



BRAZIL: MACROECONOMIC MONITOR AND REFORM AGENDA

August 26, 2019

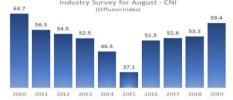
Week Highlights

- •The Senate approved the Economic Freedom Bill. The text now needs to be sanctioned by the President.
- The Ministry of Economy announced the new methodology for the National Exporting Culture Plan, to ensure that micro, small and medium companies benefit from further integration with global trade.
- Uk and Brazil signed a Memorandum of Understanding for trade facilitation projects under the Prosperity Fund. Brazil will receive up to £ 20 million to operate on five fronts: insertion of micro, small and medium enterprises into the global value chains; port efficiency; Brazil's accession to the OECD; intellectual property and regulation projects.

THE LAST PAGE

The Diversification of the Investment Partnership Program

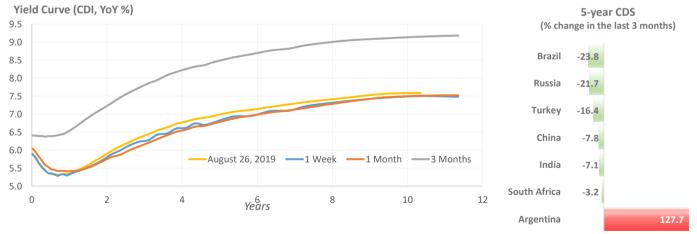


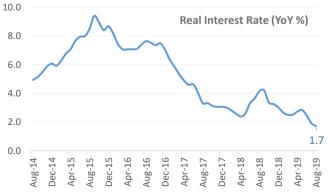


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP (% YoY)	0.50	-3.55	-3.30	1.06	1.12	0.80 (*)	2.10 (*)
Consumer Inflation IPCA (% YoY)	6.41	10.67	6.29	2.95	3.75	3.65 (*)	3.85 (*)
Current Account (USD bi)	-101.4	-54.5	-24.0	-7.2	-15.0	-20.0 (*)	-31.5 (*)
Foreign Investment in the Country (USD bi)	87.7	60.3	73.4	70.3	88.3	85.0 (*)	84.4 (*)
International Reserves (USD bi)	364	356	365	374	375	389 (22 Aug)	-
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	8.9	12.0	11.8	11.6	12 (Jun)	-
General Government Gross Debt (% GDP)	56.3	65.5	69.9	74.1	77.2	78.5 (**)	80.0 (**)
Ibovespa Index (BRL, % chg.)	-2.9	-13.3	38.9	26.9	15.0	11.0 (ytd)	
CDS 5 years (year average)	189	475	293	165	208	162 (Aug 19)	-
Interest rate (Selic Target) (%, eop)	11.75	14.25	13.75	7.50	6.50	5.00 (*)	5.25 (*)

Estimates: (*) Focus Survey, Central Bank of Brazil, Aug. 23, 2019); (**) Prisma Fiscal, Aug. 2019

MARKET WATCH











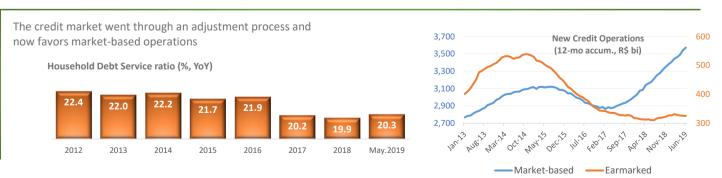


ECONOMY WATCH















Fiscal consolidation and productivity increase are crucial inputs for Brazil to grow strongly and sustainably. The new government is going forward to put in place a set of reforms for speeding up growth and increasing potential output.

Main Measures

Social Security Reform (PEC 06/2019)

- Brazil spends more than half of the Federal budget on social security and benefits. The Gen. Govt. Gross Debt is expected to climb 25 p.p. in the next 5 years.
- The reform was approved in the House of Representatives on Aug. 07.
- In general, the Reform increases the time to retire, limits benefits, raises the rates of contribution for those who earn above the INSS ceiling and establishes rules of transition for the current contributors.
- Impact of around BRL 0.9 trillion in 10 years (improving the primary balance in around 1.9 p.p. of GDP by 2027).
- The reform will stabilize social security expenditures in 8.5% of GDP from 2022 on.

Tax Reform

- Brazil needs to simplify the tax system and to reduce the tax burden on companies, the legal insecurity and the excessive legal dispute
- Instrument: PEC and infra constitutional measures.

Next Steps

Next Steps

Senate comission.

Representatives.

 Legislation being prepared by the Government

Analysis of constitutionality by a

• Two voting rounds in the Senate.

Needs 49 of the 81 votes. Changes

• Expected to be approved in 2019.

made be sent to the House of

• First proposal expected to be appreciated by Oct. 2019

Trade Liberalization

- The EU-Mercosur Free Trade Agreement was announced by both parties on June 28. The Free Trade agreement is to be ratified by all Parliaments involved.
- Aims at increasing the openness degree (exports plus imports over GDP) from 22% to 30% of GDP in four years.
- 2019 initiatives include: the end of quantitative restrictions on the free trade agreement of autos with Mexico; modernization of tax agreements; agreement with Sweden to end the double taxation of income tax; import tax reduced to zero on over 1,000 industrial machines and equipment not produced

Next Steps

- Expand the Agreement for Economic Supplementation with Mexico
- Free Trade agreement with the US
- Instruments: Government decrees and resolutions

Economic Freedom (MP 881/19)

- Economic Freedom Bill: reduces red tape and Government intervention, facilitating the opening of new
- Eliminates the need for low-risk activities to obtain any type of license; limits restrictions on working hours for commerce, services and industries; prevents laws to define prices; establishes a binding and isonomic treatment for similar situations; overrules outdated legislation; eliminates license requirements for testing, developing or implementing a product/service that does not pose high risks; impedes judicial changes in business contracts; establishes that unanswered license requests are automatically granted; extends higher court decisions to all cases; creates the "regulatory abuse" situation; among others issues.

Next Steps

• To be sanctioned by the President

Digital Government

- In the first six months of 2019, the Brazilian government transformed 311 public services and made them 100% digital.
- Four key goals to be achieved by the end of 2020: i) launch a new digital identity, based on biometrics, for over 100 million Brazilians; ii) ensure that 70% of the over 3,000 services are digital; iii) consolidate government digital channels; iv) simplify business registration.
- Current initiatives include The Digital Citizenship Platform (access and provision of digital public services); GovData (crossing and information analysis of the main official databases); and ConectaGov (connection and

Next Steps

• Broader digital integration, services provision, and database unification; Changes in the legal framework; among others.

Fight corruption, criminal organizations and violent crimes

- Changes to the Code of Criminal Procedure, Criminal Code, Criminal Law, Electoral Code, and others;
- Measures will help reduce costs of doing business. Include the provisional execution of a criminal conviction after second instance sentences; the criminalization of irregular funding in elections; tighter sentences and penalties increase.

Next Steps

- Submitted to Congress on Feb. 19
- 3 Infra constitutional instruments (PL-881/2019, PL-882/2019 and PLP-38/2019)

Ombudsman for Direct Investments

• Provide consultation for foreign investors about legislation or administrative procedures related to investments in Brazil.



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Brazil aims at figuring among the 50 best positioned countries in the Doing Business report

Main Measures

Employment

•The registers of the unemployed were opened to private recruitment companies, extending the use of the national employment system dataset.

Next Steps

- Carteira Verde e Amarela to ease access to the labor market.
- Emprega Mais: new workforce training strategy.

Central Bank Independence (Senate PLP 19/19)

• Bill establishing formal independence to the Central Bank of Brazil. It comprises a four- to eight-year term for the directorate of the institution, with no overlapping with the presidential mandate; and the end of ministerial status given to the president of the Bank.

Next Steps

- Congress appreciation
- Instrument: Supplementary Bill.

• Reduction and streamlining of subsidies granted by the Government, which amount to around 4.7% of GDP in the 2019 budget.

Next Steps

Congressional approval

Fiscal sustainability of subnational entities (PLP 149/2019)

• The Fiscal Balance Plan is a program to aid States and Municipalities in financial distress to achieve fiscal adjustment, allowing the access to loans guaranteed by the Federal Government. Entities must provide the counterpart of recovering their payment capacity in the current mandate (governors) or in the period of 4 years (mayors).

Next Steps

Congress appreciation

Public administration overhaul (Decree 9.725/19)

• 21,000 commissioned positions eliminated; limitations for creating collegiates and elimination of unnecessary collegiates; restrictions for hiring civil servants and rules for hiring senior officials.

Next Steps

• Congressional approval

Auction of Assignment Agreement

• The auctioning of the surplus of around 5 to 6 billion barrels will result in a compensation for Petrobras of US\$ 9.0 billion. The signature bonus is estimated at around US\$ 26.5 billion.

Next Steps

· Auction scheduled for Nov. 06, 2019

Privatization

- The sale of state-owned companies and Voluntary Dismissal Programs are under preparation.
- As of Aug. 1st, there are 130 companies owned by the Fed. Govt.
- On June 06, 2019, the Supreme Court ruled that subsidiaries (which comprise more than half of the companies) do not need Congress approval to be sold.
- Until July, results amount to US\$ 19.3 billion (US\$ 12.3 bi. in destatizations, US\$ 5.0 bi. in disinvestments and US\$ 2.0 bi. in concessions). The announced target for 2019 is US\$ 20.0 billion.

Electric Power

• Privatization of 7 Distributors

•Transmission Lots and Stations

(CELG, CEAL, CEPISA, CERON, Eletroacre, Amazonas, Boa Vista)





•4th Marginal Fields Round

•14th and 15th Exploratory Blocks Bidding Round •2nd to 5th Pre-Salt Production Sharing Bidding



•5 Extensions and 1 Concession (Norte-Sul)



Airports

Concessions



Port Terminals

•20 Projects (leasing, extension or assignment agreement)



Integração do Sul Highways



 Privatization of vlaauZ **CASEMG**



•Transmission Lots

•16

- •2 Auctions of New Energy • 4 Hydroeletric Plants (environm.
- license)



 Angra 3 Plant



 4 Mining Rights • 1 sale of assets



•16th Exploratory Blocks Bidding Round

•6th Pre-Salt Prod. Sharing Bidding Round • Auction of Assignment Agreement

Concession of Rodovia da

• 14 Marginal Fields Areas



Project Water Infrastructure



•6th Round (North L South



•15 Leasings • 2 Privatizations

 2 New Investments Port Terminals 1 Privatization Study



•11 Concessions 1 environmental license



• Privatization: Casa da Moeda, CEASAMINAS, Infraero shareholdings, Eletrobras, CEAGESP, ABGF, EMGEA, Correios, Dataprev, Serpro, CEITEC, Telebrás, BB shares

•Concession of LOTEX and PPP for COMAER



•10 Concessions



 Concessions of Iguaçu, Lençóis National Maranhenses and Parks Jericoacoara



Safety

•PPPs for prisons and for police comm. • Studies for street lighting against violent Public crimes and for socioeducational measures



 Studies for universalization and Sanitation urban solid waste energy recovery

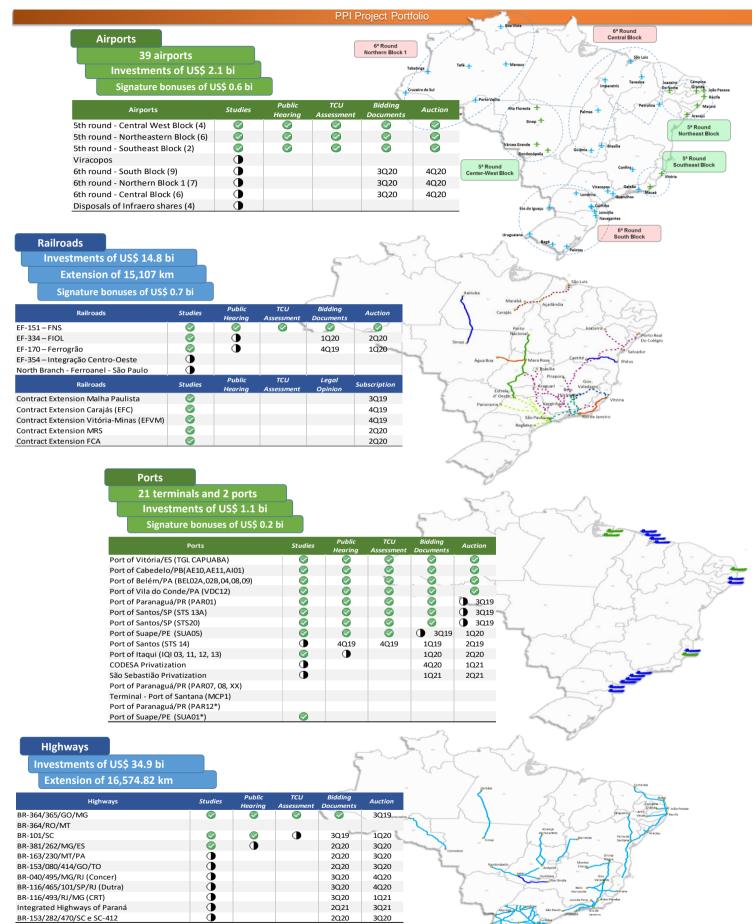


•CBTU













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The Diversification of the Investment Partnership Program (PPI)

- On August 21, the 10th meeting of the PPI Council included 22 new projects and 7 development policies in the portfolio.
- For the first time, social policies were qualified to be conducted through private partnerships. The program, so far, had been focused on the areas of transportation, logistics and energy.
- \bullet On top of that, 9 state-owned companies were included in the privatization pipeline, making up for 16 companies under study for possible privatization. In addition, 20.8 mm ordinary shares of Banco do Brasil will be sold, without jeopardizing the controlling stake of the Government.

The Investment Partnership Program (PPI)

- Law 13.334/2016 created the Investment Partnership Program (PPI), to expand and strengthen the interaction between the public and private sectors through partnership agreements and other privatization tools.
- In three years, the PPI delivered relevant results for Brazil's infrastructure and economy. Of the 277 projects qualified by the Council meetings, 151 have already been auctioned, granting signatures bonuses of about R\$ 52.3 billion to the Federal Government and generating about R\$ 262.5 billion of investments in the coming years.
- In the current portfolio, there are 119 projects and 9 development policies in the structuring stage.
- Willing to accelerate concessions and privatizations, the Brazilian government will grant BNDES the responsibility of the technical feasibility studies, the first and most time-consuming step for projects to get off the ground. The Development Bank will be compensated by success fee, providing the auction is successful.
- \bullet Brazil wants to rise infrastructure investments from the current 1.7% to 5.0% of GDP.

PPI Objectives

Expand investment and employment opportunities and to stimulate technological and industrial development, in line with the country's social and economic development goals.

Ensure the quality expansion of public infrastructure, with appropriate costs for the population.

Promote broad and fair competition in the definition of partnerships and in the provision of services. Guarantee the stability and legal predictability of contracts, ensuring minimal intervention on business and investments.

Strengthen the regulatory role of the State and the autonomy of State regulators.

9 State-Owned Companies included



















Already under study













