Brazil

Transport is the largest CO_2 emitting sector in **Brazil**, contributing 38% of the total emissions in the country. The country however registered a 6% decrease in transport CO_2 emissions between 2015 and 2021 and per capita transport CO_2 emissions in 2021 were close to the regional average, at 0.88 tons.

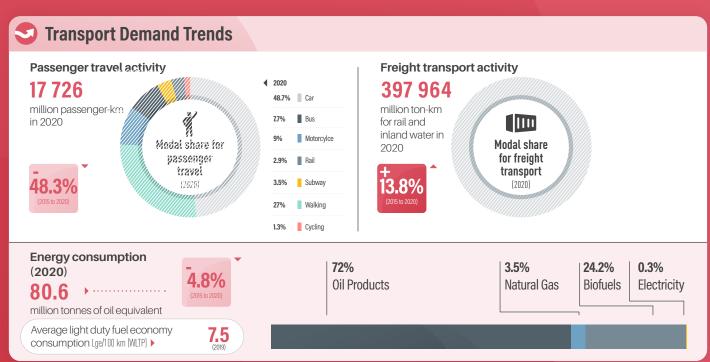
At the national level, transport policy is focused on supporting the use of biofuels in transport. Biofuels represented nearly a quarter of Brazil's transport energy consumption in 2020. The country also has plans to expand the rail network. Rio de Janeiro approved the creation of the first LEZ in Brazil, with the goal of having it partially operational by 2024 and fully operational by 2030.



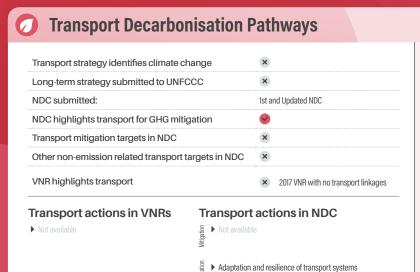
TRANSPORT, CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABILITY GLOBAL STATUS REPORT

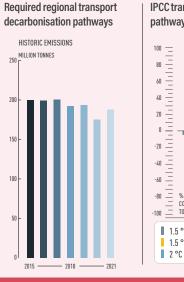


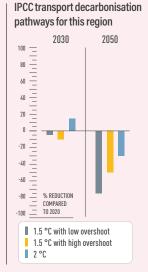
- \$ Income group: Middle-income
- Human Development Index (2021): 0.3
- Population size (2022): 214 824 774 +5.1%
- Urban population share (2022): 88.3% +7.4% (2015 20)
- **GDP per capita (2021):** 8 557.83 **-2.97%** (2015 202



Transport Emission Trends Transport CO₂ emissions Per capita transport CO₂ Transport (2021) emissions (2021) 6.1% is the **187.8** million tonnes **0.88** tonnes largest CO, of national economy-wide producing Per capita transport CO2 emissions sector in from transport the country 6









Policy Areas: Indicators and Targets



🔛 Integrated Transport Planning

National urban mobility framework (2022) Sustainable urban mobility plans (2022) Number of sustainable urban mobility plans 343 cities (2022)Yes (First LEZ approved in 2022 for Rio de Janeiro, Low emission zones (2022) in preparation for 2024)

	Walking
W	

National walking strategies (2022)

& Cycling

National walking strategies (2022)





- ▶ To make cycling an efficient and healthy means of transport.
- \blacktriangleright Support local governments in the deployment of bicycle lanes, public bicycles and user support
- ▶ To promote the integration of the bicycle and public transport.

Cycling infrastructure in capital (2022)

636 km

Shared Mobility, Public Transport and Informal Transport

Bus rapid transit (2022)	883 km in 26 cities
Bus rapid transit daily passenger volume (2022)	10 752 147
Urban rail (LRT, metro, tram) (2022)	330 km in 9 cities
Rapid Transit to Resident Ratio (2021)	11.7

📕 Intercity Rail

Rail network (2007)	32 622 km
Rail travel activity (2019)	16 486.4 million-passenger-km
Rail freight activity (2007)	9 393.5 million ton-km
High-speed rail (2021)	Not available
High-speed rail travel activity (2021)	Not available
National plans for passenger and freight rail expansion (2022)	❷



▶ 3,300km and 10 new lines worth USD10.16 billion to be built

Road Transport

Total road vehicles in use per 1,000 people (2020)	214.5
Average annual growth rate (from 2015 to 2020)	1.40%

Air passengers carried (2020)	45.0 million people
Air freight activity (2020):	1 209.7 million ton-km
Carbon-accredited airports (2022)	5 airports
of which carbon neutral:	×

Shipping	
Liner shipping connectivity index (2021):	39.7
Container port traffic (2020):	10 376 571 TEU

Transport Energy Sources		
Biofuel blend mandate (2022)	10% Biodiesel, 27% Ethanol	
Renewable energy (biofuels and electricity) sha in transport (2020)	are 24.40%	
Targeted % of renewable energy	30% biodiesel by 2030, 10% biokerosene in aviation by 2030	

Vehicle Technologies	
Emission standards for LDVs (2020)	Euro 5
CO ₂ emissions performance for passenger cars (2017)	138.3 gCO ₂ /km
Targeted CO ₂ emissions performance	127.8 gCO ₂ /km by 2022
Regulatory environment ranking on used vehicles by UNEP (2021)	Banned
Electric vehicles (2022)	13 000
Share of electric vehicles in car sales (2022)	1.0%
ICE phase-out targets:	×

 ® COVID-19	
Strongest impact of COVID-19 on	(compared to pre-COVID-19 baseline)
trips to public transport	-61.0% Week of 29 March 2020
navigation request for walking	-71.9% Week of 29 March 2020
navigation request for driving	-63.2% Week of 29 March 2020
driven kilometres	-67.7% Week of 29 March 2020
Traditional transport infrastructure investment:	Not available
Clean transport infrastructure investment:	Not available

This fact sheet is part of the SLOCAT Transport, Climate and Sustainability Global Status Report 3rd Edition. Information shown in this country fact sheet is based on desk research and might not be complete or not show the most recent status. The data has been collected to the best knowledge and availability. If no information was able to be retrieved, then 'Not available' is being indicated. The content does not represent the opinion of the SLOCAT Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport. For more information, please visit tcc-gsr.com

Data in this fact sheet is based on the Energy and Transport Starter Data Kits by the Climate Compatible Growth (CCG) programme. SLOCAT is contributing transport data to the Energy and Transport Starter Data Kits; synthesising available data on passenger and freight activity, energy intensity, load factors and vehicle fleets for Africa, Asia and Latin America. For more information, please visit climatecompatible growth.com/starter-kits/.

LIST OF AC	TOHYIHS		
GDP	Gross-domestic product	TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
HDV	Heavy-duty vehicle	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ICE	Internal combustion engine	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Cl
LDV	Light-duty vehicle	VNR	Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Develop
LRT	Light-rail transit		Goals
NDC	Nationally determined contribution	WLTP	Worldwide harmonised light vehicles test procedure

