Da SERE em 12/09/2019

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Nr. 111751

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Circtel 111523

ABRE ASPAS

I. ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION

2. Deforestation rates in the Amazon region have declined significantly, from 27,700 km² in 2004 to 7,500 km² in 2018, representing a 72 percent reduction. In February 2019, Brazil became the first country to receive payments (totaling US$96 million) from the Green Climate Fund for environmental services of decreased deforestation.

3. It is important to bear in mind that, in recent decades, Brazil has developed the ability to perfectly balance agricultural production and environmental

preservation. More than 60 percent of Brazil`s land mass is covered by native vegetation, with farming limited to approximately 30 percent of the territory, eight percent of which is cropland and approximately 22 percent dedicated to cattle raising (a much lower portion of the land base than in European countries).

4. According to the "Protected Planet Report 2016" issued by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), Brazil keeps one of the world`s largest systems of protected areas. At present, those areas account for 12 percent of all continental protected land areas worldwide and more than half of the areas devoted to this purpose in Latin America and the Caribbean.

5. Native vegetation covers 66.3 percent of Brazil`s territory, with 25.6 percent found on rural properties, 13.8 percent on indigenous lands, 10.4 percent as conservation units, and 16.5 percent on vacant and unclaimed land (source: Embrapa Territorial).

6. A map comprising Brazil`s indigenous lands and conservation units would cover the whole of Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom, if overlaid on the European one.

7. Of the ten largest countries in the world, Brazil does the most to preserve the environment within its borders. Indeed, its protected areas account for 24.2 percent of its national territory, in contrast to 17.5 percent in Australia, 14.3 percent in China and 11.8 percent in the United States. Excluding Brazil, the average portion of protected areas within the countries mentioned is only 10.9 percent.

8. An important qualitative aspect should be considered as well. In large countries such as China, Australia and the United States, protected areas correspond, to a great extent, to unpopulated desert, polar or mountainous regions (such as Alaska, Siberia and the Andes), where agriculture or even human settlement are untenable. With few exceptions, protected areas in Brazil are habitable and rich in biodiversity.

9. Of the 30 percent of the territory that is farmland, less than a third (nine percent of Brazil`s land mass) is used for crop production, grazing and forestry?all of which amount to less than the total area of the country`s indigenous lands. The remainder of this area is devoted to extensive livestock activities.

10. In 2012, the Brazilian Forest Code (Law 12651/2012) took effect, requiring all rural estates situated within the Amazon biome to preserve 80 percent of their native vegetation. Estates within the transitional area between the Cerrado and the Amazon biomes are required to preserve 35 percent of their native vegetation, and those in all other biomes are required to preserve 20 percent. Given those conservation requirements, Brazil is the only country in the world where farmers are responsible for preserving a large portion of the territory without receiving any financial compensation for their efforts.

11. In the Amazon, the main challenge is fighting illegal practices. Seventy percent of all deforestation takes place outside rural estates, i.e., on public and unclaimed land. The culprit is not farming, but illegal activities such as unlawful occupation of land and unauthorized logging.

12. According to the Brazilian Vegetable Oil Industry Association (ABIOVE) data, between 2014 and 2017, 93 percent of soybean cropland expansion in the Cerrado occurred in degraded pasturelands, further proving that the increase in soybean production takes place not by means of deforestation but mainly in areas previously used for other economic activities.

13. Critics seek to associate Brazil with the destruction of the environment in order to pressure the country into agreeing to greater commitments within such as the Paris Agreement and the yet to be undertaken "Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework".

14. Similarly, foreign competitors of Brazilian agribusiness often display a keen interest in portraying our national agricultural production in a negative light, in order to affect the competitiveness of our products.

II. PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS LANDS

15. The Brazilian Constitution guarantees the rights of indigenous peoples to their native lands. There are currently 600 units of indigenous land in Brazil, covering over one million square kilometers (118 million hectares), or 13 percent of the country's land mass and 23 percent of the Amazon region as it is legally defined.

16. Those reserves are the largest designated areas for the preservation of native vegetation in Brazil. The government monitors and restricts intensively the unlawful activities of loggers, land swindlers and gold miners in order to reduce the rate of deforestation and encroachment on indigenous lands. Since January 2019, 80 land protection operations have been carried out covering 64 indigenous reserves.

III. CLIMATE CHANGE

17. Brazil remains an active participant in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, and in numerous other negotiations and discussions on the environment.

18. As regards the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) within the UNFCCC, Brazil has made solid contributions towards climate change mitigation in the period leading up 2020. The national voluntary commitment is to reduce our projected emissions by between 36.1 and 38.9 percent by 2020. In 2015, Brazil achieved a 58 percent reduction in emissions in relation to the 2020 projection.

19. Under the Paris Agreement, Brazil aims to conclude negotiations on the carbon market, a key instrument for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

20. Brazil's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement provide for a 37 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in 2025, and a subsequent 43 percent reduction in 2030, having 2005 as the base year. In 2015, Brazil achieved a 35 percent reduction in emissions, compared to 2005.

21. Among the large developing countries, only Brazil has adopted absolute emission reduction targets for

the entire economy.

22. Likewise, Brazil's commitments are more ambitious than those of several developed G20 member states. According to UNEP, only three G20 member states - Brazil, Japan and China - are on track to full compliance with their respective NDCs.

23. At the G20 Summit in Osaka, President Jair Bolsonaro categorically stated that Brazil remains committed to the Paris Agreement.

IV. AMAZON FUND

24. Despite the sensationalist approach of the press towards the government talks with international Amazon Fund donors, the truth is that this mechanism has proven ineffective in controlling deforestation. The changes proposed by the Brazilian government are not intended to do away with the Fund, but rather to make it more effective.

25. Since its creation in 2008, the Amazon Fund has received US$1.3 billion in grants from Petrobras and the governments of Norway and Germany. Regrettably, almost 40 percent of the Fund's resources have been allocated to projects run by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that did not use them appropriately or with enough transparency. Evidence of this fact is the increase in the deforestation rate between 2012 and 2018, the period immediately before the current government took office.

V. SUSTAINABILITY OF BRAZILIAN FARMING ACTIVITIES

26. Over the past 40 years, Brazilian agricultural research has developed cutting-edge technology geared toward the sustainability of tropical agriculture. Areas of research include animal waste treatment, biological nitrogen fixation, no-till farming, planted forests, integrated biological control of pests and diseases, genetically modified species development, crop integration systems, livestock and forests, recovery techniques for degraded pastures, renewable agroenergy, forest management and native biodiversity, and environmental and territorial management. This entrepreneurial effort led to a more than sevenfold increase in national agricultural production, while the productive land area expanded by a mere 30

percent. This trend resulted in a land-saving effect that reduced the pressure on conservation areas.

27. Brazil`s agricultural production grew not as a result of deforestation, but because of increased productivity in its heartland, which, according to a Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) study, averaged 3.43 percent per year between 1975 and 2017. This increase was much greater than the 1.3 percent annual growth seen in the United States over the same period. More recently, between 2000 and 2017, productivity growth reached 3.8 percent per year. During the same period, grain production increased fivefold, while the area covered by farmland remained practically stable.

28. Brazil has developed a unique model of tropical agriculture in which higher productivity leads to a greater capacity for emission reduction and soil conservation. MAPA created the Low Carbon Agriculture Program, which has invested over R$17 billion over the past 10 years to develop sustainable agricultural practices and systems. The program has galvanized Brazilian agriculture, making it increasingly more productive and resilient while reducing the level of national emissions.

VI. CONTROLLED USE OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSIVES

29. FAO ranks Brazil 44th in the use of agricultural defensives. According to the organization`s data, relative consumption in the country was 4.31 kilos of defensives per hectare of cultivated land in 2016. European countries that use more agricultural defensives than Brazil include the Netherlands (9.38 kg /ha), Belgium (6.89 kg/ha), Italy (6.66 kg/ha), Montenegro (6.43 kg/ha), Ireland (5.78 kg/ha), Portugal (5.63 kg/ha), Switzerland (5.07 kg/ha) and Slovenia (4.86 kg/ha).

30. Critics often demonstrate their unfamiliarity with the use of agricultural defensives in Brazil.

- In a tropical country like ours, certain types of pests spread rapidly and can cause serious damage to new crops, resulting in a serious threat to food security and the economy. In more temperate regions, on the other hand, few pests proliferate in winter.

- In Brazil, the use of agricultural defensives is a function of our tropical climate, which allows for two or three harvests per year (winter crops and smaller harvests), requiring agricultural defensives to control pests, even in the cooler seasons.

- Brazil establishes sanitary and phytosanitary requirements in accordance with standards set by international organizations, especially the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Codex Alimentarius. We are active members of such organizations, whose texts form the basis for our own internal regulations.

- Foodstuffs produced in Brazil are exported to more than 160 countries and subject to strict quality controls by the processing companies and the government, and are then periodically tested upon entry into other countries. When residues are found, they are below the threshold set by the referenced international organizations, guaranteeing food safety.

- According to the FAOSTAT database, between 1990 and 2016 average agricultural defensives use per cultivated area in Brazil was 2.77 kg /ha. By comparison, agricultural defensives consumption per cultivated area over the same period was higher in Japan (14.18 kg/ha), South Korea (12.74 kg/ha), China (10.93 kg/ha), The Netherlands (10.36 kg/ha), Belgium (8.42 kg/ha), Portugal (5.45 kg/ha), France (4.31 kg/ha) and Germany (3.03 kg/ha).

- In 2016, FAO measured 4.31 kg of agricultural defensives per hectare of cultivated land. The increase above the 1990-2016 average can be explained, in part, by an increase in the number of grain crops (maize and soy) in a given year in the same piece of land. Multiple cropping has been on the rise thanks to technological innovations.

- Even so, Brazil`s outcomes for 2016 were consistent with those of Germany (3.92 kg/ha) and France (3.72 kg/ha), while considerably lower than, for instance, the Netherlands (9.38 kg/ha) or Portugal (5.63 kg/ha).

- In Brazil, the procedure for approval of new agricultural defensives is carried out not only by

government agricultural agencies, but also by government public health (ANVISA) and environment (IBAMA) entities. These institutions apply the residual limits considered safe for human health and the environment in their analyses.

- ANVISA periodically evaluates and reports on traces of agricultural defensives in food within the framework of the Program of Agricultural Defensives Residue Analysis (PARA). The latest version of this study - comprising data from 2013 to 2015 - showed that almost 99% of food samples were free of the most toxic residues. A new report analyzing data from residue monitoring between 2016 and 2018 is due to be released later this year.

- The number of approved agricultural defensives has increased recently as a result of internal restructuring at ANVISA that made its processes more efficient.

- It should be noted that most registrations are for generic agricultural defensives, i.e., those containing active ingredients already authorized in Brazil. The number of approved trademarks is not evidence of an increase in the variety of active ingredients used; rather, it points to a tendency for ingredients, currently marketed by just one company, to have their generics registered.

- Similarly, of all the substances approved by the end of May 2019 (a total of 197 trademarks approved), 65.5 percent (129) used active ingredients authorized by the European Commission (EC) and another 12.2 percent (24) contained active ingredients authorized by national bodies of European Union (EU) member states.

- Furthermore, we must note the rapid growth, in Brazil, in the rate of approval of biological agricultural defensives, substances with very low levels of toxicity that can be used for organic crops. This evolution is a result of the favorable disposition of the current government towards implementing alternatives to conventional substances.

31. Brazil is committed to multilateral mechanisms that seek to control the international circulation of hazardous chemicals, such as the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure Applied

to Certain Agricultural Pesticides and Hazardous Chemicals Subject to International Trade. The Convention facilitates the exchange of information on a wide range of potentially hazardous chemicals (listed in its Annex III) and contributes to the decision-making process regarding international trade in such substances. Brazil has acted to strengthen this regime of multilateral control under the auspices of the Rotterdam Convention by notifying, together with Canada, the ban on the highly toxic agricultural pesticide phorate, leading to its inclusion in Annex III.

VII. BIOTECHNOLOGY AND FOOD SAFETY

32. According to FAO, global agricultural production must increase by 70 percent by 2050 to meet the growing demand for food.

33. In order to ensure the sustainability and rational use of land and other resources necessary for crops, greater productivity must be at the heart of global agricultural production. The promotion and employment of biotechnology is crucial for this purpose.

34. In addition to its contribution to face the challenges of food security, biotechnology helps mitigate the environmental impact of agriculture by promoting sustainable and efficient agricultural practices.

35. Research in the field of biotechnology in Brazil is regulated by the Biosafety Act 2005, which oversees the study, production, distribution and marketing of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

36. In the GMO approval process, safety is guaranteed both under the terms of the Biosafety Act 2005 and the decisions of the National Technical Commission for Biosafety (CTNBio), which brings together representatives of several government agencies, independent academic specialists, representatives of consumer interest-groups, and occupational health agencies.

37. The adoption of GMOs has rapidly increased the productivity of soybean, corn and cotton crops, which now require fewer acres to produce ever-larger yields.

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VIII. SANITARY STANDARDS OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS FROM BRAZIL

38. The quality and safety of Brazilian agricultural products are recognized all over the world. These attributes can be easily verified through production and international sales data for the main Brazilian agribusiness products (in 2018, Brazil accounted for 16.6 percent of all exported value for beef, and 31.2 percent of the exported value for poultry), as well as through World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) assessments.

39. For instance, the OIE classifies Brazil as a country presenting insignificant risk for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (known as the "mad cow disease").

40. To ensure the highest sanitary standards throughout the entire process, Brazilian legislation imposes rigid controls and monitoring in the production chain for animal protein.

41. In the export of animal products like poultry, pork and beef, Brazil applies its National Program for the Control of Pathogens (PNCRC) to guarantee consumer food safety.

42. Since Operation "Carne Fraca", the Brazilian government has implemented a series of measures to enhance sanitary controls. The restructuring of the Secretariat for Agriculture Defense of the Ministry of Agriculture included integration of the Federal Inspection Service (SIF) in a vertical chain of command to undertake official control of sanitary certification. Moreover, the government hired of 600 extra veterinary doctors, improved internal auditing in facilities with export licenses; and, expanded capacity-building training for the officials responsible for granting licenses.

43. Other certification mechanisms are in place to ensure that Brazilian products fulfill specific requirements demanded by importers, such as animal welfare, individual traceability of cattle and religious standards (halal and kosher).

44. At the request of the EU, Brazil implemented a monitoring and traceability tool for cattle herds,

called SISBOV.

45. Brazil is the main supplier of imported beef and poultry (both intra and extra quotas) to Europe, which confirms its high sanitary standards.

46. The capacity of Brazilian producers to adapt to halal criteria for Muslim markets is demonstrated by the fact that our meat supplies 20% of that market worldwide.

IX. ETHANOL AND BIODIESEL

47. Biofuel production is fully compatible with food production. Since the introduction of flex fuel vehicles in Brazil (2003), food production has risen along with that of biofuels.

48. The development of biofuels in Brazil has not led to increased deforestation. This criticism is unfounded, as the following data on ethanol and biodiesel show.

- Harvest mechanization: With the introduction of compulsory mechanized harvesting between 2011 and 2014, manual cutting of sugar cane and pre-harvest burning ceased throughout more than 95 percent of the country.

- The end of manual harvesting has eradicated the practice of informal labor and job insecurity in rural areas. Today, the sugar and ethanol industry enjoys the best rates of employment formalization in the agribusiness sector, and some of the highest average wages. According to UNICA (the sugarcane-based industries association), average wages in the industry have risen by 70 percent over the past ten years.

- Sugarcane cultivation in Brazil has eliminated irrigation entirely, except in a few areas in the Northeast. It is also one of the most economical crops, with regards to the use of agricultural defensives.

- Ethanol production uses energy from its own biomass in its boilers, instead of fossil fuels. Surplus energy is sold to the electricity grid as bioelectricity. This process contributes to an excellent energy balance and carbon emissions profile:

Brazilian ethanol releases 85 to 90 percent less emissions compared to gasoline. This fact is important given that 80% of our vehicle fleet is "flex." In addition to being employed in its pure state, ethanol is used in a 27 percent mixture with gasoline in Brazil.

- Sugarcane agroecological zoning in Brazil, instituted by decree, delimits areas showing potential for sustainable expansion of sugarcane cultivation based on factors such as soil characteristics, climate risk and precipitation. The biomes of the Amazon and Pantanal - among other areas considered sensitive - are excluded entirely. Hence, sugarcane cultivation is permitted in only 7.5 percent of the national territory. It is estimated that sugarcane cultivation (both for sugar and ethanol production) accounts for only approximately 13 percent of this allotment (one percent of the country`s land base), and that the area cultivated should not exceed 1.16 percent of the land base over the next 10 years.

- Indirect deforestation due to biofuel production does not occur in Brazil. With the intensification of livestock production, the expansion of sugarcane, however small, only occurs on degraded pasturelands.

49. In turn, soybean-derived biodiesel allows for the sustainable use of its oil, a by-product in the processing of soy bran. Biodiesel has contributed to reducing diesel emissions and creating jobs in rural areas. Because Brazilian biodiesel is derived from a by-product, it has no role in deforestation and land-use dynamics (unlike the production of palm oil derived biodiesel in some Asian countries).

50. Public and private policies related to territorial management, notably the domestic moratorium on soybean expansion, provide further evidence that the Brazilian production of soy, including its biodiesel derivatives, is not responsible for deforestation.

51. The 2018 report presented by the Soy Working Group, comprised of producers, buyers, civil society representatives and the government, shows that over a period of 11 years only 1.2 percent of deforestation in the Amazon was caused by soybean production.

X. RUPTURE OF THE BRUMADINHO DAM

52. The disaster triggered by the collapse of the "Córrego do Feijão" tailings dam in Brumadinho, on 25 January 2019, received rapid response from the government. On the same day, the Ministerial Council for Disaster Response Oversight was established and specialized rescue teams were deployed to the region.

53. The Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction of the United Nations Secretary-General, in a meeting held with the Secretary of National Sovereignty and Citizenship Affairs in February 2019, praised the Brazilian response and suggested that the experience be presented at the VI Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

54. As part of its disaster prevention efforts, the government is conducting a study on the revision of dam licensing regulations, as well as a detailed assessment of other dams in the region that could present a risk of rupture.

55. It should be noted that the "Córrego do Feijão" dam, categorized as class 3, had undergone all mandatory biweekly inspections. The dam had up-to-date "Stability Condition Statements" issued by the German company Tüv Süd in June and September 2018 attesting to its physical and hydraulic safety. In addition, the "Safety Factor" followed international regulations.

56. As regards administrative and legal liability, IBAMA issued five R$50 million fines, totaling R$250 million, against the mining company Vale. The Minas Gerais Court of Justice ordered the freezing of R$6 billion of the company`s assets. Vale was required to report on victim support actions, on urgent measures to prevent contamination of watersheds and on plans to restore the affected area. The company was also ordered to develop an action plan against the proliferation of pests and diseases.

- International Cooperation

57. The Israeli government sent a contingent of 136, including rescue personnel and technical experts, along with detection dogs, sonar and other high-tech equipment.

58. Through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, Brazil

is considering the development of technical and humanitarian cooperation projects with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the following areas: (1) environmental recovery of the Paraopeba river; (2) training of municipal and state dam inspectors; (3) general assessment and monitoring of dams (mining tailings, water, industrial tailings, etc.); (4) support for the implementation of legal guidelines; (5) improvement of early warning and contingency planning systems (dam break study); (6) risk mapping in watersheds; (7) cooperation in disaster management center; (8) disaster response methodology; and, (9) training and qualification.

59. The experience gained in the Brumadinho disaster proved instrumental in the humanitarian assistance provided to Mozambique in response to the effects of the Idai and Kenneth cyclones. A garrison of twenty members of the Minas Gerais Fire Department, accompanied by a group of twenty additional specialists from the National Public Security Force that had worked in Brumadinho, was sent to the country to assist with planning and with search and rescue operations.

FECHA ASPAS

Circtel 111682

ABRE ASPAS

UPDATE ON THE NUMBER OF FIRES IN BRAZIL

60. Up until September 1, 2019, the number of active fires reported in Brazil was 91,891. This amount is 67% higher than the number reported for the same period in 2018, (an even higher increase of 84% could be verified before August 23, the day the Law and Order Guarantee Operation, designed to combat the fires, was launched), but it is only approximately 60% of the number for 2005. According to data issued by the "Queimada Program", executed by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), 52 percent of the active fires took place in the Amazon biome.

61. Some neighboring countries, and particularly Amazonian countries, are experiencing even greater increases in fire activity when compared to the same

period in 2018: in Guyana, for example, there has been an increase of 141% (from 374 fires in 2018 to 903 in 2019); in Surinam, 121% (from 73 in 2018 to 162 in 2019); and in Bolivia, 76% (from 11,468 in 2018 to 20,266 in 2019). Peru, Venezuela and French Guiana have also experienced increases, although the rates were lower than those reported in Brazil. In 2019, only Colombia and Ecuador have experienced reductions in the number of fires.

62. According to INPE`s published historical series on active fires in Brazil, the fires registered between January and August 2019 are in line with those recorded in previous years. Although slightly higher than the average between 1999 and 2019, the numbers remain below those registered over six of these years (2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007 and 2010). Furthermore, given the absence of any linear trend in the number of fires as of 1999, one cannot infer that the increase reported for 2019 reflects a tendency. Over the first 8 months of each of these years, INPE`s database shows a 50% increase between 2013 and 2014, a small drop of 5% between 2014 and 2015, an increase of little more than 20% between 2015 and 2016, and two consecutive decreases, also slightly above 20%, between 2016 and 2017, but also between 2017 and 2018.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTION

63. On August 23, 2019, with the Presidential Decree 9.985, President Jair Bolsonaro launched the first Operation of Law and Order Guarantee designed for environmental protection in Brasil. This decision allowed the nation`s Armed Forces to implement preventive and law-enforcement operations against environmental crimes, and enabled the military to track and to extinguish wildfires. Satellite data from the Amazon Protection System (Sipam), managed by the Ministry of Defense, show a decrease in the number of fires over the past few days.

64. On the following day, August 24, Brazilian government launched "Operação Verde Brasil", an interagency mobilization that so far includes 4,500 personnel, approximately 250 vehicles and 11 aircraft. In all, the Armed Forces have a 43,000 contingent available for service in the Amazon, which will be deployed as needed. In addition to fighting fires, the Operation conducts investigation and repression of

environmental crimes, along with the Federal Police and the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (Abin).

65. In Brasília, an operational command center was established with monitors to observe every corner of the country, in real time, in order to detect thermal anomalies. The Ministry of the Economy announced a R$ 385 million funds transfer to the Ministry of Defense, which is manages "Operação Verde Brasil".

66. A coordinated response with state governments in the Amazon is crucial to the success of the operation, after the detection of burning areas. For this reason, three meetings have already been conducted between the federal government and state governors of the Amazon region.

67. The purpose of the meetings is to gather suggestions and proposals and to prepare, along with state and local governments, joint action plans to track and fight deforestation and fires.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

68. The Brazilian Ministry of External Relations has been managing the inflow of offers of financial, logistical or operational support from friendly nations. On Monday, September 2, two Chilean amphibious aircraft arrived in Brazil to lend support in fighting burning spots in the Amazon. Two more of the same type of aircraft are expected within the next few days.

69. The Brazilian Minister of Defense, General Fernando Azevedo e Silva, in a statement to the press, observed that, on the top of the four thousand troops (along with vehicles, aircraft, helicopters, specialized civilian personnel) already deployed to combat the fires in the Amazon, any additional assistance will be welcomed. To this end, Brazil remains in communication with three countries: Ecuador, who is preparing to send firefighters; the United States, who offered three aircraft; and Israel, who has already sent specialists to help fight the fires.

FECHA ASPAS

EXTERIORES

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/* Relação dos Destinatários da Circular: */

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