

**Joint Statement on Climate Change between  
the Government of the People's Republic of China and  
the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil**

**Brasilia, Brazil, 19 May 2015**

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil recognize that climate change and its adverse effects are the common concern of humankind and one of the greatest global challenges of the 21st century, which need to be addressed through international cooperation in the context of sustainable development.
  
2. As developing countries, despite of the multiple challenges in terms of social and economic development and poverty eradication, China and Brazil have undertaken ambitious actions domestically on climate change through plans, policies and measures in areas such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, in the forest sector, in agriculture and industry. Both sides also intend to increase the share of renewable energy in their respective energy matrices.

3. China and Brazil emphasize that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol are the primary instruments for international action and cooperation on climate change. Both sides reaffirm their commitment to reaching a balanced, comprehensive, equitable and ambitious agreement under the Convention at the UN Climate Conference to be held in Paris, France later this year, with a view to ensuring the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC. China and Brazil will work together with other Parties, in particular with other BASIC countries, towards this goal.
  
4. China and Brazil further reaffirm that the 2015 agreement shall be in full accordance with the principles, provisions and structure of the UNFCCC, in particular the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. In this regard, China and Brazil underscore the need for the provisions of the agreement to fully reflect different responsibilities and development stages of developed and developing countries, with developed countries to take the lead by undertaking ambitious, economy-wide, absolute emission reduction targets and providing finance and technology support to developing countries, while developing countries to enhance their actions, in the

context of sustainable development and supported by finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building from developed countries, including through incentive mechanisms to progressively move towards economy-wide mitigation contributions.

5. China and Brazil reiterate that the 2015 agreement shall address in a balanced manner mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and transparency of action and support, building upon the institutions and the rules developed under the Convention.
  
6. China and Brazil also underline the importance of implementing the outcomes of the Bali Road Map in order to increase the pre-2020 ambition and ensure mutual trust amongst countries. In this sense, developed countries should raise their pre-2020 emission reduction targets and demonstrate in a clear and transparent manner how they will fulfill the commitment of providing to developing countries 100 billion US dollars per year by 2020.

7. China and Brazil are intensifying domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions towards the objective of the Convention, as decided in the UN Warsaw and Lima Climate Conferences. Both sides indicate that their ambitious national initiatives and results achieved will be duly reflected in their respective contributions.
  
8. The two sides also recognize the importance of their cooperation and coordination on climate change in the context of the China-Brazil Global Strategic Partnership. China and Brazil recognize that their cooperation on climate change will achieve co-benefits in combating climate change and promoting energy security, environment protection and sustainable development. In this regard, the two sides agree to further enhance the high-level bilateral dialogue on domestic climate policies and multilateral process and strengthen their concrete bilateral cooperation, in particular in areas of renewable energy, forest sinks, energy conservation, energy efficiency, adaptation, and low-carbon urbanization.
  
9. China and Brazil further agree to intensify their cooperation in the development of solar energy, with a view to diversifying their respective energy matrices and contributing to their mitigation efforts. The two sides decide to foster cooperation and enhance their knowledge on photovoltaic

panels and cells industry and explore business opportunities in this area, including mutual exchange of policy, planning, technology and standards, testing and certification and personnel training, and to promote investment projects and the establishment of related production facilities in Brazil by solar energy enterprises from China. The two sides will consider these issues and strengthen the bilateral dimensions of climate change and environmental issues under the China-Brazil High Level Coordination and Cooperation Committee (COSBAN).