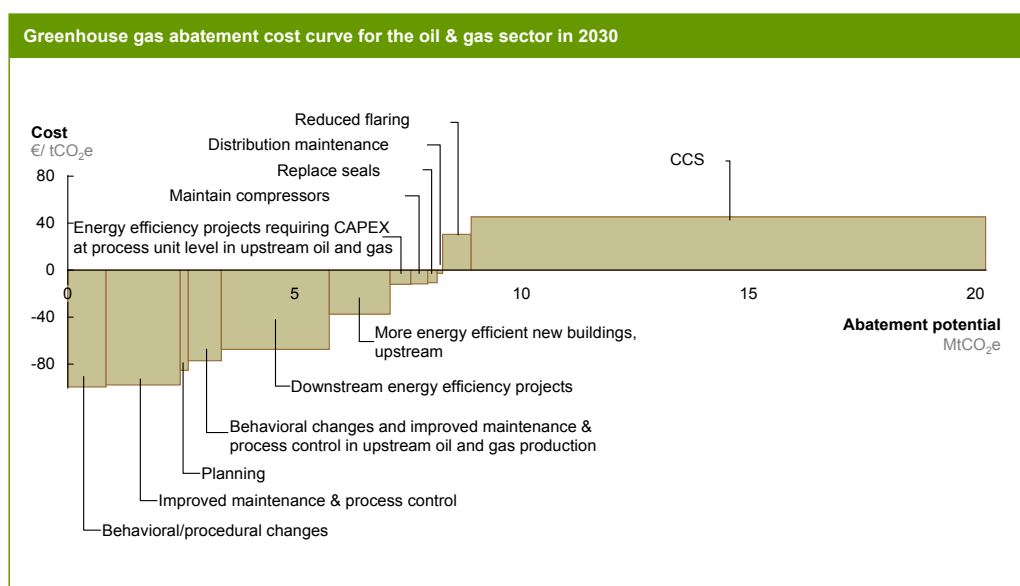
Compared to other countries, the Brazilian Oil & Gas sector emits only small amounts of GHGs. This is the result of the type of crude oil produced in Brazil, the technology used to produce and refine it and primarily the quality and extent of the environmental measures adopted by industry players in this country. In addition, there is also the advantage of a clean power generation matrix. More than half the Oil & Gas industry emissions come from refining, 30-40 percent come from crude oil production and the remaining 10 percent from gas distribution and processing.

In the base case, emissions would increase 50 percent by 2030, reaching 60 MtCO₂e or 2 percent of all emissions. The average annual increase in the period is 1 percent, less than the expected increase in Brazil's oil output, which is 3 percent, and is the result of the fact that new fields will naturally adopt more advanced technology and environmental efforts will continue.

Opportunities for abatement add up to 20 MtCO₂e, or 35 percent of the expected 2030 base case emissions and 1 percent of the total GHG abatement potential for Brazil (Figure 10). About 40 percent of these opportunities are the result of refinery initiatives to use energy more efficiently, which in turn includes an increased awareness and improvement of maintenance processes (leading to optimum equipment utilization). Because of the savings this would generate, costs tend to be negative, in this case €-54 per tCO₂e. The remainder of the opportunities are based on improvements in CCS, costing a significant €45 per tCO₂e.

Figure 10

Implementing initiatives in the oil & gas sector could reduce annual emissions by 20 MtCO₂e in 2030



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

3f. Cement – In the base case the cement industry anticipates steeper increases in emissions between 2005 and 2030

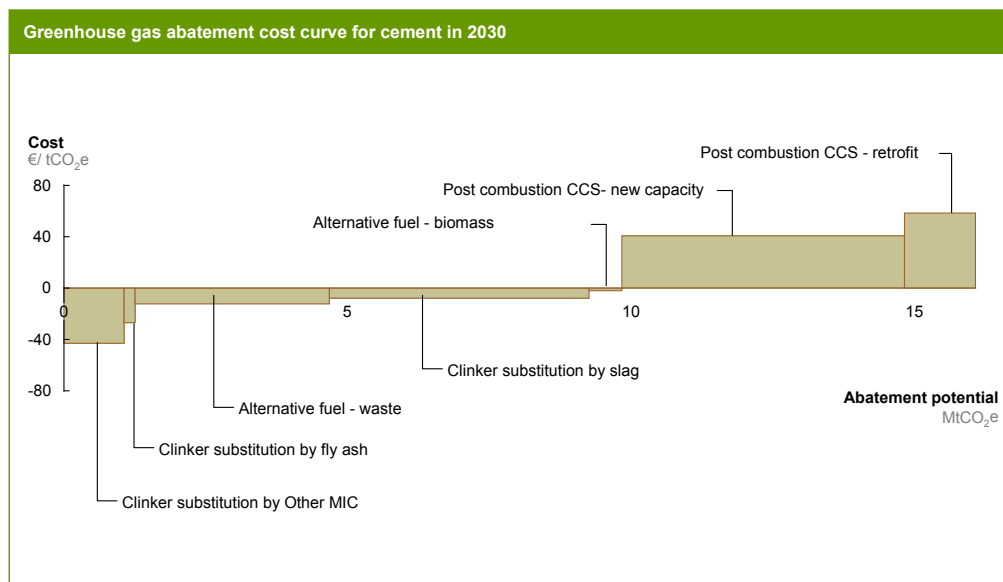
Given that Brazil is under intense development, cement production is expected reach 2030 with an output almost 3 times that of 2005. The cement industry produces the basic input for concrete, widely used in construction and infrastructure works. Rapid growth will come with an increase in emissions, which are expected to grow 1.7 times over this period, the largest of any of Brazil's industries.

Over 70 percent of the emissions from cement plants in Brazil are generated when limestone and clay are calcined to produce clinker, an intermediate in cement production. Replacing clinker with alternative materials such as slag from the steel industry will directly reduce emissions. A small portion of the cement sector emissions in Brazil is indirect, resulting from the use of electricity and the burning of fuels.

In Brazil, abatement in cement sector emissions is mostly linked to replacing clinker and using alternative fuels, at a negative cost of €-13 per tCO₂e. In Brazil, the primary replacement for clinker is blast furnace slag from steel mills, unlike other countries that can also use fly ash from coal burning power plants (Figure 11). In addition, in Brazil this slag can also come from blast furnaces that use charcoal rather than coke, completely abating emissions as this would be renewable slag. This corresponds to 35 percent of the 16 Mt potential reduction in GHGs emitted by the cement sector in Brazil. Another 25 percent is related to the use of alternative fuels such as industrial or municipal waste or biomass. The remaining 40 percent of the abatement opportunity is in CCS, at a high cost of over €40 per tCO₂e. Total abatement could potentially reduce Brazilian emissions in 2030 by 30 percent compared to the base case.

Figure 11

Implementing initiatives in the cement sector could reduce annual emissions by 16 MtCO₂e in 2030



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

3g. Waste Treatment – The second largest potential for abatement in sectors not related to land use is in the waste treatment sector

Solid waste and effluent (residential sewage and industrial effluents) treatment has very significant opportunities for abatement, second only to those sectors that rely on the use of land (forestry and agriculture), and close to road transport. These wastes produce methane from the anaerobic decomposition of organic materials. Emissions from solid waste are driven by organic waste content, system humidity, weather conditions and the design of the landfill. Effluent emissions (methane and nitrous oxide) tend to be more intense in countries where treatment and collection systems are in the early stages.

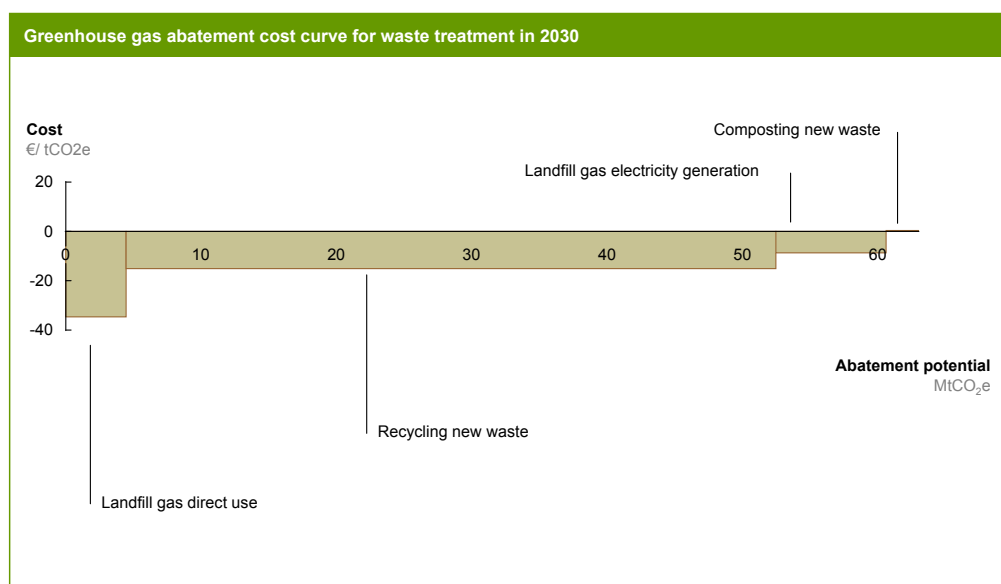
Brazil has the world's 5th largest population, and penetration of residue collection and treatment is relatively low. Waste emissions contribute 53 MtCO₂e, placing Brazil among the global top 10. The base case scenario for 2030 projects a moderate 26 percent growth of these emissions compared to 2005, taking into account the various ongoing initiatives to treat landfill gases.

In the analysis of these abatement opportunities we included solid waste pre-treatment (recycling and composting) and treatment (e.g. collecting landfill gases). The abatement of GHGs emitted from effluent treatment has not been assessed due to lack of information.

Brazil has the opportunity to totally displace these emissions, especially through initiatives to recycle any new solid wastes generated (Figure 12). These initiatives, such as reusing metals and papers as inputs in their own production chains, would cover 75 percent of the potential sector abatement. Composting new solid waste would add another 2 percent of abatement. The remaining 23 percent of the opportunity is related to more intense use of landfill gases (either directly or to generate electricity). Typically, the cost of these initiatives is negative, or around €-15 per tCO₂e, due to the revenue from these activities. However, success depends primarily on changing behaviour and getting people and companies to develop a culture of recycling. Technology barriers are currently considered minimal and could be completely eliminated by 2030.

Figure 12

Implementing initiatives in the waste treatment sector could reduce annual emissions by 63 MtCO₂e in 2030



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

3h. Buildings – The buildings sector has the most cost effective opportunities, but the potential for abatement is limited

Residential and commercial buildings will account for only 1 percent of the expected base case emissions in 2030. On a global average, the sector is responsible for 7 percent of the emissions. Brazil is at an advantage primarily because of its tropical climate, with less energy used to heat buildings and water. However, some 50 percent of the lamps used in this country are still incandescent lamps, and there has been an increase in the penetration of electronic goods, as the lower income segments of the population quickly gain access to credit, all of which drive up power consumption.

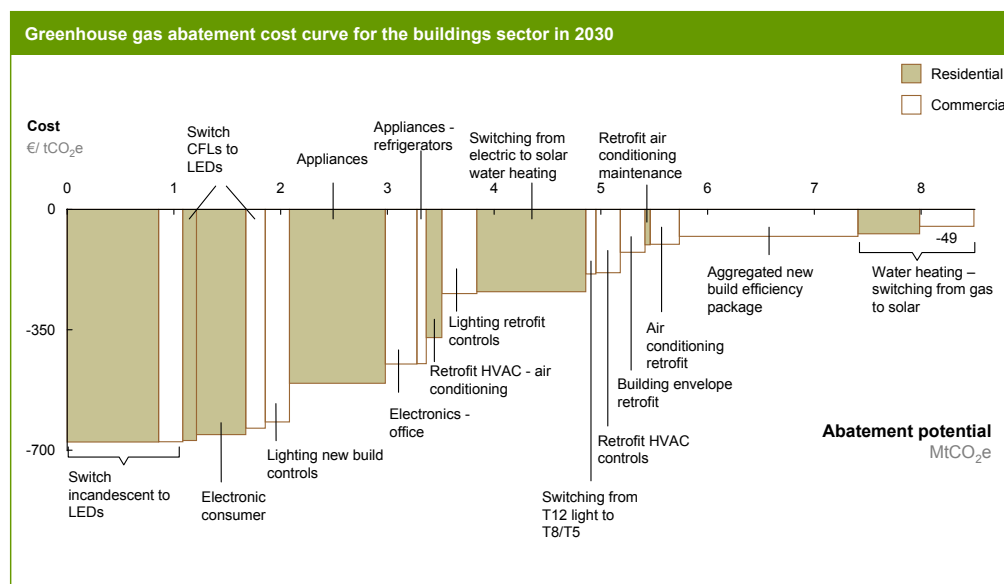
In the base case, emissions by the Brazilian building sector would grow 43 percent to 36 MtCO₂e by 2030. About 65 percent of the emissions come from residences, where almost 25 percent of the power consumed is in the form of electricity, and 75 percent is in the form of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) used for cooking. Compared to the global average, the penetration of natural gas in Brazilian residences is extremely low (less than 1 percent). The commercial segment (offices and public buildings) is responsible for the remaining 35 percent of the emissions, and here electricity is the major component and accounts for about half of this total.

There is the opportunity to abate some 8.5 Mt of the CO₂e emitted by the sector, 25 percent of which by improving lighting systems, and another 25 percent by switching water heating systems in homes and commercial buildings (Figure 13). Opportunities in lighting include switching incandescent and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) for much more efficient light emitting diodes (LEDs). LEDs produce 150 lumens per watt (lm/W), whereas CFLs produce 60 and incandescent lamps 12 lumens per watt. In water heating, the opportunities are in replacing electric or gas systems with solar energy, saving up to 85 percent of the power used. Another 20 percent of the opportunity is related to the gradual replacement of existing white goods and consumer electronics with more energy efficient ones, a potential energy saving of 35 percent. Energy efficiency packages add another 20 percent potential abatement by reducing the demand for energy through improved thermal insulation and internal air flows in new buildings, as well as more efficient building materials and techniques to put up walls, roofs, floors and windows.

These opportunities could bring down 2030 base case emissions by about 24 percent. The cost associated with all of them is negative, on average less than €-100 per tCO₂e. Measures to reduce emissions associated with lighting are the most cost effective. However, the initial investment will typically overshadow any short term financial savings, which is a barrier for the population and builders to adopt such measures.

Figure 13

Implementing initiatives in the buildings sector could reduce annual emissions by 8.5 MtCO₂e in 2030



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil", IEA

3i. Agriculture – Agriculture is the second largest emitter, behind only forestry. There is high potential to reduce the GHGs emitted by this activity, but implementation is challenging.

Agriculture is Brazil's second largest GHG emitter and will account for 29 percent of the base case emissions in 2030. At 820 MtCO₂e, it is second only to forestry. Typically, agricultural activities emit nitrous oxide (46 percent of all agricultural emissions worldwide) and methane (54 percent) rather than carbon dioxide. A number of the abatement opportunities are related to carbon sequestration.

In Brazil, the main agricultural activity that gives rise to GHGs is cattle rearing and is the result of enteric fermentation and residues deposited on pastures. These account for more than 50 percent of the emissions. Another portion is the result of farming practices such as managing soil nutrients (for instance excessive use of nitrogen) and burning waste (e.g. sugarcane farms). The sheer volume of these emissions is such that Brazil contributes 10 percent of all of the GHGs coming from agriculture, and is second only to China.

Given expected growth in agricultural activities in the base case, these emissions are expected to grow by 40 percent between 2005 and 2030. Cattle rearing accounts for 37 percent of the

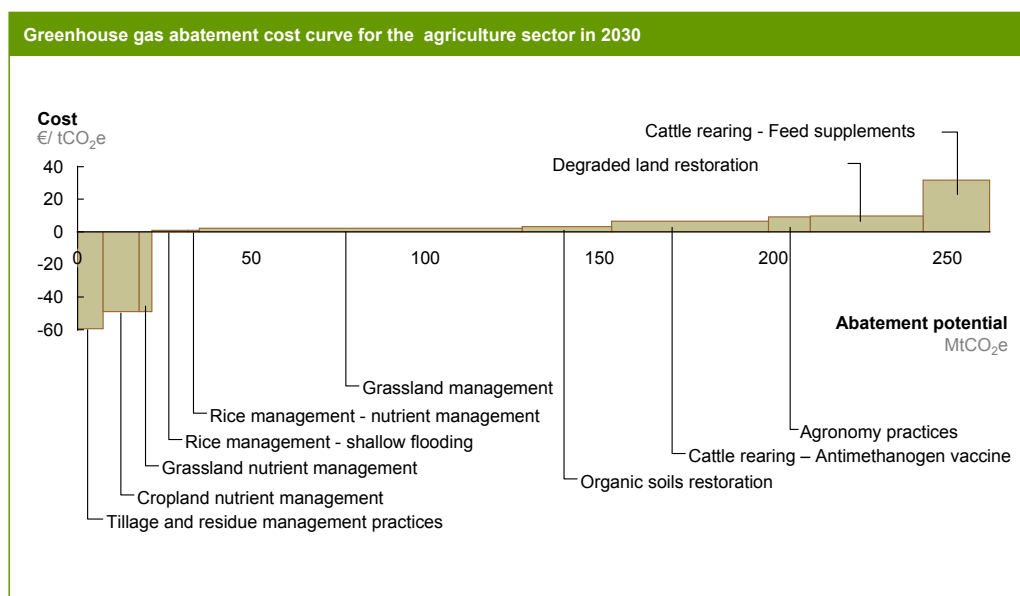
expected growth. Soil emissions are expected to grow at a much faster pace - 90 percent - and by 2030 their share will be similar to that of cattle rearing activities. Emissions from farming practices such as burning wastes should remain flat over the period, which means their share of total agricultural emissions should drop from 30 percent to 21 percent.

Base case estimates bear in mind three factors that are of relevance for the domestic and international markets: (i) population growth (25 percent worldwide between 2005 and 2030); (ii) global development resulting in an increase in *per capita* GDP; (iii) changes in eating habits with a consequent increase in the consumption of animal protein. The base case does not take into account the potential consequences of climate change which could affect agricultural output (e.g. rain cycles), given that the magnitude of such impact is still uncertain. The base case does include the effects of carbon storage associated with larger crop areas. Related emissions reflect the best scientific work available by the time of publication of Brazil's Initial Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, but as in other sectors, some uncertainties exist.

The potential for abatement has been estimated at 262 MtCO₂e, or 32 percent of the anticipated 2030 emissions (Figure 14). About 60 percent of the potential abatement is related to cattle rearing and can be split into two main initiatives. The first would be to improve pasture management so as to enable more intense cattle rearing (today limited to around 1 head per hectare). This would require enhanced productivity through genetic screening of the types of pasture used, fire management and irrigation, as well as improved pasture nutrition, which in turn requires more precise fertilizer use. The second initiative has to do with the improving the efficiency of ruminal fermentation by administering drugs that select desirable bacteria and control the undesirable bacteria present in animal fermentation chambers. This means that animals make better use of nutrients which reduces the production of undesirable fermentation products such as methane. Nutritional supplements are already used in the few confinements in the country, yet they remain relatively costly and are more complex to use for cattle raised in large areas of pasture. In addition, vaccines to control the action of methanogenic bacteria are being developed and could be an attractive option if they are proven effective and are reasonably priced.

Figure 14

Implementing initiatives in the agricultural sector could reduce annual emissions by 262 MtCO₂e in 2030



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

Another 26 percent of the potential abatement is related to initiatives to recover farm soil, often degraded due to excessive or improper use, erosion, the loss of organic material, high salt contents or low pH. Soil productivity can be recovered by planting pasture. Soils can be made more fertile by proper nutrient selection, the application of organic substrates such as some wastes or composts, less tillage (direct planting), keeping farm wastes on the soil and moisture retention. Industry estimates show that 26 million hectares (Mha) in Brazil already use direct planting, a practice that reduces soil degradation. This high level of penetration is considered in the base case. However, Embrapa and FAO¹¹ estimates show that there are some 100 Mha to 188 Mha of degraded soil in Brazil, mostly in the Cerrado region and along the coast. In addition, there are opportunities associated with the recovery of flooded areas (organic soil). Draining these areas for farming tends to emit nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide.

The remaining opportunities are distributed in the form of better farm nutrient management, including rice (evaluated separately due to its significance in other countries) and waste management practices.

The average cost of the initiatives in the agricultural sector is low, expected to average around €2 per tCO₂e in 2030. Little investment is required and it will be mostly enabled through small changes in current farming practices. This estimate excludes the need for training, incentives/

¹¹ Bai ZG, Dent DL, Olsson L and Schaepman ME 2008. Global assessment of land degradation and improvement 1: identification by remote sensing. Report 2008/01, FAO/ISRIC – Rome/Wageningen.

fees or monitoring tools. Even so, preliminary quantitative estimates show that the additional cost would be limited to €1 per tCO₂e. There are barriers to implementing these initiatives in that the farming sector is highly fragmented. In a number of areas agriculture is merely for subsistence, and in this case using climate change as a motivator is not very efficient.

3j. Forestry – Most of the opportunities for GHG abatement in Brazil are in the forestry sector, and include both reducing deforestation and recovering degraded areas. However, the implementation of structural initiatives in the region is complex.

The forestry sector has received much of the attention of the Brazilian climate change agenda. This is not only due to the volume of GHGs emitted by deforestation, but also because of other negative effects such as the loss of biodiversity and changes in rainfall patterns. In addition, Brazil has the world's largest inventory of tropical forests (~460 Mha), more than half the world total. It is also the country with the highest absolute deforestation rate with an average of 1.9 Mha deforested per year in the region in the period of 1996-2005, the timeframe analyzed by the National Climate Change Plan. The Amazon forest biome analyzed in this plan has the highest rate of deforestation and the highest carbon inventory in Brazil.

Recently the government has taken a number of initiatives to reduce deforestation; of special importance is the Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM)¹², which was able to reduce the area deforested each year by 60 percent between 2003 and 2008. Secondly there is the December 2008 National Climate Change Plan¹³ that aims to gradually reduce deforestation until it is completely eliminated in 2040.

Because of the historical occupation model for the Amazon, the population in the region has over the past 30 years grown from 10 to 25 million. Some 6 million live in rural areas and around 700 thousand are engaged directly in forest destroying economic activities like timber logging or cattle ranching.

Experts who have dedicated decades to this theme as well as government leaders who must address this challenge in practical terms contend that there must be a systemic approach to eliminate deforestation related emissions. This systemic approach focus on creating formal employment options and a range of products based on legal activities that use sustainable practices. An important part of any solution to this puzzle is also likely to be a stronger presence for public institutions, starting with the effective implementation of land titling efforts.

¹² Plan drafted by the Permanent Interministerial Working Group to Reduce Deforestation in the Legal Amazon. This is a Federal Government plan Coordinated by the Office of the Chief of Staff

¹³ Created by the Interministerial Committee on Climate change

To understand the costs associated with the initiative to preserve the Amazon forest using a sustainable development model, we have compiled numerous contributions from experts on this theme and developed a systemic approach that includes:

- (i) Strengthening institutions;
- (ii) Reinforcing the command/control of the State;
- (iii) Incentives to grow sustainable practices;
- (iv) And lastly investments to create formal jobs and improve the Human Development Index of the population in the rural area (Figure 15).

Figure 15



There are some prerequisites that are likely to need to be put in place if any deforestation effort is to be effective over the long term. First, this is likely to include solid land ownership regulations. In other words, we must know who the land belongs to before the law can be enforced, and certainly before we can expect to attract formal and serious businesses to the area. Today, less than 10 percent of the area has clear land title. In addition, law enforcement must be present and enforced in the field, with more police and a more efficient judiciary system. We estimate these efforts would require some €1 billion per year¹⁴ (Figure 16).

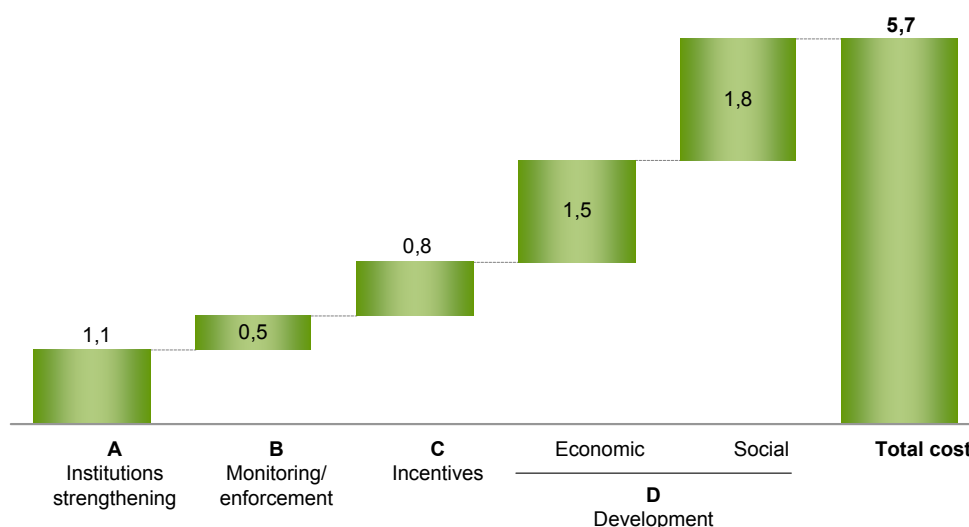
¹⁴ At an exchange rate of 3 R\$/€ for initiatives to curtail deforestation.

Figure 16

Annual cost of the 5-front effort required to avoid deforestation of the Amazon forest

€ billion per year, average annual cost through 2030

ESTIMATE



SOURCE: "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

Stronger institutions will increase the probability of successfully implementing and capturing the benefits of monitoring and control initiatives. We have analysed a set of ideas proposed for the category and estimate that effective oversight would be possible at an annual investment of around €0.5 billion. For example, effectively monitoring existing parks would likely require three times the current number of agents. Implementing intelligent systems to track cattle and timber are also critical to successful government monitoring and control. Finally, there will be a need to compensate traditional communities for their monitoring effort, something that is already being done but could be expanded.

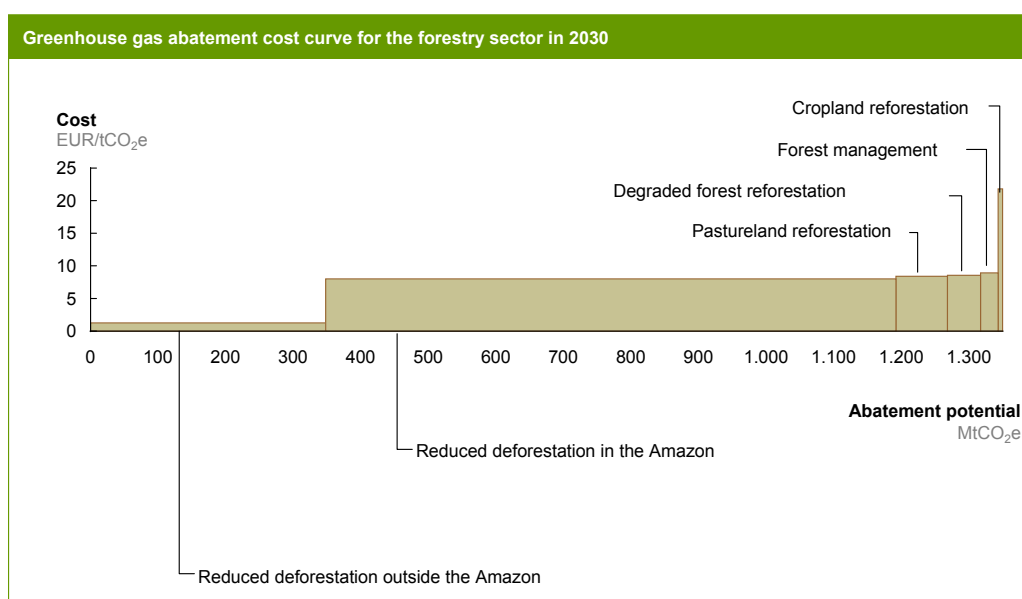
It is not enough to put pressure on the causes of deforestation. In some regions, activities associated with deforestation are essential to the local economy. Incentives for new production chains that can replace the existing ones will need to be created. Specifically, support would be required for the creation of formal activities along the cattle and lumber chains, such as sustainable and certified handling, and more intense cattle farming and enhanced pasture management, which would enable doubling the output using the same area. Initiatives such as these would enable increasing the output of these production chains without deforestation. They would also increase formal employment and tax revenue for the government. There is also the option to implement mechanisms to pay land owners who opt to preserve their forested land for the provision of environmental services. We estimate that some €0.8 billion would be required each year for incentives and to pay for environmental services of this nature

According to our model, the spending associated with abatement of forestry emissions will vary over time as some of it is for structural investments and some is for recurring expenses. On average, the annual cost over the next twenty years will be €2.4 billion. We believe that it is technically possible that twenty years will be sufficient to eliminate deforestation in Brazil. Assuming a linear reduction in deforestation over this period we arrive at an average cost per tonne of CO₂e not emitted of €3.5. After this initial twenty year period we would assume that the costs associated with fighting deforestation would be much smaller, as all structural investments would have been made and a new sustainable economy will be in place.

In addition to initiatives designed to specifically reduce deforestation, we believe it is important to ensure in the long term a certain level of economic and social development in the less favoured areas of the Brazilian North, as well as in the emigration poles for this region. In addition to the sustainable rural activities mentioned above, we would also have to create higher value added jobs in the smaller cities and towns and increase the investment in basic services such as healthcare and education in the Amazon so as to improve the population’s human development index. Over the long term this investment will be essential to give the population access to better paying jobs and promote the sustainable development of the region. We estimate this would add an incremental cost of €3 billion per year. This could be recorded as an expense the country must face in order to bring a less developed area up to the national average, or included in the overall balance sheet associated with reducing deforestation. If, as a nation, Brazil selects the second option, the total annual cost to avoid the 0.8 GtCO₂e emitted each year from deforestation of the Amazon biome will be €5.7 billion, or €8 per tCO₂e.

Figure 17

Implementing initiatives in the forestry sector could reduce annual emissions by 1.36 GtCO₂e in 2030



SOURCE: Global Abatement Cost Curve v2.0. "Pathways to a Low-Carbon Economy for Brazil"

The 30 percent of GHGs emitted by deforestation in areas outside the Amazon are, for the most part (80 percent), the result of deforestation in the Cerrado and Pantanal regions. We estimate the annual cost of curtailing deforestation in other regions would be €600 million, or €1.8 per tCO₂e. The cost is smaller than it is in the Amazon biome because it does not include investments in economic and social development, or the strengthening of institutions. Figure 17 illustrates the cost curve for all forestry sector initiatives.

Recently implemented efforts show commitment on the part of government and private entities to curtail deforestation. In the government sphere we point to major efforts made to create conservation areas, new regulation that limits credit for properties that have environmental liabilities, new credit facilities for reforestation and State programs to systematically fight deforestation. There are also initiatives to reduce the consumption of illegal timber, such as the new Caixa Econômica Federal Standards for mortgage approval, and the new law passed by the State of São Paulo to encourage the sustainable use of timber. Finally, private enterprise is also undertaking important efforts such as the Soy Moratorium¹⁵.

Finally we point to the creation of the Amazon Fund, which may be an important vehicle to support systemic initiatives to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable development in the region.

In addition to opportunities to reduce deforestation related GHG emissions, we have included opportunities in reforestation of the areas surrounding pasture and cropland, forestry management (for instance fire control), and reforestation of degraded areas, totalling 0.75 Mha of additional forest each year, or 16 Mha planted by 2030. These initiatives represent a carbon storage opportunity equivalent to 158 MtCO₂e, 13 percent of the total abatement opportunity in forests, at an average cost of €9 per tCO₂e.

This volume of reforested land is conservative when compared to the potential Brazil has to use degraded areas for carbon storage reforestation. Although no official number exists, Embrapa and FAO indicate that there are some 100 Mha to 188 Mha of degraded land in the country. There is a significant potential in reforestation, especially in the Amazon where forests grow at a faster rate than anywhere else in the world. This could include a combination of commercial forestry operations, where Brazil already leads the world in pulp production and could consolidate itself as the world leader in wood products, and reforestation using native species to permanently restore legal reserves not for commercial use.

This not-for-profit reforestation could be funded using international carbon credits. This mechanism is already operational on a small scale and the expectation is that it will increase rapidly, given that opportunities to reduce GHG emissions at lower costs are limited. By 2030 there will be 9 GtCO₂e for which there is no abatement option costing less than €60 per tCO₂e.

¹⁵ Soy producer and exporter associations have declared a moratorium on soy from deforested areas. This moratorium ends in 2009.

This will require implementing new, higher cost technologies or sequestering the emitted carbon. Given this context, reforestation is a very attractive option. If we assume that by 2030, 25 percent of this volume (2.3 GtCO₂e per year) will be captured by 230 Mha of reforested area all over the world, and that the average price of a carbon credit will be €20-30 per tonne, we arrive at a market worth close to €25-30 billion a year. Brazil is very well positioned to capture an important share of this market.

4. **Implications** – The need to invest, to mobilize players and the implications for society at large are concentrated in the forestry sector

Although our study is not intended as a detailed roadmap to a low-carbon society in Brazil, it does make it clear that it is entirely possible to achieve this. It is up to Brazil, as a society, to find the path to make this future happen for the next generation. Our cost curve shows that the cost of implementing the necessary initiatives in all sectors except for forestry would require an annual spending that would grow over time to reach €8 billion by 2030. In this calculation we have left out initiatives with a negative cost or, in other words, where the savings generated are larger than the investment required.

The estimated annual cost to preserve the Amazon forest varies between €2.4 and €5.7 billion, depending on whether or not economic and social development costs are included, in addition to those directly associated with curbing deforestation.

Thus the total cost for implementing all of the initiatives required to reduce Brazil's GHGs vary over time, but would be somewhere around 1 percent of the country's GDP. A significant part of this cost could possibly be funded using international carbon credits.

In addition to the cost of reducing emissions, we have identified that Brazil potentially has a major opportunity in the reforestation of degraded areas to obtain carbon credits. This market is still incipient, but the scenario is ripe for rapid growth if international regulation evolves favourably.

We hope that the facts provided by this report will serve as a useful starting point for decision makers and be useful for the country, especially at a time in which these topics are being assessed globally.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Model approach

To arrive at these conclusions, the costs and abatement potential of more than 100 abatement measures across six industry sectors have been analyzed using a four step process. First, a ‘business-as-usual’ baseline was determined using current trends applied to current and future emissions. Second, a range of emission reduction opportunities was identified and fact-based estimates were made of the costs and potential abatement volume presented by each one. Third, these costs and volumes were combined to form the Brazilian GHG abatement cost curve. The fourth and final step was to analyze the impact of likely regulatory and technological scenarios on the costs and abatement potential, and quantify the likely economic implications for Brazil.

Phase 1: A business-as-usual baseline was determined using the Brazilian government’s inventory of GHGs. The data available was extrapolated to 2030 based on premises and methodology consistent with the IPCC approach. These forecasts represent the emissions trajectory that would occur under present trends and with all government policies in place as of 2006, but with no additional efforts made to address climate change. They are based on a projected economic growth rate of 3 percent, meaning that the carbon intensity of the economy (i.e. the economic output per unit of carbon emissions) will continue to decline, consistent with the standard long-term trend resulting from business-as-usual base case economic development. This trend is driven by the relative growth of the service sector and other business-as-usual decarbonization effects.

This baseline covers direct emissions—thus the power sector includes all emissions from power-generation activities, regardless of the downstream end user of the power.

Phase 2: Potential emission reduction opportunities and costs were assessed. We looked at a range of abatement opportunities, including renewable energy sources, alternative fuels, energy efficiency measures and new technologies, to examine ways that GHG generating activities can be replaced by lower emission or ‘carbon neutral’ alternatives. The scope of the measures considered were those requiring deployment of present-day technologies, as well as a limited number of maturing emerging technologies. Experimental or incipient technologies, as well as those requiring any significant lifestyle changes, were not included. For example, fuel substitution and improved efficiency of private vehicles were included, but promotion of public transport or bicycle riding to replace those vehicles was not. Similarly, efficiency in residential air conditioning was in scope, but reduction in the use of air conditioning was not.

For each opportunity analyzed, the abatement cost is taken to be the additional cost to society of implementing the opportunity compared to the cost of the activity that would otherwise occur in the business-as-usual case. For example, the abatement cost of wind power is driven by the additional generation cost over and above the average generation cost of power assets in the business-as-usual case, as well as by the quantity of emissions that can be avoided with each unit of wind energy production. These costs are modelled on a full cost basis over the lifecycle of the asset or opportunity. We have not addressed the issue of who will be responsible for the added cost, whether they will be subsidized by governments, passed along to the consumer or paid for by businesses. We merely assume that the underlying economic cost remains the same.

While these are likely to constitute the vast majority of costs to the Brazilian economy, they do not include difficult to quantify transactional costs, such as the management time required to implement such changes. Furthermore, they are gross costs, that is, we have not built in the likely cost of a 'do-nothing' scenario, such as the costs induced by a decline in agricultural production. Nor have we attempted to quantify anticipated value creation in the economy through the pursuit of new business opportunities. Opportunities involving lifestyle or behavioural shifts were excluded not because they are undesirable, but because their costs or benefits are largely non-financial and thus difficult to quantify. In fact, many of these out-of-scope shifts may be attractive and some are likely to occur automatically in response to carbon price signals in the economy. It is our belief that on balance, our modelling is conservative given the likely combination of negative and positive impacts from the aforementioned factors.

The volume of each initiative is its potential to reduce GHGs. This has been estimated as a 'technical' potential and is not a forecast, but rather an estimate of what is deemed feasible in the timeframe of the cost curve. Volumes are sensitive to the order of implementation, since, for example, energy demand reduction initiatives reduce the total amount of energy produced, and hence the additional abatement potential of the power sector

Analyzing the in-scope measures involved making a range of assumptions, including power capacity forecasts, expected learning curves and initial generation costs. Where applicable we tailored the insights from McKinsey's global studies for use in the Brazilian context (e.g. global capital investment costs and learning curves are assumed for onshore wind and solar photovoltaic). Thus, our assumptions are consistent with recent McKinsey global studies, as well as those undertaken in the UK, the US and Germany. These premises have been reviewed by scientists, academics and industry experts. Where possible, unique Brazilian considerations (such as the potential for biomass power penetration, or for increased efficiency of solar photovoltaic assets due to local sunshine intensity), have been factored into underlying cost and volume calculations. Our assumptions were also guided by a range of existing publicly available documents. While the Brazilian team did not undertake an exhaustive analysis of every abatement measure, we believe this work provides a robust fact base for more detailed sectoral analyses.

The emissions reduction opportunities considered were both direct and indirect. The power sector (along with forestry, agriculture and transport) primarily produces direct emissions from its production activities. Abatement opportunities in the building sector, on the other hand, represent the potential to reduce energy demand. These are regarded as indirect abatement opportunities. Almost all opportunities considered in the building sector, and a significant proportion of those in the industry sector, are indirect. If implemented, they would reduce the power sector's direct GHG emissions.

Phase 3: Measures were combined to form the Brazilian greenhouse gas abatement cost curve. The various abatement measures were ordered from lowest to highest cost, adjusted to eliminate double counting, and their costs and volumes plotted to form the Brazilian greenhouse gas abatement cost curve for 2030.

Phase 4: We extracted the consequences of the total abatement potential and the associated costs for the economy. We used the 2030 cost curve to calculate the abatement levels achievable and the associated cost. We modelled the likely costs of the reduction targets proposed by the IPCC, currently the subject of international negotiations. We also calculated the cost per household, as well as the total gross cost to Brazil for achieving the stated emissions reductions.

Using this fact base, we extracted insights to form high-level recommendations for government, business and consumers. We reiterate, however, that the intent of this report is to answer the question 'what is possible when, and at what cost?' Further work is required to give more detailed, sector-specific answers to the question 'how do we make this happen?'

Appendix 2 – How to read the abatement curve

McKinsey's global greenhouse gas abatement "cost curve" summarizes the technical opportunities (i.e., without a material impact on the lifestyle of consumers) to reduce emissions. The cost curve shows the range of emission reduction actions that are possible with technologies that either are available today or offer a high degree of certainty about their potential in a 2030 time horizon.

The width of each bar represents the potential of that opportunity to reduce GHG emissions in a specific year compared to the business-as-usual development (BAU). The potential of each opportunity assumes aggressive global action starting in 2010 to capture that specific opportunity, and so does not represent a forecast of how each opportunity will develop. The height of each bar represents the average cost of avoiding 1 tonne of CO₂e by 2030 through that opportunity. The cost is a weighted average across sub-opportunities, regions, and years. All costs are in 2005 real Euros. The graph is ordered left to right from the lowest-cost abatement opportunities to the highest-cost. The uncertainty can be significant for individual opportunities

for both volume and cost estimates, in particular for the Forestry and Agriculture sectors, and for emerging technologies.

The priority in our research has been to look at the global emission reduction opportunities with one consistent methodology, rather than to deep dive in any individual emission reduction opportunity.

Therefore, the curve should be used for overall comparisons of the size and cost of different opportunities, the relative importance of different sectors and regions, and the overall size of the emission reduction opportunity, rather than for predictions of the development of individual technologies. It can also be used as a simulation tool, testing for different implementation scenarios, energy prices, interest rates and technological developments.

The reader should also bear in mind that the cost of abatement is calculated from a societal perspective (i.e., excluding taxes, subsidies, and with a capital cost similar to government bond rates). This methodology is useful because it allows for comparisons of opportunities and costs across countries, sectors and individual opportunities.

However, it also means that the costs calculated are different from the costs a company or consumer would see, as these decision makers would include taxes, subsidies, and different interest rates in their calculations. Therefore, the curve cannot be used for determining switching economics between investments, not for forecasting CO₂ prices. The cost of each opportunity also excludes transaction and program costs to implement the opportunity at a large scale, as these are highly dependent on how policy makers choose to implement each opportunity.

Appendix 3 – The cost of the initiatives to avoid deforestation in the Amazon

Estimates of the cost of avoiding deforestation were created in four steps:

- (i) Identifying the value chains responsible for deforestation, of which cattle rearing and timber are the most important, followed by soy and charcoal.
- (ii) Assessing the links between the value chains more susceptible to actions so as to transform these chains into sustainable activities. Two of the main levers have been described: Increased monitoring along the chain and incentives for sustainable activities, coupled with the imposition of penalties for those that are not.
- (iii) Assessment of the effects on the populations involved in these value chains, including a map of employment generation activities, not only for those directly involved in

deforestation, but also for the low income populations not directly involved in the chains. This approach has been developed to avoid that openings in non sustainable practices be occupied by people in the lower income brackets due to the low levels of human development in the region. Our analysis is based on increasing the spending on healthcare and education in these regions to the average spending in the rest of the country.

- (iv) Developing initiatives to strengthen institutions to reduce informality and illegality along the chains, and consequently curtail the trade in the products of illegal deforestation.

For each initiative we estimated the annual investment required over the implementation lifetime.

Initiative	Action	Annual cost in 2030 € million/year
Land titling	1.1 Verify land ownership and titling in the Amazon region	571
Law enforcement	2.1 Hire law enforcement agents or purchase UN standard equipment	518
Judiciary	3.1 Expand the Judiciary in the small and mid-sized cities and towns in the legal Amazon	n/a
	3.2 Increase the efficiency of environmental litigation (cases, statistics and oversight)	n/a
Coercion	4.1 Increase the number of agents available for conservation units	157
	4.2 Hire environmental agents to deploy an accelerated environmental recovery program	57
	4.3 Agents responsible for chains	-
	4.3.1 Hire inspectors for the cattle tracking system	32
	4.3.2 Hire agents to remotely monitor the soy crop	1
	4.3.3 Hire agents to improve the inspection of the charcoal production chain	21
	4.3.4 Equip and train agents who inspect wood custody systems	7
Guarantee of origin	5.1 Invest in tracking systems	
	5.1.1 Make it compulsory to track cattle in Brazil	43
	5.1.2 Institute tracking by origin in the legal Amazon	-
	5.2 Finalize the economic and ecological zoning of the states in the legal Amazon (limits on large scale commercial cattle raising in areas beyond the agricultural frontier)	2
Forest guardians	6.1 Compensate traditional communities for monitoring forests and planting native species	171

Payments for forest conservation	7.1	Reward land owners for the opportunity cost associated with standing forests	200
Financial Incentives	8.1	Reduce the need for timber	-
	8.1.1	Incentives to improve sawmill efficiency	7
	8.1.2	Implement large reforestation and forest management programs	243
	8.1.3	Create concessions for forest handling and reforestation at the outskirts of deforestation	n/a
	8.1.4	Encourage the use of alternative materials	n/a
	8.1.5	Support forestry R&D	n/a
	8.1.6	Encourage the use of alternative materials	n/a
	8.2	Reduce the need for pasture	
	8.2.1	Invest in more intense cattle raising	196
	8.2.2	Develop technical service programs to enable cattle farmers to intensify their production	7
	8.3	Reduce the use of native forest to make charcoal by providing subsidies to make the price of sustainable raw materials equivalent	150
Desincentivos para cadeias não sustentáveis	9.1	Increase taxes on products made from non certified timber	n/a
	9.2	Restrict access to public sources of credit for cattle farmers who do not comply with environmental legislation	n/a
Desenvolvimento econômico	10.1	Invest in rural and urban area development initiatives to create jobs for those currently involved in non sustainable chains	1429
Desenvolvimento social	11.1	Improve the healthcare system	857
	11.2	Improve education	929

REFERENCES and SOURCES

- ABIMCI - Associação Brasileira da Indústria de Madeira Processada**
 Estudo setorial madeira processada, 2007
 Main Brazilian softwood products, supply trends and prospects, 2007
- ABIMÓVEL - Associação Brasileira de Móveis**
 Panorama do Setor moveleiro no Brasil, Agosto 2006
- ABIOVE - Associação Brasileira de Indústria de Óleos Vegetais**
 Complexo Soja – Estatística Mensal Ano Safra 2008/09
 Sustentabilidade – Moratória da Soja
- ABRAF - Associação Brasileira de Produtores de Florestas Plantadas**
 Anuário 2007
- ABRAMAT – Associação Brasileira da Indústria de Materiais de Construção**
 Boletim Setorial 2008
 Perfil da cadeia produtiva da construção e da indústria de materiais, 2007
- AgraFNP**
 Agrianual 2009
 Anualpec 2008
- Alcoa**
 Folder Mina de Juruti - O maior desafio: Conquistar diariamente o direito de operar o empreendimento garantindo a sustentabilidade
- Aliança da Terra**
 Three Essential Strategies for Reducing Deforestation, 2007
- Amata**
 Business plan presentation, 2007
- American Petroleum Institute**
 Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for Oil and Gas Industry, 2004
- Amigos da Terra**
 O Reino do gado: uma nova fase de pecuarização da Amazônia, 2008
- Amin, Ash**
 An Institutional Perspective on Regional Economic Development, 1999
- Ambiente Brasil**
 Perguntas e Respostas sobre a Certificação Florestal no Brasil, 2008
 Ambiente Brasil, News: O Olho Eletrônico do IBAMA, dezembro 2002
- AMS - Associação Mineira de Silvicultura**
 Anuário 2008
 Evolução do consumo de carvão vegetal no Brasil e MG, 2008
 O complexo florestal industrial em Minas Gerais, 2004
- Banco Mundial**
 Margulis, S., Causas do desmatamento da Amazônia Brasileira - 1a edição, Banco Mundial, Brasília, 2003
 At loggerheads? Agricultural Expansion, Poverty Reduction, and Environment in the Tropical Forests, 2006
- Barcelos, E. et Al.**
 Mineração e desflorestamento na Amazônia Legal, 2002
- BASA - Banco da Amazônia**
 Extração da madeira e agregação ao PIB da região amazônica, 2005
 Estudo exploratório da cadeia produtiva do carvão vegetal no estado do Pará, 2008
- BNDES - Banco de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social**
 Painéis de madeira no Brasil: panorama e perspectivas, 2008
- BP - British Petroleum**
 Statistical Review of World Energy 2007
- Bracelpa - Associação Brasileira de Papel e Celulose**
 Relatório Florestal 2007
- CBI - Confederation of British Industries**
 Climate Change Taskforce, Climate change: Everyone's business, 2007
- Center for Global Development**
 Joining the Fight Against Global Poverty: A menu for corporate engagement, 2007
- CEPEA-USP - Centro de Estudos Avançados em Economia Aplicada**
 Indicadores de Preços (<http://www.cepea.esalq.usp.br/indicador/>)
- CGEE - Centro de Gestão e Estudos Estratégicos**

- Manual de Capacitação para Projetos MDL, 2008
- Chatham House**
Impact assessment: due diligence in the EU timber market, 2009
- CIFOR - Center for International Forestry Research -**
Does tree grow on money?, 2008
Milne, M., Transaction costs of forest carbon projects, 2006
- Comitê Interministerial sobre Mudança do Clima**
Plano Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima (PNMC), 2008
- CONAB - Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento**
Central de Informações Agropecuárias
- CONAMA - Conselho Nacional de Meio Ambiente**
Resolução 406 - Parâmetros para Plano de Manejo Florestal Sustentável, 2009
- Congresso Nacional**
Comissão mista especial sobre mudanças climáticas
Relatório das atividades de 2007, 2007
Projeto de Lei, Fundo Nacional Mudanças Climáticas, 2008
Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
De Cara, S.; Houze, M.; P-A Jayet, Methane and Nitrous Oxide Emission Pathway for Meeting the EU 2^o C Climate Target: global and regional emission implications, 2006
- GTZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit**
Forest Certification: An innovative instrument in the service of sustainable development, 2005
- EIA - Energy Information Administration**
Technology Forecast Updates – Residential and Commercial Building Technologies – Reference Case, NavigantConsulting, Inc., Reference Number 117943, 2004.
- Eliasch, J.**
Climate change: financing global forests, 2008
- EMBRAPA - Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária**
Aquecimento Global e a Nova Geografia da Produção Agrícola no Brasil, 2008
Capim Elefante: Uma Nova Fonte Alternativa de Energia
Guzeiras na Amazônia: perigo para a floresta, 2007
Plano de Negócios APRUM Acre, 2005
Redução das emissões do gás carbônico através da produção de bioenergia utilizando Capim elefante, 2004
Energia limpa - Capim elefante pode substituir o carvão mineral, 06/09/2006
- EPE - Empresa de Pesquisa Energética**
Plano Nacional de Energia 2030, 2008
- Europe Union**
Assessment of Impact Measures to Prevent Importation or Placing Market of Illegally Harvested Timber, 2008
Identifying factors of success and failure in European IST-related national/regional developments
- FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization**
Forestry Resources Assessment (FRA) Brazil country pre-report 2010 and 2008, and county report 2005
Commercialization of Non-Timber Forest Products: Review and Analysis of Research, 2000
Fertilizer requirements in 2015 and 2030
FAPRI Staff Report 07-FSR1, 2007
- FFT - Fundação Floresta Tropical**
Custos e Benefícios Financeiros da Exploração Florestal de Impacto Reduzido em Comparação à Exploração Florestal Convencional na Amazônia Oriental
- Forest Trends**
Developing markets for watershed services, 2007
- Fórum Amazônia Sustentável e Movimento Nossa São Paulo**
Relatório Setorial - Setor de Madeira no Brasil, 2008
- FSC - Forest Stewardship Council**
Market info pack, 2008
- Fundação de Apoio à Pesquisa Agropecuária de Mato Grosso**
Clement, C.R.. Melhoramento de espécies nativas, 2001
- Greenpeace**
Alguns aspectos observados sobre o SISFLORA
Assentamentos de papel, madeira de lei, 2008.
A descentralização da gestão florestal na Amazônia brasileira, 2006
Cadeia da madeira ilegal, 2005
Desmatamento na Amazônia: O leão acordou. Uma análise do Plano de Ação para a Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal, 2008
Forests for Climate: Developing a hybrid approach for REDD, 2008
O rastro da Pecuária na Amazônia - MT, 2007

- The economics of Nuclear Power, 2007
- GTA - Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico**
Carvão: o quinto elemento do desmatamento
- IBAMA - Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis**
Ibama em números, 2007
Manual do documento de origem florestal - DOF
Normas florestais federais para a Amazônia, 2007
- IBGE - Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística**
Sistema IBGE de Recuperação de Informação – SIDRA
- IEA - International Energy Agency**
Bioenergy Project Development & Biomass Supply, 2007
Energy Statistics of non-OECD Countries, 2007
Energy Technology Perspectives 2008 (Scenarios and Strategies to 2050).
World Energy Outlook, 2007
- IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development**
Grieg-Gan, The cost of avoiding deforestation, IIED, 2006 and 2008
GTZ-Pronatura, Barreiras à Certificação Florestal na Amazônia Brasileira - a importância dos custos, 2000
- ILO - International Labour Organisation**
A global program: Investing in employment for poverty reduction and local economic growth, 2007
- Imazon - Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia**
Acertando o alvo 2, 2002
A destinação dos bens apreendidos em crimes ambientais na Amazônia, 2008
A pecuária e o desmatamento na Amazônia na era das mudanças climáticas, 2008
Amazônia Sustentável: limitantes e oportunidades para o desenvolvimento rural, 2007
Custos e benefícios do manejo florestal para produção de madeira na Amazônia Oriental, 1998
Desmatamento na Amazônia indo além da emergência crônica, 2004
Desmatamento nos assentamentos de Reforma Agrária na Amazônia, 2006
Fatos Florestais da Amazônia, 2003, 2005
O rendimento no processamento de madeira no estado do Pará, 2008
Pressão humana na floresta amazônica brasileira, 2005
Quem é o dono da Amazônia? Uma análise do recadastramento de imóveis rurais, 2008
Redução de desperdícios na produção de madeira na Amazônia, 1998
- Instituto Carvão Cidadão**
A economia da escravidão no Brasil, 2006
- INPE - Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais**
Câmara, G., Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico: Bases Teóricas e Condições de Sucesso, 2008
Estimativas Anuais de Desmatamento. Projeto PRODES monitoramento da floresta Amazônica Brasileira por satélite, 2009
- IPAM - Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia**
Moutinho e Santilli, Submissão Internacional a UNFCCC/SBTA. Redução de emissões de GEE oriundas do desmatamento nos países em desenvolvimento, 2007
Moutinho e Schwartzman, Tropical deforestation and climate change, Environmental Defense Fund, 2005
- IPAM / WHRC**
Houghton, R. A., Tropical deforestation as a source of greenhouse gas emissions in Tropical Deforestation and Climate Change, 2005
The costs and benefits of reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the Brazilian Amazon, 2007
- IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**
Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (CSS) Special report, 2005
Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), 2007
- IPEA - Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada**
Situação social e demográfica dos beneficiários da reforma agrária, 1998
- ISA - Instituto Socioambiental**
Mapa de áreas protegidas, 2007
- ISIACC**
Florestas e mudanças climáticas, 2007
- ITTO - International Tropical Timber Trade Organization**
Prices of major tropical timber and selected competing softwood products, 2008
Annual review and assessment of the World timber situation, 2008
Developing Forest Certification, Brazil case, 2008
Market reports 2008 and 2009
- IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature**
Building biodiversity business, 2008
- IWC - International Woodland Company**
Annual report 2007

- Timberland Investments in an Institutional Portfolio, 2008
- Katoomba Group**
Conservation Economy Backgrounder, 2008
- Lafis**
Estudo setorial - Materiais de acabamento, 2008
- MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento**
Cadeia produtiva da madeira, 2008
- McKinsey & Company**
Pathways to a low carbon economy v 2.0, 2009
McKinsey Quarterly, Global Cost Curve Version 1: A Cost curve for greenhouse gas reduction, 2007
- McKinsey Global Institute**
Curbing global energy demand growth: The energy productivity opportunity, 2007
The carbon productivity challenge: Curbing climate change and sustaining economic growth, 2008
The case for investing in energy productivity, 2008
- MCT - Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia**
Comunicação Nacional do Brasil e Convenção Quadro Sobre Mudanças Climáticas, 2004
- MDA - Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário**
Dados de assentamentos na Amazônia Legal até outubro de 2007, 2008
Plano Nacional de Reforma Agrária (PNRA), 2004
- MDIC - Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio exterior**
Aliceweb
- MIDIC - Ministério da Indústria e Comércio**
Manaus Free Trade Zone: Business Opportunity and Investment in Amazon, 2006
- MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology**
The Future of Coal, 2007
- MMA - Ministério do Meio Ambiente**
Caderno de Referência - Programa Zoneamento Ecológico Econômico, 2006
Contas abertas, Orçamento do MMA até 2008, 2008
Instrução Normativa 05 - Procedimentos para Plano de Manejo Florestal Sustentável, 2006
Modelo de Licenciamento ambiental em propriedade rural na Amazônia Legal, 2002
Pilares para o Plano de Sustentabilidade Financeira do SNUC, 2007
Plano Amazônia Sustentável, 2008
Plano Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, 2008
Relatório de Avaliação do Programa piloto proteção florestas tropicais, 2006
Unidades de conservação no Brasil, 2007
- MTE - Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego**
RAIS-CAGED - Indicadores de emprego e desemprego, 2006 e 2007
- OCDE - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**
Building Competitive Regions, 2005
The economics of illegal logging and associated trade, 2007
Incentives to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation: lessons learned from Costa Rica and Mexico, May 2007
- OneStone Consulting Group**
Cement Projects Focus 2010, 2006
- ORSA**
Relatório de Sustentabilidade, 2007
- PNUD - Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento**
Relatório de Desenvolvimento Humano no Brasil, Atlas do Desenvolvimento Humano, 2000
- Portal da Madeira Manejada**
Documento de Origem Florestal (DOF)
- Presidência da República**
Medida Provisória n. 458 de 10/fevereiro/2009 – Dispõe sobre a regularização fundiária das ocupações incidentes em terras situadas em áreas da União
- Revista Nature**
Modelling conservation in the Amazon basin, 2006
Large-scale impoverishment of Amazonian forests by logging and fire, 1999
- Revista Science**
Beyond Deforestation: Restoring Forests and Ecosystem Services on Degraded Lands, 13 de Junho de 2008
- SBS - Sociedade Brasileira de Silvicultura**
Fatos e números do Brasil florestal, 2007
- SFB - Serviço Florestal Brasileiro**
Apresentação Combating Deforestation and Promoting Sustainable Development in the Amazon – The Amazon Fund, 2008
- Sindiferpa – Sindicato das Indústrias de Ferro Gusa do Estado do Pará**

- Revista Pólo Sustentável Nov/2007
- SRI Consulting**
CEH Marketing Research Report: Nitric Acid, Donald H. Lauriente, 2007
- Standard & Poors**
Listed Global Timber & Forestry Assets, August 2007
- Stern, N.**
Stern Review, 2007
- Suframa - Superintendência da Zona Franca de Manaus**
Indicadores de Desempenho do Pólo Industrial de Manaus
Tyndall Centre
Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries - Revisiting the Assumptions, 2007
- UFPA - Universidade Federal do Pará**
De Abreu Monteiro, M et. al., Desmatamento na Amazônia Brasileira: desocultando o papel da produção de carvão vegetal nas mudanças espaciais recentes, 2005
- ULCOS - Ultra-Low Carbon Dioxide Steelmaking**
Intra European manufacturers project for ultra low CO2 steel making,
- UNEP - United Nations Environment Program**
Cross-sectorial toolkit for the conservation and sustainable management of forest biodiversity, 2008
Geo Amazonia, 2008
- UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**
Investment Policy Review: Brazil, 2005
- UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**
Clean development Mechanisms Project design: document for Afforestation and Reforestation project activities, Facilitating Reforestation for Guangxi Watershed Management in Pearl River Basin, 2006
Investment and Financial Flows to Address Climate Change, 2007
Investment flows and finance schemes in the forestry sector with particular reference to developing countries need – final report, 2007
- UNICAMP**
Assessment of greenhouse gas emissions in the production and use of fuel ethanol in Brazil, 2004
- USAID MOROCCO**
Promoting Rural Tourism, 2006
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service**
Moulton, R.J., and Richards, K.R., Costs of sequestering carbon through tree planting and forest management in the United States, General Technical Report WO-58, 1990
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**
Sathaye et al., GHG mitigation potential, costs and benefits in global forests, 2005
Sathaye, J. et al., GHG Mitigation Potential, Cost in Global Forestry: A Dynamic Partial Equilibrium Approach, 2005
Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Potential in U.S. Forestry and Agriculture, EPA 430-R-05-006, 2005
- USP - Universidade de São Paulo**
Fischer, R., Desenvolvimento e sustentabilidade: um estudo de alianças estratégicas intersectoriais no empreendedorismo social, 2007
Galdos, M., Estoque de carbono na cana de açúcar, 2007
Movimento Nossa São Paulo
Conexões sustentáveis: São Paulo-Amazônia. Quem se beneficia com a destruição da Amazônia, 2008
- WRI - World Resources Institute**
Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 6.0, 2009
Country Profiles on line, 2003
- WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature**
Efetividade de gestão das unidades de conservação federais do Brasil, 2007
Illegal wood for the European market, 2008
Keeping the Amazon forests standing: a matter of values, 2009
- ZEW - Centre for European Economic Research**
Anger and Sathaye, Reducing Deforestation and Trading Emissions Economic Implications for the post-Kyoto Carbon Market, 2007

Amsterdam
Antwerp
Asia House Frankfurt
Athens
Atlanta
Auckland
Bahrain
Bangkok
Barcelona
Beijing
Berlin
Bogota
Boston
Bratislava
Brussels
Bucharest
Budapest
Buenos Aires
Calgary
Caracas
Casablanca
Charlotte
Chicago
Cleveland
Cologne
Copenhagen
Dallas
Delhi
Detroit
Dubai
Dublin
Düsseldorf
Frankfurt
Geneva
Gothenburg
Hamburg
Helsinki
Hong Kong
Houston
Istanbul
Jakarta
Johannesburg
Kuala Lumpur
Lima
Lisbon
London
Los Angeles
Luxembourg
Madrid
Manila
Melbourne
Mexico City
Miami
Milan
Minneapolis
Montréal
Moscow
Mumbai
Munich
New Jersey
New York
Orange County
Oslo
Pacific Northwest
Paris
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Prague
Rio de Janeiro
Rome
San Francisco
Santiago
São Paulo
Seattle
Seoul
Shanghai
Silicon Valley
Singapore
Sofia
Stamford
Stockholm
Stuttgart
Sydney
Taipei
Tel Aviv
Tokyo
Toronto
Verona
Vienna
Warsaw
Washington, D.C.
Zagreb
Zurich

© McKinsey & Company
Rua Alexandre Dumas, 1711, 10th floor
04717-004 • Chácara Santo Antonio
São Paulo - SP