

Brazil



Brazil has seen transport emission growth aligned with the country's overall population growth and economic development. Transport is currently Brazil's largest CO₂-producing sector.

At the national level, transport policy is narrowly focused on supporting the use of biofuels in transport. On the local level, many cities are developing urban mobility plans, which are important tools to enable long-term sustainable mobility.

Income group: Middle-income
Human Development Index: 0.77

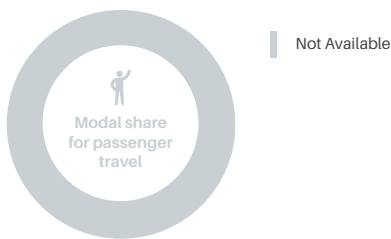
	Population size (2020)	Urban population share (2020)	GDP per capita (2019)
Total	212.6 million	87.6%	11 121.7
Growth (2010 to 2020)	8.6%	12.2%	6.26%

Mobility Demand Trends

Passenger travel activity

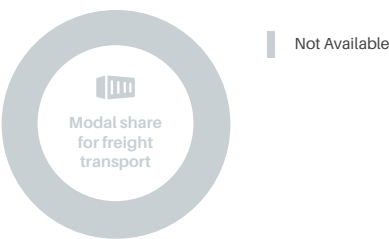
15 807

million passenger-km in 2017
+4% (2013 to 2017)



Freight transport activity

Not available



Fuel consumption (2018)

83 448

thousand tonnes of oil equivalent
+19% (2010 to 2018)

Average light duty fuel economy consumption (2017)
7.6 Lge/100 km (WLTP)



Car ownership growth (2005 to 2015)
207.5 vehicles per 1,000 people



+27%

Vehicle sales (2019)

Passenger (Growth 2010 to 2019)
2 262 069 +7.6%

Commercial
525 781 +43.4%

Diesel
US cents per litre (2018)

101

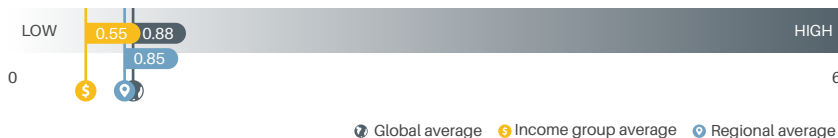
Super gasoline
US cents per litre (2018)

125

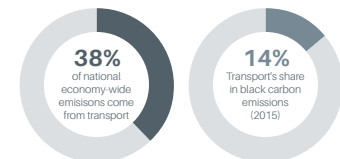
Transport Emission Trends

Transport CO₂ emissions (2019)
181.2 million tonnes

Per capita transport CO₂ emissions (2019)
0.9 tonnes

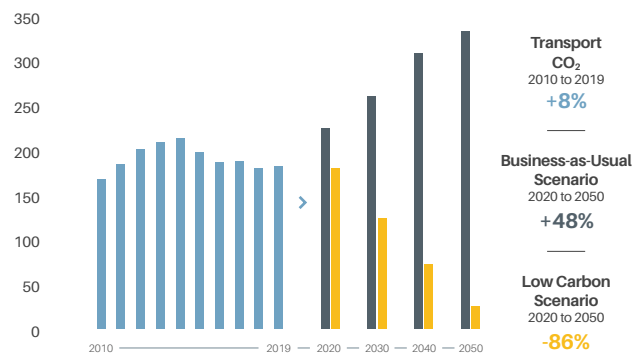


Largest CO₂ producing sector in the country



Low Carbon Transport Pathways

Transport strategy identifies climate change	✓
Long-term strategy submitted to UNFCCC	Not submitted
NDC submitted	1st and Updated NDC
NDC highlights transport for GHG mitigation	✗
Transport mitigation targets in NDC	✗
Other non-emission related transport targets in NDC	Not available
Voluntary National Review highlights transport	✗ 2017 VNR with no transport linkages



Transport measures in NDC

Mitigation	• Biofuels	• Not available
Adaptation		

Sustainable Mobility Planning & Transport Demand Management	
National Urban Mobility Framework (2020)	✓
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion; Promote access to basic services and facilities; Improve access and mobility and promote sustainable development; Ensure participatory processes and continuous improvement of urban mobility.
Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (2020)	✓ Over 200 plans finalised
Low Emission Zones (2020)	Not available

Walking and Cycling	
National walking and cycling strategies (2020)	Walking and cycling strategies combined under Active Mobility Plans
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve conditions for urban active mobility; Foster the shift of users from private to active transport modes; Improve and foster integration between sustainable transport modes.
Cycling infrastructure in capital (2020)	420 km

Urban Passenger and Freight Transport	
Bus rapid transit (2020)	789 km in 22 cities
Urban rail (LRT, metro, tram) (2020)	308 km in 9 cities
Bus rapid transit daily passenger volume (2020)	10634415
Rapid Transit to Resident Ratio (2019)	12.1

Passenger and Freight Railways	
Rail network (2007)	32622 km
High-speed rail (2018)	Not available
High-speed rail travel activity (2018)	Not available
National plans for passenger and freight rail expansion (2020)	✓
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase share of rail freight from 15 to 31% by 2025
Rail travel activity (2017)	15807 million passenger-km
Rail freight activity (2007)	9394 million ton-km

Shared Mobility Services	
Bike-sharing systems (2020)	41 systems
Electric scooter services (2020)	1 operator in 1 city
Carsharing services (2021)	3 services
National legal frameworks for shared mobility (2020)	✓
Autonomous vehicles in operation or in preparation (2020)	1
Autonomous vehicles strategies (2020)	Not available

Fuel Economy	
Emission standards for LDVs (2018)	Euro 4
CO ₂ emissions performance for LDVs (2017)	179 gCO ₂ /km
Emission standards for HDVs (2018)	Euro V
Targeted CO ₂ emissions performance	128 gCO ₂ /km by 2022

Electric Mobility	
Electric vehicles (2019)	3000
Market share of electric vehicles (2019)	0.1%
No. of cities with electric buses (2019)	9
ICE phase-out targets	✗

Renewable Energy	
Biofuel blend mandate (2019)	11% Biodiesel, 27% Ethanol
Renewable energy (biofuels and electricity) share in transport (2018)	23%
Targeted % of renewable energy	30% biodiesel and 10% biokerosene in aviation fuel by 2030

Aviation	
Air passengers carried (2019)	102.9 million people
Air freight activity (2019)	1521.2 million ton-km
Carbon-accredited airports (2020)	4 airports
<i>of which carbon neutral</i>	✗

Shipping	
Liner shipping connectivity index (2019)	34.2
Container port traffic (2019)	10982 130 TEU

COVID-19	
Traditional transport infrastructure investment	Not available
Clean transport infrastructure investment	Not available

This fact sheet is part of the SLOCAT Transport and Climate Change Global Status Report - 2nd edition.

The information shown is based on desk research. Data has been collected to the best knowledge and availability. However, it might not be complete or reflect the most recent status. 'Not available' is indicated, when no information has been retrieved. The content does not represent the opinion of the SLOCAT Partnership. Find data sources and indicator glossary here.

- List of acronyms**
- GDP Gross-domestic product
 - HDV Heavy-duty vehicle
 - ICE Internal combustion engine
 - LDV Light-duty vehicle
 - LRT Light-rail transit
 - NDC Nationally determined contribution
 - TEU Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
 - UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - VNR Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Development Goals
 - WLTP Worldwide harmonised light vehicles test procedure