



Chico Mendes

Acre: State Florestania in Brazilian Amazon

An aerial photograph showing a wide, muddy-brown river winding through a lush green landscape. The river is flanked by dense tropical forest on the left and a mix of forest and open green fields on the right. In the foreground, there are large, vibrant green leaves, possibly from a coffee plant, framing the view. The overall scene depicts a natural environment with signs of human activity, such as small buildings and a fence in the distance.

Brazil: challenge of
sustainable development

Population growth

Consumption pattern

Hunger

Economic crisis

Unemployment

Social exclusion

Food production

Deforestation

Climate change



Brazil faces these challenges with the Brazilian way of being



With creativity, knowledge and using its natural resources, Brazil will implementing an innovative model of development

Economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection

- 6th economy in the world with greater social inclusion program
- Social mobility: 40 million Brazilians into the middle class
- Employment: Generation of 20 million formal jobs
- Food: 183 million tons of grain in 2013
- Deforestation: 27,000 km² (2002) to 4600 km² (2012)

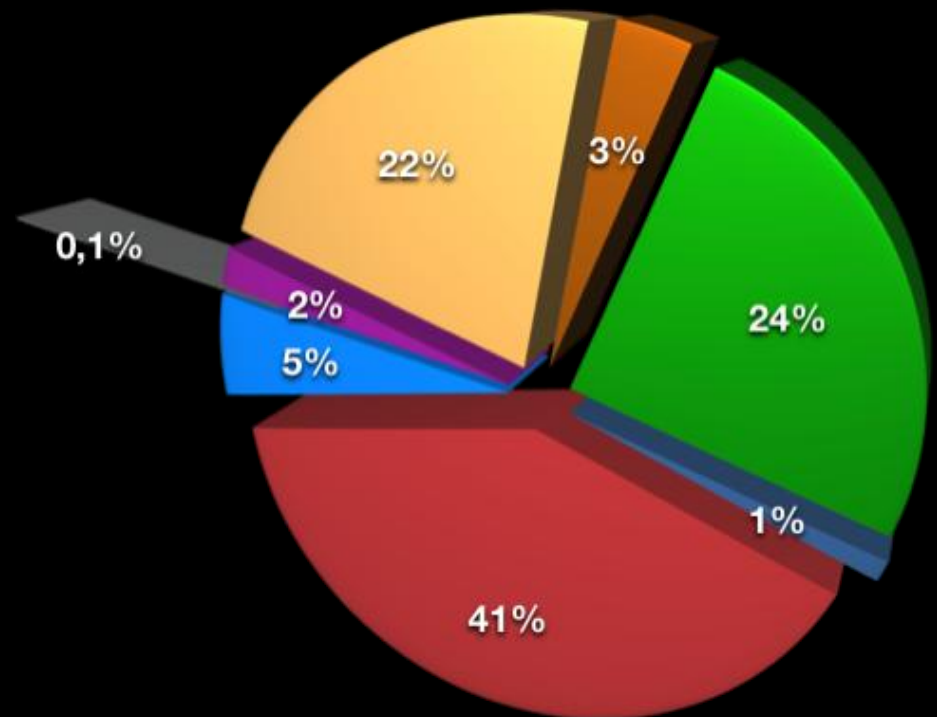
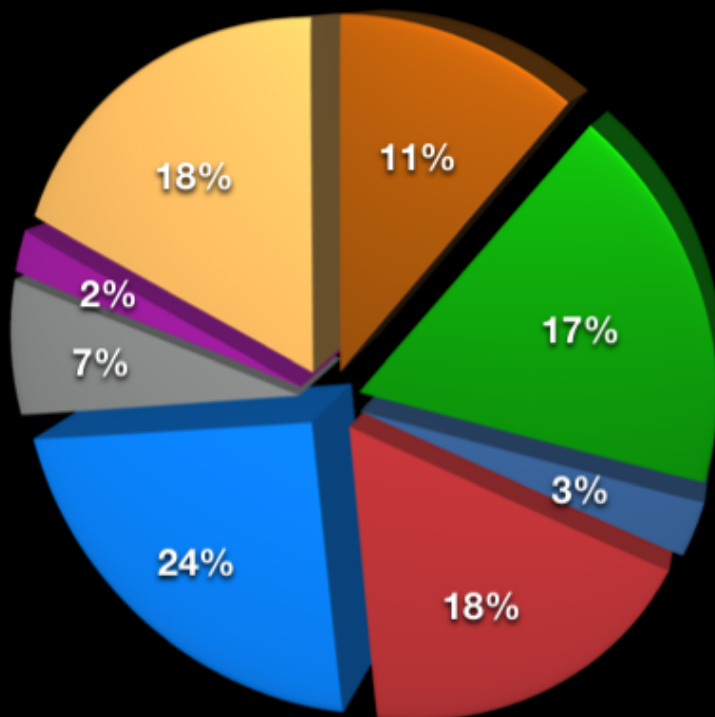
GDP: US\$ 500 billion (2002)
US\$ 2.6 trillion (2012)

The New Brazilian Forest Code

World's forests

Original coverage – 8 000 years
64,1 million km²

Remaining coverage - Today
15,4 million km²

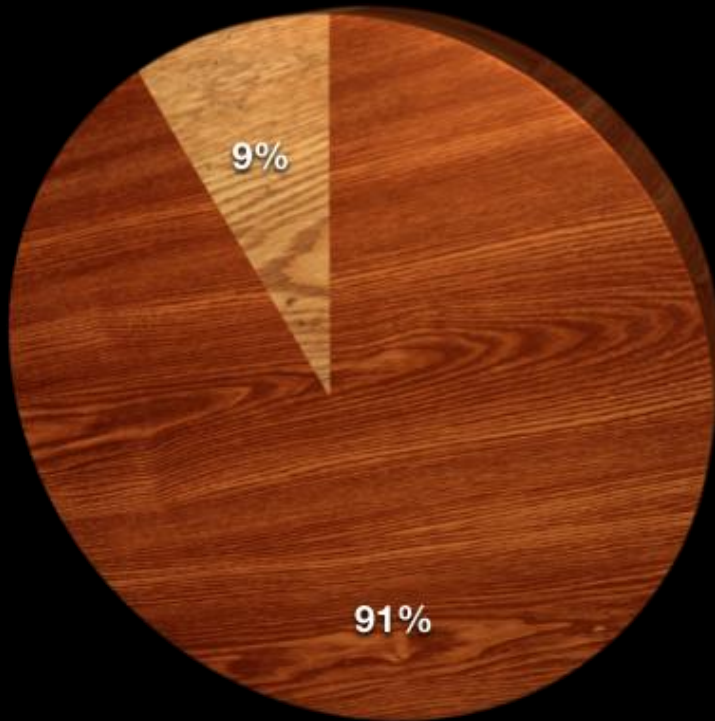


Source: Embrapa

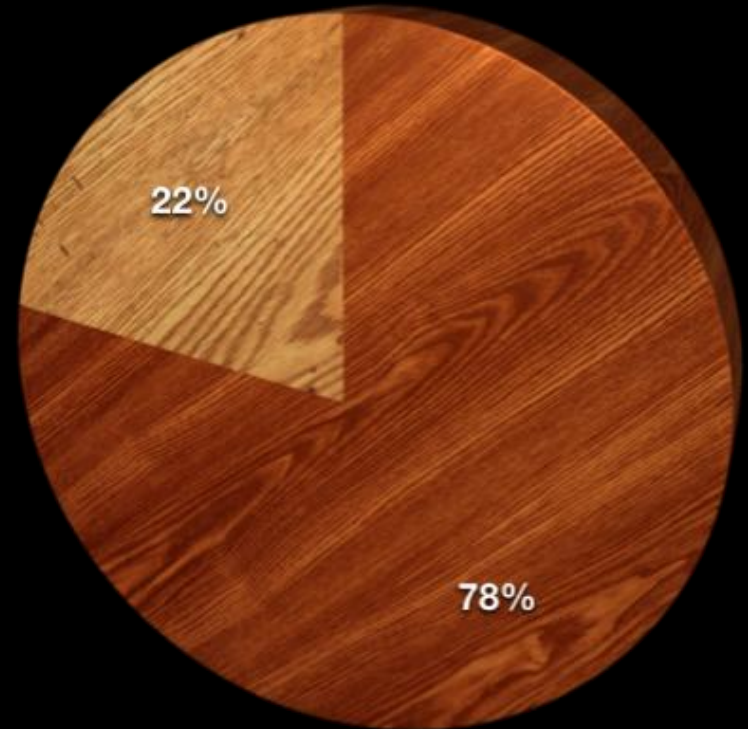


Brazil's Forests

Original coverage – 8 000 years
6,34 million km²



Remaining coverage – Today
4,37 million km²

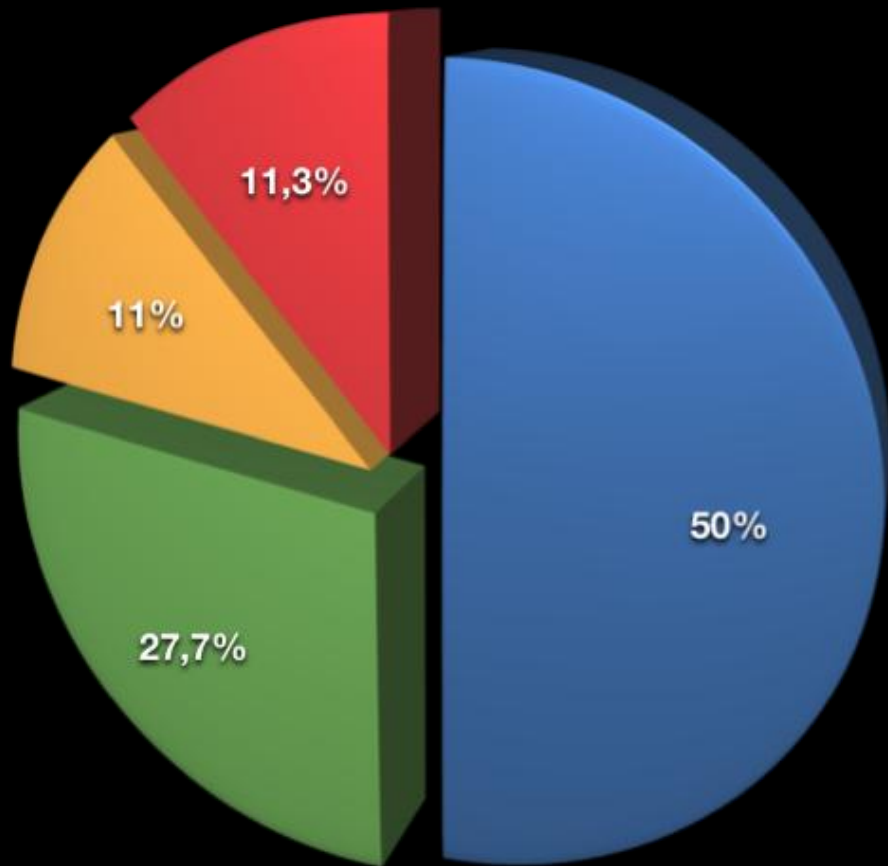


Source: Embrapa

● World

● Brazil

Lands use in Brazil



851.1 million hectares,
6th largest in the world.

27.7% of the land in
agricultural production:
236 million hectares, an area
equivalent to the area
of France, Spain, Sweden,
Germany and Norway.

- Public lands preserved
- Agricultural production
- Private lands preserved
- Other uses

Source: IBGE, Agricultural Census 2006, CNA, MMA, Incra

Walkthrough for the New Forest Code

1

January 23, 1934

Enacted 1st Forest Code Country

2

September 15, 1965

Forest Code is updated and remains until 2012

3

1978-2008

Code is amended eight times by laws, decrees and other legal

4

October 14, 1999

Proposed Reform of the Forestry Code is presented in the House of Representatives

5



May 25, 2011: Deputy Aldo Rebelo approves its report in the House of Representatives to the amendment 164.

6



December 6, 2011: In the Senate, report is analyzed in four committees, modified and approved by a large majority

7



April 25, 2012: Back to the House of Representatives, the Senate text is rejected. With modifications, it is sent to the Presidency

8



May 25, 2012: Law of the Forest Code is sanctioned nine vetoes. It is published Provisional Measure 571 (MP 571)

9



August 29, 2012: The MP 571 is analyzed by a congressional committee, being amended and adopted in plenary.

10



October 17, 2012: President Dilma Rousseff sanctions law, with modifications, putting in place the new Forest Code

The biggest challenge of the Forest Code:
environmental liabilities

Amnesty or rigor of the law? Food production or respect
to the environment?

**Illegal occupation of Permanent
Preservation Areas (APP) and Legal
Reserves totaling 83 million hectares.**

- Law 7 511, 1986, expanded protect riverbank and waterway areas, ranging from 5 meters to 30 meters
- Law 7 803, 1989, extended protection in the areas of Legal Reserve in the Cerrado bioma.
- MP 2166, 2001, amends the Legal Reserve biomes. In the Amazon, limit went from 50% to 80%.

New Forest Code regulates **83 million hectares** of environmental liability. Innovative rule in Brazil and worldwide. Law divided into Transitional and permanent rules.

For the first time in Brazil a law values the forest and brings incentives for reforestation. Reference to other countries. Allows the regularization of the situation of small and medium producers, who own 90% of rural properties in Brazil and 24% of the total arable land. New code has requirements for large farms that are 10% of the landowners and represent 76% of the private land. Innovation: Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), Programme for the Environment (PRA) and satellite monitoring of rural properties in Brazil.



Brazil will meet before the deadline, the commitments made at COP 16 and Rio +20.

Reducing deforestation - Program for Low Carbon Agriculture (ABC) - Reforestation of more than 15 million hectares



The challenge in the world today is
SUSTAINABILITY.

In Brazil, we are embracing this
cause and working to make
sustainable development a reality

Jorge Viana

Vice-President of the Senate Workers
Party (PT) of Acre

jorgeviana.acre@senador.leg.br

 @JorgeVianaAcre

 senadorjorgeviana

www.jorgeviana.com.br