



National campaign in Brazil

In Brazil the most used fossil fuel is petroleum. The main use of oil is its conversion into gasoline and diesel for vehicles. In addition, based on it, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas, used as cooking gas), naphtha (a derivative used in the petrochemical industry), airplane kerosene, plastic, some types of solvent and others are produced products.



Greenpeace prepared yet another version of the document [R] Evolution of Energy, which defends the possibility of Brazil abandoning, by 2050, all sources of energy with fossil fuels.

According to the projection, in 2050 the energy would come from biomass (49%), electricity (45% - from wind, solar photovoltaic and others), solar thermal (5%) and others (1%).

In addition to working with clean and renewable sources, the report argues that the country has electric vehicles or vehicles that use non-polluting fuels, mass rail transport for cargo, improvement in the quality of public transport.

The biggest challenge for the transition is the transport sector, which accounts for 1/3 of the energy produced in Brazil, and to make matters worse, 80% comes from fossil fuels.

grafico-greenpeace

Projection of energy sources for 2050

In addition to the measures mentioned above, the search for energy efficiency in domestic equipment and industrial processes is one of the focuses of work pointed out by the institution for change.