

Brazilian road safety legislation: review and analysis 1998 - 2017

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Introduction: The United Nations Resolution A/64/255/2010 calls for joint multisectoral action to increase the number of countries with comprehensive road safety legislation on key risk factors for road traffic injuries. **Objective:** To identify the comprehensiveness of the Brazilian Traffic Code (CTB) related to the key risk factors in accordance with the criteria adopted by Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015 (GSRRS) 2015. **Methods:** Descriptive study based on analysis and review of legal documents issued by federal government bodies and national congress, published in the period 1998–2017. **Results:** In 1998, the CTB has defined blood alcohol concentration (BAC) > 6.0 dg/l for all drivers. In 2008, an amendment has resulted in BAC > 0.02 dg/l. Consequently, in 2009 the number of road traffic deaths decreased 2% in relation to 2008. In 2012, new amendment has established BAC > 0.00 dg/l. From 2012 to 2016 the road traffic deaths decreased 22,2%. The maximum speed limit on urban roads is 80km/h. On highways, it varies from 90km/h to 110km/h. Motorcycle helmets, seat belts and child restraints use and prohibition cell phones and texting while driving, are in accordance with GSRRS 2015 criteria. **Conclusions:** The CTB is comprehensive in relation to the criteria adopted by GSRRS 2015 for the drink and driving, non-use of seat belts, child restraints, helmets and prohibition cell phones and texting while driving risk factors. Policy makers, government and civil society should focus their efforts to improve the national road safety legislation related to the speed risk factor.