

004 Sao Paulo (Brazil)

18.3 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2003*.

1. Territorial Levels, Population and Area

Name	Population	% of total	Area, km ²	Density, people/km ²
Sao Paulo	*10,677,019	5.80 %	1,502	7,108
Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region	*18,628,444	10.12 %	8,051	2,314
	**26,294,408	15.51%	42,737	615
State of Sao Paulo	*38,709,320	21.02 %	248,808	155.5
Brazil	***184,101,109	100 %	8,511,965	21.6

* *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), Diretoria de Pesquisas*, Brazilian Population Census, estimate for July 2003.

** The *Empresa Paulista de Planeamiento Metropolitano* considera of Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region is the aggregation of the three metropolitan areas of the State of Sao Paulo: Campinas, Sao Paulo y Baixada Santista, plus their metropolitan surroundings.

*** IBGE, *Diretoria de Pesquisas*, Brazilian Population Census, estimate for July 2004.

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Sao Paulo	Prefecture of Sao Paulo <i>Prefeitura de São Paulo</i>	1 Municipality (<i>Prefeitura</i>) 31 Sub-prefectures (<i>subprefeituras</i>)
Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region	<i>Regiao Metropolitana de São Paulo</i>	39 Municipalities (<i>Prefeituras</i>): Arujá, Guararema, Ribeirão Pires, Barueri, Guarulhos, Rio Grande da Serra, Biritiba – Mirim, Itapevi, Salesópolis, Cajamar, Itaquaquetuba, Santa Isabel, Caieiras, Itapeçerica da Serra, Santana de Parnaíba, Carapicuíba, Jandira, Santo André, Cotia, Juquitiba, São Bernardo do Campo, Diadema, Mairiporã, São Caetano do Sul, Embu, Mauá, São Lourenço da Serra, Embu-Guaçu, Mogi das Cruzes, São Paulo, Ferraz de Vasconcelos, Osasco, Suzano, Francisco Morato, Pirapora do Bom Jesus, Taboão da Serra, Franco da Rocha, Poá and Vargem Grande Paulista.
State of Sao Paulo	<i>Estado de São Paulo</i>	625 Municipalities (<i>prefeituras</i>)
Brazil	Federal Republic of Brazil <i>República Federativa do Brasil</i>	Federal structure: 26 states 1 Federal District (<i>Distrito Federal</i>) 5,563 Municipalities (<i>prefeituras</i>)

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Sao Paulo Prefecture

General Aspects

The Prefecture has authority in urban planning, the provision and maintenance of urban infrastructure, education, public health and healthcare, municipal markets, the environment and urban waste management. It operates through autonomous organizations and public companies in the areas of public transport (buses), urban planning, public housing, funeral services and friendly societies for local civil servants.

Prefect, *Prefeito*

Has municipal executive power. Responsible for the political leadership of the Prefecture and answers to the Municipal Chamber. Directly elected by a two-round majority system. By law, the candidates up for re-election renounce their public roles six months prior to the elections.

Sao Paulo Municipal Chamber, *Câmara Municipal de São Paulo*

Maximum municipal organ, it exercises legislative functions in local issues, the establishment of taxes, price determination, budgets, urban planning, land use, etc. Has authority for controlling the political and administrative activity of the Prefecture. The 55 counselors (*vereadores*) are elected via a proportional electoral system of open lists in a single district for four-year terms.

Autonomous organizations and private companies in Sao Paulo Prefecture

Companhía de Engenharia de Tráfego

Public company that manages traffic and wheeled transport planning in the City of Sao Paulo.

Companhía Metropolitana de Habitação de Sao Paulo

The housing policy instrument in the city. Acts as a public housing developer and administers the existing stock.

Empresa Municipal de Urbanização

Public company responsible for urban planning and development.

Sao Paulo Transporte, SA.

Privatized company that inherited the authority for public transport (buses) from the Prefecture in 1995. The company supervises the 58 transport providers.

Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region

No political organization.

Sao Paulo State

General Aspects

Brazil is a federal state. The 1988 Constitution specifies a list of powers exclusive to the federal states. There is also a safeguard clause granting all briefs not attributed to them. The federal state has authority over education, security, justice, employment, youth affairs, agriculture, economic promotion and science and technology. In the metropolitan area it has the authority for water provision and wastewater management, transport, environment and energy.

Governor, Governador

Has executive power in the state administration. Responsible for the administration. Terms of office are four years and the Governor is elected by direct vote in a majority system.

Legislative Assembly, Assembléia Legislativa

Has legislative power and exercises control of the activity of the executive and the administration overall. The 94 senators are elected for four-year terms by open-list proportional representation in a single district for the whole state.

Public Companies in Sao Paulo State

Companhia do Metropolitano de Sao Paulo Metro

Company under the protection of the Transport Secretariat for the State of Sao Paulo. Operates the subway system of the City of Sao Paulo.

Companhia Paulista de Trens Metropolitanos

Company under the protection of the Transport Secretariat for the State of Sao Paulo. Administers and operates a 257km train network consisting of four lines with services in 22 municipalities in the Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region and 1.2 million travellers per day.

Sabespi

Public state company responsible for water distribution and drainage.

Empresa Metropolitana de Transportes Urbanos

Company under the protection of the Transport Secretariat for the State. Co-ordinates the bus network in the metropolitan area.

Brazil

President of the Republic, Presidente da República

Has wide-ranging executive powers. Combines the powers of head of state with head of the government. Election of the presidential ticket by a two-round absolute majority for a period of four years.

Cabinet, Gabinete

Supports and executes the decisions of the Presidency of the Republic. Appointed by the President of the Republic.

National Congress, *Congresso Nacional*

Has legislative power in its bicameral structure made up of the Federal Senate of territorial representation and the Lower House of popular representation. The lower house is made up of 513 members elected by popular vote in state constituencies based on a proportional open-list system. Terms of office are four years and coincide with the Presidential ones. The Senate comprises 81 senators. Each state chooses three senators by a simple majority system for eight-year periods. One-third is renewed after four years and the remaining two-thirds are renewed after another four years.

4. Relevant websites and online documents:

Prefecture of Sao Paulo (Municipal Government) <http://portal.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/>

Municipal Chamber of Sao Paulo <http://www.camara.sp.gov.br/>

Companhia de Engenharia de Tráfego <http://www.cetsp.com.br/>

State of Sao Paulo Government <http://www.saopaulo.sp.gov.br/home/index.htm>

Legislative Assembly of the State of Sao Paulo <http://www.al.sp.gov.br/>

Secretaria de Estado dos Transportes Metropolitanos del Estado de Sao Paulo
<http://www.stm.sp.gov.br/>

EMPLASA – *Empresa Paulista de Planejamento Metropolitano*
<http://www.emplasa.sp.gov.br/>

Republic of Brazil Official website <http://www.brasil.gov.br/index.htm>

Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal <http://www.ibam.org.br/>

Ministerio de las Ciudades: www.cidades.gov.br

IBGE – *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística:* www.ibge.gov.br

Observatorio de Políticas Urbanas e Gestao Municipal - Observatorio das Metrópoles: <http://www.ippur.ufrj.br/observatorio/>

Documents:

The Cities Charter - *Estatuto da Cidade:*

https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/LEIS_2001/L10257.htm