



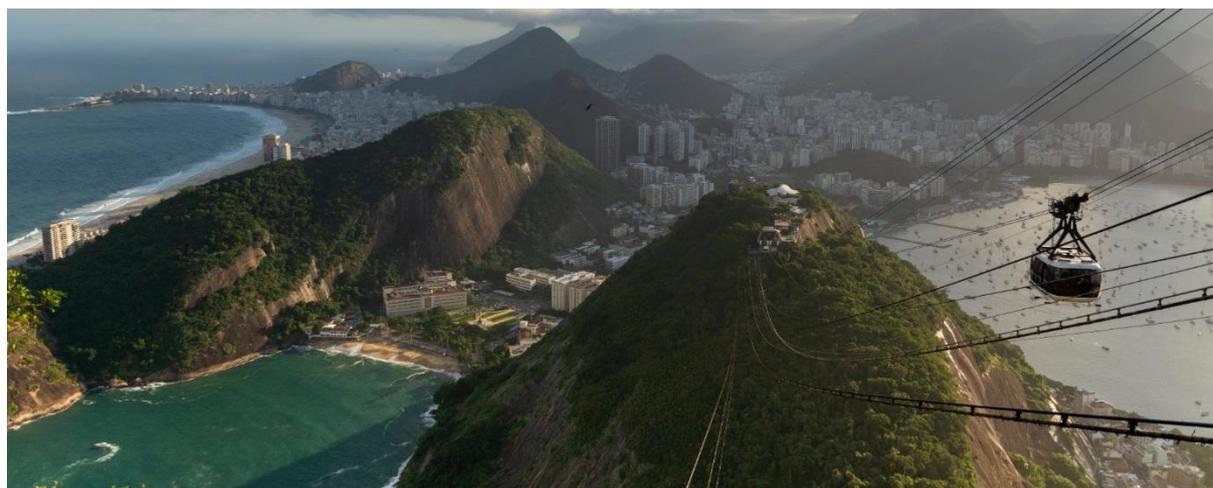
Brazil

Progress Map Brazil

Brazil is ready for more progress. As in most other countries, electric mobility perfectly suits the zeitgeist of combining (technological) innovation with the desire for greater ecological sustainability. The government is ready to assist in this desire to get things moving faster. National and regional projects are underway to integrate plug-in hybrids and electric cars into society nationwide and, in June 2019, it was announced that electric vehicles will be exempt from certain taxes applied to industrial products.¹

Despite this push for innovation, Brazil's economic structure is still relatively one-sided and its exports hugely dependent on products such as soybeans, iron ore and crude petroleum. It is no surprise that there is less enthusiasm in Brazil for the introduction of a fuel tax than there is in most other countries. For the future, however, the Brazilian population wants to be less dependent on commodities.² Associated with this wish is also the desire to stop exploitation of the Amazon rainforest and at least to halt, if not reverse, the reduction of the territory occupied by indigenous people. Thirteen percent of Brazil's land area has been recognized as indigenous territory; 98.5% of this territory is located in the Amazon region.

While protectionist measures are gaining momentum again on a global level, Brazil's government is advocating the opening of its markets. According to the findings of the Progress Barometer, Brazilian voters show that they have an affinity for progress when it comes to freer and more liberal trade, are not averse to outsourcing certain aspects of production and welcome international companies and experts into the country. There is also little fear of greater dependence on international agreements.



¹ <https://ihsmarkit.com/research-analysis/brazil-launches-local-roadmap-for-evs-with-german-government.html>

² <https://oec.world/en/profile/country/bra/>

Further information



Future prospects: When it comes to their personal future, the proportion of Brazilians who are optimistic stands at 49% - this being the second highest of all 16 countries surveyed (only Indonesia is higher). On the other hand, respondents are less sure about the future of their children: 65% think their children will not be as well off as themselves. In fact, a comparatively high proportion (55%) of Brazilians agrees with the statement "things could only go downhill for society".



Assessment of past years: Looking back on the past 10 years, a majority of Brazilians feel that things have deteriorated when it comes to both social security (53%) and national security (52%). The stability of economic relations has been under strain (49%) and both the protection of privacy (49%) and national unity (43%) have become worse. On the other hand, people generally think the population's participation in decision-making has tended to improve in the past few years (47%), and they also think Brazil has become more inventive and made progress when it comes to sustainable technologies (64%). While people think that rural infrastructure has rather improved (46%), they are less clear when it comes to rating the development of urban infrastructure (43% improved vs. 44% deteriorated).



Prospects in politics: 73% of Brazilian voters are convinced the country's problems can be solved better without political parties. They also feel that rapid change can only be achieved by strong leaders from the private sector rather than stakeholders from politics and society (57% agree completely or tend to agree) and that, in the complex world we live in today, a strong government which decides on the basis of facts rather than political considerations is needed (82%).



Battle against climate change: The Progress Barometer shows that Brazilians are great advocates of e-Mobility. They generally think that new technologies help solve major global problems (74%) – particularly also climate change (52%) – and generally make life easier (83%). While the imposition of a new fuel tax is not something Brazilians are too enthusiastic about, they still feel that the state should do more to prevent corporations from polluting the environment (83% agree).



Social cohesion: The proportion of Brazilians who currently feel that a small minority is getting richer while most of the population is not is particularly high (81%) compared with the other countries. Brazil is also the country where most agree that the opposition of small groups prevents swift progress for the nation as a whole (62%). However, progress cannot be forced. Seventy percent of Brazilians agree with the statement that social development means resolving conflicts without weapons this notion.