



National Fund on Climate Change (FNMC)

Execution Report 2024
REIMBURSABLE FUNDS

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to render account on the implementation of the 2024 Annual Resources Application Plan (PAAR) regarding reimbursable resources from the National Fund on Climate Change (FNMC), operated by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), the FNMC's financial agent.

Six areas eligible for financing were established in the 2024 PAAR: (i) resilient and sustainable urban development; (ii) green industry; (iii) green transport logistics, public transport, and mobility; (iv) energy transition; (v) native forests and water resources; and (vi) green services and innovation. As mentioned in the 2024 PAAR, the annual budget includes R\$10.456 billion in reimbursable financing and R\$8.6 million in remuneration to the BNDES as the FNMC's financial agent. This represents a significant increase in reimbursable financing compared to previous years¹. For the first time, resources from the issuance of National Treasury bonds were allocated to the Climate Fund, originating from the first sovereign issuance of sustainable bonds in 2023², with the aim of financing activities with positive environmental and social impacts to promote the transition to an environmentally sustainable, equitable and inclusive economy. However, there is no direct link between the volume of funding through the issuance of sustainable bonds and the volume of resources allocated to the FNMC³. Not only should the FNMC shares⁴ be included in the basket of expenses presented to investors, but they should also benefit from the resources from the sustainable issuance, as other environmental and social expenses are considered.

Of these amounts, R\$8.6 million came in in March 2024, R\$10.218 million in April and R\$238 million in September, allowing for the approval of R\$10.200 million in projects. The FNMC balance at the BNDES on December 31, 2024 was R\$11.525 billion, with most of this amount committed to contracted and approved operations. The balance available for new financing

¹ In 2023, for example, R\$634 million were earmarked for reimbursable financing.

² More information available at: <https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/novembro/tesouro-anuncia-resultado-da-primeira-emissao-brasileira-de-titulo-sustentavel-em-dolares>.

³ In the 2024 federal budget, the source for R\$10 billion is 1444 (resources from the issuance of National Treasury bonds), which is not necessarily linked to the issuance of sustainable bonds. In the 2024 PAAR, there are areas eligible for support that are not covered by the framework for the issuance of sustainable bonds.

⁴ For FNMC actions that fall within the Brazilian Framework for Sustainable Sovereign Bonds, the BNDES presents information aligned with the reporting requirements for the issuance of accounts, which are available at this link: <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio-de-alocacao-e-impacto/>.

was R\$574 million⁵, reinforcing the need for added resources to enter the FNMC to expand the supported operations.

In addition to the guidelines established in the PAAR, financing with FNMC resources must follow the conditions defined by the National Monetary Council (CMN). The CMN Resolutions 4,267 (of September 30, 2013) and 5,095 (of August 24, 2023) address, among other aspects, the purposes, remuneration of the financial institution, financial cost, and term in financing with FNMC resources⁶.

The BNDES operates reimbursable financing with FNMC resources in the form of direct support (in which the financing is granted directly by the Bank) through the Climate Fund Program⁷ and accredited financial institutions, which assume the credit risk of the operation, through the Automatic Climate Fund Program. The definition of the rules applicable to each of the instruments is based on the PAAR guidelines and on what was stipulated in the CMN resolutions, and is formalised by means of a resolution of the BNDES' Board of Directors.

In 2024, the Climate Fund Program was divided into six modalities, which are closely related to the eligible areas defined in the PAAR: (i) resilient and sustainable urban development; (ii) green industry; (iii) green transport logistics, public transport, and mobility; (iv) energy transition; (v) native forests and water resources; and (vi) green services and innovation. The modalities may differ in terms of financeable items and financial conditions, among others. The rules applicable to each modality are published on the BNDES's website⁸. The division of tasks among the institutions involved is as follows: (i) the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) proposes the PAAR; (ii) the FNMC Steering Committee approves the PAAR; (iii) the BNDES reflects the PAAR and the CMN Resolutions in its policies; and (iv) the BNDES or the financial agent carries out the individual analysis of the operation and supports the project.

In direct operations, the BNDES: (i) qualifies the client, attesting to their creditworthiness and credit risk to operate with the Bank; (ii) receives the protocol (consultations) of the operations; (iii) analyses the merits of the projects, defines the guarantees and approves the operation in a collegiate committee; (iv) enters into the contract with the client; and (v) makes the disbursements and conducts the monitoring process, which lasts on average around 30

⁵ The available balance of resources is detailed in section 4 of this report.

⁶ On 19/12/24, the CMN Resolution No. 5,190 changed the financial costs and terms for financing solar energy generation, which had increased costs, and energy generation from other renewable sources, which had reduced costs. These changes are valid from 2025 onwards.

⁷ There is also the Green Machines modality, which supports the acquisition of machinery and equipment related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change and its effects. Since it is transversal to the other modalities, it will be treated together with them.

⁸ <https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/financiamento/produto/fundo-clima>.

months. Disbursements within the scope of a project are made as its physical execution and financial verification progress. Thus, a typical direct operation of the Climate Fund Program has its disbursements concluded two or three years after it is contracted.

In indirect operations, the BNDES acts by transferring resources to approximately 80 accredited financial institutions. Known as the Automatic Climate Fund, in this modality, the BNDES issues circulars addressed to accredited financial institutions informing them of the rules to be observed in operations under this subprogram. Operating through accredited financial institutions enables individuals, micro and small businesses to be clients in operations under the Machinery and Equipment subprogram. It is the accredited financial institutions' role to assess the client's payment capacity, define the guarantees and monitor the operations. After automatic validations performed through systems, the BNDES is responsible for approving the operations and releasing the resources to the accredited financial institutions, which are responsible for releasing them to the clients.

To increase the number of beneficiaries of FNMC resources, the BNDES limits the amount of resources from the Climate Fund Program in each financing. In 2024, the Climate Fund Program Operational Policy defined the following maximum financing amounts per client over a 12-month period: a) R\$100 million in the Native Forests and Water Resources modality, b) R\$250 million in the Resilient and Sustainable Urban Development modality, and c) R\$500 million in other modalities. When more resources are needed to meet the needs of a project in addition to those from the Climate Fund Program, the BNDES uses other sources of resources and financial conditions to complement them⁹. In these cases, the project is said to have more than one subcredit, one of which is related to the Climate Fund Program. In the Automatic Climate Fund Program, the limit over 12 months is R\$150 million.

This report is divided into four sections, including this introduction. Section 2 addresses operational performance, with a primary focus on operations approved in 2024. Monitoring the results of support is the subject of section 3. Finally, section 4 presents the financial movement of FNMC resources related to reimbursable financing.

⁹ In general, interest rates on complementary resources are higher than those in force in the Climate Fund Program.

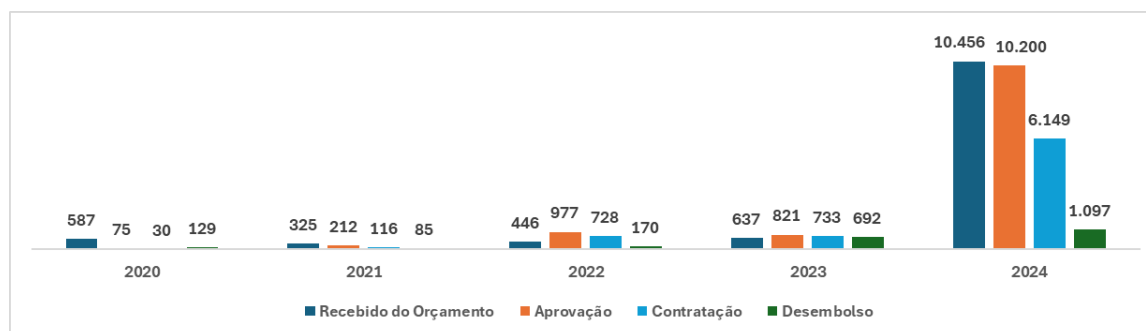
2. OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

This section presents data on the operational performance of the Climate Fund Program in 2024. The focus is on the operations approved in the year, that is, those for which the operation was approved by the BNDES decision-making bodies, a necessary step for a financing contract to be signed with the client and for the disbursement of funds. Initially, historical statistics on the operational performance of the Climate Fund Program and the main development actions carried out in the year are shown (subsection 2.1); then, statistics on the operations approved in 2024 are presented (subsection 2.2); and, finally, a breakdown of these operations is presented (subsection 2.3).

2.1 Historical statistics on the operational performance and main support actions conducted during the year

In 2024, the Climate Fund Program obtained a record budget of R\$10.5 billion, provided by the first sovereign issuance of sustainable bonds in 2023 (Chart 1). This budget, whose resources came in mostly in April 2024, allowed for a peak in approvals (R\$10.2 billion), contracts (R\$6.149 billion) and disbursement of resources (R\$1.097 billion).

CHART 1: Budget, approvals, and disbursement of the Climate Fund Program – 2020 to 2024 (in current R\$ million)



The amount approved in 2024 (R\$10.2 billion) corresponds to 3.4 times the approvals of the Climate Fund Program from 2013 to 2023 (R\$3 billion at end-2024 prices updated by the IPCA), showing the leap in the Fund's level. This increase in approvals also led to record levels of contracting and disbursement, even with a sizeable portion of its execution being postponed to the following years. The approval already guarantees the budget for the operations. The time elapsed between approval and contracting of the operation may vary according to the conditions for contracting at the time of approval. The disbursement depends on the physical execution and financial proof of the operations.

The level leap is also reflected in the expected results of the support (subject of section 3). The emissions avoided by operations approved with support from the Fund were 26.7 million tons of CO₂ equivalent between 2013 and 2023, according to the useful life concept. This number is estimated based on a calculator of avoided and removed emissions (available on the BNDES's website in addition to its methodology) and can also be used by third parties¹⁰. In 2024, this estimate was 86.6 million (3.2 times higher). In annual terms, the operations approved in 2024 avoid 4 million tons of CO₂¹¹. According to data from Sirene (the National Emissions Registration System)¹², this represents 1.7% of what needs to be reduced annually to reach the level stipulated by the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2025 in relation to the latest available data (2022)¹³. It is worth noting that the Climate Fund operates

¹⁰ <https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/desenvolvimento-sustentavel/clima/emissoes-evitadas-e-removidas>. It is worth noting that the methodologies for calculating avoided and removed emissions from other institutions working on climate issues, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Climate Investment Funds (CIF), were researched and no tool was found with methodologies that referenced these calculations, which end up being done by the projects individually.

¹¹ Box 3 provides a more in-depth look at the methodology used by the BNDES to calculate avoided emissions.

¹² <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene>.

¹³ The goal for 2025 is emissions of 1.32 GtCO₂eq (a reduction of 48.4% compared to 2005). The 2022 position is emissions of 2.04 GtCO₂eq (in the GWP-AR5 metric). Therefore, to achieve the goal, annual reductions of at least 240 MtCO₂eq must be achieved each year. The contribution of the Climate Fund's

mainly in the areas of Energy, Industrial Processes and Waste, which accounted for around 30% of emissions in 2022, with less activity in Land Use and Agriculture, which accounted for 70% of emissions in the same year.

To increase the effectiveness of these actions, the BNDES sought to follow some recommendations from the FNMC Management Committee, including: 1) seeking to increase the demand for financing in sectors with greater difficulty in accessing the reimbursable lines of the Climate Fund; 2) expanding its activities in structuring projects for parks and urban green areas and sustainable forest management, restoration of vegetation coverage and conservation of ecosystems; 3) expanding its activities in the North and Northeast regions; and 4) seeking to increase the demand for financing for projects to adapt to climate change. In this sense, the BNDES implemented a robust development plan throughout 2024 to address these issues. We describe below the BNDES' efforts to meet the recommendations of the Management Committee and expand the scope of the Climate Fund's resources.

To expand its operations in Forests and Natural Parks, the Bank launched the BNDES Florestas (BNDES Forests) program in September 2024, in which the Climate Fund's credit of R\$456 million in 2024 is combined with other BNDES sources to reach an available budget of R\$1 billion. The program allows for the customisation of guarantees and financing operations in which the project itself can function as the largest guarantee for the BNDES, thus seeking to have more companies in the forestry sector directly access the Climate Fund. The program finances management, planting, restoration, and other investments made by parks, concessions, or forest restoration companies. To develop the new program, the BNDES conducted studies on the reforestation market and its chain through surveys and hearings with the sector, seeking to understand the chain from seed to residue, identifying bottlenecks and the most economically interesting and profitable phases. The sector was identified as still beginning in the country, with companies having difficulty offering guarantees.

Additionally, the BNDES reinforced its efforts to structure projects in the sector. Two auctions were held for concessions of conservation units (Jericoacoara National Park – CE and Chapada dos Guimarães National Park – MT) and one for urban parks (Jaqueira, Santana, Apipucos and Dona Lindu, in Recife – PE), adding six parks to the other six auctioned in previous years. In May 2024, an event was organized to present the portfolio of parks being structured, including urban and natural parks. At the end of 2024, the parks portfolio had the largest number of projects being structured (24) and the second in prospecting projects (11)¹⁴.

operations in 2024 of 4 MtCO₂eq avoided represents 1.7% of what is needed to achieve the annual goal.

¹⁴ Information available at: <https://hubdeprojetos.bndes.gov.br/pt/projetos/estatisticas>.

BNDES Florestas has the largest number of projects under prospecting (14), the portfolio under structuring has six projects and there was an auction of three projects in 2023.

To increase the demand for projects in the North and Northeast regions, six editions of the BNDES Mais Perto de Você (BNDES Closer to You) development event were held, for audiences of more than 200 people. Five of them took place in the Northeast region, in the cities of João Pessoa (April), Recife (April), Natal (August), Salvador (September) and Fortaleza (September) and one in Vitória (August). A meeting was also held with local businesspeople at the Federation of Industries of the State of Rondônia (FIERO), in Porto Velho.

The support was also extended to state governments, which are potential clients, particularly for climate adaptation projects. In July 2024, a meeting was held with the governors of the Consórcio Brasil Verde (Green Brazil Consortium), formed by 15 states: Acre, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Sergipe. In August 2024, a support meeting was held between the BNDES and the nine governors of the Consórcio Amazônia Legal (Legal Amazon Consortium) to present the Climate Fund and its possibilities for helping the region.

Finally, the historical support of the Climate Fund Program for adaptation projects is discussed in Box 1. It is worth noting that 2024 was a challenging year for these projects due to municipal elections, which prevented the transfer of resources to these entities in the second half of the year, and the new budget for the Climate Fund only being released in April. By 2025, demand for these projects is expected to increase based on a broader development plan with city governments in the first year of their term and without electoral restrictions.

Box 1: Support for adaptation projects

The objective of the Climate Fund Program is to support projects related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change, covering both axes of the Climate Plan: mitigation and adaptation. The demand for financing, however, has been concentrated on mitigation projects (reduction of emissions). Projects focused on adaptation have been scarcer, but relevant projects have been supported throughout the Fund's history. It is worth noting that the 2024 electoral calendar contributed as a determining factor for a lower demand for resources from municipalities. During this period, both the Electoral Law and the Fiscal Responsibility Law make it impossible to contract resources during an election year and/or that generate payment commitments for future years. For 2025, the demand for these projects is expected to increase based on a broader development plan with municipal governments in the first year of their term and without electoral restrictions.

In 2024, the project for flood prevention solutions was contracted by the municipality of Campinas (SP). The BNDES financing was R\$504 million, of which R\$80 million came from the Climate Fund. As a differentiator, the project combines investments in traditional infrastructure – which includes rainwater reservoirs, with so-called nature-based solutions – with linear parks that will restore vegetation in degraded areas and serve as sports and leisure spaces for the population. The works are in the central region of the city, including roads frequently affected by flooding due to heavy rains, and will benefit 200 thousand people by preventing flooding in the region. As for traditional infrastructure, three rainwater reservoirs will be built, one for each of three sports centres, in addition to a diversion gallery, which will divert water runoff from a stream to one of the reservoirs in the drainage system. As for nature-based solutions, three linear parks will be created to restore vegetation on the banks of the region's streams. The woods along the riverbanks will also contribute to the macro-drainage of the reservoirs by capturing rainwater. These parks also provide social benefits, with the construction of cycle paths, walking trails, multi-sports courts, among other sports and leisure facilities for the use of the local population.

Another project contracted in 2024 was the implementation of integrated urban infrastructure in peripheral neighbourhoods of Tangara da Serra (MT), including urban drainage interventions, in addition to the construction of cycle paths and a municipal park. The BNDES provided R\$49 million in support, of which R\$2 million came from the Climate Fund.

2.2 Operations approved in 2024

In 2024, the Climate Fund's resources were used to approve 210 operations worth R\$10.2 billion. Of these, 45 operations worth R\$9.5 billion were direct with the BNDES under the Climate Fund Program, and 165 operations worth R\$650 million were indirect under the Automatic Climate Fund Program. These statistics are shown in Table 1, which also shows the number of operations and the amount approved by modality in the Climate Fund Program. Five modalities had operations approved in 2024¹⁵. The highlight, in terms of approved amount, was the Energy Transition modality with a value of R\$6.1 billion. In the Automatic Climate Fund Program, the highlight is the number of approved operations (165)

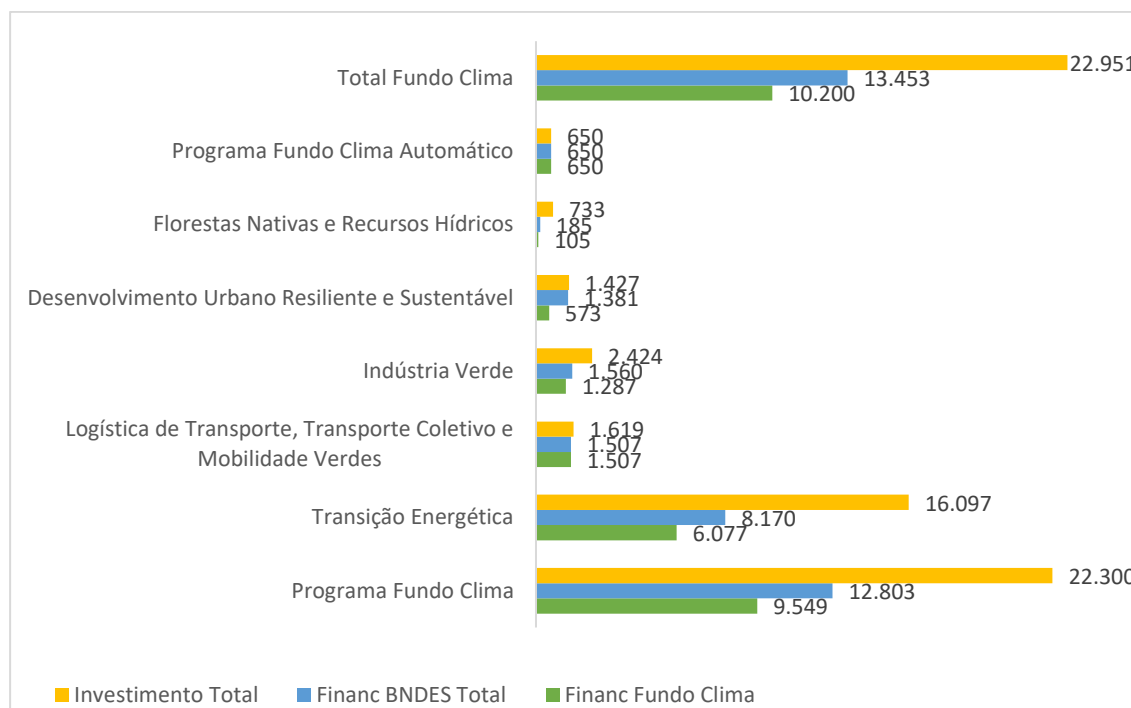
TABLE 1: Number of approved operations and approved amounts in 2024 in the Climate Fund Program

Program / Modality	Number of operations	Amount (R\$ million)
Climate Fund Program	45	9.549,2
Energy Transition	27	6.076,5
Green Transport Logistics, Public Transport and Mobility	7	1.507,2
Green Industry	4	1.286,8
Resilient and Sustainable Urban Development	5	573,3
Native Forests and Water Resources	2	105,4
Automatic Climate Fund Program	165	650,3
Climate Fund Total	210	10.199,5

The data shown in Table 1 above indicate that, in 2024, there were 210 approved operations that included subcredit from the Climate Fund Program, totalling approximately R\$10.2 billion. Chart 2 below also contains the total value of subcredits from the Climate Fund Program, and also includes the total amount approved in projects that received resources from other BNDES sources. As shown in Chart 2, the total amount approved in these projects was R\$13.5 billion. Finally, the supported projects involve investments of R\$23 billion. This means that the FNMC resources leveraged investments 2.25 times greater than the amounts financed by the Fund.

CHART 2: Amounts approved by the Climate Fund Program by modality, total approved value of projects and leveraged investments in 2024.

¹⁵ There were no operations in the Innovation and Green Services modality.



The BNDES classifies clients by size based on gross operating revenue, in the case of companies, or based on income, in the case of individuals. The size classification criteria are available on the BNDES's website¹⁶. Of the 210 approved operations, 154 were with micro, small and medium-sized clients, with a total value of approximately R\$1,747 million (more than ten times higher than that approved in 2023). There were 56 operations with large clients, with an approved value of approximately R\$8,453 million.

TABLE 2: Distribution of the number of operations and the amount approved in the Climate Fund Program in 2024 by size

Size	Number of operations	Amount (R\$ million)
Large companies	56	8.452,8
Micro, Small and Medium-sized companies	154	1.746,7
Climate Fund Total	210	10.199,5

The distribution of approvals in the Climate Fund Program by economic activities financed is shown in Table 3. Each row in the table corresponds to a subsector of the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE)¹⁷. Reflecting the distribution by modalities, the CNAE subsectors that presented the highest amount approved in 2024 were "Electricity

¹⁶ <https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/financiamento/guia/porte-de-empresa>

¹⁷ The CNAE subsector corresponds to the CNAE with eight digits, being the largest possible disaggregation.

generation – solar power” (R\$ 2.8 billion) and “Alcohol production” (R\$ 2.5 billion), both grouped in the Energy Transition area.

TABLE 3: Distribution of the number of operations and the amounts approved in the Climate Fund Program in 2024 by subsector of the National Classification of Economic Activities

CNAE Subsector	Number of operations	Amount (R\$ million)
Electricity generation – solar power	17	2.841,5
Alcohol production	5	2.500,0
General public administration	3	914,9
Electricity generation – wind power	1	500,0
Processing of copper, lead, zinc, and other non-ferrous minerals	1	486,8
Municipal public road passenger transport	6	445,5
Manufacture of chlorine and alkalis	1	400,0
Construction of water supply and sewage collection networks	2	291,3
Cogeneration of energy from steam	2	244,6
Manufacture of aircraft	1	200,0
Rental of other machinery and equipment	12	192,8
Port, maritime and river works	1	150,0
Cabotage maritime transport – cargo	9	149,8
Inland waterway transport of cargo, except crossings	1	128,0
Manufacture of biofuels, except alcohol	1	94,2
Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste	1	88,0
Native forest conservation	1	80,0
Other	145	492,1
Climate Fund Total	210	10.199,5

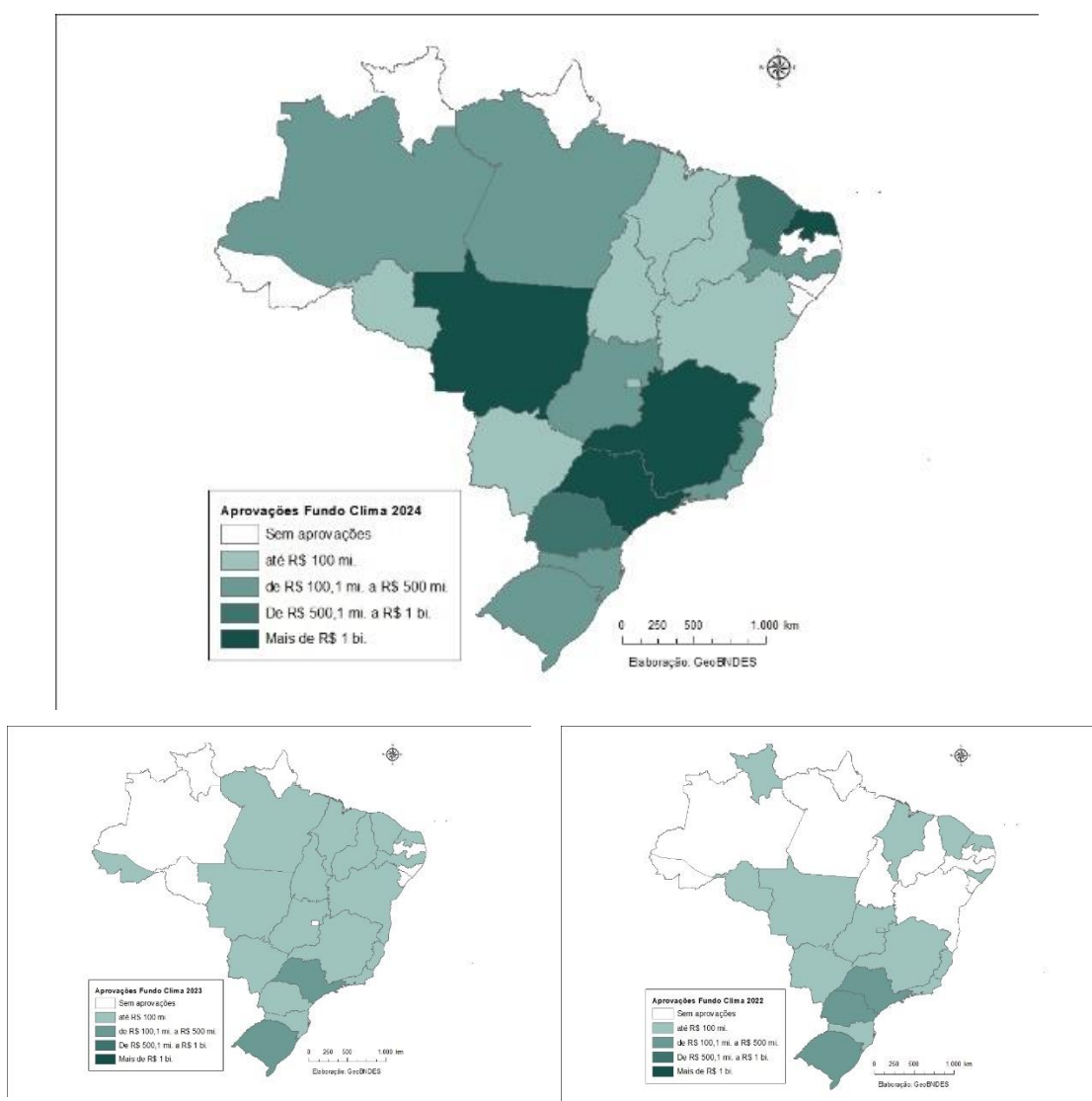
The regional distribution of contracts is the subject of Table 4. It presents the number of operations and the approved value of the Climate Fund Program in 2024 by geographic region to which the financed investments are destined. Twelve operations approved in 2024 involve investments in more than one region and, for them, it is not possible to disaggregate the value. The numbers in Table 4 indicate that the Southeast, with several projects, the Midwest, with emphasis on ethanol projects, and the Northeast, with emphasis on solar energy projects, were the regions that presented the highest approved values in terms of the destination of financed investments.

TABLE 4: Distribution of the number of operations and the amounts approved in the Climate Fund Program in 2024 by geographic region

Region	Number of operations	Amount (R\$ million)
Southeast	91	4.190,9
Midwest	29	2.081,1
Northeast	24	1.848,7
South	56	1.618,1
North	22	460,6
Climate Fund Total	210	10.199,5

It is worth noting that the Climate Fund Program has been expanding its regional operations over the last few years, focusing on the North and Northeast regions. This was the result of the development efforts mentioned in section 2.1. In 2022, 17 states received resources from the Program. This number increased to 19 in 2023 and reached 21 in 2024. In the North and Northeast, there were 6 states in 2022, 9 in 2023 and 10 in 2024.

FIGURE 1: Distribution of the amounts approved in the Climate Fund Program by federation unit and value range, 2022-2024



In terms of value, the resources for the North and Northeast grew 26 times between 2023 and 2024. For comparison purposes, approvals grew 10 times in the same period.

The interest rates and terms charged for financing under the Climate Fund Program depend on what is established in CMN resolutions and on the analysis of the operation conducted by the BNDES (or by the accredited financial institution, in the case of indirect operations). The interest rates that remunerate the FNMC in 2024 were defined by CMN Resolution No. 5,095, of August 24, 2023, and are detailed in the box below.

Box 2: Financial conditions for support from the Climate Fund

Most of the FNMC's support priorities reflect the nominal cost of international funding with sustainable sovereign bonds (6.15% per year), excluding exchange rate protection costs (hedge). This rate is in force for the following modalities: (i) resilient and sustainable urban development; (ii) green industry; (iii) green transport logistics, public transport and mobility; (iv) energy transition, except for solar and wind power generation and new renewable sources and for isolated systems with renewable generation; and (v) green services and innovation.

For native forests and water resources, the rate is the most encouraged one (1% per year) in line with the Steering Committee's recommendation to prioritise this segment that captures CO₂. This rate involves specific budget sources: a) oil royalties (source 1072) and b) the FNMC's own revenues (source 1050), which include income from investments in cash and cash equivalents and interest payments and loan amortisation.

For solar and wind power generation and new renewable sources and for isolated systems with renewable generation, the financial cost is 8% per year.

The data presented in Table 5 indicate that, in the operations of the Climate Fund Program approved in 2024, the average interest rate was 8.10% per year and the average total term was 13.6 years. The interest rates correspond to the final rates charged on financing, derived, among other factors, from the financial cost and credit risk. The highest rates (9.93% per year) occurred in the Automatic Climate Fund Program, which mainly serves MSMEs, which have the highest credit risk. The lowest rates (2.67% per year) were in the Native Forests and Water Resources modality, which has the lowest financial cost (1% per year). In the other modalities, there was also alignment with the financial cost, with interest rates being slightly higher for Energy Transition (8.34% per year) and slightly lower for the others (around 7.5% per year).

TABLE 5: Average interest rate and average total term in operations approved in 2024 in the Climate Fund Program and its modalities

Program / Subprogram	Average interest rate (% per year)	Average total term (months)
Climate Fund Program	7,97	167
Energy Transition	8,34	165
Green Transport Logistics, Public Transport and Mobility	7,42	133
Green Industry	7,45	166
Native Forests and Water Resources	2,67	270
Resilient and Sustainable Urban Development	7,64	271
Automatic Climate Fund Program	9,93	107
Climate Fund Total	8,10	164

Notes: (1) The final interest rate (“*all in*”) of the financing is considered, in approved operations not yet contracted due to some adjustment in the rate before contracting. (2) The total term is the sum of the grace period and the amortisation term. (3) The weighted average of the interest rate and the total term is calculated, where the weights are the amount approved in each operation.

Regarding financing terms, they were longer for Native Forests and Resilient and Sustainable Urban Development (approximately 22 years), which have support items that go up to 25 years of financing. They were shorter for the Automatic Climate Fund Program (approximately 9 years), which finances equipment in a generally shorter term. For Energy Transition and Green Industry, the average term was approximately 165 months, and for Green Transport Logistics, Public Transport and Mobility, it was 133 months, generally varying with the project’s payment capacity.

2.3. Details of operations approved in 2024

This section provides individual details of the operations that were approved in 2024 and that have already been disclosed by the BNDES or are not subject to confidentiality.

Energy Transition Modality:

There were 27 operations in the Energy Transition modality approved in 2024, of which 19 have already been disclosed by the BNDES, having been contracted or subject to press release. They can be divided, for presentation purposes, as follows: 9 operations to support solar energy generation, 5 operations to support ethanol production, 3 operations to support energy generation via biomass or biomethane production and one wind energy generation operation.

TABLE 6: Details of operations to support solar energy generation approved in 2024 in the Energy Transition modality

Client	Approved amount (R\$ million)		Objective
	Climate Fund	Other BNDES sources	
Central Solar Novo Oriente S.A.	500	305	Implementation of the Novo Oriente I, II, III, IV, V and VI Photovoltaic Generating Plants (UFVs), located in the municipality of Ilha Solteira – SP, with 254.5 MW of total installed power, and a transmission system of restricted interest and shared use by the UFVs, consisting of the SE Novo Oriente collector substation and a 138 kV transmission line, single circuit, approximately 4.35 km long, connecting SE Novo Oriente to SE Três Irmãos.
Sun Invest S/A	90	-	Implementation of 12 photovoltaic solar plants (UFVs) in the cities of Araxá, Campina Verde, Monte Carmelo, Pará de Minas, Prata and Rio Parnaíba, in the state of MG, for mini-generation in the distributed generation mode with a total installed capacity of approximately 20.85 MWAC.
Albioma Solar Brasil LTDA	46	20	Implementation of 6 photovoltaic solar plants in the state of Goiás, for mini-generation in the distributed generation mode with a total installed capacity of approximately 15 MWAC.
Energia Solar GD LTDA	122	-	Implementation of 9 photovoltaic solar plants (UFVs) for mini-generation in the distributed generation mode, all to be implemented in the state of São Paulo, totalling an installed capacity of 24.3 MWAC.
Sunco Energy Brasil Mauriti Participações Societárias	308	31	Implementation of the Mauriti 1, 3 and 4 photovoltaic generating plants (UFVs), located in the municipality of Mauriti, CE, with 147.33 MW of total installed power, and a transmission system of restricted interest and shared use by the UFVs, consisting of the 230/34.5 KV 2x 230 MVA collector substation, called SE Mauriti, and a 230 KV transmission line, double circuit, approximately 14.7 km long, connecting SE Mauriti to circuit 3 of the 230 kv Milagres Bom Nome.
Ivi Energia SH I Ltda	100	25	Implementation of 13 photovoltaic solar plants (UFVs), in the distributed generation mode, located in the cities of Aloândia/GO, Alvorada do Norte/GO, Cachoeira Alta/GO, Iaciara/GO, Itarumã/GO, Panamá/GO,

			Aparecida do Taboado/MS, Campo Grande/MS, Nova Andradina/MS, São Gabriel do Oeste/MS, Nova Lacerda/MT and São Francisco de Itabapoana/RJ, with a total installed capacity of 31.8 MWAC.
Infraestrutura Brasil Holding XXV S.A.	400	-	Implementation of 39 photovoltaic solar plants (UFVs), in the distributed generation (DG) mode, located in 35 cities in the states of Goiás, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Piauí and São Paulo, with a total installed capacity of approximately 134.3 MWAC.
Irapuru Holding S.A.	400	200	Implementation of the Irupuru photovoltaic complex, located in the municipality of Janaúba/MG, with an installed capacity of 336.83 MW.
Helexia S.A.	30	260	Implementation of 25 photovoltaic solar plants in distributed mini-generation, with a total installed capacity of 54 MW.

More information about some of the operations listed in Table 6 can be found in the following links:

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES financia com R\\$ 1,1 bilhão dois complexos fotovoltaicos capazes de abastecer 524 mil residências](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES apoia com R\\$ 339 milhões projeto solar no Ceará](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES aprova crédito para expansão do maior complexo de energia solar da América Latina](#)

TABLE 7: Details of ethanol support operations approved in 2024 in the Energy Transition modality

Client	Approved amount (R\$ million)		Objective
	Climate Fund	Other BNDES sources	
Três Tentos Agroindustrial S/A	500	-	Implementation (i) of an ethanol plant using corn and sorghum in Porto Alegre do Norte/MT with the capacity to produce up to 327.25 thousand litres of ethanol, up to 205.45 thousand tons of dried distillers grains (DDG) and up to 13 thousand tons of corn oil per year; and (ii) of a steam and electricity cogeneration plant using biomass with the capacity to generate up to 184,000 MWH per year.

Coamo Agroindustrial Cooperativa	500	-	Construction of a corn ethanol plant in the city of Campo Mourão/PR with an installed production capacity of up to 280 million litres of ethanol/year and up to 186 tons of DDG/year.
FS Indústria de Etanol S.A.	500	-	Construction of a corn ethanol plant in the city of Querência/MT with a corn storage capacity of up to 400 thousand tons and an installed production capacity of up to 651 million litres of ethanol/year and up to 515 tons of DDG/year.
Raízen Energia S.A.	500	500	Implementation of a second-generation cellulosic ethanol (E2G) industrial unit, with an installed production capacity of up to 82 million litres/year, in Andradina/SP.
Agrícola Alvorada S.A.	500	-	Implementation of a corn-based ethanol production plant, with an estimated annual production capacity of up to 222 thousand m3 of ethanol, 147 thousand tons of DDGS and 8 thousand tons of crude oil, in the municipality of Canarana/MT.

More information about the operations listed in Table 7 can be found in the following links:

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - Com R\\$ 500 mi, BNDES apoiará nova usina de etanol de milho da 3tentos](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - Fundo Clima: BNDES aprova R\\$ 500 mi para planta de etanol de milho no Paraná](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES apoia plano de crescimento da FS com R\\$ 500 mi do Fundo Clima](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - Com R\\$ 500 mi do Fundo Clima, BNDES apoia usina de etanol de milho em Mato Grosso](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES aprova R\\$ 1 bilhão para Raízen produzir etanol de segunda geração](#)

TABLE 8: Details of biomass/biomethane support operations approved in 2024 in the Energy Transition modality.

Client	Approved amounts (R\$ million)		Objective
	Climate Fund	Other BNCES sources	
Cooperativa Agrária Agroindustrial	44,6	-	(i) Replacement of the boiler in the oil industry of the agrarian cooperative in Guarapuava/PR with a more modern, efficient one compatible with the cereal residues generated in the unit, allowing the generation of energy from biomass, and (ii) Implementation of a system for receiving, grinding and storing residues generated by the unit.
Geo Elétrica Tamboara Bioenergia Ltda	33,6	3,9	Expansion of production capacity from: i) 70 nm/h to up to 1,500 nm3/h of biomethane; and ii) from 1,750 nm3/h to up to 3,500 nm3 of biogas in the industrial unit in Tamboara/PR.
Agric Adubos e Gestão de Resíduos Industriais e Comercio	94,1	-	Construction of a biomass waste receiving and processing plant for the production of biogas, biomethane and fertilizers, with a purification system with a nominal installed capacity of 31,440 nm/day of biomethane in Campos Novos/SC.

More information about the operations listed in Table 8 can be found in the following links:

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - Com R\\$ 44,6 mi do Fundo Clima, BNDES financia produção sustentável da Cooperativa Agrária no Paraná](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES aprova R\\$ 37,6 mi para expandir a produção de biometano no PR](#)

Also in the Energy Transition modality, financing was approved in the amount of R\$640 million, R\$500 million of which from the Climate Fund for the implementation of the Ventos de São Rafael wind farms 03 and 06, part of the Serra do Tigre wind complex, with an installed capacity of 121.5 MW, located in the municipalities of Campo Redondo, Currais Novos, Lajes Pintadas and São Tomé (RN) and the associated transmission system.

Green Transport Logistics, Public Transport and Mobility Modality:

There were 7 operations in this modality approved in 2024, 6 of which have been disclosed or are not subject to confidentiality. These are listed in Table 9. The highlights are the acquisitions of electric buses by the cities of Porto Alegre, Curitiba and Belo Horizonte, the State of Espírito Santo and Mobibrasil, a concessionaire in the city of São Paulo.

TABLE 9: Details of operations approved in 2024 in the Green Transport Logistics, Public Transport and Mobility modality

Client	Amount approved (R\$ Milhões)		Objective
	Climate Fund	Other BNDES sources	
Transdourada Navegação Ltda.	128	-	Investments in machinery, equipment, services, working capital, among others, for the waterway transportation of grains in the state of Pará.
Municipality of Porto Alegre	447,8		Acquisition of new, domestically manufactured, battery-powered electric buses and their recharging equipment, approved by the BNDES System CFI for use in the municipal public urban mobility service.
Municipality of Belo Horizonte	317		Opening of credit lines, with resources from the Climate Fund in the Green Machines modality, to support Belo Horizonte's project intended for the acquisition of new, domestically manufactured, battery-powered electric buses and their recharging equipment, qualified in the BNDES System CFI for use in the urban mobility municipal public service.
Municipality of Curitiba	380		With resources from the Climate Fund, support Curitiba's project of electrification of the bus fleet for public transport through (i) the implementation of two public charging stations, including the equipment necessary for the recharging infrastructure of said charging stations, and (ii) the acquisition of battery-powered electric buses for use on the inter 2 line, with new, domestically manufactured capital goods qualified in the BNDES System CFI.
State of Espírito Santo	150		Opening of credit lines to support the state of Espírito Santo's project selected under the new PAC – sustainable urban mobility, sub-axis fleet renewal (Refrota), intended for the acquisition of new, domestically manufactured, battery-powered electric

			buses and their recharging equipment, qualified by the BNDES System CFI for use in the public mass transit service.
Mobibrasil Transporte São Paulo Ltda	49,8	-	Acquisition of electric buses in the mass transit system modality of the pro-transport program, with the capacity to benefit a population of 400 thousand inhabitants in the city of São Paulo.

More information about the operations listed in Table 9 can be found in the following links:

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - Com R\\$ 160 milhões do BNDES, Transdourada investe em transporte hidroviário de grãos no Pará](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - Com R\\$ 380 mi do Fundo Clima, BNDES financia aquisição de 54 ônibus elétricos em Curitiba](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES aprova R\\$ 94,8 mi à Mobi para aquisição de 87 ônibus elétricos para a cidade de São Paulo](#)

Green Industry Modality:

There were 4 operations in the Green Industry modality approved in 2024, 3 of which have been disclosed and listed in Table 10.

TABLE 10: Details of operations approved in 2024 in the Green Industry modality

Client	Approved amount (R\$ million)		Objective
	Climate Fund	Other BNDES sources	
Eve Soluções de Mobilidade Aérea Urbana Ltda	200	-	Support for the second phase of the development of electric vertical take-off and landing vehicles (EVTOLS).
Sigma Mineração S.A.	487	-	Implementation of an industrial unit for processing lithium concentrate, with a production capacity of 250 thousand tonnes/year, within the scope of phase 2 of the Grota do Cirilo project, located in the municipality of Itinga – MG.
Unipar Carbocloro S.A.	400	273	Implementation of a new chlorine/caustic soda production subunit with membrane technology and necessary adaptations at the industrial unit in Cubatão (SP).

More information about the operations listed in Table 10 can be found in the following links:

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES aprova R\\$ 200 mi para Eve desenvolver protótipo do carro voador](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES aprova R\\$ 486,7 milhões para Sigma Lithium beneficiar lítio de forma sustentável](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES aprova R\\$ 672,9 mi para construção de unidade mais sustentável da Unipar](#)

Resilient and Sustainable Urban Development Modality:

In 2024, there were 5 operations in the Resilient Urban Development modality. These are listed in Table 11. The highlights are operations that guarantee access to water and reduce flood risks, such as those in the states of Ceará and Espírito Santo and the municipality of Tangará da Serra (MT).

TABLE 11: Details of operations approved in 2024 in the Resilient and Sustainable Urban Development modality.

Client	Approved amount (R\$ million)		Objective
	Climate Fund	Other BNDES sources	
Municipality of Tangará da Serra	41,3	9,5	Expansion of the capacity for collection, treatment, and distribution of treated water in the municipality of Tangará da Serra/MT.
Municipality of Mogi das Cruzes	44	13,6	Modernisation of the public lighting system in Mogi das Cruzes (SP), including processes, technologies, and services, to increase energy efficiency and municipal telemanagement and telemetry services.
State of Espírito Santo	150	200	Execution of an investment plan for resilience, increased adaptive capacity and reduction of disaster risks in the state of Espírito Santo, through the recovery of urban rivers and infrastructure actions in cities on the coast of Espírito Santo.
State of Ceará	250	572,6	Execution of an investment plan for water resources in the state of Ceará.
Ciclus Ambiental Rio S/A	88	12	Implementation of landfill cells, leachate lagoons and fencing infrastructure, green belt, and macro-drainage networks.

More information about the operations listed in Table 11 can be found at the following link:

[Agência BNDES de Notícias – BNDES aprova R\\$ 125,7 mi para a Ciclus ampliar aterro sanitário bioenergético no RJ](#)

Native Forests and Water Resources Modality:

There were 2 operations approved in the Native Forests and Water Resources modality in 2024. These are listed in Table 12.

TABLE 12: Details of operations approved in 2024 in the Native Forests and Water Resources modality.

Client	Approved amount (R\$ Milhões)		Objective
	Climate Fund	Other BNDES sources	
Mombak Gestora de Recursos	80	80	Ecological restoration with planting of native species, covering a total restorable area of 13,000 hectares in the Amazon biome.
Parquetur Caminhos do Mar	25,4		Support investments aimed at revitalising, modernising, and maintaining the Caminhos do Mar area in the Serra do Mar State Park, within the scope of concession contract no. 01/2021, signed between the State of São Paulo and Parquetur Caminhos do Mar.

More information about the operations listed in Table 12 can be found in the following links:

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES aprova R\\$ 160 milhões para reflorestamento da Mombak no Arco da Restauração](#)

[Agência BNDES de Notícias - BNDES apoia projeto de revitalização no Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar com R\\$ 25,3 milhões](#)

Automatic Climate Fund Program:

In 2024, there were 165 approvals for equipment acquisition¹⁸ operations in the Climate Fund Program worth R\$650 million. The main pieces of equipment acquired were:

- 38 bulk barges worth R\$207 million;
- 250 biogas generators worth R\$150 million;

¹⁸ An operation may involve the acquisition of one or more pieces of equipment. The total amount of equipment acquired was 6.5 thousand, of which 6.1 thousand were photovoltaic generating systems.

- 6.1 thousand photovoltaic generating systems worth R\$100 million;
- 13 ethanol-powered agricultural aircraft worth R\$47 million; and
- 36 electric buses worth R\$44 million.

3.3.MONITORING OF SUPPORT RESULTS

This section presents indicators that seek to measure the results of the support from the Climate Fund Program. Some indicators measure the immediate deliveries of the support, while others capture the effects generated by it.

The indicators shown are related to the operations of the Climate Fund Program approved in 2024. They are defined for each operation¹⁹, during the analysis phase, to portray its deliveries and effects.

The most frequently used indicator in the operations of the Climate Fund Program is the avoided or removed emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). The avoided emissions can be interpreted as the amount by which the supported solution emits less greenhouse gases when compared to an alternative scenario in which it is not adopted. The removed emissions originate from projects that capture carbon from the atmosphere, whether through nature-based solutions or technological solutions. The calculation of the indicators is based on a tool described in the box below, which is available on the BNDES's website, together with its methodology, and can also be used by third parties.²⁰

¹⁹ Except for operations of the Automatic Climate Fund, which are monitored by financial agents, due to being indirect operations.

²⁰ <https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/desenvolvimento-sustentavel/clima/emissoes-evitadas-e-removidas>.

Box 3: Avoided and removed emissions calculator

The BNDES uses its Avoided and Removed Emissions Calculator to calculate the positive impact related to GHG emissions from its climate change mitigation financing operations. In its design, the calculator considered the methodologies of the Clean Development Mechanism, the Kyoto Protocol, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the carbon credit certifier Verra.

The first version of the calculator was sponsored by the British Embassy in Brazil and the Latin America Regional Climate Initiative (LARCI), within the scope of the “Green Credit in Brazil” Project and was developed by the Centre for Sustainability Studies at FGV (FGVces). In May 2017, through a technical cooperation agreement between KfW and the BNDES, a new version of the tool was developed, with the participation of FGVces once again, providing an evolutionary review of some methodologies.

In 2023, with the support of the consultancy firm WayCarbon, the BNDES updated and expanded the tool to include the sectors of forest planting with commercial species, biofuel production for use in transportation applications, acquisition of electric buses and trucks, rail and waterway freight transport, and energy storage projects (battery). The tool was renamed the Avoided and Removed Emissions Calculator and is used for all activities covered by its scope. All emission factors were also updated, and the calculation now considers one year of the project, allowing for the reporting of avoided and removed emissions on an annual basis.

Table 13 presents the metrics and predicted values for each indicator, considering the prediction made when the operations were approved. Given that the indicators are related to the project as a whole, the numbers presented in Table 9 were calculated considering the total value of the indicator in each project supported by the Climate Fund Program, even if it had support from other BNDES sources.

TABLE 13: Expected value of the results indicators in the operations of the Climate Fund Program approved in 2024

Indicator	Metrics	Expected value
Annual greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent / year	3.999.255

Emissions avoided or removed of greenhouse gases (project life)	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	86.595.800
Energy Transition Modality		
Annual greenhouse gas emissions avoided	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent / year	3.134.176
Installed generation capacity – solar power	Megawatt (MW)	1.360
Installed generation capacity – wind power	Megawatt (MW)	122
Equivalent households served – based on physical guarantees	Number of households	1.704.569
Ethanol production capacity	m ³ /year	1.560.250
Biomethane production capacity	m ³ /year	20.436.600
Biofertilizer production capacity	tonnes/year	25.500
Green Transport Logistics, Public Transport and Mobility Modality		
Annual greenhouse gas emissions avoided	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent / year	57.061
Acquisition of electric buses	Number of buses	341
Electric stations installed	Number of electric stations	2
Cargo handling capacity	tonnes/year	1.200.000
Cargo vessels purchased	Number of vessels	6
Pusher boats purchased	Number of pusher boats	1
Green Industry Modality		
Annual greenhouse gas emissions avoided	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent / year	130.699
Production capacity of lithium and its concentrates	tonnes/year	250.000
Energy saved	MWh/year	262.084
Water recovery capacity	m ³ /day	51.384
Resilient and Sustainable Urban Development Modality		
Annual greenhouse gas emissions avoided	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent / year	254.873
Water storage capacity	Litres	7.000.000
Total landfill capacity	Cubic metres	3.633.300
Waste treated or effectively disposed of	tonnes/day	10.000
Biogas collected and burned	m ³ /year	8.194.762
LED luminaires installed	Number	48.589
Implementation of proposed energy efficiency actions translated into estimated energy savings	MWh/year	601
Native Forests and Water Resources Modality		

Annual greenhouse gas emissions removed	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent / year	422.446
Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species	Hectares	13.000
Conserved area	Hectares	275
Visitor circuits/attractions implemented	Number of circuits/attractions	18
Protected species (fauna or flora)	Number of species	1.100
Variation in the percentage of revenue generated by attractions	Percentage	9
Variation in physical visitation	Number of visits/year	72.577

Some indicators from Table 13 are highlighted below. Regarding the avoided greenhouse gas emissions indicator, the expectation is that the operations of the Climate Fund Program approved in 2024 will avoid approximately 86.6 million tons of CO₂ equivalent over the useful life of the projects²¹ and 4.0 million tCO₂eq per year, which means that on average the supported projects have a useful life of 22 years. This is equivalent to 3.2 times what was avoided by the Program between 2013 and 2023 (26.7 million tons of CO₂ equivalent as per the useful life concept) and represents avoiding 9 months of emissions from cars in the metropolitan region of São Paulo (SP) annually²². According to data from Sirene (the National Emissions Registration System)²³, in annual terms this represents 1.7% of what needs to be reduced annually to reach the stipulations of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2025 in relation to the latest available data (2022)²⁴. It is worth noting that the Climate Fund acts mainly in the areas of Energy, Industrial Processes and Waste, which accounted for around 30% of emissions in 2022, with less activity in Land Use and Agriculture, which accounted for 70% of emissions. The Renewable Energy subprogram accounts for approximately 78% of this amount. The value of the indicator was additionally included in the

²¹ The useful life of the supported project is the period in which it is used for the activities it was designed for, meeting the minimum performance levels expected, considering the correct execution of the maintenance plan. For solar power generation projects, it is estimated at 25 years, and for electric buses, at 15 years. When calculating the emissions avoided over the useful life of the project, the annual emissions avoided are multiplied by the useful life of the project.

²² To convert the emissions avoided by BNDES projects into the emissions time of the automobile fleet in the metropolitan region of São Paulo, average daily emissions of 14,912 tCO₂eq of GHG in 2021 were considered, based on *Vehicle Emissions in the State of São Paulo*, published by the Environmental Company of the State of São Paulo (Cetesb), available at: <https://cetesb.sp.gov.br/veicular/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2023/01/Relatorio-Emissoes-2021-completo.pdf>.

²³ <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene>.

²⁴ The goal for 2025 is emissions of 1.32 GtCO₂eq (a reduction of 48.4% compared to 2005). The 2022 position is emissions of 2.04 GtCO₂eq (as per the GWP-AR5 metric). Therefore, to achieve the goal, annual reductions of at least 240 MtCO₂eq must be achieved each year. The contribution of the Climate Fund operations in 2024 of 4 MtCO₂eq avoided represents 1.7% of what is needed to achieve the annual goal.

reports prepared in previous years, with the reduction proportional to the portion financed by the Climate Fund Program in the total investment. When applying this procedure, the result is 38 million tons of CO₂ equivalent as per the useful life concept.

In Energy Transition, the Climate Fund Program operations approved in 2024 are expected to add 1.36 GW of solar power generation capacity and 122 MW of wind power generation. This capacity is sufficient to supply, based on physical guarantees, approximately 1.7 million households, approximately 28% of households in the city of Rio de Janeiro, according to the 2022 Census.

The supported projects expand ethanol production capacity by 1.5 million m³/year (4% of national production in 2024²⁵) and biomethane by 20.4 million m³/year (1% of national production in 2024²⁶). In addition, there is an expansion of 25.5 thousand tonnes/year in biofertilizer production capacity.

In Green Transport Logistics, Public Transport and Mobility, the highlight is 341 electric buses acquired by governments or concessionaires for urban transportation. These represent 15% of the 2,296 target of PAC Seleções 2023 – Fleet Renewal²⁷. In cargo transport, the highlight is the waterway mode, with an expansion of capacity of 1.2 million tons and six new vessels and a pusher boat acquired.

In Green Industry, the highlight is the expansion of lithium production capacity by 250 thousand tonnes/year, which almost doubles this capacity in the country. Lithium is used in electric car batteries and is an important input for decarbonising the vehicle fleet. Additionally, there are projects involving energy savings of 262 thousand MWh/year and 51.4 thousand m³/day of water.

In Resilient and Sustainable Urban Development, the highlights are projects that guarantee access to water and reduce flood risks, increasing water storage capacity by seven million litres. There is also an expansion of the sanitary landfill by 3.6 million m³, which will increase waste disposal by 10 thousand tons/day and collect 8.2 million in biogas. Finally, 48.6 thousand LED luminaries will be installed, saving 601 MWh/year.

²⁵ <https://www.gov.br/anp/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/dados-estatisticos/de/pb/producao-etanol-m3.xls>.

²⁶ Consultation carried out on January 27, 2025 in the ANP's Dynamic Biomethane Authorisation Report. The daily production capacity was multiplied by 365 to obtain the annual production capacity.

²⁷ <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/novopac/selecoes/eixos/cidades-sustentaveis-e-resilientes/renovacao-de-frota>.

In Native Forests, the area to be reforested is expected to be around 13 thousand hectares – an area larger than the city of Vitória (ES). The area to be preserved, with support from national parks, is expected to be 275 hectares. With support from national parks, the protection of 1.1 thousand species of fauna and flora, the implementation of 18 circuits/visitor attractions and an increase of 72 thousand visitors per year are also expected. The expectation is that the share of revenue from the park's attractions will grow by nine percentage points in total.

Table 14 shows the estimated job creation provided by the clients of the 45 direct operations of the Climate Fund Program. The estimate includes the expected job creation for the clients. This refers to the variation in the position of total employment at the client before and after the implementation of the project, called post-implementation jobs, and jobs that occur during the implementation of the project, such as those associated with civil works.

TABLE 14: Estimated job creation in Climate Fund Program operations approved in 2024

Job creation	During implementation	After implementation
Number of jobs	52.196	15.921

Estimates indicate that a total of 52,000 jobs will be created during the implementation of the projects and 16,000 after implementation, with an average of 1,160 jobs during implementation and 354 after implementation per supported operation. The Energy Transition modality has the greatest impact on employment, with emphasis on solar and wind power projects in generating jobs during implementation and ethanol projects in creating jobs after implementation.

4. FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS

This section deals with the financial movements of FNMC resources corresponding to reimbursable financing in 2024.

The 2024 budget includes R\$10,456 million related to reimbursable financing and R\$8.6 million related to the BNDES's remuneration as the FNMC's financial agent. For this transfer, the BNDES and the MMA signed FNMC Contract 01/2024 in April 2024. An addendum was signed in August. During the year, four transfers of resources were made from the MMA to the BNDES, corresponding to amounts from the 2024 budget.

TABLE 15: Amounts included in the 2024 budget and transferred to the BNDES in 2024

Purpose	Date of receipt	Amount (R\$ million)
Financial agent remuneration	21/03/2024	8,6
Reimbursable financing	04/04/2024	10.083,6
Reimbursable financing	05/04/2024	134,4
Reimbursable financing	29/08/2024	238,4

The flow of resources from the FNMC to the BNDES in the fiscal year 2024 is shown in Table 12. The inflow of resources from the FNMC to the BNDES are segregated into: (i) transfers from the MMA; (ii) remuneration of cash and cash equivalents; and (iii) return of financing from the Climate Fund Program. In 2024, transfers from the MMA totalled approximately R\$10.465 billion, which corresponds to 91% of the amount of FNMC resources that entered the BNDES. Transfers from the MMA were concentrated in the second quarter, while the remaining inflows were distributed throughout the year.

TABLE 16: FNMC resource flow at the BNDES in 2024, in R\$ thousand

Rubric	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter	Total in 2024
Initial balance	1.451.094	1.430.942	11.677.504	11.750.459	1.451.094
Inflows	73.841	10.528.613	584.912	386.644	11.574.010
Transfers from MMA	8.600	10.218.033	238.389	-	10.465.022
Remuneration of cash and cash equivalents	37.527	277.540	304.323	311.339	930.729
Return on financing	27.713	33.040	42.201	75.305	178.259
Amortisation	19.146	23.683	27.218	30.934	100.981
Interest	7.463	8.890	10.293	13.876	40.522
Other (early settlements and returns)	1.104	466	4.690	30.495	36.755
Outflows	93.993	282.051	511.957	611.703	1.499.704
Release of direct operations	77.291	74.361	178.445	470.089	800.186

Release of indirect operations	3.174	68.174	89.688	135.287	296.323
Financial agent remuneration	13.528	5.116	5.714	6.327	30.685
Returns to MMA – Amortisation	–	36.000	–	–	36.000
Returns to MMA – Interest	–	2.400	–	–	2.400
Returns to MMA – Remuneration of cash and cash equivalents	–	96.000	238.110	-	334.110
Final balance	1.430.942	11.677.504	11.750.459	11.525.400	11.525.400

Releases of funds²⁸ for operations under the Climate Fund Program accounted for approximately 73% of the volume of FNMC funds that came out of the BNDES in 2024. In that year, releases for operations under the Climate Fund Program totalled approximately R\$1,096 million. In turn, returns to the MMA²⁹ in 2024 totalled approximately R\$372 million and occurred in the second and third quarters.

As shown in Table 16, the record inflow of resources led to a significant increase in the Fund, which had R\$1.4 billion available to invest in projects at the end of 2023, an amount that will reach R\$11.5 billion at the end of 2024.

The volume of resources available for new financing from the Climate Fund Program, however, is lower than the balance shown in Table 16. This is because there are resources that are: (i) to be returned to the MMA; and (ii) used in operations of the Climate Fund Program in progress at the BNDES. Therefore, when calculating the amount available for new financing, it is necessary to deduct the resources related to: (i) remuneration of availability and return of financing that were received by the BNDES and have not yet been returned to the MMA; (ii) releases expected to be made in operations of the Climate Fund Program contracted and approved. This calculation, shown in Table 17, indicates that, on December 31, 2024, the amount available for new financing from the Climate Fund Program was approximately R\$574

²⁸ The release of funds for operations is sometimes referred to by the BNDES as disbursement.

²⁹ Unlike the Workers' Support Fund (FAT), the Climate Fund does not allow the direct reinvestment of the return on loans made by the BNDES. The funds remain at the Bank and are remunerated by the Selic rate until the MMA requests the return, which has been made to the BNDES through budget source 1050 (own free resources) of the Climate Fund.

million, reinforcing the need for added resources to enter the FNMC to expand the supported operations.

TABLE 17: Projected balance available on December 31, 2024 for new financing from the Climate Fund Program, in R\$ thousand

Rubric	Amount (R\$ thousand)
Balance on 31/12/2024	11.525.400
(-) Remuneration of cash and cash equivalents	(625.331)
(-) Return on financing – Amortisation	(111.796)
(-) Return on financing – Interest	(25.963)
(-) Expected release in contracted operations	(5.980.932)
(-) Expected release in approved operations ⁽¹⁾	(4.207.499)
Balance available for new financing	573.879

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ This item considers approved operations that have not yet been contracted.

President of the Republic

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

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February 2025



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