



Delegation for relations with the Federative Republic of Brazil

D-BR_PV(2021)0415_1

MINUTES

of the meeting of 15 April 2021, 13.45-15.45

Brussels

The meeting opened at 13.49 on Thursday, 15 April 2021, with José Manuel Fernandes (Chair) presiding.

1. Adoption of draft agenda

OJ - PE623.072v02-00

The draft agenda was approved as shown in these minutes.

2. Approval of the minutes of the meeting of:

11 December 2020 (Joint meeting with DMER)

PV - PE596.561v01-00

The minutes were adopted.

3. Chair's announcements

The Chair informed Members that the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Congress had elected new presidents on 1 February 2021. The Senate elected Rodrigo Pacheco from the DEM party (Democrats) as the new president, while the Chamber of Deputies elected Arthur Lira from the PP (*Progressistas*). The Chair said that the delegation was working to restore relations with colleagues in the Brazilian Congress, which had been suspended last year due to the pandemic.

4. **Exchange of views on the economic and sanitary (COVID-19) situation in Brazil**

Marcos Galvão, Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the European Union, said that there had been more than 361 000 deaths since the beginning of the pandemic and approximately 13.7 million known cases in Brazil, which has a population of 213 million. This compares to 627 000 deaths and 27.5 million confirmed cases in EU and European Economic Area countries (453 million inhabitants). March 2021 was the deadliest month of the pandemic in Brazil with almost 67 000 fatalities. Public and private health systems are currently operating at full capacity and in some cases beyond capacity. The Ambassador pointed out that Brazil has a unified public health care system, providing a system of universal free healthcare to all of its citizens.

Mr Galvão stressed that the humanitarian, sanitary and economic priority must be vaccines, as there was no other way out of this disaster. The country currently has partnerships with AstraZeneca and Sinovac. 31.7 million vaccine doses have been administered so far in Brazil: 24.2 million as first doses and 7.5 million as second doses. This means that 11.8 % of the total population has received its first vaccine dose. One tenth of the AstraZeneca vaccine supply in Brazil came from the COVAX facility. The Ambassador asked for the European Parliament to lend its decisive support to the challenge posed by the short supply of vaccines. The federal government has signed contracts for 562 million vaccine doses to be delivered this year, which would cover Brazil's entire population. The pandemic had a huge economic impact in 2020: GDP contracted by 4.1 % and unemployment reached 14.2 %, with an estimated 14.3 million people unemployed – the highest number on record. Inflation rose to 6.1 %. Brazil has devoted 7.1 % of its GDP to aid and emergency programmes. There is very broad popular support for these emergency programmes in Brazil.

Veronique Lorenzo, Head of the South America Division, European External Action Service, said that the EU was in constant contact with the Brazilian authorities, including at federal and local levels, and with civil society to step up EU-Brazil cooperation in the fight against the pandemic. The EU and its Member States had dedicated EUR 40 million to the COVID-19 response in Brazil and provided EUR 650 million in loans, both under the Team Europe approach. The EU had also supported Brazil's request for medicines through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. Another example of EU cooperation was the support provided to asylum seekers and refugees in the north of Brazil (particularly to Venezuelans) through the UN and local NGOs. The response to the pandemic would shape the future interactions between the EU and Brazil in areas such as human rights dialogue, high-level political dialogue, and dialogue with stakeholders in civil society. There is a need to strengthen economic diplomacy to shape the economic reboot after COVID-19. Ms Lorenzo pointed to the need to re-evaluate the COVAX criteria and to introduce new criteria for sanitary risk. The EU needs to support Brazil in the production and (potentially) export of vaccines in the future. A green, sustainable, digital and inclusive recovery from the pandemic are crucial dimensions of EU-Brazil relations.

Dr Sylvain Aldighieri, Deputy Director of the Department for Public Health Emergencies and Commander for COVID-19 Incidents of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), pointed out that the Americas had had 43 % of global cases of COVID and 48 % of global deaths since February 2020. While the US had been the main driver of the pandemic in the Americas in the second half of 2020, in late 2020 and early 2021 Brazil had been the driver of the pandemic in the region,

with 35.5 million COVID cases and over 369 000 deaths. The appearance of new variants of the virus in Brazil such as the aggressive P1 variant are a cause for huge concern. Brazil is providing assistance to other countries regarding the identification of genomic variants of COVID-19. In order to control the pandemic much better, access to vaccines is needed in addition to very strict public health measures.

Dr Socorro Gross Galiano, Representative of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) in Brazil, stated that although Brazil has a rather strong health system, the pandemic had caused it to collapse in the last few months in many areas of the country. The second wave of the pandemic has hit Brazil – and South America at large – very hard. There are currently more than 3 000 deaths due to COVID-19 and more than 70 000 cases every day. Ten federal states have reached more than 95 % capacity in their intensive care units. Dr Galiano called on the EU to support a better global distribution of vaccines through the COVAX mechanism. Brazil is confronted with a variety of problems: the availability of kits for intubation and oxygen, the availability of intensive care beds, and scarce and tired human health resources. Brazil has the capacity to vaccinate a large number of people every day (the Rio Cruz and Butantan Institutes are key to these efforts). However, the country needs more vaccines in the short term in order to save lives. Brazil received 1 022 400 vaccine doses through COVAX, but the entire Americas region only received 3 million doses through the facility, despite having the highest mortality rate in the world. COVAX is an excellent mechanism, but the PAHO advocates reviewing the distribution criteria, not least for the Americas and Brazil, in order to secure more vaccines through COVAX.

Camila Asano, Director of Programmes, Conectas (Brazilian NGO), said that Brazil was experiencing a devastating humanitarian tragedy, with more than 3 000 deaths per day due to COVID-19. The vaccination rollout is very slow. Less than 4 % of the population have received the second dose. Brazil used to be a role model for vaccination capacity in the past. She criticised the Bolsonaro Government for not responding adequately to the pandemic and often taking measures that ultimately do not protect the population and increase the speed at which the virus spreads. Ms Asano criticised the fact that the federal government had refused to negotiate early access to vaccines. President Bolsonaro had rejected early measures to halt the impact of COVID-19, for instance vetoing the use of masks in certain circumstances. Bolsonaro disseminates fake news and disinformation on COVID-19. He has also dismissed the importance of vaccines, which has made the population less willing to get vaccinated. A better federal response to the pandemic could have prevented many deaths. Bolsonaro reduced the capacity of the state to control and monitor the pandemic. Moreover, the Bolsonaro administration has also worked to hinder the state and municipal governments' efforts to respond to the pandemic. Ms Asano called on the EU to support human rights and democratic institutions in the country.

Members expressed their solidarity with the Brazilian people, asked about the effectiveness of the Brazilian Government's social support programme, inquired as to what measures have been taken to protect the indigenous population, and expressed concerns about the slow vaccination campaign in the country.

The following Members spoke: Leopoldo López Gil (EPP, Spain), Anna Cavazzini (Greens/EFA, Germany), Miguel Urbán Crespo (GUE/NGL, Spain) and Clara Aguilera (S&D, Spain)

5. Exchange of views on the scientific and technological cooperation between the

EU and Brazil and the results of the 10th Joint Steering Committee Meeting

Marcos Galvão, Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the European Union, underlined the central role research and innovation were playing in the EU-Brazil partnership. He said the new EU framework programme Horizon Europe offered multiple opportunities for Brazilian institutions of excellence to be involved. In particular, the ‘twin transition’ – digital and environmental – and all its socioeconomic implications seemed to hold enormous potential for cooperation. He pointed out that there was already close EU-Brazil collaboration in the Amazon on biodiversity and early monitoring and warnings of wild fires, as well as on sustainable development, smart cities, and renewable energy. There is also close cooperation on global health challenges such as the zika and chikungunya viruses and on antimicrobial resistance, chronic diseases and cancer.

Diego Sammaritano, Acting Head of Unit, International Cooperation I (Europe, Americas and thematic coherence), Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD), European Commission, underlined the productive scientific and technological relations that had developed over the years. He said that the EU framework programme for research and innovation was the EU’s key tool for cooperation with Brazil in these areas. In 2020, Brazil was a key partner for the EU, with 250 Brazilian research institutes participating in 150 different research projects. More than 350 Brazilian researchers participated in the Marie Skłodowska-Curie initiatives. The future agenda of EU-Brazil cooperation will be guided by the EU priorities for a green and digital transition after the COVID-19 pandemic. The EU’s main priority for the future bilateral scientific cooperation agenda is the green economic transition and global health. Mr Sammaritano explained that there were shared interests in continuing and deepening EU-Brazil cooperation in science in different areas such as oceans, marine resources, the blue economy, biodiversity, aviation, preparedness on infectious diseases, chronic diseases, zika, COVID-19, the Bella submarine optical cable (which has a considerable impact on connectivity), space research, and environmental challenges.

Veronique Lorenzo, Head of South America Division, European External Action Service, called the scientific and technological cooperation a pillar of the EU’s relationship with Brazil. She underlined the extremely positive results achieved at the 10th Joint Steering Committee Meeting on 24 March 2021 and the importance of enhanced cooperation for the post COVID-19 recovery, which should be digital, green, sustainable and inclusive. Ms Lorenzo underlined the tremendous technological, academic and human potential in Brazil. She said that cooperation in science enabled relations to be strengthened among stakeholders at all levels (federal, subnational, academic, civil society, etc.). She pointed out that the EU was currently renewing its funding and partnership tools for 2021-2027 period.

6. Exchange of views on the situation of human rights defenders in Brazil, including the case of Fernando dos Santos Araújo

Marcos Galvão, Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the European Union, confirmed receipt of the letter from D-BR Chair José Manuel Fernandes and the Chair of Parliament’s Subcommittee on Human Rights, Maria Arena, expressing their concerns at the assassination of the human rights defender Fernando dos Santos Araújo on 26 January 2021. He stated that investigations into this incident by the police of the

Federal State of Pará and the federal police were underway. The massacre in the city of Pau d'Arco in 2017, which Mr dos Santos had himself witnessed, is also being investigated. The Ambassador said that Brazil has lived in peace for 150 years without armed conflicts with its neighbours. However, there is a clear and unhappy contrast between Brazil's peaceful coexistence with its neighbours and the long history of violence and criminality suffered by millions within Brazil. Brazil needs to fight and put an end to this scourge both within and outside the country. The violence is the result of transnational criminal networks and the trafficking of drugs, gold and timber. The solution is more democracy, a stronger rule of law and justice. The Ambassador recalled that Brazil has a national programme for human rights defenders. He underlined the need to end lawlessness and impunity in Brazil in order to end crime and violence.

Veronique Lorenzo, Head of South America Division, European External Action Service, said that the EEAS was closely following the case of Mr dos Santos and the Pau d'Arco massacre through the EU Delegation in Brasília. The delegation is in close contact with the Brazilian authorities, human rights organisations and José Vargas, Mr dos Santos's lawyer. The EU has a long history of human rights cooperation with Brazil, which is a key aspect of the strategic partnership. Civil society and human rights defenders have a prominent role in the bilateral EU-Brazil dialogue. Ms Lorenzo added that the EU was in the process of defining its human rights strategy for 2021-2024, with support for human rights defenders a key priority.

Claudelize da Silva Santos, environmental activist and 2019 Sakharov Prize finalist, said that Brazil had seen an upsurge in violence against human rights defenders in recent years. She pointed out that the assassination of human rights defenders is often connected with illegal land-grabbing and illegal deforestation. Deforestation of public lands increased by 20 % in 2020. She stressed that the European Union bore a shared responsibility for human rights violations through its imports of meat and other goods illegally produced in the Amazon region. She called for an investigation of beef exports to the EU from violence-ridden Brazilian farms such as Fazenda Santa Lúcia and El Dorado. She called for better monitoring of supply chains and greater traceability of imports. She deplored the fact that the Brazilian state was acting against human rights defenders fighting for access to land. She urged the European Parliament to support legislation on human rights and environmental diligence that requires transparency and traceability of food chains. Due diligence should be part of negotiations between the EU and Mercosur. She called for companies and governments that violate human rights to be publicly censured and for human rights defence mechanisms to be reinforced.

José Vargas, lawyer and human rights defender, was unable to speak at the meeting due to connection problems. In a video message, he said that Latin America was the most dangerous continent for human rights defenders, as it accounted for two thirds of all assassinations of human rights defenders worldwide. Furthermore, he stressed that Brazil was the most violent country in the region and that the state of Pará witnessed the highest numbers of threats against and assassinations of human rights defenders, due to the predatory dispute in the Amazon rainforest. He then proceeded to describe the massacre in Pau d'Arco on 24 March 2017, when 10 rural workers were killed by the police. He stressed that his organisation had made tremendous efforts to get the federal police to take up the case and that he had suffered violent threats as a result, even having to move his family away from the state. They eventually succeeded in federalising the investigation and managed to expose how the farm workers had been detained and executed. However, he argued that the investigation was currently at a standstill, and

that those responsible for the massacre had not yet been identified. Moreover, the survivors and the victims' families had not received any help from the state, and many lived in constant fear, as the police officers who had taken part in the massacre were still working in the region. The most recent development in the case was the assassination of Fernando dos Santos Araújo – one of the main witnesses and a survivor of the massacre on 26 January 2021.

On combating deforestation in the Amazon, Mr Vargas highlighted the need to tackle land-grabbing, which he described as the criminal appropriation by private individuals of immense portions of forest located on public land. He claimed that the practice of land-grabbing precluded discussions on any model for sustainable development in the Amazon region. Moreover, he denounced the existence of a rural organised militia, with a complex structure of criminal associations, and the effective participation of public officials. He deplored the fact that a significant proportion of the Brazilian Parliament was seeking to implement a land regulation law that would serve to deregulate the existing social and environmental protection mechanisms. Finally, in order to guarantee the survival of the Amazon rainforest, Mr Vargas called on Members to help combat the constitution of agro-militias and the illegal occupation of land, and to support those fighting for the protection of the Amazon – mainly traditional communities, indigenous people and human rights defenders.

The following Members spoke: Anna Cavazzini (Greens/EFA, Germany)

7. Any other business

There was no other business.

8. Date and place of next meeting

The Chair informed the Members that the secretariat would provide the date of the delegation's next meeting in due time.

The meeting closed at 15.43.

**/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/PREZEN NÍ LISTINA/DELTAGERLISTE/
ANWESENHEITSLISTE/KOHALOLIJATE NIMEKIRI/ /RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/
LISTE DE PRÉSENCE/POPIS NAZO NIH/ELENCO DI PRESENZA/APMEKL JUMU RE ISTRS/DALYVI S RAŠAS/
JELENLÉTI ÍV/RE ISTRU TA' ATTENDENZA/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA OBECNO CI/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/
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José Manuel Fernandes (P), Anna Cavazzini (VP)	
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Beata Mazurek, André Rougé	
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Clara Aguilera, Leopoldo López Gil, Miguel Urbán Crespo	

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Deirdre Clune, Filip De Man, Marisa Matias	
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Marcos Galvão, Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the European Union	

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Diego Sammaritano, Albena Shishkova	
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José Javier Fernandez Fernandez, Helmut Weixler, Myrofora Kostidou, Carolina Zaccato, Francisco Cabral	
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Rebecca Alrutz, Rocio Rodrigo Muñoz	

- * (P) = /Presidente/P edseda/Formand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/ /Chairman/Président/Predsjednik/Priekš d t js/
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