

MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA www.economia.gov.br



September 9, 2019

BRAZIL: MACROECONOMIC MONITOR AND REFORM AGENDA

Week Highlights

• It was anounced an agreement to use the fund of Petrobras - about R\$ 2.6 billion. Under the agreement, R\$ 1.06 billion will be used to combat burning and deforestation in the Amazon.

• Brazil and Argentina signed an automotive agreement with increasing and gradual trade opening. In 10 years, the *flex* regime will increase from 1.5 to 3.0, until automatic entry of free trade in 2029, without any conditionality. The agreement also provides for the relaxation of rules of origin for cars and auto parts, with convergence to the EU-Mercosur rules.

• The Treasury launched a portal describing specifics of the 258 state-owned Brazilian companies.

THE LAST PAGE

IADB: Productivity without Obstacles

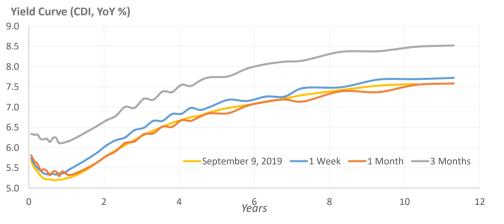
Brazil Investment Forum 2019

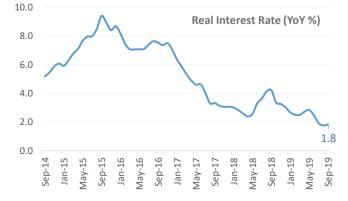


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP (% YoY)	0.50	-3.55	-3.30	1.06	1.12	0.87 (*)	2.07 (*)
Consumer Inflation IPCA (% YoY)	6.41	10.67	6.29	2.95	3.75	3.54 (*)	3.82 (*)
Current Account (USD bi)	-101.4	-54.5	-24.0	-7.2	-15.0	-22.0 (*)	-31.3 (*)
Foreign Investment in the Country (USD bi)	87.7	60.3	73.4	70.3	88.3	85.0 (*)	84.7 (*)
International Reserves (USD bi)	364	356	365	374	375	387 (05 Sep)	-
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	8.9	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.8 (Jul)	-
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	17.4 (ytd)	-
CDS 5 years (year average)	189	475	293	165	208	160 (Sep 19)	-
Interest rate (Selic Target) (%, eop)	11.75	14.25	13.75	7.50	6.50	5.00 (*)	5.25 (*)

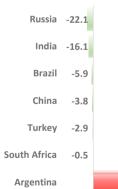
Estimates: (*) Focus Survey, Central Bank of Brazil, Sep. 6, 2019); (**) Prisma Fiscal, Aug.2019

MARKET WATCH











Swap Pre x Di 360 days discounted of the IPCA Expectation for the next 12 months

295.0

FOREIGN TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS UNIT

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2012

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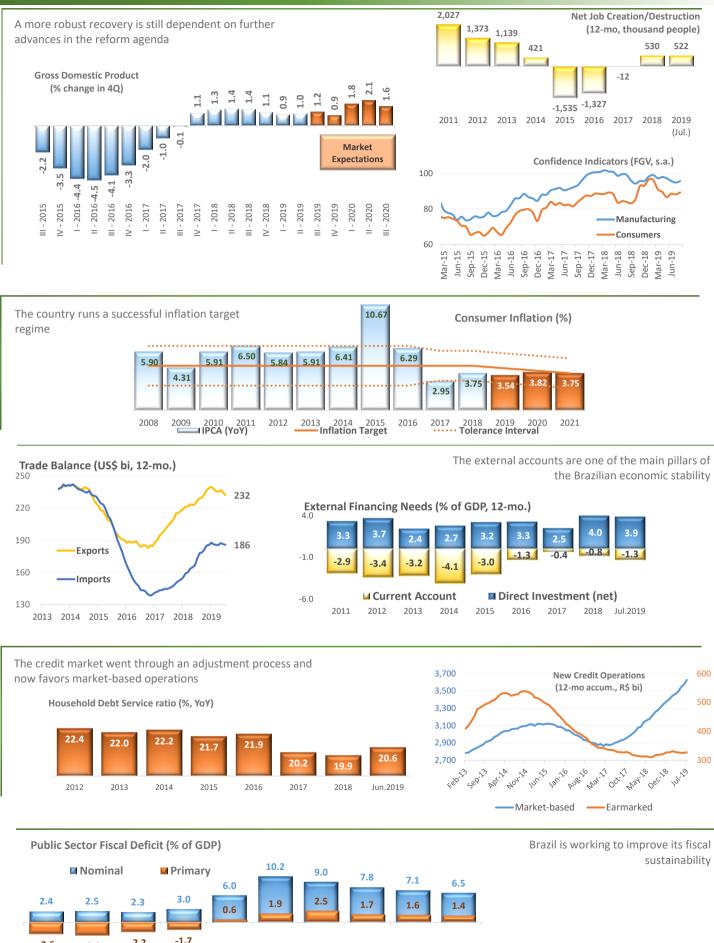
2010



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ECONOMY WATCH





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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.

reforms for speeding up growth and increasing potential output. Main Measures				
Social Security Reform (PEC 06/2019)	Next Steps			
 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. 	 Analysis of constitutionality by a Senate comission. Two voting rounds in the Senate. Needs 49 of the 81 votes. Changes made be sent to the House of Representatives. Expected to be approved in 2019. 			
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 • Legislation being prepared by the Government • 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 • Trade agreement with the US • Instruments: Government decrees and resolutions			
domestically; reduction of the import tax for inputs and products of the chemical sector. Economic Freedom (MP 881/19)	Next Steps			
 Economic Freedom Bill: reduces red tape and Government intervention, facilitating the opening of new businesses. 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. 	• To be sanctioned by the President			
Digital Government	Next Steps			
 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 (main official databases); and ConectaGov (connection of govt. systems). 	Broader digital integration, services provision, and database unification; Changes in the legal framework; among others.			
Fight corruption, criminal organizations and violent crimes	Next Steps			
 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. 	Submitted to Congress on Feb. 19 Submit			
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)	Next Steps	
•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.	Congress appreciation Instrument: Supplementary Bill.	
Subsidies reduction		
• Reduction and streamlining of subsidies granted by the Government, which amount to around 4.7% of GDP in the 2019 budget.	• 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).	• Congress appreciation	
Public administration overhaul (Decree 9.725/19)	Next Steps	
• 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.	Congressional approval	
Auction of Assignment Agreement	Next Steps	
• 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.	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 compa be sold. Until July, results amount to US\$ 19.3 billion (US\$ 12.3 bi. in destatizations, US\$ 5.0 bi. in disinvestments are announced target for 2019 is US\$ 20.0 billion. 		
INVESTMENTS, CONCESSIONS AND PRIVATIZATIONS		
50 PPI Projects Auctioned or Renewed		
 •Privatization of 7 Distributors •CELG, CEAL, CEPISA, CERON, Eletroacre, Amazonas, Boa Vista) •Concessions of 2 Hydroelectric Plants •Oil and gas •Ath Marginal Fields Round •14th and 15th Exploratory Blocks Biddin •2nd to 5th Pre-Salt Production Sharing E Rounds 		
Image: Airports •16 Concessions •20 Projects (leasing, extension or assignment agreement) •20 Projects (leasing, extension or assignment agreement) •Concession of Rodovi Integração do Sul Image: Airports •16 Concessions •20 Projects (leasing, extension or assignment agreement) •16 Highways •Concession of Rodovi Image: Airports •16 Highways •16 Highways •Concession of Rodovi Image: Airport Airport •16 Highways •119 ongoing PPI Projects	a da •Privatization of Supply CASEMG	
	s São Francisco	
 • 2 Auctions of New Energy • 4 Hydroeletric Plants (environm. license) • 6th Round • 15 Leasings • 15 Leasings • 11 Concessions • 11 Concessions • 11 Concessions • 11 Concessions 	Bidding Round ng Bidding Round Agreement Sa da Moeda, CEASAMINAS, Infraero shareholdings,	
Airports and Central) 2 New Investments Port Terminals 1 Privatization Study Highways license Public Companies -Concession of LC	DTEX and PPP for COMAER	
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	PPI Project Portfolio	
Airports 39 airports Investments of US\$ 2.1 bi Signature bonuses of US\$ 0.6 bi Airports Studies Public	6 ² Round Northern Block 1 Tobusine Determine de Sul TCU Bidding Auction	6º Round Central Block 15º Lila Imperentiz Tenesina De Jose Petrolha Petrolha
AttportsStudiesHearing5th round - Central West Block (4)Image: Central West Block (5)Image: Central Block (6)Image: Central Block (6)5th round - South Block (9)Image: Central Block (7)Image: Central Block (6)Image: Central Block (6)6th round - South Block (6)Image: Central Block (6)Image: Central Block (6)Image: Central Block (6)Disposals of Infraero shares (4)Image: Central Block (6)Image: Central Block (6)	Assessment Documents	names Accept S ⁴ Round Northeast Block S ⁴ Round Northeast Block Vintees Galage Vintees Confine Co
Railroads Investments of US\$ 14.8 bi Extension of 15,107 km Signature bonuses of US\$ 0.7 bi	Virginini - Reference - Princes	6º Round South Block
Railroads Studies Public TCU L51 – FNS Image: Constraint of the second se	Bidding Auction Carajas Documents QQ20 1Q20 2Q20 4Q19 1Q20 Agua Boa Mara Ross Certin Pictor Resolution Agua Boa Mara Ross Certin Pictor Pictor Resolution Pictor Pictor Resolution Pictor Pictor Picto	Autorero e Porto Real Do Colegio Salvador Gov.
Railroads Studies Public ICO tract Extension Malha Paulista Image: Constraint of the set o		Vitória Wolde Jameiro
Ports 21 terminals and 2 ports Investments of US\$ 1.1 bi Signature bonuses of US\$ 0.2 bi	Entre .	
PortsStudiesPort of Vitória/ES (TGL CAPUABA)Port of Cabedelo/PB(AE10,AE11,AI01)Port of Gelém/PA (BEL02A,028,04,08,09)Port of Belém/PA (BEL02A,028,04,08,09)Port of Vila do Conde/PA (VDC12)Port of Santos/SP (STS 13A)Port of Santos/SP (STS 13A)Port of Santos/SP (STS20)Port of Sunge/PE (SUA05)Port of Itaqui (IQI 03, 11, 12, 13)CODESA PrivatizationSão Sebastião PrivatizationPort of Paranaguá/PR (PAR07, 08, XX)Terminal - Port of Santana (MCP1)Port of Paranaguá/PR (PAR12*)Port of Suape/PE (SUA01*)	Public TCU Bidding Auction Hearing Assessment Documents Ocuments O O O O	
HIghways Investments of US\$ 34.9 bi Extension of 16,574.82 km	5	protes
Highways Studies Public Hearing TCU Assessment -364/365/GO/MG Image: Comparison of the system -101/SC Image: Comparison of the system -101/SP/RJ (Concer) Image: Comparison of the system -101/SP/RJ (Concer) Image: Comparison of the system -101/SP/RJ (MG (CRT) Image: Comparison of the system -101/SP/RJ (MG	Bidding Documents Auction 30,19.uvie 30,19.uvie 40,19 10,21 20,20 30,20 20,20 30,20 30,20 40,20 30,20 40,20 30,20 40,20 30,20 40,20 20,21 30,21 40,19 10,21	Land Control of the second sec
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IADB: Productivity without Obstacles

• The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) released the document "Productivity without Obstacles", discussing diagnostics and policy recommendations needed to promote fiscal sustainability and to unlock productivity growth in Brazil.

• The policy recommendations are divided in four pillars.

Develop the least competitive regions of the country	Develop metropolitan regions	Build sustainable and resilient infrastructure
 Improve domestic infrastructure and logistics to connect the country Boost the country's natural capital through regulatory reforms and incentives for innovation and research 	 Strengthen inter-municipal coordination mechanisms and promote integrated information systems to rationalize the use of resources Build local institutional capacity for public policy planning and implementation 	 Develop long-term and green financing instruments Build institutional capacity for investment planning and execution Improve the regulatory and institutional framework Reform public procurement and environmental licensing processes
pation in economic development		
Promote innovation in the private sector	Improve access to finance	Promote public-private partnerships (PPPs) and guarantees
 Improve private sector access to high quality inputs and frontier technology Support the development of innovation capacity at company level Promote the absorption of frontier knowledge and encourage solution adaptation by forging domestic alliances between research institutes, universities and the private sector 	 Reduce bank spreads by increasing competition and reforms to reduce administrative costs and reduce uncertainty in case of recovery Boost financial technology and Fintechs Reassess the role of public banks Foster long-term capital market development and long-term financing 	 Strengthen capacity to structure PPPs and build a high quality pipeline Simplify PPP processes and improve transparency Increase the use of collateral to mobilize private investment Improve PPP tax management with attention to contingent liabilities
insformation		
Build appropriate infrastructure for new technologies	Promote connections between SMEs, startups and large companies	Foster new technologies to boost traditional sectors
Promote private sector investment in telecommunications infrastructure	 Encourage financing in high-risk technology projects Promote innovation ecosystems and their internationalization Give legal support for startups to participate in public procurement 	 Facilitate the adoption and new technologies by existing companies Promote strategies to implement industry models 4.0.
ient		
Improve public expenditure efficiency	Strengthen fiscal federalism	Use e-government and digital solutions to promote transparency, accountability and efficiency
 Adopt a medium-term fiscal framework Promote evidence-based public policy and results-based budgeting Improve public investment Strengthen public sector accountability and transparency 	 Improve accountability and responsibility of subnational governments Review intergovernmental transfers Adopt subnational tax liability laws 	 Continue to adopt digital solutions in the public sector Integrate digital technologies with public spending management and public financial management
	of the country •Improve domestic infrastructure and logistics to connect the country •Boost the country's natural capital through regulatory reforms and incentives for innovation and research •Improve private sector access to high quality inputs and frontier technology •Support the development of innovation capacity at company level •Promote the absorption of frontier knowledge and encourage solution adaptation by forging domestic alliances between research institutes, universities and the private sector investment in telecommunications infrastructure for new technologies •Promote private sector investment in telecommunications infrastructure •Promote public expenditure efficiency •Adopt a medium-term fiscal framework •Promote evidence-based public policy and results-based budgeting •Improve public investment	of the country Develop metropolical regions • Improve domestic infrastructure and logistics to connect the country • Strengthen inter-municipal coordination mechanisms and promote integrated information systems to rationalize the use of resources • Boots the country's natural capital through regulatory reforms and incentives for innovation and research • Strengthen inter-municipal coordination mechanisms and promote integrated information systems to rationalize the use of resources • Promote innovation and research • Build local institutional capacity for public policy planning and implementation • Improve private sector access to high quality inputs and frontier technology • Support the development of innovation capacity at company level • Reduce bank spreads by increasing competition and reforms to reduce administrative costs and reduce uncertainty in case of recovery • Promote the absorption of frontier knowledge and encourage solution adaptation by forging domestic alliances and the private sector • Reduce bank spreads by increasing competition and reforms to reduce administrative costs and reduce uncertainty in case of recovery • Promote private sector • Strengthen add long-term financing and the private sector • Promote private sector investment in telecommunications infrastructure for new technologies • Encourage financing in high-risk technology projects • Promote private sector investment in telecommunications infrastructure • Encourage financing in high-risk technology projects • Promote evidence-based public poicy and results-based budgeting • improve public expenditure efficiency • Strengthen fiscal federali

Brazil Investment Forum

• The 2019 Brazil Investment Forum will highlight investment opportunities in strategic sectors of the Brazilian economy, such as infrastructure, energy, agribusiness, technology and innovation. This will be a unique opportunity to discuss improvements in the business environment in Brazil.

the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, Mr. Luis Alberto Moreno.

• The event will be attended by high level representatives of the Brazilian

Government, the private sector, academia, media and opinion makers.

• The Forum will be inaugurated by the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mr. Jair Bolsonaro, and



FÓRUM DE INVESTIMENTOS BRASIL 2019 BRASIL INVESTMENT FORUM 2019

OCTOBER 10 AND 11

WTC SÃO PAULO SÃO PAULO, SP

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT sain@economia.gov.br +55 61 2020-4292

ERIVALDO ALFREDO GOMES Secretary CARLOS EDUARDO LAMPERT DA COSTA Undersecretary for International Markets JÔNATHAS DELDUQUE JR. Head of International Financial Markets JOSÉ NELSON BESSA MAIA DEBORAH RODRIGUES Advisor MIRIAN CAMPOS MORAES E SILVA



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