

# BRAZIL: MACROECONOMIC MONITOR AND REFORM AGENDA

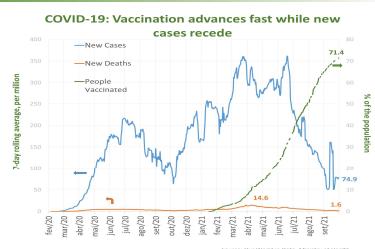
October 8, 2021

#### Highlights

- The House of Representatives approved the basic text of the bill that changes income tax rules. The text cuts rates charged to companies, provides the taxation on dividends and removes the income limit for individuals to request a simplified 20% discount. The proposal was sent to the Senate
- In the last three years, Brazil was, among the members of the G20, the third country that advanced the most in the Global Ranking of Digital Competitiveness, only behind China and Saudi Arabia.
- Law 14.195/2021 was sanctioned. It seeks to simplify the opening and operation of companies in the country.
- The federal senate approved the text that deals with new licensing instruments for railways in the private regime, with minimal State participation, both at the federal, state and municipal levels, and also contains technical definitions to harmonize the sector's legislation.

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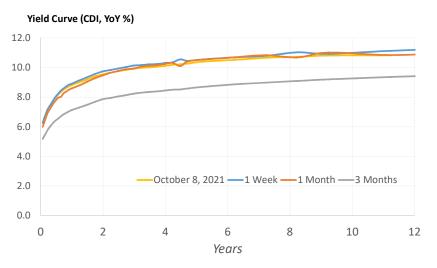
# Brazil's Track Record in Fighting Covid-19 Reforms carried out since 2019

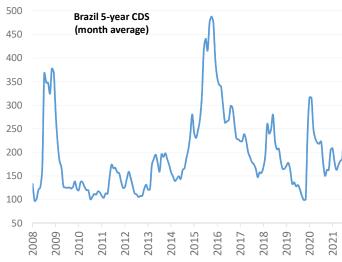


Source: Our World in Data, Ministry of Health

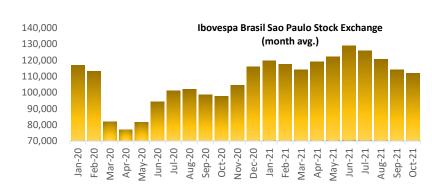
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP (% YoY)	-3.55	-3.28	1.32	1.78	1.41	-4.06	5.04 (*)
Consumer Inflation IPCA (% YoY)	10.67	6.29	2.95	3.75	4.31	4.52	8.51 (*)
Current Account (USD bi)	-54.8	-24.5	-22.0	-51.5	-65.0	-25.9	-2.0 (*)
Foreign Investment in the Country (USD bi)	64.7	74.3	68.9	78.2	69.2	44.7	50.5 (*)
International Reserves (USD bi)	356	365	374	375	357	356	369 (06 Oct)
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.0	13.90	13.7 (Jul)
General Government Gross Debt (% GDP)	65.5	69.8	73.7	75.3	74.3	88.8	81.4 (**)
Ibovespa Index (BRL, % chg.)	-13.3	38.9	26.9	15.0	31.6	2.9	-1.9 (ytd)
CDS 5 years (year average)	475	293	165	208	108	151	181
Interest rate (Selic Target) (%, eop)	14.25	13.75	7.50	6.50	4.50	2.00	8.25 (*)
Estimates: (*) Focus Survey, Central Bank of Brazil, Oct. 8. 2021: (**) Prisma Fiscal, Oct.2021							

## MARKET WATCH



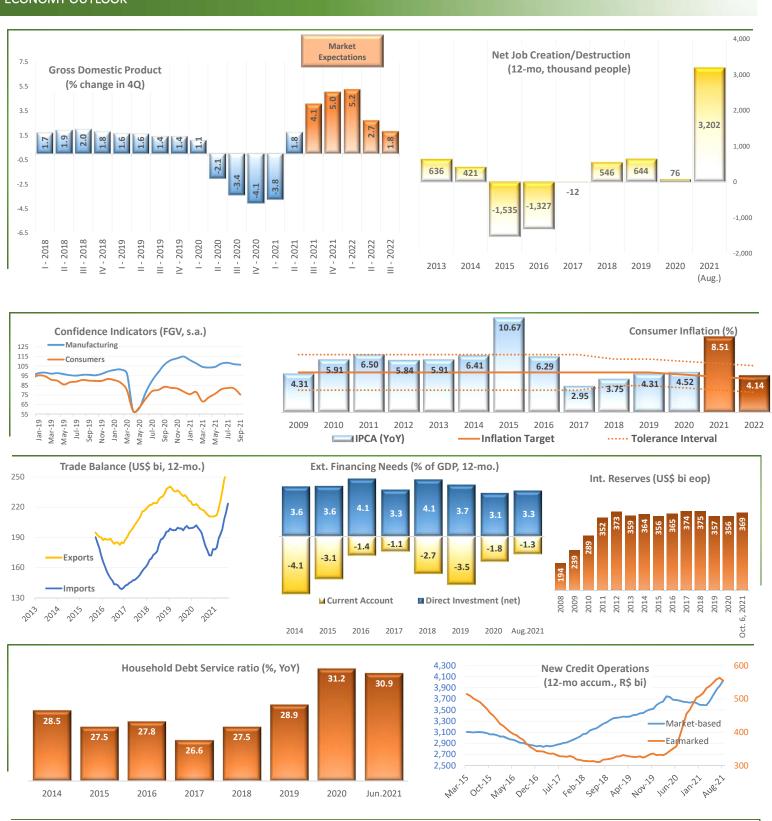








# **ECONOMY OUTLOOK**







### MINISTÉRIO DA **ECONOMIA** www.economia.gov.br



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.

# Priority Agenda for 2021

As of October 08, 2021

Chamber of D	eputies				
Legislation	Title	What is the main change?	Relevance for the country's economy	Current Situation	
PEC 45/110	Tax reform	Simplify the tax system by streamlining taxation on the production and sale of goods and services.	Improvement of the tax system transparency and accessibility and reduction of the cost of red tape on taxpayers and economic sectors.	Ready for Plenary Agenda (PLEN).	
PEC 32/2020	Administrative reform	Change provisions on civil servants, public employees and administrative organization.	Transformation of the Brazilian state with a view to providing more efficiency to the	Ready for Plenary Agenda (PLEN).	
PL 5,518/2020		Make the bidding process faster, more flexible contracts and attractiveness to the business model of forestry concessions.	Offers a model of legal timber production while the forest is preserved and green jobs are created.	Awaiting the Report of the Rapporteur at the Committee on the Environment and Sustainable Development (CMADS)	
PL 2,633/2020	Land regularization	Establish criteria for land tenure regularization of federal buildings, including settlements.	Benefits 300 thousand families installed in federal lands for at least five years.	In the Federal Senate - awaiting Public Hearing	
PL 2,646/2020	Infrastructure debentures	Encourage the use of debentures to raise private funds for infrastructure projects in the telecommunications sector.	Increase of private participation in financing infrastructure projects in the country.	At Federal Senate Plenary	
PL 5,877/2019	Privatization of Eletrobras	Enable the privatization of Eletrobras, the state-owned company responsible for 1/3 of the country's electricity production.	Expansion of the supply of electric power generation and transmission and improve efficiency in resource allocation and the energy sector management.	Awaiting dispatch by the President of the Chamber of Representatives.	
PL 5,387/2019	Foreign Exchange Market Legal Framework	Simplify foreign currency operations, favoring competition and the supply of services in the foreign exchange market, reducing thereby costs for the user.	Improvement of the business environment by modernizing the foreign exchange market and favoring foreign investments in Brazil and Brazilian investments abroad.	At Federal Senate Plenary	
PLP 191/2020	Mining on indigenous lands	Establish conditions for the exploitation of mineral resources, the extraction of hydrocarbons and the use of water resources for the generation of electric energy in Indigenous Lands with the appropriate compensation.	Make the use of these areas more flexible for economic exploitation, whether by agribusiness, mining, tourism and water resources.	Awaiting creation of a Temporary Committee by Standing Board.	
PL 3,729/2004	Environmental licensing	Establish clearer rules for the environmental licensing of federal public works, in addition to facilitating and guiding the regulation of the subject in the Brazilian subnational states.	Planned public works and activities will be implemented quickly, socially inclusive and environmentally safe.	In the Federal Senate - awaiting Public Hearing	
SENATE					
Number	Title	144			
	Title	What is the main change?	Relevance for the country's economy	Current Situation	
PL 6,726/2016	Wage ceiling	Regulate the wage limit for civil servants referred to in the Federal Constitution.	Relevance for the country's economy Reduction of public spending by curbing the payment of civil servants' wages above the established ceiling.	At Federal Senate Plenary	
		Regulate the wage limit for civil servants	Reduction of public spending by curbing the payment of civil servants' wages above the		
PL6,726/2016	Wage ceiling	Regulate the wage limit for civil servants referred to in the Federal Constitution.  Set up a reserve of complementary law to create public funds and extinguish those that are not ratified by the end of the second financial year following the promulgation of this Constitutional	Reduction of public spending by curbing the payment of civil servants' wages above the established ceiling.  Guarantee the Congress and the Executive branch more flexibility to allocate money in	At Federal Senate Plenary	
PL 6,726/2016 PEC 187/2019	Wage ceiling Funds PEC	Regulate the wage limit for civil servants referred to in the Federal Constitution.  Set up a reserve of complementary law to create public funds and extinguish those that are not ratified by the end of the second financial year following the promulgation of this Constitutional Amendment.  Give more autonomy to states and municipalities through the deployment of resources and their allocations, increasing the accountability of managers in caring for	Reduction of public spending by curbing the payment of civil servants' wages above the established ceiling.  Guarantee the Congress and the Executive branch more flexibility to allocate money in priority public policies.  Decentralize, deindex and untie fiscal resources between the three spheres of government in Brazil based on a new	At Federal Senate Plenary  Federal Senate Plenary  at the CCJ - Committee on Constitution, Justice and Citizenship. Subject with the	
PEC 188/2019	Wage ceiling  Funds PEC  Federative Pact PEC  Use of public funds for	Regulate the wage limit for civil servants referred to in the Federal Constitution.  Set up a reserve of complementary law to create public funds and extinguish those that are not ratified by the end of the second financial year following the promulgation of this Constitutional Amendment.  Give more autonomy to states and municipalities through the deployment of resources and their allocations, increasing the accountability of managers in caring for public accounts.  Allow for that during the period of public calamity declared because of Covid-19 outbreak, the balance of the financial surplus of 29 sectoral funds, can be used to face the pandemic and its social, economic	Reduction of public spending by curbing the payment of civil servants' wages above the established ceiling.  Guarantee the Congress and the Executive branch more flexibility to allocate money in priority public policies.  Decentralize, deindex and untie fiscal resources between the three spheres of government in Brazil based on a new federative compact.  Making resources available on a temporary and emergency basis to deal with the effects	At Federal Senate Plenary  Federal Senate Plenary  at the CCJ - Committee on Constitution, Justice and Citizenship. Subject with the Rapporteur.  Awaiting the rapporteur's	
PL 6,726/2016  PEC 187/2019  PEC 188/2019  PLP 137/2020	Wage ceiling  Funds PEC  Federative Pact PEC  Use of public funds for the pandemic  Changes in oil sharing	Regulate the wage limit for civil servants referred to in the Federal Constitution.  Set up a reserve of complementary law to create public funds and extinguish those that are not ratified by the end of the second financial year following the promulgation of this Constitutional Amendment.  Give more autonomy to states and municipalities through the deployment of resources and their allocations, increasing the accountability of managers in caring for public accounts.  Allow for that during the period of public calamity declared because of Covid-19 outbreak, the balance of the financial surplus of 29 sectoral funds, can be used to face the pandemic and its social, economic and financial effects.  Allow block auctions under the concession regime in the pre-salt area where contracting by the production sharing regime is mandatory.  Introduce changes in the format of energy auctions, in low-voltage consumer pricing, in their access to the Free Market, among other points.	Reduction of public spending by curbing the payment of civil servants' wages above the established ceiling.  Guarantee the Congress and the Executive branch more flexibility to allocate money in priority public policies.  Decentralize, deindex and untie fiscal resources between the three spheres of government in Brazil based on a new federative compact.  Making resources available on a temporary and emergency basis to deal with the effects of the pandemic.  Implementation of a more suitable concession model for the country with a view to contracting new exploitation areas in	At Federal Senate Plenary  Federal Senate Plenary  at the CCJ - Committee on Constitution, Justice and Citizenship. Subject with the Rapporteur.  Awaiting the rapporteur's appointment	
PL 6,726/2016  PEC 187/2019  PEC 188/2019  PLP 137/2020  PL 3,178/2019	Wage ceiling  Funds PEC  Federative Pact PEC  Use of public funds for the pandemic  Changes in oil sharing regime  Electricity sector modernization	Regulate the wage limit for civil servants referred to in the Federal Constitution.  Set up a reserve of complementary law to create public funds and extinguish those that are not ratified by the end of the second financial year following the promulgation of this Constitutional Amendment.  Give more autonomy to states and municipalities through the deployment of resources and their allocations, increasing the accountability of managers in caring for public accounts.  Allow for that during the period of public calamity declared because of Covid-19 outbreak, the balance of the financial surplus of 29 sectoral funds, can be used to face the pandemic and its social, economic and financial effects.  Allow block auctions under the concession regime in the pre-salt area where contracting by the production sharing regime is mandatory.  Introduce changes in the format of energy auctions, in low-voltage consumer pricing, in their access to the Free Market, among	Reduction of public spending by curbing the payment of civil servants' wages above the established ceiling.  Guarantee the Congress and the Executive branch more flexibility to allocate money in priority public policies.  Decentralize, deindex and untie fiscal resources between the three spheres of government in Brazil based on a new federative compact.  Making resources available on a temporary and emergency basis to deal with the effects of the pandemic.  Implementation of a more suitable concession model for the country with a view to contracting new exploitation areas in the country.  Implementation of a more efficient electricity sector, with positive impacts on the entire energy market with positive spillovers to all	At Federal Senate Plenary  Federal Senate Plenary  at the CCJ - Committee on Constitution, Justice and Citizenship. Subject with the Rapporteur.  Awaiting the rapporteur's appointment  Subject with the Raporteur.  Submitted to the Chamber of Representatives. Awaiting dispatch by the President of the Chamber of Representatives (Bill	

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



#### MINISTÉRIO DA **ECONOMIA** www.economia.gov.br



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.

# Priority Agenda for 2021

As of October 08, 2021

Pro-Investme	nt Bills				
Legislation	Title What is the main change?		Relevance for the country's economy	Current Situation	
Bill 591/2021	Correios [The National Post Service]	The bill implies breaking the postal monopoly of Correios and opening the market to other companies.	Puts an end to the state's postal monopoly and provides dynamism to the sector.	Waiting appreciation of the Federal Senate	
• Bill 232/2016	Modernization of the Electric Power Sector	Introduces changes in the format of energy auctions, in low-voltage consumer pricing, in their access to the Free Market, among other points.	Implements a more efficient electricity sector, with positive impacts on the entire energy market with positive spillovers to all the stakeholders.	Submitted to the Chamber of Representatives. Awaiting dispatch by the President of the Chamber of Representatives (PL 414/2021)	
• Bill 3178/2019	Oil and Gas Production-Sharing Agreement (PSA)	Allow for block auctions under the concession regime in the pre-salt area where contracting by the production sharing regime is mandatory.	Implements a more suitable concession model for the country with a view to contracting new exploitation areas in the country.	Subject with the Raporteur.	
• Bill 7063/2017	Concessions and PPPs	Amends Law no 11,079, of December 30, 2004, to reduce the minimum value of public-private partnership contracts (PPPs) signed by states, the Federal District and municipalities.	The proposal authorizes all federated entities to enter into partnerships with the private sector in contracts above R\$ 5 million (or R\$ 1 million for municipalities with less than 100,000 people). This will increase the number of projects that can be partnered.	Ready for entering Plenary Agenda	
• Bill 261/2018	Railways Authorization	Provides for the indirect exploitation, by the Union, of rail transport in privately owned infrastructures; authorizes railway self-regulation; disciplines traffic and rail transport; and amends several legal provisions among other arrangements.	Increased investments in the sector, expanding the offer of cargo transport, reducing costs and promoting greater competitiveness in industry and agriculture		
• Bill 3729/2004	Environmental Licensing	Establishes clearer rules for the environmental licensing of federal public works, in addition to facilitating and guiding the regulation of the subject in the Brazilian subnational states.	Planned public works and activities will be implemented quickly, socially inclusive and environmentally safe.	Awaiting Senate appreciation	
• Bill 4199/2020	Cabotage	of cargo. More competition and competitiveness in the sector. Expansion of fleet availability.	Increase of the supply and quality of transport of cargo. More competition and competitiveness in the sector. Expansion of fleet availability.	Ready for deliberation by the Senate	
• Bill 2646/2020	Infrastructure debentures	Encourages the use of debentures to raise private funds for infrastructure projects in the telecommunications sector.	Increase of private participation in financing infrastructure projects in the country.	Ready for deliberation by the House of Representatives	
• Bill 5387/2019	Currency Exchange Market  Simplifies foreign currency operations, favoring competition and the supply of services in the foreign exchange market, reducing thereby costs for the user.		Improvement of the business environment by modernizing the foreign exchange market and favoring foreign investments in Brazil and Brazilian investments abroad.	Ready for deliberation by the House of Representatives	

## PPI Public-Private Partnerships

Source: PPI, www.ppi.gov.br/ppi-english

# PPI Main deliveries 2019/2021

Expected Investments Concession fees

**USD 109 bi** USD 25 bi

113 auctions/projects

Sector	Investments	Transportation modes	Investments	Sectors	Investments
Fishery terminal (1)  Parks for visitation (3)  USD 46 million  USD 85.4 million		Port terminals (27) Solids, liquids, general and containerized cargo	USD 568 million	Oil and gas (5) Transfer of rights (Búzios and Itapu)	USD 83.88 billion USD 46 billion USD 29.34 billion USD 8.3 billion USD 96.2 million
		Airports (34)	USD 1.9 billion	16th concessions round Open Acreage auctions	
Public lighting (9)	USD 248 million	Highways (5)	USD 4.5 billion	Energy - Generation (7)  Energy - Transmission (14)	USD 3.49 billion
Basic sanitation (4)	USD 6.7 billion	Railways (5)	USD 5.8 billion	Mining (5) • CPRM (2)	USD 89.2 million
Total	USD 7.08 billion	Total (71)	USD 12.76 billion	• ANM (3) Total (26)	USD 90 billion

# **Current PPI portfolio**

# Ports (44)

- 5 Concession (3 privatizations)
- 36 Port Terminals
- 2 Waterway works (env. permits)
- 1 Port access channel

## Highways (22)

- 14 projects for concession
- 8 Environmental permits

# Airports (26)

- 16 Infraero Airports
- 8 regional airports
- 2 airports rebidding

# Railways (8)

- 3 Contract renewals
- 1 Privatization with concession

# Oil and gas (5)

- 17th Bid round under the concession regime
- Fracking pilot project (env. permit)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Round of transfer of rights
- 3rd Cycle of open acreage



- 1 New energy generation auction (A-5)
- 1 Transmission line auction
- 2 Privatizations (Eletrobras and Nuclep)

Transmission Line Manaus-Boa Vista (env. permit)

7 Hydroelectric power plants (env.

# Mining (11)

- 6 CPRM's mineral rights
- 5 ANM bid rounds of available areas

#### **National Forests** and Parks (28)

- 19 Concessions of parks and forests for visitation
- 9 Forest concessios for sustainable use



# Tourism (8)

8 Concessions of historical and touristical sites (CE, MG, PB, PE, SP and RJ)



# Fishery Terminals (7)

7 Concessions of Public Fishery Terminals



# m Supply (2)

- 1 Privatization (Ceasaminas)
- 1 CONAB Project (148 wharehouses / real state + 2 markets/RJ)

## Urban mobility (2)

CBTU + Line 2 - Belo Horizonte subway



#### **Defense and Security** PPPs (3)

- 1 Air force Communications
- 1 Police Communications
- 1 Vehicle impoundment Federal Highway Police



# (4)

- 3 Privatizations (Telebras, Correios and EBC)



# \$ Economy (6)

- 4 Privatizations (ABGF, EMGEA, Serpro and Dataprev)
- 2 Lottery (Fixed odds and Lotex)

190 **Projects** 

# 48 auctions carried out in 2021



# Port Terminals (8)

- 4 in Itaqui/MA (IQI 03, 11, 12 and
- 13).....apr/09
   1 in Pelotas/RS (PEL01).....apr/09 1 in Santana/AP (MCP02)
- 1 in Mucuripe/CE (MUC01)...aug/13 1 in Salvador/BA (SSD09) ..aug/13
- Investments

USD122.4 million Concession fee USD 43.26 million



# Highway (2)

- BR-153/080/414/GO/TO..apr/08
- BR-163/230/MT/PA.....jul/08

USD 1.94 billion Concession fee USD 64 million



#### Airports (22)

6 Round of Airports Concession (south, north and centra (south, north and blocks).....

Investments USD1.22 billion Concession fee USD 660 million



# Railroad (1)

West Integration Railroad

Investments Concession fee USD 6.5 million



# Fishery Terminal (1)

Cabedelo/PB.....jan/28

USD 46 million Concession fee USD 37,209



# Parks and Forests(2)

- Canela/RS.....jul/12 · São Francisco de Paula/RS
  - Investments USD 33 million Concession fee



- Generation(5):
- Isolated Systems
- Existing Energy(LEE A-4 and A-5).....jun/2
   New Energy (LEN A-3 and
- 1º auction of electricity transmission 2021.....j

Investments
JSD 1.14 billior



# Mining (4)

- · 2nd, 3rd and 4th Round of Availabe Areas – ANM......mar/29 and jun/30
- Phosphate-Miriri(PE/PB)......jun/10

Investments USD 38 million Concession fee USD 47.6 million



#### Water and wastewater services (2)

- CEDAE-Rio de Janeiro.....Apr/30
- Amapá State......

USD 4.72 billion

# Expected **Investments**

USD 11.72 bi

Concession fee/Bonus

USD 5.56 bi



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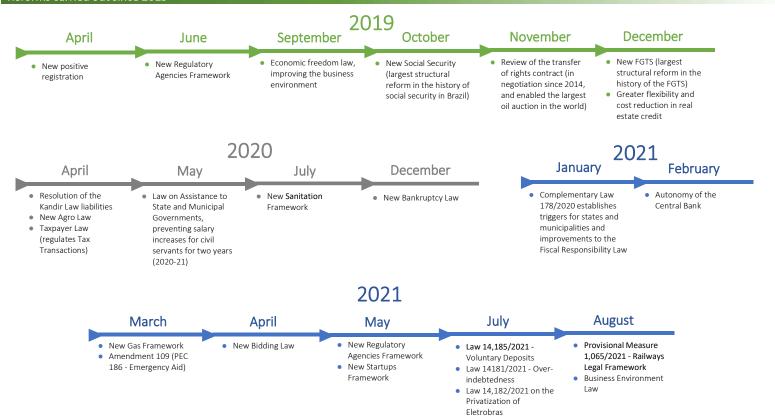


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# Brazil's track record in fighting Covid-19

- ☐ The situation of Covid-19 in Brazil is in clear decline, both in the number of new cases and in new deaths.
- In accumulated terms, there have been 21.5 million people infected since February 2020 and 599.8 thousand deaths (position of Oct. 8, 2021).
- □ Contagion reached the most recent peak in June, registering 361.1 new confirmed Covid-19 cases per million in the 7-day moving average. New cases showed a steady decline since then, reaching 83.6 per million on Oct. 06.
- ☐ The number of new confirmed deaths followed suit. From a peak of 14.6 new deaths per million, in the end of April, in the same 7-day moving average metric, this figure has been falling continuously.
- The progress of vaccination coincides with the reduction in the number of new cases and deaths. Brazil has been playing its part in the fight against Covid-19: since January 2021 we have already immunized with at least one dose of Covid-19 vaccine 153.3 million people (95.8% of the adult population and 72.3% of total population, a rate that exceeds, for instance, that of the United States, 64.0%) and 96.4 million people fully vaccinated (59.8% of adults and 45.4% of total population).
- □ The Brazilian government has rolled so far out 301.0 million vaccine doses to all subnational governments in charge of immunization campaigns. Funding of R\$ 194 billion (US\$ 37.3 billion) has been set aside for the national immunization program in 2021.
- □ At the recent meeting with the G20 Health Ministers (Sept, 05), the World Health Organization (WHO) congratulated Brazil for the good results of the vaccination program against Covid-19 in the country. WHO also felicitated Brazil on the prospect of transitioning from a vaccine importing country to an immunizing exporter.

## Reforms carried out since 2019



# Reforms advancing still in 2021

- Tax reform;
- Administrative Reform;
- PL 232/2016 Modernization of the Electric Sector;
- PL 3,178/2019 Change of the sharing regime for concession;
- PL 7,063/2017 Concessions and public-private partnerships (PPP);
- PL 2,646/2020 Infrastructure Debentures;
- Modernization of the Regulatory Standards for Health and Safety at Work;
- PL 3,729/2004 Environmental License (approved by the House of Representatives):
- BR do mar (New Cabotage Law) (approved by the House of Representatives);
- Foreign Exchange Bill (approved at the House of Representatives);
- PL 6,726/16: limits civil servants' wages (approved by the House of Representatives):
- Provisional measure for Post Office Privatization (approved by the House of Representatives).