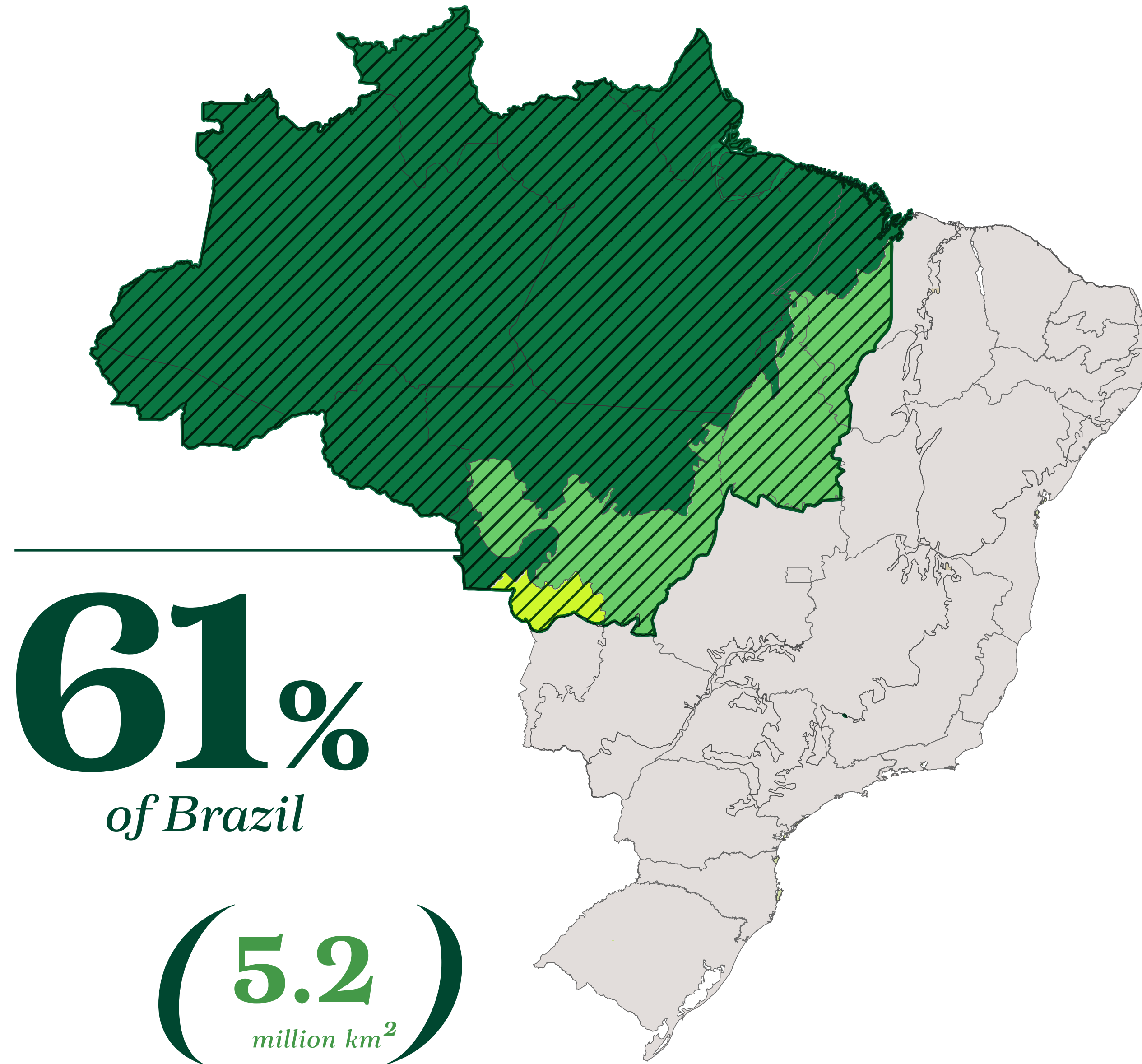


An aerial photograph of a dense, lush green forest canopy, likely the Amazon rainforest. The trees are tightly packed, creating a textured, mosaic-like pattern of various shades of green. The lighting is soft, highlighting the tops of the trees.

Amazon

You need to know

Legal Amazon



- Administrative political concept adopted in the 50's
- **Includes 9 states** – Acre, Amapá, Pará, Amazonas, Rondônia, Roraima, Mato Grosso, Tocantins e Maranhão and **3 biomes** – Amazon and parts of Cerrado and Pantanal
- All deforestation and fire data are reported by Brazil as Legal Amazon

Source: IBGE – Geoscience (Map of biomes and vegetation). Last available data.

Amazon Biome

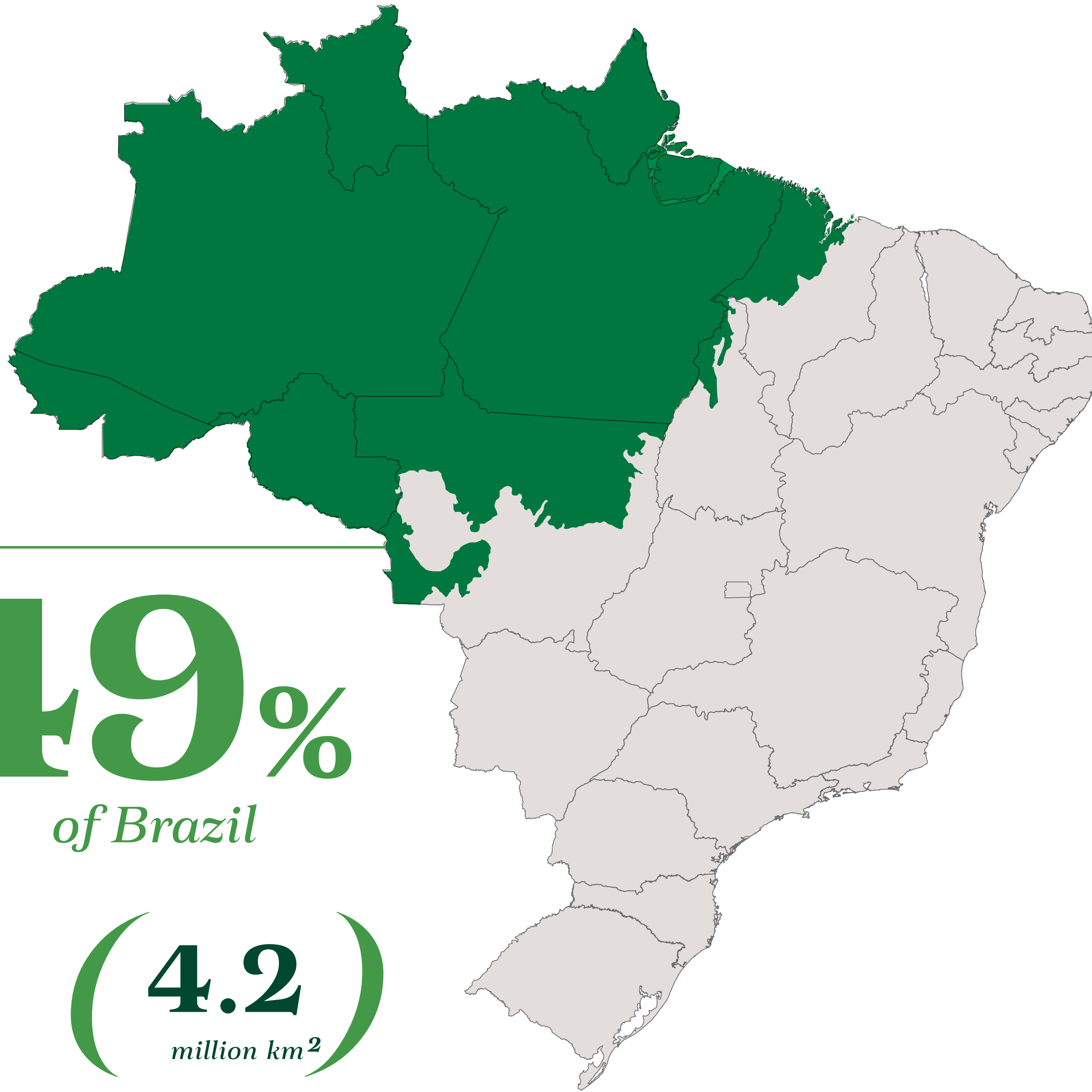
*Area where
the Amazon
Rainforest is*

49%

of Brazil

(4.2)

million km²



Source: IBGE – Geoscience (Map of biomes and vegetation).
Last available data.



Amazon Biome

84%

is covered with
native vegetation

Source: Territorial Embrapa (Strategic Territorial Intelligence Group - GITE). Last available data.



Amazon

Biome

Native Vegetation



3.52 *million
km²*

of native forest, the largest
remaining rainforest on the planet,
equivalent to the area of

15 European countries combined

Source: IBGE-Geoscience; IBGE-Countries; Embrapa Territorial (GITE). Last available data.

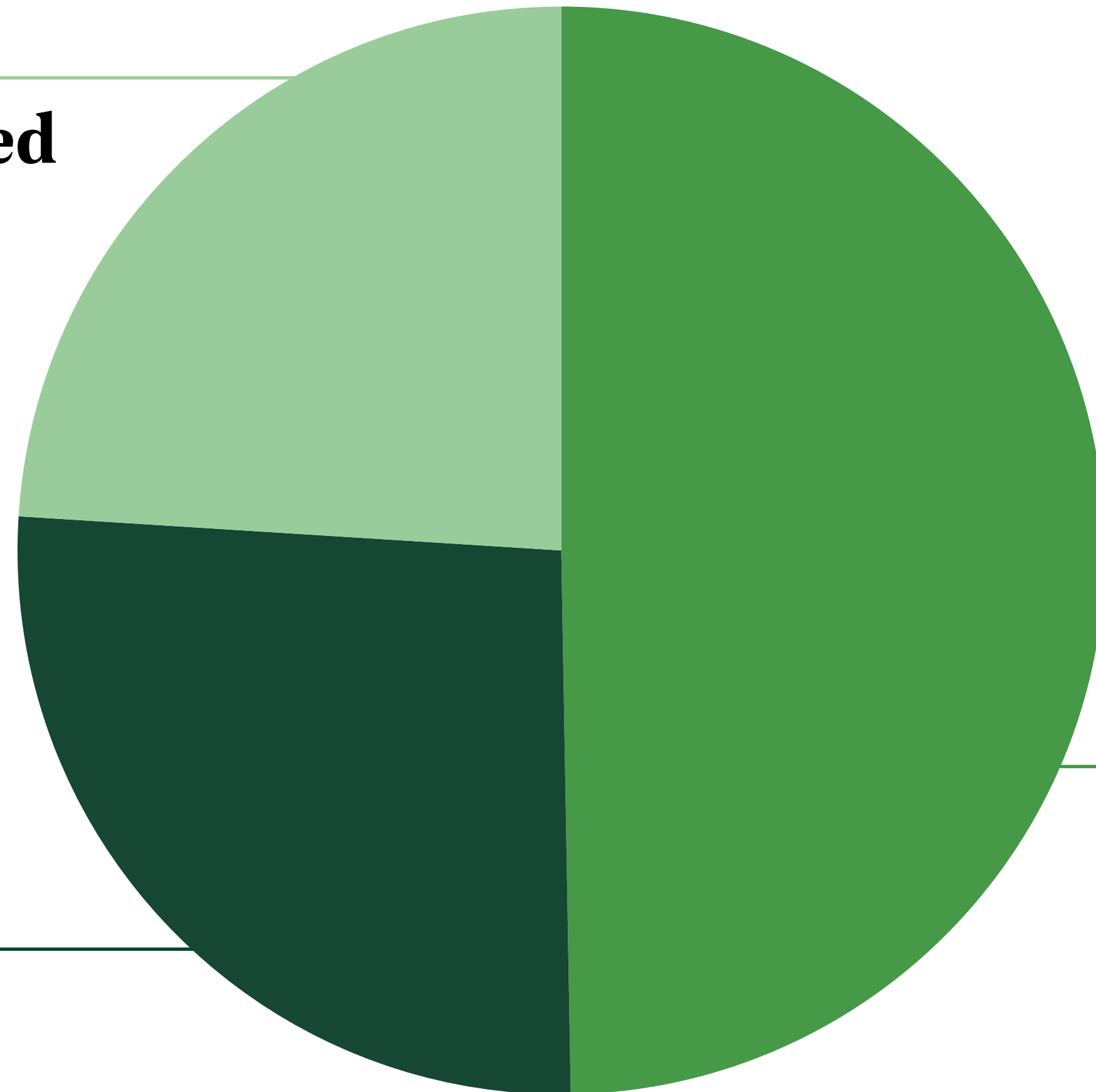
Amazon Biome *Native Vegetation*

25%

is in unregistered
areas

26%

is privately
owned



49%

is in areas
protected by law
(conservation units
and indigenous
reserves)

Amazon Biome *Private Properties*

All private properties in Brazil are governed by the **Brazilian Forest Code**, one of the most advanced environmental laws in the world.

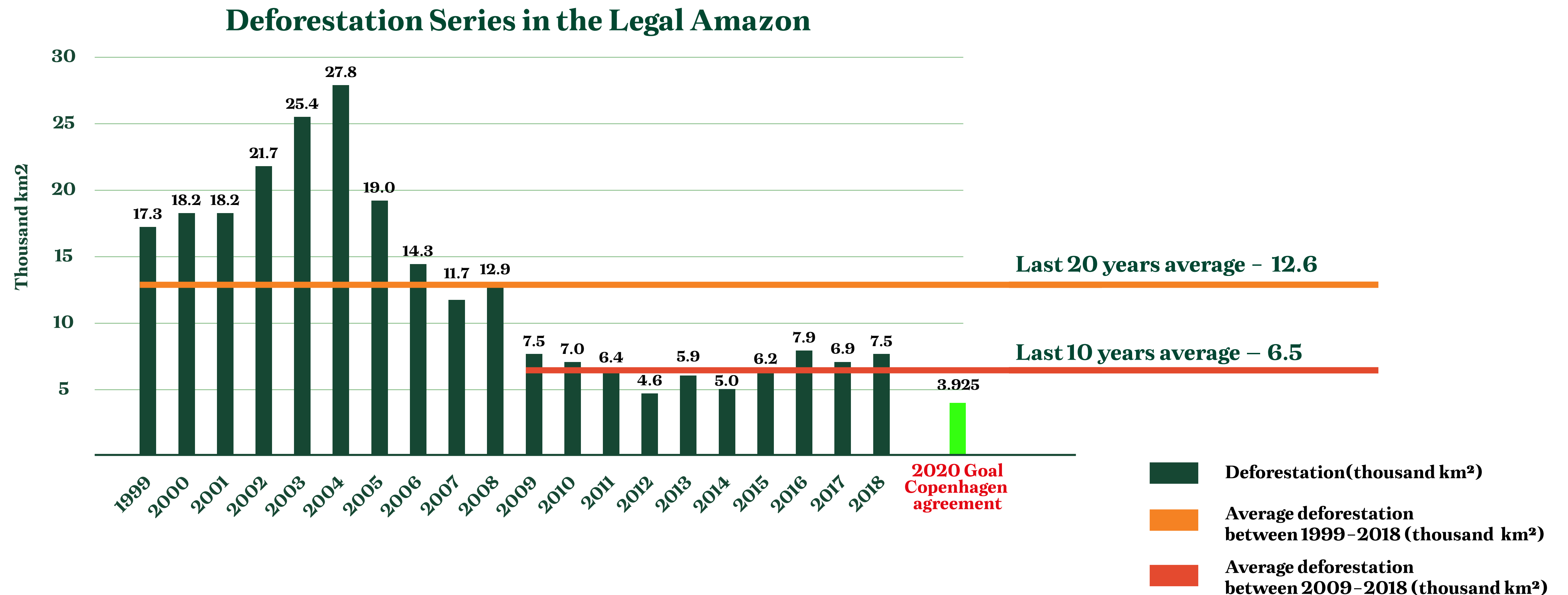
In the case of the Amazon biome, the code determines the **preservation of 80%** of native vegetation

Private property in the Amazon



Fight against deforestation

In the last decades, Brazil has intensified a set of public policies to combat deforestation



Source: IBGE-Geoscience (Map of biomes and vegetation) and INPE, extracted on 28/08/19. Last available data.

*Although deforestation
is within the historical average
the goal set
in the Copenhagen agreement
must be met*

Fires

Fires in the Legal Amazon is a typical dry season phenomenon that recurs annually. They may be associated with human action or natural causes

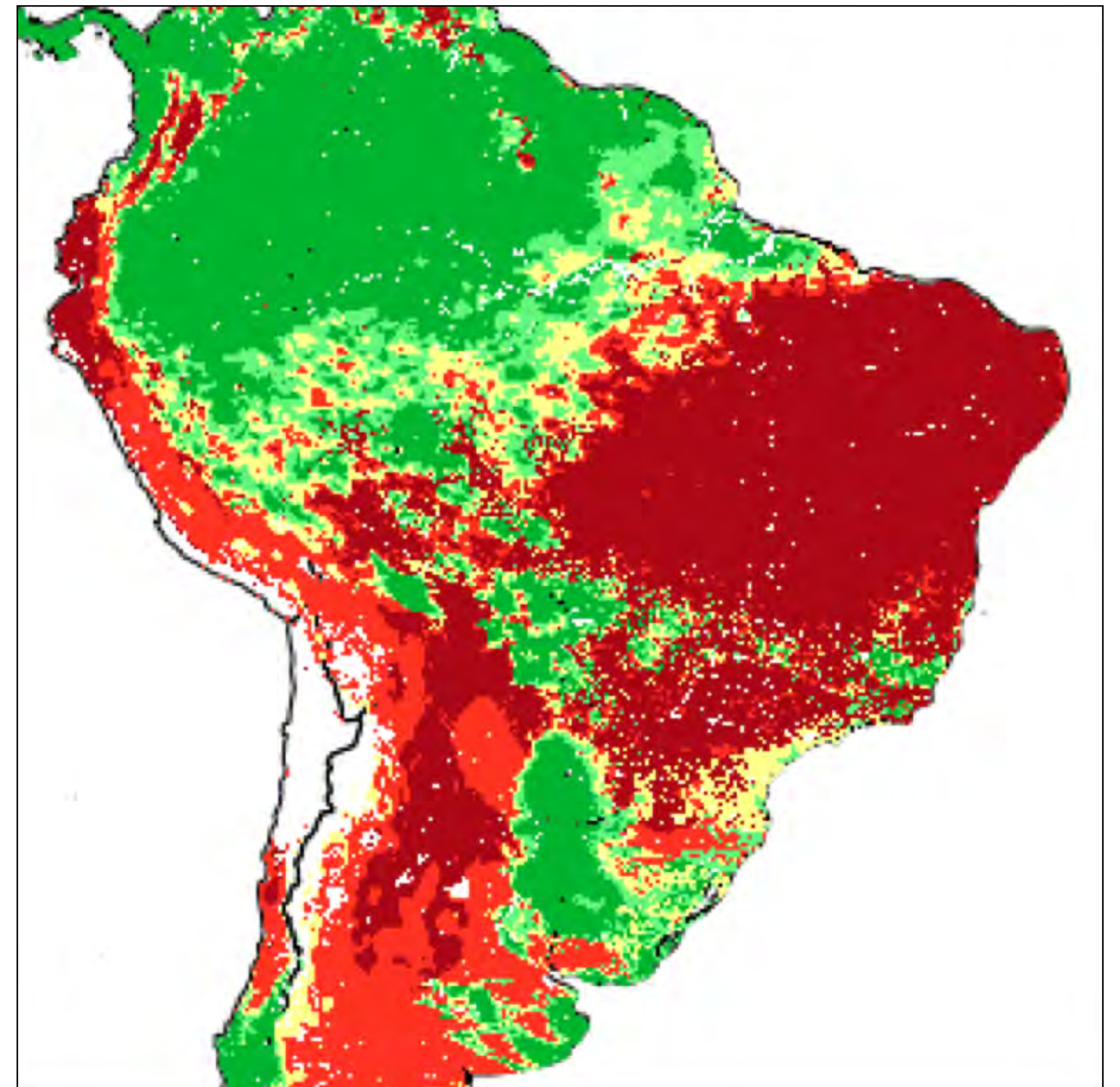


Risk of fires

Fires occur predominantly
in Cerrado areas, transition
environments and already
open areas

Source: INPE - August 30, 2019 Daily Newsletter

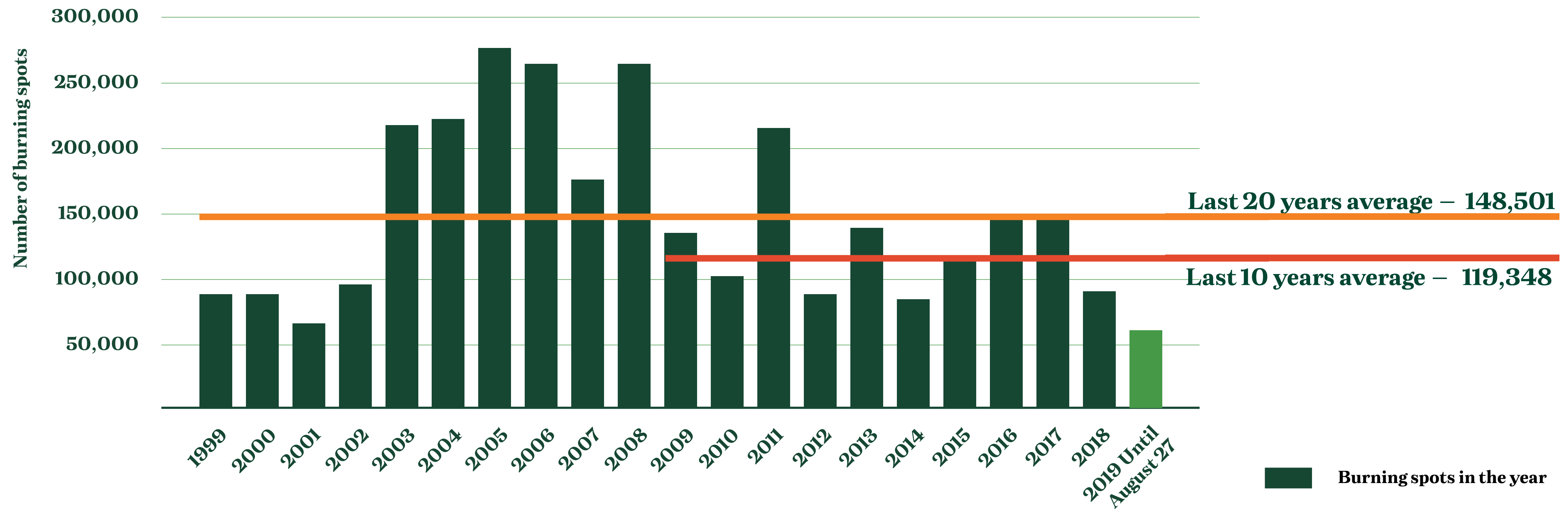
risk of burns predicted by INPE



08.30.2019

Burning spots in Legal Amazon

Annual Series

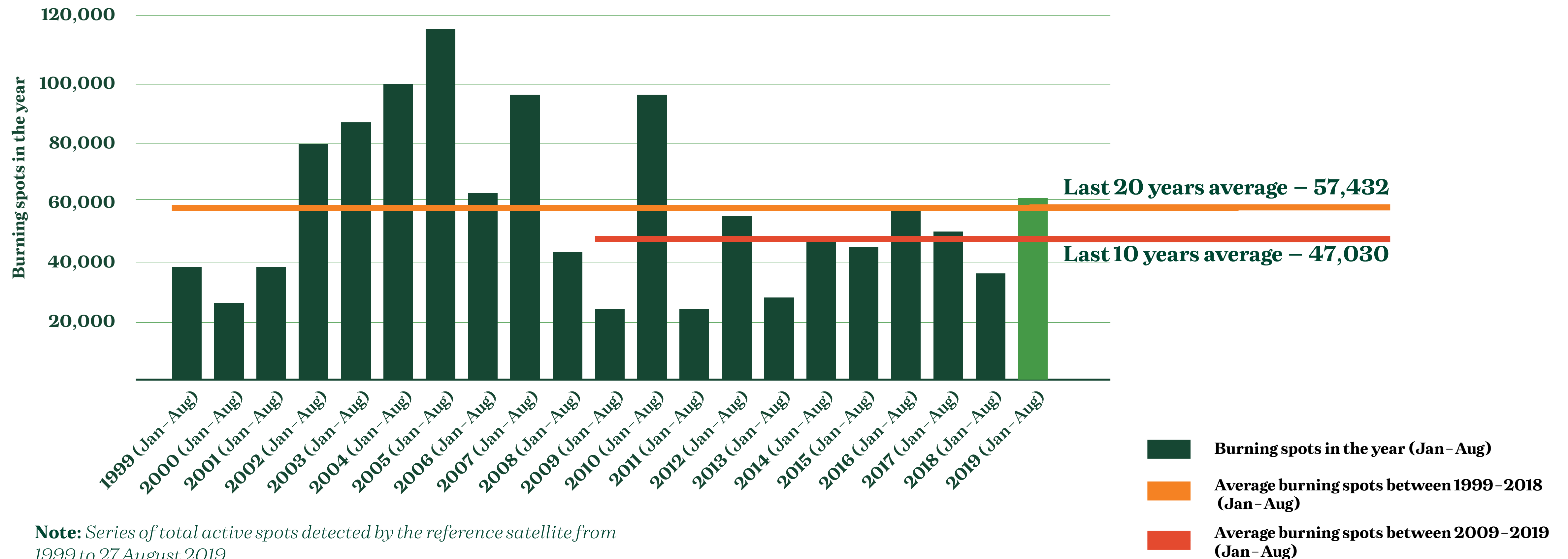


Note: Series of total active spots detected by the reference satellite from 1999 to 27 August 2019.

Source: INPE – Fires Program, 2019.

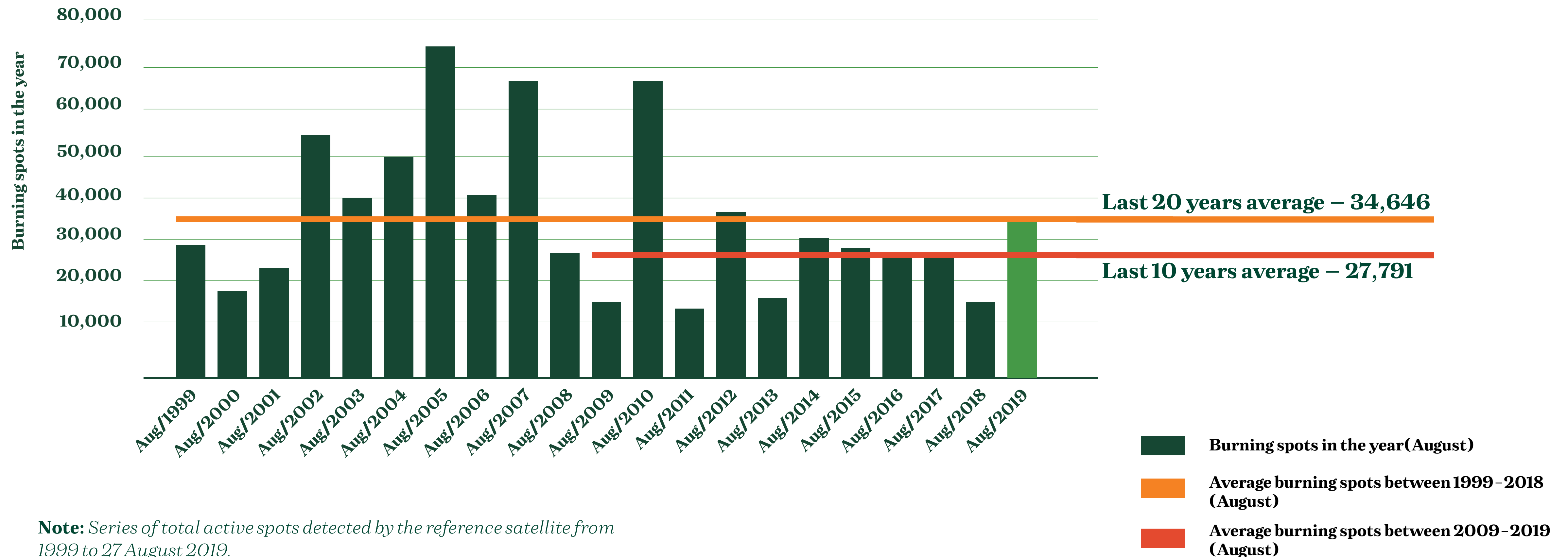
Burning spots in Legal Amazon

January to August Series



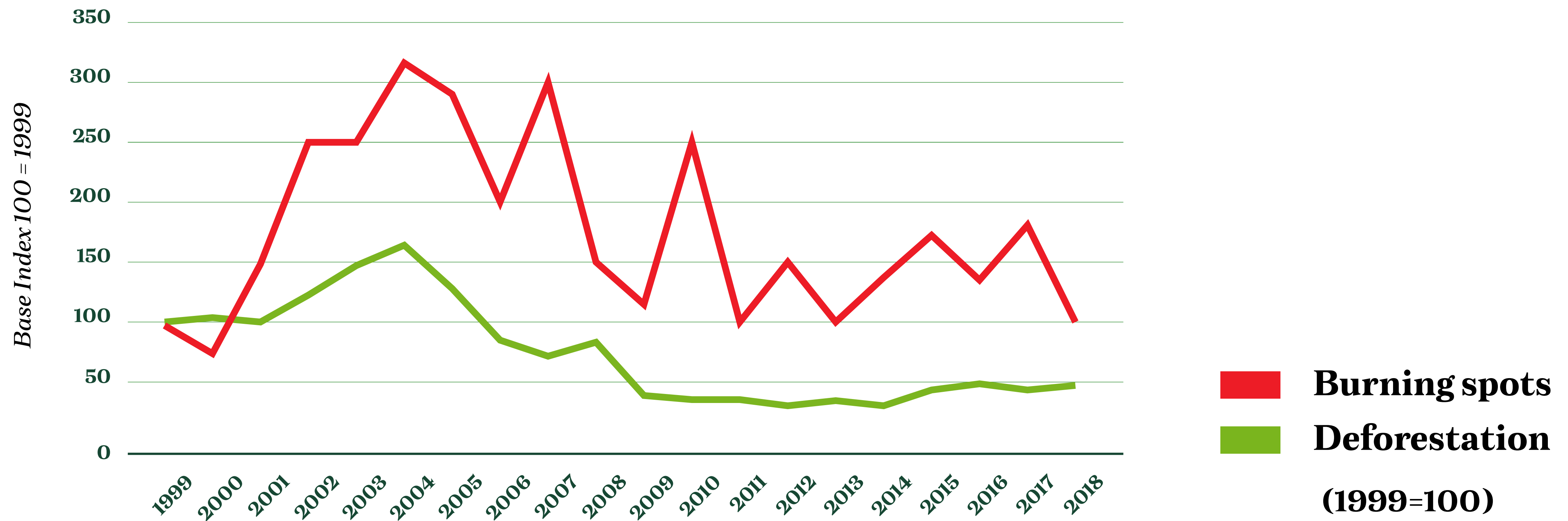
Burning spots in Legal Amazon

August Only Series



Fires _{vs.} deforestation

different dynamics



Source: INPE. Fiesp elaboration

Burning Spots

Although they are around the historical average,
**the reduction of burning spots
must be pursued.**

*Qualifying information and understanding in which
situations it occurs is an urgent and fundamental action
to define reduction strategies*

International climate *agreements*

Brazil participates in the main global agreements in force in the environmental area since the 1960s

Brazil's commitment to 2020
**is set out in the Copenhagen
Agreement of 2009**



International climate *agreements*

Main actions
until 2020
(Copenhagen)

Deforestation reduction in the Amazon

Commitment: 80% reduction over 2004 rate

How we are: We reduced by 73%

Reduction of CO2 Emissions

Commitment: Reduce Emissions by 1.24 Gigatons

How we are: The deforestation reduction in the Amazon and Cerrado alone has mitigated CO2 emissions by 2.28 Gigatons

The Paris Agreement

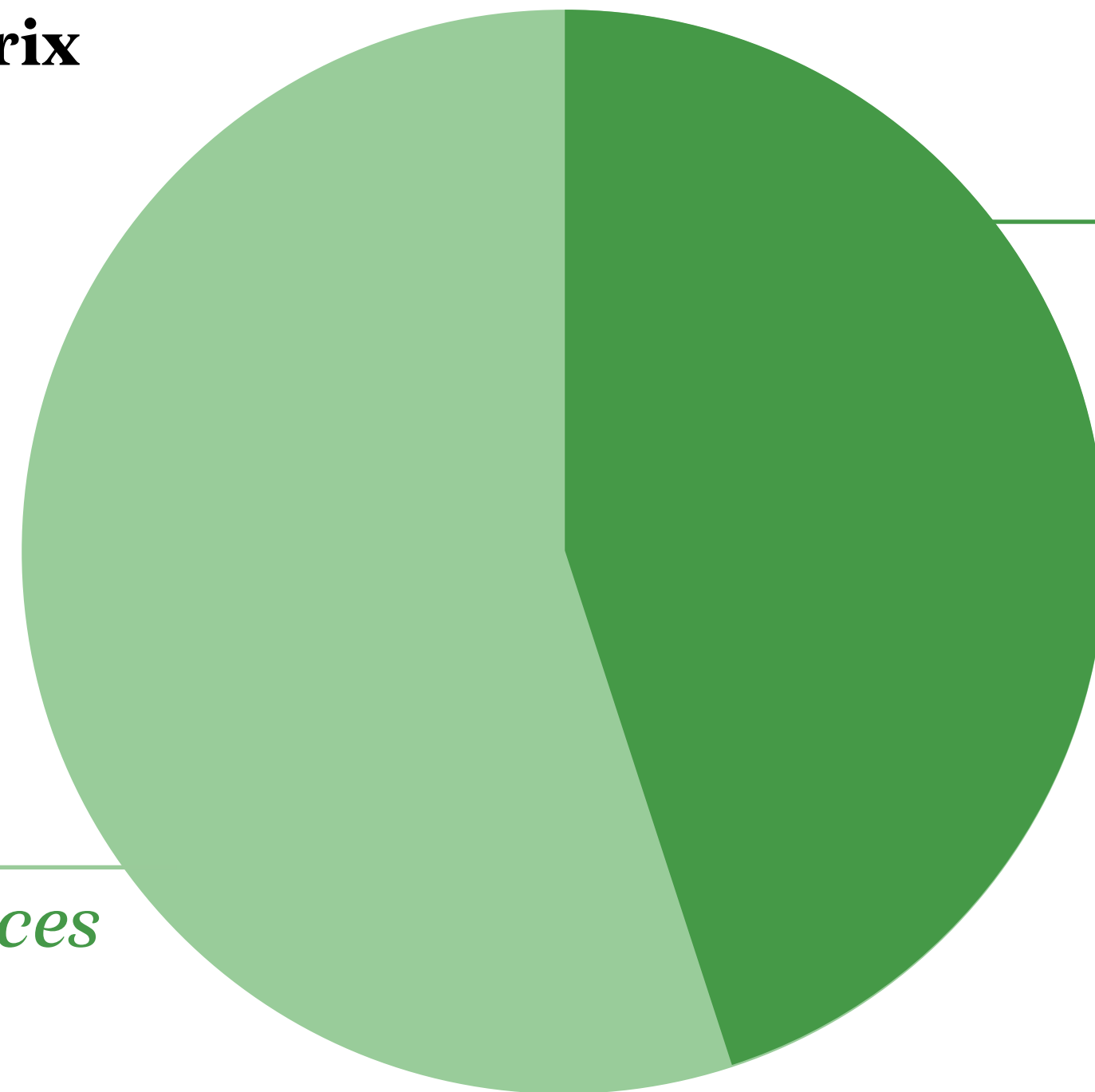
*has already been signed and ratified,
with goals for 2025 and 2030.*

Brazil is already doing its part:

Commitment	2030 Goal	Already done in 2018
Increased participation of biofuels in the energy matrix (Renovabio)	18%	17.4%
Percentage of renewables in the energy matrix	45%	45.3%
Increased share of renewables in energy matrix. except hydroelectric	> 28%	32.7%

Energy Matrix

Brazil has **the cleanest and most diverse energetic matrix on the planet**

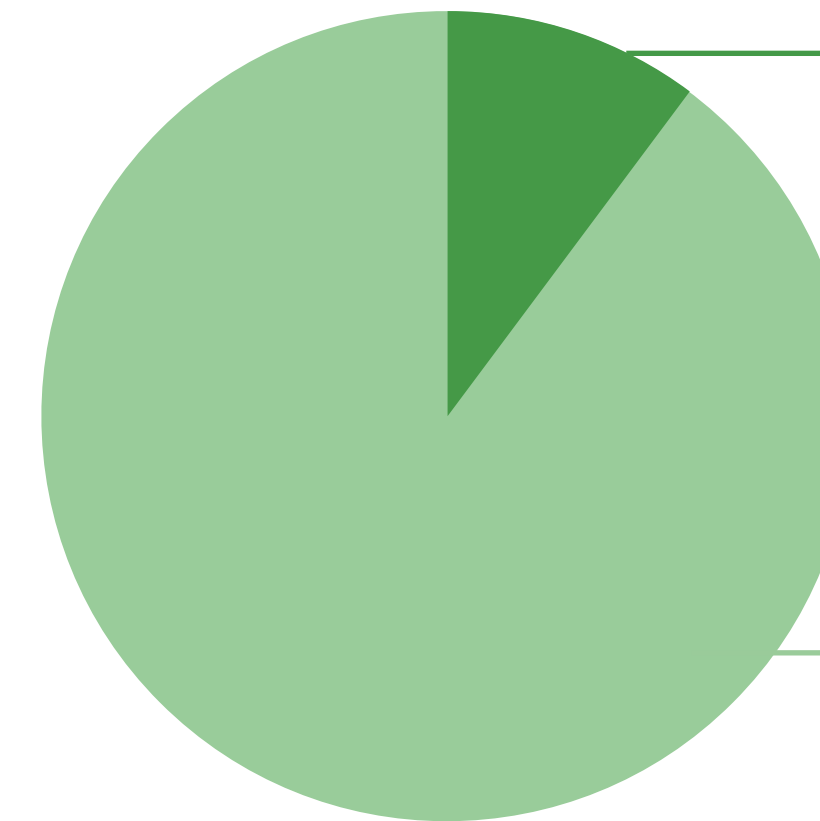


Brazil
45%

renewable sources

other sources

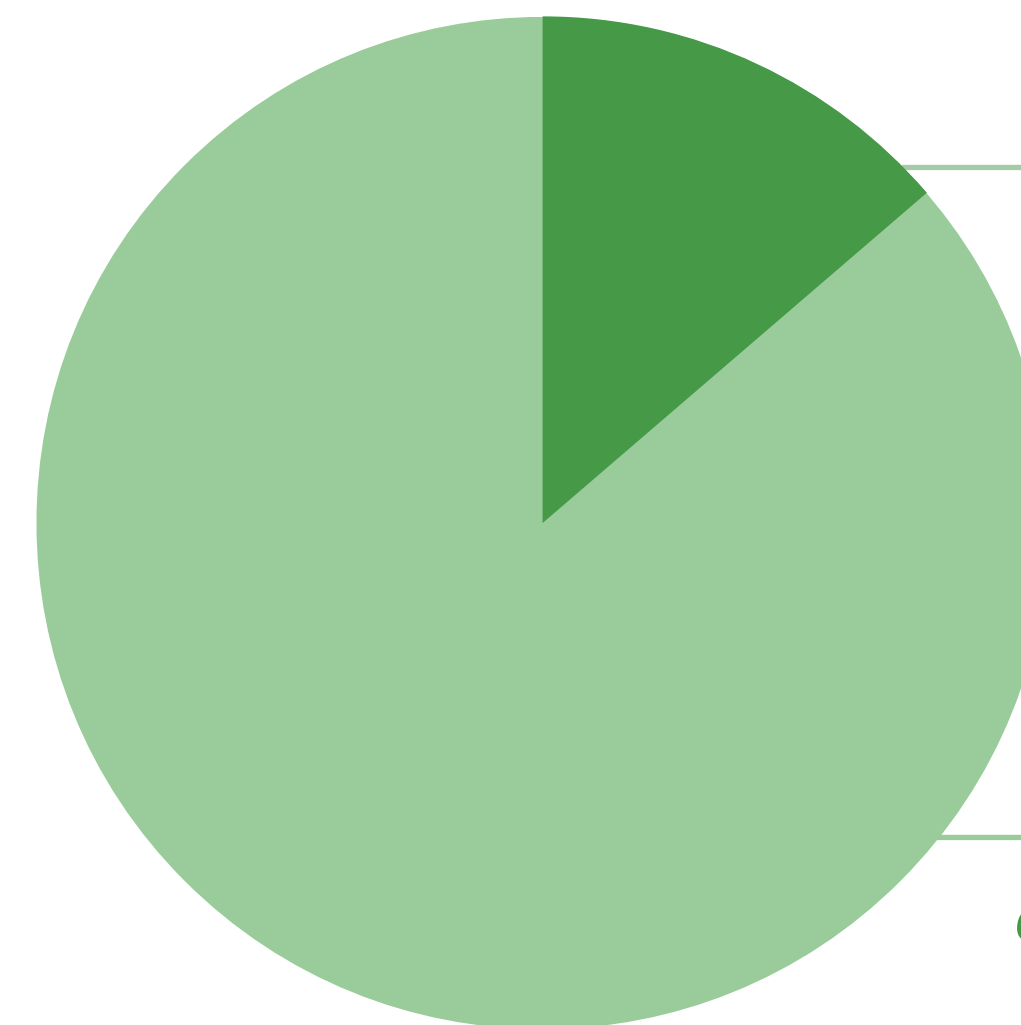
OECD
10%



renewable sources

other sources

World
14%



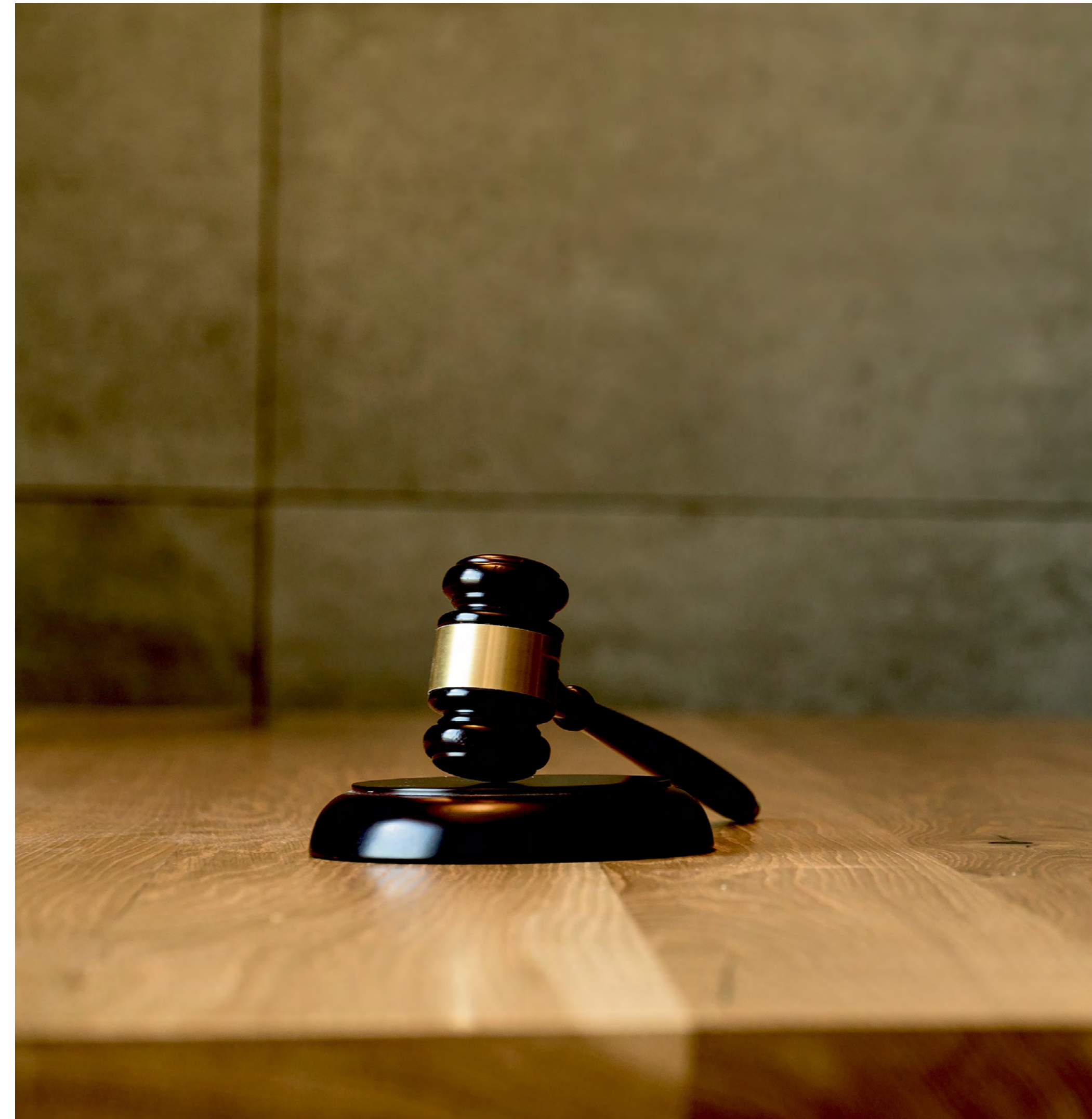
renewable sources

other sources

Legal Framework

In the last decades, Brazil has built one of the most robust sets of norms and laws in the world to ensure *the sustainable production and rational use of its natural resources*.

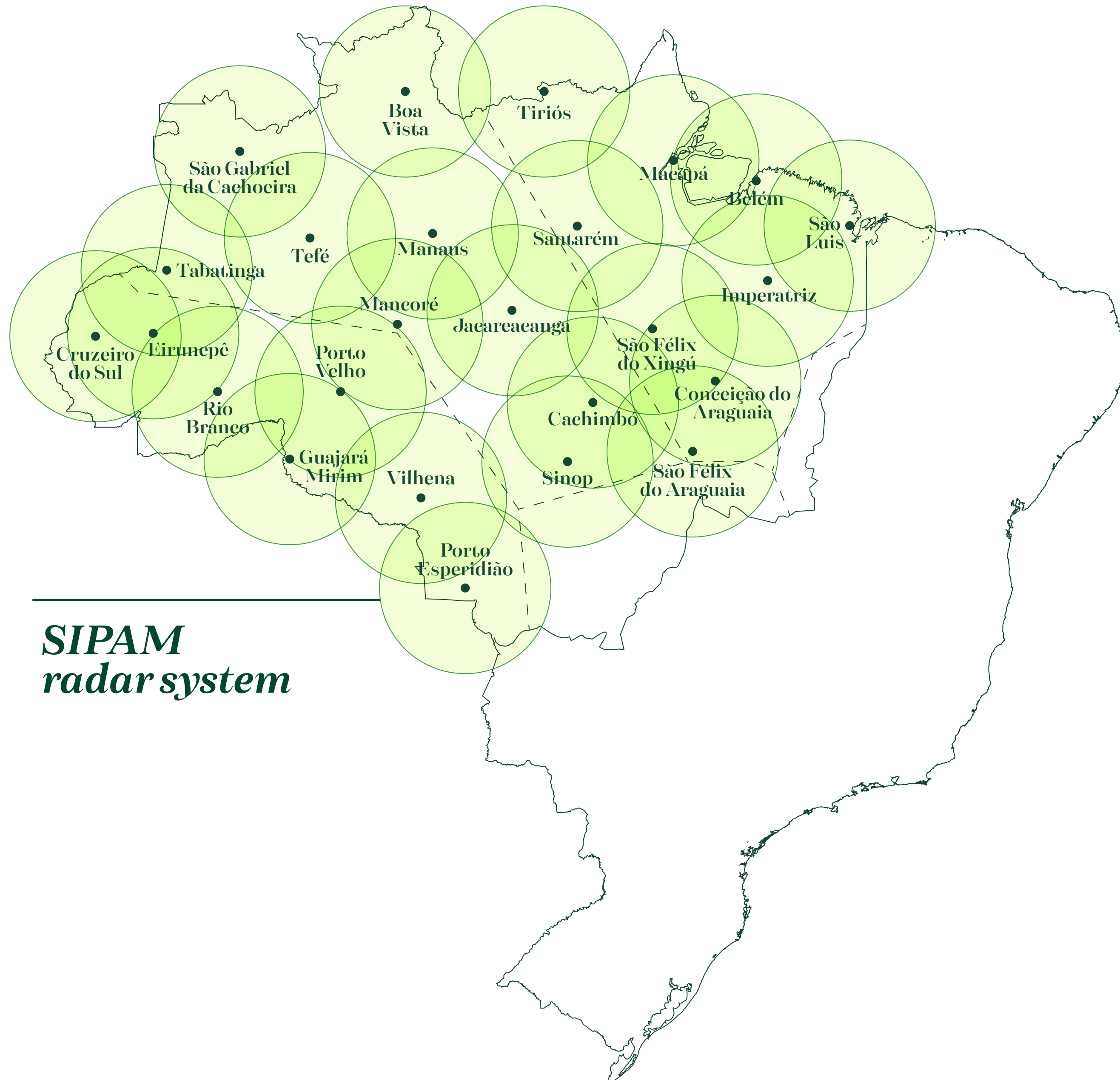
Additionally, we have private initiatives in the main production chains that reinforce this commitment



Monitoring Technology

Brazil has invested and developed very sophisticated systems to monitor everything that goes on in the Amazon. Today, different agencies monitor the region such as INPE, EMBRAPA, IBGE and CENSIPAM

Official databases are able to show in detail everything that goes on. And these technologies advance every day. They will be increasingly effective



***SIPAM
radar system***

Preserve and Produce

Brazil is a global leader in tropical forest conservation, has the cleanest and most diversified energy matrix and still manages to be the largest net food exporter to the world, reaching over 200 markets

We preserve and produce with excellence and quality

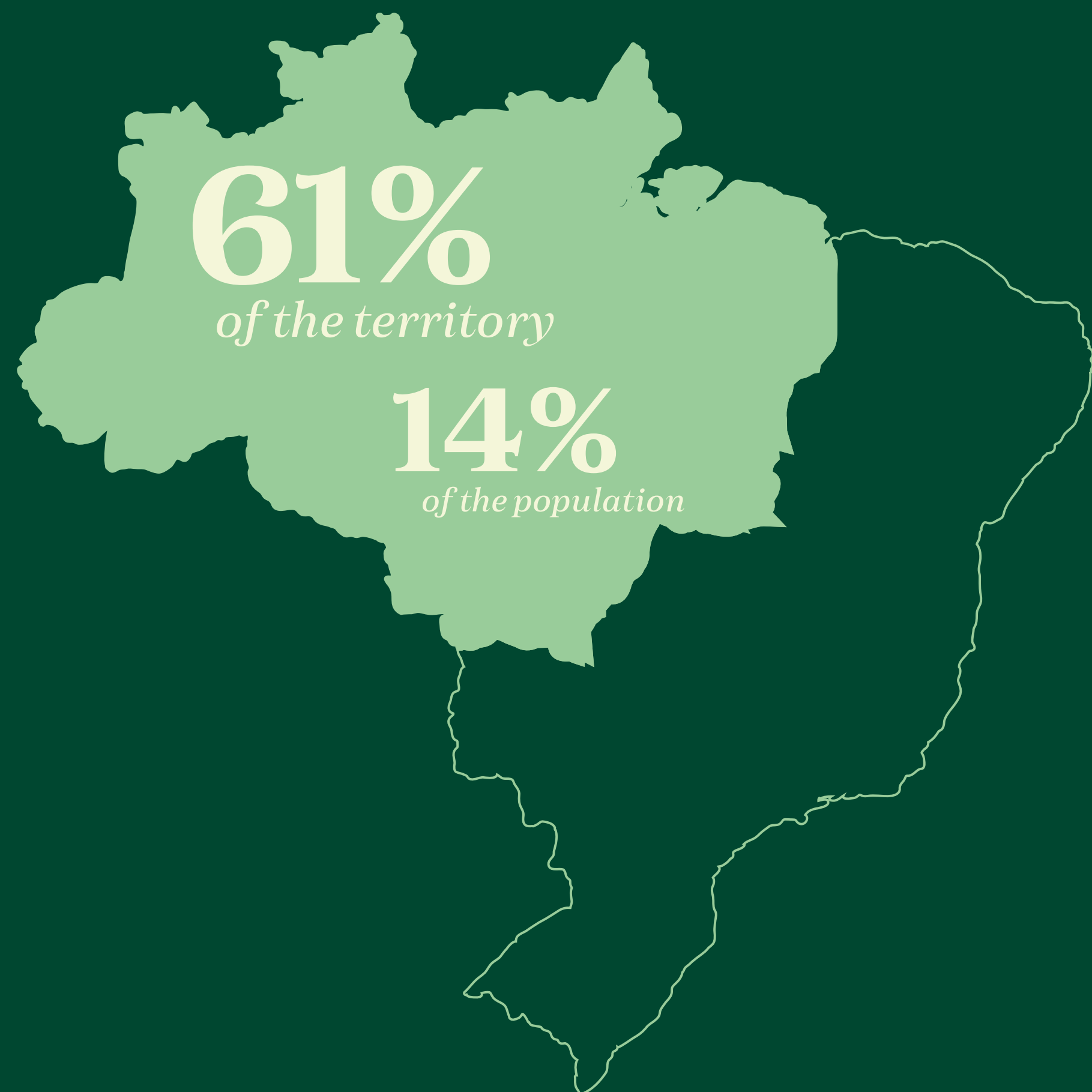


Illegal deforestation

must be restrained

with sustainable public policies that generate income, access to technology and strengthening of monitoring and enforcement actions

Legal Amazon



29 *millions*
of people concentrated
in urban areas

<i>Legal Amazon</i>	<i>Brazil</i>
6 <i>inhabitants/km²</i>	22 <i>inhabitants/km²</i>

Source: IBGE-Geoscience and Population Estimation, 2019 and UN (Population Division).
Latest data available.

• Harmonic coexistence *is necessary*



Standing forest



*Economic
activities*



*Families
wellbeing*

The Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo conducted this analysis of the Amazon based on public data and primary sources of information in order to participate in the public debate and bring light to the information that has been circulating on the subject, often in a mismatched manner.

Sources consulted

Amazon Protection System Management and Operational Center – CENSIPAM
Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation – EMBRAPA
Energy Research Company – EPE
São Paulo State Federation of Industries – FIESP
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE
National Institute of Meteorology – INMET
National Institute for Space Research – INPE
Ministry of Mines and Energy – MME
Ministry of Environment – MMA
United Nations – UN



Federation of Industries
of the State of São Paulo