

Green Policies and Politics in the EU and Latin American and the Caribbean Multilateralism

Prof. Andrea Ribeiro Hoffmann
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro
UNU-CRIS Research Fellow
Fellow, Cluster of Excellence “Contestations of the Liberal Script”
Berlin International College of Research and Graduate Training (BIRT)
Freie Universität Berlin

Content

1. Analytical framework
2. Climate Change in LAC multilateralism
3. Climate Change in EU-LAC Relations, focus Brazil
4. Preliminary conclusions

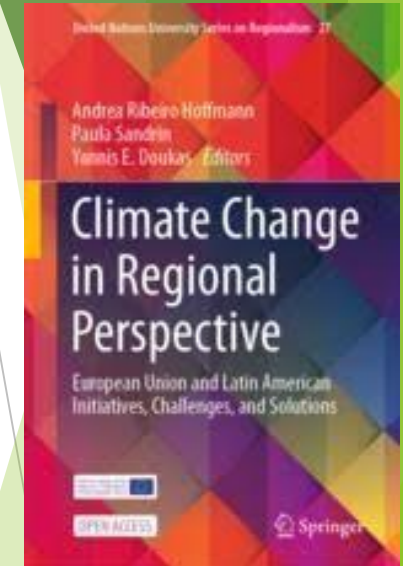
1. Analytical framework

Polities

- ▶ from LAC RIOs to LAC multilateral institutions

Policies & Politics

- ▶ Comparative regionalism, interregionalism
- ▶ Public social policies (4 axes: regional redistribution mechanisms, regional regulations, regional rights, regional cooperation)
- ▶ Historical institutionalism
- ▶ Leadership, interest groups, civil society
- ▶ Epistemic communities



2. Climate Change in LAC RIOs

	MERCOSUR	UNASUR	PROSUR	CELAC
Constitutional normative (Treaty, Declaration)	1991- reference to the effective use of available resources, and preservation of the environment in the Preamble of the Treaty of Asunción	2008- references to the concept of sustainable development in the Preamble of the Constitutional Treaty; environment as a priority in Art2; objective of the protection of biodiversity, prevention against climate change in Art 3 (g)	2019 - references to the concept of sustainable development in the Santiago Declaration	2011-not addressed in the Caracas Declaration
Key institutions and normative	-1992 Canela Declaration, REMA -1994 Basic Directives, SGT6 -1995 Taranco Declaration -2001 Environmental Framework Agreement -2003 Ministerial Meeting (RMMAM) -2010 Joint position Cancun Summit -2017 Declaration Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030	-no Sectorial Council in the original structure -2012 Guidelines (mining, energy, water) -2015 SG Samper Speech at Paris Summit	- not included in the 5 priorities in 2019, but added in 2020, when a WG on Environment was created -2021 Sectorial Plan with 3 focuses: Sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12) and promotion of the bioeconomy; Sustainable transport infrastructure; and Environmental education	- Action Plan 2022, ref to SDGs and Agenda 2030, including synergies with MERCOSUR and the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean

Other LAC Multilateral Initiatives



▶ 1. Amazon Cooperation Treaty (1978)/ ACT Organization - ACTO (1995)

- Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela
- Permanent Secretariat in Brasília (since 2002)
- IV Summit August 2023 (after 15 Years) -> Belém Declaration
- Engagement with transregional Civil Society (Diálogos Amazônicos)
- Agenda: deforestation, mining, oil, indigenous peoples and local communities, funding (BNDES, BID)
- Observers: República Democrática do Congo, República do Congo, Indonésia (river basins), São Vicente e Granadinas (CELAC presidency), France , Amazon Fund donors (Norway, Germany)

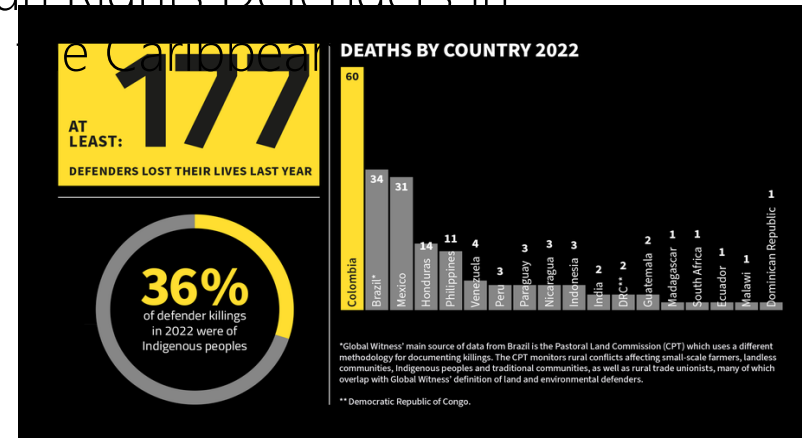
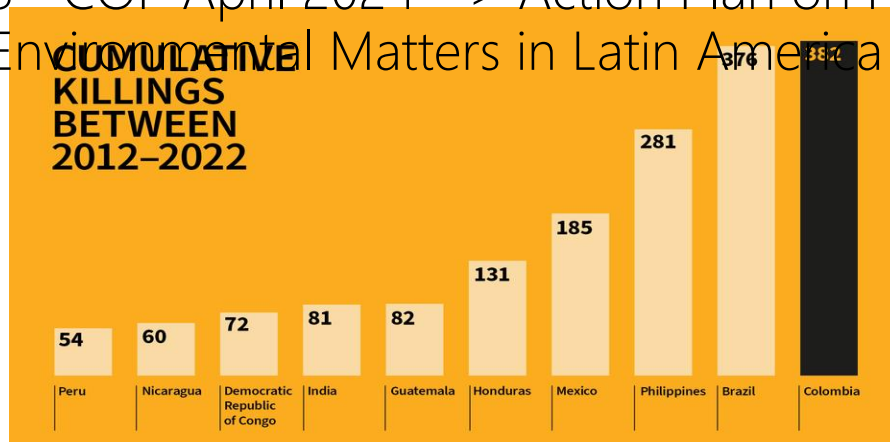
Bacia da Foz do Amazonas

Como é local onde a Petrobras quer explorar petróleo



► 2. Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement)

- guarantee the full and effective implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in the environmental decision-making process and access to justice in environmental matters, and the creation and strengthening of capacities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development
- in force 2021 (Brazil?)
- 3rd COP April 2024 => Action Plan on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean



3. Climate Change in EU-LAC relations

➤ EU-CELAC : 2015 EU-CELAC Action Plan

- Item 2 - cooperation in sustainable development, environment, climate change, biodiversity, energy (ref global level commitments)
- Summit 2024 after 8 Years suspended

➤ EU-Mercosur : 2019 Agreement / new text 2024

- Item 14 : ‘increased trade must not be at the expense of the environment or working conditions. On the contrary, it must promote sustainable development’...’ the trade agreement should not restrict their right to legislate on environmental or labour issues’
- Social corporate responsibility, dispute settlement mechanism
- CBAM (implementation in transition phase until Dec.2025), EUDR (implementation postponed to end 2025)

➤ EU-Brazil : 2007 Special Partnership

- Join Declaration and Actions Plans (2008-11, 2012-14) - focus deforestation, renewable energy, energy efficiency.
- Sectorial Dialogues with civil Society (228 actions 2008-2016)
- Renewal cooperation in 2024
- Resources: debate common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDRs) ==EU contribution to Amazon Fund, EIB, programs from AL-INVEST VERDE, EUROCLIMA+ e Amazon+ , Global Gateway

4. Preliminary conclusions

- Politics: complementing pure-interregionalism (EU-CELAC, EU-Mercosur) with other multilateral LAC institutions (OTCA, Escazú)
- Policies: mapping, comparison LAC and EU-LAC (agenda, institutionalization, implementation)
- Politics:
 - Window of opportunity => COP30 Belem and Brazilian leadership after Bolsonaro - Reconstruction of the Environmental and Climate Change agenda and policies - empowerment of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, creation of a Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, both led by Amazonian born leaders, Marina Silva and Sonia Guajajara; Climate Change Envoy (Ana Toni) from civil society
 - Epistemic communities, civil society (regional, transregional)
 - But , lobbies of the agrobusiness and natural resources industries (oil&gas)
 - EU domestic and foreign policy
 - Global level disputes: Trump back...



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jZv-03NtY5o>

Thanks !

a_ribeiro_hoffmann@puc-rio.br