



POSMUN 2022

UNEP

Green Legislation: International effects
of Amazonian deforestation

Victoria Fazenda and Eduarda Yamaguchi

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01. Greeting letter

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) committee! Here you will take part in a three-day long conference discussing the Green Legislation and the international effects of the Amazonian deforestation. We look forward to sharing this unforgettable experience with all of you as well as getting to know you inside and outside the debate room. But first, let us introduce ourselves.

My name is Victoria Tancredi and I am thrilled to be your Chair for the UNEP committee. I am currently an Abitur student at Colégio Visconde de Porto Seguro and planning on going to college in Germany. This will be my third POSMUN, whereas at my last two I attended as an Usher and a Delegate, so this is going to be my first experience as a Chair. Bearing that in mind, I will give my best as the moderator of our debate in order to make this experience as fulfilling as it has been to me throughout the years. Feel free to contact me for any questions or doubts regarding your performances! With that being said, I wish you all good luck and a good time during this incredible simulation.

And I, Eduarda, will be joining Victoria as your Vice-Chair this year. I am also coursing the Abitur at Colégio Visconde de Porto Seguro and my goal is to move to the UK in the next few years. But until then, I am delighted to play a part in this committee. I must admit I have never participated in this event before and am consequently extremely grateful to have been trusted with this responsibility. However, I promise to learn my duties as a Vice-Chair in order to assist you in the best way possible. Finally, I would just like to wish



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you all an easy preparation and a wonderful experience. If you need any assistance or further information I'll be happy to help. See you soon!

Feel free to contact either one of us if you have any questions at all, we are always here to help and guide you throughout this whole journey.

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The chair and vice-chair strongly recommend the delegates to read this guidebook thoroughly and use it as an initial research tool, but also to research and find information beyond it, seeking a better and more complete understanding of every delegation's position in this matter.

It should also be noted the importance of mutual cooperation, respecting the morals and values of all countries present and always bearing in mind that the U.N. was created to collectively make the world a better and safer place. Lastly, they urge the elaboration of a resolution that aims at a consensus between the majority of delegations present in the council.



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02. Introduction letter

Dear Delegates,

Since the start of 2020, discussions have risen regarding the state of the world's forests. Various researches have shown that urgent action is needed to safely restore and guard the biodiversity of the Amazonian Forest, which according to the International Day for Biological Diversity can only be achieved through mindful handling of the forest's resources.

Reports have said that millions of hectares of forest have been lost through conversion to other land uses or general and complex economic activities. In spite of all the benefits this territory can bring, protecting our forest is the key to an overall fit environment, since people's wellbeing is directly linked to ecosystem health. And an amazing way to start that movement is by conserving the Amazonian Rainforest, as they harbor most of the Earth's terrestrial biodiversity.

This single forest is home to 80,000 plant species from which more than 40,000 species play a critical role in regulating the global climate and sustaining the local water cycle. It also shelters 427 mammal species, 1,300 bird species, 378 species of reptiles, more than 400 species of amphibians and many others that are still being discovered every year.

In conclusion, it is extremely important that we turn this around on behalf of the world's wellbeing and future, since its deprivation leads to international damage and loss.



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03. Committee history

The United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) is the coordinating body for the United Nation's environmental activities since it was founded in June 1972, a consequence of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Its main goal is to identify and discuss global environmental problems through regional and international programs as well as guide developing countries in a path of environmentally sound practices.

The program was established by Maurice Strong, who played an important role as first director. Following in his footsteps are seven other executive directors from around the globe, including Elizabeth Dowdeswell from Canada, Klaus Töpfer from Germany, Achim Steiner from Brazil and Inger Andersen from Denmark, who is currently in office.

The United Nations Environment Assembly is UNEP's governing body, and it has 193 members that meet every two years. Those conferences are usually regarding climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, harmful substances and resource efficiency. As a result, UNEP has registered many successes throughout the years, such as the 1987 Montreal Protocol and the 2021 Minamata Convention. In doing so, the program has helped limit the emissions of gasses blamed for thinning the ozone layer and toxic mercury.

This committee's mission is "to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations."



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04. Topic overview

a) Introduction to the topic

Being the so-called “lungs of the world”, the Amazon rainforest carries with its name a great responsibility. But, unfortunately with the development of humankind, the forest has suffered its consequences.

Since 1970, over 700,000 square kilometers of the Amazon rainforest have been destroyed. In 2001, the Amazon was approximately 5,400 000 square kilometers, which is only 87% of the Amazon's original size. The primary cause of that is deforestation.

So, since the 70's about one million square kilometers of Amazon rainforest have been destroyed across Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana, and French Guiana, mainly for these countries' benefits regarding their economy and well being.

Among the main causes of deforestation of the Amazon, one can highlight the impunity for environmental crimes, environmental policy setbacks, livestock activity, timber extraction projects, mining, stimulus to illegal occupation of the public lands, and the resumption of large construction projects.

Although the majority of countries have been involved in the Amazon deforestation, Brazil does hold a bigger share on the blame. With that being said, during the government of president Jair Bolsonaro, the destruction of the forest areas in the Amazon has continued to spread and has shown some alarming rates. In the period from August 2018 to July 2021, the deforestation in the biome increased 56.6% compared to the same period in previous years. Bolsonaro has shown a lack of interest regarding the forest and its care multiple times.



Bearing that in mind, the concept of greenwashing has been present along the way of the deforestation of the forest. This concept consists of an appeal or so called "environmental makeup", since it disguises information about the real impacts of a company regarding the environment. So far companies like FIAT, General Motors Brazil and Ford have been accused and charged guilty of greenwashing crucial information.

Why is Earth's largest rainforest being destroyed?

For most of human history, deforestation in the Amazon was primarily the product of subsistence farmers who cut down trees to produce crops for their families and local consumption. But in the later part of the 20th century, that began to change, with an increasing proportion of deforestation driven by industrial activities and large-scale agriculture. By the 2000s more than three-quarters of forest clearing in the Amazon was for cattle-ranching

But how does this affect the world population?

If forests are cleared, or even disturbed, they release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Forest loss and damage is the cause of around 10% of global warming. There's simply no way we can fight the climate crisis if we don't stop deforestation.

Summing everything up, the loss of trees and other vegetation can cause climate change, desertification, soil erosion, fewer crops, flooding, increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and a host of problems for indigenous people. And so, by being the most important



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ecosystem in the world, its destruction can cause several political conflicts and social crises.

Challenges to restore:

Restoring degraded forests can be a very difficult task since the causes of deforestation are usually complex. They normally stemmed from poverty as land grabbers and small farmers used it to increase their funds and livelihoods, but in the 20th century that began to change as trees were cut down for industrial activities and large-scale agriculture like commercial farming of commodities like soy and sugar. Nowadays the main cause for deforestation is cattle-ranching. Apart from that, there are also government policies and enforcement that are connected to a country's economic/political status.

Primary forests suffering from deforestation:

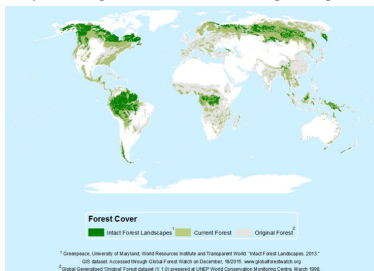
Almost all 98% of the world's primary forests are located in just 25 countries, some of which are the Russian Federation, Canada, Brazil, United States, and Peru. That mass of biodiverse and carbon-dense form of forest has been going through major loss in the tropics in 34 countries from 1990 to 2010, they accelerated by 62% rather than decreasing by 25% as claimed previously. A number of studies (2015) also indicate primary forests are under greater threat than ever before, they suggest 70% of the world's forests are now within 1 km of a forest edge and therefore subject to the degrading effects of fragmentation.

Notably, only about one fifth of the world's primary forest is found in IUCN Protected Areas, which represents approximately 5% of pre



agriculture natural forest cover. Therefore, primary forests remain vulnerable to additional development and logging as pressures increase to harvest natural resources globally. Currently (2020) there are only 4.06 billion remaining hectares of forests, according to the Global Forest Resources Assessment, only about 1.11 billion hectares of that area are primary forests, or native forests that remain largely undisturbed by humans.

According to the UN, circa 60% of Brazil's territory can be considered a primary forest, but despite this honor, satellite imagery reveals several areas of primary rainforest were cleared alongside agricultural fields in the Brazilian Amazon, all in close proximity to Indigenous and protected lands. That area, called *Lábrea*, has been referred to as a 'crime factory,' where its remote location and lack of law enforcement act as a catalyst for illegal deforestation and land grabbing.

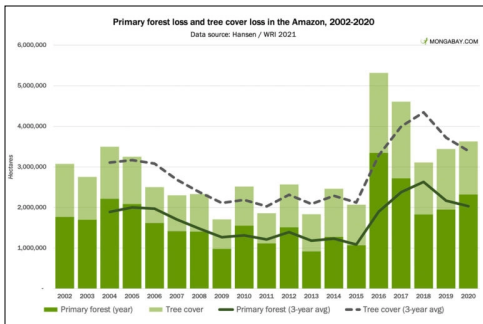


Source: Greenpeace University of Maryland 2013, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Center 1998



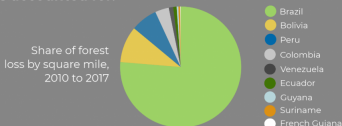
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b) Numbers, dates, facts and figures

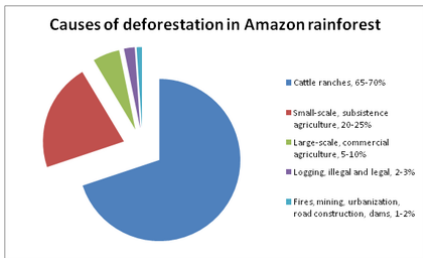


64% of the Amazon falls within Brazil, placing most of the responsibility for protection on a single country.

Brazil contributes the most to deforestation, even when forest cover is accounted for.



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Source: World Resources Institute 2019

Regarding this data and by the line of reasoning already established, the political impetus for reducing deforestation began to wane as ranchers, farmers, investors, and land speculators grew tired of fines, threats of legal action, and prohibitions against clearing. Political movements like the ruralistas pushed harder for relaxation of environmental laws and amnesty for past transgressions. These interests gained momentum when the Temer administration came to power in 2016 and won more clout with the election of Jair Bolsonaro in late 2018. Bolsonaro, who campaigned on the promise to open the Amazon to extractive industries and agribusiness while disparaging environmentalists and indigenous peoples, immediately set about dismantling protections for the Amazon when he took office in January 2019. Deforestation increased sharply thereafter, reaching levels not seen since the mid-2000s.



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c) Actions by the UN

TFAO and UNEP prepare to lead the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration from 2021 and on as countries consider a Global Biodiversity Framework for the future, expressing their commitment for increased global cooperation to restore degraded and damaged ecosystems, combat climate change and safeguard biodiversity. Their main note is that we need to change the way we produce and consume food as well as how we interact and manage forests. Alongside that, UN COP26 climate summit has helped us immensely to reach our optimal reality, as it ended with calls on governments to return next year with tougher pledges to slash greenhouse gas emissions as well as new pledges on methane gas pollution, deforestation, coal financing and a completion of long-awaited rules on carbon trading and a notable U.S.-China deal made by various nations. The summit also closed with calls on governments to return in 2022 with stronger pledges to slash greenhouse gas emissions and to provide more available funding for nations most vulnerable to a changing climate. However, professionals argue that these bright spots rely solely on each country's commitment to turn their promises into actions.

d) Important terms/ Key terms

Cattle ranching: an extensive farm, on which large herds of cattle, sheep, or horses are raised.

Primary forest: forests of native tree species, where there are no



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clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

(Over all) tree cover: are any wooded land with trees higher than 5 meters but with a tree canopy cover of only 5 to 10 %, they aren't necessarily untouched. Those can be cultivated with the purpose of cutting them for production of furniture and other materials, however, that doesn't allow growth of fauna and flora diversity since it's constantly being handled by farmers and such. European countries, for instance, have a higher percentage of tree cover than primary forest cover.

Soy farming: involves growing genetically modified and non-genetically modified beans using both conventional and organic farming practices.

Deforestation: the action of clearing a wide area of trees.

Amsterdam Declarations Partnership: political commitments aimed at supporting the private sector to implement commitments on promoting deforestation-free, sustainable commodity production and trade.

Biodiversity: the variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.

Livestock: farm animals regarded as an asset.



Greenpeace: an organization devoted to environmental activism, founded in the United States and Canada in 1971.

Green legislation: the collection of laws and regulations pertaining to air quality, water quality, the wilderness, endangered wildlife and other environmental factors.

Commodities: a raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold, such as copper or coffee.

05. Position of involved countries

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:

Venezuela's financial situation has had an impact in an array of matters, including the Amazonian deforestation. So, from 2001 to 2020, Venezuela lost 2.23Mha of tree cover, equivalent to a 3.9% decrease in tree cover since 2000, and 986Mt of CO₂ emissions. Not only does the country's crisis impact the general social economics aspects of Venezuela, but it also threatens one of the world's richest ecosystem through the country's scientific decrement.

Dominion of Canada:

Through the year of 2021 the world was focused on COP 26, whereas many people were concerned that the declaration on ending



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deforestation would end up being a bunch of empty promises. Unfortunately, it seems like the Canadian government is a case in point, quickly signing the pledge but quietly continuing to pursue a trade deal in the very commodities (livestock) driving Amazon rainforest destruction. As Greenpeace uncovered this Fall, the government still intends to resume formal negotiations on a Canada-Mercosur Free Trade Agreement with Brazil, which would see meat imports (the leading cause of deforestation) rise by a massive \$1.8 billion every year. In other words, instead of condemning the rising murders of Indigenous land defenders and the urgent need to prevent the Amazon from going past the “point of no return,” the Canadian government is doing a deal in rainforest destruction for cheap meat.

French Republic:

The Amazon deforestation continues at record levels. So, in an effort to stop this environmental disaster from worsening, the AFD (Agence Française de Développement) has taken some action. Since 2019 the AFD has been working in order to protect the natural environment around the globe. With €15.5 million in grants dedicated to Amazonia in 4 countries - Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru – the goal is to foster local dynamics that promote climate action and biodiversity. The projects AFD is supporting complement those conducted by other public development banks, which have long been active in the area. The French have also agreed on the Amsterdam Declarations Partnership with some other European countries.



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Federal Republic of Germany:

Despite its fame of being an eco-friendly country, the Federal Republic of Germany has made some controversial decisions along the years. For starters, Germany has announced in 2019 some plans to withdraw 35 million Euros to Brazil due to the country's lack of commitment to curbing deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, alongside being one of the members of the Amsterdam Declarations Partnership group.

Federative Republic of Brazil :

With the current political situation, the Federative Republic of Brazil has been experiencing a dark period regarding their environmental issues. Despite recent headline grabbing promises to protect its rainforest before the end of the decade, Brazil has once again seen a jump in deforestation. The latest figures released by INPE (Brazil's National Institute for Space Research), regarding the Amazon Forest, showed a 22% increase in comparison with 2020. The new statistics were dated October 27, 2021, right before the start of COP26, climate conference in Glasgow, prompting environmental organizations like Greenpeace to accuse the Brazilian government of trying to clean up its image during the crucial talks.

French Guiana:

Currently, the French government, with the support of President Emmanuel Macron, appears eager to approve legislation (also worth it in this territory) that would bypass French environmental law



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banning large scale deforestation to build several soy-fired biofuel power plants in French Guiana — a French overseas department on the northeast coast of South America.

Kingdom of Denmark:

According to the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), Denmark is amongst the five most eco-friendly countries in the world as it continues to make improvements to become even more environmentally friendly such as its achievements in energy efficiency and wind power. Denmark is looking forward to implementing new laws that are making a considerable difference in protecting the environment and creating a better quality of life for its citizens. In regard to biodiversity and Nature conservation, the Danish Government has agreed on a Nature Package that will create solutions for protecting species and allowing them to spread and grow. It is also important to note that Denmark is part of the Amsterdam Declarations Partnership, which is battling the Amazonian deforestation.

Kingdom of the Netherlands:

For more than a decade, Brazil has had strong support from the Netherlands in the construction of the Northern Corridor, a huge infrastructure initiative with new road, rail and port projects for the transport of soy and other commodities. Furthermore, the Dutch government claims that these projects will be developed in a “sustainable” way and will reduce the volume of fuel used in transport



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as well as the Amsterdam Declarations Partnership. However, analysts and even the Dutch government itself claim that the new ports, roads and railways would significantly contribute to deforestation, land grabbing and rural violence with the arrival of new loggers, cattle ranchers, soy producers and settlers for the Amazon region.

People's Republic of China:

The People's Republic of China influences Amazon deforestation in a variety of ways, including the direct influence of Chinese enterprises. So, as a country with vast natural resources, including agricultural land, timber, hydroelectric capacity and mineral deposits, Brazil is a logical source of imports to supply China's burgeoning demand. Brazil is also a logical destination for Chinese investment, particularly in the extraction or production of commodities and the transport infrastructure needed to facilitate export. Brazil's political stability and openness to foreign investment, combined with the financial power provided by China's strong economy, translate into the impressive growth and scale of China's presence in Brazil. China has become Brazil's largest trading partner and the greatest source of export surplus from agricultural goods (US\$85 billion in 2011), contributing to Brazil's economic growth and to reducing the country's vulnerability to external economic crises (da Nóbrega, 2012). It should therefore not come as a surprise that China exerts multiple influences on events in Brazil, often to the detriment of Amazon Forest.



Republic of Bolivia:

About 865,000 acres of land have been deforested, on average, annually for agriculture since 2011, according to estimates from the nongovernmental Bolivia Documentation and Information Center, an area nearly the equivalent of Rhode Island in size. That figure has risen from about 366,000 acres a year, on average, in the 1990s and 667,000 acres a year in the 2000s.

Republic of Colombia:

Deforestation is the most visible face of environmental crime in Colombia's Amazon. From around 2016, the region's forests registered accelerating encroachment and destruction. However, the country's Amazon continues to be targeted by those profiting from illegal logging, land grabbing and illicit crop cultivation.

Republic of Ecuador:

According to scientists and a compilation of research, the Republic of Ecuador has had a disturbed past regarding the amazon deforestation through the years. At some point, the country had the highest deforestation rate in South America. This situation still affects the country and its biodiversity. Having always been focused on the expansion of the oil industry, the country has managed to destroy a large portion of the forest. For example, the Ecuadorian Amazon is now crisscrossed by more than 9500 km of roads, built for pipelines, in order to connect more than 3430 oil wells and to provide access to new pristine areas. New studies also show that the patterns of



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Republic of India:

Even though the wildfires seem to be happening far away from India, researchers report air pollution caused by the fires in addition to the climate change impacts, since particulate emissions along with elements like mercury and dioxins have the potential to travel globally and an event like a forest fire will add exponentially to the global disease burden of India due to toxic substances.

Republic of Kenya:

As the environment suffers terrible loss of biodiversity, the widespread impacts on the rainforest are expected to harm human health, which may in turn alter their interactions with the ecosystem. Using a large, geospatial dataset encompassing the Brazilian Amazon rainforest, studies have identified strong evidence for a connection between deforestation and malaria: Deforestation significantly increases malaria transmission, while high malaria burden simultaneously reduces forest clearing.

Republic of Peru:

Regarding the country's share of the amazon forest, the main culprits of deforestation are small-scale agriculture, commercial mining, and related road construction. Besides this, one of the primary causes for the forest degradation is illegal logging. So, in a rough estimation, 1100 square miles of Peru's forests are cut down every year and around 80% of this number is illegally harvested.



Republic of Suriname:

While the Amazon rainforests of Brazil are well known, Suriname's vast and ancient biodiversity is under constant threat as the demand for gold. According to studies, deforestation caused by gold mining has been increasing rapidly in the past five years.

Russian Federation:

According to a couple of scientists from this country, the Federative Republic of Brazil could learn a few things with the Russian forest law. Although Brazil deals with tropical rainforest, naming the Amazon Forest, and Russia deals with boreal forests they do indeed have something in common, both manage some of the largest forest areas in the world. On the other hand, Russia did implement some large-scale changes while Brazil is still far behind on green legislation.

State of Japan:

Two pension funds in the Netherlands and one from Japan have invested a combined half a billion dollars in Brazil's top three meatpackers, mostly in cattle ranching, main driver of Amazon deforestation, which contradicts their respective funds and afforestation practices towards its own country. There's also a growing realization that continued exposure to environmental risks over the long term will incur not just ethical and reputational harm for the funds, but even financial fallout.



United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

In addition to the Amsterdam Declarations Partnership, the UK government has the opportunity to lead the way on legislation proposals on tackling global deforestation in the coming months by setting the bar high with strong and comprehensive laws. This environmental bill is also gaining traction in the US. Interestingly, the role of international demand for soya, beef, and forest products in driving deforestation was highlighted primarily in the UK press as opposed to ways in which the country can help avoid the wildfires and deprivation of land.

United States of America:

As it comes, the new American government has brought with it several promises, especially regarding environmental matters. Among the highest international environmental priorities, there is a plan on setting a climate strategy on the Amazon, which, in addition to its pivotal role in any global solution to the climate crisis, serves as an important element of a U.S. strategy toward South America. The stakes are high: A stable and vibrant Amazon could continue to absorb about 5 percent of the world's CO₂ emissions,² offsetting roughly the equivalent of all greenhouse gas emissions from Russia, the world's fifth-largest emitter.



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06. Purpose of the council

This United Nation Environmental Programme committee has the purpose of discussing ways to stop the Amazonian deforestation as well as define which country is most responsible for the wildfires and land loss, taking into consideration all the investments made by some highly developed countries and their ideas to avoid this situation from happening again in the future. We hope to talk about the regulations and laws that may or may not be followed, by which countries they should be respected, as well as the security of the rainforest. Apart from that, we can also extend our debate by mentioning which countries don't have funds to join these environmentally friendly practices and how those that have reached for Brazil's reaction to the deforestation can assist.

07. Guiding questions

1. How does my country benefit from the Amazonian deforestation?
2. Is the nation I am representing interested in helping restore the Amazonian Forest? Why?
3. Why does the Green Legislation exist? How is it relevant for my country?
4. Should protective measures against the Amazonian deforestation be removed?



5. In what ways has the Amazonian deforestation impacted my country?
6. What are the local and global consequences of the Amazonian deforestation?

08. Further research

List of members and their initiatives:

<https://www.unepfi.org/members/>

Background on deforestation:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-59341770#:~:text=Deforestation%20in%20Brazil's%20Amazon%20rainforest,by%2022%25%20in%20a%20year.&text=The%20Amazon%20is%20home%20to,and%20one%20million%20indigenous%20people.>

Topic overview research:

https://rainforests.mongabay.com/amazon/amazon_destruction.html

<https://www.pachamama.org/effects-of-deforestation>

<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/un-report-worlds-forests-continue-shrink-urgent-action-needed>



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<https://www.ecycle.com.br/desmatamento-da-amazonia/#:-:text=Entre%20as%20principais%20causas%20do,a%20retomada%20de%20grandes%20obras.>

<https://g1.globo.com/pa/para/noticia/2022/02/04/desmatamento-na-amazonia-cresce-56percent-no-governo-bolsonaro-diz-ipam.ghtml>

<https://www.dw.com/en/brazil-accused-of-greenwashing-the-amazons-deforestation/a-59883309>

<https://www.proteste.org.br/institucional/imprensa/press-release/2017/proteste-conquista-vitoria-de-greenwashing-contra-a-fiat-general-motors-do-brasil-e-ford>

<https://mongabay-images.s3.amazonaws.com/rainforests/photos/amazon-deforestation-drivers-2001-13.webp>

Primary forests suffering from deforestation:

<https://news.mongabay.com/2021/06/new-areas-of-primary-forest-cleared-in-brazils-lawless-labrea/>

Graph:<https://mongabay-images.s3.amazonaws.com/rainforests/photos/amazon-deforestation-drivers-2001-13.webp>

Position of involved countries:

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:

<https://ecoevocommunity.nature.com/posts/65506-collapse-of-venezuelan-science-threatens-the-world-s-most-sustained-monitoring-of-tropical-forests>



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Dominion of Canada:

<https://www.greenpeace.org/canada/en/story/50991/liberal-government-signs-deforestation-pledge-pursues-a-deal-in-amazon-rainforest-destruction/>

French Republic:

<https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/afd-action-protect-amazon>

Federal Republic of Germany:

<https://news.mongabay.com/2019/08/germany-cuts-39-5-million-in-environmental-funding-to-brazil/>

Federative Republic of Brazil:

<https://www.dw.com/en/brazil-accused-of-greenwashing-the-amazons-deforestation/a-59883309>

French Guiana:

<https://news.mongabay.com/2020/12/french-guiana-soy-biofuel-power-plants-risk-massive-amazon-deforestation/>

Kingdom of the Netherlands:

<https://news.mongabay.com/2018/05/dutch-support-soy-transport-mega-project-posing-major-risk-to-amazon/>



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<https://ecofriend.org/how-did-denmark-make-it-to-the-top-5-most-friendly-countries/#:-:text=According%20to%20the%20Environmental%20Performance,eco%2Dfriendly%20country%20in%202018.&text=The%20country%20is%20known%20to,energy%20resources%20like%20Wind%20turbines.>

People's Republic of China:

Republic of Bolivia:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/24/business/energy-environment/deforestation-brazil-bolivia-south-america.html>



Republic of Colombia:

<https://insightcrime.org/investigations/deforestation-colombia-amazon-outlining-problem/>

Republic of Ecuador:

<https://www.amazonfrontlines.org/chronicles/deforestation-ecuador-amazon/>

Republic of India:

<https://www.shethepeople.tv/home-top-video/india-cant-escape-global-impact-of-amazon-fires-wake-up-to-toxic-cities/>

Republic of Kenya:

<https://www.pnas.org/content/116/44/22212>

Republic of Peru:

<https://www.worldwildlife.org/magazine/issues/fall-2015/articles/deforestation-in-peru#:~:text=In%20the%20Peruvian%20Amazon%2C%20the,around%2080%25%20of%20them%20illegally>

Republic of Suriname:

<https://www.amazonteam.org/gold-mining-explodes-in-suriname-puts-forests-and-people-at-risk/>



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Russian Federation:

<https://news.mongabay.com/2011/12/is-the-russian-forest-code-a-warning-for-brazil/>

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State of Japan:

<https://news.mongabay.com/2021/02/investigation-dutch-japanese-pension-funds-pay-for-amazon-deforestation/>

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