

Country Report - Brazil



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BRAZIL

- **Population:** 208,007,000 inhabitants
(sixth most populous in the world)
- **Official language:** Portuguese
- **HDI:** 0,754
- **Life expectancy:** 75,5 years
- **Education expectancy:** 7,8 years

BRAZIL

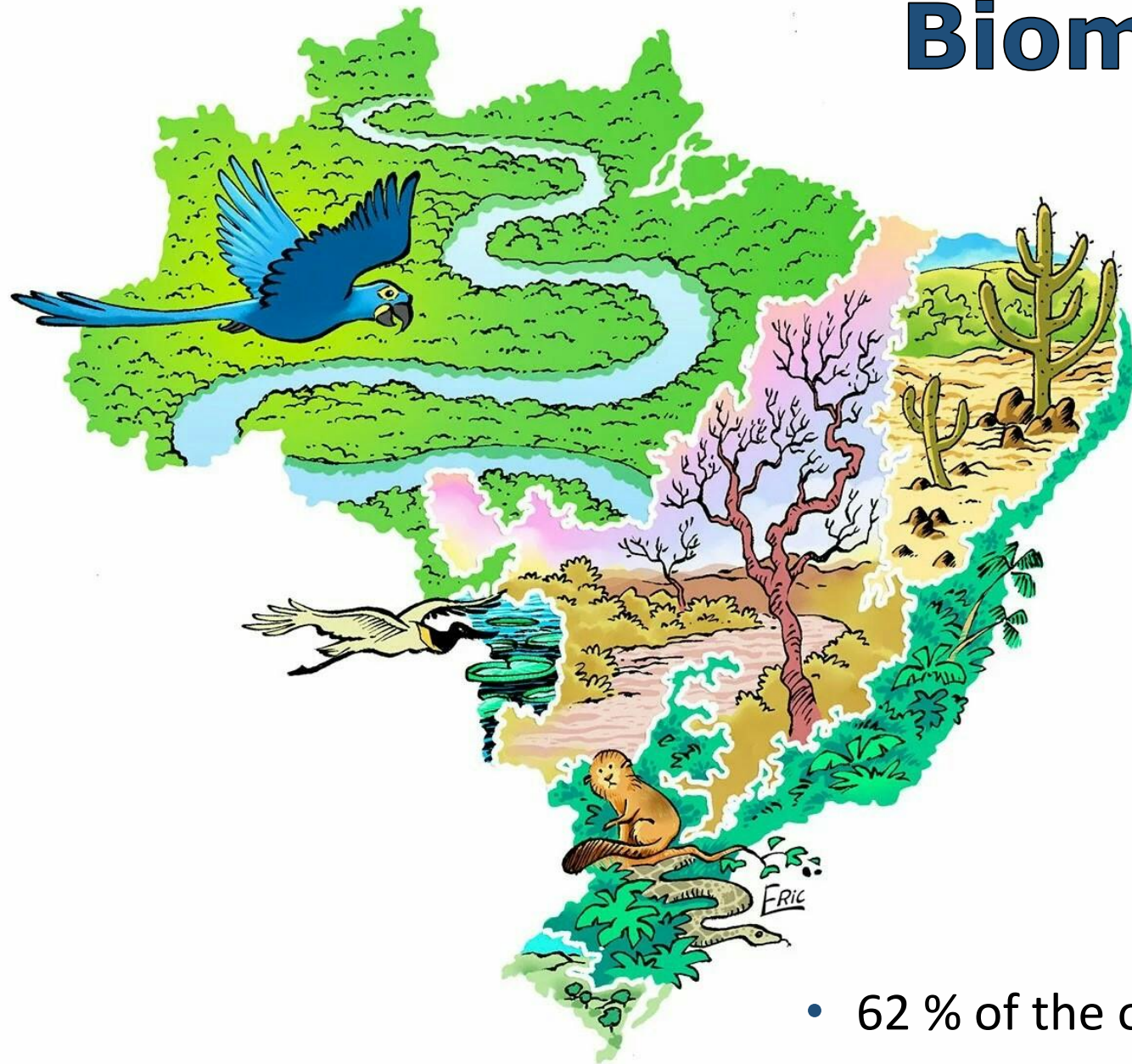
- **GDP:** US\$ 1,77 trillion

Per capita income (PPP): U\$ 15,700

- 84,35 % of the population live in the cities.
- **Major exports:** soy, iron ore, crude oil, sugar, chicken meat, vehicles.
- **Major imports:** medicines, refined and crude oil and vehicles and vehicle parts.



Biomes

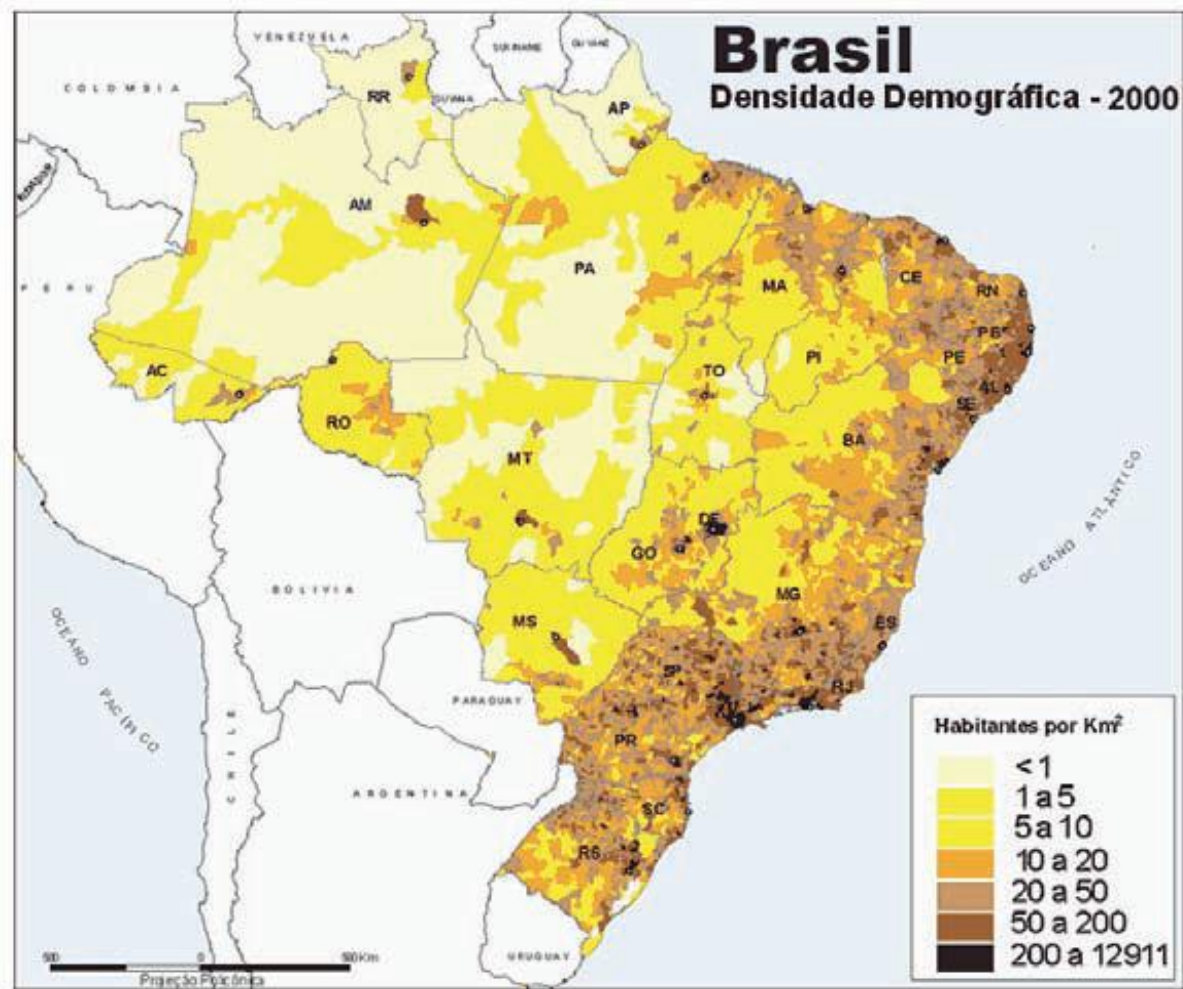


Climate

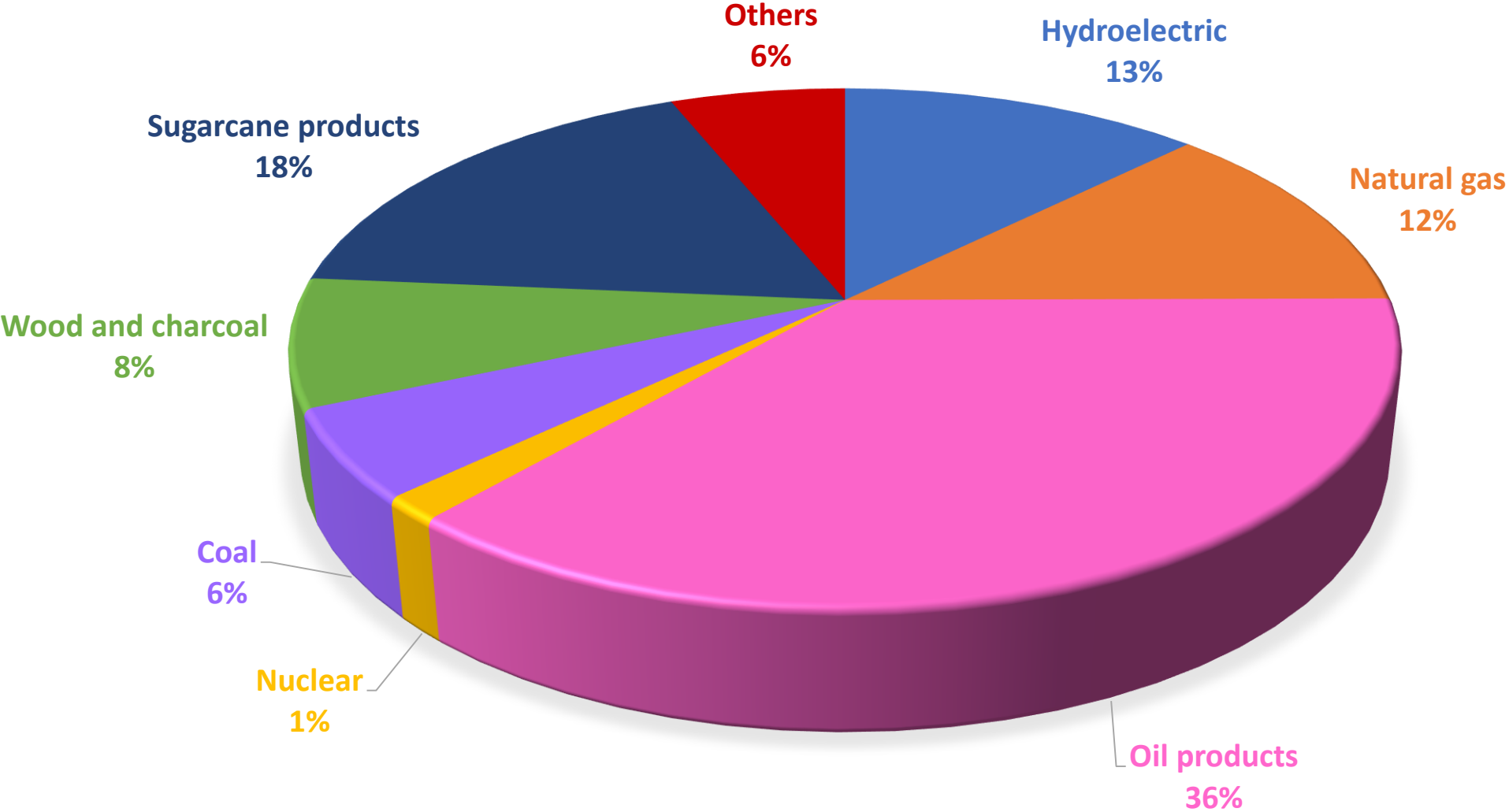
- equatorial
 - tropical
 - subtropical
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- 62 % of the original coverage.
 - Brazilian forests represent 28 % of the total global forests.

BRAZIL

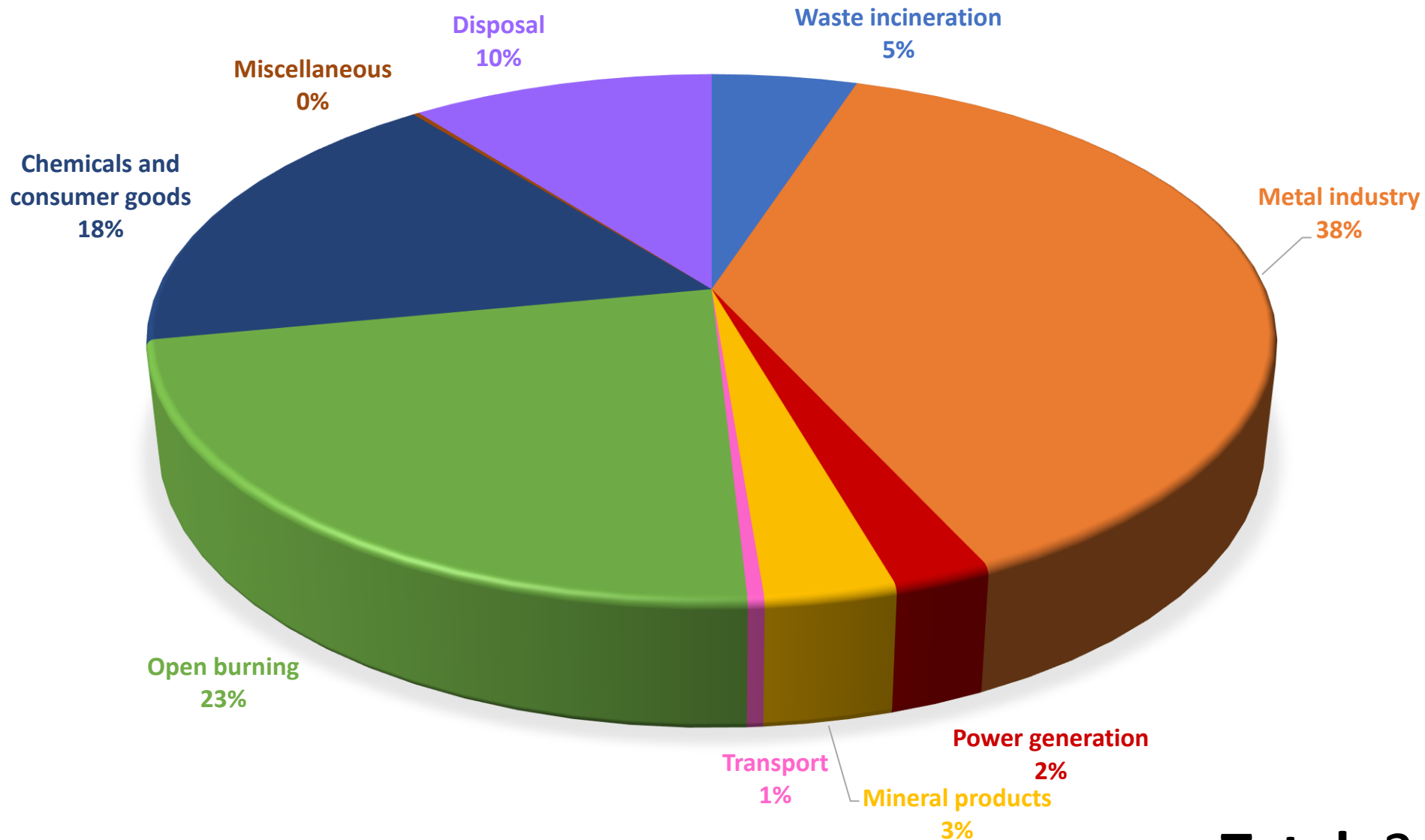




Energy Matrix



PCDD/PCDF Emissions in Brazil



Total: 2,235 g TEQ/year

Dioxin Emissions in Brazil

Category	Description	Annual Releases (g TEQ/year)						Participation (%)
		Air	Water	Soil	Product	Waste	Total	
1	Waste incineration	72.8	-	-	-	38.7	111.5	5.0
2	Metal industry	557.4	0.4	-	-	296.8	854.6	38.2
3	Power generation	41.6	-	-	-	11.6	53.2	2.4
4	Mineral products	54.4	-	-	9.1	7.2	70.7	3.2
5	Transport	8.3	-	-	-	-	8.3	0.4
6	Open burning	430.0	-	79.0	-	-	509.0	22.8
7	Chemicals and consumer goods	2.7	10.5	-	356.4	21.3	390.8	17.5
8	Miscellaneous	0.9	-	-	-	2.7	3.7	0.2
9	Disposal	-	12.1	-	53.1	168.0	233.2	10.4
	Total	1,168	23	79	419	546	2,235	100.0
Participation (%)		52.3	1.0	3.5	18.7	24.4	100.0	
Per capita emission (µg-TEQ/year)		6.1	0.1	0.4	2.2	2.9	11.8	

PCDD/PCDF Emissions – Products

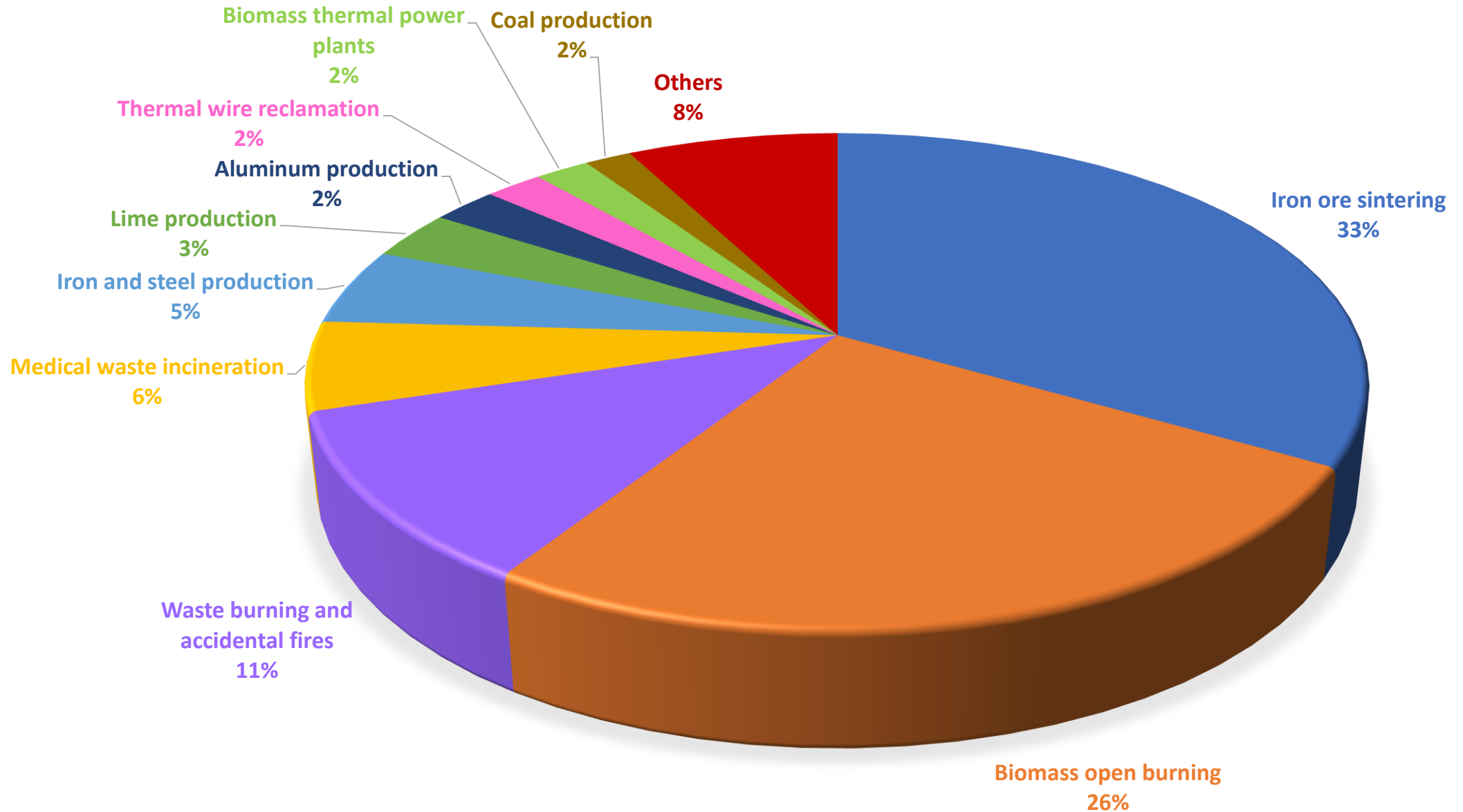


Leather Industry
60.6 %



Textile Industry
12.4 %

PCDD/PCDF Emissions – Air



Dioxin Emissions – Products



Metal Industry

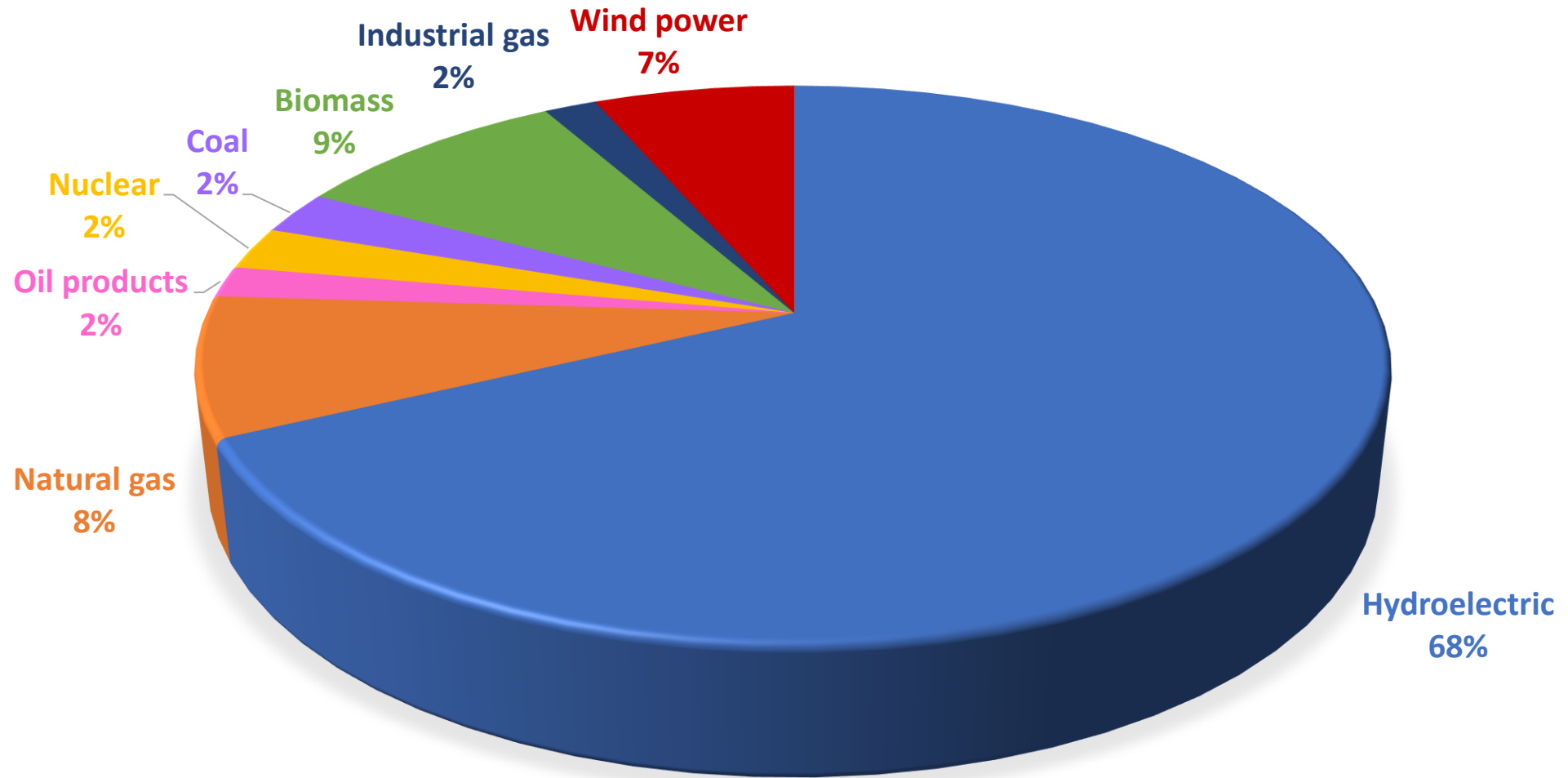


Open burnings

Thermal Power Plants



Electric Matrix

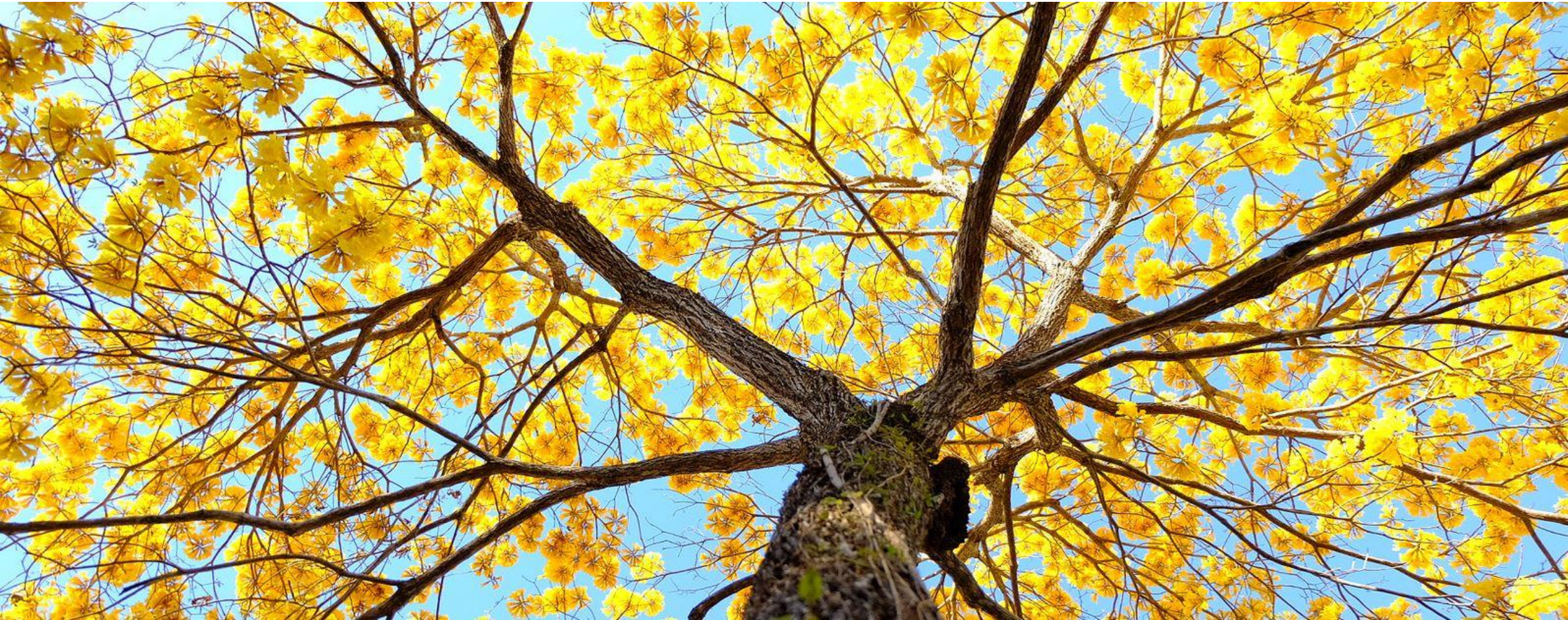


Laws and Regulations

- Thresholds established only for waste thermal treatment, co-processing ovens and in some food items;
- Dioxins indirectly regulated through policies for fixed emission sources and for vehicle emissions;
- POP releases in effluents are forbidden;
- National Policy for Waste Management.

Main Goal

- Reducing the PCDD/PCDF emissions in 45.5 % after 5 years.



Challenge

- Increasing the capacity of analysing dioxins and furans by Brazilian laboratories and decreasing the prices.

