

Federative  
Republic of  
Brazil

■ Multi-Annual Plan (PPA) 2024–2027

Presidential Message

# Presidential Message

Multi-year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027

MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND BUDGET

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



UNION AND REBUILDING

MINISTRY OF  
PLANNING AND  
BUDGET



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
UNION AND REBUILDING



Federative  
Republic  
of Brazil

# Presidential Message

Multi-year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027





**Bibliographic Standardization:** Library of the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services.

Brazil Ministry of Planning and Budget. National Planning Department.

Multi-annual plan 2024-2027: presidential message/Ministry of Planning and Budget, National Planning Secretariat. -- Brasília: National Planning Department/MPO, 2023. 240 p.: il.

1. Government planning - 2024-2027. 2. Strategic planning. 3. Development plan. 4. Government program. 5. Public policy. 6. Economic development. 7. Social development. 8. Socio-environmental sustainability. 9. Social participation. I. Title. II. Brazil National Planning Department.

CDU - 338.26"2024/2027"

# Federative Republic of Brazil

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

### Vice-President of the Republic

Geraldo José Rodrigues Alckmin Filho

### Ministers:

#### Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic

Rui Costa dos Santos

#### General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

Márcio Costa Macêdo

#### Secretariat for Institutional Relations of the Presidency of the Republic

Alexandre Rocha Santos Padilha

#### Secretariat of Social Communication of the Presidency of the Republic

Paulo Roberto Severo Pimenta

#### Institutional Security Office of the Presidency of the Republic

Marcos Antonio Amaro dos Santos

#### Attorney General of the Federal Government

Jorge Rodrigo Araújo Messias

#### Federal Government Comptroller General's Office

Vinícius Marques de Carvalho

#### Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Carlos Henrique Baqueta Fávoro

#### Ministry of Cities [Ministry of the Interior]

Jader Fontenelle Barbalho Filho

#### Ministry of Culture

Margareth Menezes da Purificação Costa

#### Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

Luciana Barbosa de Oliveira Santos

#### Ministry of Communications

Jose Juscelino dos Santos Rezende Filho

#### Ministry of Defense

José Múcio Monteiro Filho

#### Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming

Luiz Paulo Teixeira Ferreira

#### Ministry of Integration and Regional Development

Antônio Waldez Góes da Silva

#### Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger

José Wellington Barroso de Araujo Dias

#### Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship

Silvio Luiz de Almeida

#### Ministry of Finance

Fernando Haddad

#### Ministry of Education

Camilo Sobreira de Santana

#### Ministry of Sport

Ana Beatriz Moser

#### Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services

Esther Dweck

#### Ministry of Racial Equality

Anielle Francisco da Silva

#### Ministry of Development, Industry, Commerce and Services

Geraldo José Rodrigues Alckmin Filho

#### Ministry of Justice and Public Safety

Flávio Dino de Castro e Costa

#### Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Maria Osmarina Marina da Silva Vaz de Lima

#### Ministry of Mines and Energy

Alexandre Silveira de Oliveira

#### Ministry of Women

Aparecida Gonçalves

#### Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture

André Carlos Alves de Paula Filho

#### Ministry of Planning and Budget

Simone Nassar Tebet

#### Ministry of Ports and Airports

Márcio Luiz França Gomes

#### Ministry of Indigenous Peoples

Sonia Bone de Sousa Silva Santos

#### Ministry of Social Security

Carlos Roberto Lupi

#### Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mauro Luiz Lecker Vieira

#### Ministry of Health

Nísia Verônica Trindade Lima

#### Ministry of Labor and Employment

Luiz Marinho

#### Ministry of Transport

José Renan Vasconcelos Calheiros Filho

#### Ministry of Tourism

Celso Sabino de Oliveira



# Message from the President of the Republic

This 2024-2027 PPA, which I hereby submit to Congress and Brazilian society, is a milestone in the rebuilding of the planning capacity of the Brazilian State.

We affirm in our Government Plan the purpose of executing a project that rebuilds the country in the present and transforms it for the future. A fair, supportive, sustainable, sovereign and creative project for a Brazil that belongs to all Brazilians.

The challenges are enormous! The country stopped advancing in important fields for building a more just society. Inequality and poverty remain at unacceptable levels. These were joined by problems that have worsened again, such as severe food insecurity. It is a central priority of this plan to direct efforts and resources to rescue all Brazilians who are going hungry. No nation has and will not be able to rise over the misery of its people.

Agendas neglected in recent years will be revived, such as diversity, racial issues, indigenous peoples and women. The well-being of all people, without prejudice and without any form of discrimination, is a constitutional right and an important factor for social cohesion. The search for equity is a priority of this PPA.

Brazil has been faced with unexpected challenges in recent years. Institutions went through a process of weakening, society experienced political intolerance never seen before, democracy itself was attacked. It is necessary to face these challenges with the attention and urgency they demand to build a cohesive society and a robust and vibrant democracy, capable of promoting social participation and

guaranteeing plurality with respect to the democratic principles expressed in our Constitution. The soul of a nation is truly expressed through the soul of its people. The soul of Brazil lies in the unparalleled diversity of our people.

Transforming the future of Brazil requires incorporating new strategic themes into this plan. It is necessary to act to increase the competitiveness of our economy and Brazil's sovereign insertion in the new global economy that is emerging. Guide efforts and resources to reindustrialize the country, unlock infrastructure, prepare our people for the knowledge economy, decarbonize and digitalize the economy, advance the energy transition and preserve our biodiversity. Sustainability is an imperative! Recovering Brazil's ability to grow above the world average in an inclusive and sustained manner is also a priority.

Brazil needs to regain hope in the reconstruction and transformation of the country. The government needs to recover its ability to plan. That is why this PPA was prepared with the broadest participation ever, inside and outside the government.

Within the scope of the government, 125 work workshops were held and were attended by more than 4 thousand employees. In society, plenary sessions in each of the 27 States involved more than 34 thousand in-person participants. Brasil Participativo platform had 4,087,540 accesses, 1,419,729 participants and 8,254 proposals.

Finally, before arriving at Congress, the forum par excellence for representing the Brazilian people, the PPA was discussed at the Intercouncil Forum,

with more than 500 participants and society leaders. This is truly a participatory PPA!

Only through fiscally responsible planning, which is capable of articulating public and private efforts and resources and mobilizing the forces of society, will it be possible to transform our desires and our aspirations into reality to improve the lives of millions of Brazilians, especially the poorest, which now become part of the budget.

The 88 proposed programs, the allocated budgetary resources, the initiatives and planned deliveries converge towards a single direction, the construction of our vision of the future: “A democratic, fair, developed and environmentally sustainable country, where all people live with quality, dignity and respect for diversity” This is the Brazil we want for everyone and every Brazilian men and woman.

Brasilia, August 30, 2023.

**Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva**

**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC**



# Summary

<b>Presentation</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Executive summary</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>PPA innovations and social participation</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Strategic Dimension</b> .....	<b>35</b>
Situational and retrospective analysis of Brazil.....	37
Global and national trends .....	51
Macroeconomic and fiscal scenario for the 2024-2027 period .....	73
Future vision 2027, values and guidelines, key national indicators and targets .....	87
Thematic axes and strategic objectives, key indicators and targets.....	95
<b>Tactical Dimension</b> .....	<b>123</b>
Transversal Priorities and Agendas .....	125
Social and rights guarantee policies .....	134
Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability policies .....	173
Policies for the defense of democracy and the reconstruction of the State and sovereignty .....	204
<b>PPA in numbers</b> .....	<b>217</b>
<b>PPA governance and management</b> .....	<b>233</b>
<b>Technical Sheet</b> .....	<b>238</b>



## Presentation

The profound changes underway in the world and in Brazil suggest a new positioning of political, business and society leaders. They demand republican behavior among political forces, in addition to a broad environment of cooperation between State and society. However, above all, they indicate the need to mobilize everyone in a joint effort to rebuild and transform Brazil, rescuing the strength, optimism, creativity and hope of the Brazilian people.

The Multi-Year Plan (PPA) is one of the budgetary laws provided for in the Federal Constitution of Brazil and the federal government's main medium-term planning instrument. The PPA concretely guides the government's choices, which are translated into programs and the budget defined for the next four years.

This 2024-2027 PPA, which is a symbolic milestone in the reconstruction of the Brazilian State's planning capacity, was prepared in an integrated manner with all ministries and with intense social participation. Through planning, it will be possible to transform the Government Plan's proposals and society's expectations into reality, to improve the lives of millions of Brazilians.

The document begins with a summary, which presents an overview of PPA 2024-2027 with a focus on its strategic dimension. The objective is to provide an executive view of the main constituent elements of this PPA. After the synthesis, five chapters follow.

The first chapter provides an overview of the PPA's innovations, grouped into three major challenges: (i) deepen the strategic vision; (ii) strengthen results orientation; and (iii) increase transparency and participation in the preparation process. The intention is to present an overview of the main methodological improvements in the process of preparing the PPA.

The second chapter exposes the strategic dimension of the 2024-2027 PPA. This was prepared after analyzing the Government Plan, studies and proposals available for Brazil in the long term. Interviews were also held with ministers from different areas of government and technical meetings of the Ministry of Planning and Budget team involving representatives from the Institute of Applied Economic Research (Ipea) and experts on different topics.

The strategic dimension is structured into five parts. In the first, a retrospective analysis is carried out, which comprises the socioeconomic analysis of Brazil over the last ten years, mapping the country's main assets and liabilities in the social, economic, environmental, global insertion and institutional dimensions. In the second part, which brings a prospective vision to think about the future of Brazil, the main transformations underway in the global context are mapped, their reflections on the Brazilian reality and what can be seen as opportunities and risks for the country in the coming years. The third part presents the macroeconomic outlook for 2024-2027 to ensure that choices are supported by realistic expectations and fiscal sustainability.

Based on this information, the main elements that make up the government strategy are presented. Those are: the 2027 future vision and the key national indicators linked to it (KNI), as well as their goals, in a band system; the values and guidelines that guide government action; the thematic axes around which the PPA organizes the understanding of the Brazilian reality; and, finally, the major choices, represented by the strategic objectives associated with each axis, with their respective indicators and goals. These elements point to the main directions for the preparation of public policies and programs of this PPA.

The third chapter details the tactical dimension of

the 2024-2027 PPA, through the agendas defined by the government as strategic: the Priority and the Transversal Agenda. Next, the 88 programs that make up the 2024-2027 PPA are presented, organized by axes.

The fourth chapter provides an aggregated view of the large numbers of this Plan – it is the PPA in numbers.

The fifth and final chapter addresses the challenges of PPA implementation, governance and management. It highlights issues relating to the institutional capabilities and management organization necessary to induce and monitor the execution of programs, the achievement of goals and the achievement of deliveries capable of

transforming the strategic intentions described in this document into results with a positive impact on society.

In summary, this document articulates a vision of the future with seven associated indicators, seven values and 13 action guidelines, three axes, which are divided into 35 strategic objectives, 88 programs, 464 specific objectives, with the purpose of building **“a democratic, fair, developed and environmentally sustainable country, where all people live with quality, dignity and respect for diversity”**. This is the Brazil we want for all Brazilians.

# Executive summary



## Vision of the Future 2027

“A democratic, fair, developed and environmentally sustainable country, where all people live with quality, dignity and respect for diversity”

### Values

Democracy | Diversity and social justice | Socio-environmental sustainability | Social participation  
 | Collaborative action | Fiscal and social responsibility | Excellence in management

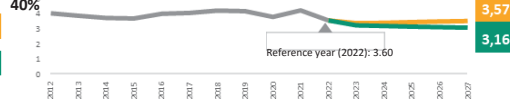
### 7 Key national indicators and targets

#### Extreme poverty rate



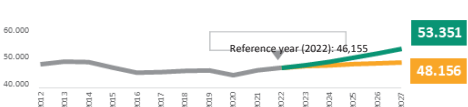
Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. Projections prepared by the MPO based on estimates from Ipea and SPE/MF. Note: Line of US\$2.15 per person per day, converted by the 2017 purchasing power parity factor.

#### Ratio between the incomes of the richest 10% and the poorest 40%



Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. Projections prepared by the MPO based on estimates from Ipea and SPE/MF.

#### Gross domestic product per capita (in R\$ 2022)



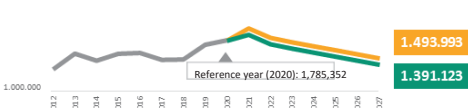
Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. Projections prepared by the MPO based on estimates from Ipea and SPE/MF.

#### Unemployment rate (annual average)



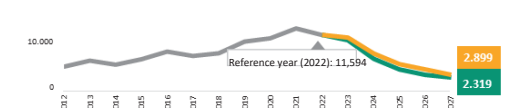
Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. Projections prepared by the MPO based on estimates from Ipea and SPE/MF.

#### Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) in Brazil (in Gg)



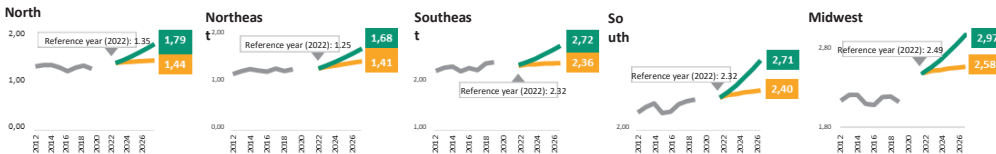
Source: National Emissions Registration System (Sirene). Projections prepared by the MPO based on information from the MMA.

#### Annual deforestation in the Amazon biome (in km²)



Source: Portal TerraBrasilis/Inpe. Projections prepared by the MPO based on information from the MMA.

#### Per capita household income in large regions (in thousands of R\$ in 2022)



Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. Projections prepared by the MPO based on IPEA estimates.

#### Caption:

— Desirable result      — Reference result

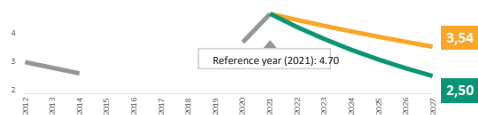
## Axis 1 | Social development and guarantee of rights

### Strategic objectives

- 1.1. Tackling food insecurity and poverty, removing Brazil from the Hunger Map and benefiting people in conditions of social vulnerability
- 1.2. Expand the population's access to quality public health care by strengthening the Unified Health System (SUS)
- 1.3. Expand access and quality of early childhood and elementary education, with a focus on the full development of students
- 1.4. Increase the quality of secondary, technical and higher education, preparing citizens to deal with professional and ethical challenges in a world undergoing intense technological transformation
- 1.5. Strengthen the creative economy, memory and cultural diversity, valuing art and popular culture in all its forms of expression
- 1.6. Promote human rights as an instrument of social inclusion and protection of people and groups who are victims of injustice and oppression
- 1.7. Strengthen protection and care policies for women, seeking equal rights, financial autonomy, equal pay and the reduction of violence
- 1.8. Promote the rights of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional populations, ensuring a dignified life and citizenship by valuing their culture, traditions, ways of life and knowledge
- 1.9. Combat racism and promote racial equality in a structural and transversal way
- 1.10. Ensure social security protection for all forms of occupation, employment and work relationships, with financial sustainability
- 1.11. Encourage the transition to creative and sustainable cities, with integrated investments in mobility, housing, basic sanitation, social facilities and infrastructure
- 1.12. Strengthen citizen and integrated public security, articulating prevention and qualified use of law enforcement action
- 1.13. Expand access to sport and physical activities, focusing on training, development and quality of life

### 31 Key national indicators and targets | Selected indicators

#### Prevalence of malnutrition (in % of the population)



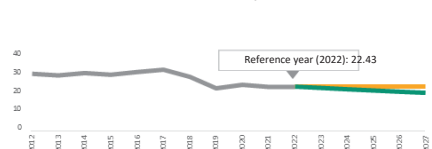
Source: FAO. MPO projections, based on information from MDS and estimates from Ipea.

#### Neonatal infant mortality rate



Source: SIM/Sinasc and Busca Ativa/MS. based on information from the MS and estimates from Ipea.

#### Rate of intentional violent deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants



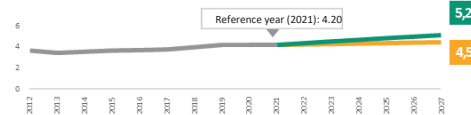
Source: SIM/MS. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

#### Caption:

— Desirable result — Reference result

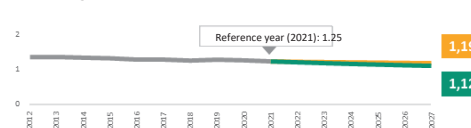
?

#### Ideb [Basic Education Development Index] High School



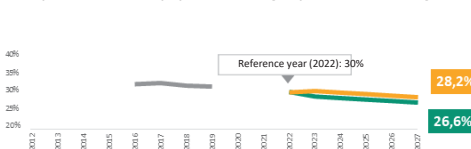
Source: Inep. MPO projections, based on MEC estimates.

#### Ratio between the average earnings from men's work and the average income from women's work



Source: IBGE. MPO projections, based on information from MM and estimates from Ipea.

#### Proportion of urban population living in precarious housing



Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

#### Technical note on indicators and targets

<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/nota-tecnica-dos-indicadores-e-metas>



## Axis 2 | Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability

### Strategic objectives

- 2.1. Promote conservation, restoring nature and sustainable use of the environment
- 2.2. Expand capabilities for prevention, risk management and response to disasters and adaptation to climate change
- 2.3. Strengthen family farming, sustainable agribusiness, fishing and aquaculture
- 2.4. Promote industrialization on new technological bases and the decarbonization of the economy
- 2.5. Increase the productivity and competitiveness of the economy by strengthening production chains and improving the business environment
- 2.6. Expand the development of science, technology and innovation to strengthen the National ST&I System, State-research institutes-companies cooperation and international cooperation to overcome technological challenges and expand innovation capacity
- 2.7. Expand the generation of decent work and employment opportunities with the productive insertion of the poorest
- 2.8. Ensure the country's energy security, with the expansion of clean and renewable sources and greater energy efficiency
- 2.9. Promote the digital transformation of the economy, digital inclusion and the dissemination of high-speed internet
- 2.10. Promote greater logistical efficiency by valuing of air, rail, waterway and coastal trade navigation modes
- 2.11. Expand Brazil's role in international trade of goods and services, diversifying the agenda and destination of Brazilian exports
- 2.12. Expand water security to guarantee multiple uses of water, prioritizing efficiency and rational use
- 2.13. Increase the quality and added value of services, with emphasis on tourism
- 2.14. Reduce regional inequalities with greater equality of opportunities
- 2.15. Promote the mineral sector with attention to opportunities at the technological frontier, ensuring sustainability, security and permanence of local employment and income conditions

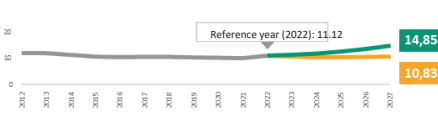
### 23 Key national indicators and targets | Selected indicators

#### Number of families with active registration in the Family Farming Registry (CAF) (in millions)



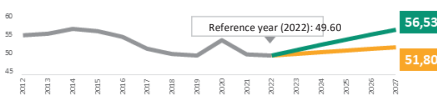
Source: Dami/SE/MDA. MPO projections, based on MDA estimates.

#### Added value of the manufacturing industry as a proportion of GDP (%)



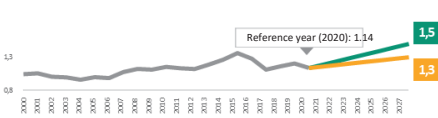
Source: SCNT/IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

#### Employed population aged 16 to 59 among the poorest 40% with social security protection (%)



Source: Continuid Pnad/IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

#### Expenditure on R&D as a proportion of GDP (in %)



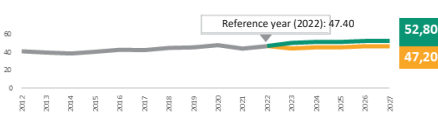
Source: SCNT/IBGE and Siafi. MPO projections, based on MCTI estimates.

#### Evolution of exports of medium-high and high technological intensity manufactured goods (in billions of US\$ FOB)



Source: Siscomex/MDIC. MPO projections, based on MDIC estimates.

#### Share of clean and renewable energy in the internal energy supply (in %)



Source: National Energy Balance – EPE/MME. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

#### Caption:

— Desirable result    — Reference result

#### Technical note on indicators and targets

<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/nota-tecnica-dos-indicadores-e-metas>

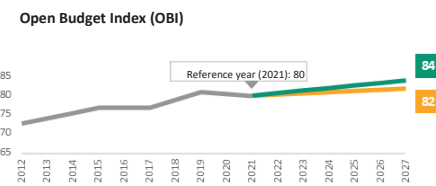


## Axis 3 | Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the state and sovereignty

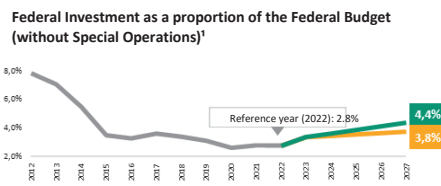
### Strategic objectives

- 3.1. Expand participatory democracy, transparency and social control
- 3.2. Promote the expansion and continuous improvement of state capabilities in order to provide quality public services to the population, with the strengthening federative cooperation, for greater national cohesion
- 3.3. Intensify digital transformation at the three levels of government to increase agility and the ability to deliver results to the population
- 3.4. Act in defense of sovereignty, national territory and national interests
- 3.5. Promote international cooperation and integrated regional development
- 3.6. Ensure a fiscal and tax regime with credibility, predictability and sustainability, which promotes greater social justice and increased investments
- 3.7. Improve the justice system to expand access and exercise of rights

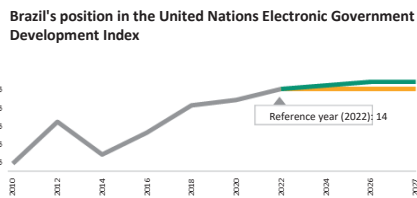
### 8 Key national indicators and targets | Selected indicators



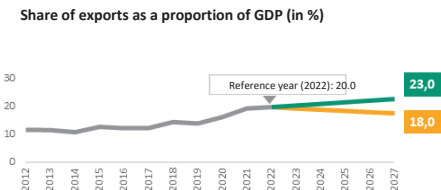
Source: International Budget Partnership. MPO projections, based on SOF estimates.



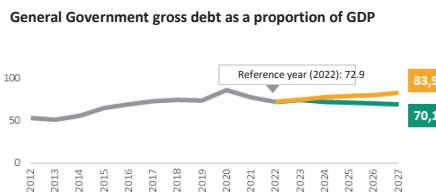
Source: Siop/MPO. Note: <sup>1</sup>Special Operations are not included, including expenses with Interest and Debt Charges (GND 2) and Debt Amortization (GND 6). Excludes Contingency Reserve (GND 9). Only GND4- Investments are considered Federal Investments, except Special Operations.



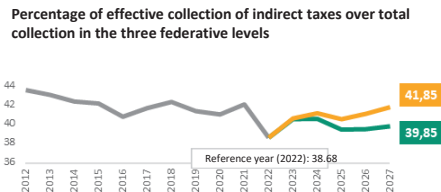
Source: UN E-Government Survey. MPO projections, based on MGISP estimates.



Source: SNCT/BGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.



Source: Bacen. [Central Bank of Brazil] MPO projections, based on STN/MF estimates.



Source: STN/MF. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

**Caption:**  
— Desirable result    — Reference result

**Technical note on indicators and targets**  
<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/nota-tecnica-dos-indicadores-e-metas>





## Transversal Priorities and Agendas

### Government priorities



Fighting hunger and reducing inequalities



Neo-industrialization, work, employment and income



Basic Education



New PAC [Economic Acceleration Program]

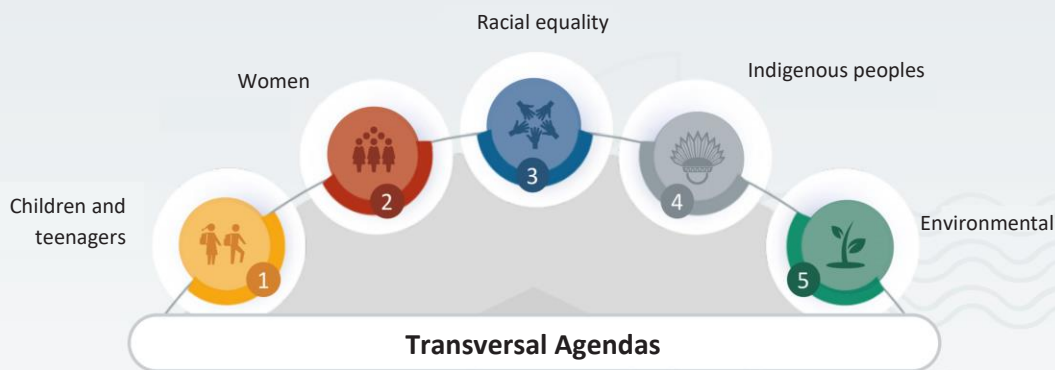


Health | primary and specialized care



Fighting deforestation and facing the climate emergency

### Transversal Agendas



## PPA programs

88 programs | 464 specific objectives, with indicators and targets

## Social and rights guarantee policies

- Food and nutritional security and fighting hunger
- Bolsa Família: social protection through income transfer and the articulation of public policies
- Social protection through the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS)
- Inclusion of vulnerable families in the Single Registry and production of information and knowledge for social policies
- Socioeconomic inclusion of the public in the Single Registry
- Structuring the National Care Policy
- Primary health care
- Specialized health care
- Management, work, education and digital transformation in health
- Research, development, innovation, production and evaluation of health technologies
- Qualification of pharmaceutical assistance in the Unified Health System
- Health and environmental surveillance
- Indigenous peoples' health
- Democratic basic education, with quality and equity
- Professional and technological education that transforms
- Higher education: quality, democracy and sustainability
- Right to culture
- Youth: rights, participation and well-being
- Promotion of citizenship, defense of human rights and reparations for violations
- National program to promote the rights of the homeless population
- Promotion of the right to grow old and the human rights of older people
- Promotion of the rights of people with disabilities
- Promotion and defense of the rights of LGBTQIA+ people
- Promotion and full protection of the human rights of children and teenagers with absolute priority
- Women's economic autonomy
- Equal decision-making and power for women
- Woman: living without violence
- Demarcation and management of indigenous territories for good living, sustainability and facing the climate emergency
- Multiethnic-cultural and social rights for the full exercise of citizenship and well-being of indigenous peoples
- Policies for quilombolas, traditional communities of African origin, remote-region people and gypsies
- Promotion of ethnic-racial equality, fighting and overcoming racism
- Black youth alive
- Social security: promotion, guarantee of rights and citizenship
- Basic sanitation
- Better cities
- Urban mobility
- Decent housing
- Living City Outskirts
- Public safety with citizenship
- Care and support for users and persons addicted to alcohol and other drugs
- Sport for life

## Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability policies

- Facing the climate emergency
- Bioeconomy for a new cycle of prosperity
- Protection and recovery of biodiversity and fighting deforestation and fires
- Environmental quality in the city and countryside
- Risk and disaster management
- Sustainable agriculture and farming
- Agricultural defense
- Agricultural research and innovation
- Food supply and sovereignty
- Family farming and agroecology
- Land governance, agrarian reform and regularization of quilombola territories and traditional peoples and communities
- Sustainable fishing and aquaculture
- Innovation in companies for a new industrialization
- Neo-industrialization, business environment and participation in the international economy
- Economic policy for sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic growth and development
- Science, technology and innovation for social development
- Consolidation of the National Science, Technology and Innovation System—SNCTI
- Nuclear policy
- Brazilian space program
- Ocean, Coastal Zone and Antarctica
- Sustainable popular and solidarity economy
- Promotion of decent work, employment and income
- Electric power
- Oil, gas, derivatives and biofuels
- Energy transition
- Communications for inclusion and transformation
- Civil Aviation
- Ports and water transport
- Road safety
- Rail transport
- Road transport
- Water resources: water in quantity and quality forever
- Tourism, this is the destination
- Regional development and territorial planning
- Safe and sustainable mining

## Policies for the defense of democracy and the reconstruction of the State and sovereignty

- Defense of democracy and legal security for innovation in public policies
- Reconstruction, expansion and deepening of social participation and democracy
- Planning and budgeting for sustainable and inclusive development
- Transformation of the State for citizenship and development
- Defense cooperation for national development
- National defense
- International relations and assistance to Brazilians abroad
- Public and government communication
- Financial system of the future
- Transparency, integrity and fighting corruption
- Institutional security
- Promoting access to justice and defending rights

## Social participation in the preparation of the PPA



### Contributions to the Brasil Participativo Platform

#### Most voted PPA programs

1. Facing the climate emergency | 20,534
2. Primary health care | 20,427
3. Specialized health care | 18,786
4. Promotion of decent work, employment and income | 16,316
5. Tourism, this is the destination | 15,246

#### Most voted proposals by topic

1. Health | 360,740 votes and 1,225 proposals
2. Justice and public safety | 193,828 votes and 322 proposals
3. Education | 190,654 votes and 1,225 proposals
4. Human rights and citizenship | 79,509 votes and 511 proposals
5. Development, industry, commerce and services | 69,822 votes and 115 proposals

### Results of social participation in the 2024-2027 PPA

#### Strategic dimension

##### Adjustments to strategic choices:

- Vision for the Future
- Values
- Guidelines
- Axis themes

#### Tactical dimension

##### Adjustments to priorities and public policies:

- PPA priorities
- Specific programs and objectives

Source: General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic



### PPA Strategic Map 2024-2027



Access:

<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/mapa-estrategico-cio-ppa>



# Chapter 1

PPA innovations and social participation







# 1

## PPA innovations and social participation

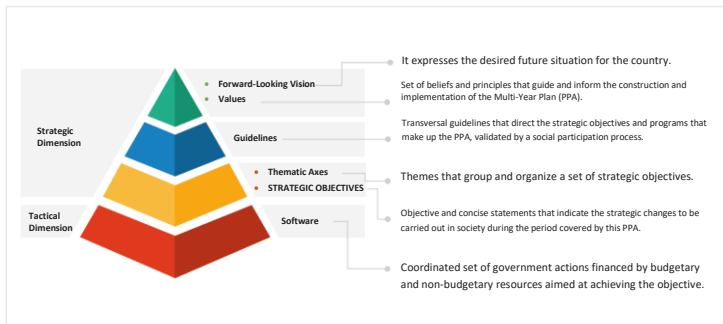
In recent years, there has been a loss of relevance of public planning as an important governmental function of the Brazilian State, which has generated a negative impact on the government's ability to make choices, implement public policies, monitor and evaluate the results achieved. The re-creation of the Ministry of Planning and Budget and the National Planning Secretariat was the first and fundamental step towards restoring this important role. The next step was the preparation of the Multi-Year Plan on new bases.

Planning is one of the essential functions of governance in the public sector. Through it, strategies and directions for the country are defined. Its preparation is based on three major questions: i) where are we?; ii) where do we want to get to?; and iii) how will we get there?

The PPA, established as a public function by the Federal Constitution, is the instrument for planning and continuing medium-term state action. It guides, in a concrete way, the government's choices, which are translated into programs and the budget, defined for the four years of its validity.

The strategic dimension presents the current situation, the future vision for 2027 and the main axes and challenges guiding government action. The tactical dimension details the means to achieve the planned vision based on the programs, with their objectives, indicators, targets, deliveries, multi-annual investments and institutional and regulatory measures.

Figure 1. Dimensions of the 2024-2027 PPA



Source: PPA Technical Manual 2024-2027.

The PPA preparation process began in February 2023 with the definition of the methodology, detailed in the Technical Manual and the PPA 024-2027<sup>1</sup> Preparation Guide, and with the technical alignment of federal government managers, involving 1,400 participants.

The next step, in the months of March and early April, was the preparation of the strategic dimension, with the initial proposal for a vision of the future, values, guidelines, axes and strategic objectives, which were subsequently improved with input from ministries and consultation public.

The following four months, from April to July, were focused on detailing the tactical dimension and carrying out the public consultation of the PPA.

In the tactical dimension, two cycles of multidisciplinary workshops were held, involving several government bodies, to define the programs, objectives and their details. In total, 125 workshops were held. These had more than 4,400 participants.

Additionally, three alignment workshops were held between the PPA's objectives and programs and the regional development plans with Sudeco, Sudam and Sudene, with the participation of 273 people.

Finally, the month of August was dedicated to consolidating information and final adjustments. In the strategic dimension, final adjustments were made based on input submitted upon consulting with the public. In the tactical dimension, analyzes of program consistency and the incorporation of proposals from the public consultation were completed.

<sup>1</sup>Manual and Guide available at: <<https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/planejamento-e-orcamento/plano-plurianual-ppa>>.



In addition to the technical-methodological improvement, in this cycle there is a relevant improvement in the democratic and participatory dimension of the PPA. The effective participation of society is a fundamental element of democracy. The restoration of the Democratic Rule of Law imposes on the State the duty to renew and reinforce the spaces and instruments for the consolidation of social participation.

Thus, the 2024-2027 PPA also innovated by presenting itself as an important locus promoting social participation in defining the vision of the future, the guidelines and objectives that will guide the federal government's action over the next four years.

This chapter summarizes the main innovations of this PPA, with the aim of reestablishing the federal government's planning and strategic action capacity and reinforcing planning as an instrument of dialog and social control, enabling greater alignment between government actions and the aspirations of the society. The main changes incorporated in the 2024-2027 PPA, described below, are structured around three main purposes: to deepen the strategic vision; strengthen results orientation; increase transparency and participation in the drafting process.

### Deepen the strategic vision

Three main initiatives were aimed at strengthening the strategic vision: the preparation of a retrospective diagnosis, with an evolutionary and comparative look at the country's performance, the inclusion of the prospective dimension in the preparation of the PPA and the definition of a vision of the future accompanied by indicators that monitor its reach.

#### *Retrospective analysis*

The first step towards building a good vision of the future is to develop a consistent answer to the following question: "where are we?". To find that answer, it was necessary to prepare an overview of the current situation with an emphasis on its structural aspects (essential, non-circumstantial), identifying the assets, current or potential, and the remaining problems or bottlenecks. This process was carried out based on evidence and quantitative and qualitative analysis methods.

This synthesis made it possible to anticipate gaps in relation to trends and future scenarios. The retrospective analysis, for a period of at least a decade, avoided an exclusive focus on the current situation, whose interpretation could be conditioned by recent phenomena of a conjunctural nature. Understanding and critical distancing are essential to the success of any study to support the construction of the future.

### *The prospective look*

To think about Brazil ahead and make the best decisions, it is necessary to be aware of the main transformations taking place in the global context, their impact on the Brazilian reality and what can be seen as opportunities and risks for the country.

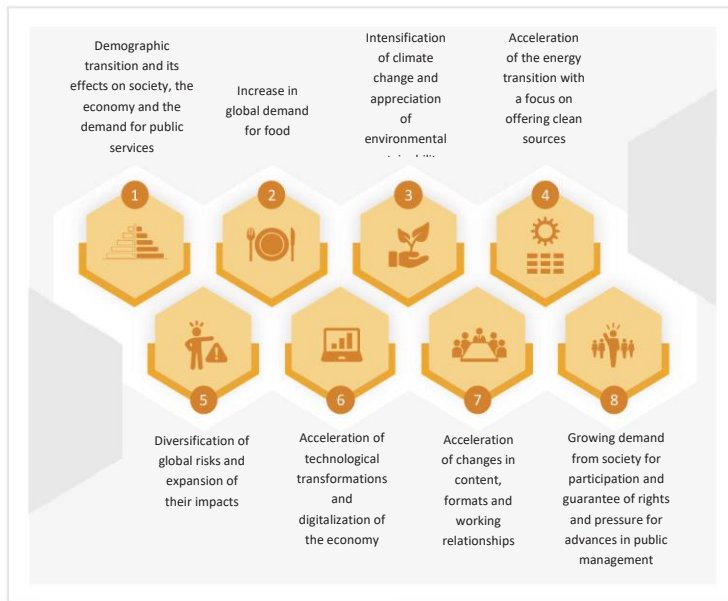
The future is uncertain and multiple. It involves countless ruptures and discontinuities, but it also feeds processes and changes already underway. It is under construction and is being formed in light of the movements of various social actors.

Some movements, perceived as more solid, anticipate major trends – these are called “megatrends”. These constitute global phenomena, also present at national level, whose direction is well defined and visible enough to admit that they will be present in the period considered.

Megatrends define challenges – opportunities or threats – that need to be taken into consideration to build the desired future. Topics such as clean energy, digitalization and population aging, among others, will have a relevant impact on the future we want to build for Brazil.

The eight megatrends, listed in support of the consolidation of the strategic vision of this PPA, were selected from a literature review of several future studies mapped in a synthesis effort, in order to compose a non-exhaustive framework, but sufficiently broad to allow an assessment its developments for Brazil and illuminate the strategies for the next four years.

Figure 2. Global and national megatrends



Source: Seplan/MPO and Macroplan. Prospective, Strategy and Management, based on studies and publications on the topic.

*Vision for the Future*

The future vision presents what is intended and can be achieved in the country over the next few years with the implementation of this PPA. It constitutes the reference for the development strategy to be adopted, answering the question: “where do we want to get to in 2027?”.

The vision expresses an anticipation of the reality that is expected to be achieved, a desirable future that can be built by initiatives from public and private actors and society and by attitudes and behaviors of Brazilians that generate economic, social, institutional, environmental and technological changes.

This PPA innovates by consolidating the vision of the future in a summary statement, which describes the desired situation by 2027. This synthesis statement is qualified and quantified by two elements: the attributes of the vision, which refer to the essential characteristics and elements that make up the desired situation; and the key national indicators (KNI), which support the measurement of progress in relation to achieving the expressed future vision.

The vision of the future is complemented by a set of values, which are the principles and attitudes that support government decisions within the scope of the PPA, and by a set of guidelines, which are the guidelines that regulate the path to follow, establishing criteria that direct actions to overcome the challenges included in the plan.

### Strengthen management for results

Three main initiatives were aimed at strengthening management for results: the definition of strategic objectives associated with indicators and a system of banded targets; Priorities and Transversal Agendas; and institutional and normative measures.

#### *Strategic objectives, indicators and targets*

Managing for results requires moving beyond the questions “where are we?” and “where do we want to get to?” The question that complements the previous ones is “how are we going to get there?”.

The PPA also innovates by providing greater clarity to strategic choices and translating each of them into strategic objectives, with their respective indicative targets for 2027.

Linked to the future vision and its attributes, 35 strategic objectives were defined. The objectives define the priority focus on each of the strategic themes selected for this PPA. They therefore provide precise guidance for the construction of the programs linked to them.

For each strategic objective, indicators and targets for desired results were defined. In this field, there are two other innovations. The definition of result indicators for strategic objectives and a band system for each of the desired goals.

Result indicators – which add up to 62 in the strategic layer of this PPA – seek to assess changes in the socioeconomic reality observed in the medium term. They have a more direct relationship with the public policies implemented and are linked to strategic objectives, with the aim of guiding the development of programs and enabling their monitoring.

Defining an exact value for each result indicator in the strategic layer is, however, an exercise of enormous complexity and associated risks. Strategic objectives, in general, require the resolution of multidimensional problems, since their results are products of the actions of different actors, located in different areas of government, at other federative levels, and/or in society. Most of these actors do not have a direct hierarchical relationship.

On the other hand, it is necessary to anchor expectations, mobilize actors towards the destination you want to achieve and monitor whether policies are producing the desired results. The band system offers greater flexibility to deal with unforeseen economic or social factors, anchors the expectations of social actors

around the desired improvement with a medium-term vision and allows the monitoring of each of the defined strategic objectives.

#### *Deepening of Priorities and Transversal Agendas*

It is worth noting the strengthening of two instruments, with the purpose of expanding the selectivity and integration of public action efforts, the Priorities and Transversal Agendas.

The six Priorities established for the 2024-2027 PPA aim to ensure the targeting of concrete actions, policies and programs to deal with the most critical issues, seeking to building the desired future to promote progress and well-being. being of the nation.

These Priorities were built based on two elements:

- I) The needs of the country. Strategic choices for the next four years, considering the future vision and strategic objectives, as well as the analysis of the current situation and the country's evolution in recent years; and
- II) Demands of society. Choices made by the population in the public consultation of the PPA, taking into account the contributions of the InterCouncil Forums, plenary meetings in all States and participation in the Brasil Participativo platform, both in the prioritization of programs and in the proposals presented and voted on the platform.

The five Transversal Agendas address complex public policy problems, and may include those focused on target audiences or specific themes, which require a multidimensional and integrated approach on the part of the State to be addressed efficiently and effectively. Transversal Public Policy Agendas are necessary because they help address complex and interconnected challenges that cannot be resolved effectively through sectoral or isolated approaches, given that they are transversal in nature.

These agendas aim to integrate and coordinate actions in different sectors and levels of government to face issues that cross the traditional boundaries of sectoral action and require a broad and articulated approach to overcome their challenges. These are integrated public policies that combine specific objectives, deliveries and targets, creating conditions for greater effectiveness of government action.

### *Institutional and regulatory measures*

Finally, in the management layer of the PPA, a very specific set of government action was highlighted: normative activities of a regulatory nature and improving the business or management environment.

Institutional and normative measures are a non-statutory attribute of the PPA that declares institutional and normative activities of a regulatory nature, improving the business or management environment, relevant to achieving specific objectives or the program. They are characterized by being enablers of public action, such as regulatory actions, proposals or adjustments to specific legislation, or by being managed internally by the government, such as the development of beneficiary registries and computerized systems that support management and are not available to the general public.

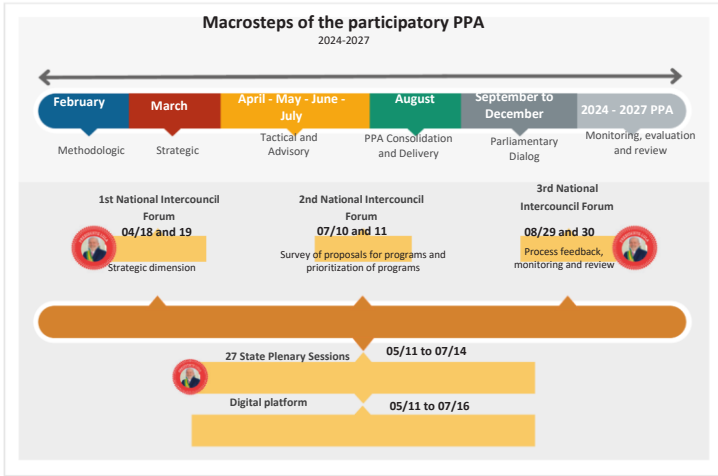
### **Social Participation**

The broadest social participation in the history of Brazil in the drafting of a budget cycle law for the federal government was built with the hands of the people, in an articulated way between face-to-face and digital: plenary sessions, meetings, debates and online voting. The population participated in various ways and the result is a participatory PPA. The 2024-2027 Multi-Year Plan will be the guide for the government over the next four years, determining where the Federal Government's public resources will go.

This collective construction by the population and the government involved Brazilian citizenship, organizations, networks and social movements, councils and representative entities in a broad effort of social participation, listening and dialog about the future of our country.

This process began in April 2023 with the first meeting of the Intercouncil Forum, a qualified space for dialog, made up of more than 300 council representatives, who operate throughout the national territory. This was the first step in a journey that continued to all states and the Federal District with the holding of State plenary meetings, which brought together more than 34 thousand participants. This mobilization took place across the country with plenary sessions and territorial and sectoral meetings, powered by the Brasil Participativo digital platform, which reached 4 million users.

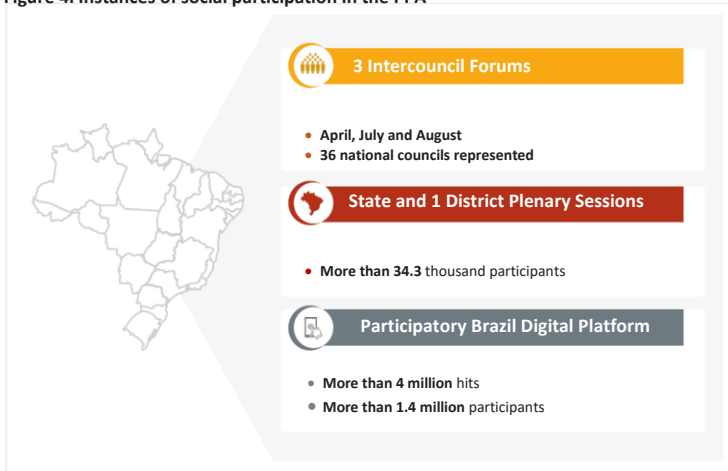
Figure 3. Participatory PPA steps



Source: General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.

The participatory PPA process was built on three dimensions that connect and feedback: I) the Intercouncil Forum, which articulated the different national public policy councils; II) the 26 State plenary meetings and one district plenary, which mobilized more than 34 thousand people; III) the Brasil Participativo digital platform, which allowed people to prioritize programs, register proposals, mobilize support, expressing these choices by voting on the platform.

Figure 4. Instances of social participation in the PPA



Source: General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.

The participatory PPA was also an important instrument to strengthen the process of rebuilding social participation in the country. An effort that involved the creation of the Social Participation Council, the resumption of the Inter-Council Forum and the feasibility of the Social Participation System. The commitment to organizing social participation was taken throughout the federal government with the creation of social participation and diversity advisories in all ministries, the creation and recreation of public policy councils and the resumption of national conferences.

The first meeting of the Intercouncil Forum in the participatory PPA process was held on April 18 and 19, 2023, with the participation of representatives from 29 national councils and commissions. It was a moment of debate and presentation of proposals for the statements of the vision of the future and its attributes, values and guidelines, axes and priority themes of the strategic dimension of the PPA. 291 proposals were sent for analysis and incorporation into the PPA, 31 proposals for adjustments to the 2027 future vision and its attributes, 84 proposals for adjustments to values and guidelines and 176 proposals for adjustments to the axes' themes.

In the second meeting, held on the 10th and 11th of July, with the participation of representatives from 36 national councils and commissions, the Inter-council Forum welcomed and debated the feedback on the proposals presented at the April meeting and looked into the tactical dimension of the PPA with its programs, objectives, indicators and targets. The councilors analyzed the most voted proposals on the Brasil Participativo platform and presented new proposals considering the accumulated discussions held by the respective councils and conferences.

The Intercouncil Forum also had a third meeting within the scope of the preparation of the Multi-Year Plan, held on the 29th and 30th of August, when the feedback on the analysis and incorporation of social participation in the PPA



and the outline of the monitoring and monitoring process were presented. by civil society in implementing the Plan, in accordance with the provisions of the bill.

With its role of establishing dialog between representatives of public policy councils and commissions, recreated in the process of preparing the PPA, the Intercouncil Forum monitors public policies and government programs and makes recommendations to improve them, in particular, with regard to concerns its intersectionality and transversality. The efforts to recreate and reformulate national councils converged towards the Intercouncil Forum, by welcoming civil society in the construction of this public sphere of dialog and negotiation with the government, after a period of demobilization and dismantling of these fundamental instances of social participation in public policies.

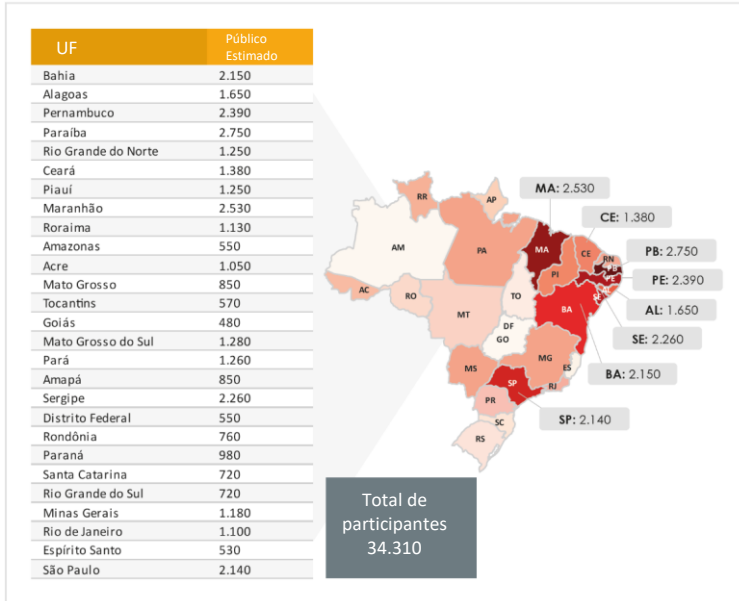
In the period between May 11 and July 14, 2023, 26 state and one district plenary meetings were held, with the objectives of: mobilizing civil society in each state for the participatory PPA; inform about the registration process, presentation of proposals and voting on these proposals on the digital platform; encourage meetings to receive, debate and prepare these proposals, listen to their arguments are hold votes.

With participation open to civil society representatives who are members of state and municipal councils; representatives of social movements; representatives of civil society organizations/entities, the plenary sessions were attended by State ministers, governors, mayors and representatives of the Legislative Branch in all States. With more than 34 thousand participants, the plenary sessions constituted moments of broad social participation and dialog between society and the government in the preparation of the Multi-Year Plan.

In these plenary sessions, hundreds of proposals were presented and defended directly by civil society representatives, incorporated into the Brasil Participativo platform for voting. In this process of popular participation in the State plenary meetings, social and popular movements and citizens organized, in their municipalities and also sectorally, numerous assemblies and/or free, in-person and digital meetings, self-managed by society, collectively constructing proposals that were registered and voted on the Brasil Participativo platform before, during and after the State plenary meetings.

In the plenary sessions, 309 civil society movements/organizations took the floor to present and/or defend proposals for the PPA in front of representatives of the federal government. It is worth highlighting the participation of movements and organizations representing women, youth, rural areas, trade unions and LGBTQIA+. All plenary sessions were recorded and broadcast on various digital platforms, allowing, on the one hand, the expansion of citizenship access to the plenary sessions and, on the other, the creation of a memory of the entire process carried out. With this, it was possible to take the direct participation of citizens in person, integrated with digital, to the municipalities that make up the territorial base of the states and the country.

Figure 5. State plenary meetings



Source: General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.

Brasil Participativo is the federal government’s largest digital participation experience. With a historic record of more than 4 million participants, the platform received thousands of proposals and votes that actively contributed to government planning.

To achieve these results, we saw broad mobilizations from society calling for votes for their proposals, based on the digital engagement of participatory councils and diverse networks of communicators, activists, parliamentarians, social movements and influencers. At the same time, the government actively involved participation, with the engagement of the social participation and diversity advisories and the communications advisories in each ministry.

The digital platform project was developed using free software. The fact that it was developed in open and free source allowed the participation of a vast community of developers, who collaborated not only with the development of the technology, but also with the participatory process of society. The digital platform, which had Decide as the base platform for its creation, enhanced the strategy of social participation through digital means, expanding the possibilities of citizen participation. We are proud to say that we made history with the participatory PPA, which became the largest experience of participation in the Brazilian internet ever carried out by the federal government.

Figure 6. Participatory Brazil Platform



Source: General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.

Of the 88 PPA programs, 28 were prioritized to be voted on by society in the participatory PPA process. The five most voted programs on the Brasil Participativo platform were: 1) Addressing the climate emergency, with 20,534 votes, with emphasis on voting in the Southeast Region, with 56.13% of the votes, and among women, with 58.39% of the votes; 2) Primary health care, with 20,427 votes, with emphasis on voting in the Southeast Region, with 35.39% of votes, and among women, with 68.31% of votes; 3) Specialized health care, with 18,786 votes, with emphasis on voting in the Southeast Region, with 34.04% of the votes, and among women, with 69.36% of the votes; 4) Promotion of decent work, employment and income, with 16,316 votes, with emphasis on voting in the Southeast Region, with 45.10% of the votes, and among women, with 54.81% of the votes; and, 5) Tourism, this is the destination, with 15,246 votes, with emphasis on voting in the Southeast Region, with 85.88% of the votes, and among women, with 60.60% of the votes.

8,254 proposals were registered on the platform, which received more than 1.5 million votes, with emphasis on the proposals presented on health topics with 360,740 votes; justice and public safety with 193,828 votes; education with 190,654 votes; human rights and citizenship with 79,509 votes; development, industry, commerce and services with 69,822 votes; and environment and climate change with 66,946 votes.

To guide the process of analysis and incorporation of social participation in PPA 20242027, work meetings involving all ministries, and social participation reports were sent with guidelines seeking to the greatest possible incorporation of priority proposals. The 50 most voted proposals overall and the 20 most voted in each of the 37 ministries were sent for analysis and incorporation into the PPA, totaling 814 proposals.

In this initial incorporation process, it was already possible to identify 528 proposals suitable for the scope of the PPA. Of these, 76.5% have already been incorporated into the PPA attributes, 58% fully, 14% partially and 4% are under evaluation, under some condition of study and technical analysis. This thorough process of analysis and incorporation is a demonstration of our governmental

commitment to the process of rebuilding democracy and valuing social participation in the implementation of public policies. A process that is just beginning and will continue throughout the Bill's processing in Congress and the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review of the Plan.

Furthermore, it is worth highlighting that the more than eight thousand proposals, received on the Brasil Participativo platform and emanating from the Intercouncil Forum, constitute a very rich collection for the public policy agenda, the object of permanent dialog between the government and social movements, councils and civil society. A positive agenda of participation in building public policy with social participation to headed by the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, Participation and Diversity Advisors and the Social Participation Council, which constitute the new institutions of the social participation policy within the Federal Government.

After arduous years of weakening the right to social participation, the participatory PPA showed that the doors of social participation are open again and that the Brazilian people are very welcome to come in and build with the government. Only then will we conquer the country we dream of: a Brazil with the face of its people.

# Chapter 2

## Strategic Dimension

- 2.1 Situational and retrospective analysis of Brazil
- 2.2 Global and national trends
- 2.3 Macroeconomic and fiscal scenario for the 2024-2027 period
- 2.4 Future vision 2027, thematic axes and strategic objectives, values and guidelines, key national indicators and targets







## 2.1

# Situational and retrospective analysis of Brazil

### Social liabilities and emerging agendas

To define the government's priorities for the next four years and make the best decisions, it is necessary, initially, to have a retrospective look at recent developments, analyzing our weaknesses, the historical liabilities related to regional, gender and racial differences, and the assets built over the years by the actions of countless actors. This chapter seeks to summarize the situation of the main socioeconomic indicators in Brazil, seeking to providing an overall vision, of an executive nature, useful for deepening the strategic reflection necessary for the planning process.

After decades of advances in social indicators, recent years have been marked by the impacts of the economic crisis and pandemic that have compromised to some extent advances in the social agenda. Therefore, the development project must place the reduction of poverty and inequalities, the valuing of democracy and the environment and respect for diversity as public policy priorities.

The trajectory of improvement in social indicators observed in Brazil in the early 2000s was interrupted, from 2015 onwards, by several economic and political factors. The extreme poverty rate, which had been falling until 2014, increased in the subsequent four years. Between 2019 and 2020, there was a drop, explained by Emergency Aid transfers. In 2021 the index grew again, reaching the highest value in the series, 9.2% of the Brazilian population, falling again in 2022 to 6.0%.<sup>2</sup> There was a large increase in the prevalence of severe food insecurity, which increased from 1.9% of the total population in 2014-2016 to 7.3% in 2019-2021, with Brazil having the highest growth among South American countries.<sup>3</sup>

Per capita household income recorded a small increase of 2% between 2012 and

<sup>2</sup>Continuous National Household Sample Survey (Pnad Contínua)/Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Poverty line of US\$2.15/day (PPP 2017).

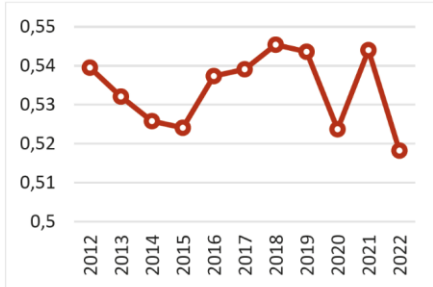
<sup>3</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Available at: <[https://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/online/sofi-2022/annexes1\\_a.html](https://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/online/sofi-2022/annexes1_a.html)>. Accessed on: 04/02/2023

2022.<sup>4</sup> The trajectory of the decade was marked by strong falls in two moments: in 2015-2016, with the economic crisis and the worsening of the job market; and in 2020-2021, with the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Brazil's monthly per capita income in 2022 was R\$1,586, and in the Northeast Region it was R\$1,011, close to half of that found in the South (R\$1,927) and Southeast (R\$1,891) regions. Despite fluctuations throughout the decade, this ratio remained practically stable between 2012 and 2022.

The decade from 2012 to 2022 was also marked by fluctuations in income inequality. The Gini Index, on an upward trend since 2015, showed stability between 2018 and 2019, and then, in 2020, recorded a sharp drop due to income transfers aimed at mitigating the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Although, in 2021, it grew again, in 2022, the index decreased to 0.518, the lowest value in the series.<sup>5</sup>

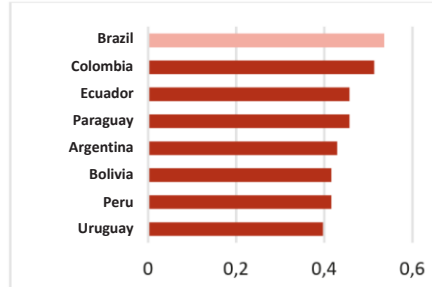
Brazil is among the countries with the highest inequality in the world, losing even to other Latin American countries with upper middle income,<sup>6</sup> such as Argentina (0.429) and Uruguay (0.397).<sup>7</sup>

Chart 1. Evolution of the Brazilian Gini Index



Source: Continued Pnad.

Chart 2. Gini Index (2019)



Source: World Bank.

The search for reducing inequalities and improving quality of life must take into account historical liabilities related to gender and racial differences, seeking to greater equality of opportunities and access to the job market. The participation rate of women in the labor market in 2022 was 53%, almost 20 points lower than that of men. The unemployment rate among women was 11.5% in the same year, while that of men was 7.5%. In relation to income from work, the average income of women, in 2022, was 21% lower than that of men. This is a significant and persistent difference (in 2012, this difference was 22%), considering that the average education level of women is higher than that of men.

Regarding differences by color or race, in 2022 black and brown people had average income from work that was around 40% lower than that of white people. The unemployment rate among black people, at 10.9% in 2022, was 3.6 pp higher than that of white people. Considering the intersectionality of gender and race, it is noted that the situation is even more unfavorable for black women, who have more difficulties entering the job market, which is confirmed by the

<sup>4</sup>Continued Pnad /IBGE.<sup>5</sup>Continued Pnad /IBGE.<sup>6</sup> Brazil ranks as an upper middle-income country by international organizations.<sup>7</sup> World Bank.



unemployment rate of 13.9% in 2022, the highest among the groups.

The differences are also enormous when we look at indicators for the poorest sections of the population. Unemployment among the poorest 40% reached 21.9% in 2022, more than double the Brazilian average. In addition to high unemployment, when employed, 61.5% of people were informal, measured by social security coverage – 25 p.p. higher than the Brazilian average rate.<sup>8</sup>

Fluctuations in poverty and inequality indicators were accompanied by slow progress and persistence of inequalities in the main indicators of education, health and security.

Starting with education: in 2022, the average education level of the population aged 25 or over in Brazil was 9.9 years of study, which means an increase of 1.3 years compared to 2012 (8.6 years). However, the average observed in the Northeast was still 8.6 in 2022, that is, two years below the average in the Southeast (10.6).<sup>9</sup> In international comparison, we are still at a lower level than other Latin American countries, such as Chile (10.9 years in 2019) and Argentina (10.1 years in 2019).<sup>10</sup>

There were great advances in terms of access to the system educational. In 2022, the school enrollment rate already it reached 99.4% of children between 6 and 14 years old and 92.2% of young people between 15 and 17 years old. The percentages, however, are much lower when analyzing the completion rate: 79.7% of 16-year-olds completed primary education and 65.9% of 19-year-olds completed secondary education.<sup>11</sup>

Even with the undeniable advances in terms of access, the quality of Brazilian education is one of the obstacles to increasing labor productivity, with effects on economic growth and well-being. The Basic Education Development Index (Ideb) evolved slowly in the period 2011-2021 and was affected by the pandemic in the last measurement. In 2021, the Ideb for elementary school I was 5.8 points, 0.8 points above the 2011 score and 0.1 point below the 2019 score. In elementary school II, Ideb reached 5.1 points, 1 point above 2011 and 0.2 points above 2019. The challenge is even greater in secondary education, which recorded an Ideb of just 4.2 in 2021, the same as in 2019 and 0.5 points higher than in 2011.

The Brazilian gap in terms of quality of education is evident in international exams. The latest International Student Assessment Program (Pisa), carried out by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which assesses the performance of students aged 15 years, shows that Brazil occupied, in 2018, the 70th position in Mathematics, 57th in Reading and 66th in Science in a list of 79 countries. The percentage of Brazilian students at very low levels of learning in the three assessed subjects (below Level 2) is 43.2%, more than triple the OECD average (13.4%).<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Continued Pnad /IBGE.

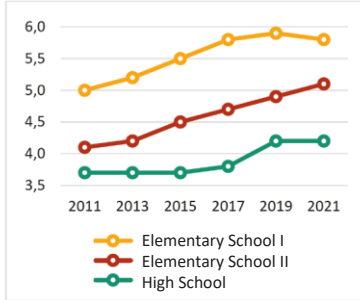
<sup>9</sup> Continued Pnad /IBGE.

<sup>10</sup> Human Development Reports 2021 (UNDP). Available at: <[https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021-22\\_HDR/HDR21-22\\_Statistical\\_Annex\\_HDI\\_Table.xlsx](https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021-22_HDR/HDR21-22_Statistical_Annex_HDI_Table.xlsx)>. Accessed on: 12/06/2022

<sup>11</sup> Continued Pnad /IBGE.

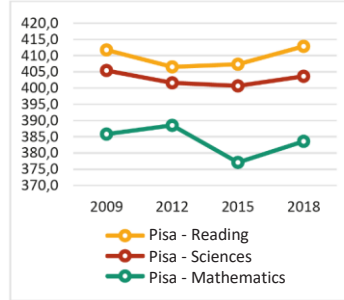
<sup>12</sup> All for Education.

Chart 3. Ideb – Brazil, total network



Source: Inep.

Chart 4. Brazil's score in Pisa



Source: OECD.

Furthermore, we cannot forget the liabilities related to illiteracy among young people and adults, although there have been advances in recent decades. In 2022, illiteracy persisted in several states, especially in the Northeast, which has an average rate of 11.7%, around five times the rate in the South (2.3%) and Southeast (2.9%). The Brazilian rate observed in 2022 was 5.6%, indicating a drop of 3.1 percentage points compared to 2012 (8.7%).<sup>13</sup> Even with this improvement, Brazil's index in 2022 was much higher than that of Argentina (1.0%) and Uruguay (1.3%) in 2018.<sup>14</sup>

Advancing the quality of education and the attractiveness of schools is essential for a better integration of young people into the world of work. An indicator that must be considered to address the vulnerable situation of young people refers to the proportion of people aged 15 to 24 who do not work or study (neither). In Brazil, this proportion was 20% in 2022, a level similar to that seen in 2012. In 2020, during the pandemic, a peak of 26.0% was reached.<sup>15</sup> In international comparison, in 2021 Brazil's index surpassed that of Latin America and the Caribbean (21.3%) and that of OECD countries (14.8%).<sup>16</sup>

Young people are most affected by violence, with black and brown people being the biggest victims in Brazil. In 2021, Brazil reached a rate of 22.5 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. More than half of these victims were between 15 and 29 years old, with 81% of young homicide victims being black and mixed race. The homicide rate in the country in 2021 showed a reduction of 18%, compared to 2010 (27.2).<sup>17</sup> From an international perspective, using the 2020 rate as a comparison, it was more than eight times higher than that of OECD countries (2.6 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants).<sup>18</sup> The rate observed in 2021 also exceeded the world average (6.0), as well as the levels of South American

<sup>13</sup>Continued Pnad /IBGE.  
<sup>14</sup> World Development Indicators (World Bank). Available at: <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS>>. Accessed on: 12/06/2022  
<sup>15</sup>Continued Pnad /IBGE.  
<sup>16</sup>World Bank.  
<sup>17</sup>MS/SVS/CGIAE – Mortality Information System (SIM). Considers ICD 10 codes: X85-Y09 (assault) and Y35 (legal intervention).  
<sup>18</sup> OECD Better Life Index. Available at: <<https://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/topics/safety/#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20latest%20OECD,for%20the%20most%20recent%20data>>. Accessed on: 12/02/2022

countries, such as Argentina (5.0) and Chile (4.0).<sup>19</sup>

High mortality from external causes is one of the factors that explain Brazil's lag in terms of life expectancy at birth in relation to developed countries. Life expectancy in Brazil projected for 2021 was 77 years<sup>20</sup>, 3.1 years more than in 2010. In the international context, the country's situation in 2019, before the pandemic, presented an average of almost five years less than the OECD member countries, but two years more than the average of Latin American countries and a value similar to the average of upper middle-income countries.

Another challenge to raising the country's life expectancy to the levels of developed nations refers to reducing infant mortality. The infant mortality rate in Brazil decreased from 13.9 per thousand live births in 2010 to 11.9 in 2021.<sup>21</sup> In this theme, the greater vulnerability of indigenous people is visible, among which the infant mortality rate, in 2022, was 19.0 per thousand live births.<sup>22</sup>

The international comparison of infant mortality under 5 years of age shows that in Brazil there was a decrease from 18.6, in 2010, to 14.4, in 2021. In the last year, the infant mortality rate in the country was higher than the average of OECD countries (6.5) and upper middle-income countries (11.8), but lower than the average of Latin American countries (15 ,9).<sup>23</sup> It is worth noting that progress in reducing infant mortality under 5 years of age was slower than in other international comparisons.

<sup>19</sup> World Bank. Available at: <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5>>. Accessed on: 08/11/2023

<sup>20</sup> Projections made in 2018, therefore without incorporating the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic. IBGE, 2018. Available at:

<<https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/populacao/9126-tabuas-completas-de-mortalidade.html?=&t=resultados>>.

Accessed on: 12/06/2022

<sup>21</sup> Infant Mortality Rate in children under 1 year of age. MS/SVS/CGIAE – Mortality Information System (SIM). MS/SVS/CGIAE – Information System on Live Births (Sinasc).

<sup>22</sup> Siasj/Sesai, Ipea estimates.

<sup>23</sup> World Bank. Available at: <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT>>. Accessed on: 04/03/2023

Maternal mortality did not follow the downward trend in infant mortality. On the contrary, the maternal mortality ratio increased from 59.3 deaths per 100,000 live births, in 2012, to 117.4, in 2021.<sup>24</sup> The international comparison, available for 2017, shows Brazil's index close to the average for Latin American countries (74), but four times higher than the OECD average (18) and worse than the average for upper middle-income countries.<sup>25</sup>

In addition to the importance of attention basic and prevention, it is necessary advance in medium and high- end care complexities of health services, whose demand tends to grow as the population ages. In 2021, Brazil had 299 premature deaths from Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) per 100,000 people aged 30 to 69, a rate 3.1% lower than in 2012 (309).<sup>26</sup> When considering the NCD index harmonized by age groups measured by the World Health Organization (WHO), Brazil reaches a rate of 424.9 deaths per 100 thousand people, a worse result than that seen in South American countries, such as Chile (328.5).

The lack of adequate sanitation for the entire population generates serious impacts on health conditions and threatens the environment with the discharge of waste. The proportion of people in households with adequate sanitation has shown a slight improvement in recent years, rising from 62% in 2016 to 65% in 2022.<sup>27</sup> This means that around a third of the population lived in households that did not have adequate sanitation infrastructure in 2022. When considering the portion of the population connected to the sewage treatment network, it appears that Brazil reached a proportion of just 52.0% in 2019, a lower performance than that observed in Chile (99.9% in 2021) and Mexico (67.5% in 2021).<sup>28</sup>

Parallel to this problem, there remains the need to guarantee adequate housing for the entire population, a fundamental condition for improving quality of life, especially in cities. Between 2016 and 2022, the proportion of people living in housing considered inadequate showed a slight drop, going from 32% to around 30%.<sup>29</sup>

A comparative, but restricted, view of the challenges in terms of development can be obtained through the analysis of the Human Development Index (HDI). In 2021, Brazil's HDI was 0.754, 87th in the ranking of 191 countries, classifying the country with a high index. In the 2010 report, Brazil ranked 74th in a list of 169 countries. Analyzing the different components of the 2021 HDI, Brazil is better positioned in the indicators of income (83rd), life expectancy (87th) and expected schooling (49th), but is worse in years of study (120th). Considering the HDI corrected for

<sup>24</sup> MS/SVS/CGIAE – Mortality Information System (SIM). Available at: <<https://svs.aims.gov.br/daent/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/busca-ativa/indicadores-de-saude/mortalidade/>>. Accessed on 08/15/2023.

<sup>25</sup> World Bank. Available at: <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MMRT>>. Accessed on: 03/24/2023

<sup>26</sup> MS/DAENT. Available at: < <https://svs.aims.gov.br/daent/centrais-de-conteudos/paineis-de-monitoramento/mortalidade/dcmt/>>. Accessed on: 08/15/2023

<sup>27</sup> Continued Pnad /IBGE. This is an indicator corresponding to the proportion of the population living in households (urban and rural) with adequate sanitation, that is, with the following conditions: having at least one bathroom with a drain provided by the general network, rainwater system or septic tank connected to the network; having the general distribution network as the main form of water supply; that the water used arrives piped into at least one room or on the property or land; In the last 30 days, water from the general network has arrived daily or at least four times a week or has a reservoir, water tank, cistern to store the water.

<sup>28</sup> OECD.

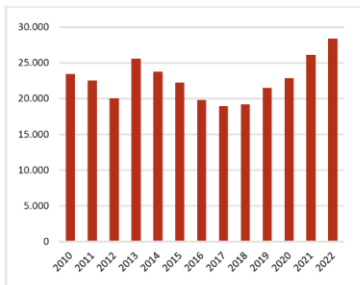
<sup>29</sup> Continued Pnad /IBGE. The indicator measures the proportion of the urban population living in precarious housing, with any of the following situations: excessive densification; inadequate water supply, sanitation and garbage collection; and excessive burden on rent payments.

inequality, Brazil ranked 107th.<sup>30</sup>

One of Brazil's assets is its vast natural soil coverage. In 2020, the forested area represented 59.4% of Brazil's total area<sup>31</sup>, that is, almost double the percentage recorded in OECD countries (32.7%), 12.9 p.p. higher than in Latin America and the Caribbean and 21.9 p.p. higher than in countries with upper middle income. However, the Brazilian percentage was already higher: in 2010 this proportion was 61.2%.

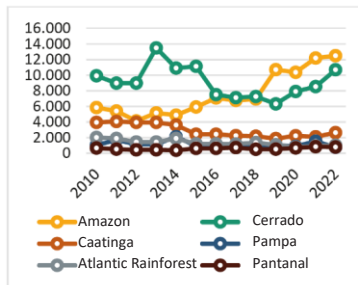
According to satellite monitoring data from the National Institute for Space Research (Inpe) – Prodes Project, the increase in deforestation in the country has grown consecutively since 2018, reaching, in 2022, the highest rate since 2010. Analyzing by biome, the Cerrado showed the highest deforestation from 2010 to 2018, being surpassed by the Amazon from 2019 onwards. In 2022, the Amazon represented 44.0% of total deforestation, while the Cerrado accounted for 37.7%.

**Chart 5. Total deforestation increase (in km<sup>2</sup>)**



Source: Prodes.

**Chart 6. Deforestation increases by biome (in km<sup>2</sup>)**



Source: Prodes.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is another challenge in the environmental area. Emissions of greenhouse gases equivalent to CO<sub>2</sub> in national terms continued with strong fluctuations between 2012 and 2020, ranging from a minimum of 1.3 million tons of carbon equivalent, in 2012, to the maximum of 1.8 million tons, reached in 2020.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Pnud Human Development Report. Available at: <[https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021-22\\_HDR/HDR21-22\\_Statistical\\_Annex\\_I-HDI\\_Table.xlsx](https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021-22_HDR/HDR21-22_Statistical_Annex_I-HDI_Table.xlsx)>. Accessed on: 04/02/2023

<sup>31</sup> World Bank. Available at: <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS>>. Accessed on: 08/14/2023

<sup>32</sup> National Emissions Registration System (Sirene), MCTI. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanheo-sirene/emissoes/emissoes-de-gee-por-setor-1>>. Accessed on: 08/11/2023

The last decade was also marked by instability in the political-institutional framework. Brazil recently lost positions in rankings that measure the quality of institutions. According to the democracy index calculated by The Economist, Brazil ranked 51st in the ranking of 167 countries, in 2022, representing a worsening compared to 2012, when it occupied 44th place. According to the research, Brazil is classified as “Flawed Democracy”, revealing a lower level of institutional quality than countries classified as “Full Democracy”. According to Latinobarometer, the percentage of people who say that democracy is preferable to any other form of government in Brazil went from 54% in 2010 to 40% in 2020.

### Assets and potential

Addressing our serious social problems requires a development strategy that values our comparative advantages and promotes an economy of greater complexity, with the generation of greater added value and innovation, environmental sustainability and social inclusion.

In this sense, Brazil has a series of strategic assets that can be mobilized. One of the largest consumer markets in the world, the country has the 7th largest population in the world ranking,<sup>33</sup> ascertained by the Census, in 2022, at 203.1 million people. Brazil is the 11th economy in the world, with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$1.9 trillion, reached in 2022.<sup>34</sup> The consumer market has room for expansion, with the reduction of inequality and poverty, which present levels that are incompatible with the country's wealth.

With a continental dimension of 8.5 million km<sup>2</sup> of territorial extension, the 5th largest in the world, Brazil is a country of mega biodiversity. The Amazon is one of the largest biodiversity reserves on the planet. The country has one of the highest concentrations of freshwater in the world and around 12% of the world's reserves, in addition to a huge amount of farming land.

We have an abundance of natural resources that are important for the economy, such as iron ore, oil, natural gas, gold, bauxite, nickel, copper, fresh water, among others. Such natural comparative advantages contribute to the country being one of the largest exporters of commodities in the world. In 2022, Brazil exported more than US\$160 billion in mineral and vegetable products, which represents almost 50% of the country's total export value.

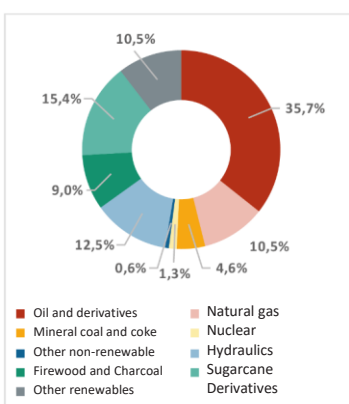
<sup>33</sup> Revision of World Population Prospects, Organização das Nações Unidas, 2022. Available at: < <https://population.un.org/wpp/>>. Accessed on: 08/09/2023

<sup>34</sup> World Bank. Available at: < <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>>. Accessed on: 08/15/2023

Brazil's extension and natural wealth also favor energy production. The country has large reserves of oil and natural gas. In 2022, proven oil reserves totaled 14.8 billion barrels.<sup>35</sup>

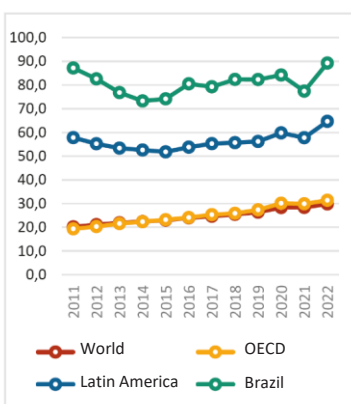
Holding a diversified energy matrix and one of the cleanest in the world, Brazil is one of the world's largest producers of hydroelectric energy. In 2022, 303 million tep,<sup>36</sup> were generated, 47% of which were produced by renewable sources, mainly hydraulics (12.5%). The share of renewable sources in the global energy matrix is close to 15%. In electricity generation, the share of renewables is 89.2%, almost three times the global percentage.<sup>37</sup> Brazil recorded a 2.1 p.p. growth in the share of renewable energy in electricity generation compared to 2011.

Chart 7. Brazilian energy matrix – 2021



Source: EPE (2022).

Chart 8. Share of renewable sources in electricity generation (%)



Source: Enerdata

All of these assets, combined with rich cultural diversity, the creative economy and tourism, mean that the country offers great potential for sustainable growth and must be valued by a socially inclusive development strategy.

### Recent economic performance

The last decade can be seen as one of the most turbulent periods in recent Brazilian history. With the negative results arising from the pandemic and combined with the 2015-2016 crisis, Brazil grew in the period 2012-2022 by an average of 0.7% p.a., that is, far below the world average (2.7%), and less than the averages for Latin America (1.4%), upper middle-income countries (4.5%) and OECD countries (1.8%).

<sup>35</sup> Oil and Natural Gas Resources and Reserves Bulletin – ANP, 2022. Available at: < <https://www.gov.br/anp/ptbr/centrais-de-conteudo/dados-estatisticos/arquivos-reservas-nacionais-de-petroleo-e-gas-natural/boletim-anual-reservas-2022.pdf> >. Accessed on: 08/09/2023

<sup>36</sup> Ton of oil equivalent.

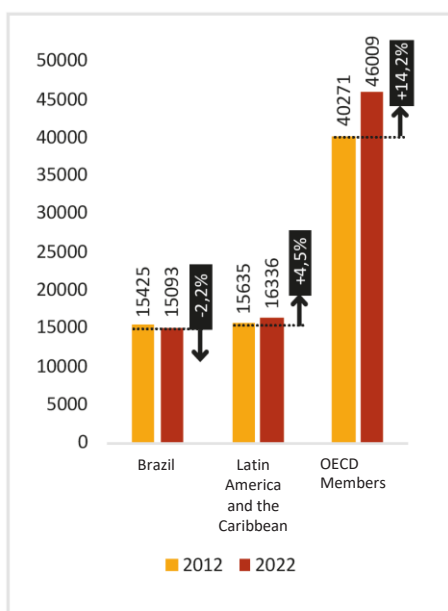
<sup>37</sup> Enerdata.

In 2022, GDP per capita in Brazil was R\$41,715.<sup>38</sup> This is a value 5.9% lower, in real terms, than that observed in 2012. In international comparison, the value reached in 2022 (US\$15,093.46)<sup>39</sup> corresponds to about a third of the average for OECD countries (US\$46,009), slightly below the world average (US\$17,485) and lower than the average for upper middle-income countries (US\$18,096).<sup>40</sup>

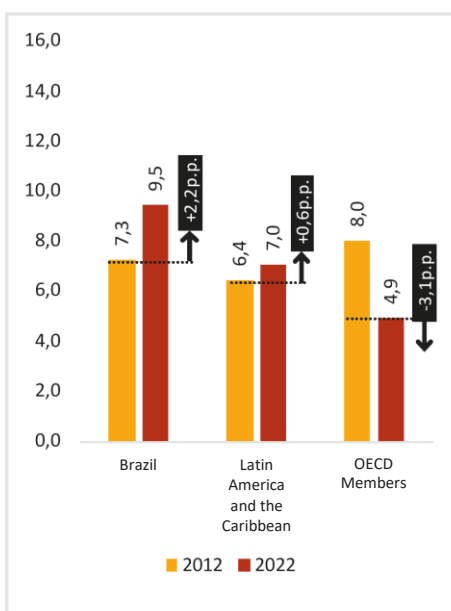
In terms of the evolution of GDP per capita in the decade, the international comparison reveals that Brazil performed below the average for Latin America and also for the OECD and, also, for upper middle-income countries. While GDP per capita in Brazil decreased by 2.2% between 2012 and 2022, in Latin America it increased by 4.5% and in OECD countries it grew by 14.2%.

Chart 9. GDP per capita US\$ PPP<sup>41</sup> constant prices 2017

Chart 10. Unemployment rate (%)



Source: World Bank.



Source: World Bank.

Given this economic performance, the result of successive crises that occurred from 2015 to 2022, the period was marked by an increase in the unemployment rate in the country. In 2022, unemployment in Brazil was 9.5% of its total Economically Active Population (EAP), after having reached higher levels of 13.8% in 2020 and 13.2% in 2021, almost double the calculated in 2012 (7.3%).<sup>42</sup> As a result, the unemployment rate, which was below the average for OECD countries in 2012 (8.0%), almost doubled in 2022 (4.9%), also being well above the average for high-income countries. high average (5.8%) and Latin America and the

<sup>38</sup> Ipeadata.

<sup>39</sup> Values in PPP dollars at constant 2017 prices.

<sup>40</sup> World Bank.

<sup>41</sup> Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

<sup>42</sup> Continued Pnad /IBGE.



Caribbean (7.0%).<sup>43</sup>

It is worth highlighting the issue of the quality of jobs. One indicator is informality, measured by unregistered employment and self-employment without social protection.<sup>44</sup> In 2022, the informality rate reached 38.2% of Brazil's employed population, a percentage similar to that observed in 2012. The trajectory of the last decade was downward until 2015, with growth from then on until 2019. In the first year of the pandemic, and under strong social isolation, there was a drop in the index. In 2021, with the easing of restrictive measures and high unemployment, the index grew again, remaining practically stable in the last year.

The growth in informality of work in the period occurred together with the increase in the participation of the service and commerce sectors in the total number of employed people, rising from 58.8% in 2012 to 65.5% in 2022. During this period, there was a decrease in the participation of industry (from 14.8% to 12.9%), as well as agriculture (from 11.4% to 8.9%), civil construction (from 8.5% to 7.5%) and public administration (from 6.5% to 5.2%).<sup>45</sup>

This situation of high informality, associated with a sectoral structure with a large share of low-value-added services, among other factors, poses enormous difficulties for increasing the productivity of the Brazilian economy, becoming one of the biggest challenges for sustained growth and improvement of well-being. Productivity per hour worked in Brazil remained practically constant between 2010 and 2022, representing around 22% of the American productivity in 2022.<sup>46</sup>

---

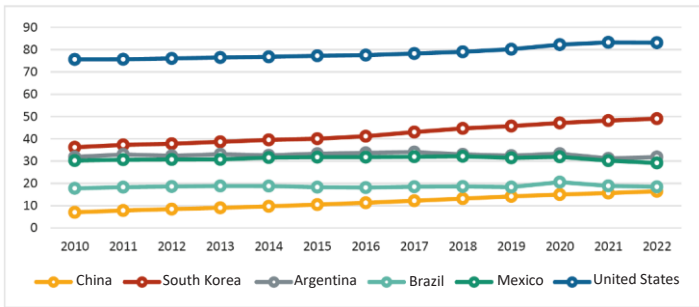
<sup>43</sup>World Bank.

<sup>44</sup>Continued Pnad /IBGE. Employees in the private sector without a formal employment contract, employers without social security contributions, self-employed workers without social security contributions and unpaid family workers were considered informal.

<sup>45</sup>Continued Pnad /IBGE.

<sup>46</sup>

Chart 11. Productivity per hour worked (\$PPC 2021)



Source: The Conference Board.

The productivity of the economy depends on several factors, related to the productive structure, knowledge, infrastructure, innovation and the business environment. In relation to economic infrastructure, the country invested a total of R\$148.2 billion in the sector in 2021, equivalent to 1.7% of GDP.<sup>47</sup> This is a level far below what is necessary for the sector, estimated at more than 4.3% of GDP.<sup>47</sup> The indicator that measures the condition of highways shows that, in 2022, only 34% of those paved were considered “excellent” or “good” in Brazil, an index 2 pp lower than in 2012.<sup>48</sup> Furthermore, Brazil is 86th in the ranking of 162 countries with the fastest highways (with an average speed of 72 km/h), far behind countries such as Chile (92 km/h) and Mexico (90 km/h).<sup>49</sup>

With regard to information and communication technologies (ICTs), there was continuous growth in internet access between 2012 and 2021, with the expansion of 3G/4G mobile telephone services, which allowed the dissemination of the signal in rural regions and in the interior of the country.<sup>50</sup> The percentage of users practically doubled in the period, reaching 85% in 2021. In the international comparison, with data for 2021, the percentage of access in Brazil is higher than the average for Latin American countries (76%) and upper middle-income countries (74%), but still lower than the average for member countries of the OECD (87%). A phenomenon associated with this growth in internet access to internet was the increase in the proportion of households with access to telephone services, practically reaching universalization (97% in 2021).

<sup>47</sup> Blue Book of Infrastructure – Brazilian Association of Infrastructure and Basic Industries (Abdib). Available at: <[https://www.abdib.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Livro-Azul-da-Infraestrutura\\_Abdib\\_2022\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.abdib.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Livro-Azul-da-Infraestrutura_Abdib_2022_FINAL.pdf)>. Accessed on: 03/24/2023

<sup>48</sup> National Transport Confederation (CNT).

<sup>49</sup> International Monetary Fund (FMI).

<sup>50</sup>Continued Pnad /IBGE.

Even with notable advances in access to ICTs, Brazil ranked 52nd in the ranking of 62 countries in the Digital Competitiveness Index<sup>51</sup> in 2022, a position also verified in 2013. The country still has a much lower performance than Latin American countries, such as Chile, which is in 41st position.

The challenges to increasing productivity occurred in an environment of greater openness in the Brazilian economy. The country's trade flow (sum of exports and imports), which represented 25.1% of GDP in 2012, reached 39.3% in 2022.<sup>52</sup> The increase in the degree of openness was due to both the increase in the export and import coefficients. The first rose from 11.9% to 20% of GDP in the period, and the second, from 13.2% to 19.3%.<sup>53</sup> Despite being more open, the country is still far from international standards. In 2022, Brazil's degree of openness was 18 percentage points lower than that of Latin America, 17 percentage points lower than that of OECD countries and 11 percentage points lower than that of upper middle-income countries.

Although foreign trade has acquired greater importance for the national economy in the last two decades, Brazil has not become more relevant in world trade. Its participation in world exports remained practically constant between 2011 and 2022.<sup>54</sup> Much of the increase in trade flows in relation to GDP resulted from the increase in exports and commodity prices on the international market. The share of medium and high technological intensity products in total exports fell from 21.9% in 2012 to 14.7% in 2022.<sup>55</sup> There was also a loss of Brazil's relevance in the Economic Complexity Index (ICE),<sup>56</sup> which summarizes the level of sophistication and diversity of countries' comparative advantages in global trade. Between 2010 and 2021, Brazil fell from 35th to 49th position in the ICE among more than 120 countries.

This loss of economic complexity occurred in parallel with a stagnation in the participation of the Brazilian manufacturing industry in GDP, which went from 10.7% in 2012 to 11.1% in 2022, remaining 5.1 p.p. lower than the world average and 5.5 p.p. lower than the industry's share in Latin America.<sup>57</sup>

Another determining factor in productivity gains are investments in research and development (R&D) and the improvement in the environment for innovation in the country. In Brazil, investment in R&D was 1.14% of GDP in 2020. After reaching a peak of 1.37% of GDP in 2015, the percentage decreased to 1.12% in 2017, as a

<sup>51</sup>Indicator from the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) that seeks to measure the degree of receptivity of economies to digital technologies. The scale analyzes 54 criteria, divided into three large groups: future readiness, knowledge and technology.

<sup>52</sup>IBGE, Quarterly National Accounts.

<sup>53</sup> IBGE, Quarterly National Accounts. Obtained and prepared by Ipea.

<sup>54</sup> World Bank. Available at: < [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.GNFS.CD?most\\_recent\\_year\\_desc=true](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.GNFS.CD?most_recent_year_desc=true) >. Accessed on: 08/15/2023

<sup>55</sup> MDIC. Collected and prepared by Ipea. Available at: < <http://comexstat.mdic.gov.br/pt/geral/86263> >. Accessed on: 08/15/2023

<sup>56</sup> OEC. Available at: < <https://oec.world/en/profile/country/bra?scaleSelector1=eciScale1#economic-complexity-rank> >. Accessed on: 08/14/2023

<sup>57</sup> World Bank. Available at: < <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.IND.MANF.ZS> >. Accessed on: 08/14/2023

result of the drastic reduction in public and private investments in R&D.<sup>58</sup> Brazilian investment in R&D represents only a third of the percentage invested in the United States, although it is higher than that observed in Argentina (0.5%), Mexico and Colombia (0.3% each).<sup>59</sup>

It is worth highlighting a subtle improvement in the country, in 2022, in the Global Innovation Index, calculated by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and which seeks to measure various aspects related to the innovation environment in the countries. That year, Brazil ranked 54th among the 132 countries analyzed, having joined the group of the three most innovative countries in the region, together with Chile and Mexico.

With slower progress in most economic indicators, Brazil appears in an unsatisfactory position in world competitiveness rankings. In the 2023 survey, the country ranked 60th in the global competitiveness ranking with 63 countries.<sup>60</sup> The index considers four pillars of competitiveness: economic performance, government efficiency, business efficiency and infrastructure. In the latest edition of the World Economic Forum's global competitiveness index, Brazil reached 71st position out of a total of 141 countries in 2019.

The balance of the last decade points to the need for a socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable development project, which accelerates the trajectory of social advances with the reduction of poverty and inequality in its multiple dimensions. To achieve this, it is necessary to mobilize assets and economic potential, address issues of innovation, competitiveness and productivity in the Brazilian economy, in addition to expanding access to quality public services and directing efforts towards the inclusion of the most disadvantaged sections of the population.

<sup>58</sup> IBGE. Available at: <<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador951>>. Accessed on: 08/15/2023

<sup>59</sup>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco).

<sup>60</sup>International Institute for Management Development (IMD).



## 2.2

### Global and national trends

To think about Brazil ahead, and make the best decisions, it is necessary to **be aware of the main transformations taking place in the global context, their impact on the Brazilian reality** and what can be seen as opportunities and risks for the country.

The future is uncertain and multiple. It involves countless ruptures and discontinuities, but it also feeds processes and changes already underway. It is under construction and is formed in light of the movements of different social actors, shaped by political, economic, technological, environmental or social behavior-related variables.

Some movements, perceived as more solid, anticipate major global trends – megatrends –, considering the PPA horizon. Consolidated or major trends constitute global phenomena, also present at the national level, whose “direction is well defined and visible enough to admit that they will be present in the period considered”.<sup>61</sup>

The eight megatrends listed below, and described in sequence, were selected from a literature review of several futures studies, mapped in an effort to synthesize in order to compose a non-exhaustive, but sufficiently broad picture that allows evaluating their developments. for Brazil and illuminate the strategies for the next four years.

<sup>61</sup> Godet, Michel, 1991. De l'anticipation à l'action. Manuel de prospective et de stratégie. Paris: Dunod.

Figure 7. Global and national megatrends



Source: Seplan/MPO and Macroplan. Prospective, Strategy and Management, based on studies and publications on the topic.

### 1. Demographic transition and its effects on society, the economy and the demand for public services

By 2030, there will be 8.5 billion people in the world and, by 2050, the world population is expected to reach 9.7 billion. The dynamic evolution of this growth, however, will be quite different from that experienced so far. Two fundamental factors contribute to the **aging of the world population**. On the one hand, there is a trend, led by developed countries, but also experienced by some developing countries, of **reducing the fertility rate**. At the other end, there is an **increase in life expectancy**, which tends to rise by 2050, worldwide, by 4.4 years.<sup>62</sup>

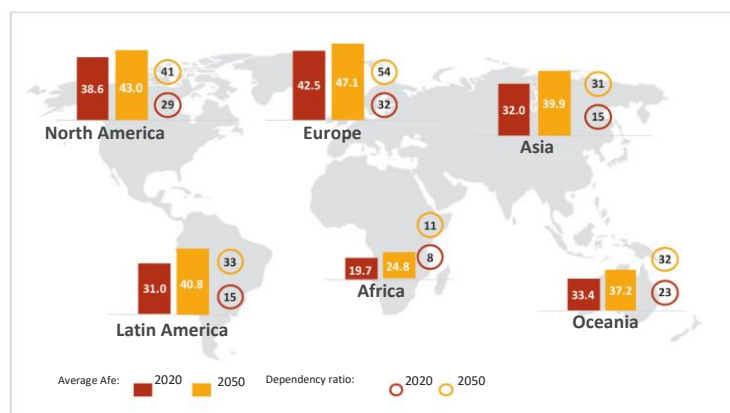
#### Associated phenomena

- » aging of global population
- » increase in demand for services and of health cost
- » demographic transition and changes to Brazilian population profile
- » strong growth in national demand for health and care goods and services
- » increase due to Brazilian population's dependency

<sup>62</sup> United Nations, 2022. World Population Prospects. Available at: <[https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org/development/desa/pd/files/wpp2022\\_summary\\_of\\_results.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org/development/desa/pd/files/wpp2022_summary_of_results.pdf)>. Accessed on: 03/20/2023

In the comparison between 2020 and 2050, the average age of the population increases in all regions, most critically in Europe, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. In this comparison, the dependency ratio of the elderly population (65+) to the population of potentially productive age (20-64 years) increases, generating significant concerns for pension systems.<sup>63</sup>

Figure 8. Average age (years) and ratio of population 65+ to population 20-64 each region (2020 and 2050)



Source: UN Population Division, in: Roland Berger, 2020. Trend Compendium 2050 – Megatrends shaping the coming decades, p. 13.

In 2021 alone, for example, 20 of the 38 OECD member countries **increased the minimum retirement age**,<sup>64</sup> aiming to avoid the collapse of the pension system. Brazil raised the minimum retirement age in 2019.

For the health sector, population aging will lead to an **increase in health care, whether preventatively, in the treatment of chronic diseases** associated with older age, or in the demand for **professionals dedicated to caring for the elderly**.

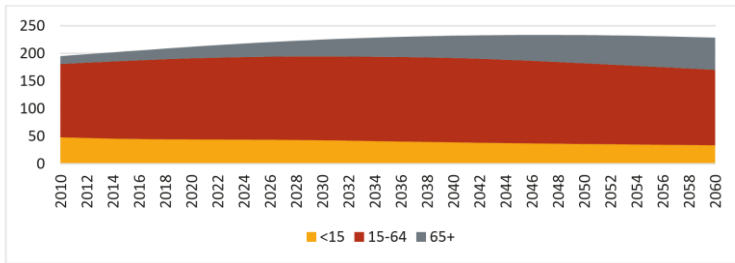
The national picture does not differ from trends observed in the rest of the world. Between 2022 and 2050, according to IBGE estimates, the population growth rate in Brazil will decline from the current 0.71% to -0.07%, added to the increase in Brazilian life expectancy from 73.9 years to 77.2 in last decade. As a result, the **Brazilian population will age rapidly**: the proportion of people over 65 years old, which corresponded to 10.5% of the population in 2022, will reach 21.9% in 2050.<sup>65</sup>

Chart 12. Evolution of the Brazilian population by age group (2010-2060), in millions

<sup>63</sup> Roland Berger, 2020. Trend Compendium 2050: megatrends shaping the coming decades. Available at: <[https://www.rolandberger.com/publications/publication\\_pdf/trend\\_compendium\\_2050\\_full\\_version\\_t1\\_1.pdf](https://www.rolandberger.com/publications/publication_pdf/trend_compendium_2050_full_version_t1_1.pdf)>. Accessed on: 03/22/2023

<sup>64</sup> OECD, 2021. Pensions at a glance 2021: OECD and G20 indicators. Available at: <[https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/ca401ebden-en/1/3/3/6/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/ca401ebden&\\_csp=9d37797bd84847326841f27f588be463&itemGO=oeed&itemContentType=book](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/ca401ebden/en/1/3/3/6/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/ca401ebden&_csp=9d37797bd84847326841f27f588be463&itemGO=oeed&itemContentType=book)>. Accessed on: 03/22/2023

<sup>65</sup> Projections may be adjusted based on updated Census data.



Source: IBGE. Population projections: 2010-2060, 2020.

Also in Brazil, population aging puts pressure on the health and pension systems and the economy. **The greatest demand for health goods and services, such as medicine and consultations, and the increase in hospitalizations increase aggregate health expenditures**, considering the public and private sectors. According to a survey by Ipea, the value of public spending on health between 2015 and 2019 increased from R\$231.5 billion to R\$290.4 billion, which represented a nominal growth of 25.5%.<sup>66</sup> In private health, considering a longer period, healthcare expenses for supplementary health plans rose 58.7%, in real terms, from 2012 to 2021.<sup>67</sup> In the coming years, the financing of the Brazilian health system must follow the growth in demand. And there is a risk of supply bottlenecks and considerable increases in healthcare costs, both privately and in the financing of the Unified Health System.

In social security, **with a dependency ratio that could jump from the current 45% to 60% in 2050**, according to IBGE, it is important to consider the possible impacts in the long term. According to the OECD, Brazil's public spending on pensions will reach 17% of GDP in 2050, the highest rate among the world's main economies (G20).<sup>68</sup> The challenge will need to be faced especially by subnational entities in Brazil, given that the last pension reform (2019) disconnected them from the Federal Government's rules.

The change in the age structure also impacts the economy. With the aging of the population, the acceleration of economic growth, the increase in economic productivity and the expansion of formalization in labor relations become even more important.

<sup>66</sup> Ipea, 2022. Health accounts from the perspective of international accounting. Available at: <[https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/11014/4/Contas\\_de\\_saude.pdf](https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/11014/4/Contas_de_saude.pdf)>. Accessed on: 03/30/2023

<sup>67</sup> National Supplementary Health Agency (ANS), 2021.

<sup>68</sup> OECD, 2017. Pensions at a glance 2017: OECD and G20 indicators. Available at: <<https://www.oecd.org/pensions/oecd-pensions-at-a-glance-19991363.htm>>. Accessed on: 03/22/2023



**Possible implications for Brazil**

1. Advances in the area of medicine and in the job market provided by the growing pressure of demand for health and care services for the elderly population.
2. Challenge to equate pension financing.
3. Potential impacts of population aging on the qualification and requalification of older workers.

**2. Increase in global demand for food**

As mentioned, in 2030 the **world population will reach 8.5 billion**, even growing at decreasing marginal rates.<sup>69</sup> Growth will occur most strongly in Asian countries, mainly in India and sub-Saharan Africa.

The population increase puts pressure on sources of energy, water, food, mineral extraction and the environment, leading to **increased competition between countries in terms of demand for natural resources**. Over the last century, this demand has increased tenfold and the expectation is that this number will double by 2030.<sup>70</sup> The unequal geographic distribution of some resources, in addition to raising **concerns about food security** around the world, can increase price volatility, compromise living standards and even contribute to geopolitical conflicts.

For Brazil, the **increase in world food trade favors agribusiness**, increasing its relevance in the Brazilian export matrix.

**Associated phenomena**

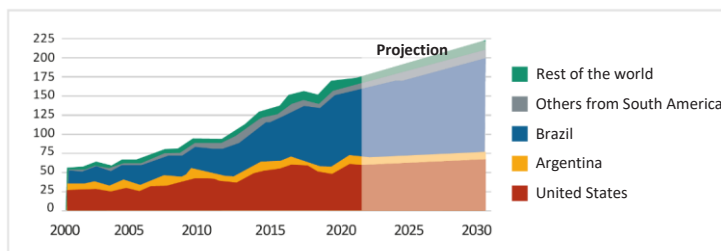
- » WORLD POPULATION GROWTH AT DECREASING MARGINAL RATES
- » Competition between countries to obtain resources
- » GROWING CONCERN ABOUT FOOD SECURITY
- » Increase in global food trade and growing demand for sustainability practices in agriculture
- » Growth in total factor productivity in agriculture with the use of technologies and biotechnology
- » Exploration of maritime space as a source of resources

<sup>69</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2022. World Population Prospects 2022: Summary of Results. Available at: <[https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/wpp2022\\_summary\\_of\\_results.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/wpp2022_summary_of_results.pdf)>. Accessed on: 03/21/2023

<sup>70</sup> European Environmental Agency, 2015. Intensified global competition for resources. Available at: <<https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/2015/global/competition>>. Accessed on: 03/22/2023

It is estimated that by 2030 world soybean trade will grow by 27%,<sup>71</sup> with Brazil's participation in global exports increasing. As a consequence, an improvement in the competitiveness of the Brazilian economy on the international stage is expected. This, on the one hand, increases the country's foreign exchange generation. On the other hand, it attracts the attention of international investors and buyers to the **sustainability of agricultural practices** and land use change, especially in the Amazon region and the Cerrado, increasing environmental requirements for Brazilian producers.

Chart 13. Global soybean exports (in millions of tons)



Source: USDA, Interagency Agricultural Projection Committee, October 2020.

As a possible threat, there is the risk of geomorphological impact of climate change on agriculture, which could lead to a spatial displacement of agricultural skills, even interfering with productivity in the field.

In the last two decades, in the comparison between the 13 main agricultural countries in the world, **Brazil** presented a higher growth in **total factor productivity in agriculture**: 3.18% p.a. from 2000 to 2020, according to Ipea.<sup>72</sup> Part of this advance is explained by the use of **biotechnology and technologies in the field**, increasingly necessary to minimize the effects of climate.

Both in the world and in Brazil, greater exploration of maritime space is expected as a source of food, energy and mineral resources. Brazil, with a coastline of more than 8,500 kilometers in length and 17 coastal states, has great potential to lead the "blue economy".

Another phenomenon on the rise is the use of laboratory-grown protein, with bioengineering techniques that are fueling a wave of innovation in biological science. By 2030, the cultured protein industry could reach a global value of US\$25 billion, providing 0.5% of the world's protein supply.<sup>73</sup> But to do so,

<sup>71</sup> Cepea Esalq/USP, 2022. Brazilian Agribusiness GDP. Available at: <br/pib-do-agronegocio-brasileiro.aspx>. Accessed on: 03/21/2023

<sup>72</sup> Ipea, 2022. Total factor productivity in agriculture: Brazil and selected countries. Available at: <https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/11199/1/td\_2764.pdf>. Accessed on: 03/21/2023

<sup>73</sup> McKinsey & Company. Cultivated meat: out of the lab, into the frying pan. Available at: <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/agriculture/our-insights/cultivated-meat-out-of-the-lab-into-the-frying-pan>. Accessed on: 03/30/2023

challenges still need to be overcome regarding consumer acceptance, costs, health concerns, and necessary government approvals and regulations.

**Possible implications for Brazil**

1. Brazil's most relevant opportunity in the export of grains and animal protein and advances in the agribusiness chain.
2. Favorable conditions for intensifying the use of technologies in the field and the development of Agtechs in the country.
3. Opportunity for expansion and economic exploration of the Blue Amazon.
4. Potential obstacles and tariff or environmental barriers, associated with exports resulting from non-compliance with environmental or labor issues.
5. Potential impacts of climate change on agricultural activity.

**3. Intensification of climate change and appreciation of environmental sustainability**

The scientific consensus represented by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC-UN) projects an increase in the planet's average temperature of between 2.4 and 2.6 degrees Celsius by 2100, compared to pre-industrial levels, if the world remains on its current trajectory.<sup>74</sup> The warning given by scientists shows that the goal set at the Paris Climate Conference in 2015, to prevent average temperatures from rising above 1.5°C, is far from happening.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have increased in the last decade, reaching 59 gigatons of CO2 in 2019, that is, around 12% more than in 2010. Although the annual growth rate of GHG emissions has slowed down – from 2.1% between 2000 and 2009 to 1.3% between 2010 and 2019 – to achieve the target established in the Paris Agreement, GHG emissions must stop to grow in 2025 and then fall 43% by 2030, compared to 2019 levels.<sup>75</sup>

The negative consequences are already being seen around the world and will be most harmful to the poorest and most vulnerable communities. The world is suffering the **effects of extreme weather events**, manifested in the intensification of the occurrence of droughts and more severe, unpredictable and prolonged storms, which, in practice, means loss of life and financial loss, in addition to affecting all ecosystems, **water, food and energy security**. It is estimated that, by 2050, 40% of the world's population will live in areas with river basins

**Associated phenomena**

- » Increase in the planet's temperature, leading to the intensification of extreme weather events
- » Increasing climate impacts on water, food and energy security
- » Increased pressure for conservation and preservation of the environment
- » Availability of international resources for projects aimed at reducing GHG or carbon capture
- » Need to accelerate the energy transition and decarbonization of industry and cities

<sup>74</sup> ONU, 2022. UN News: global perspective human stories. Available at: <<https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/10/1129912>>. Accessed on: 03/20/2023

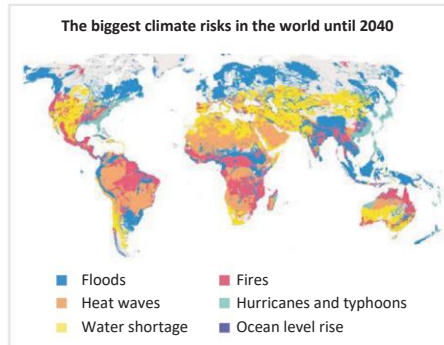
<sup>75</sup> IPCC, 2022. Climate Change 2022: mitigation of climate change. Sixth Assessment Report. Available at: <<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-3/>>. Accessed on: 03/21/2023

experiencing severe water stress. Almost 20% must live with the risk of flooding.<sup>76</sup>

The increase in environmental risk is accompanied by the appreciation of the green agenda, guided by sustainability, conscious consumption and increased pressure for conservation and preservation of the environment. This topic is one of the priorities in government and company policies, with new financing and business opportunities. There are several support and **financing instruments for projects aimed at reducing GHG emissions** from governments and international agencies, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Fund, the Fund for Least Developed Countries and the Mechanism of Clean Development.

Global warming mitigation strategies include: **accelerating the energy transition** to a cleaner matrix; the **decarbonization of industry**, through improved energy efficiency, circular economy solutions, carbon capture technologies and production processes with lower emissions; **encouraging green cities and buildings**; and the **conservation of natural ecosystems**.

Figure 93. Projection of climate risks – 2040



Source: Four Twenty-Seven e The New York Times, 2021. What's Going on in This Graph? | Global Climate Risks.

<sup>76</sup> OECD, 2012. Environmental Outlook to 2050: the consequences of inaction. Available at: <<https://www.oecd.org/env/indicators-modelling-outlooks/49846090.pdf>>. Accessed on: 03/21/2023

Much of the effort to reduce greenhouse gases will go through the carbon credit markets, both in the more mature, regulated market – where governments and international organizations regulate and sell credits to offset emissions in order to fulfill the commitments made internationally by countries. – as well as in the voluntary market, which is still in its infancy. In the latter, companies and individuals voluntarily negotiate credits in order to offset or neutralize their emissions.

If it is a protagonist in part of this agenda, Brazil will be able to attract a high volume of resources, as it concentrates 15% of the global carbon capture potential due to its vegetation cover in both markets. The voluntary carbon credit market alone is expected to jump from the current US\$1 billion to US\$50 billion in 2030, with 65% to 85% of this market being represented by solutions based on nature and the maintenance of forest cover, which are cheaper. than technological solutions. It is also estimated that the country could generate more than 8 million jobs in the carbon market by 2050.<sup>77</sup> Advances in renewable energy sources, detailed in the next trend, bring great opportunities for Brazil.

#### **Possible implications for Brazil**

1. Strategic competitive advantage for the country to take on an environmental role, with great potential for attracting investment from international funds.
2. Potential for developing the circular economy, considering the complete cycle of production, use and disposal.
3. Potential to accelerate the energy transition with investment in renewable energy sources.
4. Growing risk of exposure to extreme events, with an impact on the urban environment and productivity in the countryside, especially affecting the vulnerable population.

---

<sup>77</sup> McKinsey, 2021. Putting carbon markets to work on the path to net zero. McKinsey Sustainability, Report, October. Available at: <<https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/sustainability/our-insights/putting-carbon-markets-to-work-on-the-path-to-net-zero>>. Accessed on: 03/21/2023

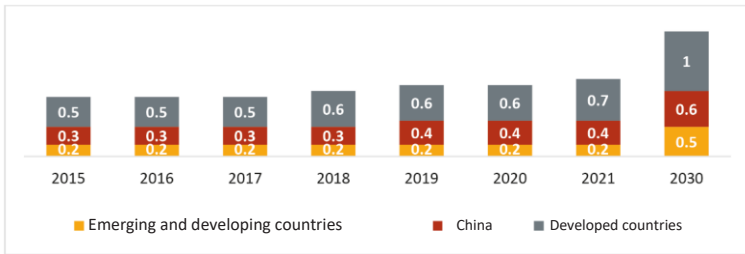
#### 4. Acceleration of the energy transition, with a focus on offering clean sources

The world has been dealing with an **energy crisis** unprecedented in scope and complexity. The turmoil generated by the Russia-Ukraine war, cuts in Russian gas supplies to Europe and rising energy prices have created a risk for the global economy. The response to this energy crisis is in line with the already mentioned **climate crisis**, which is driving the energy transition. Several governments, including the United States, European countries, Japan, China and India, have been “doubling down” on clean energy. The new policies defined should lead global **investment in clean energy** to exceed US\$2 trillion per year by 2030.

##### Associated phenomena

- » GLOBAL ENERGY CRISIS WITH RISKS TO ENERGY SECURITY
- » CLIMATE CRISIS DRIVING THE ENERGY TRANSITION
- » Increasing global investment in clean energy
- » Strong growth in renewable energy sources: wind and solar in Brazil
- » Increased investments in green hydrogen (H2V)

Chart 14. Investment in clean energy 2015-2030 in the “Stated Policies scenario” –Trillions of US\$



Source: Clean energy investment in the Stated Policies Scenario, 2015-2030, IEA, Paris. Available at: <<https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/charts>>. Accessed on: 03/31/2023 NOTE: scenario that only considers current policies relating to the energy system.

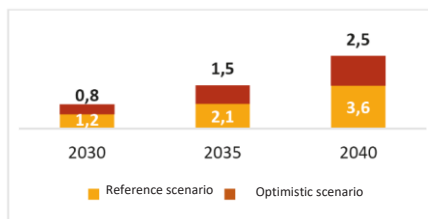
The world is in a critical decade to move towards a safer, more sustainable and affordable energy system, with the potential to evolve more quickly if there are strong and consistent policies in all countries to support the **energy transition**.

This energy transition brings opportunities for Brazil, which already meets energy challenges well and has 47% renewable sources, making the Brazilian energy sector one of the least carbon intensive in the world. The electrical matrix is one of the cleanest in the world, with 85% of installed capacity coming from renewable sources.

Between 2021 and 2031, wind generation should expand from 19.7 GW to 30.8 GW, and solar generation should grow 3.5 times, going from 13.0 GW to 45.3 GW in the period.<sup>78</sup>

These renewable sources are included in the list of options for generating green hydrogen and Brazil could be one of the world's highlights in its production and export. There are several projects underway in the country, still in their initial phase, and it is estimated that Brazil could receive US\$200 billion in direct investments in the coming years for H2V.<sup>79</sup>

**Chart 15. Size of the green hydrogen market in Brazilian exports to the EU and USA (in billions of dollars)\***



Source: McKinsey, 2022. The green hidden gem – Brazil's opportunity to become a sustainability powerhouse.

\*Note: The base scenario considers the costs of producing in Brazil (Northeast Region), outside the distribution network (off-grid), at an average capital cost (WACC) of 9%. The optimistic scenario considers production connected to the distribution network (on-grid) with costs of 10% to 15% lower.

**Possible implications for Brazil**

1. Opportunity to attract investments in renewable energy sources.
2. Favorable conditions for the country to be a major exporter of green hydrogen, attracting a large volume of investment.

<sup>78</sup> EPE, 2022. Ten-Year Energy Plan 2031. Available at: <<https://www.epe.gov.br/pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/plano-decena-de-expansao-de-energia-2031>>. Accessed on: 03/22/2023

<sup>79</sup> McKinsey, 2021. "Green Hydrogen: an opportunity to create sustainable wealth in Brazil and the world". Available at: <<https://www.mckinsey.com/br/en/our-insights/hidrogenio-verde-uma-oportunidade-de-geracao-de-riqueza-comsustentabilidade-para-o-brasil-e-o-mundo>>. Accessed on: 03/22/2022

## 5. Diversification of global risks and expansion of their impacts

The world is in constant instability, experiencing **conflicts of various natures and in increasingly shorter periods of time**. Financial crises, migratory movements with refugees leaving countries in conflict or under natural disasters, health crises, racism, xenophobia, wars and territorial disputes have marked the international scene in recent decades. For the most part, such events have historical roots and should continue into the future.

In the economic sphere, the first decade of this century was marked by the global crisis that caused world GDP to decline by 1.3% and GDP per capita to fall by 2.5% in 2009, compared to the previous year.<sup>80</sup> The crisis occurred just a few years after the explosion of the internet bubble in the USA in 2000, the Mexican tequila effect in 1994, the Asian Tiger crisis in 1997 and the Russian crisis in 1998. What is observed is that the effects of each crisis spread more quickly and widely across other economies, in a scenario of global production chains and commercial interdependence between countries.

The Covid-19 health crisis of global proportions generated a serious economic crisis of similar proportions to that of 2008-2009 and from whose effects, both in the health and social, environmental and economic fields, the world has not yet recovered. Recently, in March 2023, the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank and problems with other banks, for example Credit Suisse, signaled new instability in the global banking system.

Another source of conflict lies in the **migratory movements of refugees**, causing significant impacts on the countries that receive them due to the large number of migrants in a short space of time. In 2015, the beginning of what would become the biggest migration crisis since the Second World War on the European continent was observed, which received around 1 million refugees from the more than 6 million Syrians who fled their country of origin. Seven years later, a new wave of refugees in Europe began with the war in Ukraine. It is estimated that more than 5.5 million Ukrainians have crossed the border and sought shelter in other countries on the continent.<sup>81</sup>

### Associated phenomena

- » occurrence of conflicts of different natures in global geopolitics and economy
- » conflicts of ethnic and religious origin and migratory movements with impacts on other countries
- » risk of instability in global geopolitics, with asymmetric or hybrid wars, impacting the global economy
- » intensification of health crises
- » deepening climate crisis and its impacts
- » increased occurrence of cyber attacks, impacting public and private systems
- » increasing polarization of society and erosion of social cohesion

<sup>80</sup> The World Bank Data. Available at: <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>>. Accessed on: 03/21/2022

<sup>81</sup> UNHCR Refugee Data Finder. Available at: <<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=2bxU2f>>. Accessed on: 03/21/2022

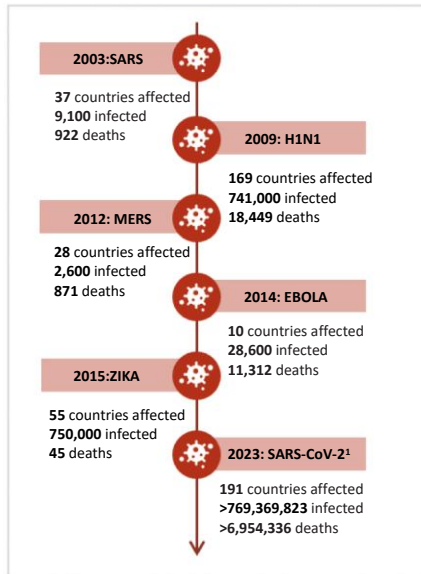


The conflict between Russia and Ukraine is yet another sign of instability with impacts on geopolitics, with growing distrust between global and regional powers and global economic repercussions.

In the health sector, the Covid-19 pandemic was the culmination of a phenomenon of growing health crises.<sup>82</sup> Previously restricted to certain regions, scientists around the world now consider other crises of this magnitude to be likely in the future.<sup>83</sup> Thus, the intensification of disease control mechanisms, the availability of resources and the development of new prevention and treatment technologies, including vaccines and medicines, are expected in coordinated actions on a global scale.

Global risks and their potential impact on society in the short and long term were mapped by the World Economic Forum and presented in the following figure. Some of them are mentioned in this trend and others, such as issues associated with the **climate crisis and its impacts** and issues relating to natural resources, were addressed in other trends.<sup>84</sup>

Figure 10. Covid-19 is not the first epidemic of the 21st century and is unlikely to be the last



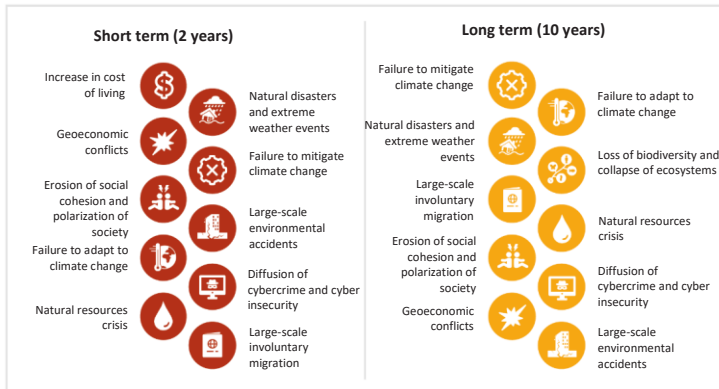
Source: Roland Berger, 2020. Trend Compendium 2050: six megatrends that will shape the world, p. 16. <sup>1</sup>SARS-CoV-2 data, updated from World Health Organization on 08/09/2023.

<sup>82</sup> Roland Berger, 2020. Trend Compendium 2050: megatrends shaping the coming decades. Available at: <<https://www.rolandberger.com/en/Insights/Global-Topics/Trend-Compendium/>>. Accessed on: 03/22/2023

<sup>83</sup> CGD, 2021. The next pandemic could come soon and be deadlier. Available at: <<https://www.cgdev.org/blog/thenext-pandemic-could-come-soon-and-be-deadlier>>. Accessed on: 03/20/2023

<sup>84</sup> WEF, 2023. The Global Risks Report 2023, 18th edition. Available at: <[https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_Global\\_Risks\\_Report\\_2023.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Global_Risks_Report_2023.pdf)>. Accessed on: 03/16/2023

**Figure 11. Top ten global risks ordered by severity (likely impact) in the short and long term**



Source: Adapted from WEF, 2023. The Global Risks Report 2023, 18<sup>th</sup> edition, insight report. World Economic Forum: January, p. 6. Survey with 1,200 members of academia, companies, governments, international community and civil society. Data collected between September and October 2022.

Another risk that stands out is that of **cyber-attacks and their impacts** on public and private systems. Global losses due to cybercrime are estimated to reach US\$1 trillion in 2020 and US\$6 trillion in 2021.<sup>85</sup> With the digitalization of the economy and society, data security (or, on the other hand, the degree of vulnerability in relation to them) has become critical, to avoid scams and financial schemes as well as international attacks on all types of public services or private in any areas.

Added to this is concern about the massive spread of misinformation and fake news, with political-social implications. This is yet another channel to feed the phenomenon of increasing polarization of society and erosion of social cohesion, which poses a risk to democracy in the world. According to Democracy Report 2023, in 2020, for the first time since 2001, autocracies were the majority: there were 92 countries, home to 54% of the world's population, against 87 electoral and liberal democracies, where 46% of the population lives.<sup>86</sup> Threats to democracy are a global debate, however, there are still many uncertainties associated with this phenomenon.

<sup>85</sup> International Telecommunication Union: Global Cybersecurity Index 2021. Available at: <[https://www.itu.int/dms\\_pub/itu-d/opb/str/D-STR-GCI.01-2021-PDF-E.pdf](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-d/opb/str/D-STR-GCI.01-2021-PDF-E.pdf)>. Acesso em: 03/15/2023

<sup>86</sup> V-dem Institute, 2023. Democracy report 2023: defiance in the face of autocratization. Available at: <[https://www.vdem.net/documents/29/V-dem\\_democracyreport2023\\_lowres.pdf](https://www.vdem.net/documents/29/V-dem_democracyreport2023_lowres.pdf)>. Accessed on: 03/20/2023

**Possible implications for Brazil**

1. Opportunities for advances in the pharmaceutical industry, in the incorporation of technologies for the production of biopharmaceuticals, in international scientific collaboration in the area of health and in the production and export of vaccines.
2. Space to expand the country's role as a conflict mediator, in humanitarian missions and in the process of welcoming refugees.
3. Vulnerability to global financial crises with impacts on the Brazilian economy.
4. Vulnerability to new health crises worldwide and risk of return of diseases that were dominated or eradicated, due to the growth of anti-vaccine movements.
5. Risk of attacks and cybercrimes that affect financial, production or service provision systems.

**6. Acceleration of technological transformations and digitalization of the economy and society**

The speed of technological transformations and their dissemination in society has been causing disruptions in old forms of production and consumption. **The integration of technologies and knowledge from the most diverse areas**, including, among others, **biotechnology and nanotechnology**, has been one of the fundamental characteristics of these transformations, driven by **information and communication technologies (ICTs)** and their diffusion in the most diverse areas of the economy and society.

**Technological convergence** enhances the development of products and services focused on human health, education, the relationship with the environment, etc.

On the one hand, **Industry 4.0 integrates physical and virtual technologies** – Internet of

Things (IoT), big data, artificial intelligence (AI), advanced robotics, superprocessors, cloud computing, 3D printing, machine-to-machine (M2M), new materials, digital twins, among others – taking automation and hyperconnection to the extreme, which is facilitated by the spread of **high-speed internet (5G)**. On the other hand, progress is already being made in the concept of **industry 5.0**, which explores new solutions centered on the human being and human-machine interaction, such as intelligent materials, sensors associated with the human body, cyborgs, biotissues, artificial organs, etc., which bring at its core ethical issues.

**Associated phenomena**

- » ACCELERATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION
- » Increased supply of nano- and biotechnology-based products
- » New generation of industry 4.0 technologies: AI, IoT, big data, digital twins, M2M, among others
- » DISSEMINATION OF HIGH-SPEED INTERNET (5G)
- » Advancement of industry 5.0, focusing on human-machine interaction
- » Digital transformation of the economy

The advancement of these integrated technologies and the **digital transformation of the economy** presents infinite possibilities, generates disruptive products and services and revolutionizes production processes, the world of business and people's lives, with an impact on countless areas over time, whether in the industrial segment and services, whether in health, education or security.

However, **this technological advance brings worrying consequences in terms of increased inequalities within and between countries**, in addition to challenges of various kinds. These range from the need for investments in telecommunications infrastructure, cybersecurity and the incorporation of various technologies into the productive structure of developing countries, to the gap in the qualification of labor, the lack of significant investments in research, development and innovation (RD&I) and impacts on the job market, among others. Additionally, it raises new questions regarding the access of different segments of society to public goods and services, expanding the biases and forms of discrimination embedded in the algorithms.

#### Possible implications for Brazil

1. Opportunities to improve productivity, reduce costs, more rational use of resources – such as water and energy – and lower environmental impact.
2. Incorporation of new technologies in the public and private sectors, enabling the offering of better products and services.
3. Conditions conducive to the growth of technology-based startups in the most diverse sectors of the economy and the provision of advanced services.
4. Risk of maintenance, or intensification, of Brazil's technological delay in relation to developed countries.
5. Widening digital inequality, forms of discrimination and access to services.
6. Impacts on the composition of employment, with greater demand for workers qualified to use new technologies and the formation of a contingent of workers who will find it increasingly difficult to enter the market.

## 7. Acceleration of changes in content, formats and working relationships

The world of work is undergoing profound transformations, due to the acceleration of technological innovations and their incorporation into production processes and services, and also due to the transition to the green economy, the restructuring of value chains and demographic changes.

Especially for new generations, work takes on other meanings. It is the main source of purpose and meaning for some and of insecurity and fear for others, since young people are those most affected by unemployment. There are also significant impacts on older people, who will have difficulties adapting to changes and relocating to the job market.

### Associated phenomena

- » acceleration of technological innovations and incorporation into production processes and services
- » automation of tasks and functions and elimination of jobs
- » new ways of working: hybrid, virtual, flexible and without borders
- » lack of qualified workers in some segments and sector
- » valuing diversity and inclusion as components of ESG (environmental, social and governance)
- » increased demand for transversal knowledge and socio-emotional skills

At the same time, thanks to the **acceleration of digitalization and technological innovations and their incorporation into production processes**, traditional jobs are eliminated, tasks are automated, occupations undergo major transformation in their content and in the skills necessary for their exercise. The OECD projects that 1.1 billion jobs could be radically transformed due to technology over the next decade,<sup>87</sup> requiring professional training and requalification initiatives.

**Automation eliminates tasks and functions within occupations around the world.** It is estimated that 47% of people employed in the USA and 45% in Europe perform jobs that could be performed by computers in the next 20 years. In Brazil, this contingent could reach, by 2026, 54% of formal jobs (around 30 million people).<sup>88</sup> Most of the workers who will be laid off will have difficulty reentering the market and will have to compose the so-called “gig economy”, characterized by temporary, project or freelance work.<sup>89</sup> Even the most skilled occupations are being affected, as Artificial Intelligence and advances in machine learning are enabling the automation of complex cognitive tasks and creative production.

However, while in some areas and in routine functions the number of occupations tends to decrease, other segments bring **new opportunities**, with the forecast of a growing demand associated with information technology, but also with the **green economy and the social area**.

Social work, linked to education, health and care, represents 11% of the workforce

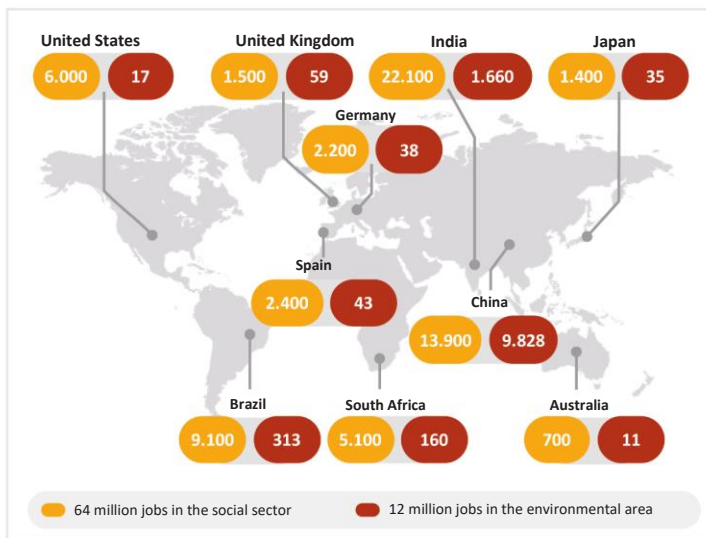
<sup>87</sup> WEF, 2023. Reskilling Revolution: preparing 1 billion people for tomorrow's economy. Available at: <<https://initiatives.weforum.org/reskilling-revolution/home>>. World Economic Forum. Accessed on: 03/21/2023

<sup>88</sup> Ipea, 2019. Na era das máquinas, o emprego é de quem? Estimativa da probabilidade de automação de ocupações no Brasil. Available at: <[https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/9116/1/td\\_2457.pdf](https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/9116/1/td_2457.pdf)>. Accessed on: 03/21/2023

<sup>89</sup> HBR, 2021. Who is driving the great resignation? Available at: <<https://hbr.org/2021/09/who-is-driving-the-greatresignation>>. Accessed on: 03/21/2023

in the ten countries selected in the figure below. More ambitious social inclusion goals could increase the demand for professionals, such as health service workers, child and elderly caregivers, teachers and their assistants, by 37% by 2030. In the environmental area, to meet sustainability objectives, it is estimated that there will be a need to expand the number of workers working in the area by 66%, including professionals associated with agricultural, forestry and fishing activities, as well as environmental, civil and chemical engineers, among others.<sup>90</sup>

**Figure 12. Number of jobs in social and environmental areas demanded by 2030 (in thousands) in selected countries**



Source: WEF, 2023. Jobs of Tomorrow: social and green jobs for building inclusive and sustainable economies. World Economic Forum: White Paper, January.

Transformations in the content of traditional occupations with demand for **transversal knowledge and socio-emotional skills**, combined with the creation of new occupations, have resulted in imbalances **between demand and supply for workers**, mainly affecting segments that involve more knowledge and innovation. For example, in Brazil, 70% of biofuel industries say they suffer from a lack of qualified labor.<sup>91</sup>

The traditional labor market changes its structure, notably due to the **greater weight of the service sector in occupations** and the de-industrialization that has occurred, which has reduced the complexity of the Brazilian economy.

At the same time, work relationships become more direct and with less mediation; labor regulations are challenged to incorporate the **diversification of forms of work** (such as hybrid, virtual and production); and the boundaries of

<sup>90</sup> WEF, 2023. Jobs of Tomorrow: social and green jobs for building inclusive and sustainable economies. World Economic Forum: White Paper, January.

<sup>91</sup> National Confederation of Industry (CNI), 2020. Special Survey 76: lack of qualified workers. Brasília.

recruitment and service provision expand, following the movement of work in any location. If the possibilities of new ways of providing work were already present for some types of services, the covid-19 pandemic boosted their expansion and brought challenges to companies and governments associated with the management and regulation of a more diverse and spread-out workforce.

In the wake of social transformations and greater visibility of inequalities, concern emerges with ensuring diversity and inclusion in the job market as part of companies' social responsibility. Such a guarantee is increasingly demanded by citizens and consumers, in addition to being valued in the market.

#### Possible implications for Brazil

1. Opportunity to create jobs aligned with the growth of the green and social economy.
2. Growth of the imbalance between supply and demand for qualified workers, especially in knowledge and IT-intensive segments.
3. Need to coordinate actors and multiply public and private opportunities to qualify and requalify workers for industrial occupations and to perform functions associated with the digitalization of the economy.
4. Risk of increasing inequality and poverty due to the number of workers who may not be able to find a job (they will not be required by companies, nor will they be able to undertake, even informally) and who will depend on income transfers.
5. Challenge to guarantee the rights associated with work, considering the increasing flexibility of work relationships.

## 8. Growing demand from society for participation and guarantee of rights and pressure for advances in public management

Since redemocratization, Brazil has experienced a **continuous process of expanding demands directed at the State and increasing social control in public administration**. In this second field, in particular, the 1988 Constitution, as well as its subsequent normative development, structured channels for society's participation through councils and public consultations. It also enabled the increase in State control and inspection entities, which increased public transparency, investigated cases of corruption and contributed to responding to social demands in terms of public sector operations.

Another evolution that is gaining strength is the **professionalization of public management**. This movement, in addition to being correlated with the aforementioned social pressure, is leveraged by training in undergraduate courses directly associated with administration and public management, which tripled in the last decade, going from 115 to 348 between 2010 and 2021,<sup>92</sup> and by the expansion of the offer lato and stricto sensu postgraduate studies.

In the advancement of public management, there is an increasing need to **build an agenda coordinated** with other federative entities, with the private sector and the third sector, **to improve management and better provide public goods and services**. Partnerships can occur in different legal instances and formats, such as public policy management councils, management contracts and concessions, enabling great contributions to society.

In the third sector, there was an increase in the total number of organizations that generate public value in different areas, such as education, health, social assistance and the environment. The number of civil society organizations (CSOs) identified in the CSOs Map exceeded 815.6 thousand entities active in 2020, including private associations (80.9%), religious organizations (17.4%) and, to a lesser extent, private foundations (1.5%) and social organizations (0.2%).<sup>93</sup>

In the private sector, there is an increase in interest and participation in public-private partnerships (PPP) and concessions to enable strategic investments in

### Associated phenomena

increased participation and social control putting pressure on public management

- » Increased professionalization of public management
- » Increasing use of public data, big data and analytics in public and private decisions
- » DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN GOVERNMENTS
- » New forms of state-society organization and service provision
- » INCREASED DEMAND FOR A STATE THAT REGULATES RELATIONS IN SOCIETY IN ORDER TO ENSURE RIGHTS

<sup>92</sup> Inep, 2021. Higher education census. Available at: <[https://download.inep.gov.br/educacao\\_superior/censo\\_superior/documentos/2021/apresentacao\\_censo\\_da\\_educacao\\_superior\\_2021.pdf](https://download.inep.gov.br/educacao_superior/censo_superior/documentos/2021/apresentacao_censo_da_educacao_superior_2021.pdf)>. Accessed on: 03/31/2023

<sup>93</sup> Ipea, 2023. Dynamics of the third sector in Brazil: trajectories of creation and closure of CSOs from 1901 to 2020. TD (s/nº), no prelo.



infrastructure, with the BNDES playing an important role as a modeler of the projects.

Among government entities (states, municipalities and the Federal District), there is an increase in the collaboration and integrated planning strategy aimed at offering public services and regional development. This occurs in a context of growth in medium-sized Brazilian cities and a consortium between smaller municipalities to face problems that until recently were common only to metropolitan regions, such as environmental pollution, lack of public transport and housing and irregular occupation of risk areas.

In the context of expanding demands from society, growing social control of state action, the professionalization of public management and new partnerships, **new technologies** have also been incorporated into public management, facilitating the **formulation of more focused policies and the provision of services by digital media**. Data intelligence makes it possible to identify and connect challenges to policies, as well as define focuses and target audiences, generating greater possibilities for effective actions, lower costs and greater coordination of inter-sector actions. **The digital transformation applied to governments** will bring countless opportunities to reduce costs and improve services.

Historically, expansion and improvement in the quality of life in Brazil were financed by public spending. And it is still necessary to rethink social protection policies, in order to **expand access to the rights of Brazilians**, paying attention to the different configurations of society and the challenges to the inclusion of certain groups.

An IBGE survey revealed that in Brazil, between 2012 and 2022, the population of self-declared black and brown people increased by 32% and 11%, respectively.<sup>94</sup> In 2022, 12% of the Brazilian population declared themselves to be members of the LGBTQIA+ community.<sup>95</sup> Also according to IBGE, in the Brazilian labor market, women earn, on average, 25% less than men, are more likely to be underutilized and are more exposed to poverty. White Brazilians earn, on average, 73.4% more than black/brown Brazilians, who are more likely to occupy activities that, historically, have lower income.<sup>96</sup> In this sense, **policies designed** following criteria of **diversity, equity and inclusion** are fundamental to Brazilian democracy.

<sup>94</sup> IBGE, 2022. Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/noticia/2022/07/22/total-de-pessoas-que-se-autodeclaram-pretas-e-pardas-cresce-no-brasil-diz-ibge.ghtml>>. Accessed on: 03/20/2023

<sup>95</sup> Spizzirri, G., Eufrásio, R.A., Abdo, C.H.N. et al, 2022. Proportion of ALGBT adult Brazilians, sociodemographic characteristics, and self-reported violence. *Sci Rep* 12, 11176. Available at: <<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-15103-y>>. Accessed on: 03/20/2023

<sup>96</sup> IBGE, 2022. Synthesis of social indicators: an analysis of living conditions. Available at: <<https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101979.pdf>>. Accessed on: 03/30/2023

Brazilian society, therefore, demands a State that acts not only as a manager of public policies, but also as **an agent that ensures rights, especially for the most vulnerable and underserved.**

These global trends, also present in Brazil, show movements that are likely to continue or even intensify in the next decade. On the one hand, they bring **opportunities to the country that expand by meeting Brazilian potential.** On the other hand, they pose **important challenges to be overcome** over the years in the construction of a fairer and more prosperous society.

The analysis of these phenomena, and their implications for the country, should illuminate decisions about the paths that Brazil will take in the future, whether to occupy and consolidate global spaces in the environmental field and food supply, for example, or **to address the social and economic issues emphasized in this Multi-Year Plan, in order to build a more egalitarian country with social, environmental and economic sustainability.**

#### Possible implications for Brazil

1. Opportunity to promote the improvement of the governance and regulation system, aiming for better performance in the public and private sectors.
2. Opportunity for improvement in public management, seeking to greater coordination of actions in the short-, medium- and long-term horizons, and optimization in the use of public resources.
3. Optimization in the use of public resources and greater effectiveness of actions with digital transformation.
4. Opportunity to consolidate programs that respect diversity and equity.
5. Challenge to ensure and expand access to the rights of Brazilians, especially the most vulnerable groups.



## 2.3

### Macroeconomic and fiscal scenario for the 2024-2027 period

The 2024-2027 PPA is part of a general planning strategy that aims to reestablish the priorities of government action through the design and implementation of public policies, aimed at structuring an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive development model. To develop the development model, it is essential that there are estimates of the impact of the actions defined as priorities on the evolution of fiscal and monetary aggregates and the dynamics of growth.

The actions planned for the coming years focus on resuming sustainable and inclusive economic growth, with fiscal, social and environmental responsibility. To achieve this, obstacles such as hunger, poverty, unemployment, difficulties in accessing health and public education, low social mobility, in addition to profound inequality of income, race and gender must be overcome. Ecological transformation is also a priority, bringing investment opportunities in parallel with the mitigation of physical and transition risks related to climate change.

#### Background

The average growth of the Brazilian economy in the period from 2020 to 2022 was 1.5% per year, which represents a lower result than the initially projected expectation, of an increase of 2.4% per year. In these years, growth was hampered by both the Covid-19 pandemic and the war between Russia and Ukraine. In 2020, GDP fell 3.3% as a result of social isolation and the consequences of the pandemic on production chains

reach. The resumption of growth, supported by expansionary fiscal and monetary policies, occurred in 2021, when the country grew 5.0%. In 2022, the pace of GDP

growth slowed down again, reflecting the start of conflicts in Ukraine and the contractionary monetary policy, in order to contain the advance of inflation. In the year, activity grew 2.9%.

For 2023, GDP growth is expected to be 2.5%. Around 40% of this growth should reflect the good performance of the agricultural sector in the year, due to the record grain harvest, the growth in the sugarcane harvest and the planned expansion of slaughter. However, sectors more sensitive to the monetary and credit cycle, such as the manufacturing industry, construction, commerce and other service activities, are expected to register lower variations than those recorded in 2022, contributing to the slowdown in growth in the year. In addition to the still restrictive monetary policy conditions and their impacts on credit and the job market, the expected slowdown in the global economy is another negative vector for growth in the year.

As a result of high interest rates, it became a challenge to expand the economy's investment rate and reduce default rates, a record for the year. To encourage new investments, the federal government has been adopting policies to facilitate credit for micro and small companies, for innovation and digitalization activities, to encourage exports and to accelerate neo-industrialization in the country. The New Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), the restructuring of the program Minha Casa, Minha Vida (MCMV) and measures to reduce bureaucracy in the issuance of private bonds and encouraging the issuance of environmental and social infrastructure debentures should also help in the resumption of investments in 2023. To combat high default rates, the grace period and financing period for Pronampe and PEAC-FGI, credit granting programs for micro, small and medium-sized companies, were extended, and the Desenrola program was established, which encourages debt renegotiation private individuals, especially those with low income.

It is worth highlighting, still in 2023, the expected approval of the new Sustainable Fiscal Regime, which seeks to guarantee a sustainable trajectory for fiscal variables and, in parallel, allow the government to plan and execute public policies that guarantee the country's development. In the same sense, the measures already adopted to reduce tax exemptions and benefits that distorted the outlook for federal revenue were extremely relevant. Along with the new tax regime, the approval of the tax reform by Congress will reduce uncertainties related to the business environment, allowing new resources to be channeled into the country's economy later this year.

Table 1. GDP Growth 2020-2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023*	T/T-4 var. %					T/T-1 var. %					Carryover 2023
					2022.I	2022.II	2022.III	2022.IV	2023.1	2022.I	2022.II	2022.III	2022.IV	2023.1	
GDP p.m.	-3.3	5.0	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.7	3.6	1.9	4.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	-0.1	1.9	2.4
Offer															
Agriculture	4.2	0.3	-1.7	6.0	-5.2	-0.9	3.2	-2.9	18.8	-0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.9	21.6	19.9
Industry	-3.0	4.8	1.6	2.4	-1.2	2.1	2.8	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.6	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
Services	-3.7	5.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.3	2.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.5
Demand															
Household consumption	-4.6	3.7	4.3	4.5	2.5	5.7	4.6	4.3	3.5	1.2	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.4
Government consumption	-3.7	3.5	1.5	0.9	3.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.2	-0.4	-0.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.0
GFCF	-1.7	16.5	0.9	2.7	-6.4	1.5	5.0	3.5	0.8	-1.3	3.5	2.3	-1.3	-3.4	-2.4
Exports	-2.3	5.9	5.5	5.2	8.7	-4.6	8.1	11.7	7.0	8.0	-2.4	4.2	3.3	-0.4	3.5
Import (-)	-9.5	12.0	0.8	4.2	-10.6	-1.0	10.6	4.6	2.2	-1.6	6.7	4.7	-3.1	-7.1	-5.7

\*Accumulated in four quarters until 1Q23.

Source: IBGE. Prepared by SPE/MF.

Inflation measured by the IPCA also did not correspond to that initially projected for the period from 2020 to 2022 in the PPA 2020-2023. In 2020, inflation of 4.52% was recorded, reflecting the rise in the prices of food and tradable goods, driven by the disruption in global production chains. In 2021, monitored prices also accelerated, taking inflation to a level above 10.00% in the year. In 2022, inflation slowed to 5.79%, reflecting deflation in regulated prices, driven by reductions in energy and fuel tariffs. On the other hand, free price inflation rose, reflecting the increase in the prices of both food at home and services, despite the increase in interest rates.

In 2023, a further decline in inflation is projected, to 4.85%. The slowdown in market prices should more than offset the expected rise in regulated prices for the year. For the slowdown in market prices, the highlight is the cooling in the prices of industrial goods and food at home, motivated by the process of normalization of global production chains after the impacts of the war between Russia and Ukraine, by exchange rate appreciation, by the fall in prices of commodities and the Brazilian super harvest. In the case of monitored, the expected acceleration in inflation has mainly repercussions on the return of the Social Integration and Public Servant Asset Formation Programs (PIS), the Contribution for the Financing of Social Security (Cofins) on fuels, the change in the form collection of the Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Interstate and Intermunicipal Transport and Communication Services (ICMS) on gasoline prices, in addition to adjustments in energy, urban bus, health plans and gambling tariffs, partially reflecting the increase inflation in 2022.

Considering both the dynamics of the external environment and the recent exchange rate appreciation and the drop in commodity prices, it became plausible to assume inflation within the limits of the band as early as 2023. The prices of food at home, industrial goods and fuel may still surprise positively, in response to the evolution of exchange rate dynamics and wholesale prices. With the improvement in inflation expectations, the expected level for the basic interest rate at the end of 2023 and 2024 has fallen significantly in recent months.

### Perspectives for the period from 2024 to 2027

For the period from 2024 to 2027, the expectation is for average GDP growth of around 2.5% per year, a value higher than the average for the period from 2017 to 2022, of 1.5% per year. For these years, the expected advance in the pace of expansion of activity arises from assumptions of expansion of potential product and reduction of neutral interest rates, reflecting the policies adopted throughout 2023 for the resumption of investments and the reduction of defaults, gains in allocative efficiency derived from fiscal and tax reforms, inequality reduction policies, ecological transformation, microeconomic financial and credit reforms and the facilitation and encouragement of investment in strategic economic sectors.

Investments should be driven by the New PAC, Minha Casa, Minha Vida, as well as credit facilitation measures for innovation and exports, the reduction of bureaucracy in the issuance of private credit securities and the provision of sovereign guarantees for the expansion of public partnerships. -private (PPPs). Also noteworthy in this context is the incentive program for the industry, which should allow accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment in order to promote renewal, modernization of production plants and neo-industrialization. Added to the impact of these programs and measures is the forecast of a resumption of growth in credit concessions, in response to the lower level of real interest rates after inflation returns to the target.

Along with programs and measures to stimulate investment, fiscal and tax reforms and policies to reduce income inequality should provide an expansion of the country's growth potential and a structural reduction in interest rates. The new fiscal regime simultaneously contemplates the real growth in spending and the fulfillment of targets for the primary, in order to guarantee a sustainable debt trajectory. It is, therefore, more credible and aligned with international practice than the previous regime. With the approval of this new regime, tail fiscal risks were removed, which was one of the determining factors for the start of the monetary easing cycle. The tax reform on the consumption of goods and services should simplify tax collection, reduce commutativity's in the production chain and also relieve industry and exports, segments most harmed by the old system. The gains in allocative efficiency and increased productivity due to the reform should contribute to substantially increasing potential GDP over the next two decades.

Policies to reduce inequality must also be highlighted, ensuring the resumption of growth with social inclusion. Policies to increase the minimum wage and

of wage equality between women and men seek to increase the participation of wages in income, including creating incentives to attract more women to the job market, guaranteeing them what is rightfully theirs. To reduce inequalities, Bolsa Família and MCMV are also essential. Bolsa Família, which allows assistance to low-income families, was reformulated seeking to keeping only those who truly meet the established conditions in the beneficiary base; once again demand compensation in exchange for aid, such as active enrollment of children at school and an updated vaccination record; and grant extra payments to families with children aged 0 to 18 and pregnant women. The MCMV now has a lower entry value, extended financing terms and lower interest rates, especially for the lower-income population. Municipalities, based on the MCMV-Partnership, will be able to participate more actively in the program, improving entry conditions and financing for home ownership. By guaranteeing the exit from rent, the program substantially reduces the income commitment of families, who now have greater purchasing power and, consequently, better living conditions.

The new health and education policies are also aligned with the goal of inclusive growth. In the field of education, the expansion and readjustment of investments in scholarships and school meals stand out; the implementation of full-time school and literacy policies; the resumption of school infrastructure works; and the recomposition of the budget for professional, technological and higher education. By seeking to guarantee schools for all, increasing the hours and quality of teaching, these measures should facilitate the participation of mothers in the labor market, increase the productivity of the current and future workforce and also make it possible to reduce income inequality. The resumption of policies in the health area – with emphasis on the adoption of measures to strengthen and guarantee access to the SUS, including the return of the Mais Médicos and Rede Cegonha programs and the reinforcement of Farmácia Popular – is fundamental for the next years, serving as a basis for sustainable economic development.

The ecological aspect is of substantial importance in the transition to sustainable growth. The Ecological Transformation Plan should guarantee lower impacts of production on the environment and climate and strengthen ecosystem services. The plan covers actions across six different axes. The first is technological densification, with the objective of increasing the economy's productivity through productive and technological sophistication, stimulating, along with accelerated depreciation, neo-industrialization. The second axis is bioeconomy, focusing on strengthening socio-biodiversity chains and increasing the use of bio-inputs by the primary and secondary sectors. The energy transition, the third axis of the plan, aims to increase the participation of renewable sources in transport and in the electrical energy matrix. The fourth axis is the circular economy, with the aim of reducing waste without destination and encouraging the reinsertion of goods into the production chain. Adapting infrastructure to the climate, making it more resilient, represents the fifth axis of the plan. The sixth axis deals with sustainable

finance and its main objectives are the creation of the carbon market, linked to the sectoral decarbonization strategy; the development of a sustainable taxonomy, in order to identify projects consistent with the Brazilian sustainable development strategy; and the issuance of sustainable sovereign bonds on the international market, which, among other benefits, will allow the establishment of a reference interest curve for issuances of green, social and sustainable private bonds.

The strategy to achieve greater economic growth is completed with the framework of financial and credit market reforms. Still in 2023, 13 measures were announced to improve the credit market, with emphasis on the new guarantee framework, which tends to reduce the cost of credit by allowing the more efficient use of currently underused guarantees. The financial reform agenda is made up of four pillars. The first pillar deals with issues related to the taxation of financial products, to bring more simplicity, neutrality and efficiency to the capital market, enhancing investment attraction. The second pillar is related to improving the insurance and pension markets. In this pillar, initiatives such as the implementation of guarantee insurance in bids have the potential to encourage and modernize bidding processes in the country. The third pillar, focused on the capital market, should regulate, reduce bureaucracy and improve the issuance of private debt and also create financial instruments aligned with the environmental, social and governance agenda, allowing capital to be directed towards a more sustainable route. This pillar is aligned with the sixth axis of the Ecological Transformation Plan, which seeks to define sustainable taxonomy in accordance with the Brazilian development strategy. In the fourth pillar, related to the credit market, measures to improve credit recovery mechanisms, modernize financial instruments and expand access to cheaper credit options, such as private payroll loans, stand out.

This set of structural and microeconomic reforms, together with policies to encourage investment, ecological transformation and financial and price stability should allow the country to achieve its objective, over the 2024-2027 period, of resuming sustainable economic growth and inclusive, with social, fiscal and environmental responsibility.



### Macroeconomic projections for 2024 to 2027<sup>97</sup>

The PPA's proposed macroeconomic scenario for the 2024-2027 period adopts the following parameters:

**Table 2. Projection of macroeconomic variables**

Description	Projection*					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP: Annual % variation	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.6
IPCA: Accumulated % variation in the year	5.79	4.85	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00
Exchange rate R\$/US\$: annual average	5.16	5.01	5.02	5.09	5.18	5.23
Selic rate (% per year): annual average	12.34	13.12	9.80	7.82	7.05	7.06

\*Macroeconomic Parameters Grid Projections of 07/11/2023.

Source and preparation: SPE/MF.

The expected growth rate for 2024 is 2.3%. Even though the prospective scenario for world growth in 2024 is less optimistic, due to the lower prospect of monetary easing at the end of 2023, the scenario for interest rates in Brazil has become more favorable. The projected increase in GDP in 2024 is based on the recovery of growth in industry and services, on the supply side, and domestic absorption, from a demand perspective. Both the industrial and services sectors should benefit from the improvement in the business environment and the reduction of uncertainties arising from the approval of fiscal and tax reforms. Consumption and investment should gain new momentum with the reduction in real interest rates; the slowdown in inflation; the policy of real adjustment of the minimum wage; the drop in defaults, with the Desenrola program; and the new PAC, focused on energy and ecological transformation.

For the following years, it is projected to increase growth close to 2.5%. The greatest growth should reflect the increase in the country's productive capacity, resulting from structural changes and gains in allocative efficiency provided by fiscal and tax reforms, the reduction of inequalities and incentives for investment in strategic sectors, such as those related to ecological transformation. In these years, the contribution of the external sector to domestic activity should prove to be more favorable, impacting both the reversal of the scenario of low global growth, the return of interest rates to neutrality, and the growing search for investment opportunities in sustainable countries, with low carbon footprint.

In the projected scenario from 2024 to 2027, inflation converges to the target of 3.00% per year, which becomes valid for the continuous horizon and not just for the calendar year from 2025 onwards. With this change, it becomes possible to anchor inflation expectations in the long term as well.

<sup>97</sup> Prepared by: Secretariat of Economic Policy of the Ministry of Finance, with support from the Institute of Applied Economic Research.

For 2024, the expectation remains that consumer inflation will return to the proposed target range, standing close to 3.30%. Food and industrial goods inflation should remain at low levels, while services and monitored inflation should slow down, reflecting lower inflation in 2023, with an exchange rate still at a level close to R\$/US\$5.00, a slight economic slowdown and a slightly accentuated growth rate projected for global activity. In subsequent years, inflation is expected to be 3.00% per year.

With inflation returning to the center of the target, real interest rates should return to the neutral rate. For 2024, the expectation is that the Selic rate will be gradually reduced, ending the year with an average of 9.80%. In 2025, the average rate should fall significantly to around 7.80%, since the real rate, at the beginning of the year, should be close to neutral. For 2026 and 2027, a Selic is expected at a level close to 7.00% per year.

For the exchange rate, the tendency for appreciation in the annual average in 2024 is considered. Then, the exchange rate should depreciate again, in line with the domestic and foreign inflation differential.

### Fiscal scenario for the 2024-2027 period<sup>98</sup>

Fiscal policy is an instrument capable of not only smoothing cycles, but also solidifying structural changes in the economy. All fiscal actions, both on the revenue side and on the State's expenditure side, aim to favor the sustainability of public accounts and the resumption of economic growth, and must always be anchored in the commitment to increasing social well-being and reducing inequalities.

The last decade was marked by several events that significantly compromised the country's economic growth. Structural and cyclical conditions, such as the 2014-2016 recession, low growth in the 2017-2019 period and the CO-VID-19 pandemic in 2020, contributed to the worsening of the imbalance in public accounts observed since 2013. The generation of fiscal results that guarantee the sustainability of the public debt trajectory, combined with the adequate funding of public policies and social investments aimed at reducing inequalities and ecological transformation, are objectives to be sought and achieved in this new PPA cycle that starts.

<sup>98</sup> Prepared by: Secretariat of Economic Policy of the Ministry of Finance, with contributions from the Federal Budget Secretariat.

The fiscal scenario for the 2024-2027 PPA is premised on compliance with the expenditure limit provided for in Complementary Bill No. 93, of 2023 (PLP 93/2023). According to the proposal, in the form approved in both Legislative houses and forwarded for presidential sanction, the limits for the global amount of budget appropriations related to primary expenses, individualized by Power and autonomous body, will be corrected each year by the variation in the National Consumer Price Index Ample (IPCA), considering the values calculated in the twelve-month period ending in June of the year prior to that referred to in the annual budget law, plus the real variation in expenditure, in turn calculated according to the real variation in revenue.

Table 3 highlights the magnitude of the effort that will be necessary in the next four years to achieve the sustainability of public accounts, with long-term fiscal reforms being of fundamental importance for the country's economy to follow a stable path of growth.

**Table 3. Reference fiscal scenario – PPA Projections 2024-2027 (in % GDP)**

	2024	2025	2026	2027
Central Government primary result	0.00	0.50	1.00	-0.23*
Nominal result of the non-financial public sector	-6.7	-5.5	-4.6	-5.8
DBGG	77.2	77.3	76.9	77.7
DLSP	63.9	65.1	65.8	67.5
Nominal interest rate	6.6	5.9	5.5	5.6

Source: SOF and STN. Prepared by: SPE Note: \*Scenario until August 24, 2023.

The use of fiscal space resulting from the application of primary expenditure limits presupposes the adoption of measures that may be necessary to achieve the annual primary results to be pursued throughout the Plan's term.

For 2024, the primary result target is R\$0.00 (zero real) for the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets and R\$7.3 billion deficit for the Global Expenditure Program for independent state-owned companies. The target may be reduced in until R\$ 5.0 billion, regarding investments to New PAC, state owned Eletrobras Group enterprises, and Eletronuclear. For 2025 and 2026, the projections for the primary result contained in the Fiscal Targets Annex – AMF of the Budgetary Guidelines Bill – PLDO 2024 for Fiscal and Social Security Budgets are 0.5% and 1.0% of GDP, respectively.

For the year 2027, there is still no target established for the primary result, since the targets contained in PLDO 2024 have a horizon until the year 2026. Therefore, projections for the year do not yet consider any adjustment in discretionary expenses to achieve a certain primary result objective. Based on this scenario, a deficit of 0.23% of GDP is projected for the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets in 2027. The projection takes into account the expiration of the suspension of payment of court orders established by Constitutional Amendment No. 114/2021, which established an annual limit for the allocation of expenses with payments due by the Federal Public Treasury due to a court ruling (art. 100 of the Federal Constitution) until the end of 2026. It is estimated that the amount to be allocated to the payment of court orders in 2027 will be close to R\$200 billion, considering the stock formed from 2022 to 2026.

If they did not adopt any measures are taken that allow special treatment to be given to the settlement of said liabilities, especially with regard to compliance with the primary expenditure limit, the government's ability to execute its policies may be compromised. Ultimately, the delivery of deliveries scheduled in the last year of the Multi-Year Plan may also be affected.

Without disregarding the fiscal and regulatory challenge identified for the period, the preparation of the 2024-2027 PPA was based on the premise that the estimated value of the accumulated amount of court orders will not reduce the fiscal space for other primary expenses. The solution makes it possible to deal with uncertainties inherent to medium-term planning, highlighting the intended deliveries over the next four years.

To ensure that the targets dependent on discretionary expenses established for each year of the PPA are aligned with the fiscal targets and budgetary availability of the year to which they refer, the targets of the final programs may be reviewed, in order to ensure the adequacy thereof.

On its turn, the nominal result of the non-financial public sector as a proportion of GDP shows a deficit reduction trajectory between 2024 and 2026 as a result of projections of a drop in nominal interest rates for this period combined with the trajectory of the primary result. In 2027, an increase in the nominal deficit is projected, given the projected primary deficit and a small increase in nominal interest rates. Even so, the nominal deficit expectation for 2027 remains below the level projected for 2024.

Despite the expectation of a small increase in DBGG99 (in % of GDP) in 2025, the projection of the generation of primary surpluses by the central government together with the fall in nominal interest rates from this year onwards, lead to a drop in DBGG in 2026, which it would increase again in 2027 due to the projected primary deficit and increase in nominal interest rates in the year. As highlighted in the Appendix of Fiscal Targets of the Bill and Budgetary Guidelines (PLDO 2024), the drop resistance of the DBGG until 2025, even with a primary surplus projected for this last year, is explained by the projection of real interest rates above the rate structural equilibrium interest rate, causing the real cost of financing public debt to be higher than the real growth rate of the economy, thus making it difficult to stabilize the debt from 2025 onwards. It is worth considering that the projection for 2027 is not yet subject to the pre-established primary result target.

Aiming to improve the fiscal scenario in order to make it possible to resume a trajectory of primary surpluses from 2025 onwards, as foreseen in the fiscal scenario for the coming years, some structural measures were essential.

The first measure was the development and approval of the Sustainable Fiscal Regime. The Complementary Bill PLP 93/2023, approved in both Legislative houses and forwarded for presidential sanction, replaces the "Spending Ceiling" created by Constitutional Amendment nº 95/2016. This Sustainable Fiscal Regime brings together a set of fiscal rules aimed at the sustainability of fiscal policy over

---

<sup>99</sup>Concept of debt considered in the Sustainable Fiscal Regime.

time, seeking to guarantee the country's macroeconomic stability and create the appropriate conditions for robust, sustainable and inclusive economic growth. PLP 93/2023 amended Complementary Law # 101, of May 4, 2000 (Fiscal Responsibility Law), and Law No. 10,633, of December 27, 2002.

The objective of this reform was to make the Brazilian fiscal regime more flexible and countercyclical, so that it is capable of accommodating economic shocks, without compromising its consistency in the medium and long term. The aim is, therefore, to guarantee social responsibility, a pillar of the 1988 Federal Constitution, and fiscal responsibility, in order to enable adequate financing of public policies, in addition to offering greater predictability to economic agents regarding the solvency conditions of the public sector, the public debt sustainability trajectory and the Federal Government's ability to honor its commitments in relation to its creditors.

The main characteristics of the Sustainable Fiscal Regime are: (i) regulates the annual growth of the Federal Government's primary expenditure subject to the defined individual limits; (ii) deals with issues related to the primary result target and its achievement; (iii) establishes a minimum value for public investments in the budget law, as well as the possibility of expansion; (iv) imposes adjustments to public accounts, in case of non-compliance with the target result or when mandatory expenditure exceeds 95% of primary expenditure.

This new regime strives for fiscal responsibility by establishing the combination of a growth rule for spending with four-year targets stipulated in the Annual Budget Law (LOA) for the trajectory of the central government's primary result. Real spending is expected to grow 70% of real revenue growth (excluding extraordinary revenues and transfers), ranging between 0.6% and 2.5%. The establishment of the minimum limit guarantees the maintenance of per capita spending in contexts of low growth and economic shocks, acting as an important countercyclical mechanism. The establishment of the maximum limit sets a feasible level for the real growth of public expenditure, a key factor so that in good times, exacerbated expansions in public expenditure can be avoided, which, when perpetuated, can promote fiscal deterioration in more adverse economic scenarios.

The primary outcome target shown in Table 1 may fluctuate within a range to accommodate economic shocks. If the primary result is lower than the minimum limit established in the target, sanctions will be introduced that range from reducing the percentage of real growth in expenditure in relation to real growth in revenue to 50% in the year following the preparation of the PLOA when the deviation from the target is verified (t+2), with the imposition of freezing triggers on some expenses from the second year of non-compliance, in order to induce the return of the primary result to its pre-established trajectory.

The aim of establishing a floor for government expenditure is in line with social responsibility as it seeks to ensure that essential programs have adequate and permanent funding, regardless of the economic cycle.

Furthermore, the Sustainable Fiscal Regime also provides for the development and implementation of a Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MFMP) to be established in the PLDO prepared in the first year of each government. The MFMP is an institutional framework that contains: (i) multi-annual guidelines for aggregate fiscal objectives that become a reference throughout the budget process; (ii) integrated set of medium-term macroeconomic and fiscal goals and projections; (iii) alignment of fiscal policy with identification of fiscal risks. With the MFMP, the aim is to bring more efficiency and predictability to budget planning, mapping fiscal risks, in addition to consolidating the culture of medium and long-term planning, which is very important for expenses such as public investment.

In this PPA cycle, based on the implementation of the Sustainable Fiscal Regime, the aim is to consolidate a sustainable trajectory for the growth of public debt, which, in line with the larger budget for the implementation of good public policies, can lead to structural reduction interest rates and stimulate vigorous, sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

It cannot be considered that the adjustment of public accounts is always made on the side of social expenditure or public investments. In a country with continental dimensions and still profound social ills, with a rigid budget structure and a large volume of mandatory expenses, which derive from the guarantee of constitutional rights fundamental to the Brazilian welfare state, the space for reducing expenses is limited. and socially costly. Thus, to achieve a sustainable trajectory of public debt, the recovery of public revenues that have been eroded by tax benefits with low social returns in recent years and the review of expenses – which must seek to improve the quality of public spending, with a focus on reduction of tax expenditures - are essential.

To guarantee the central government's primary result targets established for the coming years, measures are being planned and implemented to make collection more efficient and eliminate tax distortions currently in force. Some of the proposed measures seek to limit tax incentives to expenses with a higher multiplier, as is the case with the inclusion of the state subsidy granted under ICMS in the calculation basis of federal taxes<sup>1</sup> for funding, but not for investment. Other measures aim to guarantee the end of tax evasion, allowing equal competition for industry and national retail, and encouraging the generation of jobs and income in the country. The restoration of the revenue base that was eroded by tax benefits in recent years, in addition to the legalization of new segments that currently operate without regulation, such as the betting segment, and the implementation of measures to reduce litigation in the Administrative Council of Tax Appeals (CARF) and combating tax avoidance and evasion, are important guidelines for the fiscal scenario in the coming years.

Finally, a second relevant structural tax reform is already underway, based on two tax reform proposals: consumption taxes and income taxes. The first, which is being processed in the Federal Senate, having been approved in the Chamber of Deputies (through PEC nº 45-F/2019), aims to change the National Tax System, with its main objective being to simplify and rationalize taxation on marketing of goods and services. Simplifying the tax regime, reducing complexity and better distributing the burden, seeks to increase the competitiveness of domestic production. The Reform of consumption taxation will not lead to an increase in the tax burden, however, it is expected that, with the corrections of the distortions that the current system imposes, the reduction of inefficient tax incentives, as well as the effect on productivity and the potential for country's growth, there is an effective increase in revenues.

The reduction in the number of taxes and the end of cumulative taxes, greater transparency in relation to what is actually paid in taxes by the consumer, the sharing of information between tax authorities and the adoption of automatic and universal tax systems, with less room for exceptions and special regimes, can increase the efficiency of tax collection. A simpler tax system will also improve the business environment and increase competitiveness, with positive effects on tax collection. In short, the reform of consumption taxation will be an opportunity to generate simplification and efficiency gains.

In the federative aspect, the reform of consumption taxation will strengthen the current pact, as it brings more autonomy to states and municipalities by eliminating fiscal war, given the transfer of taxation from origin to destination, and creates the Regional Development fund, bringing more transparency to regional incentive policies, with greater potential impact on reducing regional inequalities. Furthermore, it will lead to a reduction in the cost of the typical consumption basket of the poorest, by reducing the effective rate of products that have greater weight in the budget of this portion of the population. An instrument for personalized tax refunds (called cashback) to the poorest is also included in the reform and has significant potential to reduce inequality.

The second stage will work on income tax reform, aiming to eliminate tax privileges in income tax that have favored the top of the distributive pyramid, generated distortions and mitigating its progressiveness. Income taxation must, by definition, constitute a redistributive instrument. With this reform, the aim is to increase the progressiveness of IR and reduce income inequality, with a corresponding stimulus to economic growth, given the potential effects of a better income distribution on the consumption capacity of the majority of Brazilian families.

Reconciling fiscal responsibility and social justice is the primary objective to be pursued. The resumption of essential public policies marks the beginning of a new cycle of strategic planning for the coming years, in which social equity and environmental sustainability must go hand in hand with the objectives of fiscal policy.

A fiscal policy guided by social responsibility and environmental sustainability must guarantee the conditions for public spending on essential policies to be permanent,

efficient and effective and that contribute to reducing inequalities, in all their instances: income, race, gender and regional.

The central objective of fiscal policy in the medium term represented by the PPA 2024-2027 cycle will be to provide the population with access to public services guaranteed as constitutional rights, the maintenance, resumption and inauguration of public policies focused on improving social well-being, reducing inequalities and stimulating environmental sustainability, smoothing economic cycles, concomitantly controlling the growth trajectory of public debt in relation to GDP. To this end, the federal government will seek to balance public accounts through controlling and monitoring expenditure growth, as well as monitoring and reviewing the collection of federal taxes, taking timely measures to correct deviations, seeking greater equity in terms of the funding of the welfare state and prevention of the materialization of fiscal risks with relevant impacts in the short and medium terms.





## 2.4

# Future vision 2027, values and guidelines, key national indicators and targets

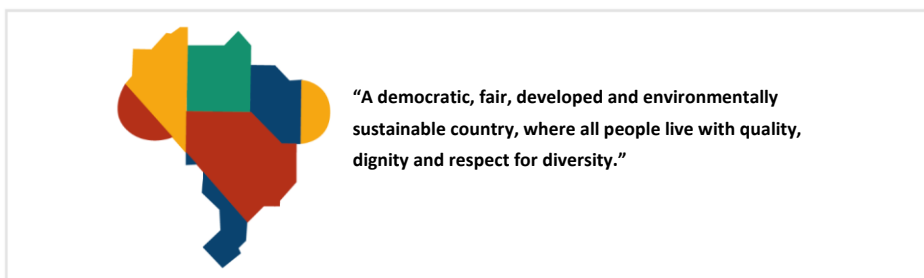
### Vision of the future 2027

The vision of the future presents what is intended and can be achieved in the country within the horizon of this Multi-Year Plan, being a reference for the development strategy.

Its construction results from the analysis of the evolution and current state of the country, trends and uncertainties in the global and national scenarios for the coming years and the proposals and guidelines of the project that won at the polls.

The vision expresses a desirable future that can be built, subject to quantitative assessment. It represents the synthesis of the convergence of aspirations in relation to the Brazil we want to live in in 2027. In short, the vision of the future represents **an inspiring dream, feasible within the desired time frame.**

Figure 4. Future Vision for Brazil in 2027



Source: Seplan/MPO.

*Attributes of future vision***» Democracy – Social participation and guarantee of plurality and democratic principles**

In 2027, **we will have a stronger democracy**, reinforcing the fundamental principles of our Constitution, which defines our country as a Democratic State of Law in which sovereignty, citizenship, the dignity of the human person, the social values of work and free enterprise, as well as political pluralism, must always be respected.

A democracy that respects the fundamental objectives of the Constitution, to build a free, fair and supportive society, to guarantee national development, to eradicate poverty and marginalization, to reduce social and regional inequalities and to promote the well-being of all, without prejudice of origin, race, sex, ethnicity, age or any other forms of discrimination. A country where the Branches of the Federal Government – Legislative, Executive and Judiciary – function independently and harmoniously. With a renewed and reinforced federative pact, based on dialog and the building of consensus around national challenges.

The government will be more open to participation and plurality of opinion, more honest and more transparent in its actions. It will work, together with other Powers, to prevent and combat corruption and impunity. It will guarantee and facilitate access to information and accountability necessary for social control and participation.

National sovereignty will be strengthened, with protection and care regarding the country's territory, people and resources. A sovereign nation that acts in cooperation with other countries, respecting the constitutional principles that govern international relations of national independence, the prevalence of human rights, the self-determination of peoples, non-intervention, equality between states, the defense of peace, the search for a peaceful solution to conflicts, the repudiation of terrorism and racism and cooperation between people for the progress of humanity.

**» Equity – Inclusion, social justice, guarantee of rights and equal opportunities**

In 2027, Brazil will have rescued millions of people from hunger and extreme poverty and will no longer be on the UN Hunger Map. The vulnerable population, those who most need the State to survive, will be served with appropriate programs and will have social and economic opportunities that promote development and social protection.

The constitutional foundations of citizenship and human dignity will be respected throughout the national territory. We will be a country with more social justice, guaranteed rights, equal opportunities, income generation and food security.

Living conditions will be better and the population living in Brazilian territory will have greater access to quality health and public education, as well as adequate housing and sanitation, more culture and leisure, in a safer environment to live.

All children, especially those from more vulnerable families, will have access to good quality daycare, pre-school and basic education. Young people will remain in school longer and will have more opportunities for professional qualifications, facilitating their insertion into the job market.

The diversity of the Brazilian population will be respected and valued. Brazil will be a country that promotes gender and racial equality and rejects any type of discrimination. A more equal country, socially and regionally, and with greater social cohesion.

**Development** – Economic growth with environmental sustainability and social inclusion.

In 2027, economic growth will be higher and more sustainable, accompanied by public policies that promote the well-being of the population, environmental protection, social inclusion and the reduction of inequalities. Economic growth will advance in the different regions of Brazil, creating job opportunities and generating income.

Income inequality will be lower, as a result of active policies adopted aimed at social inclusion. Opportunities for participation in the development of the economy and access for all citizens to economic benefits will be expanded, especially for less favored social classes.

The Brazilian economy will have greater productivity and will be more competitive. There will be greater availability of qualified workers with skills aligned with the new challenges of the production sector. Neo-industrialization will gain strength, based on more sustainable production with greater added value, with more technological intensity and innovation. Logistics and communication infrastructure will be improved, and the business environment will be better, attracting more public and private investments. The intensification of business agreements and partnerships with other countries will expand trade flows and strategically position the country in global value chains, enabling advances towards products and services with greater added value and more sustainable.

The productive sector, supported by an innovation system that works together with companies and by a dynamic and competitive capital market, will advance in the incorporation of new technologies, increasing company productivity and rational use of natural resources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and waste production.

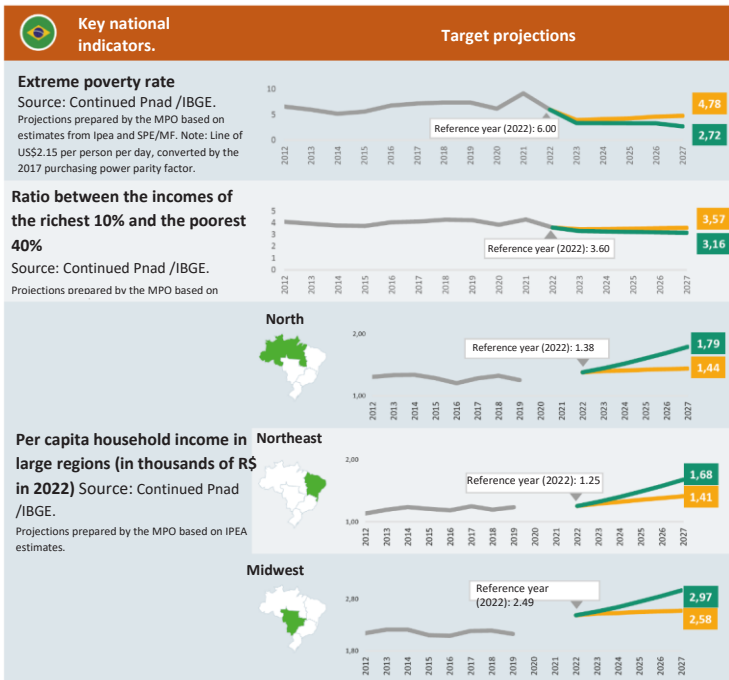
Environmental sustainability and social inclusion will be the foundations for economic growth. Brazilian biomes will be better protected and preserved and used sustainably to generate socioeconomic value. The country will advance in the decarbonization of the economy and the energy transition, contributing to reducing the speed of climate change, while increasing its resilience to the impacts of these changes.

**Key national indicators and goals**

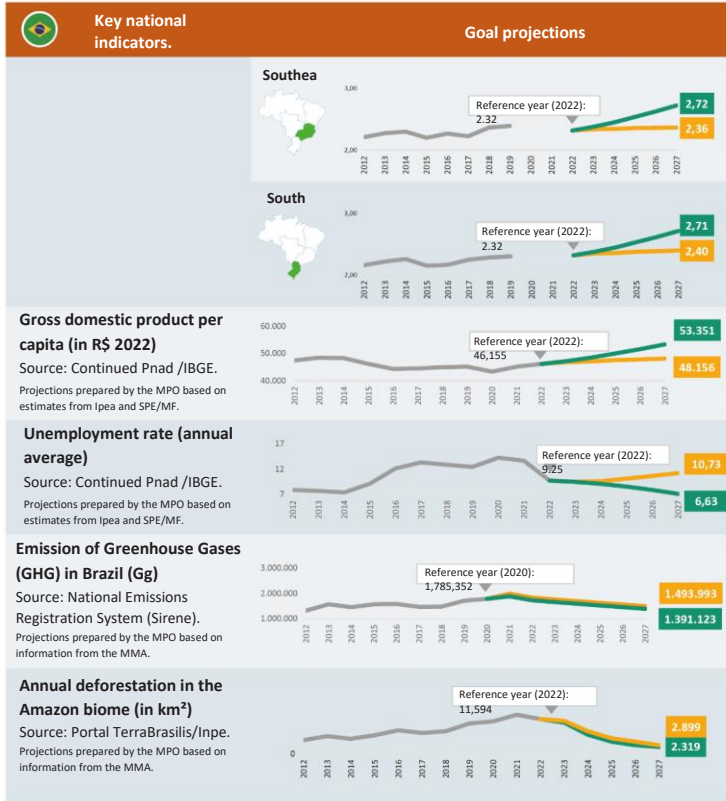
Key national indicators are a set of indicators that measure Brazil's social, economic, environmental and institutional progress, considering the multiple dimensions of individual and collective well-being, so that national objectives are achieved in the respective areas. They can be seen as part of efforts to align government policies and programs with the results expected by citizens – a healthy and educated population, adequate employment and housing, a preserved environment. These are key variables for measuring the effects of transformation and are essential for monitoring the performance of the strategy adopted in the Plan.

For each PPA indicator there is an associated target. The band system was adopted, which represents an interval, with a limit of feasible values for the evolution of each indicator over the PPA time horizon. This system offers greater flexibility to deal with unforeseen economic or social factors, anchors the expectations of social actors around the desired improvement with a medium-term vision and allows monitoring every achievement of each of the defined strategic objectives.

The key impact indicators, linked to the vision of the future, measure the results obtained in the period (and achievements/changes in reality).



**Caption:**  
— Desirable result    — Reference result



**Caption:**

— Desirable result    — Reference result

**Values and guidelines**

Brazil's vision of the future in 2027 is based on the values and guidelines that guide the actions and relationships, internal and external, of the federal government. Values are beliefs and principles that guide and inform the construction and implementation of the PPA. The guidelines are transversal guidelines that direct the strategic objectives and programs that make up the PPA, validated by a social participation process. These are seven values that have 13 guidelines, as shown below.

Values	Guidelines
<b>Democracy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote economic and social inclusion and improve the population's quality of life, guaranteeing rights and citizenship</li> </ul>
<b>Diversity and social justice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the reduction of social and regional inequalities</li> <li>Value cultural and regional diversity</li> <li>Strengthen gender, racial and ethnic equality with respect to sexual orientation and guarantee the inclusion of elderly people and people with disabilities</li> </ul>
<b>Socio-environmental sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to policies for adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts</li> <li>Support the transition to a green, digital and creative economy by strengthening science, technology and innovation</li> <li>Strengthen the socio-environmental dimension in public policies.</li> </ul>
<b>Social Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote transparency and participatory management in the preparation and implementation of the budget and public policies, focusing on their beneficiaries and their results</li> </ul>
<b>Collaborative action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act in conjunction with social movements and public, private and third sector agents to mobilize skills and resources to expand the State's capacity to act</li> <li>Promote international cooperation for sustainable development</li> <li>Enhance federative cooperation</li> </ul>
<b>Fiscal and social responsibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that public resources are used efficiently, fiscally and socially responsible</li> </ul>
<b>Excellence in management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote innovative and effective public management, promoting digital transformation</li> </ul>

### Performance guidelines

- Promote economic and social inclusion and improve the population's quality of life, guaranteeing rights and citizenship.** A strong democracy demands the inclusion of everyone, respect and guarantee of rights. Government actions must be oriented towards the socioeconomic inclusion of the poorest, citizenship and guaranteeing the rights of all Brazilians, especially vulnerable populations.

2. Promote the reduction of social and regional inequalities. Reducing inequalities is a central element for the country's socioeconomic development. Government actions must seek greater equality of social, economic and regional opportunities, promoting economic and social justice.
3. Value cultural and regional diversity. The diversity of the Brazilian population is a national asset that must be valued and strengthened in government actions, promoting the reduction of regional and cultural barriers.
4. **Strengthen gender, racial and ethnic equality with respect to sexual orientation and guarantee the inclusion of elderly people and people with disabilities.** The well-being of all people, without prejudice based on origin, race/color, sex, ethnicity, age or any other forms of discrimination, is a constitutional right and an important factor for social cohesion. The search for equity must permeate all government actions to strengthen social justice and guarantee rights.
5. **Contribute to policies for adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts.** Climate change is already impacting Brazil in different ways, with increasing human, financial and quality of life costs. Government actions must contribute to slowing climate change and increasing the country's resilience to its impacts.
6. **Support the transition to a green, digital and creative economy by strengthening science, technology and innovation.** The transition to a greener, low-carbon, socio-environmentally sustainable, more digital and creative economy is an important way to face the environmental and social challenges of the 21st century, increase the competitiveness of the economy and build a more sustainable and prosperous future for all.
7. **Strengthen the socio-environmental dimension in public policies.** The socio-environmental dimension has a transversal nature and must be considered in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies, considering specific sections for vulnerable groups with a view to greater assertiveness of government actions.
8. **Promote transparency and participatory management in the preparation and implementation of the budget and public policies, focusing on their beneficiaries and their results.** Transparency, social communication and participatory management are essential factors in promoting the quality and credibility of government policies and the appropriate use of the budget. The clear identification of beneficiaries and the results of public policies facilitates social control and the evaluation of the effectiveness of the use of public resources. These initiatives must be incorporated into all government actions, contributing to greater engagement and participation by society.

- 9. Act in conjunction with social movements and public, private and third sector agents to mobilize skills and resources to expand the State's ability to act.** The limitation of resources in the face of the economic, social and environmental challenges facing the country demands an agenda coordinated with other federative entities, with social movements, with the private sector and the third sector, to provide public goods and expand the capacity to deliver results to the population.
- 10. Promote international cooperation for sustainable development.** International cooperation is important to strengthen diplomatic, political and socioeconomic relations in an increasingly integrated world. Collaboration with other countries and multilateral organizations must be intensified.
- 11. Enhance federative cooperation.** The strengthening of the federative pact, based on more integrated work between the Federation's entities, must recognize the responsibilities of the different levels of government in order to avoid overlapping efforts, optimizing the use of resources and generating greater synergy in the technical capabilities of each level of government.
- 12. Ensure that public resources are used efficiently, fiscally and socially responsible.** The efficient, fiscal and socially responsible use of public resources allows the government to offer effective public policies, promoting fiscal sustainability. Government actions must seek integration between ministries, to ensure complementarities that avoid waste and increase both the quality of policies and the ability to deliver results.
- 13. Promote innovative and effective public management, promoting digital transformation.** The government needs to keep up with technological transformations and the acceleration of digitalization of the economy and society, moving towards a more digital and data-oriented model that is more agile and assertive in delivering results to the population, with more security and greater sharing of information.





## 2.5

# Thematic axes and strategic objectives, key national indicators and targets

### Introduction

The country needs a broad and comprehensive reconstruction. The social and democratic crisis, associated with low economic growth, a legacy of the previous administration, still has effects. Recent developments point to the need to implement a development process on an inclusive and sustainable basis – this is this government's commitment.

Reducing inequalities and social problems is at the heart of the actions proposed in this Plan. This challenge demands at least two others linked to it: greater economic growth, which attacks inequalities and their causes through an inclusive project aligned with the demands for an increasingly green economy; and a solid democracy, which guarantees respect for minorities and differences, with strengthened institutions and a transparent government open to the participation of society and the productive sector. The State and development must be placed at the service of those who need it most.

The desired transformations require articulating four “expansion fronts”: i) popular consumption, supported by a consumer market capable of attracting national and foreign strategic investments; ii) social services, represented by the expansion of public provision of essential social services to the population, such as quality education and health, care for children and the elderly, culture, sport and leisure, public safety; etc.; iii) investments in infrastructure, fundamental both to the well-being of the population and to the provision of systemic competitiveness for the economy as a whole; and, finally, iv) the sustainable use of natural resources, which will continue to be demanded in future years by several countries. This is an activity that generates income, employment, and

foreign currency, essential for macroeconomically healthy growth, protected against the risk of return of inflation caused by exchange rate problems arising from recurring insufficiencies in import capacity experienced in the past.

It is based on this understanding of our challenges, our potential and priorities that the development strategy of the Multi-Year Plan 2024-2027 is structured. Strategy that seeks to enable the achievement of the PPA's vision of the future, observing its values and guidelines and promoting a pattern of structural transformations centered on three axes interconnected by the tripod – equity, development and democracy.

The axes organize the understanding of the Brazilian reality and the challenges in the form of basic lines of action that guide the strategic objectives, based on the implementation of the 2024-2027 PPA programs and their results. The three axes are: 1) Social development and guarantee of rights; 2) Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability; and 3) Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the State and sovereignty. These three axes are complementary and converge towards national reconstruction and facing the country's major social, economic, environmental and institutional challenges.

It is worth highlighting the full alignment of the 2024-2027 PPA axes with the 17 Social Development Goals – SDGs, of the United Nations. The SDGs are a global call to action to end poverty, protect the environment and climate, and ensure that people everywhere can enjoy peace and prosperity.

The Social development and guarantee of rights axis consist of consolidating equity as the mainstay of a fair society. Its objective is to transform Brazil into a country free from the problems of hunger and food insecurity, consolidate the universalization and institutionalization of citizenship rights, value cultural diversity and creativity of the Brazilian people, improve income distribution and promote the social and productive inclusion of the most vulnerable segments of the population, through greater access to essential social services, such as health and education, and the opportunities offered in the job market. It also aims at equality, equity, respect for diversity and combating all forms of violence.

The SDGs linked to this axis are: 01 – Eradication of poverty; 02 – Zero hunger and sustainable agriculture; 03 – Health and well-being; 04 – Quality education; 05 – Gender equality; 06 – Drinking water and sanitation; 08 – Decent work and economic growth; 11 – Sustainable cities and communities; and 16 – Peace, justice and effective institutions.

The axis Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability aims at prosperity based on an inclusive economy, through production and consumption, towards a fair and environmentally sustainable society. The central challenges of this axis are development with greater equality of opportunities, prosperity better distributed across the country's regions and sustainable economic growth, which implies articulating the agendas of inclusion and reducing inequalities with those of increasing competitiveness, productivity and sustainability, towards an increasingly green and decarbonized economy.

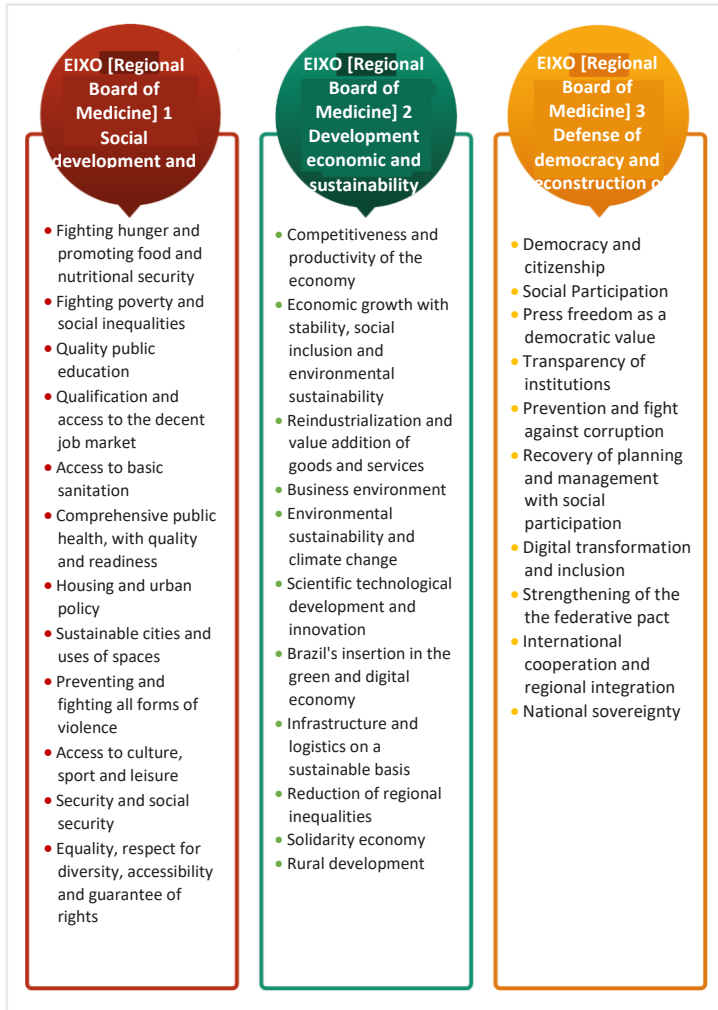
This horizon is conditional on ensuring the credibility, predictability and stability necessary to reconcile economic growth, scientific and technological development, the search for full employment and income distribution with fiscal responsibility, lower interest rates and inflation control.

The SDGs linked to this axis are: 07 – Clean and affordable energy; 08 – Decent work and economic growth; 09 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure; 12 – Sustainable consumption and production; 13 – Action against global climate change; 14 – Life in the water; and 15 – Terrestrial life

The Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the State and sovereignty axis aims to permanently strengthen democracy and citizenship, the Constitution and its values, without which the defense of national sovereignty and the strengthening of the State and its institutions lose great part of its original meaning. The adequate functioning of democratic institutions and freedoms, the recovery of the coordination, planning and execution capacity of the Brazilian State guided by popular participation, the guarantee of national sovereignty, based on the deterrence capacity in the defense of the territory, the primacy of transparency and the fight against corruption are central challenges in this axis.

The SDGs linked to this axis are: 16 – Peace, justice and effective institutions; and 17 – Partnership and means of implementation.

Figure 5. Axes and their main challenges



The three axes, and their main challenges, represent a single unit of action, whose inspiration lies in the motto “reconstruction and transformation of Brazil”. The axes are closely articulated and interconnected, so that facing the challenges of each of them contributes to dealing with the challenges of the others. Facing the challenges of the first axis, which deals with social aspects, contributes to the results of the second axis, both by expanding the supply of social services, in the form of investments, and by increasing consumption, resulting from policies directly aimed at mitigation immediate relief from poverty and greater education and qualifications, especially for the poorest. On the other hand, it will not be possible to make sustained progress in addressing social challenges without the recovery of economic growth, which generates employment and income and increases State revenue. Facing the challenges of the first and second axis

depends on a solid and dynamic democracy, with institutions that work, and on an honest government, with effective public policies.

Finally, it should be noted that the Central Government has an important role in the national development strategy, particularly in the definition and execution of the PPA. Facing the challenges of the three axes depends on the participation and action of society. It depends on society articulating with other public, private and third sector actors, aiming to mobilize skills and resources to expand the State's capacity to act. The economic, social and environmental challenges facing the country demand an articulated agenda to provide public goods and services and intensify the capacity to deliver results to the population. It is a State that works "with" and not just "for" the population. A State that encourages citizens, federated entities, the productive sector and the third sector to be co-participants in a country project.

To face the challenges presented in the axes, strategic objectives were defined, which represent the priority results to be achieved within the horizon of this PPA. Objectives are concise statements that indicate the changes that need to be made, in partnership between government and society, to achieve the vision of the future. They should, whenever possible, be quantifiable based on key national indicators, allowing an assessment of their progress to achieve the desired results or to correct the trajectory, if necessary.

There are 35 strategic objectives organized into three axes, with associated key national indicators and targets. These objectives are the link between the strategic and tactical dimensions, as they connect directly to the PPA programs.

## Axis 1 | Social development and guarantee of rights

Social development - the government's main priority in building a more socially fair and environmentally sustainable country – is expressed by the **continuous increase in the quality of life** of Brazilians and the persistent **reduction of social inequalities**.

The *social development and guarantee of rights* axis have as priorities the fight against hunger, the reduction of inequalities and the improvement of the quality and access to public education and primary and specialized health.

In the immediate term, it includes addressing **hunger and food and nutritional insecurity** and **structural social changes** that, in the medium and long term, lead to a **significant reduction in poverty and social inequalities**. Furthermore, it must deal with the various forms of discrimination and disrespect for human rights. This axis guides the set of public policies in the social area and lists the main challenges in this area, described below.

**Brazil has a great challenge ahead: reduce hunger and severe food insecurity**, which affect 33 million Brazilians in the 21st century, which is unacceptable for a country that stands out as one of the largest food producers on the planet. Hunger and food and nutritional insecurity in Brazil result from social exclusion, with millions of Brazilians without jobs and without income to buy food. Many do not even have the minimum professional qualifications to enter the job market.

To combat hunger and food insecurity definitively, it is necessary to implement education and training policies, increase the supply of work and encourage entrepreneurship to generate income. These are, however, structural factors that mature slowly, and are not the solution to face the immediate challenge of ensuring at least three meals a day for poor and miserable families in Brazil. Given the urgency, it is up to governments, with the involvement of society organizations, to guarantee the right to food and nutritional security and social assistance for the vulnerable population, through direct and conditional income transfers, such as Bolsa Família, in addition to support additional benefit to families with children and the Continuous Payment Benefit (BPC), while promoting productive inclusion.

**Reducing poverty and social inequalities** is one of the main challenges that Brazil needs to overcome to become a fair and developed nation. Although it is a country with medium development, and with great potential, Brazil still faces a high rate of poverty and one of the greatest social inequalities in the world, with a significant concentration of income.

To change this situation, it will be important to expand the generation of employment and income and the population's access to quality education and professional training, for a more qualified productive insertion in the job market, especially given the differences in quality between public and private schools.

The equitable distribution of social assets is essential for reducing poverty and inequalities in the country. The increase in the share of wages in income, including the real increase in the minimum wage, and a **tax reform** that reduces the regressivity of taxes are examples of initiatives aligned with the objectives of reducing inequalities.

**Improving the quality of public education** is a structural challenge that has a strong impact on reducing poverty and social inequalities. The continued great difference between public and private schools in terms of quality of learning, measured by the Ideb score, limits the effectiveness of different policies to combat social inequality in Brazil. The higher quality of public education, and the gain it brings to the professional training of workers, contributes to increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the economy.

To face this challenge, a concentrated and coordinated effort by governments is necessary, at different levels of education, in terms of training, updating and valuing teachers, improving pedagogical methods, incorporating new learning technologies and improving assessments. periodic learning sessions.

Although the greatest learning disability is detected in high school, the challenge begins in early childhood. Literacy at the right age is a prerequisite for the development of education in Brazil. Early childhood must receive very special treatment, combined with the expansion of the offer of daycare centers, pre-school units, socialization and training spaces, with attention to children's health, the protection and defense of their rights and the fight against child labor, violence and sexual exploitation.

The serious deficit in secondary education and the prolonged stagnation of the Brazilian economy over more than ten years have led to the formation of a contingent of young people who neither study nor work. Because of this, the **expansion of young people's access to knowledge and qualifications for work** is a challenge to be faced by the government, at the three federal levels, and by society. It is necessary to reduce the vulnerability of young people and take advantage of the great creative and productive potential they represent.

Improving quality and learning in secondary education can help keep young people in school in the medium term. However, the high number of young people who currently neither study nor work demands immediate intervention with support for training and access to the job market.

The dissemination of new technologies, throughout the world and in Brazil, especially digital transformation and process automation, is impacting **labor relations**, leading to the destruction of professions, the precariousness of some types of occupations and the growing demand for qualifications professional. This phenomenon generates three major challenges: **prepare new generations of workers for changes in the job market; requalify workers in professions that are in the process of extinction; and formulate labor legislation** that responds to new challenges and new market characteristics and, at the same time, protects workers, especially those who work on their own, mediated by new technologies that demand special models of social security.

**Guaranteeing security and social security** is a challenge due to changes in the world of work, the continued aging of the population, which creates increasing pressure on expenses, and the high degree of informality in the Brazilian economy, which contracts the system's revenue. To achieve the sustainability of the system, it is necessary to increase employment and include all workers, with an increase in the formalization of self-employed people and a reduction in privileges, seeking a greater balance between the different systems and rules that currently exist.

Brazil has a public health system with great capillarity and scope, but it lacks quality and efficiency in care, in addition to not reaching the most remote corners or small cities due to the limited number of doctors and the lack of infrastructure and equipment. **Expanding the supply of a public health service with quality and promptness is a challenge** that requires investments in equipment and in the training of health professionals, in new technologies and, mainly, in basic care and family health guidance for prevention, early diagnosis and clinical monitoring.

Among other aspects, health policy must reinforce information systems and digitalization and advance regulated telemedicine. The aging process of the population may increase the profile and demand for medical and hospital services in Brazil. Furthermore, the health system must expand its action on social and behavioral factors, such as inadequate nutrition and a sedentary lifestyle, which cause obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Therefore, to improve the health of the population, permanent guidance on nutrition, healthy lifestyle habits and disease prevention is also necessary.

In the 21st century, it is alarming to see that **millions of Brazilians do not have access to treated water and sanitation**, a deficit distributed very unequally in society and which hits the poorest population hard. Significantly expanding Brazilians' access to water and sewage is a fundamental task for the government, society and companies to improve the quality of life of the population, particularly the poorest. At the same time, this action contributes to environmental conservation and the competitiveness of the economy. It is important to remember that, according to the WHO, every real invested in sanitation can save up to R\$4 in healthcare.

Although the garbage collection rate in Brazil is relatively high, treatment and final disposal are still precarious. **Selective collection and recycling are very limited**, as is reverse logistics for sensitive products. The expansion of the treatment and final disposal of solid waste and the formation of a culture of selective collection and recycling of waste are important challenges linked to sanitation. To overcome these challenges, strong action from governments at all levels is necessary, the involvement of society in selective collection and public and private investments as, ultimately, waste has an indisputable economic value.



The accelerated urbanization process in Brazil in recent decades has generated great **disorganization of urban space**, with the formation of a periphery with a low supply and quality of public social services, where millions of Brazilians are concentrated in

**precarious housing** with high vulnerability to extreme weather events. According to IBGE data, in 70 years, from 1950 to 2020, Brazil's urban population went from 18.7 million to more than 181 million, that is, almost ten times more Brazilians living in cities. On the other hand, cities bring together an important historical, architectural and cultural heritage that, if properly used, can contribute to the development and quality of life of the population.

In recent years, Brazil has been hit by urban disasters such as floods, flooding and hillside collapses, which cause deaths and destruction of the limited assets of the poor population. **Restructuring, rehabilitating and democratizing urban spaces** is one of the biggest challenges of the future, both to improve the quality of cities and address serious housing deficits and to prepare them for the impacts of extreme weather events, which are likely to intensify in the coming years and decades. The most inclusive and resilient cities will be those that ensure quality of life and mobility, especially for the poorest, the elderly and the disabled.

The lack of **mobility** constitutes one of the most acute problems in cities, penalizing the low-income population, dependent on precarious urban transport, and compromising urban competitiveness, which leads to the challenges of **densifying cities and promoting the mixed use of spaces**, in order to increase efficiency and environmental quality. Brazil has a huge housing deficit, with more than 5 million Brazilians living in precarious and vulnerable housing on the outskirts of cities, which constitutes one of the challenges to be faced immediately. Housing programs, fundamental to reducing this housing deficit and increasing the quality of life of the poor population, must be consistent with the purposes of inclusive urban development.

Brazil must move towards a new urban standard that leads to the construction of **smart cities**, which is based on new technologies, especially the internet of things, to improve urban management, mobility, social coexistence, security and use of public spaces. Smart cities are more than just connected and digitalized cities for the efficient management of resources and assets, they must constitute means for improving the quality of life and urban resilience and livability.

**Combating violence and building safe cities** are important challenges for citizenship and the quality of life of Brazilians. This forms an environment of peace and security that allows people to live, coexist, move around, study and work without fear and without real risk. Furthermore, a violent and insecure city loses its economic competitiveness and the ability to attract investment and talent. Lack of public safety has multiple causes. Therefore, to achieve citizen security, comprehensive and complex measures are necessary, which depend on other dimensions of reality. They also depend on strengthening the Unified Public Security System, including qualified police action to dismantle organized crime, increasing the emphasis on prevention, rather than repression, and making use of intelligence, data and evidence systems.

There will be no full democracy in Brazil as long as Brazilian men and women continue to be excluded and attacked, morally and physically, or even killed for reasons of gender, race or sexual orientation. Discrimination and prejudice are still a

reality in Brazilian society, compromising the dignity and rights of women, black people and the LGBTQIA+ population, which results in unacceptable exclusion and frequent violence.

**Ensuring race and gender equality and respect for diversity, in addition to guaranteeing civil rights**, are challenges of great importance for the construction of a fair and peaceful Brazilian society. To this end, a combined effort must be made to combat all forms of discrimination and prejudice and integrated protection of the dignity of women, black people, the LGBTQIA+ community, people with disabilities and the elderly, including resources for active policies that increase the participation of these social segments in spaces of power.

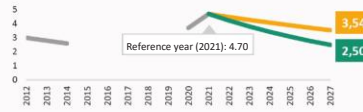
**The same challenge applies to indigenous and quilombola communities**, who must rely on initiatives to respect their dignity and cultural integrity, including their traditions and knowledge, and to protect their territories. Guaranteeing rights and respect for **people with disabilities** are also fundamental to building an inclusive and accessible Brazil, to breaking down the barriers of ableism and ensuring social inclusion, opportunities and autonomy for everyone. It is necessary to pay close attention to the rights of elderly people, with the implementation of public policies that seek the full inclusion of this growing portion of the population and combat ageism.

Access to culture, sport and leisure is another central component of Brazilians' quality of life, allowing people to enjoy and participate in cultural creation and manifestations, sporting and entertainment activities. The expansion and the democratization of the population's access to culture, sport and leisure are challenges to be faced to increase self-esteem, feelings of solidarity and belonging to communities, in addition to improving health and reducing social exclusion and violence in communities. To achieve this objective, governments, at the three federative levels, must stimulate the expansion of the creative economy, cultural manifestations, cultural activities, sport, and leisure, involving and integrating the sociocultural diversity of cities and regions. Thus, one of Brazil's main assets is valued: its diversity.

## Strategic objectives, key national indicators and targets

### 1.1. Tackling food insecurity and poverty, removing Brazil from the Hunger Map and benefiting people in conditions of social vulnerability

Prevalence of malnutrition (in % of the population)



Source: FAO. MPO projection, based on information from MDS and estimates from Ipea.

Households with food insecurity (%)



Source: Annual PNAD and POF/IBGE. MPO projections, based on information from MDS and estimates from Ipea.

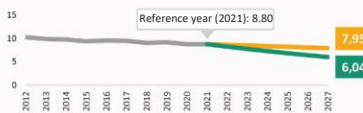
Caption:

— Desirable result

— Base result

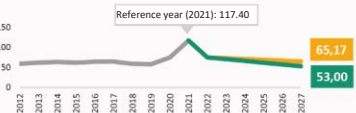
### 1.2. Expand the population's access to quality public health care by strengthening the Unified Health System

Neonatal infant mortality



Source: SIM/Sinasc and Busca Ativa/MS. MPO projections, based on information from MS and estimates from Ipea.

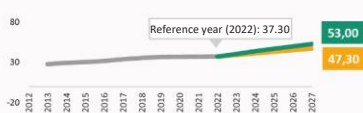
Maternal mortality ratio



Source: SIM/Sinasc and Busca Ativa/MS. MPO projections, based on information from MS and estimates from Ipea.

### 1.3. Expand access and quality of early childhood and elementary education, with a focus on the full development of students

Proportion of the population aged 0 to 3 years attending daycare or preschool



Source: Inep/MEC. MPO projections, based on information from the MEC.

Proportion of the population aged 4 to 5 years attending preschool



Source: Inep/MEC. MPO projections, based on information from MEC and estimates from Ipea.

Ideb Early years of elementary school



Source: Inep/MEC. MPO projections, based on information from MEC and estimates from Ipea.

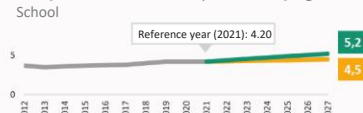
Ideb Final years of elementary school



Source: Inep/MEC. MPO projections, based on information from the MEC.

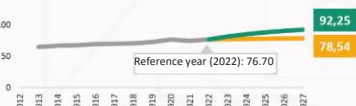
### 1.4. Increase the quality of secondary, technical and higher education, preparing citizens to deal with professional and ethical challenges in a world undergoing intense technological transformation

Ideb [Basic Education Development Index] High School



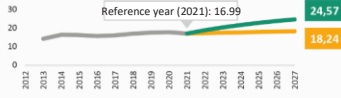
Source: Inep/MEC. MPO projections, based on information from the MEC.

Proportion of the population aged 15 to 17 attending school or having completed secondary education (%)



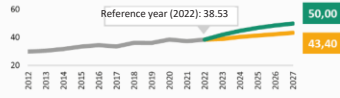
Source: Inep/MEC. MPO projections, based on information from MEC and estimates from Ipea.

Ratio between the number of enrollments in secondary technical professional education and the number of enrollments in secondary or professional education



Source: Inep/MEC. MPO projections, based on information from MEC and estimates from Ipea.

Gross enrollment rate in higher education - Population aged 18 to 24 (%)



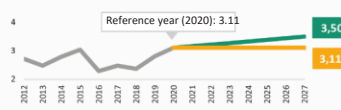
Source: Inep/MEC. MPO projections, based on information from the MEC.

Caption:

- Desirable result
- Base result

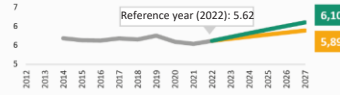
**1.5. Strengthen the creative economy, memory and cultural diversity, valuing art and popular culture in all its forms of expression**

Participation of the Economy of Culture and Creative Industries (Eci) in GDP



Source: Itaú Cultural Observatory and Pnad Continua/IBGE. MPO projections, based on information from MinC.

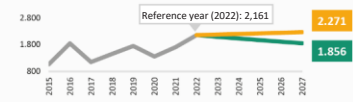
Participation of the Economy of Culture and Creative Industries in the Total Employed Population



Source: Continued Pnad/IBGE. MPO projections, based on information from MinC and estimates from Ipea.

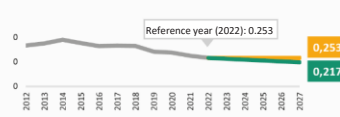
**1.6. Promote human rights as an instrument of social inclusion and protection of people and groups who are victims of injustice and oppression**

Number of incidents of violence motivated by homophobia, lesbophobia, biphobia or transphobia



Source: Sinan/MS. MPO projections, based on information from the MDHC.

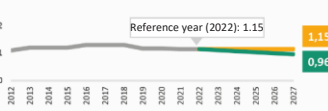
Ratio between total provisional prisoners and prison population (per 100 thousand inhabitants)



Source: Sisdepen/MJSP. MPO projections, based on information from MDHC and estimates from Ipea.

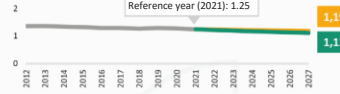
**1.7. Strengthen protection and care policies for women, seeking equal rights, financial autonomy, equal pay and the reduction of violence**

Homicide rate of women within residences



Source: Ipea. MPO projections, based on information from MM and estimates from Ipea.

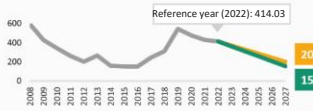
Ratio between the average earnings from men's work and the average income from women's work



Source: IBGE. MPO projections, based on information from MM and estimates from Ipea.

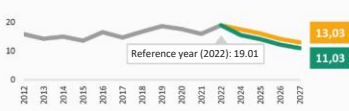
**1.8. Promote the rights of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional populations, ensuring a dignified life and citizenship by valuing their culture, traditions, ways of life and knowledge**

Annual area deforested on indigenous lands (in km<sup>2</sup>)



Source: Portal TerraBrasilis/Inpe. MPO projections, based on information from the MMA.

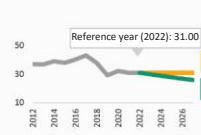
Indigenous infant mortality rate from preventable causes



Source: Siasi/MS. MPO projections, based on information from the MS.

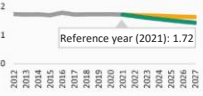
**1.9. Combat racism and promote racial equality in a structural and transversal way**

Black homicide rate



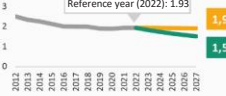
Source: Ipea. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

Ratio between the average labor income of white people and the average labor income of black people



Source: Summary of social indicators/IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

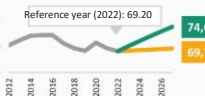
Ratio between the net attendance rates of whites and blacks in higher education, aged 18 to 24



Source: Inep/MEC. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

**1.10. Ensure social security protection for all forms of occupation, employment and work relationships, with financial sustainability**

Employed population aged 16 to 59 with social security coverage (%)



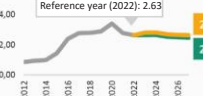
Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

Elderly population (60 or more) with social protection (%)



Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

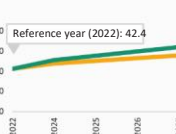
Social security financing need as a proportion of GDP



Source: SRGPS/MP. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

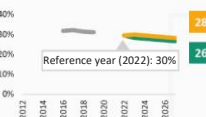
**1.11. Encourage the transition to creative and sustainable cities, with integrated investments in mobility, housing, basic sanitation, social facilities and infrastructure**

Adequate Service Index in Basic Sanitation (IAASB)



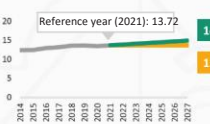
Source: Continued Pnad and Census 2010/IBGE, SNIS/MS. MPO projections, based on information from the MCID.

Proportion of urban population living in precarious housing



Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

Percentage of people close to the medium and high capacity public transport network

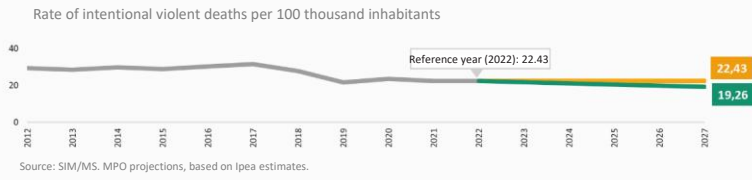


Source: Furnished. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

Caption:

- Desirable result
- Base result

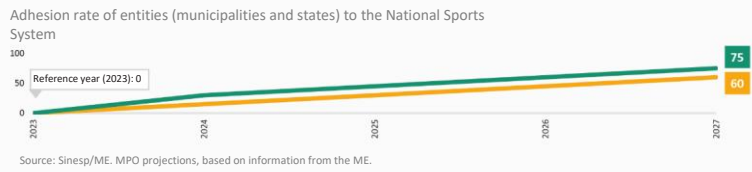
**1.12. Strengthen citizen and integrated public security, articulating prevention and qualified use of law enforcement action**



Caption:

- Desirable result
- Base result

**1.13. Expand access to sport and physical activities, focusing on training, development and quality of life**



**Technical note on indicators and targets**



Access:

<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/nota-tecnica-dos-indicadores-e-metas>

## AXIS 2 | Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability

The axis Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability guides the Brazilian government's priorities towards accelerating economic growth with social inclusion, socially fair distribution of results and environmental conservation.

The priorities of this axis are the development of a new industrialization with socio-environmental sustainability, the promotion of work, employment and income and the acceleration of growth in all regions of the country.

Brazil needs to **resume economic growth** in order to reverse the prolonged cycle of low growth observed in recent years, which had negative consequences on employment and its quality, in addition to leading to a regression in the population's standard of living, despite reasonably controlled inflation. Low public investment and high debt among families and small and medium-sized companies are challenges that need to be faced to stimulate economic growth. It is also necessary to create conditions for increasing private investment, with entrepreneurs playing a relevant role in boosting the economy.

The biggest challenge, however, is to stimulate economic growth with macroeconomic stability, which requires **harmony between fiscal policy and monetary policy**.

This resumption of economic growth must be accompanied by the **densification of the production chains of goods and services** in Brazil, with **greater value addition and a new industrialization model**. To recover Brazilian industry, investments in technology, qualified human capital and consolidation in links of greater national competitiveness associated with connections with companies are necessary, as are global ideas, as well as greater value addition from primary activities. To this movement it is essential to actively pursue the insertion of Brazilian industry with new production standards, aimed at environmental sustainability and the reduction of emissions in the so-called green economy.

The restructuring of the Brazilian economy must lead to a new development model that attacks liabilities that persist in Brazil, especially poverty and inequalities, in their different forms. But it must do so based on an agenda guided by the challenges of the future, such as the digital and low-carbon economy, creating conditions for the country to actively enter the knowledge era.

It is necessary to increase the **competitiveness and productivity of the Brazilian economy**. Brazil's competitiveness has been stagnant for decades, due to weak economic performance, an inefficient business environment and poor infrastructure, among other reasons. Such factors limit the country's advancement, while other countries unlock their economies and improve competitiveness. There is a broad competitiveness and productivity agenda to be prioritized in the coming years.

Although Brazil has highly competitive and productive sectors, such as agribusiness, labor productivity in the country represents only a quarter of that of the United States and half of that of South Korea. Increasing productivity is even more relevant considering the exhaustion of the demographic bonus caused by the lower growth of the working-age population.

For Brazil to be able to insert itself more favorably into the international context, undergoing intense transformations, it is essential to increase the competitiveness and productivity of its economy. This involves improving infrastructure, intensifying technological innovations and sustainable use of natural resources, which are some of the challenges of this axis. It is also necessary to raise the level and quality of education and professional training for Brazilians, in addition to making the State more efficient and renewing the international cooperation strategy.

**Strengthening science, technology, innovation and the knowledge industry** is a central component for accelerating the digital transition and disseminating the use of technologies necessary for the country's competitive insertion. What is sought is the consolidation of a green economy, accelerating the energy transition and **decarbonization**, while promoting the **sustainable and conscious use of resources and the preservation and protection of Brazilian biomes**. The goal is to achieve **zero deforestation in the Amazon, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and intensify adaptation to climate change and its impacts**.

This environmental agenda must be aligned with development plans, so that the country can establish a growth profile that is attentive to the sustainability guidelines that increasingly guide the economic policies of different countries. Therefore, the development of science, technology and innovation must be linked to the environmental sustainability project, in order to ensure the consolidation of a **green economy in the country**.

It is important to highlight that the richness and diversity of the Brazilian environment and natural resources, especially the Amazon ecosystems, give Brazil a great competitive advantage in the international context of the Paris Agreement, which guides the planet towards a green economy.

The restructuring of the Brazilian economy must also include the **strengthening of socially and environmentally sustainable agriculture**, with added value and national supply of inputs, machinery and agricultural implements. Moreover, actions must be developed to expand regulatory stocks, which are essential for managing food supply and supporting small and medium-sized farmers.

For Brazilian agriculture to be developed in a fair and sustainable way, it is necessary to rethink the land occupation and use model, in addition to offering **support and technical assistance for more sustainable family farming** oriented towards the production of healthy and quality food. It is also necessary to encourage the creation of solidarity economy models and the involvement of local communities and small production in the use of natural resources.



Other economic sectors also deserve attention, such as the growth of mining and its production chain with respect for the environment and local communities. **The services sector also needs to advance to increase its added value** and be closer to the production chains present in Brazil, with emphasis on **tourism, the creative industry, biodiversity, information technology and sectors intensive in applied knowledge**.

**Improving the business environment** in Brazil is another important structural challenge to be overcome in this axis, as its obstacles create difficulties for investments, with excessive bureaucracy, legal uncertainty and complex tax system. It is in this context that the government is committed to a **tax reform that simplifies the system**, reduces cumulateness, avoids repressiveness and provides greater security for national and foreign investments. Attractive business environments stimulate entrepreneurship, attract investments and intensify international trade, increasing exports.

To encourage the attraction of investments to Brazil, including international capital and stimulating international trade, Brazil must also promote a **careful and planned external opening** and, particularly, an **expansion of international trade agreements**, with the consolidation of the Southern Common Market (Mercosur) and the acceleration of negotiations on the Mercosur-European Federal Government agreement. Brazil's insertion in the international market depends on increasing the competitiveness and productivity of Brazilian companies.

**Ensuring the conservation of the environment and recovering degraded areas** is a major challenge in this axis, in order to ensure that economic growth does not result in the destruction of natural resources, with social, economic losses and damage to the country's international image. Brazil is still among the main countries emitting greenhouse gases responsible for climate change, resulting mainly from deforestation and land use. To deal with this problem, it will be necessary to strengthen the National Environmental System, with the protection and conservation of biomes – Amazon, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampas.

In this search for a greener economy, Brazil occupies a privileged position. The country has the largest tropical forest in the world and the largest carbon stock for the voluntary market, in addition to having an energy matrix that is much less dependent on carbon than that of other countries. In this way, the abundance of natural resources and favorable conditions elevate Brazil to a prominent position in the world in preserving the environment and respecting sustainability. However, in addition to the high volume of capital required to follow the path towards a green or low-carbon economy, Brazil needs to deal with the challenge of illegal deforestation, the major obstacle to implementing a program to enhance sustainability.

It is essential to **recover degraded areas and adopt reforestation**, alongside **combating illegal deforestation and environmental crime**. Likewise, qualified action will be necessary in the conservation of water resources and river basins. These strategies must guide public policies to ensure national commitment to the climate emergency. Ensuring an attentive look at sustainability and control over environmental degradation is closely related to the challenges of external opening of the economy, as environmental issues increasingly assume a prominent role in the conditions imposed for the establishment of commercial relations between countries. The restructuring of the State, with an increase in the effectiveness of institutions, is a condition for the qualified performance of the national environmental system, which includes scientific and technological development

to incorporate innovations in the production system and contain anthropogenic pressures.

Another strategic challenge in this axis is the **intensification of scientific, technological development and innovation**. Brazil has an important scientific and technological base, but is lagging behind in relation to technological trends and innovations that define global competitiveness and enable the sustainable use of the environment. The intensification of technological development and its uses, with the generation of innovation, is of paramount importance in preparing the country for global transformations in the economy. And here it is necessary to pay **special attention to the acceleration of the digital transition and the dissemination of disruptive innovations**, such as artificial intelligence, the internet of things, super processors, nanotechnology and biotechnology, advances that are altering the conditions of competitiveness and causing major economic and social changes.

To deal with this challenge, especially those of the digital transition and the development of the green economy, it is essential to recover and better integrate the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation (SNCTI), strengthening the mechanisms for promoting research and the development of technology and innovation in research centers and companies. It must also advance in the training and attraction of human resources for the science, technology and innovation sector, aiming to correct asymmetries. The generation of knowledge and new technologies requires the formation of research networks associated with greater openness of the Brazilian science, technology and innovation ecosystem to international and national partnerships with the main research centers.

The enlargement and the strengthening of research centers and the effective integration between universities and companies are critical factors in this restructuring of the SNCTI, which includes the induction and due financing of innovation, through mission-oriented policies. Also important is the increase in private sector participation in investments in research, technological development and innovation.

Technological development and innovation play a significant role in increasing company productivity, restructuring and boosting the economy and making economic growth compatible with environmental conservation. On the other hand, all of this depends on advances in basic, technical and higher education. Technological transformations on a global scale are leading to the emergence of new economic activities based on knowledge and the sustainable use of natural resources, particularly biodiversity, in which Brazil has enormous potential.

The challenge of **expanding Brazil's insertion in the new economy and green industry** involves encouraging bioindustry, the circular economy and new productive activities that use artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, biotechnology and sophisticated production processes with high added value to support the **decarbonization of Brazilian economy**. In addition to green industry, Brazil also has the challenge of promoting the creative economy associated with culture and knowledge with the digital transformation of the economy. It is also important to promote small and micro-enterprises, social entrepreneurship and cooperativism – highlighting the high potential for productive inclusion of these activities in income generation and social innovation.

**Expanding infrastructure and logistics on a sustainable basis** is another challenge that affects the competitiveness of the Brazilian economy, with high logistics and communication costs, generating losses and making products more expensive, both in the domestic market and in exports. Investments in the expansion and modernization of the various logistics modes – road, rail, port and air – and the adaptation of the current cargo transport matrix in the country, seeking to optimize the use of modes of greater productive efficiency and their efficient integration, as well as reducing bureaucracy in the infrastructure and logistics sector, are necessary for the country to raise its levels of international competitiveness. The environmental sustainability project must be the guiding principle for the development policies of these sectors. It is necessary to think about a logistical modal that acts in a dual way in order to reduce the country's logistical bottlenecks, responding to the demands for an adequate transport matrix, and also, reduce CO2 emissions with the adoption of more sustainable transport modes, encouraging decarbonization.

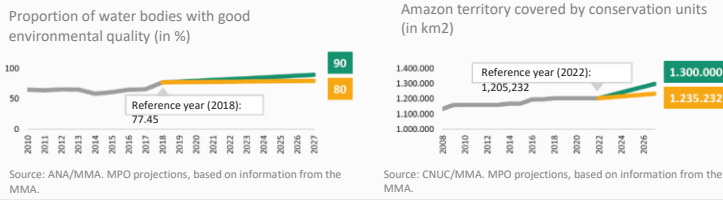
In the digital world, communication infrastructure will be as important as or more important than the transport infrastructure. And this requires public and private investments in expanding the network of high-speed, low-latency info ways – the “highways of the digital world” – with the aim of ensuring quality internet throughout the national territory, also to support productive activities, like industry 4.0. The phenomenon implies the need to expand investments and efforts to ensure digital security.

Investments in expanding energy supply to meet the increase in demand resulting from the resumption of economic growth must be oriented towards **renewable sources**, in which Brazil has enormous potential, such as wind, solar and biomass. The idea is to promote the intensification of its use at competitive prices of clean energy in our energy matrix, contributing to the decarbonization of the Brazilian economy. Adequate regulation of the generation and distribution of renewable energy, including distributed microgeneration, should stimulate public and private investments in the new energy matrix.

The last challenge is to **reduce regional inequalities**. These continue to be large in Brazil, with the North and Northeast showing a significant economic lag and social indicators that are much lower than those of the regions with greater development. Despite investment efforts in the Northeast, this region continues to have a GDP per capita equivalent to just 50% of the national average. Therefore, reducing regional inequalities is a challenge to be faced by the government, in order to promote development, especially in the North and Northeast.

## Strategic objectives, key national indicators and targets

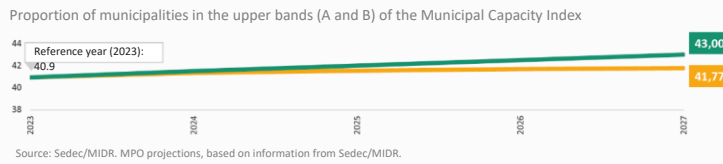
### 2.1. Promote conservation, restoring nature and sustainable use of the environment



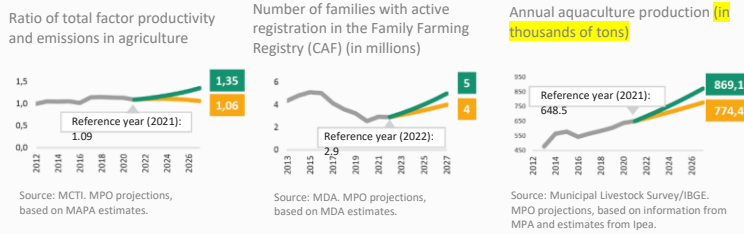
Caption:

- Desirable result
- Base result

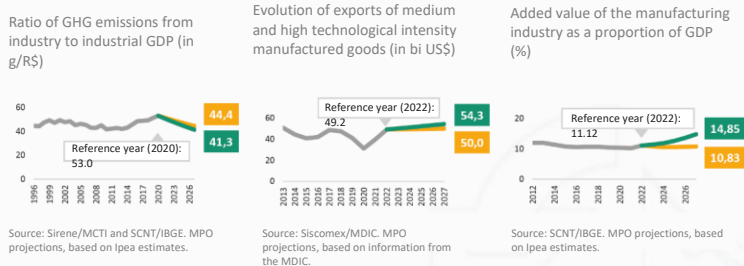
### 2.2. Expand capabilities for prevention, risk management and response to disasters and adaptation to climate change



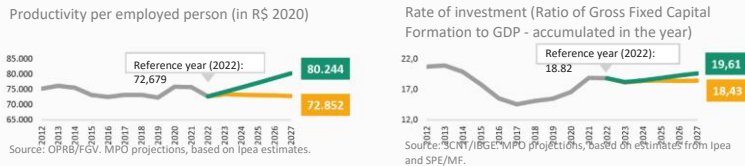
### 2.3. Strengthen family farming, sustainable agribusiness, fishing and aquaculture



### 2.4. Promote industrialization on new technological bases and the decarbonization of the economy

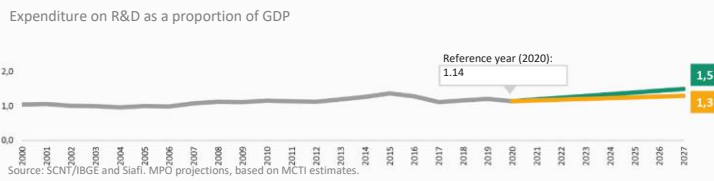


**2.5. Increase the productivity and competitiveness of the economy by strengthening production chains and improving the business environment**

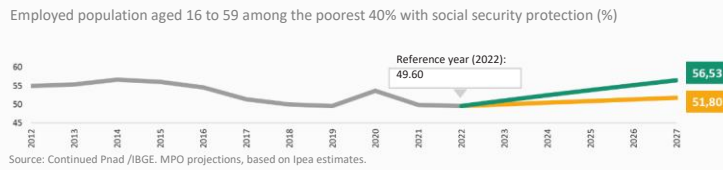


**Caption:**  
— Desirable result  
— Base result

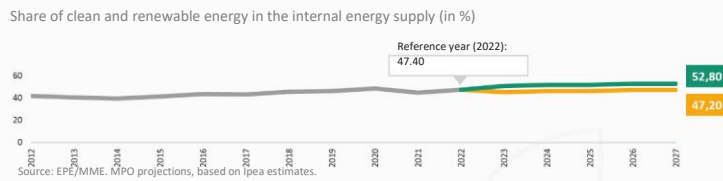
**2.6. Expand the development of science, technology and innovation to strengthen the National ST&I System, State-research institutes-companies cooperation and international cooperation to overcome technological challenges and expand innovation capacity**



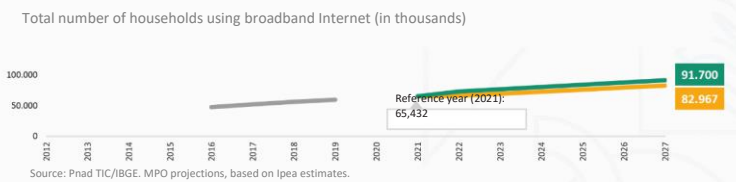
**2.7. Expand the generation of decent work and employment opportunities with the productive insertion of the poorest**



**2.8. Ensure the country's energy security, with the expansion of clean and renewable sources and greater energy efficiency**

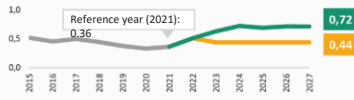


**2.9. Promote the digital transformation of the economy, digital inclusion and the dissemination of high-speed internet**



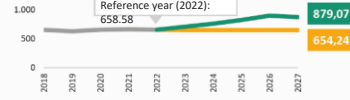
**2.10. Promote greater logistical efficiency by valuing of air, rail, waterway and coastal trade navigation modes**

Share of investment in logistics infrastructure in GDP (%)



Source: PILPI 2021-2050 and BNDES. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

TKU (Useful Ton Kilometer) total of cabotage, inland navigation and railway modes (in t x km - in billions)



Source: InfraSA and Antaq. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

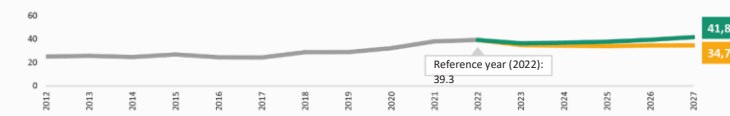
Caption:

— Desirable result

— Base result

**2.11. Expand Brazil's role in international trade of goods and services, diversifying the agenda and destination of Brazilian exports**

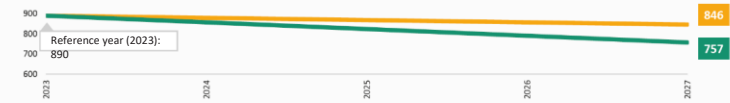
Foreign trade flow (% of GDP)



Source: SCNT/IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

**2.12. Expand water security to guarantee multiple uses of water, prioritizing efficiency and rational use**

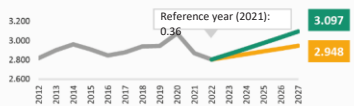
Number of municipalities at a low or minimum water security level



Source: ANA/MMA. MPO projections, based on ANA estimates.

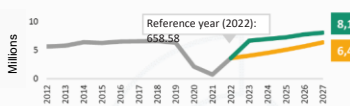
**2.13. Increase the quality and added value of services, with emphasis on tourism**

Average real monthly income from work in the service sector (in R\$ as of Dec/22)



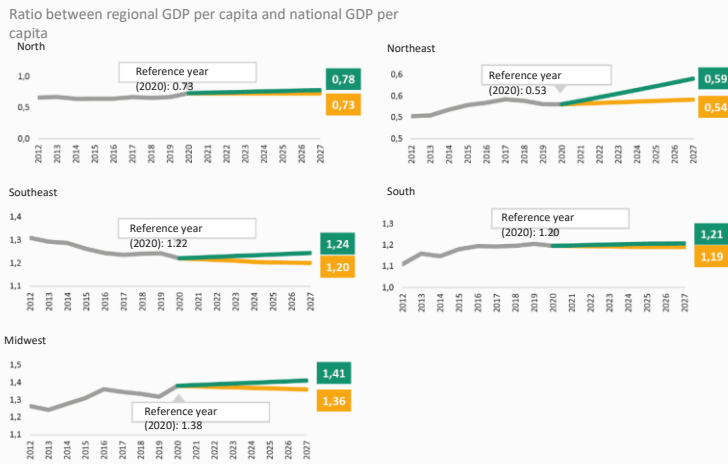
Source: Continued Pnad /IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

Arrival of non-resident international tourists to Brazil (in millions)



Source: Embratur, DPF/MJSP and GlobalData. MPO projections based on Embratur estimates.

**2.14. Reduce regional inequalities with greater equality of opportunities**

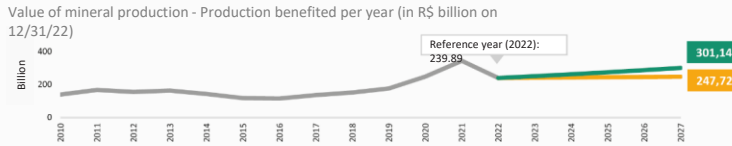


Source: Continued Pnad /BGE and SCNT/BGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

Caption:

- Desirable result
- Base result

**2.15. Promote the mineral sector with attention to opportunities at the technological frontier, ensuring sustainability, security and permanence of local employment and income conditions**



Source: ANM/MME and Ibram. MPO projections, based on information from ANM/MME.

**Technical note on indicators and targets**



**Technical note on indicators and targets**



Access:  
<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/nota-tecnica-dos-indicadores-e-metas>

### Axis 3: Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the State and sovereignty

The reconstruction of the democratic State, after the dismantling and subsequent threats to institutions, is a central part of the government's strategy and an essential condition for Brazil's economic and social development, as well as for the consolidation of national sovereignty.

The *Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the State and sovereignty axis* refers to the continuous improvement of state capabilities to fulfill its role of ensuring equity and prosperity based on a regime of democratic freedoms that encourages participation and inclusion Social. The full exercise of sovereignty aims to guarantee the security of natural and social heritage, the capacity for deterrence in the defense of the territory, international cooperation and integrated regional development.

Achieving these objectives requires intense political negotiation and the construction of convergences around national priorities. Both democracy and national sovereignty are intrinsic values, necessary conditions for the existence of the nation and for the quality of life and social peace. On the other hand, the reconstruction of the State is a means to promote economic and social development, given its importance for the provision of public goods and services, the regulation of economic relations and incentives for private investments. The main challenges of this axis are described below.

The first major challenge consists of **strengthening democratic institutions**, restoring normality, institutional respect and the independence of the three Powers, with permanent dialog and joint work between the different instances and the various entities of the Federation. The strengthening of institutions must be complemented by the **expansion of participatory democracy**, through the collective process of constructing public policies and dialog with social movements, civil society organizations and business and popular representations.

Increasing the **transparency** of the Republic's institutions is another fundamental aspect of participatory democracy, as it allows society to follow the government's actions and exercise its right to give its opinion on the results of implementation. In this sense, public policies must be improved in order to inform society of their results, beneficiaries and costs, especially in cases involving subsidies to specific groups. To this end, it is important to guarantee access to information, ensuring the full functioning of the Access to Information Law.

Democracy also depends on combating corruption, based on the **reestablishment and strengthening of internal and external prevention and control instruments**, in order to guarantee the integrity and effectiveness of public policies and avoid corrupt practices.



**Guaranteeing freedom of the press as a democratic value** and the free exercise of the media and the professional activity of journalists is another important factor for a democracy. It is necessary to have effective instruments for combating disinformation, with the action of regulatory bodies and the Judiciary on digital platforms, ensuring network neutrality, plurality and data protection and curbing the spread of lies and anti-democratic or hateful messages. The spread of social networks and the use of robots and artificial intelligence in communications demand new forms of regulation, in order to ensure both freedom of expression and individual rights.

Another major challenge for Brazil is the **reform of the State**, which includes the recovery and improvement of the planning system and public management instruments in the three instances of the Federation. It is necessary to expand and improve the State's capabilities, social participation, cooperation with the private sector, with the renewal of management policies and the intensive use of new technologies.

The State, to improve its regulatory role, needs to intensify its capacity to induce policies and actions, in coordination and cooperation with public, private and third sector actors, mobilizing skills and resources beyond those available within the government budget, to expand its capacity to act, increase the efficiency, effectiveness and effectiveness of public policies.

**Accelerating digital transformation and its inclusion in public institutions** is a relevant part of State reform, essential for the government to be able to remain, on the one hand, more citizen-centered, and, on the other, more efficient, integrated and intelligent in its management processes. To this end, public management needs to move towards a digital government, with more agile and efficient processes, consistent with the rhythms imposed by an increasingly digitalized economy and society.

To achieve this, the country needs to overcome important challenges related to communications infrastructure, expanding access to quality internet throughout the country, as discussed in the second axis. It is also necessary to invest in internal equipment infrastructure, storage and server training. In particular, data and information security must receive increased attention in order to protect citizens and maintain trust in the government. It is, therefore, about moving towards innovative management, open to the incorporation of new management tools and technologies, to improve the ability to deliver results.

Another challenge consists of the **solidification and adequate functioning of the federative pact**, with the negotiated and convergent action of the three federative entities in the formation of consensus for collaborative action, respecting the autonomy of each unit of the Federation. The Federal Government, states and municipalities must work in an articulated and complementary manner, according to their competencies, to implement structuring programs and projects for national development, avoiding waste, overlapping and conflicting actions. In this sense, the search for consensus that supports the construction of a long-term State strategy, which is federatively

shared, and the creation of federal governance and management instances, capable of mobilizing the actors, resources and instruments necessary for its implementation.

On the other hand, Brazil needs to **recover its foreign policy** with participation in multilateral and regional integration organizations, whether at the economic-

commercial level or in the social, political and environmental spheres. By prioritizing the peaceful resolution of controversies, such as respect for human rights and the promotion of sustainable development, the Brazilian diplomatic tradition creates the necessary conditions for the country to exercise increasing influence in the international arena. This is reflected in the strengthening of relations with traditional partners and the construction of new partnerships with other countries at the beginning of this century.

Brazil has the potential to assume a relevant role on the world stage. The country has the great advantage of having a high level of natural and environmental resources, particularly in the Amazon, to assume a prominent position in global debates and initiatives involving climate issues and the construction of a low-carbon economy. The country had already been playing a leading role in global discussions on climate change, especially in the Paris Agreement, a position that needs to be reinforced.

Defending **national sovereignty** means defending the integration of South America, Latin America and the Caribbean, seeking to maintaining regional security and promoting integrated development, based on potential productive complementarities between the countries. We must seek to strengthen Mercosur and the Brics (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) again and reinforce multilateralism, respect for the sovereignty of nations, peace, social inclusion and environmental sustainability, in order to that the needs and the interests of developing countries are considered.

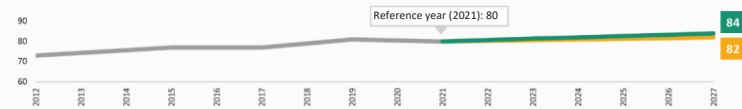
Strengthening the defense and intelligence system is essential for national sovereignty, as it feeds decision-making centers with responses to possible risks or threats. The Armed Forces have a significant share of responsibility for defending territory and national sovereignty, as defined in the Brazilian Constitution, in collaboration with other sectors of the State.

Protecting borders and the Amazon is another crucial factor, as it helps to contain drug and weapons trafficking those fuels organized crime throughout the national territory. Furthermore, it is urgent to advance in the construction of a pact between the Amazonian countries – Bolivia, Colombia, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela – to fight against organized crime, arms trafficking, forest devastation and in favor of protecting of indigenous peoples.

## Strategic objectives, key national indicators and targets

### 3.1. Expand participatory democracy, transparency and social control

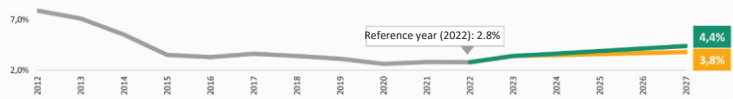
Open Budget Index (OBI)



Source: International Budget Partnership. MPO projections, based on SOF estimates.

### 3.2. Promote the expansion and continuous improvement of state capabilities in order to provide quality public services to the population, with the strengthening federative cooperation, for greater national cohesion

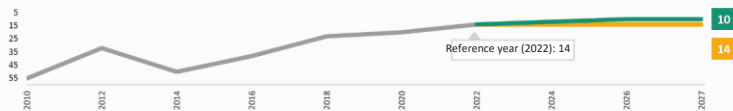
Federal Investment as a proportion of the Federal Budget (without Special Operations)<sup>1</sup>



Source: Slop/MPO. Note: <sup>1</sup> Special Operations are not included, including expenses with Interest and Debt Charges (GND 2) and Debt Amortization (GND 6). Excludes Contingency Reserve (GND 9). Only GND 4 is considered a Federal Investment - Investments, except Special Operations.

### 3.3. Intensify digital transformation at the three levels of government to increase agility and the ability to deliver results to the population

Brazil's position in the United Nations Electronic Government Development Index



Source: UN E-Government Survey. MPO projections, based on MGISP estimates.

### 3.4. Act in defense of sovereignty, national territory and national interests

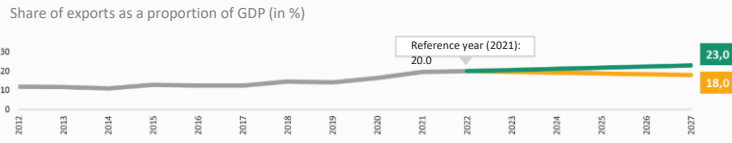
In preparation

Caption:

— Desirable result

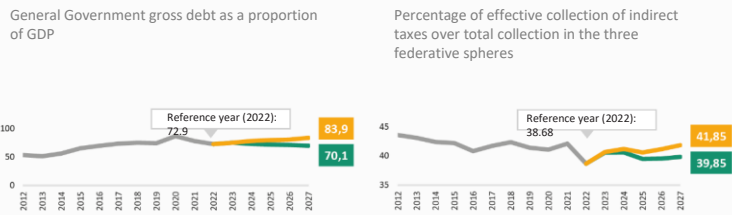
— Base result

**3.5. Promote international cooperation and integrated regional development**



Source: SCNT/IBGE. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

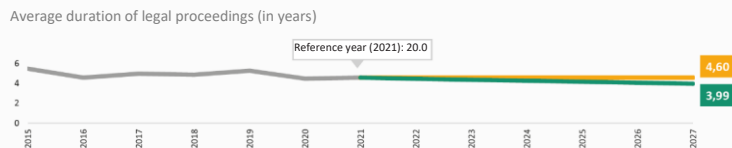
**3.6. Ensure a fiscal and tax regime with credibility, predictability and sustainability, which promotes greater social justice and increased investments**



Source: Bacen. [Central Bank of Brazil] MPO projections, based on STN/MF estimates.

Source: STN/MF. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

**3.7. Improve the justice system to expand access and exercise of rights**



Source: CNI. MPO projections, based on Ipea estimates.

Caption:

— Desirable result

— Base result



**Technical note on indicators and targets**



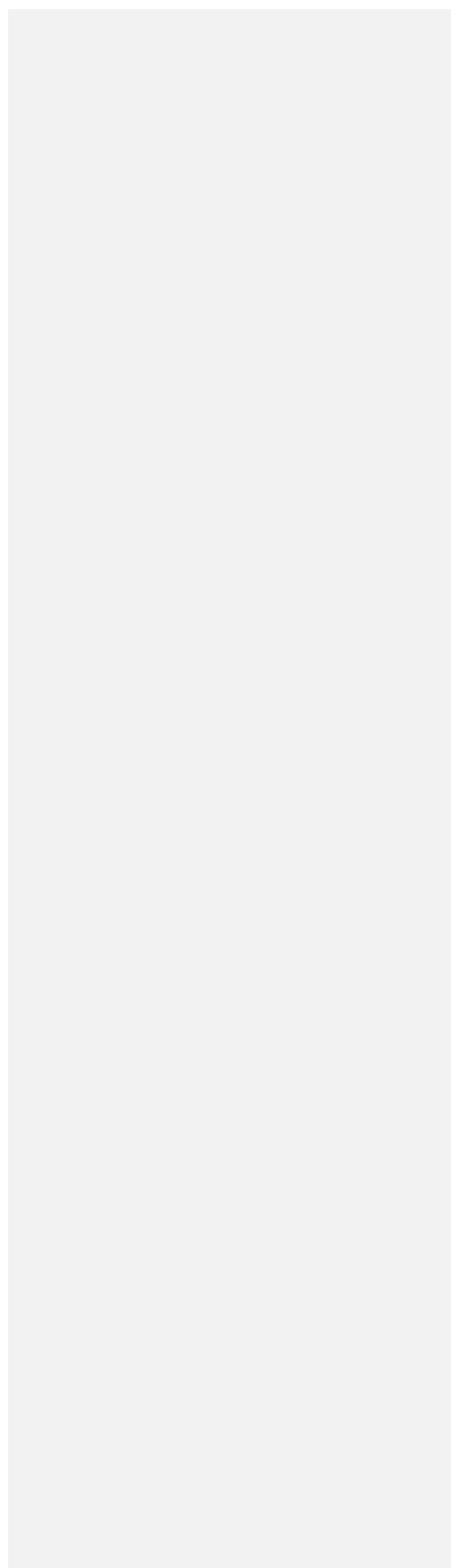
Access:  
<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/nota-tecnica-dos-indicadores-e-metas>

# Chapter 3

## Tactical Dimension

- 3.1. Transversal Priorities and Agendas
- 3.2. Social and rights guarantee policies
- 3.3. Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability policies
- 3.4. Policies for the defense of democracy and the reconstruction of the State and sovereignty







## 3.1

### Transversal Priorities and Agendas

The PPA concretely guides the government's choices, which are translated into programs and the budget defined for the four years of its validity. The strategic dimension presents the Brazil we want to live in in 2027. The tactical dimension details the means to achieve the planned vision, based on the programs, with their objectives, indicators, targets, deliveries, multi-year investments and institutional and normative measures.

We want, in 2027, Brazil to consolidate the path towards being a democratic, fair, developed and environmentally sustainable country, where all people live with quality, dignity and respect for diversity. This vision of the future will be achieved through the implementation of a set of public policies, detailed in this tactical dimension of the PPA.

The construction of this vision will be the result of the articulation of a set of actions. The government's challenges are broad and its resources are limited. Selectivity in building a government strategy is essential to ensure that limited resources are used effectively, focusing on areas of greatest relevance and impact for society. This contributes to the formation of a more efficient, responsible government capable of facing the country's challenges more effectively.

For the government to achieve the expected results and promote more effective action, with concentration of actions and prioritization of the budget, six Priorities were defined:

- 1) Fighting hunger and reducing inequalities
- 2) Basic education;
- 3) Health – primary and specialized care;
- 4) Neo-industrialization, work, employment and income
- 5) New PAC; and

## 6) Fighting deforestation and facing the climate emergency

These Priorities were built based on two elements: I) the needs of the country: strategic choices for the next four years, considering the future vision and strategic objectives, as well as the analysis of the current situation and the country's evolution in recent years; and II) the demands of society: choices made by the population in the public consultation of the PPA, taking into account the contributions of the Intercouncil Forums, plenary meetings in all States and participation in the Brasil Participativo platform, both in the prioritization of programs and in the proposals presented and voted on the platform.

In summary, the Priorities aim to ensure the targeting of concrete actions, policies and programs to deal with the most critical issues for building the desired future and, thus, promoting the progress and well-being of the nation.

The construction of these Priorities represents the beginning of the materialization of the future vision for 2027.

The anti-hunger, basic education and health agendas are aligned with the attribute of the future vision of equity – inclusion, social justice, guarantee of rights and equal opportunities. Neoliberalization, the New PAC and the fight against deforestation and addressing the climate emergency align with the attribute of the future vision of development – economic growth with environmental sustainability and social inclusion.

It should be noted that the social participation process that subjected the PPA to prioritization by the population resulted in the following most voted programs: 1st Addressing the climate emergency; 2nd Primary health care; 3rd Specialized health care; 4th Promotion of decent work, employment and income; 6<sup>o</sup> Food and nutritional security and combating hunger; and 9th Democratic basic education, with quality and equity.

Among the free public policy proposals highlighted by the population, those referring to the areas of education and health were those that presented the most demand, with 1,225 proposals each, out of a total of 8,254 for the entire PPA.



**Government priorities**



**1 | Fighting hunger and reducing inequalities**

The government's biggest priority is to rescue millions of Brazilians from hunger and poverty, to remove Brazil from the UN Hunger Map by 2027, as well as reduce income inequalities. This agenda is aimed at the population that lives in a situation of social vulnerability and that most needs support from the State to survive and have a more dignified life.

The fight against hunger is being materialized in the Brazil Without Hunger Plan. The deliveries that contribute to this agenda are organized into three work fronts:

- access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship;
- food and nutritional security: healthy eating from production to consumption;
- mobilization to combat hunger.

In total, 32 PPA programs contribute to this priority, totaling 80 specific objectives, with emphasis on the programs: Food and nutritional security and combating hunger; Bolsa Família: social protection through income transfer and the articulation of public policies; Food supply and sovereignty; and Family farming and agroecology.



## 2 | Basic education

Basic education comprises early childhood education, primary education and secondary education, being the basis for training children and young people. It is a constitutional social right, fundamental for the full development of the individual, their preparation for the exercise of citizenship and their qualification for work, thus contributing to the strengthening of other Priority Agendas. Education is among the main social demands.

The basic education agenda will be materialized in the “Democratic basic education, with quality and equity” program, which has as its general objective:

- raise quality and promote equity in all stages and modalities of basic education, in collaboration with education systems;
- value basic education professionals;
- promote access, permanence, completion of stages, regular trajectory and learning at appropriate levels, seeking to overcome inequalities and valuing diversity, from the perspective of integral development, inclusion, sustainability and social justice, in line with the National Education Plan.

In addition to the “Democratic basic education, with quality and equity” program, others contribute to this Priority. In total there are 7 programs and 29 specific objectives.



## 3 | Health: primary and specialized care

Health is also a social right and one of the main social demands, directly affecting the well-being and quality of life of the population at all stages of life. To this end, it is essential that the population has access to quality services, which cover prevention and health promotion, allow for more accurate and agile diagnoses, as well as access to appropriate treatments, with the support of specialized professionals.

The health agenda with a focus on primary and specialized care is mainly covered in two PPA programs:

- “Primary health care”: the program’s general objective is to strengthen primary care, expanding the coverage of the Family Health Strategy (ESF) and oral health, seeking to universalizing access, the scope of comprehensive care, the promotion of health, the prevention of diseases and injuries and the reduction of racial/ethnic, gender, regional and social inequalities;
- “Specialized health care”: the program’s general objective is to expand the supply and access to specialized care actions and services, according to the population’s health needs, reducing race/ethnicity, gender, regional and social inequalities, and promoting comprehensive care.

In addition to these programs, others contribute to this Priority. In total there are 7 programs and 14 specific objectives.



#### 4 | Neoliberalization, work, employment and income

The development and increased competitiveness of the Brazilian economy demand new forms of growth with sustainable bases and greater added value, driven by technological intensity and innovation.

This Priority consolidates government actions aimed at the country's industrial development, on technological, innovative and sustainable bases and towards a green, diversified, complex and dense economy.

The work agenda is aligned with the industrial policy missions defined by the National Industrial Development Council:<sup>199</sup>

- sustainable and digital agro-industrial chains;
- resilient health industrial complex;
- sustainable infrastructure, sanitation, housing and mobility;
- digital transformation of the industry;
- bioeconomy, decarbonization, transition and energy security;
- technologies of interest to national sovereignty and defense.

It also involves policies to promote decent work, employment and income, such as:

- labor intermediation;
- professional qualification;
- credit for entrepreneurial activities and targeted productive microcredit;
- labor inspection and combating work similar to slave labor;
- combating discrimination, harassment, violence and risks in work environments;
- professional learning;
- popular and solidarity economy.

In total, 46 PPA programs contribute to this priority, totaling 141 specific objectives, with emphasis on the programs: Neo-industrialization, business environment and international economic participation; Innovation in companies for a new industrialization; and Promotion of decent work, employment and

<sup>199</sup> CNDI/MDIC Resolution 1, of July 6, 2023.

income.



## 5 | New PAC

Improving national infrastructure is also important for the country's socioeconomic development.

The New PAC agenda prioritizes PAC and PPI projects, structuring projects that reduce social and regional inequalities, resume halted works and contribute to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The New PAC is divided into nine axes:

- Efficient and sustainable transport;
- Inclusive social infrastructure;
- Sustainable and resilient cities;
- Water for everyone;
- Digital inclusion and connectivity;
- Transition and energy security;
- Innovation for the defense industry;
- Education, science and technology; and
- Cheers.

In total, 33 PPA programs contribute to this priority, totaling 75 specific objectives, with emphasis on programs such as: Road transport; National defense; Water resources: water in quantity and quality; Energy transition; Decent housing; Health and environmental surveillance; and Professional and technological education that transforms.



## 6 | Combating deforestation and addressing the climate emergency

Environmental sustainability and social inclusion will be the foundations for economic growth. Therefore, it is a priority to combat deforestation and protect Brazilian biomes, with sustainable use of natural resources to generate socioeconomic value. The country needs to face the climate emergency and advance in the decarbonization of the economy and the energy transition, while at the same time acting to increase resilience to the impacts caused by these changes.

This Priority consolidates the attributes that allow identifying and monitoring government actions that promote:

- the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, aiming to contribute to achieving the commitments assumed under the Framework Convention on
- United Nations on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular the goal of zero net deforestation by 2030;
- the adaptation of natural, human, productive and infrastructure systems to face the current and expected effects of climate change in the country; and
- strengthening the resilience of communities and sectors vulnerable to the impacts of extreme climate events.

In total, 33 PPA programs contribute to this priority, totaling 82 specific objectives, with emphasis on programs such as: Coping with the climate emergency; Protection and recovery of biodiversity and combating deforestation and fires; and Environmental quality in the city and countryside.

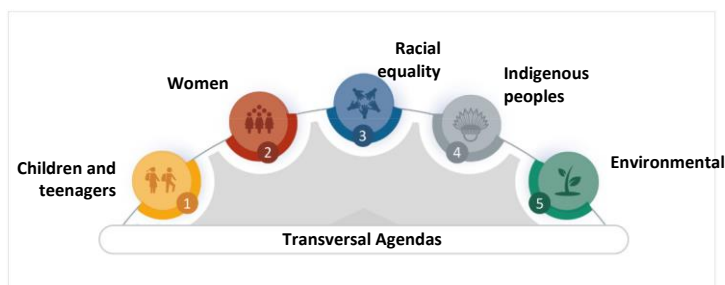
### Transversal Agendas

Transversal Agendas are public policies that seek to affect specific themes and audiences, requiring action from various areas of government. Transversal Public Policy Agendas are necessary because they help address complex and interconnected challenges that cannot be resolved effectively through sectoral or isolated approaches, given that they are multidimensional in nature.

These Agendas aim to integrate and coordinate actions in different sectors and levels of government to face issues that cross traditional boundaries of sectoral action and require a broad and articulated approach to overcoming their challenges. These are integrated public policies that combine specific objectives, deliveries and targets, creating conditions for greater effectiveness of government action.

The transversalities are carried out by various bodies and budgetary units, but have a central focus of technical guidance in the ministry coordinating the theme and sharing of decision-making processes between the strategic levels that plan and execute the policy.

There are five Transversal Agendas: 1) Children and adolescents; 2) women; 3) Racial equality; 4) Indigenous peoples; and 5) Environmental.



**1 | Children and teenagers**

The Agenda involves the program “Promotion and full protection of the human rights of children and adolescents with absolute priority” and specific objectives and deliveries of the PPA relating to other programs. Among them, the following stand out: basic education, from kindergarten to secondary education, including vocational training; health, such as vaccination coverage and indigenous health; social protection, through Bolsa Família; early childhood care; as well as actions to combat child labor and digital inclusion, among others.

This Agenda is included in the PPA in: 41 programs and 83 specific objectives.



**2 | Women**

The Agenda involves the programs “Women’s economic autonomy”, “Equality of decision-making and power for women” and “Women: living without violence”. Furthermore, it contains policies present in other programs, such as: women’s health; expansion of the offer of professional education with priority assistance to women; support for family farming with priority for women, including access to credit, marketing and technical assistance and rural extension, as well as support for fisherwomen.

This Agenda is included in the PPA in: 45 programs and 85 specific objectives.



**3 | Racial equality**

The Agenda involves the programs “Promoting ethnic-racial equality, combating and overcoming racism”, “Policies for quilombolas, traditional communities of African origin, terreiros people and gypsy people” and “Vivid black youth”. The Agenda is also made up of policies present in other programs, such as: education, which prioritize the most vulnerable groups, such as full-time education and

professional and technological education; those to expand access to public social services in the outskirts; those supporting family farming and agrarian reform, aimed at quilombolas and people from traditional communities.

This Agenda is included in the PPA in: 46 programs and 117 specific objectives.



#### 4 | Indigenous Peoples

The Agenda involves the programs “Demarcation and management of indigenous territories for good living, sustainability and coping with the climate emergency”, “Multi-ethnic cultural and social rights for the full exercise of citizenship and good life for indigenous peoples” and “Indigenous health”. Various government actions that favor indigenous peoples are also included in other programs, such as: sustainable agriculture, which aims to promote the sustainable use of forests; the education area aimed at indigenous peoples; that relating to foreign relations, relating to sustainability diplomacy; strengthening the productive capacity of family farming.

This Agenda is included in the PPA in: 39 programs and 84 specific objectives.



#### 5 | Environmental

The Environmental Agenda consolidates attributes that allow the identification and monitoring of government actions aimed at preserving natural resources, such as forests, water resources, oceans and biodiversity, in an integrated manner with the transition to a low carbon economy, promoting social inclusion and improving the quality of life of society.

This Agenda is included in the PPA in: 50 programs and 113 specific objectives.



## 3.2

### Social and rights guarantee policies

Social and rights guarantee policies encompass programs that are directly connected to the strategic objectives of axis 1, but which also contribute to the other axes.

These policies are related to the fundamental rights and guarantees provided for in the Brazilian Constitution. Social rights include education, health, food, work, housing, transport, leisure, security, social security, protection of maternity and childhood and assistance to the destitute.

By guaranteeing these fundamental rights, the country will be able to advance in the construction of a free, fair and supportive society, which promotes the well-being of all, without prejudice and any form of discrimination.

The programs linked to social policies and guaranteeing rights will be presented below, each with a brief context and their general and specific objectives.



## Social and rights guarantee policies

### Social policies and guaranteeing rights

- Food and nutritional security and fighting hunger
- Bolsa Família: social protection through income transfer and the articulation of public policies
- Social protection through the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS)
- Inclusion of vulnerable families in the Single Registry and production of information and knowledge for social policies
- Socioeconomic inclusion of the public in the Single Registry
- Structuring the National Care Policy
- Primary health care
- Specialized health care
- Management, work, education and digital transformation in health
- Research, development, innovation, production and evaluation of health technologies
- Qualification of pharmaceutical assistance in the Unified Health System
- Health and environmental surveillance
- Indigenous peoples' health
- Democratic basic education, with quality and equity
- Professional and technological education that transforms
- Higher education: quality, democracy, equity and sustainability
- Right to culture
- Youth: rights, participation and well-being
- Promotion of citizenship, defense of human rights and reparations for violations
- National program to promote the rights of the homeless population
- Promotion of the right to grow old and the human rights of older people
- Promotion of the rights of people with disabilities
- Promotion and defense of the rights of LGBT people - QIA+
- Promotion and full protection of the human rights of children and teenagers with absolute priority
- Women's economic autonomy
- Equal decision-making and power for women
- Woman: living without violence
- Demarcation and management of indigenous territories for good living, sustainability and combating the climate emergency
- Pluriethnic-cultural and social rights to full exercise of citizenship and the well-being of indigenous peoples
- Policies for quilombolas, traditional communities of African origin, remote-region people and gypsies
- Promotion of ethnic-racial equality, fighting and overcoming racism
- Black youth alive
- Social security: promotion, guarantee of rights and citizenship
- Basic sanitation
- Better cities
- Urban mobility
- Decent housing
- Living City Outskirts
- Public safety with citizenship
- Care and support for users and persons addicted to alcohol and other drugs
- Sport for life

## » Food and nutritional security and fighting hunger

Food and nutritional insecurity occur when people do not have adequate and regular access to nutritious food, and in sufficient quantity, to meet their daily needs. The problem is strongly related to extreme poverty and inequalities in income, regional, gender, race and social origin. In recent years, this issue has been aggravated by the economic, health and environmental crises.

Hunger is, without a doubt, the most serious expression of extreme poverty. It represents the most basic deprivation that a human being can face, resulting in a condition of extreme vulnerability. Lack of regular access to nutritious and safe food leads to malnutrition and weakening of the body, negatively affecting health, growth and physical and mental development. Thus, hunger perpetuates the cycle of poverty.

Addressing food insecurity and poverty, removing Brazil from the Hunger Map and benefiting people in conditions of social vulnerability, is one of the government's priorities.

### General objective of the program

**Promote the production, supply, access and consumption of adequate and healthy water and food, based on sustainable, healthy and resilient food systems, prioritizing vulnerable population groups and strengthening the National Food and Nutritional Security System (Sisan).**

### Specific objectives

- Act to promote food and nutritional sovereignty and security and the Human Right to Adequate Food (HRAF) at an international level with social participation;
- Expand access to water for consumption and production for rural families in the Single Registry, through the implementation of social water storage technologies;
- Support the productive inclusion of rural families in the Single Registry through the development of a productive project based on technical assistance and transfer of a non-refundable resource;
- Acquire food from family farming, expanding the participation, with gender equality, of priority groups defined in the legislation of the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), as suppliers of food that supply Food and Nutritional Security actions and equipment;
- Promote the development of healthy and sustainable food systems;
- Consolidate the National Food and Nutritional Security System (Sisan), ensuring inter-sector and federative coordination of policies to combat hunger and promote food and nutritional security, promoting participation and social control and implementing a human rights surveillance system to adequate nutrition.

» **Bolsa Família: social protection through income transfer and the articulation of public policies**

Many families live in poverty and without access to basic social rights in different regions of the country. Low family income results from social inequality, low education, poor health, unemployment or underemployment and difficulty in accessing public policies.

Bolsa Família is characterized by direct income transfer, linking the receipt of benefits to compliance with conditionalities, aiming to expand access to more social rights, in particular, the right to education, health and social assistance. Thus, the program mitigates the lack of minimum resources so that families living in vulnerable situations have the necessary instruments to provide for their subsistence, creates opportunities for future generations to have better health and education conditions and, thus, greater chances of overcoming the poverty situation of their original families.

**General objective of the program**

**Reduce poverty through income transfers and strengthening access to education, health and social assistance services.**

**Specific objectives**

- Contribute to reducing poverty for families in vulnerable situations through direct income transfer;
- Contribute to expanding access to education and retention in school for children and adolescents aged 4 to 17 who benefit from the Bolsa Família Program (PBF);
- Contribute to expanding access to healthcare for children aged 0 to 7 and women who benefit from Bolsa Família;
- Increase the number of Brazilian municipalities that receive resources from the PBF Decentralized Management Index (IGDM-PBF).

» **Social protection through the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS)**

The difficulty in accessing basic social rights in different regions of the country leads many people to live in situations of vulnerability and social risk. This arises from the combination of structural causes and personal conditions that affect the development of children and adolescents, the ability of families to protect themselves and the overcoming of vulnerabilities by individuals. Such conditions lead to problems such as dropout and low school performance, early pregnancy, child labor, sexual exploitation and drug use, which undermine family and community coexistence, health and educational qualifications, resulting in precarious insertion in work, isolation and social exclusion.

The magnitude and territorial dispersion of these situations in the country constitute major challenges that require the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), simultaneously, capillarity to enable access and integration of actions, including with other sectoral policies, and qualification of services and management in the three federative spheres.

**General objective of the program**

**Strengthen and expand access to social assistance services and benefits for**

**families and people in situations of vulnerability, personal and social risks and rights violations, contributing to the reduction of inequalities and socioeconomic inclusion.**

#### **Specific objectives**

- Maintain, qualify and expand basic social protection services and programs offered to families and people in situations of social vulnerability;
- Maintain, qualify and expand special social protection services and programs offered to families and people in situations of social risk, violence and violation of rights;
- Promote the protection and integral development of children in early childhood,
- considering your family and your life context;
- Improve the management of the Continuous Payment Benefit (BPC) to reduce the time it takes for benefits to be granted, streamlining access for applicants;
- Strengthen and qualify SUAS management and democratic mechanisms of participation and social control

#### **» Inclusion of vulnerable families in the Single Registry and production of information and knowledge for social policies**

Addressing poverty conditions requires several coordinated actions between government bodies and between the three spheres of the Federation. The first step to reducing poverty and social vulnerability is to map the people who most need support from the State, based on the identification of low-income families, characterized as families with a monthly income equal to or less than half a minimum wage per capita, and its inclusion in government administrative records.

To achieve this, it is necessary to strengthen the Single Registry, a fundamental tool for the effectiveness of social assistance programs. Since integration of public policy is essential to combat poverty, the standardization of data collection improves not only targeting, but also the effectiveness of social policies. Only federal action, in conjunction with states and municipalities, allows this standardization. Likewise, the production of information helps managers to better understand the rules of different social programs and achieve greater effectiveness in the implementation of public policies.

**General objective of the program**

**Identify and include socially vulnerable families in the Unified Registry and produce information and knowledge for promoting access to social policy and the enhancement thereof.**

**Specific objectives**

- Provide public policies with updated data and information on low-income families residing in Brazil; tools, among others, to improve development and social assistance policies and their impacts on Brazilian society.
- Produce studies, data, informational

» **Socioeconomic inclusion of the public in the Single Registry**

The Sustainable Development Goals define among their goals the eradication of poverty, the generation of decent work and economic growth. However, inequalities in opportunities for access to rights and socioeconomic inclusion for people in vulnerable situations persist in our country. People in the lowest income and educational levels have employment rates lower than the national average, especially women and black people.

The poorest, precisely due to the level of exclusion, abandonment, misinformation and isolation, are those who are least able to enter the world of work. In this sense, the State has the responsibility to promote socioeconomic inclusion policies and programs that aim to guarantee better living conditions and rights to the most socially vulnerable, enabling these people to escape poverty in a decent way and with their social rights. guaranteed.

**General objective of the program**

**Socioeconomic inclusion for the public of the Single Registry, operating in the areas of labor intermediation, professional qualification and entrepreneurship.**

**Specific objectives**

- Promote the employability of the population in situations of social vulnerability;
- Promote entrepreneurship.

» **Structuring the National Care Policy**

Brazil is undergoing transformations in demographic, cultural and economic dynamics that directly impact families' needs and ability to provide care. The absence or insufficiency of public care services such as early childhood education, comprehensive schooling, care services for the elderly and people with disabilities, popular restaurants and laundries, reinforces an unfair and unequal sexual division of labor, making the overload of domestic work and of unpaid care provided by women, who rely on informal arrangements that are often precarious.

Care is a right and a need for everyone throughout their life cycle. The implementation of care policies and programs is, therefore, essential to improve the well-being of society as a whole, reduce inequalities in education, health, employment, wages and living conditions, in addition to generating a circle

virtuous with multiplier effects on the economy, in the redistribution of resources and in the fight against poverty and social inequalities.

#### General objective of the program

**Promote the right to care and co-responsibility for its provision among families, the State, the market and companies, and the community.**

#### Specific objectives

- Guarantee the right to care through the preparation, articulation, integration and execution of actions of the Policy and the National Care Plan;
- Promote social awareness about the relevance of care for the reproduction of life, the functioning of economies and the well-being of people

#### » **Primary health care**

Primary health care is fundamental for the treatment of diseases and illnesses, but also for providing actions that promote the well-being of the population. The barriers to timely and effective access to Primary Health Care (PHC) in the regions of Brazil are characterized by the restricted supply of services and inadequate population parameters to guarantee the quality of comprehensive care and equity. Some causes of these problems are: insufficient Basic Health Units (UBS); insufficient multidisciplinary teams and specialists in the expanded scope of Primary Health Care; difficulty in supplying and retaining professionals; insufficient dental offices in UBS.

The Family Health Strategy (ESF) aims to provide essential health care for the population, through multidisciplinary teams. The ESF is justified by the need to promote improvements in the quality and humanization of care, with professionals who establish links with the people served and the community. In this sense, it is necessary to advance professional provision strategies combined with binding conditions and the guarantee of qualified service. Furthermore, it is crucial to strengthen integration between the ESF and other health services seeking to more effective action, such as integration with specialized care and health surveillance.

### General objective of the program

**Strengthen primary care, expanding the coverage of the Family Health and Oral Health Strategy, seeking to universalizing access, the scope of comprehensive care, health promotion, prevention of diseases and injuries and the reduction of racial/ethnic inequalities. ethnicity, gender, regional and social.**

### Specific objectives

- Expand access and coverage of the Family Health Strategy, prioritizing areas of social vulnerability, with the provision of professionals and interprofessional care;
- Expand access to comprehensive health care for homeless and deprived populations;
- Expand access and supply to oral health services;
- Expand the infrastructure of Basic Health Units with investment in permanent works, equipment and materials, aiming to provide adequate conditions for health work in Primary Care.

### » **Specialized health care**

Specialized health care in Brazil is responsible, within the scope of the Unified Health System (SUS), for free services, including consultations with specialists, advanced diagnostic exams and complex treatments in areas such as cardiology, neurology, oncology and other medical specialties. The insufficiency and worsening of inequality in the provision of specialized care actions and services have been growing as a public health problem, with the increase in the triple burden of diseases, the predominance of chronic diseases, the prevalence of high mortality and morbidity due to acute conditions resulting from of external causes and exacerbations of chronic conditions.

There are several actions necessary to improve specialized care seeking to reducing care gaps and promoting timely access, such as improvements in the equality of service provision, the quality of care and the training of doctors, nurses and other health professionals, who They need specific knowledge to offer quality care to patients.

**General objective of the program**

**Expand the supply and access to specialized care actions and services, according to the population's health needs, reducing race/ethnicity, gender, regional and social inequalities, and promoting comprehensive care.**

**Specific objectives**

- Expand the offer of services for the treatment of highly complex cancer; care, seeking to reducing regional inequalities and care gaps;
- Reduce waiting lists for elective specialized health care procedures, aiming to promote expanded access in a timely manner;
- Expand the offer of Rehabilitation Services for People with Disabilities, within the scope of SUS specialized
- Expand the supply of Mental Health Services, with improved access and adequate regional coverage;
- Expand the supply of blood, components and blood products for the treatment of patients.

» **Management, work, education and digital transformation in health**

New digital technologies enable various integration actions to combat regional inequalities and improve health services. The SUS is incorporating new technologies and advancing in the provision of services, but it needs to advance even further in expanding access to health services in a qualified and equitable manner, in the security and protection of the population's health data and in the sharing and dissemination of strategic information between federated entities and health systems.

This program contributes to the articulation of innovation and knowledge production systems, promoting health and social well-being that the use of digital health technologies can enable for the Brazilian population. It also contributes to the qualification of planning of health actions and services, considering territorial specificities, in a strategic and participatory manner, and strengthening inter-federative relations within the scope of the SUS.

**General objective of the program**

**Improve health care, strengthening the strategic management of the SUS, work and health education, in addition to intensifying the incorporation of innovation and digital health and addressing discrimination and inequalities based on race/ethnicity, gender, regional and social .**



**Specific objectives**

- Expand access to health information and digital services for managers, professionals and citizens;
- Expand the offer of services provided through telehealth within the scope of the SUS in the national territory;
- Strengthen the management of health education in the SUS based on teaching-service-community integration, permanent health education and health residencies and users;
- Expand actions to strengthen health work management;
- Implement the National Program for Gender, Race and Valuation of Workers in the SUS to combat health inequities;
- Increase the resolution of the SUS general ombudsman's office with an emphasis on strengthening popular participation and public transparency;
- Strengthen planning, monitoring, evaluation and intersectorality, reaffirming social control as a supervisory and deliberative body in the SUS;
- Implement network training offers and Remote Learning (EAD) as a contribution to reducing regional and social inequalities in health.

» **Research, development, innovation, production and evaluation of health technologies**

Universal health coverage in Brazil is based on the principles of equity and comprehensive health care. However, despite the advances achieved, we still live with an unequal and exclusionary reality of access. This inequality is also manifested in health technologies, which are offered in an untimely, unfair and insufficient way to the population. There is a capacity to supply health resources that does not meet the demand for them, and this scenario is aggravated by excessive judicialization and the absence of both clear regulation and the use of evidence to support the decisions of health managers.

The expansion and improvement of scientific and technological development, in health technology assessment, are directly related to the improvement in the preparation and management of public policies, thus favoring the reduction of mortality related to comorbidities, the optimization of the application of resources and improving the population's quality of life. Promoting research, production and translation of health evidence to support the decision-making process, the evaluation of health technologies for the SUS and the strengthening of the Health Economic-Industrial Complex (CEIS) agenda contribute to expanding access health technologies and the improvement of health actions, services and products offered by the SUS to the population.

### General objective of the program

**Promote scientific and technological development for production, innovation and evaluation in health, in order to serve the population in an equitable, sustainable, accessible way, considering territorial socio-biodiversity and contributing to economic and social prosperity and reducing dependence on health inputs .**

### Specific objectives

- Promote strategic priority research in health, developed in a collaborative and/or multicenter model, based on a national priority agenda, guiding the application of resources based on criteria aligned with the needs of equity, applicability and sustainability in the SUS;
  - Expand the capacity to synthesize and disseminate evidence and promote evaluative research to support decision-making in the SUS;
  - Promote the rational use of SUS resources, by strengthening the
- Health Economics Centers;
- Stimulate the development, innovation and local production of technologies, services and connectivity, by strengthening the CEIS, in order to promote the reduction of the technological vulnerability of the SUS and the expansion of access to health;
  - Generate scientific knowledge, products and services by strengthening research in health and the environment;

### » **Qualification of pharmaceutical assistance in the Unified Health System**

Access to medicines and strategic supplies is fundamental for the health care of the population that depends on this type of assistance in the SUS. Pharmaceutical assistance, however, presents several challenges in its implementation. Pharmaceutical services suffer from low qualifications and difficulties in users' access to medicines and strategic inputs. Furthermore, there is a need to improve the guidelines for pharmaceutical care, the coverage of Farmácia Popular, the continued expansion of programs such as Qualifar-SUS, the management of public procurement by governments, technological processes, such as consolidation of databases and information systems, among others.

Given the recent scenario, aggravated by the covid-19 pandemic and its impacts on the epidemiological situation in Brazil, the problems related to pharmaceutical assistance in the SUS and its causes, it is plausible to guarantee the population's expanded access to qualified pharmaceutical services and medicines and strategic inputs within the scope of the SUS with timely and resolute supply, through different strategies and partnerships, so that there is greater efficiency in health care, with efficacy and effectiveness, observing the rational use of medicines and the specificities regional.

**General objective of the program**

**Expand the population's access to medicines, strategic inputs and pharmaceutical services, qualifying pharmaceutical assistance, linked to research, innovation and national production, regulation, with quality and appropriate use in the Unified Health System, reducing inequities.**

**Specific objectives**

- Expand the population's access to medicines and strategic supplies from the list of the Popular Pharmacy of Brazil Program;
- Provide access to medicines and strategic inputs for centralized acquisition within the scope of the basic, strategic and specialized components of SUS Pharmaceutical Assistance;
- Expand access to pharmaceutical care services within the scope of the SUS;
- Strengthen management and assistance services in states and municipalities qualified in the National Pharmaceutical Assistance Qualification Program as a strategy for qualifying access to medicines and health care;
- Promote access, innovation and production of quality medicines through the recognition of Brazil as a reference authority for the World Health Organization.

» **Health and environmental surveillance**

Health surveillance aims to prevent the population from becoming ill due to diseases and conditions that can be prevented and controlled. This illness can result from several causes, including: low vaccination coverage; dissemination of misleading health information; structural deficiency in the performance of the Health Surveillance and Care System; and low investment in research and technologies for health surveillance.

Developing actions to reduce or control diseases and conditions that can be prevented and controlled is essential to promote the health of the population and prevent the emergence of new cases. The SUS National Health Surveillance Policy (PNVS) presents a set of principles, guidelines and strategies to be observed by the three spheres of SUS management for the development of health surveillance, aiming at the promotion and protection of health and prevention of diseases and injuries, as well as the reduction of mortality related to comorbidities, vulnerabilities and risks arising from production and consumption dynamics.

**General objective of the program**

**Reduce and control illnesses and injuries capable of prevention and control, with a focus on at overcoming inequalities in access, regional, social, race / ethnicity and gender.**

### Specific objectives

- Reduce the number of autochthonous cases of malaria in the Amazon Region;
- Provide accurate and timely information on vital statistics and morbidity of the population through health surveillance information systems;
- Expand the diagnostic capacity of laboratories belonging to the National Network of Public Health Laboratories (RNLS);
- Reduce the incidence rate of arboviruses (dengue, chikungunya, zika and yellow fever) in Brazil;
- Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), viral hepatitis, syphilis and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), socially determined diseases;
- Expand vaccination coverage in the children's calendar;
- Provide immunobiologicals under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, according to estimated demand;
- Expand surveillance of populations exposed to pesticides within the scope of environmental health and worker health surveillance;
- Expand networks for preparedness, surveillance and response to public health emergencies by regions and macro-regions;
- Produce knowledge about environmental determinants of health (climate change, pollution and biodiversity) through the Synthesis Center, to strengthen SUS innovation and improve the quality of life of the Brazilian population.

### » Indigenous peoples' health

Indigenous peoples in Brazil have a higher burden of mortality related to comorbidities, mainly due to preventable causes, when compared to the non-indigenous population. The greater propensity for illness in indigenous communities arises from chemical and biological contamination of water, soil and air, as a consequence of mineral extraction and deforestation; sanitation deficits, including lack of drinking water; and the low density of medium and high complexity services in the regions where the majority of these people live. There is often a great physical distance between villages and health units, and health professionals are not sufficiently trained to deal with populations with their own and very diverse ethnic and cultural characteristics.

The formulation and operationalization of health care actions constitute a network based on care, with a focus on the indigenous family. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a differentiated model of organization of health services provided to the indigenous population, not only aimed at prevention, promotion, protection and recovery of health and control of diseases and injuries, but also to guarantee exercise of citizenship by this population.

### General objective of the program

**Promote and qualify the provision of actions, health services and environmental sanitation, considering the different ethnic-cultural contexts of the indigenous population, in articulation and strengthening traditional knowledge and practices.**

### Specific objectives

- Reduce indigenous child mortality from preventable causes;
- Guarantee access to water for human consumption in indigenous villages.

### » **Democratic basic education, with quality and equity**

Basic education is a constitutional social right, fundamental for the full development of the individual, their preparation for the exercise of citizenship and their qualification for work. In recent years, there has been a decline in the quality of basic education, with unsatisfactory levels of learning and performance, in addition to the persistence of inequalities and inequities regarding access, retention and completion of students in the stages and modalities of education.

Improving the quality of education is a priority for this government, mainly due to the evident decline in the levels of educational coverage and learning caused, in particular, by the pandemic period. Therefore, it is necessary to develop strategies for recomposing learning, reducing the age-grade distortion, increasing school attendance, in order to reduce the rates of school dropout and dropout rates, as well as actions to overcome inequalities and to advance school performance and promotion at all stages and modalities.

### General objective of the program

**Raise quality and promote equity in all stages and modalities of Basic Education, in tandem with education systems, valuing Basic Education professionals, promoting access, retention, completion of their stages, regular trajectory and learning at appropriate levels, focused on overcoming inequalities and valuing diversity, from the perspective of full development, inclusion, sustainability and social justice, in line with the National Education Plan.**

**Specific objectives**

- Expand access to early childhood education (daycare centers and preschools) through the expansion of enrollments with quality and equity, aiming to guarantee the right to education and reduce inequalities and prioritizing vulnerable groups in their diversity, in compliance with the National Education Plan;
- Guarantee, through the collaboration regime with federative entities, the literacy of children by the end of the 2nd year of elementary school and the recomposition of learning in literacy from the 3rd to the 5th year of this stage;
- Guarantee, through the collaboration regime with federative entities, learning from the 3rd to 5th year of primary education, aiming to restore learning that was harmed by the period of the Covid-19 pandemic and guarantee the right to learning;
- Improve the quality of education in the final years of elementary school, seeking to promoting meaningful, welcoming and equitable teaching for adolescents, which favors the full development of their potential;
- Improve access, retention and performance of high school students by supporting education networks to strengthen the National High School Policy, in conjunction with federated entities;
- Increase the number of full-time enrollments in all stages and modalities of basic education through the Full-Time School Program, aiming to reduce inequality and prioritize the most vulnerable groups;
- Promote actions to recognize and value diversity by supporting training in education for ethnic-racial relations, human rights education and environmental education at school;
- Promote, in collaboration with education systems, policies for special education from an inclusive perspective;
- Promote, in collaboration with education systems, policies for bilingual education for the deaf;
- Promote, in collaboration with education systems, policies for the education of young people and adults;
- Promote, in collaboration with education systems, policies for rural school education;
- Promote, in collaboration with education systems, policies for indigenous school education;
- Promote, in collaboration with education systems, policies for quilombola school education;
- Insert digital education into school environments, at all levels and modalities, and encourage the pedagogical use of digital technologies in basic education;
- Provide access to broadband internet and equipment for pedagogical use in public basic education schools, including rural, indigenous and quilombola schools;
- Provide financial, technical and material assistance to schools in public basic education networks, through supplementary education programs, strengthening the equitable criteria of these programs in order to reduce inequality between educational systems, promoting equity, valuing diversity and considering the local specificities of students;
- Support technically, pedagogically and financially the physical school network of public basic education for the construction, renovation, expansion and acquisition of equipment and furniture, ensuring adequate operating conditions, accessibility and socio-environmental sustainability and meeting the demands and specificities of the stages and modalities of basic education, including rural populations, quilombolas, indigenous people, people with disabilities, deaf people and the education of young

people and adults;

- Offer those who aspire to a career in teaching, undergraduate students and teachers and basic education professionals in practice initial training, through graduations and sequential courses offered in person and remotely;
- Offer teachers and basic education professionals continued training through specializations, master's degrees and doctorates, offered in person and remotely;
- Strengthen democratic and participatory management, in inter-sector coordination with education systems, in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of public policies aimed at guaranteeing education
- basic and other rights of children, adolescents, young people and

adults;

- Promote, in conjunction with state and municipal education systems, the appreciation of professionals in the public education teaching, supporting and encouraging the structuring or review of career and remuneration plans, mainly with regard to compliance with the national professional salary floor and the guarantee of activity hours in the working day;
- Support the development of state capabilities of federal entities for planning and managing educational policies;
- Carry out statistical surveys, exams and evaluations for basic education, seeking continuous improvement and dissemination of information in order to offer subsidies that contribute to inducing improvements in the education offered.

» **Professional and technological education that transforms**

Professional and Technological Education (EPT) is important for the development of people and the productive and inclusive insertion of more qualified people in the job market. EPT's challenges include unequal and insufficient access and permanence, especially among the most socially vulnerable population such as black, indigenous, quilombola populations, deaf people, people with disabilities, rural, water and forest people; the misalignment between the supply and training in professional education and the demands of society, the world of work and the diversity of populations and their territories; and the lack of knowledge of standardized educational quality indicators for EPT.

A national policy will be developed, coordinated by the Ministry of Education (MEC) in agreement with states and municipalities, universities, federal institutes and other networks, with a focus on combating the problems already highlighted in the EPT, seeking to overcoming inequalities and improving learning rates, access, retention and completion at all levels, stages and educational modalities.

### General objective of the program

**Expand access, permanence and quality training in Professional and Technological Education, considering local social, cultural and productive potential, focused on overcoming inequalities and valuing diversity, from the perspective of equity, inclusion and sustainability, aiming comprehensive training.**

### Specific objectives

- Consolidate the Federal Network of Professional, Scientific and Technological Education, considering the full service of the units to their communities, taking into account the territorial, social, cultural and environmental specificities of sustainability, inclusion and accessibility;
- Expand the offer of professional and technological education, taking into account racial and socioeconomic inequalities, as well as social, cultural, territorial and environmental specificities, sustainability, inclusion and accessibility;
- Qualify professional and technological education, promoting programs, projects and actions that strengthen attention to society's demands in the provision of teaching, research, extension and innovation, taking into account social, cultural, territorial and environmental specificities, sustainability, inclusion and accessibility;
- Carry out studies and educational research on professional and technological education, seeking continuous improvement and dissemination of information in order to offer subsidies that contribute to inducing improvements in the education offered.

### » **Higher education: quality, democracy, equity and sustainability**

Strengthening higher education contributes to increasing the competitiveness of the economy and social mobility. Higher education faces challenges to be overcome, such as unsatisfactory service and the disconnect between the needs of society and the offer of courses, generating evasion and persistence of inequalities in terms of access, retention and completion of students.

To respond to the challenges identified in the National Education Plan (PNE), actions will be necessary to increase service capacity in higher education. In view of this, it is necessary to implement a set of strategic measures aimed at consolidating the process of internalization of universities and their campuses, increasing rates of access, retention and completion of higher education, improving academic performance and quality of the offer.



### General objective of the program

**Promote the improvement of the quality of higher education, expanding access, retention and completion in undergraduate and postgraduate studies, focused on overcoming inequalities and valuing diversity, from the perspective of equity, inclusion and sustainability, strengthening, in a participatory way, science, culture, arts, technology and innovation in teaching, research and extension activities and improving evaluation, supervision and regulation for the country's development, in line with the National Education Plan.**

### Specific objectives

- Promote the consolidation of the physical infrastructure of federal universities, considering accessibility and sustainability;
- Promote student access to graduation, in public and private institutions, seeking equity and valuing diversity;
- Increase the completion rate of undergraduate students, in public and private institutions, promoting permanence, equity and valuing diversity;
- Encourage the increase in vacancies and the creation of new medical courses at federal universities, with an emphasis on regions with the greatest shortage of professionals, optimizing the training of professionals in the health field at postgraduate level;
- Strengthen research and innovation production in federal university hospitals managed by the Brazilian Hospital Services Company (EBSERH);
- Strengthen practice scenarios and the exercise of preceptorship for undergraduate, postgraduate and health residencies;
- Support training at master's level to improve and strengthen science, arts, culture, technology and innovation and their structures, including inductive actions to combat regional inequalities and social vulnerabilities for the country's sustainable development;
- Support doctoral-level training to improve and strengthen science, arts, culture, technology and innovation and their structures, including inductive actions to tackle regional inequalities and social vulnerabilities for the country's sustainable development;
- Promote the strengthening of the internationalization of higher education through the development of actions that promote a global, intercultural and cooperative perspective that contribute to improving the quality and relevance of teaching, research, extension and innovation developed by Education Institutions Higher (IES);
- Promote the creation and strengthening of innovation ecosystems in universities, seeking to boosting research, development and entrepreneurship capacity.
- Improve the regulation and supervision activities of higher education institutions and courses seeking to promoting the quality of higher education;
- Carry out studies, statistical surveys, exams and evaluations for higher education, seeking to expand the representation of diversity, the continuous improvement of instruments and the dissemination of information in order to offer subsidies that contribute to inducing improvements in the education offered.

## » Right to culture

Culture is an essential component of the population's quality of life, and the cultural economy and creative industries are equally important for the country's development. Culture presents several challenges, among which the following stand out: access for the population, especially in the most isolated territories; strengthening the country's cultural diversity; the preservation of historical, architectural and cultural heritage; and the expansion and strengthening of the creative economy.

Strengthening the creative economy, memory and cultural diversity, valuing art and popular culture in all its forms of expression is one of the strategic objectives of this Multi-Year Plan.

### General objective of the program

**Consolidate culture as one of the strategic axes of social and sustainable development, through access, production and enjoyment of culture, technical development, guarantee of copyright, the right to art, culture, memory and traditions; the promotion and strengthening of production and creative chains; the preservation and dissemination of cultural memory and heritage, with respect for human rights and Brazilian cultural, ethnic and regional diversity.**

### Specific objectives

- Expand the population's reading practice and creative repertoire;
- Strengthen the means of production, enjoyment and consumption of creative economy production chains and networks;
- Preserve and disseminate the diversity of Brazilian cultural memories and heritage;
- Promote and preserve cultural diversity, expressions and artistic knowledge and
- cultural, the democratization of cultural goods and services, with accessibility and attention to territorial divisions;
- Foster training, enjoyment, artistic and cultural production, research, memory and innovation in formal and informal educational and cultural environments, with attention to the premises of decentralization, territorialization and diversity of gender and race.

## » Youth: rights, participation and well-being

Young people, who play a fundamental role in Brazil's socioeconomic development, demand specific public policies, taking into account the country's current and future challenges. Difficulties in accessing and remaining in secondary, technical and higher education, added to the challenges of accessing the job market, have led to the formation of a contingent of young people who neither study nor work. Furthermore, young people are most affected by violence, with black and brown people being the biggest victims.

Given this scenario, it is imperative that the State build inclusive programs and actions that change this reality, to provide conditions for building a society in which social well-being prevails, the fulfillment of rights and guarantees and the construction of a democratic culture and of peace.

#### General objective of the program

**Ensure the exercise of rights by young people through the implementation and execution of the national youth policy and the expansion of access to public services and equipment, valuing young people as subjects under law, especially the most vulnerable segments of the population.**

#### Specific objectives

- Institutionalize, strengthen and publicize public policies for youth at national and international level and in coordination with states and municipalities; and expand the channels of dialog, representation and social participation of youth;
- Promote emancipation, qualification, autonomy, a culture of peace and a democratic culture among young people.

#### » **Promotion of citizenship, defense of human rights and reparations for violations**

The promotion and defense of human rights are fundamental to the country's social development. Several fronts of action are necessary, including: overcoming institutional violence, such as the eradication of slave labor; combating and preventing torture; the promotion of religious freedom; access to civil registration; the promotion of truth and memory regarding serious violations; promoting the rights of victims of state violence; and the fight against impunity in relation to violations against human rights defenders and other vulnerable groups.

Brazil has extensive legislation on the subject, with emphasis on the 2009 National Human Rights Program (PNDH), but there is a perceived lack of knowledge of these rights. It is urgent, therefore, that there be advances in human rights education and in the promotion of a culture of peace, without discrimination and intolerance. Therefore, it is important for the State to act strategically in the construction of public policies that act directly on the causes of these problems, whether through repression and prevention actions or through assistance actions for victims.

### General objective of the program

**Ensure the citizenship of segments made invisible or subjected to various types of violence, through policies to promote and defend human rights, reparation for serious violations and education and culture in human rights.**

### Specific objectives

- Promote the incorporation and strengthening of human rights values in society through education and cultural actions;
- Promote and expand access to civil birth registration and basic documentation for people of all origins and nationalities, with a focus on intersectionalities and combating structural racism.
- Promote, as State policy, policies of memory, truth, justice (reparation) and non-repetition of the periods of slavery and military dictatorship;
- Consolidate and disseminate public human rights policies, with institutional strengthening and decentralization of the activities of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, promoting social participation, support and coordination with states and municipalities;
- Expand and qualify the protection of victims and witnesses of crimes who are being coerced or exposed to serious threats in
  - reason for collaborating with the investigation or criminal prosecution, through the Program for the Protection of Threatened Victims and Witnesses, Provita, from an intersectional perspective and combating structural racism;
  - Expand and qualify the protection of people, groups, peoples and communities, human rights defenders, environmentalists, communicators, threatened or who have suffered violence due to their struggle to defend human rights (Human Rights Defenders Protection Program - PPDDH);
  - Disseminate strategic information to monitor the human rights situation in Brazil, mobilize society and support decision-making informed by evidence for the promotion, protection and defense of human rights;
  - Improve the reporting channels of the National Human Rights Ombudsman;
  - Addressing systematic human rights violations in the prison system.

### » **National program to promote the rights of the homeless population**

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of families and people experiencing homelessness in Brazil. This maximum violation of human rights, in addition to highlighting the ineffectiveness of the State's actions to act preventively, reveals the inability of governments to react to growing inequalities in income, wealth, access to land and property, as well as the inability to provide an effective response to problems related to migration and urbanization. The consequences of homelessness are linked to a culture of constant violence against the rights and dignity of people who live this experience.

Thus, the program, in addition to strengthening existing public policies, adopts strategies to overcome homelessness through access to housing in a more dignified, effective and economical way, reducing this population's dependence on State services for an indefinite period of time.

### General objective of the program

**Develop actions aimed at implementing public policies and inter-sector and transversal projects.**

**Specific objectives**

- Promote the dignity and citizenship of the homeless population
  - Promote access to housing for
- chronically homeless people with the support of a multidisciplinary team and through the National Housing First Program.

» **Promotion of the right to grow old and the human rights of older people**

The demographic transition and changes in the profile of the Brazilian population have repercussions on society, the economy and the demand for public services. The accelerated population aging growth needs to be accompanied by effective public policies to guarantee the human rights of elderly people. It is essential to include the discussion of aging in order to guarantee its sustainability and longitudinality, which is defined as the monitoring of the patient by the same healthcare team over time. Likewise, it is necessary to consider the recommendations of international treaties, which address aging as a necessary topic to be understood and included in State policy.

The absence of public policies to guarantee the human rights of elderly people arises mainly from the invisibility of the issue of aging and old age, the lack of attention to social groups with elderly people in situations of vulnerability and/or multiple discrimination, as well as the non-enforcement of their human rights. In Brazil, the issue of aging comes up against regional inequalities, in which human rights violations occur on a greater or lesser scale, depending on the location. Thus, the program aims to meet the urgent demand for structuring the network to guarantee the human rights of elderly people.

**General objective of the program**

**Give new meaning to the aging process and guarantee the human rights of elderly people.**

**Specific objectives**

- Support the creation and performance of municipal bodies to manage human rights policies for older people and establish a network for the promotion, protection and defense of human rights for older people in states and municipalities, with social participation as the principle;
- Strengthen the culture of respect and appreciation for the human rights of older people and expand digital literacy by and about older people in the territories.

» **Promotion of the rights of people with disabilities**

In Brazil, people with disabilities face a deficit in the level of realization of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights. They also have greater victimization due to violence, less political representation, lower employability, lower education, lower income and less longevity than their peers without disabilities. Added to this is the lack of accessibility in the city and in the countryside and the lack of equipment that allows these people to issue and learn information under equal conditions.

To transform this situation and guarantee the human rights of people with disabilities, it is necessary to identify and combat the barriers that prevent their full participation and inclusion in society.

**General objective of the program**

**Promote the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of people with disabilities and their families, by addressing the barriers that prevent them from exercising full citizenship.**

**Specific objectives**

- Improve public management to guarantee full social participation and the exercise of citizenship for people with disabilities, taking as a reference Axis 1 of the Viver Sem Limites 2 Plan;
- Combat violence and discrimination against people with disabilities
- disability, using Axis 2 of the Viver Sem Limites 2 Plan as a reference;
- Promote universal accessibility and access to assistive technology, using Axis 3 of the Viver Sem Limites 2 Plan as a reference.

» **Promotion and defense of the rights of LGBTQIA+ people**

This plan values diversity and social justice, with a guideline to strengthen gender, racial and ethnic equality with respect to sexual orientation. The objective is to ensure respect for diversity and guarantee the civil rights of all people living in this country. The LGBTQIA+ population suffers from a lack of robust public policies, which contributes to a state of instability and unpredictability regarding the regulatory frameworks of human rights policies, such as the persistence of violence and the lack of institutional mechanisms for criminalizing LGBTQIAphobia and denial of access to full citizenship for people from the LGBTQIA+ community.

The critical cause for these challenges lies in the historical processes of discrimination, intolerance and aversion to gender identities and affective-sexual orientations that diverge from the heterocisnormative standard. Thus, the program intends to act actively on the difficulty of accessing fundamental rights and full citizenship for the LGBTQIA+ population in Brazil.

**General objective of the program**

**Promote access to rights human rights and full citizenship for LGBTQIA+ people.**

**Specific objectives:**

- Promote employability, education and income generation for the LGBTQIA+ population in situations of social vulnerability;
- Establish a protection, promotion and defense network for LGBTQIA+ people.

» **Promotion and full protection of the human rights of children and teenagers with absolute priority**

As provided for in the Brazilian Constitution and regulated by the Child and Adolescent Statute, the State, family, society and communities must guarantee full protection for children and adolescents and ensure the exercise of their fundamental rights, promoting the confrontation of the various forms of violence and risks of social vulnerability that threaten this population.

In Brazil, there is a systematic failure to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents, which results in harmful consequences to their healthy development. Social inequality still persists, marked, above all, by economic, racial, gender and territorial inequality; by a reality and a context marked by violence and inequality of access to services and other rights, such as universal access to quality early childhood and basic education, access to health, social income transfer programs, adequate housing, professionalization, justice, security, culture and leisure. Therefore, the program aims to guarantee children and adolescents their roles as people who need adults, groups and institutions responsible for promoting and defending their participation, protection, development, survival and, in particular, their care.

**General objective of the program:**

Ensure, with absolute priority, the effectiveness of human rights and citizenship of children and adolescents regarding life, health, food, education, sport, leisure, professionalization, culture, dignity, respect, freedom and family and community coexistence, ensuring the full development of a life without violence.

**Specific objectives:**

- Improve the Rights Guarantee System for the promotion, protection, defense and social control of human rights and citizenship of children and adolescents;
- Expand the promotion, protection and defense of the human and fundamental rights of adolescents and young people in socio-educational and after-care programs;
- Protect children and adolescents threatened with death;
- Prevent and address violence against children and adolescents, with an emphasis on lethal, sexual and domestic violence and child labor;
- Develop inter-sector actions to strengthen family and community coexistence and prevent the separation of children and adolescents from their families, especially in early childhood, integrating rights promotion programs.

**» Women's economic autonomy**

Women face structural social inequalities with direct impacts on their conditions of economic autonomy. Gender inequality prevents their access to formal jobs, naturalizes the overload of domestic work and care, affects their use of time and hinders their participation in the public and productive sphere. The sexual division of labor hierarchizes and devalues women's work in relation to men. This means that they are held responsible for domestic and care work and occupy precarious, insecure jobs with lower pay and high levels of informality and violence.

Impediments to women's economic autonomy are structural and material. Corrective measures require the implementation of public policies to promote and guarantee the rights of women with appropriate legislation, economic redistribution policies and prioritization of social policies and affirmative actions.



### General objective of the program

**Promote equal rights: salary, remuneration, work and care, in the sphere of productive and reproductive work, guaranteeing women's work, rights and economic autonomy.**

### Specific objectives

- Expand opportunities for women to access and protect their labor rights;
- Promote economic autonomy, through actions to encourage the socialization of care and income generation.

### » **Equal decision-making and power for women**

One of the challenges women faces is inequality in decision-making and power. There are several causes, and the most frequent are related to machismo and the patriarchal structure of society. Gender inequality is a problem related to the organization of our society and our political system, with the persistence of institutional, social and cultural structures such as the sexual division of labor, violence against women and the low production of information that makes it evident this inequality. Furthermore, in a cross-section of inequalities, it is possible to see how they affect black, indigenous and young women more heavily.

Understanding the causes, discussing the issue and articulating laws and pacts between federative entities is essential to deconstruct these behaviors and combat inequality. Thus, the program aims to articulate actions that are capable of reaching the entire national territory, in order to combat gender inequalities that affect everyone/all social classes, all educational levels, all ages, regions of the country, colors and races.

### General objective of the program

**Strengthen the institutional capacity and participation of women, in all their diversity and plurality, in spaces of power and decision-making, aiming for equality, parity and representation, through public policies for women.**

### Specific objectives

- Strengthen the institutional and management capacity of public policies for women;
- all their diversity and plurality, so that they can act under equal conditions in electoral elections and in all spaces of power and decision-making in the public and private spheres.
- Promote actions that favor the expansion of women's effective participation, in

### » **Woman: living without violence**

Violence against women is one of the main forms of human rights violations. Its costs involve the mental health of girls and women and impede their full participation in society. This impact extends to their families, communities and society at large. There are several obstacles that women face in guaranteeing their rights to dignity and security, often not having public support networks to face the challenge.

Strengthening public policies that seek to protect women is fundamental to combating all forms of violence, including policies to protect and care for women and strengthening the network to prevent and combat violence.

#### General objective of the program

**Address all forms of violence against women, based on gender, class, race and ethnicity, in all their diversity, in the public and private spheres, through the formulation, articulation, monitoring, coordination, inter-federative governance and evaluation of transversal policies, inter-sector, aiming at the full exercise of citizenship, free from violence and threats.**

#### Specific objectives

- Promote primary prevention actions (to prevent violence from happening and aimed at changing attitudes, beliefs and behaviors to eliminate gender stereotypes, promote a culture of respect and non-tolerance to discrimination, misogyny and violence based on gender ), secondary (for early and qualified intervention to prevent violence from recurring and its effects from worsening), and
- tertiary (to mitigate the effects of violence, promote the guarantee of rights);
- Expand the service network for women in situations of violence, promoting humanized care and access to specialized services in the areas of health, public safety, justice and the social assistance network.

### » **Demarcation and management of indigenous territories for good living, sustainability and combating the climate emergency**

The demarcation of indigenous territories guarantees the protection of the ethnic-cultural diversity of indigenous peoples, promoting their food security, the integrity of their heritage and the maintenance of quality of life in the forest. Full possession and exclusive enjoyment of their territories must not only be guaranteed to indigenous peoples, but must also be appropriately georeferenced and monitored by public authorities.

The self-determination of indigenous peoples permeates all actions, so that they have a leading role in public policies that affect them. So that they can enjoy their own socio-bioeconomy, this program provides training actions for agroecology, agroforestry systems, ethnodevelopment, ethnoenvironmental education and environmental health, among others, guaranteeing agrodiversity and food sovereignty, in a sustainable way.

#### General objective of the program

**Recognize and implement the multiethnic-cultural and social rights of indigenous peoples, ensuring the preservation and appreciation of their knowledge, cultures, traditions, languages and memories, as well as the full exercise of citizenship and culturally appropriate access to policies and services public guarantees of social rights, respecting their self-determination, their ethnic-cultural plurality and their leading role in the management of public policies that affect them.**

**Specific objectives**

- Guarantee indigenous peoples the right to their lands; territories;
- Ensure indigenous peoples have protection, full possession and exclusive enjoyment of their territories and the sustainability of indigenous socio-bioeconomy.
- Promote environmental and territorial management in indigenous territories and the sustainability of indigenous socio-bioeconomy.

» **Multiethnic-cultural and social rights for the full exercise of citizenship and well-being of indigenous peoples**

The knowledge, cultures, traditions, languages and memories of indigenous peoples are heritages of Brazilian society that require public actions for their preservation and valuing.

UNESCO proclaimed the 2022-2032 decade as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, which points to the importance of local sociolinguistic diagnoses, research and studies of languages spoken in the national territory. This program involves training indigenous people for the management, research, documentation and dissemination of their cultural heritage, with audiovisual preservation and recording of their songs. Ethnographic, archival and bibliographic collections must be expanded, diversified and digitized, aiming to encompass the range of cultural diversity of indigenous peoples. This diversity needs to be expressed through social control exercised by indigenous people themselves, prepared and qualified to collaborate with public policies relating to their societies.

### General objective of the program

Recognize and implement the multiethnic-cultural and social rights of indigenous peoples, ensuring the preservation and appreciation of their knowledge, cultures, traditions, languages and memories, as well as the full exercise of citizenship and culturally appropriate access to policies and services public guarantees of social rights, respecting their self-determination, their ethnic-cultural plurality and their leading role in the management of public policies that affect them.

### Specific objectives

- Promote the right to memory and preservation of natural heritage, as well as the linguistic and cultural characteristics of indigenous peoples;
- Expand the participation of indigenous peoples in spaces related to indigenous rights and in public policies that affect them, strengthening their forms of organization and their performance in instances of social control;
- Expand culturally appropriate access for indigenous peoples to their rights and to public policies and services, respecting their self-determination and plurality in
  - all its specificities, including indigenous women, children, young people, elderly people, LGBTQIA+, people with disabilities, migrants, refugees and cross-border people;
  - Strengthen indigenous school education at all levels and modalities;
  - Raise awareness in society and the Brazilian State about the importance of indigenous systems for involvement, care and commitment to life, recognizing the spiritual, ancestral, community, sociocultural, environmental, economic and political aspects.

### » **Policies for quilombolas, traditional communities of African origin, remote-region people and gypsies**

Structural racism is recognized as the cause of the high level of economic vulnerability of quilombolas, traditional communities of African origin, terreiros people and gypsy people. This public has historically been made invisible by public policies and, therefore, is often the target of exclusion, segregation and human rights violations. This is revealed in unfavorable conditions of existence, such as violation of their territories and insufficient access to education, health, food and justice.

Confronting this type of violence and discrimination permeates several programs in this Multi-Year Plan, in order to ensure comprehensive mechanisms to guarantee human rights. This program provides for actions that combat prejudice based on origin, race, ethnicity, sex, color, age and any other forms of discrimination that characterize racial or other violence. And it supports actions that include quilombolas, traditional communities of African origin, terreiro people and gypsy people, thus guaranteeing access to public policies for these populations.

### General objective of the program

**Promote access to rights for quilombolas, traditional communities of African origin, terreiro people and gypsy people, through public policies that ensure access to justice, water, energy and food resources and sanitation infrastructure, the recognition of their ways of life, knowledge, culture and territories, confronting ethnic, racial and religious discrimination, reparation, ethnodevelopment and land regularization.**

### Specific objectives:

- Create mechanisms for identifying and confronting violence and discrimination against quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities of African origin, terreiros people and gypsies; agroecological practices, energy supply, sanitation, food sovereignty, cultural and social appreciation, knowledge and practices of quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities of African origin, terreiro people and gypsies.
- Promote actions that strengthen

### » **Promotion of ethnic-racial equality, fighting and overcoming racism**

Racial inequalities in the country have historical origins and, currently, there is low institutionality of policies to promote racial equality in states and municipalities, which do not have sufficient material, technical and financial resources to structure or promote initiatives that promote racial equality.

In the last decade, different regulations have regulated affirmative actions in education and the job market, with positive impacts on social indicators. These advances, however, require effort from the public sector to monitor and evaluate their effects, in order to indicate the necessary adjustments for the success of these affirmative policies. Despite advances, effective actions are still essential to reduce persistent inequalities in education and work.

### General objective of the program

**Promote ethnic-racial equality and combat racism, through the formulation, execution, articulation, monitoring, inter-federative governance and evaluation of transversal, inter-sector and affirmative public policies for recognition and access to goods and rights, seeking to ensuring the good living, anti-racist institutions and a fair, equitable and democratic society.**

**Specific objectives**

- Improve education policies to increase the participation of black people in basic education, higher education and postgraduate studies;
- Expand affirmative actions for the entry of black people into the federal public service and occupation of commission positions and positions of trust;
- Promote the entry of black people into the private sector;
- Promote the management of policies to promote racial equality within the scope of the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (Sinapir), seeking to its institutionalization;
- Expand Sinapir coverage in subnational entities;
- Create national tools for receiving and forwarding reports of racism;
- Establish a program to combat racism in sport;
- Establish a policy to combat environmental racism;
- Support land regularization for the black population in situations of social vulnerability, with the aim of guaranteeing good living and enhancing the territory;
- Expand actions to combat racism and promote racial equality in social and public communication;
- Increase the number of municipalities with the National Comprehensive Health Policy for the Black Population implemented and implemented;
- Promote the fight against racism through the preservation and safeguarding of Afro-diasporic heritage, ensuring the repair and appreciation of the memory and territory of communities related to cultural assets;
- Strengthen Brazil's participation in multilateral and bilateral dialogs, from the perspective of racial justice.

**» Black youth alive**

Young black people aged 15 to 29, especially those in peripheral communities, traditional and rural communities, are the most vulnerable to lethal violence, incarceration, lower employment rates and lower income, greater dropout rates from educational institutions at all levels and homelessness or unworthy housing.

This program aims to combat racism and promote racial equality for these young people, building, in a solid and robust way, mechanisms that contribute to reducing the vulnerabilities that affect this population based on the principle of racial equality for the development of public policies.

### General objective of the program

**Expand youth access black with rights fundamentals.**

#### Specific objectives

- Promote the health of black youth;
- Territorialize attention to human rights for black youth in peripheral territories;
- Increase the presence of young black people, in conditions of economic and social vulnerability, in the job market through the popular and solidarity economy, in vulnerable territories, peripheral areas and favelas;
- Expand projects to encourage amateur sports aimed at black youth in urban and peri-urban outskirts and in rural territories;
- Expand racial literacy mechanisms for public safety with citizenship, focusing on protecting the lives of young black people who are victims of rights violations.

### » **Social security: promotion, guarantee of rights and citizenship**

In Brazil, the social security issue mainly comes up against the breadth of social protection coverage, the quality and speed of service provision and the financial sustainability of the regimes. These bottlenecks arise from insufficient supervision of the labor market, the low qualification of the workforce, the cost of formalization for employees and employers, in addition to the population's low knowledge of their social security rights and duties. Added to this, there is an outdated and excessively bureaucratic legal apparatus.

The existence of a large contingent of workers without social security protection is highly negative for social stability. To face this challenge, it is important to share, integrate and improve government databases, providing better qualification of users' registration data, which are the input for the recognition of social security rights. To increase social security coverage, it is also necessary to provide financial and social security education to the Brazilian population, an action that will allow male and female workers a better understanding of their social security duties and rights.

### General objective of the program

**Ensure access to social security, improving the provision of services, expanding social security coverage, promoting equity, sustainability and strengthening regimes, to guarantee social protection.**

**Specific objectives**

- Promote the supplementary pension regime, expanding coverage and guaranteeing social protection to participants;
- Expand social security coverage, with a focus on education and communication, to protect citizens;
- Promote continuous quality improvement and reduce the time taken to judge appeal decisions;
- Strengthen the management of own social security schemes;
- Promote continuous improvement in the quality of the provision of services and social security benefits.

» **Basic sanitation**

Basic sanitation, which includes water supply, collection and treatment of sewage and solid waste, has impacts on public health, the environment, quality of life and the economy. The absence of adequate sanitation services exposes the population to unhealthy conditions and leads to environmental degradation, in addition to being associated with direct negative impacts on public health, reduced quality of life and increased social inequality, with a direct influence on economic activity.

Low levels of investment, inefficient management and provision of services, as well as flaws in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policies, contribute to a scenario of deficit in supply and access to basic sanitation. The program, therefore, aims to create the fundamental mechanisms so that sanitation interventions can be consolidated that generate positive impacts on public health, the environment, quality of life and economic productivity.

**General objective of the program**

**Expand access and improve the quality of basic sanitation actions and services in urban and rural areas, aiming at universalization and integration between related public policies, according to the principles of equity, comprehensiveness and sustainability.**

**Specific objectives**

- Expand the population's access to adequate water supply services in urban areas;
- Expand access to alternative water supply systems and solutions in rural areas;
- Expand the population's access to adequate sewage services in urban areas;
- Expand access to alternative sewage systems and solutions in rural areas;
- Reduce the risk of flooding through the implementation, expansion or improvement of urban drainage and rainwater management systems;
- Expand the population's access to adequate solid waste management and urban cleaning services;
- Improve the institutional capacity of holders, providers and regulators of public basic sanitation services.



» **Better cities**

Brazilian cities are strongly affected by disorderly growth, increased social and territorial inequalities and the emptying and devaluation of urban centers. These issues arise from the lack of adequate urban planning and the challenges related to the income inequality of its inhabitants.

Added to these challenges is increased vulnerability to climate change, whose extreme events make landslides, floods, overflows and heat islands more frequent and intense. Insufficient investment in infrastructure reduces opportunities for social and economic development, as well as making it asymmetric and reducing the population's accessibility to basic health, education, leisure, urban mobility services, among others. Promoting the economic development of cities and making them more sustainable, inclusive and integrated are the objectives of this program.

General objective of the program

**Reduce inequalities socio-territorial through the development urban integrated, democratic, accessible, inclusive and sustainable, through urban planning policies, management and urbanism projects.**

Specific objectives

- Qualify degraded and underused urban areas with integrated infrastructure and services;
- Promote the institutional development of federative entities in the implementation of public urban development policies;
- Support the development of municipal or interfederative urban planning and management instruments that include themes related to the adaptation of cities to climate change and digital transformation.

» **Urban mobility**

Brazilian cities, especially those in metropolitan regions, are subject to several challenges related to urban mobility. In general, there is low reliability in public transport and congestion is constant, which generates significant time spent commuting from home to work and vice versa. Furthermore, public transport services are outdated and deficient and often do not cover the entire urban perimeter. Alternative ways, such as walking and cycling, suffer from a lack of infrastructure on sidewalks and cycle paths. Other challenges are air pollution, generated by the burning of fuels, which negatively affects the health of citizens and greenhouse gas emissions, even considering that the use of renewable fuels is relevant in Brazil.

In view of this, the program proposes a new paradigm of urban mobility, aimed at mitigating the environmental, social and economic costs of moving people and cargo in cities, through accessibility and fairer distribution of urban spaces and through integrated planning of mobility and of the development of cities.

### General objective of the program

**Promote sustainable, safe and accessible transport of people and cargo in cities, prioritizing transport no motorized and transport public collective.**

### Specific objectives

- Strengthen municipal planning focused on prioritizing non-motorized transport and collective public transport;
- Improve and expand urban mobility infrastructure for non-urban transport
- motorized and for collective public transport;
- Improve the provision of public transport services through fleet renewal.

### » **Decent housing**

A reality in the country is the difficulty in accessing housing with adequate conditions for low-income families, currently residing in precarious settlements or in conditions of social vulnerability. The reasons are diverse, including the real estate supply that is incompatible with housing needs; informality in the occupation of urban spaces; and the inadequacy of urban infrastructure in precarious settlements, often without access to sanitation, public transport or public health, education, sports and leisure services.

This program seeks to strengthen the offer of subsidies and incentives for new housing units, the social rental of properties in urban areas and housing improvements in existing residential units, in addition to improving the quality of construction, increasing the quality of life of citizens.

### General objective of the program

**Promote home worthy to the families' residents in areas urban and rural areas with the guarantee of the right to the city, associated to the development urban and economic, the generation of work and income and the elevation of the population's standards of habitability and quality of life.**

### Specific objectives

- Expand housing services, especially for the low-income population, in urban and rural areas;
- Consolidate the National Housing System, with a focus on the National Social Interest Housing System (SNHIS), articulating the actions of public entities and encouraging the participation of civil society and the private sector;
- Raise the standards of quality in civil construction, through the creation and
- implementation of technological and managerial modernization mechanisms, including sustainability concepts and goals, aiming to expand access to decent housing for the lower-income population;
- Develop and encourage institutional innovations in housing provision, prioritizing vulnerable populations;
- Increase the volume of housing credit in order to contribute to economic and social development.

### » **Living City Outskirts**

In recent decades, the phenomenon of rural exodus has been observed in Brazil, with low-income people leaving rural areas to live in large cities. In the absence of housing policy and urban planning, the population self-built their homes in areas that are unfavorable for occupation and far from development axes. The peripheries became territories with little presence of social policies and public services. The causes of this problem are due to: the unequal distribution of the public budget, with a multitude of vulnerabilities sharing the same space; the historical omission of both sectoral and social policies and dialog between public authorities and community leaders; and inadequate urban infrastructure, of irregular use/possession and environmentally fragile.

In this environment of multidimensional needs, multiple articulation of different policies and public actors is necessary. In this context, the Periferia Viva program aims to reduce socio-territorial inequalities, integrating public policies in peripheral territories, strengthening the role of the local population in the decision-making process of interventions and promoting the potential of Brazilian peripheries.

### General objective of the program

**Reduce inequalities socio-territorial, integrate policies public us territories peripheral areas and strengthen the role of the local population in the process decision-making of interventions and in the promoting the potential of Brazilian outskirts.**

### Specific objectives

- Expand access to integrated public policies in urban peripheries;
- Improve the quality of urban life, living conditions and
- security of tenure in urban peripheries;
- Strengthen popular participation in public policies in urban peripheries.

## » Public safety with citizenship

The fight against violence and the construction of safe cities are important challenges for citizenship and the quality of life of Brazilians, seeking to an environment of peace and security that allows people to live, socialize, move around, study and work without fear. The lack of investment in intelligence, the influence of criminal organizations in society, violence against vulnerable groups, the lack of protection in the Amazon region, drug trafficking and a series of institutional and legal failures, contribute to the establishment of a feeling of insecurity in society.

It is necessary to improve prison conditions, promote social reintegration, seek alternatives to prison, conserve biodiversity and integrate public policies from different bodies and spheres so that problems, within the scope of public safety, are adequately addressed and so that the protection of human rights and the promotion of socioeconomic development, security and the rule of law are achieved. This program works to combat corruption, violence, high rates of incarcerated population, femicide, racism, illegal deforestation in the Amazon and crime.

### General objective of the program

**Strengthen the prevention and confrontation of violence and crime, promoting citizen public safety, humanized and integrated among federated entities and in coordination with society, with special attention to the protection of vulnerable social groups.**

### Specific objectives

- Structure penal policies that enable the social reintegration of people deprived of liberty, people released from the penitentiary system and those undergoing alternative measures to incarceration
- Strengthen the fight against crime, with a focus on violent crimes, criminal organizations, corruption and money laundering, including operations in the border area;
- Contribute to reducing deforestation through preventive and repressive police actions to protect the Legal Amazon;
- Strengthen the fight against crime, with a focus on cybercrimes;
- Strengthen the carrying out of investigations focused on defunding criminal organizations;
- Reduce traffic violence on federal highways;
- Promote mobility on federal highways;
- Intensify the fight against crime on federal highways;
- Strengthen coordination to combat corruption and money laundering;
- Improve governance and expand the integration of public safety institutions;
- Promote citizen security and a culture of peace, with a focus on preventing violence against vulnerable groups of people;
- Strengthen professional development and improve the quality of life and biopsychosocial health conditions of public safety professionals;
- Strengthen the performance of public safety institutions in combating crime.

## » Care and support for users and persons addicted to

## alcohol and other drugs

The number of people dependent on alcohol and other drugs in Brazil has increased significantly in recent years. The disruption of family ties, the expansion of social exclusion, low opportunities for entry into the job market, as well as access to leisure, culture and sport, contribute to the increase in the number of drug addicts in the population. The lack of knowledge about the consequences associated with drug use and the increase in trafficking across borders also contribute to the rise of this group.

To reverse the current scenario, it is necessary to support the structuring of projects and services aimed at caring for and welcoming drug users and those dependent on alcohol and other drugs and their families and introducing improvements in the management of legal and illicit substances policy. Thus, we hope to build a healthier society, in which the social reintegration of these people is possible.

### General objective of the program

**Establish effective public policies aimed at drug users and drug addicts and their families, with regard to supporting and welcoming people with problems with alcohol and other drugs and their families.**

### Specific goal

- Promote support and reception for users and/or drug addicts in entities working with alcohol and other drugs.

### » **Sport for life**

Sport, constitutionally foreseen as a right for all and a duty of the State, must contribute to the formation and rapprochement of human beings, in order to reinforce the development of values such as morals, ethics, solidarity, integrity, fraternity and cooperation. However, access to sports and physical activities typically reaches a portion of the population, especially young and high-income men, to the detriment of others. Therefore, the debate on access is a social issue, around which the State must assume the necessary leadership.

To achieve this, it is necessary to reallocate resources in order to promote access to sport for populations that currently lack opportunities for physical activities. Thus, it will be possible to improve the institutionality of sports policy, to democratize its access, improving the population's quality of life.

### General objective of the program

**Promote the population's access to sport and physical activity throughout life, through the national sport system, in appropriate and accessible spaces, which cover the leisure, educational, amateur and high-performance dimensions, ensuring diversity and social inclusion and quality of life, in line with the values of sport.**

### Specific objectives

- Enable the delivery of sports and para-sports infrastructure;
- Expand access to educational, amateur and leisure sports for all ages, including people with disabilities covering different territories to combat structural and regional inequalities;
- Expand access and professionalization of women's football;
- Promote the practice of men's and women's football in all regions of Brazil;
- Combat doping in sport;
- Combat abuse, racism and other forms of prejudice and violence, manipulation of results or other forms of corruption or violation of rights, strengthening integrity in the sporting environment;
- Expand and strengthen parasports programs and inclusion policies in physical sports and leisure activities for people with disabilities;
- Promote excellent sport, from specialization to career transition, to project the country as a global sporting powerhouse



## 3.3

### Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability policies

Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability policies encompass programs directly connected to the strategic objectives of axis 2, but which can also contribute to the other axes of the PPA.

These policies are related to the development of the economy and socio-environmental sustainability, focusing on competitiveness and economic productivity, productive and inclusive insertion in the labor market, digital transformation, reindustrialization, strengthening family farming and the service sector, seeking to develop from the different regions of Brazil. It also includes policies to improve the business environment, infrastructure, strengthening science, technology and innovation, as well as the country's economic insertion in global value chains.

Brazil's economic development is based on environmental and climate sustainability, incorporating policies to protect and restore the environment, decarbonize the economy and adapt to climate change.

Next, the programs linked to economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability policies will be presented, each with a brief contextualization and their general and specific objectives.

## Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability policies

- » Facing the climate emergency
- » Bioeconomy for a new cycle of prosperity
- » Protection and recovery of biodiversity and fighting deforestation and fires
- » Environmental quality in cities and in the countryside
- » Risk and disaster management
- » Sustainable agriculture and farming
- » Agricultural defense
- » Agricultural research and innovation
- » Food supply and sovereignty
- » Family farming and agroecology
- » Land governance, agrarian reform and regularization of quilombola territories and traditional peoples and communities
- » Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture
- » Innovation in companies for a new industrialization
- » Neoliberalization, business environment and international economic participation
- » Economic policy for sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic growth and development
- » Science, technology and innovation for social development
- » Consolidation of the National Science, Technology and Innovation System – SNCTI
- » Nuclear policy
- » Brazilian space program
- » Ocean, Coastal Zone and Antarctica
- » Sustainable popular and solidarity economy
- » Promotion of decent work, employment and income
- » Electric power
- » Oil, gas, derivatives and biofuels
- » Energy transition
- » Communications for inclusion and transformation
- » Civil Aviation
- » Ports and water transport
- » Road safety
- » Rail transport
- » Road transport
- » Water resources: water in quantity and quality forever
- » Tourism, this is the destination
- » Regional development and territorial planning
- » Safe and sustainable mining



## » Facing the climate emergency

Climate change is generating climatic and meteorological extremes in all regions, causing loss and damage to nature and people. The increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, the expansion of urban areas into inappropriate areas and the increase in activities in the marine environment without planning are examples of processes that contribute to worsening the contexts of exposure and vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

It is necessary and urgent to reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience to climate change, given the ongoing process of intensifying the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme weather events. As such impacts mainly affect the most vulnerable populations and economic segments, the absence or insufficiency of adaptation actions to climate change tends to increasingly affect the country's social and economic development, in addition to producing negative effects on ecosystems, also with repercussions. about society and the economy. It is necessary to adapt cities to face climate change, especially those located in the coastal zone, with an emphasis on nature-based measures, restoring and/or protecting coastal and marine ecosystems and their protective and regulatory ecosystem services.

### General objective of the program

**Strengthen action national facing climate change, facing the challenges of mitigation and adaptation and promoting resilience to extreme climate extremes, making opportunities available for the transition into low economy carbon.**

### Specific objectives

- Produce, systematize and make available information, predictions and models on climate change, covering mitigation, adaptation and increased resilience to extreme weather events;
- Expand the adoption of mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change;
- Protect, conserve and restore the ocean to contribute to maintaining its ability to regulate the global climate, as well as increasing the resilience of the Brazilian coastal zone in the face of climate change;
- Promote recovery and degradation prevention processes in areas susceptible to desertification, reducing vulnerability to the effects of climate in rural territories;
- Increase participatory, popular and territorial environmental education to promote good living and combat the climate emergency;
- Implement climate change adaptation measures aimed at minimizing the impacts of droughts and floods.

## » Bioeconomy for a new cycle of prosperity

Faced with increasing pressure on natural resources, such as forests, soils, water and biodiversity, it is necessary to adopt sustainable practices, such as adequate management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation. It is also necessary to develop and implement public bioeconomy policies that seek to sustainably use biological resources and processes to produce goods, services and energy.

To advance this agenda, it is necessary to improve transparency and access to information about forests and the value chains associated with sociodiversity, as well as their effective use for decision-making, whether in planning the use of forest resources or in development of policies and practices that value sociodiversity and promote environmental and socioeconomic sustainability. Furthermore, public policies aimed at the inclusion of indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the socio-bioeconomy are necessary, so that they can strengthen the socio-environmental management of their territories.

#### General objective of the program

**Promote a transition into an economy that stimulates biodiversity value chains, solutions based at nature and way of life and knowledge of peoples and communities traditional, in an inclusive way, with a fair and equitable distribution of results.**

#### Specific objectives

- Promote the development of the business ecosystem and bioeconomy innovation with an emphasis on the sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Expand access to genetic heritage, with fair and equitable sharing of benefits;
- Offer forest products and services from the management of federal public forests, through forest concessions;
- Produce, consolidate and make available forestry and socio-biodiversity chain information;
- Improve the socioeconomic situation of traditional peoples and communities and promote the sustainable management of their territories;
- Promote environmental management in rural territories with agroecological, socio-biodiversity and agroindustry-based initiatives, with environmental conservation and recovery of degraded areas.

### » **Protection and recovery of biodiversity and fighting deforestation and fires**

Deforestation causes a lot of damage, both to nature and to those who live from it. The loss of forests results in the release of large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) into the atmosphere, contributing to global warming and climate change. Furthermore, deforestation negatively affects biodiversity. In Brazil, several species of fauna and flora are threatened with extinction, facing a significant risk of disappearing from the wild due to factors such as habitat loss, illegal hunting, pollution, introduction of exotic species, climate change and environmental degradation.

Therefore, there is a need to strengthen more effective strategies for preserving biodiversity and ecosystems, combating the loss of natural habitats and the extinction of species throughout the country.

#### General objective of the program

**Conserve, restore and enhance terrestrial biomes and coastal and marine areas, for the maintenance of biological diversity, natural resources and ecosystem services, fighting deforestation, fires and the predatory exploitation of natural**

**resources.**

**Specific objectives**

- Prevent and control deforestation and degradation of native vegetation in Brazil;
- Prevent and control fires in native vegetation;
- Promote the recovery of forests and other forms of native vegetation in all Brazilian biomes;
- Conserve species, in particular, species threatened with extinction;
- Expand and consolidate the protection, conservation and connectivity of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, especially through protected areas.

» **Environmental quality in the city and countryside**

Environmental quality in the city and in the countryside directly affects the health conditions and quality of life of the population. The quality of the urban environment is impacted by air, water and soil pollution, the lack of green areas and public spaces and the inadequate management of solid waste. There are several challenges to be overcome to improve environmental quality, among which stand out the insufficient recycling infrastructure in Brazil, the low awareness of the population, the inefficiency of public policies, the inadequate management of dangerous chemical substances, which can result in leaks, soil and water contamination and damage to fauna and flora, in addition to the lack of integration of information for more effective action on environmental problems.

Public policies for sustainable socio-productive inclusion on an agroecological, agricultural and non-agricultural basis are necessary, in addition to regulations that guarantee respect for animal rights, prohibiting cruel practices, such as mistreatment, abuse and exploitation. Finally, greater public awareness of animal rights is necessary, as well as the implementation of educational practices and programs, awareness campaigns and dissemination of information on animal protection and environmental conservation.

#### General objective of the program

**Promote urban and rural environmental management through the control of pollution and contamination, as well as mitigating the negative impacts of human activities, focused on improving environmental and life quality and protecting animal rights in cities and the countryside.**

#### Specific objectives

- Increase the recycling of dry and organic waste in Brazil;
- Promote the appropriate management of chemical substances, hazardous waste and environmental emergencies, minimizing adverse effects on the environment and human health;
- Promote the quality of the urban environment by supporting states and municipalities to improve environmental management in an integrated manner;
- Increase the availability and integration of information for society on air, water and soil quality;
- Promote animal protection, defense and welfare, seeking to raising awareness, preventing and combating practices that are harmful to animal rights, biodiversity and the environment.

#### » **Risk and disaster management**

The global climate emergency is causing a considerable increase in the number of natural disasters and their intensity, which mainly affects less privileged populations who live in vulnerable buildings, often at risk of overflows, flooding, landslides and forest fires. The current diagnosis is that there is an insufficient perception of risks, both on the part of the population and public agents; fragility in civil defense structures; inadequate territorial planning; and low level of investment in infrastructure to mitigate risks. This creates a great possibility of adverse situations, with damage to health, displacement of people, migratory flows, cultural and economic losses, compromised quality of life and loss of lives.

It is up to the federal government, states and municipalities to develop a national culture of disaster prevention; encourage prevention behaviors; establish preventive safety measures against disasters in schools and hospitals located in risk areas; offer human resources training for protection and civil defense actions; and provide data and information for disaster monitoring. In post-disaster recovery, public entities must act to encourage the reorganization of the productive sector and the economic restructuring of affected areas.

### General objective of the program

**Reduce disaster risks and increase the capacity and timeliness of response and reconstruction after disasters.**

### Specific objectives

- Expand the capacity of municipalities to manage disaster risks, with investments in prevention, mitigation, preparation, mapping, monitoring, warning, integration of public policies and training of actors in the National Civil Defense and Protection System;
- Optimize federal support for post-disaster response and recovery actions.

### » **Sustainable agriculture and farming**

Sustainable agriculture, which comprises agricultural, livestock, extractive, forestry and agro-industrial production, and natural resources, such as water, soil and biodiversity, has the challenge of maintaining the country's productive capacity, as it promotes the sustainable development of the sector. The insufficiency in achieving the adoption of sustainable systems is mainly due to the lack of databases and information bases; technical and managerial assistance that is absent or poorly available; the precarious structure for storage and flow; the disarticulation of public policies, including credit, for farmers; and the distance between the sector and existing standards, especially in relation to international requirements.

In addition to addressing the sector's main challenges, it is necessary to implement actions to technologically structure production systems, so that they adapt to new climate conditions, expand and incorporate sustainable practices, and implement and consolidate production systems with low environmental impact. Likewise, intensive, technological and innovative agriculture must be promoted, which respects the limits of each ecosystem and seeks environmental preservation. Additionally, the country must promote the implementation of the agricultural bioeconomy, seeking to favoring the diversification of the Brazilian economy, creating new sources of income and employment in sectors such as biotechnology, bioenergy and biodegradable products, in addition to increasing the competitiveness of the Brazilian economy in the global market.

### General objective of the program

**Promoting the development and intensification of agricultural production, with environmental, economic and social sustainability, focused on food security and energy diversification.**

### Specific objectives

- Expand rural producers' access to climate risk mitigation instruments;
- Expand producer access to rural credit;
- Expand the official information made available to society about actions that promote increased sustainability;
- Promote and expand the sustainability of agricultural production;
- Promote the sustainable use of forests and forestry production chains in agricultural production areas (private properties);
- Expand and diversify agricultural production, adding value to its products and services;
- Expand the supply and consumption of controlled organic products and their fair production and trade practices.

### » **Agricultural defense**

The agricultural sector must be aware of threats to the health of animals and plants and the quality of the inputs used, in order to reduce negative impacts on public health and the environment.

The continued expansion of Brazilian agricultural production and access to foreign markets requires an agricultural defense service capable of mitigating the risks of introduction and spread of pests and diseases in the countryside, especially in a continental country with a wide diversity of biomes like Brazil. Agricultural defense is one of the pillars of agricultural policy, seeking to ensuring the health of plant populations, the health of animals and the suitability of inputs and services used in agriculture, in addition to the identity and hygienic-sanitary and technological safety of products. final intended for consumers.

### General objective of the program

**Ensure plant health and animal health, quality, practices fair production and trade of products agricultural, aiming contribute to health promotion public and the development of the sector agriculture in benefit of society Brazilian, for through regulation, certification, auditing and agricultural inspection.**

### Specific objectives

- Strengthen animal health and compliance mechanisms for livestock inputs and products of animal origin, in an articulated manner between the entities of the Unified Agricultural Health Care System (Suasa), ensuring national and international competitiveness;
- Strengthen plant health and compliance mechanisms for inputs and products of plant origin, ensuring national and international competitiveness;
- Strengthen international agricultural surveillance services, official laboratories and health education to meet the demands of federal agricultural defense.

### » **Agricultural research and innovation**

The results of research, development and innovation in agriculture have impacts on production growth, food quality, increased exports, the supply of alternative energy sources, environmental conservation and the generation of strategic knowledge for the country. However, there is still insufficient generation and adoption of innovative solutions aimed at sustainability and competitiveness in the agricultural, agro-industrial and forestry sectors. This implies a growing demand for technologies, knowledge and innovation that allow for the continued development of Brazilian agriculture, social and productive inclusion, regional development, coping with the pressure of climate change on biomes and the sustainable use of resources.

These pressures come up against a business environment that is not conducive to innovation, due to low connectivity, organizational capacity and technical qualifications of producers in the rural environment and poor integration between research, technical assistance and rural extension. In order to continue stimulating advances, continuous investments in research and development in agriculture are necessary, in addition to a good capacity to promote the incorporation of knowledge and technologies generated, crucial to supporting the growth of food production based on rational use of natural resources.

### General objective of the program

**Strengthen the capacity of the agricultural sector to overcome economic, social and environmental challenges, through the generation, sharing and application of technical-scientific knowledge.**

### Specific objectives

- Increase the sharing, application and generation of technical-scientific knowledge to overcome the economic, social and environmental challenges of the agricultural, agro-industrial and forestry sectors;
- Expand research, development and innovation actions in partnership with agents from national and international innovation ecosystems to face future challenges in the agricultural, agro-industrial and forestry sectors.

### » **Food supply and sovereignty**

In Brazil, there is insufficient food stocks to supply and protect prices for family farming. Added to this problem is the difficulty in accessing the information

necessary to improve the regularization of agricultural activity; the low organization of family farming in cooperatives and associations, especially among women, which makes it difficult to sell products; and the insufficiency of instruments and technical training to add value to food and increase producers' income.

Through coordinated actions, it is possible to strengthen the capacity of family farmers and their businesses to produce food sustainably, ensuring an adequate and safe food supply, with respect to regional, cultural and social dimensions. Furthermore, it is essential to promote access to markets, encouraging the participation of family farming in institutional government purchasing programs and facilitating access to short marketing channels. With a comprehensive intervention, it is possible to boost family farming and achieve healthy, sustainable and fair development.

#### **General objective of the program**

**Expand the availability and supply of diversified foods based on healthy and sustainable food systems, to promote food sovereignty.**

#### **Specific objectives**

- Promote the formation of food stocks, contributing to supporting prices for producers and expanding the supply of basic products on the domestic market;
- Promote the commercialization and public purchases of family farming, ensuring the participation of people and communities traditional, indigenous peoples, rural youth and rural women;
- Strengthen the productive capacity of family farming for supply, through the promotion of family businesses, solidarity associations and cooperatives, agro-industrialization and health inclusion, ensuring the participation of people.

#### **» Family farming and agroecology**

Family farming plays an important role in increasing the production of healthy foods to combat hunger, food and nutritional insecurity and rural poverty, promoting increased income and quality of life for family farmers and Brazilian society, based on consumption of products resulting from more sustainable production.

There are several challenges facing family farming and agroecology, with emphasis on rural poverty; food inflation; the intensive use of pesticides in production; low production capacity; the insufficiency of financing and production protection instruments; the need for technical knowledge; the lack of documentation for access to public policies; the need for machines and equipment to increase productivity; and economic and social inequalities that hinder women's productive development. Given the importance of the topic, the country needs to advance this agenda and strengthen family farming and agroecology in its diversity.

#### **General objective of the program**

**Strengthen family farming in its diversity and agroecology, promoting food production, socioeconomic inclusion, reducing inequalities, food and nutritional security and mitigating and adapting to climate change**



### **Specific objectives**

- Improve rural credit, focusing on food production, agroecology and socio-biodiversity;
- Harvest Guarantee - providing family farmers with guaranteed production protection due to crop loss;
- Promote access to Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) services in line with the principles of the National Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Policy (PNATER) and in accordance with priority demands and strategic policies for family agriculture;
- Promote the training of ATER agents, providing the updating of knowledge and the improvement of different approaches, methods and methodologies, to qualify the services offered in compliance with PNATER principles and guidelines;
- Promote innovation actions aimed at agroecology and agroecological transition;
- Promote bioeconomy in family farming in an inclusive way, with an emphasis on the sustainable use of socio-biodiversity resources;
- Promote the productive inclusion of family farmers in situations of poverty and extreme poverty;
- Promote the inclusion of the public in the Family Farming Registry (CAF);
- Expand access for family farmers to agricultural and agro-industrial machinery, equipment and implements;
- Strengthen the economic and productive autonomy of rural women.

### **» Land governance, agrarian reform and regularization of quilombola territories and traditional peoples and communities**

The promotion of constitutional public policies for agrarian reform and the titling of territories for quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities' dialogs with the democratization of access to land, productive inclusion, historical reparation and rural succession. Land governance is relevant and necessary for the Brazilian State, since its effectiveness is associated with the improvement of regional indicators of economic, social and environmental development. Furthermore, agrarian reform, the regularization of quilombola territories and land governance have a direct effect on reducing agrarian conflicts.

Thus, access to land translates into food sovereignty, reduced hunger, increased employment, increased agroecological practices and contribution to the local economy, with the production of healthy food. The unequal distribution of access to land disadvantages rural workers, as well as traditional peoples and communities, reinforcing inequalities and situations of social vulnerability.

#### **General objective of the program**

**Promote land governance, agrarian reform, land regularization and access to land for female and family farmers, settlers and agrarian reform settlers, quilombolas, indigenous people and traditional peoples and communities, ensuring the social function of land, productive inclusion and the well-being of these populations.**

#### **Specific objectives**

- Settle families in a sustainable way, promoting gender equity and rural succession;
- Structuring settlements, promoting the qualification of production and improving the quality of life of families;
- Promote access to territories and productive systems for quilombolas;
- Promote access to rural education for the agrarian reform public, quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities;
- Promote democratized access to land;
- Improve land management.

#### **» Sustainable fishing and aquaculture**

Over the years, public policies aimed at fishing and aquaculture in Brazil have undergone several transformations and have been associated with different government bodies, contributing to a situation of insufficiency in the adoption and continuity of sustainable practices in the fishing and fishing production chains. aquaculture. The lack of financial and technical resources to implement effective management measures, inadequate monitoring of fishing and aquaculture activities and the lack of coordination between the different actors involved in management, prevent Brazil from reaching its full fishing and aquaculture potential, despite the its continental dimension, its rich biodiversity, its water potential and the strong presence of artisanal fishing in the country.

Thus, federative coordination is essential for the implementation of programs and policies to support fishermen, which include financial incentives, training, technical assistance, formation of committees and discussion forums with representatives from different levels of government, civil society and of the fishing and aquaculture sector, so that it is possible to promote dialog and joint decision-making.

**General objective of the program**

**Develop fishing and aquaculture in a sustainable way, by strengthening production chains and considering the ecological, economic, social and cultural dimensions of these activities to generate work and income, contribute to food security and improve the productivity and competitiveness of the sector .**

**Specific objectives**

- Promote the valuing of national fish and the increase in aquaculture production;
- Strengthen the planning and monitoring of fishing and aquaculture activities.

» **Innovation in companies for a new industrialization**

Accelerated de-industrialization in Brazil has been a growing problem, with a decrease in the industry’s share of GDP and negative impacts on economic growth and regional development. Several factors contribute to accelerated de-industrialization, with emphasis on the change in the relationship between the income elasticity of demand for manufactured products and services; faster productivity growth in industry than in the services sector; and globalization and the productive specialization of countries.

The program aims to strengthen the areas of research and production of knowledge applied to economic activities by encouraging collaboration between science and technology institutes (ICTs) and companies, encouraging innovative projects and companies, and promoting research and development (R&D) activities in companies. Furthermore, the proposed policy approach must be complemented by regulatory, social insurance and macroeconomic measures, recognizing that industrial policies alone cannot create an inclusive, good-jobs economy.

**General objective of the program**

**Promote and support technological development and innovation in national companies, focusing on projects that boost the country’s industrialization through the promotion of activities that add value to national production.**

**Specific objectives**

- Encourage collaboration between Institutes of Science and Technology (ICTs) and companies for technological development and increasing national innovation content;
- Increase investments in research & development (R&D) for structuring and expanding industrial-technological complexes;
- Increase the cost-effectiveness of tax incentives for research, development & innovation (RD&I) (monitored by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation) in national companies;
- Encourage the development of innovative environments and innovative entrepreneurship;
- Promote digital transformation, digital training, structuring and expanding the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in strategic industrial complexes for national development.

» **Neoindustrialization, business environment and international economic participation**

Neo-industrialization corresponds to a process of industrial development focused on the country's strategic needs, mainly aiming to generate quality jobs; income distribution via the market and social programs; environmental sustainability structured based on the green economy and bioindustry; reducing carbon emissions and favoring the use of cutting-edge technologies developed in a sovereign and internationally articulated manner, such as biotechnology and digital technologies from industry 4.0. Brazil has a lot of development potential due to its biodiversity and its clean and renewable energy matrix, but it needs to advance this agenda.

Brazilian industry has been losing its share of GDP, which contributes to a reduction in income, stagnation in economic productivity and an increase in social inequality. In this sense, the Brazilian economy faces difficulties in positioning itself more significantly in international trade, especially with regard to the performance of the country's exports and imports. Normative, regulatory, procedural, technological or procedural difficulties in opening, formalizing, registering, legalizing, accessing credit and investments, encouraging innovation and other steps necessary to leverage operations also contribute to the lower dynamism in the sector. of business, especially among micro and small companies.

Given the importance of this agenda, neo-industrialization is a Priority Agenda for this government.

#### **General objective of the program**

- Increase innovation, productivity and competitiveness in towards a green, diversified, complex and dense economy, with an improvement in the business environment and increased qualified international economic participation in the country, focused on economic and social development, promotion of work, the distribution of income and the reduction of social and regional inequalities.

### Specific objectives

- Promote the simplification and de-bureaucratization of the business environment; and access to support networks, credit and guarantees, with a focus on micro and small businesses (MSEs), microentrepreneurs and artisans;
- Promote the development of the green economy by expanding its participation in Brazilian industry;
- Expand national production of industry and services, on a sustainable basis, with greater added value, technological intensity and innovation;
- Promote the use of quality infrastructure as a transversal strategic tool to increase productivity, competitiveness and sustainable economic development;
- Optimize the performance of the Intellectual Property System and encourage the use of intellectual property as a strategic tool for achieving industrial, innovation, green economy, micro and small companies and foreign trade policies;
- Promote the increase and improvement of the country's commercial insertion;
- Promote the improvement of the business environment through the improvement of the national regulatory system.

### » **Economic policy for sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic growth and development**

An important guideline for economic policy is to seek to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and, at the same time, increase the well-being of the population. The effects of climate change will continue to increase the frequency and severity of natural disasters, bringing adverse impacts to the daily lives of the population. Furthermore, lost tax revenues and increased public spending on mitigation, assistance and reconstruction can strain government budgets.

A fiscal policy and budget aligned and coordinated with the ecological transition are fundamental to promoting sustainable development. The country will have a lot to gain from an ecological transformation in which its natural resources are used to combat the climate crisis, generate jobs and income for the population, increase productivity of the economy and the reduction of inequalities. At the macroeconomic level, the search for sustainable development is the common thread, with economic growth, social, environmental and climate justice.

### General objective of the program

**Act for economic growth and development, with fiscal sustainability, social and environmental responsibility, and for a fair and efficient tax system, expanding the state's capacity to serve society and protect the most vulnerable.**

**Specific objectives**

- Promote a culture of fiscal and tax responsibility and compliance, through facilitation and guidance, strengthening transparency and relationships with society;
- Promote tax collection through effective, rational, fair actions that are appropriate to the taxpayer's profile, strengthening the fight against tax fraud to promote a

balanced economic and competitive environment;

- Enable initiatives for the ecological transformation of the Brazilian economy, aiming for sustainable economic growth, with productivity growth, increased income, reduced environmental impact and income distribution.

» **Science, technology and innovation for social development**

Access to the results of scientific knowledge in Brazil involves the challenge of dealing with distrust, resistance, the lack of identification of individuals with science and technology and the population's difficulty in accessing them.

In order to structurally bring the population closer to science and technology, quality education from basic education is essential, without deficiencies in the training of professionals in the areas of science, technology, engineering and mathematics; greater investment in research and development for scientific and solidarity organizations and social entrepreneurs; expansion of physical and technological infrastructures; greater recognition and appreciation of teachers, researchers and science, technology and innovation (ST&I) professionals.

**General objective of the program**

**Democratize access to the results of scientific and technological development, promoting the diffusion of technologies and the popularization of science, to contribute to solving social problems and improving the lives of the population.**

**Specific objectives**

- Expand support for Research & Development (R&D) projects built based on dialog and in collaboration with non-academic actors, and whose co-produced knowledge is aimed at solving socially relevant problems;
- Expand the development, access, reapplication and appropriation of social technologies;
- Expand support for initiatives for the Popularization of Science & Technology and Scientific Education

in the country;

- Promote the development, national production and certification of assistive technologies;

- Promote research, extension and scientific and technological development in the area of Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (SSAN), generating innovative inclusive solutions for the eradication of hunger and the mitigation of inequalities.

» **Consolidation of the National Science, Technology and Innovation System – SNCTI**

The National Science, Technology and Innovation System has undergone several

transformations over the last few decades. Currently, the country has a solid physical and regulatory structure in the area of ST&I, which allows the formulation of strategies for the continuous improvement of the system and greater coordination between the academic, business and government sectors, boosting scientific, technological and innovative production. from Brazil.

Despite advances, national scientific capacity remains insufficient to face the country's social and economic challenges. The research infrastructure is insufficient, there is a lack of qualified human capital and a long-term science, technology and innovation policy. Furthermore, there is a low density of international scientific cooperation and fragmentation of the knowledge produced. In view of the country's development, it is necessary to enhance scientific capacity and promote sustainable development, economic diversification and improvements in the quality of life of the Brazilian population.

**General objective of the program**

**Recover, expand, modernize, consolidate and integrate the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation, promoting coordination with civil society and state and municipal governments, the dissemination of capabilities and the reduction of asymmetries**

**Specific objectives**

- Recover, expand and modernize the national Research & Development (R&D) infrastructure; attention to correcting asymmetries;
- Expand the impact of national Science & Technology (S&T), promoting the generation of knowledge through support for projects;
- Expand strategic partnerships for national and international cooperation in ST&I;
- Promote the training, training, attraction and retention of human resources in Science, Technology & Innovation (CT&I) projects with
- Expand the research, development and innovation capacity of the national cybersecurity ecosystem;
- Contribute to promoting the National Quality Infrastructure.

» **Nuclear policy**

Worldwide, only 12 countries have mastered nuclear fuel cycle technology, including Brazil. Among these countries, only three have uranium reserves for commercial exploitation, Brazil among them. Within this scenario, Brazil would have all the conditions to play a prominent role in the international production chain, with high added value, within the nuclear sector, in addition to guaranteeing its autonomy on an industrial scale.

To achieve this, the country would need to overcome challenges related to insufficient infrastructure, specialized human resources and regulatory instruments to meet the demands for technologies and applications in the nuclear area, as well as improve the use of nuclear potential, resulting in a greater supply of products and services derived from nuclear technology. The program aims to provide conditions for the expansion of the sector's activities in the country, encouraging the participation of the private sector and the country's insertion in international markets, making it attractive for new investments with the guarantee of security regarding the use of nuclear energy for well-being of society.

#### **General objective of the program**

**Promote the development of nuclear technology and its applications to expand the capacity to offer products and services, to meet demand and benefits of uses nuclear energy and radiation ionizing systems, in a safe and sustained way.**

#### **Specific objectives**

- Develop nuclear science and technology and its applications in a safe way, to meet the diverse uses in society;
- Produce and supply radiopharmaceuticals and radioisotopes to serve society;
- Expand specialized training of human resources for the nuclear sector;
- Ensure radiological protection of radioactive and nuclear installations, physical and nuclear security and control of nuclear materials;
- Expand, implement and operate the complete nuclear fuel production cycle on a scale capable of meeting the demand of Brazilian nuclear reactors and expanding opportunities for the export of inputs and services;
- Expand the production of heavy equipment for the nuclear and high-technology industries, increasing national capacity in the sector.

#### **» Brazilian space program**

Space products and services are indispensable to modern society, impacting the daily lives of the population and the country's development. Although not always noticeable to citizens, the use of space systems is essential for areas such as weather forecasting, telecommunications, navigation, among others, which contribute to national development.

The main challenge in the area is the unavailability of autonomous spatial solutions to sustainably meet society's demands. There are several factors that contribute to this challenge, with emphasis on the lack of project cadence; insufficient human capital; insufficient infrastructure and low maintenance of existing ones; technological delay; low purchasing power of the State in the national space sector; limitation of the State's inductive capacity; unfavorable business environment; and incipient national space industry. Thus, the National Space Policy points to the need to develop the country's capacity to use space resources and techniques for the benefit of Brazilian society.

#### **General objective of the program**

**Increase the availability and competitiveness of space solutions in the form of**



**products, services, infrastructure and applications to meet society's demands in an autonomous and sustained way.**

**Specific objectives**

- Expand the delivery of products, services and space applications to meet society's priority demands;
- Seek scientific, technological and operational autonomy in the space area.

» **Ocean, Coastal Zone and Antarctica**

The South Atlantic and Tropical Ocean and the Brazilian coastal zone are strategic for the country's development and national security, due to their extension and economic potential. Brazil's stay in the Antarctic region is justified not only for strategic reasons, but also for its relevance to national scientific research. One of the challenges is to guarantee the effective implementation of marine protected areas, ordering the sustainable use of natural resources in these territories, as well as protecting the area's most representative of Brazilian marine biodiversity.

In order to boost scientific knowledge, including those relating to climate change in the national territory and in Antarctica, it is necessary to understand and maintain ocean ecosystem services, through research, material and personnel training, observation, monitoring, monitoring and dissemination of physical, chemical, atmospheric, environmental, ecosystem, biogeochemical phenomena and data resulting from human activity.

**General objective of the program**

**Expand knowledge scientific and technological, the conservation of biodiversity, the use sustainable resources natural, for through management effectiveness of spaces coastal and marine, to promote the country 's interests in the ocean, coastal zone and Antarctica.**

**Specific objectives**

- Consolidate and expand Brazil's participation on the international scene regarding issues related to the ocean and Antarctica;
- Boost scientific knowledge, technological development and innovation in the ocean, coastal zone and polar regions;
- Enable ecological and economic planning in coastal and marine spaces under national jurisdiction to increase resilience to climate change and provide legal certainty, contributing to socio-environmental sustainability and governance.

» **Sustainable popular and solidarity economy**

In recent years, the solidarity economy has experienced an expansion in Brazil, especially among the most vulnerable population segments. The popular and solidarity economy emerges as an alternative model of socioeconomic development, seeking social justice and overcoming inequalities. However, the absence of specific legislation, the amount of public resources allocated, the need for training for members of the initiatives, the difficulty in accessing credit and the absence of public spaces for commercialization pose significant barriers to the consolidation of the popular economy and solidarity.

The problem of job creation is clear from the high rates of unemployment, informality, extreme poverty and inequality in the country. The expansion of the solidarity economy is an effective response to the lack of income, being a true development strategy. Solidarity economic initiatives function as an instrument of socioeconomic dynamization in sustainable local and territorial development processes, seeking social cohesion and the preservation of cultural diversity and the environment.

#### **General objective of the program**

**Strengthen popular and solidarity economy initiatives and the construction of productive networks, based on the principles of self-management, cooperation, environmental sustainability, popular participation and appreciation of territorial dynamics.**

#### **Specific objectives**

- Promote the institutionality, visibility and capillarity of the popular and solidarity economy;
- Implement Popular and Solidarity Economy initiatives, valuing territorial dynamics;
- Promote popular education, technical qualifications and citizenship training in a popular and solidarity economy.

#### **» Promotion of decent work, employment and income**

Work is a social right provided for in the Brazilian Constitution. However, unemployment and the high level of informality in the country highlight the barriers associated with accessing and remaining in the job market, barriers reinforced by discrimination related to gender, race/color, disability, as well as the low level of qualification of a significant portion of the population. Social vulnerability also contributes to disrespect for labor legislation, with the persistence of child labor and work similar to slavery.

The country needs to move forward in combating violations of workers' rights and promote an agenda on the future of work that incorporates ongoing transformations in the production process. In this way, it will be possible to take advantage of the positive social and economic externalities of promoting decent work, reducing informality, accidents and deaths at work, combating child exploitation, work analogous to slavery and discrimination that perpetuates inequality and underutilization of labor.

### General objective of the program

**Ensure decent work, access to employment and income, social protection and fair remuneration, guaranteeing safety and health at work, social dialog, inclusion, accessibility and equity in the world of work.**

### Specific objectives

- Generate and disseminate strategic information about work, employment, income and labor relations;
- Improve the efficiency of labor intermediation;
- Promote social and professional qualification;
- Promote credit for entrepreneurial activities and targeted productive microcredit;
- Improve digital service to workers;
- Increase the formalization of the employment relationship through labor inspection actions;
- Combat the exploitation of labor similar to slavery and human trafficking;
- Expand compliance with the legal obligation of access and inclusion of people with disabilities and/or those rehabilitated in the formal job market in an accessible, inclusive and sustainable manner;
- Ensure equal opportunities and treatment in the workplace of organizations by demanding compliance with legal measures to prevent discrimination, harassment and violence at work;
- Ensure dignity in the work of domestic workers;
- Remove children and adolescents from child labor situations;
- Reduce risks in work environments;
- Reduce defaults and FGTS evasion related to formal employees, as well as ensuring that the amounts collected are deposited in individual accounts;
- Expand the inclusion of young people in quality professional learning;
- Promote mediation and collective bargaining, in order to encourage the extrajudicial solution of labor disputes;
- Democratize and restructure labor relations.

### » **Electric power**

Electrical energy is an essential input for economic growth and its supply must be sufficient to meet demand. This program aims to deliver energy with quality and continuity to the end consumer, within a context of tariffs at fair prices and socio-environmental sustainability. In Brazil, it is difficult to maintain the growth of infrastructure in the electrical sector in line with economic growth. This problem can be attributed to the low performance of distributors, legal and regulatory uncertainty and lower reliability in energy generation from existing electricity

generation facilities.

Furthermore, the challenges of universal access and energy poverty persist, which can be faced in different ways, for example, with the expansion of the electricity distribution system across the territory and greater access to distributed micro and mini generation, including in low-income residences in urban centers and in the countryside.

#### **General objective of the program**

**Ensure supply of electrical power to the Brazilian market with social justice and sustainability economic and environmental.**

#### **Specific objectives**

- Enable access to distributed generation for the low-income population;
- Universalize access to electricity (Light for All Program);
- Expand the installed electricity generation capacity;
- Expand the electrical energy transmission system;
- Reduce energy poverty.

#### **» Oil, gas, derivatives and biofuels**

The sector faces low attractiveness for investments in exploration and production of oil and natural gas in new areas and mature fields; external dependence with exposure to international derivatives trade; insufficient infrastructure in the chain of production, flow and processing of natural gas, refining and distribution of oil, gas, derivatives and biofuels to support and promote national development; lack of competition between national producers; and difficulty in expanding the participation of biofuels in the transport matrix.

Aligned with the strategic objective of ensuring the country's energy security, with the expansion of clean and renewable sources and greater energy efficiency, it is necessary to efficiently and sustainably guarantee the supply of fuels, natural gas and other petroleum derivatives to the market, as well as maximize the exploitation of national renewable and non-renewable energy resources.

### General objective of the program

**Increase investments in the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, in the infrastructure for the flow and processing of natural gas, in the supply of fuels and in reducing external dependence on derivatives, in order to promote energy security and protect the interests of the consumer, combined with a greater emphasis on the energy transition.**

### Specific objectives

- Reduce external dependence on petroleum derivatives;
- Increase oil and natural gas production;
- Improve the use of national natural gas exploration and production activities.

### » **Energy transition**

Brazil is a signatory to several agreements to reduce environmental impact, at the same time as it is one of the main annual global emitters. The energy sector, which has a relevant share of renewable energy in the energy matrix, must contribute to the commitments made by the country to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the issue of energy transition is part of a global context in which solutions are sought to mitigate climate change.

The energy sector is undergoing transformation, towards a trend of electrification and decentralization in which, in addition to new energy sources being necessary, it is necessary to advance in energy efficiency, digitalization and modernization. Thus, the program aims to contribute to making energy a driving element of the country's sustainable development and national strategic positioning, taking into account the energy trilemma: energy security, sustainability and energy equity.

### General objective of the program

**Coordinate, plan and promote the reduction of the carbon content of the Brazilian energy matrix, promoting the maintenance of a high share of clean and renewable energy supply and the increase in energy efficiency, both in supply, distribution logistics and in the final use of energy.**

**Specific objectives**

- Decarbonize the transport matrix, via biofuels;
- Expand the supply of strategic minerals for the energy transition;
- Promote energy efficiency in the final use of energy;
- Increase the participation of clean energy sources in the Brazilian energy matrix;
- Enable the expansion of the basic energy transmission network, with an emphasis on energy transition;
- Reduce the share of diesel power generation in isolated systems;
- Ensure energy and power supply from the national interconnected system;
- Interconnect isolated systems.

**» Communications for inclusion and transformation**

Even with technological advances, the country still has low rates of access and use of communications services. The reduced reach of the public digital radio and TV signal and the imbalance in regulatory action between agents, which generate disincentives for investments in the telecommunications sector, as well as the lack of access to broadband internet, are some of the factors that explain the insufficiency of communications services. Furthermore, there is the challenge of implementing infrastructure, especially with regard to the universalization of services in remote regions in a country of continental dimensions. Although the provision of telecommunications services is private, it is also a public interest and constitutionally the responsibility of the State, which must act seeking to universalization and quality of services.

**General objective of the program**

**Ensure communications and connectivity services, by offering inclusive means of access, with the development of digital skills, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups.**

**Specific objectives**

- Support research, development and innovation in telecommunications;
- Promote digital inclusion and meaningful connectivity;
- Promote the development of society's digital skills;
- Expand the digitalization of open TV;
- Increase the security of State agent communications through the exploitation of the Network Private Federal Public Administration Communication (RPCAPF), with State encryption;
- Promote universal access to basic postal services, making it possible to meet society's needs;
- Promote universal access to the distribution of basic postal services, making it possible to meet society's needs;

**» Civil Aviation**

Despite its continental dimensions, Brazil is a country in which regular air transport of passengers and cargo still has great capacity for expansion, with good opportunities for the development of civil aviation, especially in locations far from

large urban centers. The country still has a restricted number of trips per capita, when compared to countries with similar geographic and economic characteristics.

Therefore, it is necessary to act on the expansion and/or modernization of regional airports, on the training of professionals for the civil aviation sector, on the implementation of equipment to aid air navigation at airports and on the promotion of a favorable regulatory environment for attracting new companies for the domestic market.

#### General objective of the program

**Develop and integrate the civil aviation, in a sustainable way, with a focus at security, increasing competitiveness, quality of services and expanding access to aerial transport by the Brazilian population.**

#### Specific objectives

- Increase the number of regional airports served by regular air transport of passengers and cargo;
- Increase the number of air transport users;
- Reduce the intensity of CO2 emissions from Brazilian civil aviation;
- Promote and improve the safety of Brazilian civil aviation.

#### » **Ports and water transport**

Improving logistical efficiency is essential for the country's economic development, with emphasis on ports and maritime and waterway transport. The development of these modes involves overcoming several challenges, such as: insufficiency and/or inefficiency of port and maritime and waterway transport systems, resulting from low integration between transport modes; failure to invest in expanding port infrastructure; idle areas in organized ports; diffuse and complex legislation; inefficient public port management; lack of flexibility in contracting works and services by public port authorities; little coordination of public agents.

The lack of adequate investment in the sector contributes crucially to the imbalance of the Brazilian transport matrix and to the country's intermodal problems. Therefore, investments in port infrastructure are necessary to guarantee capacity expansion and keep up with the sector's growth.

#### General objective of the program

**Promote the development, efficiency, quality, competitiveness and safety of ports and waterway transport, prioritizing initiatives that focus on adequate service and that are innovative and based on socio-environmental sustainability.**

#### Specific objectives

- Increase the availability of port facilities (IP4) in municipalities located on the banks of navigable rivers;
- Promote the adequate loading and unloading of cargo and passengers, ensuring the availability, accessibility and longevity of port facilities (Small Port Facilities - IP4);
- Offer routes in suitable conditions for navigation;
- Adapt port capacity to existing and future cargo and passenger demand;
- Make the port system more competitive, safe, sustainable, inclusive and accessible;
- Financing the construction or maintenance of vessels, shipyards and port infrastructure with resources from the Merchant Marine Fund (FMM).

#### » **Road safety**

Brazil has a high number and severity of accidents in land transport, which affects users of urban traffic, highways and federal railways, even causing loss of life. This situation is due to the low quality of road infrastructure, the reduced number of campaigns and awareness programs for citizens and society, urban railway conflicts and the limited engagement of the population in promoting safe transit. Institutionally, there is an absence of a public policy to carry out research focused on traffic problems and little adoption of technological innovations in the land transport sector.

Traffic accidents also generate substantial economic costs for the country, including health costs, productivity losses, material damage and losses to the sector. Road safety is a fundamental responsibility of the government, which has the duty to protect the lives and physical integrity of citizens. The program's priority is road safety, in order to preserve lives and reduce the economic consequences of accidents.



**General objective of the program**

Increase security on land routes per through traffic education actions, innovations technological, security engineering road, inspection, regularization asset physics and conflict resolution railways to reduce the number and severity of accidents.

**Specific objectives**

- Reduce traffic deaths;
- Reduce the number of accidents involving traffic victims.
- Improve road safety in urban areas of municipalities with railway conflicts;

» **Rail transport**

Brazil has a low railway network density, compared to countries of continental dimensions, such as Canada, India and China, and even compared to its peers in Latin America, such as Mexico and Argentina. Among the challenges of rail transport, the following stand out: low quality of infrastructure; lack of standardization of railway metrics; excessive administrative obligations to transport cargo; little adoption of technological innovations in the sector; low investment; low integration between road and rail transport; works stopped or delayed; low supply of rail passenger transport; and insufficient supply of rail freight transport.

There is a need to expand the rail passenger transport network and capacity, in order to increase the efficiency of land transport, optimize the country's logistics and competitiveness and attract private investments to the transport infrastructure sector, including rail, contributing with the sustainable growth of the economy.

**General objective of the program**

Promote transport structure and services railway modern, sustainable, integrated, safe, effective, efficient and adapted to demand and current need for cargo and passenger transport.

**Specific objectives**

- Carry out land regularization of the railway network;
- Increase the efficiency of the railway network in a sustainable way.
- Expand the potential capacity of rail transport by building railways;

» **Road transport**

Road transport plays a crucial role throughout the country, being the main mode used to transport production and transport goods. Brazil, however, has faced incompatibility of highways in relation to cargo and passenger demand. This incompatibility generates higher logistics costs, increased travel time and reduced competitiveness for Brazilian companies, including in the international market. Furthermore, roads that are congested, in poor condition or have safety deficiencies pose risks to drivers and increase the occurrence of accidents.

It is the government's duty to ensure that the infrastructure of the federal road network is adequate to the needs of mobility, safety and economic development. The program challenge requires a coordinated and strategic approach at the federal level to ensure a comprehensive and effective solution.

#### General objective of the program

**Offer a sustainable, integrated, high-quality, fluid, efficient, modern, safe and accessible road transport system, focused on improving the mobility of people and goods, reducing logistics cost and increasing competitiveness**

#### Specific objectives

- Maintain the federal road network in trafficable and safe conditions;
- Adapt and expand the paved federal road network with public resources;
- Grant highways using improved, modern and sustainable mechanisms;
- Expand, with private resources, the capacity of the federal highway network granted;
- Reduce bureaucracy in road freight transport.

#### » **Water resources: water in quantity and quality forever**

Due to climate change, there is a greater frequency of extreme hydrological events, such as floods and droughts. Added to these are environmental degradation, excessive exploitation of water resources, increased demand for water uses and a significant percentage of the population without access to quality water, which leads to episodes or permanent situations of water insecurity.

To eradicate water insecurity, it is necessary to make water supply viable for multiple users, promoting an adequate environment for economic and social development with ecosystemic quality, through water resources management actions and infrastructure interventions. Likewise, it is essential to develop actions for the adoption of quality standards, conservation, recovery of water resources and the rational use of water.

### General objective of the program

**Ensure the availability of water in quality and quantity standards suitable for multiple uses, through adequate infrastructure, conservation, recovery and rational use of natural resources, promoting the protection of springs and revitalization of river basins**

### Specific objectives

- Preserve, conserve and recover river basins, especially those in vulnerable situations;
- Expand the area and productivity of irrigated agriculture for regional development, observing the rational use of natural resources;
- Increase water security and resilience to climate change through the implementation, recovery and maintenance of water infrastructure, on a sustainable basis, especially in regions in critical situations;
- Improve the multiple uses of water and water services, observing efficiency and sustainability, expanding knowledge about water resources, minimizing risks and occurrences of conflicts.

### » **Tourism, this is the destination**

Brazil is a country with great tourism potential, but it is underutilized due to the precarious supply of tourist services, the lack of a formal and qualified workforce, the low international demand for Brazilian tourist destinations and the lack of data and basis for the development of policies aimed at the sector. Added to this, the climate issue emerges as an additional problem, as many of Brazilian destinations are threatened by the effects of climate change.

Tourism is a sector with great potential for generating employment and income, enabling the entry of people into the job market who would often have difficulty in socioeconomic integration. To reach a higher level of competitiveness, it is necessary to improve the capacity of Brazilian destinations to generate business in activities related to the tourism sector in a sustainable manner, as well as the generation of employment and income and the expansion of access to tourist activities to all.

**General objective of the program**

**Position tourism as a vector of sustainable development and increase the competitiveness of Brazilian tourist destinations and products, democratizing access to and benefits of tourist activity for Brazilian citizens.**

**Specific objectives**

- Promote the structuring and quality of tourist destinations, promoting the tourism production chain;
- Promote tourist activities in Brazilian destinations in a sustainable, inclusive and accessible way;
- Increase the arrival of foreign tourists and the revenue generated by these tourists in Brazil.

» **Regional development and territorial planning**

There is multiple spatial evidence of regional inequalities, including the low rate of social and human development in portions of the territory; the unequal distribution of income; unequal participation in GDP, intra- and inter-regionally; inequality in access to infrastructure and urban services; and the low government capacity of states and municipalities. Regional development initiatives need to: strengthen networks of local, rural and urban productive and innovative systems; enhance productive activities and their support infrastructure, using sustainable technologies; and enable improvements in terms of planning, management and financing of regional and territorial development by Brazilian municipalities.

The planning seeks the spatial organization of productive activities, considering environmental, urban planning and socioeconomic aspects, to guarantee an equitable distribution of development benefits and, consequently, reduce poverty and social exclusion in all regions of the country.

**General objective of the program**

**Integrate the national territory and promote sustainable, innovative and inclusive regional and territorial development based on planning, ordering and productive structuring processes**

**Specific objectives**

- Ensure productive, innovative, inclusive, and sustainable development primarily in the eligible territories of the Policy of Nanança [sic.] and Transparency.
- Enhance multi-scale and cross-sectional planning strategies and instruments for regional development and territorial planning, improving governance and transparency
- Improve the application and access to instruments for promoting regional development.

» **Safe and sustainable mining**

Mining in Brazil faces obstacles that hamper the flow of investments into the sector, considered strategic for the economy, energy transition and food security. It also faces socio-environmental risks when mining is carried out without due safeguards. These problems are mainly associated with low predictability in relation to the granting time and related requirements; the insufficient institutional and regulatory framework to ensure the adequate closure of mines; and insufficient action to internalize policies for the sustainable and efficient development of mining.

The management of mineral heritage, a pillar of the program, aims to create attractive conditions for investments in the sector, promoting research and mineral production in the national territory. It also seeks to ensure that mining absorbs the best practices in its operations and only takes place with due socio-environmental safeguards.

**General objective of the program**

**Create, in the Brazilian mineral sector, an environment oriented towards sustainability, energy transition, public safety and attractiveness for investments.**

**Specific objectives**

- Increase mining safety for Brazilian society;
- Encourage the adoption of sustainable practices in the Brazilian mineral sector;
- Create an environment aimed at attracting investments in research, production and mineral transformation;
- Expand reserves of strategic minerals for the energy transition;
- Expand the supply of strategic mineral inputs for food security;
- Improve the socioeconomic conditions of mining and affected municipalities.



## 3.4

### Policies for the defense of democracy and the reconstruction of the State and sovereignty

Brazil, being a Democratic State governed by the rule of law, must ensure the constitutional foundations of sovereignty, citizenship and human dignity, the social values of work and free enterprise, as well as political pluralism. These elements are essential for achieving the objectives of social policies and guaranteeing rights, economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability, presented previously.

Policies for the defense of democracy and the reconstruction of the State and sovereignty include programs that focus on social participation, transparency, the fight against corruption, sustainable and inclusive planning and budgeting, national defense, international cooperation, institutional security and access to justice and the defense of rights.

Next, the programs related to policies for defending democracy and rebuilding the State and sovereignty will be presented, each with a brief contextualization and their general and specific objectives.

## Policies to defend democracy and rebuild the State and sovereignty

- » Defense of democracy and legal security for innovation in public policies
- » Reconstruction, expansion and deepening of social participation and democracy
- » Planning and budgeting for sustainable and inclusive development
- » Transformation of the State for citizenship and development
- » Defense cooperation for national development
- » National defense
- » International relations and assistance to Brazilians abroad
- » Public and government communication
- » Financial system of the future
- » Transparency, integrity and fighting corruption
- » Institutional security
- » Promoting access to justice and defending rights

## » Defense of democracy and legal security for innovation in public policies

The action of the federal government is very important to combat the growing legal demand involving the Brazilian State, with actions that lead to the prevention or mitigation of multiple negative consequences, such as the worsening of the business environment, the increase in Brazil risk, the loss of investments foreigners, the compromise of the country's image, the increase in the cost of the public sector, the damage to the public treasury, legal uncertainty, the slowness in resolving conflicts, the culture of impunity and the risks to democracy. The increase in legal disputes has also led to an increase in the total public expenses of the Federal Government, the states and the Federal District to fund them.

The difficulty of reconciling the formulation of public policies and legal risks, the misuse of the right to litigate, the low uniformity of judicial decisions in relation to jurisprudence and the need to defend the Democratic Rule of Law, reinforce the notion that The Federal Government and the Brazilian State need judicial and extrajudicial representation in matters of interest to them.

### General objective of the program

**Promote the defense of democracy and preserve the legitimacy of Powers, through the representation of the Federal Government and its entities, and build innovative solutions that contribute to legal security and the effectiveness of public policies.**

### Specific objectives

- Provide proactive, purposeful and uniform legal consultancy and advice;
- Prevent and reduce litigation;
- Promote coordinated and assertive legal defense.

## » Reconstruction, expansion and deepening of social participation and democracy

The program relates transversally to the various federative entities, as social participation must support the preparation and monitoring of public policies at different government levels.

Brazil has experienced a weakening of institutional instances of participatory processes. This movement was deepened by the mischaracterization of methods and institutionalities that allowed greater participation of society in the preparation of public policies and in the social control of public management. Thus, the program mainly promotes the rescue and valuing of collegiate groups, councils and conferences, in addition to the resumption and reorganization of participatory policies, considering the national history and constitutional dictates.



**General objective of the program**

**Promote society's participation in the reconstruction and transformation of the country through participatory bodies and processes in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of public policies to strengthen participatory and representative democracy.**

**Specific objectives**

- Promote, through the Council for Sustainable Economic and Social Development (CDESS), social dialog at a national and international level, aiming to debate relevant topics of interest to society;
- Promote, through the Federation Council, federative dialog and intergovernmental cooperation, at a national and international level, aiming to debate themes and priority agendas of the Federation;
- Promote the participation of civil society in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Agroecology and Organic Production Policy and Plan (Pnapo and Planapo);
- Promote the participation of civil society in the preparation and monitoring of the Policy, Plan and National Food and Nutritional Security System;
- Strengthen the policy of promotion and collaboration with civil society organizations;
- Expand dialog between civil society and public bodies and entities and federation entities to address social demands;
- Promote social participation in public policies through collegiate bodies, councils and conferences and implement the direct participation of society in the processes of participatory planning and the Federal Participatory Budget (OP - BR);
- Develop digital social participation strategies to democratize participatory processes;
- Promote social participation with popular education in the territories;
- Promote social participation in associative processes and multilateral organizations integrated by Brazil and participation in international social participation organizations and networks.

» **Planning and budgeting for sustainable and inclusive development**

The reconstruction of the Brazilian State's planning capacity is essential to guarantee the effective use of public resources and the design of the country's development strategy for the coming years. Thus, Brazil needs to advance in management instruments to strengthen planning, budgeting and evaluation of public policies, in order to effectively contribute to its sustainable and inclusive development.

Increasing transparency is vital to guarantee public confidence in the management of the country's resources, allowing greater participation and social control in the formulation and monitoring of public policies. Furthermore, it is important to protect linked entities, such as Ipea and IBGE, to ensure that they continue to produce knowledge that portrays the country's reality, through relevant, timely and quality research and analysis, fundamental for the formulation, monitoring and the evaluation of public policies.

### General objective of the program

**Improve and integrate planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, as well as expand investments, production and dissemination of information and knowledge, in order to strengthen the State's capacity to provide society with quality, sustainability and transversality .**

### Specific objectives

- Advise the State, produce and disseminate knowledge in an accessible way, in support of public policies, including those that reduce inequalities, especially gender and race;
- Portray the country's reality with relevant, timely and easily accessible statistical and geospatial information;
- Improve the efficiency of the allocation process with budget sustainability and predictability;
- Contribute to the continuous improvement of public policies through ex ante and ex post evaluations of public policies;
- Contribute to improving the governance of the external financing process for public sector projects granted by international organizations and payments of international contributions and contributions;
- Promote the transversality of public policies in the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027;
- Contribute to improving planning capacity throughout the Federation, aiming to reduce regional inequalities;
- Improve the management of Transversal and Multisectoral Agendas selected in the Federal Government's budgets.

### » **Transformation of the State for citizenship and development**

The interface between the citizen and public services needs to have quality service, provision of adequate information and the ability to respond quickly. Over the last few years, a lot of government effort has been made to provide better public services for citizens and also for the public administration, mainly due to the expansion of users of digital services. However, there is still plenty of room for improving these interfaces: between citizens and the public sector and within the public administration itself, which supports the exchange of information and the provision of services between bodies.

For the provision of public services to have greater quality and reach citizens, it is essential that there is training of civil servants, the implementation of technological infrastructure and the expansion of the State's governance capacity. Furthermore, the growing complexity of social demands is reflected in the creation of management instruments that, at times, increase the complexity of the public sector itself, making it difficult to achieve satisfactory results.

### General objective of the program

**Expand and qualify government management, services and policies, for society and public administration, supporting and enhancing innovation and strengthening the State's capabilities.**

### Specific objectives

- Implement the citizen identification system with the establishment of the National Identity Card;
- Expand the allocation of Federal Government properties for public policies, with a focus on social housing;
- Strengthen state capabilities by improving the career and people management system, qualifying recruitment, developing skills and democratization of labor relations in the federal public administration;
- Promote adherence to structuring management systems to promote innovation, transformation and expansion of the State's capacity to generate value in the provision of public services;
- Expand digital transformation in the Federal Government and other federated entities;
- Expand access to documents, by strengthening document and archive management, under the coordination of the National Archives, ensuring the right to information and memory of the country;
- Promote alignment between federal state-owned companies and public policies;
- Induce strategic purchasing policies and government partnerships that drive inclusive, supportive and sustainable economic and social development.

### » **Defense cooperation for national development**

The national territory is extensive, characterized by regional and social inequalities, and subject to predatory actions to destroy natural heritage, mainly in the Amazon. It is necessary to think about articulated public policies that can, especially in remote and needy regions of Brazil, expand the scope and action of the State with youth, taking into account: professional qualification and social inclusion; protection and development of the Amazon; contribution to the construction of national infrastructure; health actions; development of national high-performance sport; and support for dealing with calamities and natural disasters.

For these reasons, this program aims to support public policies that serve the construction of regional development and service to the population in the areas of social inclusion, citizenship, sport, professionalization and sustainable development.

### General objective of the program

**Contribute to increasing the results and scope of public policies and government actions, through synergistic action between the Ministry of Defense and other public institutions, cooperating for national development.**

### Specific objectives

- Contribute to public policies that promote social inclusion, citizenship, sport, professionalization and sustainable development in less assisted communities, promoting interaction with Brazilian society and cooperating with national development;
- Contribute to protection, sustainable development and increasing the quality of life in the Legal Amazon and
- in other areas considered of interest, through support actions and generation of integrated information from the Amazon Protection System;
- Contribute to the implementation of basic infrastructure and sustainable development in the municipalities covered by the Calha Norte program;

### » **National defense**

National defense acts to protect Brazilian sovereignty and territory, protecting it from potential threats and global risks. It also enables the maintenance of territorial integrity, the preservation of the country's interests, the achievement of national objectives, the protection of the population and the guarantee of no external interference in the national territory, nor in its jurisdictional waters, including in the surveillance of the Blue Amazon, nor in the overlying airspace.

The challenges to national defense involve diverse factors, such as the possibility of tensions, crises and threats that involve fields of action for military power, in addition to the country's continental dimensions, with enormous extensions of land borders and jurisdictional waters, with the exclusive economic zone, as well as airspace to be controlled. Furthermore, internationally there is an intensification of disputes over sources of fresh water and energy, food, mineral resources, biodiversity, maritime areas and spatial dominance, which can lead to interference in internal matters or controversies over interests over subject spaces. to the sovereignty of States. Therefore, investments are necessary in the construction and maintenance of military defense capabilities that provide effectiveness to the military instrument.

### General objective of the program

**Prepare the Armed Forces, developing their military capabilities and the necessary conditions so that they can be promptly used in the defense of territory, sovereignty and national interests.**

### Specific objectives

- Strengthen the science, technology and innovation sector of interest to national defense;
- Develop the joint capabilities and logistical conditions of the Armed Forces;
- Strengthen the military capabilities of the Brazilian Army to defend the territory;
- Strengthen the military capabilities of the Air Force to defend Brazilian airspace;
- Ensure control of Brazilian airspace;
- Contribute to flight safety, through the Aeronautical Accident Investigation and Prevention System (Sipaer);
- Strengthen the military capabilities of the Brazilian Navy to control and defend Brazilian Jurisdictional Waters (AJB).

### » **International relations and assistance to Brazilians abroad**

The recovery of an active foreign policy, based on international cooperation and integrated regional development, is a strategic objective of the government. Brazil's participation on the international stage contemplates independence in international relations with participation in multilateral and continental integration organizations, at economic, social, political and environmental levels. Acting in favor of peace, in search of a peaceful solution to controversies, such as respect for human rights and the promotion of sustainable development, strengthens the Brazilian diplomatic tradition.

The country also needs to take care of the millions of Brazilians who live in other countries, seeking to human rights and the guarantee of rights, by expanding Brazil's diplomatic and consular presence and strengthening the assistance and service provision network.

### General objective of the program

**Promote sovereign international integration of the values and interests of Brazil, renewing the commitment to international dialog and cooperation for sustainable development, human rights and peace, and provide assistance to Brazilians abroad.**

### Specific objectives

- Promote an universalistic foreign policy;
- Strengthen the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular South America;
- Strengthen multilateralism, reform global governance and promote peace;
- Act internationally in favor of Brazil's competitive economic insertion;
- Strengthen sustainability diplomacy;
- Act internationally in favor of human rights, social development and the fight against hunger;
- Promote Brazilian image, culture, science, products and services, valuing the country's diversity;
- Expand technical, humanitarian and educational cooperation actions;
- Expand the network and modernize the provision of consular services, guaranteeing assistance to Brazilians and Brazilians abroad;
- Mainstream the perspectives of

gender equality and racial equality in foreign policy.

### » **Public and government communication**

The main challenge of public and governmental communication is to expand the physical and information technology infrastructure, with the aim of enabling electronic dissemination, through radio broadcasting and graphics, of the government's social programs throughout the country.

Reaching the entire territory, effectively, with high-quality and speedy information, also means combating disinformation with harmful content, which fragments public debate and threatens consensus. Facts, science and knowledge of reality itself suffer. Media education will be addressed through the qualification of employees for this purpose, especially in the areas of health and education, in addition to curricular guidelines and didactic works within the scope of basic, higher and extension education.

#### **General objective of the program**

**Expand society's access to public and governmental information, ensuring transparency, credibility and representativeness, to strengthen citizenship and social participation.**

#### **Specific objectives**

- Improve access channels to official information; graphic services;
  - Promote public knowledge of the historical-bibliographical collection of the National Press;
    - Expand public broadcasting;
    - Qualify the information environment, through the promotion of media education.
  - Expand the provision of strategic
- » Financial system of the future

The Brazilian financial system is going through two simultaneous moments of transformation. On the one hand, the digital transformation of financial and payment systems presents opportunities in terms of efficiency gains and increasing the sector's level of competitiveness, being accompanied, however, by issues related to cyber security. On the other hand, in recent years, a drop in inequality in indicators of financial inclusion has been observed, with greater access and use of financial services by Brazilians, especially considering the lower-income population.

The financial well-being of the population is threatened by the possibility of people being unable to pay their bills and by their difficulty in dealing with unexpected financial shocks. Complete financial citizenship only becomes possible when financial services are adapted, at affordable costs, to the needs of the population, forming a solid basis for their financial sustainability.

#### **General objective of the program**

**Promote efficiency, sustainability and digital transformation of systems financial and payments, with greater inclusion and education citizens' finances.**

#### **Specific objectives**

■ Multi-Annual Plan (PPA) 2024–2027

- Promote digital transformation and competition to expand access to financial and payments transactions and services;
- Improve the operational resilience of the National Financial System (SFN), promoting actions to strengthen cyber resilience management in supervised entities;
- Expand the reach of the population, especially schoolchildren, to financial education content, the history of payment instruments and basic concepts of economics and sustainability.

» **Transparency, integrity and combating corruption**

Government action focused on the public interest and the culture of integrity is fundamental to promoting the full exercise of society's rights, the effectiveness in the delivery of goods and services and trust in public administration.

The State must encourage uninterrupted actions to defend public assets and increase transparency and integrity in management. These purposes translate into government audit actions, prevention of access to information, transparency, integrity, confronting corruption and correction. The joint implementation of these actions enables and encourages the continuous systemic improvement of public management, the confrontation and prevention of corruption and the expansion of the exercise of social rights. A more efficient and effective government impacts people's quality of life, trust in the State and democracy itself.

General objective of the program

**Promote the continuous improvement of environmental, social and corporate management and governance and strengthen transparency, integrity, access to information, social participation and combating corruption, contributing to responsiveness and effective delivery of goods and services quality public services and to increase trust in public-private relations.**

### Specific objectives

- Support public management in the public policy cycle, promoting equity, efficiency in combating social and inter-regional inequality and educational, ethnic-racial and economic-sustainable development, taking into account its multiculturalism;
- Adopt remediation measures for administrative offenses;
- Implement and improve mechanisms and opportunities that encourage and allow anyone to interact and collaborate with the federal public administration, contributing to improve public policies and services that meet society's demands;
- Promote access to information in public administration;
- Promote the promotion of private integrity, contributing to the prevention and confrontation of corruption;
- Promote integrity and transparency in public administration.

### » **Institutional security**

Actions related to sovereignty, national interests and the security of the State and society are provided for in the Brazilian Constitution. Threats to the security of society and the State require concerted preventive actions between bodies. This universe emphasizes the importance of sharing information and coordinated and integrated work, in order to avoid the outbreak of crises in areas of strategic interest for the State, or, when unavoidable, to be able to offer the authorities advice capable of allowing their adequate management.

The improvement of articulation and political/strategic advice on issues related to sovereignty, national interests and the security of the State and society is necessary in view of the growing intensity of phenomena that challenge democratic States, such as violence, to a large extent financed by criminal organizations linked to drug trafficking; international financial crimes; human rights violations; terrorism and its financing; and illegal activities involving the trade of dual-use goods and sensitive technologies.

### General objective of the program

**Raise the level of security of the State and society through coordination actions and political and strategic advice.**

### Specific objectives

- Strengthen the integrated security culture of institutions, the State and society;
- Contribute to guaranteeing sovereignty, national interests, security of the State and society and the protection of strategic areas.

### » **Promoting access to justice and defending rights**

In Brazil, we still experience low levels of justice, coupled with disparities in access and application of the law between different social groups. Many vulnerable groups face significant difficulties in accessing justice due to economic, geographic and cultural obstacles. Furthermore, discrimination and structural inequality are important challenges that affect the effectiveness of justice for vulnerable groups, which requires the establishment of more comprehensive and



effective public policies to protect the rights of these groups.

The low implementation of justice compromises citizens' trust in the judicial system and access to their rights, making it difficult to resolve conflicts in a fair and equitable manner. Given this scenario, there are solid justifications for intervention in the low implementation of justice and the defense of rights. The program aims to coordinate health, social assistance, reception, care, access to rights, prevention, social reintegration, risk and damage reduction and mitigation of the impacts of repressive policies that affect the most vulnerable groups.

### General objective of the program

**Strengthen access to justice and the promotion and defense of people's rights, focused on socially vulnerable groups.**

#### Specific objective:

- Expand the resolution of consumer protection and defense actions;
- Increase efficiency in the allocation of assets resulting from the commission of crimes with forfeiture to the Federal Government;
- Promote a healthy and fair competitive environment;
- Strengthen the regulatory environment for the protection of personal data in Brazil;
- Promote the expansion of procedural analysis with legal certainty of requests for international legal cooperation;
- Expand access to rights for migrants, refugees and stateless people;
- Strengthen the protection of children and adolescents against content that is potentially harmful to their mental development (indicative classification);
- Expand the services of public defenders with a focus on vulnerable groups, especially women, the black population, the LGBTQIA+ population, indigenous peoples and traditional communities;
- Improve actions for assurance of access to the rights of people deprived of their liberty through university extension.

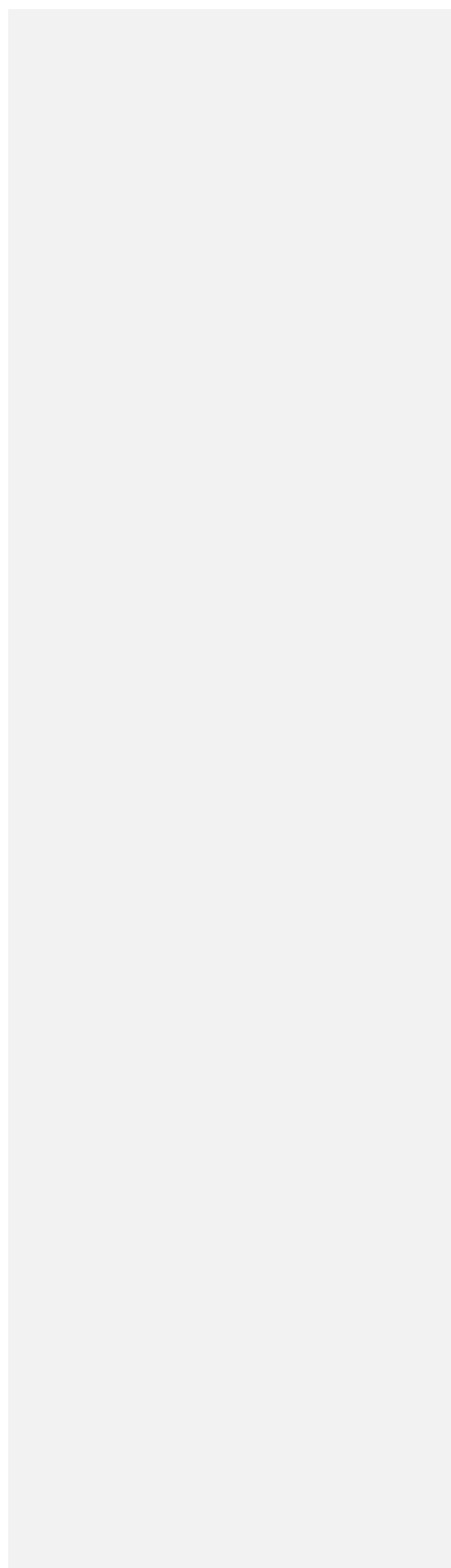


Chapter 4

# PPA in numbers

## PPA in numbers







# 4

## PPA in numbers

This chapter presents the planned resource allocation for the Plan period. During the four years of the PPA, global expenditures are estimated, including budgetary and non-budgetary resources, of around R\$13.3 trillion.<sup>200</sup>

It is important to clarify that Special Operation-type Programs do not make up the PPA and cover, among others: refinancing of internal debt; refinancing of external debt; domestic debt services; external debt services; constitutional transfers; compliance with court sentences; other special charges; remuneration of financial agents; contingency reserve etc.

### Funding sources

It is a principle of the PPA that it adheres to public policies as recognized by the government and society. This adherence translates, with regard to resource allocation, into the consideration of all sources of policy financing: budgetary and non-budgetary. 2024-2027 PPA features can be detailed as follows:

- Budget resources: Tax and Social Security Budgets; and Investment Budget (State Companies);
- Non-budgetary resources: represent financial resources not included in the General Budget of the Federal Government that finance the delivery of public goods and services that contribute to achieving the objective of the program. They are broken down into tax subsidies, credit subsidies, credit from a financial institution, among others.

<sup>200</sup> Budget information as of August 24, 2023.

Management Programs The following table presents the distribution of PPA resources by source for the 2024-2027 period. The values detailed by programs and bodies are included in Annex II – Executive Summary of Macroeconomic and Fiscal Information.

Table 4. Sources of Funds for the 2024-2027 PPA (R\$ billion)

2024-2027 PPA Resources	2024	2025	2026	2027	2024-2027 PPA
Budget (Tax and Social Security)	2,056.1	2,157.2	2,259.9	2,382.3	8,855.5
Budget – (State Investments)	151.3	148.8	132.2	133.8	566.2
Non-Budgetary	929.3	962.2	991.9	999.3	3,882.7
Total	3,136.7	3,268.2	3,384.0	3,515.3	13,304.3

Source: Siop. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

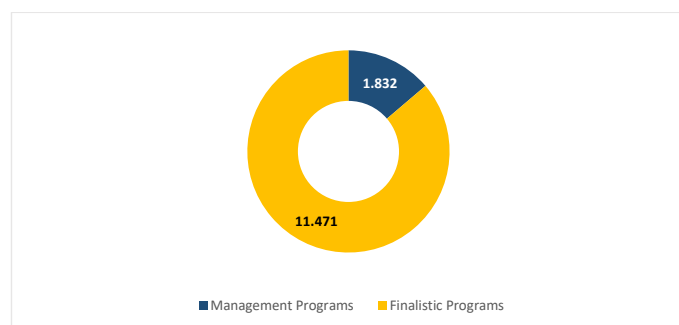
### Resources by Program Type

The 2024-2027 PPA has two types of Programs:

- a. Final Programs: is the coordinated set of government actions financed by budgetary and non-budgetary resources aimed at achieving the objective;
- b. Management Programs: portrays the expenses with the maintenance of the bodies of each Branch. This includes personnel expenses, employee benefits, administrative expenses such as consumables, energy, water supply, rent, among others that cannot be allocated to final programs.

Of the total resources provided for in the PPA, 86% are linked to the 88 Finalistic Programs and 14% to the six Management Programs<sup>201</sup>.

Chart 16. 2024-2027 PPA, total resource forecast by type of Program – Finalistic and Management (R\$ billion)



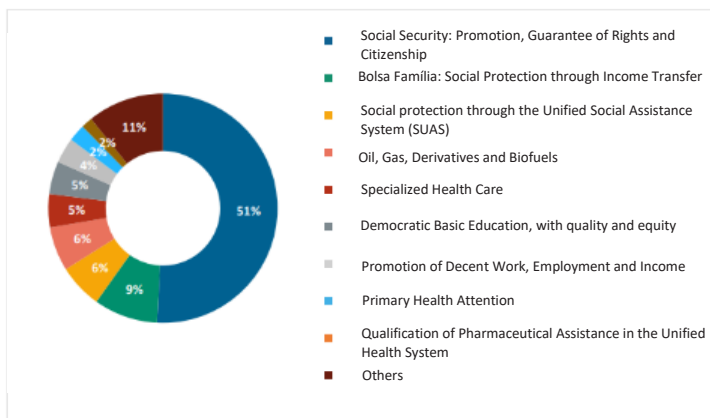
Source: Siop. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

<sup>201</sup>Management Programs for the Executive, Judiciary and Legislative Branches, Prosecution Offices, the Federal Public Defender's Office and Federal State Companies.

**Budgetary Resources**

The entire General Budget of the Federal Government is connected to the PPA, with the exception of budgetary actions linked to Special Operation-type Programs. The link between the Plan and budget resources are the programs, present in both the Multi-Year Plan and the Budget Law. Graph 17 shows the distribution of the budget foreseen for the Plan period by Final Programs.

**Chart 17. Distribution of the Fiscal Budget, Social Security and Investments of State Companies, by Final Programs, 2024 to 2027 (%)**



Source: Siop. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

In the set of final programs, the Social Security Program concentrates 51% of the resources of the General Federal Government Budget of the 2024-2027 PPA, and this program refers only to the General Social Security Regime, of the National Social Security Institute (INSS). In order of magnitude, the second program with the largest volume of financing is Bolsa Familia, with 9% of resources. In third place comes the Oil, Gas, Derivatives and Biofuels program, highlighting investments by Petrobrás, and Social Protection through the Unified Social Assistance System, both with 6% of budgetary resources.

*Axis-based allocation view*

The analysis of the forecast of budgetary resources by axes provides an overview of the concentration of resources, considering the Final Programs of the Plan. The following table presents the estimated value for the three axes that bring together all Final Programs.

**Table 5. Estimated values of resources for final programs by axis of the 2024-2027 PPA (R\$ billion)**

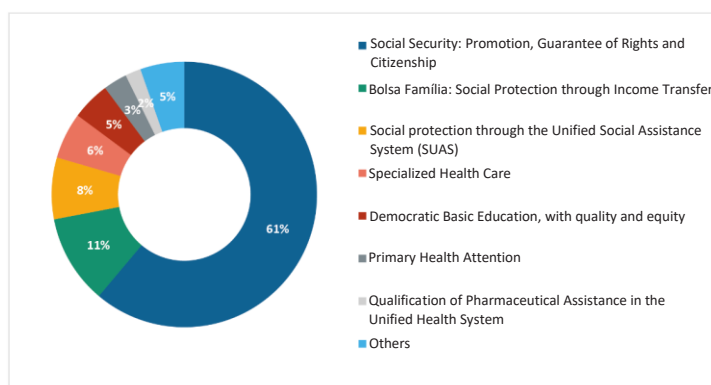
Thematic axes	Amount
Axis 1: Social development and guarantee of rights	6,289
Axis 2: Development economic and sustainability socio-environmental and climate	1,220
Axis 3: Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the State and sovereignty	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,588</b>

Source: Siop. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

*Social development and guarantee of rights*

The resources allocated to this axis account for 83% of the global value of the Final Programs of the 2024-2027 PPA. In total, they total R\$ 6,308 billion, highlighting social security: promotion, guarantee of rights and citizenship, which totals R\$ 3,856 billion, representing 61% of the axis' total. These Social Security resources refer only to the General Social Security Regime, of the National Social Security Institute.

**Chart 18. Allocation of budgetary resources: Social development and guarantee of rights (Final Program values in percentage, 2024-2027)**

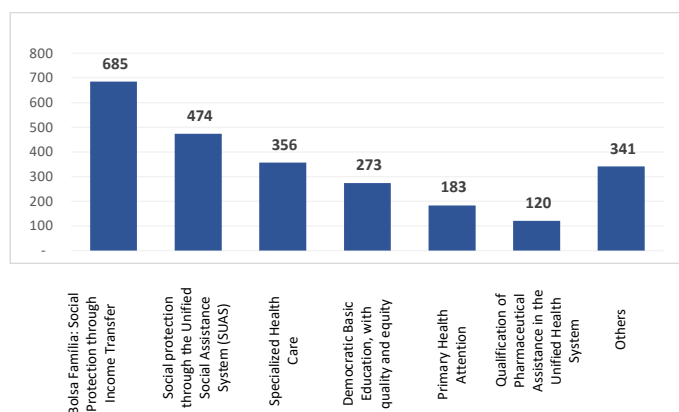


Source: Siop. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

Comentado [DI1]: OTHERS 341



**Chart 19. Resource allocation: Social development and guarantee of rights – without Social Security (budget values for Final Programs in R\$ billion)**

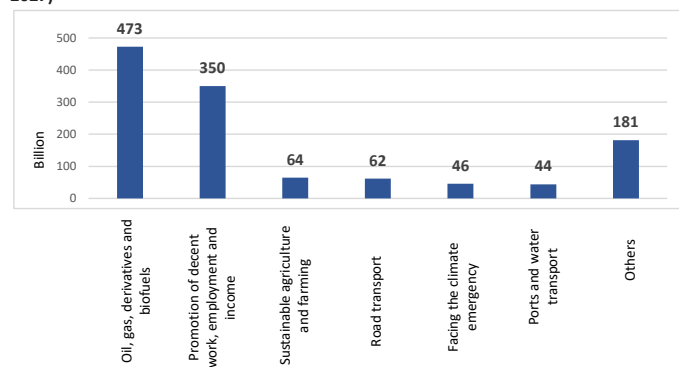


Source: Siop. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

*Development economic and sustainability socio-environmental and climate*

The axis Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability concentrates around 16% of the resources of the Final Programs, with emphasis on the Oil, gas, derivatives and biofuels Programs (R\$ 472.5 billion), Promotion of decent work, employment and income (R\$ 349.7 billion).

**Chart 20. Allocation of budgetary resources – Axis Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability (values of Final Programs in R\$ billion – 2024-2027)**

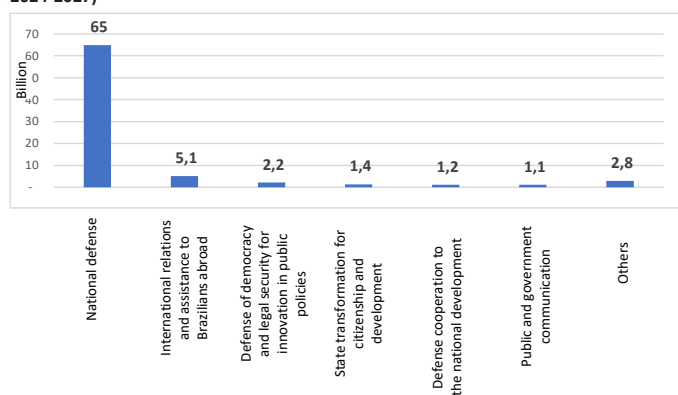


Source: Siop. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

### *Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the State and sovereignty*

The budgetary values of the Programs associated with this axis account for 1.0% of the resources of the Final Programs, with emphasis on National Defense (R\$ 65.0 billion), International relations and assistance to Brazilians and Brazilians abroad (R\$ 5, 1 billion) and Defense of democracy and legal security for innovation in public policies (R\$ 2.2 billion).

**Chart 21. Allocation of budgetary resources: Axis Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the State and sovereignty (global values of Final Programs in billions – 2024-2027)**



Source: Siop. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

The values relating to each ministry can be found in Annex II of this Bill – Executive Summary of Macroeconomic and Fiscal Information.

#### Non-Budget Resources

Non-budgetary actions are an important complementary source of financing for public policies and PPA programs. The volume of resources foreseen for these actions during the Plan's validity period reaches R\$3.9 trillion, equivalent to around 30% of the resources estimated for the 2024-2027 PPA.

Non-budgetary actions represent public resources not included in the General Federal Government budget. They finance public policies and contribute to achieving the objectives of PPA programs.<sup>202</sup> They are part of the management layer of the 2024-2027 PPA and are not included in the Plan Annexes, but will be available after the publication of the PPA Law on the Ministry of Planning and (MPO) website, to monitor its annual execution.

<sup>202</sup>According to the 2024-2027 PPA Technical Manual, the operational dimension of the PPA comprises the set of budgetary actions included in the Annual Budget Law (LOA), as well as non-budgetary actions present in the PPA Final Programs.

Non-budgetary actions are broken down into: tax subsidies; credit subsidies; and credits from public financial institutions.

According to the Technical Manual on Financial and Credit Benefits of August 2022,<sup>203</sup> a **subsidy** is a public policy instrument that aims to reduce the price to the consumer or the cost to the producer. In the Federal Government, there are subsidies both on the expenditure side (subsidies or financial and credit benefits) and on the revenue side (subsidies or tax benefits).

Financial subsidies are effective disbursements made through equalization of interest, prices or other financial charges, as well as the assumption of debts arising from balances of obligations under the responsibility of the National Treasury, the values of which are included in the Federal Government budget. As they are included in the annual budget laws, they are not included in the list of non-budgetary actions.

Credit subsidies are expenses incurred by the Federal Government arising from the difference between the income from funds, programs or credit concessions, operationalized under specific financial conditions, and the opportunity cost of the National Treasury.

In turn, tax subsidies correspond, in this section, to so-called tax expenses. In the Statement of Tax Expenditures (PLOA 2023), they are defined as indirect government expenditures carried out through the tax system, to meet economic and social objectives. They constitute an exception within the reference tax system, reducing potential revenue and, consequently, increasing the taxpayer's economic availability.<sup>204</sup>

Credits from public financial institutions that contribute to the implementation of 2024-2027 PPA programs are reported by the following public banks: Banco da Amazônia (Basa); Banco do Brasil (BB); Banco do Nordeste (BNB); National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES); and Caixa Econômica Federal (CEF).

<sup>203</sup> Prepared by the then Special Secretariat for Treasury and Budget, of the Ministry of Economy. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/avaliacao-de-politicas-publicas/subsidios/manual-tecnico-dos-beneficios-financeiros-e-creditos-mtbf-1/mtbf-agosto-22.pdf>>. Accessed on: 08/13/2023

<sup>204</sup> Prepared by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Secretariat. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/relatorios/renuncia/gastos-tributarios-ploa/dgt-2023.pdf>>. Accessed on: 08/13/2023

*Non-budgetary actions for the 2024-2027 PPA in numbers*

Non-budgetary actions represent a fundamental part of the financing of PPA programs, expected to exceed R\$900 billion annually (around 8% of GDP) during the Plan's validity. Table 7 presents the resources planned for these actions in the years 2024 to 2027, according to their origin. The details of the values of non-budgetary actions are contained in Annex II of the Bill of this PPA.

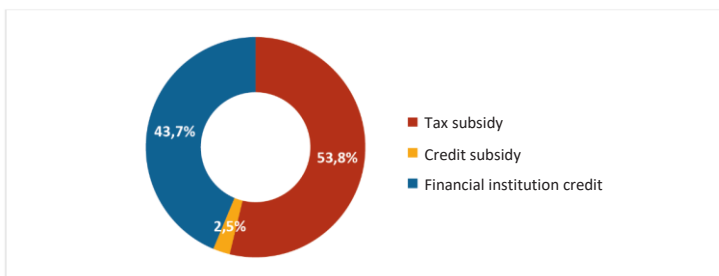
**Table 6. Estimate of non-budgetary actions – 2024-2027 PPA**

Source of funds	2024		2025		2026		2027		Total 2024-2027 PPA R\$ billion
	R\$ billion	% of PIB [Certificate of Interbank Deposit]	R\$ billion	% of PIB [Certificate of Interbank Deposit]	R\$ billion	% of PIB [Certificate of Interbank Deposit]	R\$ billion	% of PIB [Certificate of Interbank Deposit]	
Tax subsidy	486.2	4.5%	513.5	4.5%	532.4	4.3%	555.4	4.2%	2,087.5
Credit subsidy	42.4	0.4%	23.3	0.2%	16.7	0.1%	15.2	0.1%	97.6
Financial institution credit	400.7	3.7%	425.4	3.7%	442.8	3.6%	428.6	3.3%	1697.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>929.3</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>962.2</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>991.9</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>999.3</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>3,882.7</b>

Source: Federal Revenue of Brazil (RFB)/MF (for 2024 to 2026, PLDO position 2024. For 2027, RFB estimate). Secretariat for Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies and Economic Affairs (SMA)/MPO. Federal public banks. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO. Note: when estimating the value of the 2027 tax subsidy (R\$555.4 billion), Seplan considered R\$3.7 billion referring to scientific and technological research – Science and Technology.

According to Graph 22, 53.8% of the resources in non-budgetary actions foreseen for the PPA for the next four years refer to tax subsidies, 43.7% to the release of credit by public financial institutions, and 2.5% to credit subsidies.

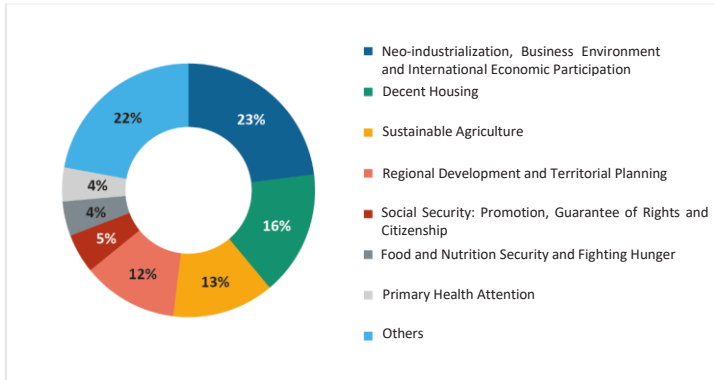
**Chart 22. Percentage of non-budgetary actions in the PPA 2024-2027 period**



Source: Seplan/MPO.

Graph 23 shows the distribution of these resources predicted for the Plan period, according to the Final Programs most benefited by the R\$ 3.88 trillion that constitute the sum of tax subsidies, credit subsidies and credits from public financial institutions.

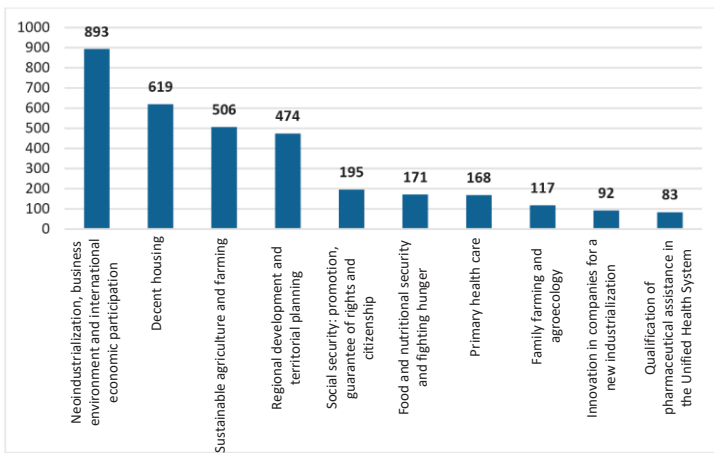
Chart 23. Distribution of non-budgetary resources by Final Programs, 2024-2027 (%)



Source: Siop. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

The programs with the highest estimates of non-budgetary actions are shown in Graph 24. Ten programs concentrate 85% of the resources for non-budgetary actions planned for the four years of the 2024-2027 PPA.

Chart 24. Programs with the largest volume of resources from non-budgetary actions in the 2024-2027 PPA period (R\$ billion)



Source: Seplan/MPO.

**Tax subsidies**

Tax subsidies, according to calculations by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service, are estimated at more than R\$2 trillion for the 2024-2027 period. The sectors that should benefit most from these subsidies are those related to Simples Nacional (Simples Nacional – Commerce and Service and Simples Nacional – Industry actions), with an amount of around R\$515 billion between 2024 and 2027. These resources are associated with the PPA program “Neoindustrialization, business environment and international economic participation”.

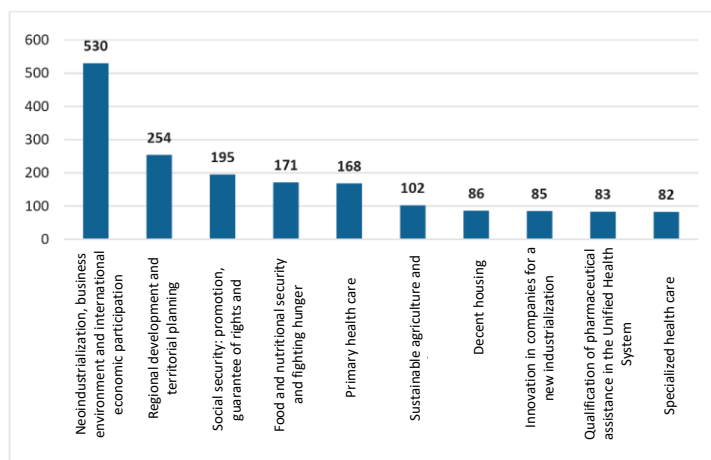
Another program that greatly benefits from tax subsidies is “Regional development and territorial planning”, with R\$254.1 billion between 2024 and 2027. In this case, the highlight are the actions related to the Manaus Free Trade Zone, estimated at R\$ 152.6 billion over the four years.

The “Social Security: promotion, guarantee of rights and citizenship” program has the third largest volume of tax subsidies, R\$195.4 billion during the PPA period. In this case, the most important action is Retirement due to Serious Illness or Work Accident, estimated at R\$ 100.1 billion during the PPA period.

Also noteworthy is the “Food and nutritional security and fight against hunger” program, which should count on tax subsidies of around R\$ 171 billion during the PPA period, almost entirely due to the exemption of the basic food basket, estimated at R\$ 161 billion.

Graph 25 lists the ten 2024-2027 PPA programs that most benefit from tax subsidies. Together, they account for 84% of the expected tax subsidies.

Chart 25. PPA programs most benefited by tax subsidies – Total PPA 2024-2027 (R\$ billion)



Source: Seplan/MPO.

### Credit subsidies

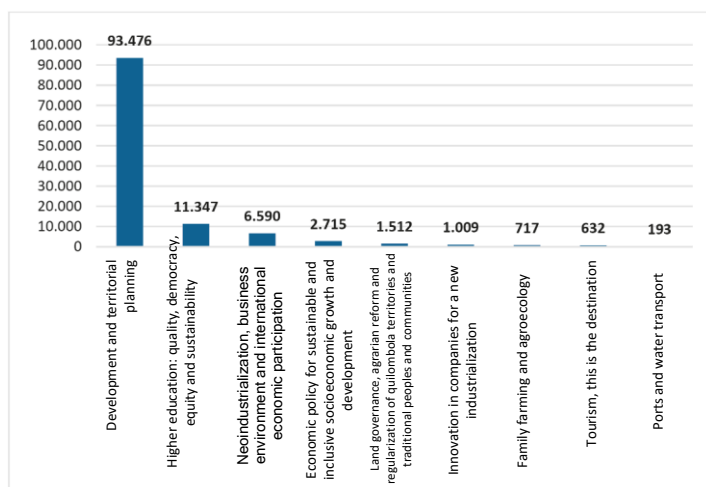
The participation of credit subsidies in the estimated value of non-budgetary actions during the PPA period is 2.5%, that is, R\$ 97.4 billion for the next four years, according to calculations by the Secretariat for Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies and Economic Affairs/MPO.

Among non-budgetary actions covered by credit subsidies, the Subsidy to Constitutional Financing Funds (FNE, FNO and FCO) concentrates the majority, around R\$85.2 billion between 2024 and 2027. These actions are within the scope of the final program “Regional development and territorial planning”.

Also noteworthy is the Subsidy to the Higher Education Student Financing Fund (Fies) action, within the scope of the Higher education program: quality, democracy, equity and sustainability, whose estimated value is R\$ 11.4 billion for the next four years.

Finally, actions aimed at supporting exports are highlighted: Subsidy to the Export Guarantee Fund (FGE) and Subsidy to the Export Financing Program (Proex). The two actions, which together total R\$6.3 billion from 2024 to 2027, are linked to the “Neoindustrialization, business environment and international economic participation” program.

**Chart 26. PPA programs most benefited by credit subsidies – Total PPA 20242027 (R\$ million)**



Source: Seplan/MPO.

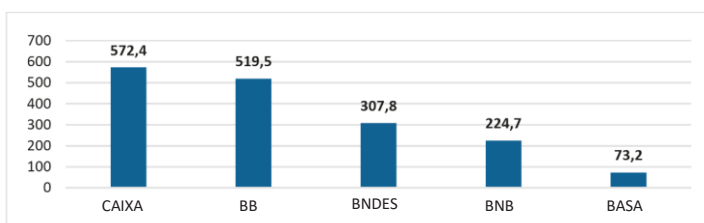
In Annex II, some credit subsidies present negative estimated values for the PPA 2024-2027 period. In general, this occurs when the return on funds, programs or credit concessions, operated under specific financial conditions, is higher than the cost of the National Treasury's public debt.

### *Credits from public financial institutions*

Public banks are important agents for implementing public policies. Sectors such as housing, agriculture, industry, among others, in addition to regional development policies, obtain a large part of their financing through credit lines from public financial institutions.

It can be said that public banks will have a prominent role in financing 2024-2027 PPA programs. Graph 27 and Table 8 present the expected values of these financings in the PPA for the next four years.

**Chart 27. Estimated value for credits from public financial institutions in the 2024-2027 PPA (R\$ billion)**



Source: Basa, BB, BNB, BNDES and Caixa. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

**Table 7. Estimated value for credits from public financial institutions in the 2024-2027 PPA (R\$ billion)**

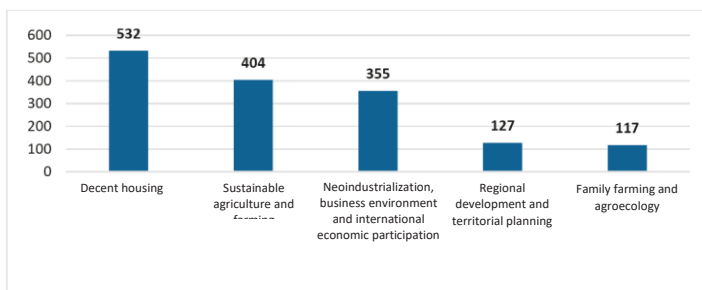
Financial institution	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total PPA
BASA	17	17.8	18.7	19.7	73.2
BB	118.2	125.3	133.4	142.6	519.5
BNB	49.4	54.4	58.1	62.8	224.7
BNDES	66.9	82.4	87.0	71.6	307.8
CAIXA	149.3	145.5	145.6	132.1	572.4
General Total	400.7	425.5	442.8	428.6	1697.5

Source: Basa, BB, BNB, BNDES and Caixa. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

The five PPA programs that should benefit most from credits from public banks are presented in Graph 28, concentrating 90.4% of the financing foreseen for the entire PPA, equivalent to R\$ 1.535 trillion.



**Chart 28. Programs with higher amounts of credit from public banks in the PPA 2024-2027 period (R\$ billion)**



Source: Basa, BB, BNB, BNDES and Caixa. Prepared by: Seplan/MPO.

The main non-budgetary actions arising from credit from public financial institutions are detailed below.

**Caixa Econômica Federal**

Caixa projects credit of R\$572.4 billion for the PPA, with emphasis on:

- a. Brazilian Savings and Loan System (SBPE): Housing Financing, whose total estimated value is R\$272 billion;
- b. Service Time Guarantee Fund (FGTS): Housing Real Estate Financing and Economic Subsidy, totaling R\$256 billion.

**Banco do Brasil**

The total value predicted by BB for non-budgetary actions for the 2024-2027 PPA is R\$519.4 billion.

Among BB's non-budgetary actions, the following stand out:

- a. Low Carbon Emission Agriculture, Corporate Agriculture and Pronamp, totaling R\$355 billion over the next four years;
- b. Pronaf – Banco do Brasil, with a total value of R\$91 billion for the next four years.

**BNDES**

Of the total forecast by BNDES for non-budgetary actions, of R\$ 307.8 billion, the following stand out:

- a. Credit for MSMEs at Peac-FGI – BNDES, worth R\$ 139 billion;
- b. Support for the electricity sector, in the amount of R\$60 billion.

**BNB**

The total value predicted by BNB for the entire PPA period is R\$224.6 billion, with emphasis on the following non-budgetary actions:

- a. Granting of financing on the first floor, seeking to directly serve microbusinesses and also advising popular microentrepreneurs (BNB), in the total amount of R\$66.3 billion;
- b. Granting of credit to rural producers (individuals and legal entities) by Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, covering resources directed from Financing for Commerce and Services (FNE), in the amount of R\$49.1 billion;
- c. Financing for Commerce and Services, worth R\$30.3 billion.

**Basa**

The total value predicted by Basa is R\$73.2 billion, highlighting the following non-budgetary actions for the 2024-2027 PPA:

- a. Granting of credit to promote sustainable regional and territorial development and reduce intra- and inter-regional inequalities (FNO), in the amount of R\$45.3 billion; and
- b. Granting of credit to small businesses in the Northern Region, totaling R\$23.1 billion.

It should also be noted that these banks play an important role in financing other public policies of great importance in the 2024-2027 PPA period, among which we highlight:

- Basic sanitation, with R\$34.7 billion forecast for the period, with R\$18.3 billion to be made available by Caixa and R\$16.4 billion by BNDES;
- Urban mobility, with R\$33.8 billion forecast for the period, R\$21.9 billion to be made available by BNDES and R\$12 billion and Caixa/FGTS;
- Credit for women entrepreneurs, made available by Basa (FNO) in the amount of R\$4 billion;
- Support for the protection and recovery of biodiversity, worth R\$2.5 billion, and for the development of the bioeconomy, estimated at R\$480 million, both carried out by BNDES;
- Support for tourism, worth R\$3.5 billion, provided by BNB, and R\$360 million by Basa; etc.

Detailed information on non-budgetary actions, by PPA programs, is contained in Annex II of the 2024-2027 PPA Bill.

PPA governance and  
management

**PPA governance and management**







## 5

### PPA governance and management

The challenge of public management is not limited only to the preparation and approval of the PPA, it also includes transforming it into an effective instrument for management, monitoring and periodic evaluation of results.

This is not a simple challenge. The robustness of the Plan created creates the basis for good management and expands the capacity to monitor and produce the desired results. However, implementation depends on a wide range of factors. It demands high management and governance capacity, especially at the strategic level, internal and external consultation with the government and transparency and openness to social control, in addition to factors relating to the political and economic environment.

The 2024-2027 PPA organized the main elements necessary for the management dimension, namely:

- clearly define the government's desired outcomes;
- structure a portfolio of programs in a manner consistent with the government's strategic objectives;
- specify at the level of each program the specific objectives to be achieved with a clear definition of results, their indicators and targets, and detail the deliveries, as well as the financial resources and budgetary actions allocated for the four years;
- identify at the level of each program the non-budgetary actions and institutional measures that enable the desired transformation in the period;
- define the body responsible for the program as an element of accountability in each program; and
- allocate resources to the suite of programs in a manner consistent with resource availability scenarios for the four-year period.

The PPA also defined six Priorities that require intensive and differentiated management models, aiming to achieve the desired results.

The implementation of the PPA requires articulation in three specific and complementary dimensions: management, monitoring and evaluation. Its main elements are described below:

**Intensive management.** PPA priorities will have intensive management<sup>106</sup>. Specific objectives with a high capacity to influence each of them were identified. These must have their deliveries unfolded to obtain the elements that allow the anticipatory management of their execution. From a management point of view, this breakdown must be seen as an instrument capable of indicating the deadlines for carrying out deliveries, the actions that will allow them to be achieved and the responsibilities for execution, giving transparency to the relationship between allocated resources and intended results; and, above all, being the main reference for management, monitoring and evaluation.

The set of specific programs and objectives not directly linked to priorities will also be managed, aiming to guarantee the achievement of the deliveries foreseen by the Plan to society. However, with moderate management intensity. The differentiation of intensities, high and moderate, aims to ensure alignment between the efforts to be made in management and the strategic choices defined in the strategy formulation stage, and thus increase the chances of executing these definitions.

**Network monitoring.** Monitoring should not be understood as a synonym for monitoring. Monitoring aims to provoke the necessary decisions to overcome inevitable obstacles – restrictions – that arise during the execution of programs with their specific objectives and their deliverables. It analyzes past information, but its true focus is the present and the evolution close to execution. It is the fundamental role of the monitoring team to make the necessary decisions to resolve the restrictions. To that effect, it is essential to improve the PPA information system. Monitoring will follow the same conceptual model as management, in the sense of having two levels of intensity: intensive monitoring, linked to priorities, and moderate monitoring, of programs and objectives not directly linked to priorities.

**Assessment.** It is one of the most important stages of PPA management. Its objective is to ensure the continuous improvement of programs and the Plan, providing subsidies to correct design and execution flaws, update objectives and goals in relation to society's demands and ensure that the results intended for the different target audiences occur effectively.

The assessment must precede the review of the PPA, the drafting of the Budget Guidelines bill and the drafting of the Annual Budget bill. This is how the evaluation results can contribute to the quality of these instruments, making the allocation of public resources more consistent. It differs, therefore, from impact assessment, which is equally important, but carried out in longer cycles, not directly connected to those of a PPA.

In this PPA, the evaluation process has three focuses: performance evaluation of the resources associated with the priorities; assessment of strategic objectives; and the scope of the vision of the future.

The assessment of priorities mainly values the analysis of results, having as reference elements the specific objectives, indicators, the delivery of deliveries and the execution of the planned institutional measures.

The evaluation of strategic objectives consists of the critical analysis of the set of results of the associated programs and the prognosis of achieving the established final results. It is important that the results of this stage are analyzed and discussed jointly by the managers responsible for the respective programs associated with each of the results. The product of this stage must include recommendations for improving program performance and improving management practices.

The assessment of the scope of the future vision is oriented towards the prognosis regarding the achievement of the final results established in the vision. It must result in management measures that directly affect programs with the greatest potential impact on indicators that, eventually, are not following the desired trajectory.

This PPA represents a considerable advance towards more modern methods of public management. However, achieving a high level of managerial performance is a challenge that goes beyond good practices, it requires training, persistence and constancy of purpose over a long period.

Two actions will be structured based on the sending of the PPA to Congress, aiming to advance the conditions that increase the success of its implementation. The first will focus on the necessary detailing of the PPA management model, with the definition of governance, the decision-making and management process, the definition of those responsible and the identification of the needs to adapt computerized management systems.

The second will be oriented towards the dissemination of information in a transparent manner and social participation, complementary and fundamental elements in the success of this process. As provided for in the Law that establishes the Federal Government's Multi-Year Plan for the 2024-2027 period, an act of the Executive Branch may establish and regulate an observatory in order to monitor strategic objectives, key national indicators and targets, composed of civil society entities, productive sector and by research institutes and universities.

The Observatory's mission will be to provide updated and open information on the evolution of key national indicators associated with the vision of the future and strategic objectives. Monitoring reports and anticipatory analyzes regarding the most likely future trajectories should also be made available in this space. The objective here is to provide transparency, encourage participation and expand social control over the main public policies proposed by the government and approved by law by Congress within the scope of the 2024-2027 PPA.

# Technical Sheet

## Technical team of the Ministry of Planning and Budget

### Minister of Planning and Budget

Simone Nassar Tebet

### Executive Secretary

Gustavo José de Guimarães e Souza

### National Planning Secretary

Leany Barreiro de Sousa Lemos

### Adjunct National

Maria Raquel Mesquita Melo

### Chief of Staff

Riane Ribeiro de Carvalho

### Planning System Coordination Director

Fernando Sertã Meressi

### Director of Long-Term Planning

Ariel Cecilio Garces Pares

### Director of Economic and Special Areas Programs

Virgínia de Ângelis Oliveira de Paula

### Director of Social Programs, Transversal Areas and

### Multi-Sector and Social Participation

Daiane Boelhauer Menezes

### Director of Infrastructure and Territorial Planning Programs

Flávia Pedrosa Pereira

### Government Planning Technical Team

Adriana Marques Bento Ávalos

Alyson Canindé Macêdo de Barros

Andréa Costa Magnavita

Andrea Thalhofer Ricciardi

Antônio Paulo Barêa Coutinho

Carlos Tadeu Assumpção de Pinho

Cesar Augusto Assis Mascarenhas de Oliveira

Claudia Regina Tavares Canedo

Cristiane Gonzaga Chaves de Carvalho

Cristiano Ordones Portugal

Daniel Souza Coelho

Danielle Cavagnolle Mota

Danyel Iorio de Lima

Diego Pereira de Oliveira

Dorotea Blos

Eduardo Augusto de Abreu Costa

Eduardo Rodrigues da Silva

Erick Fagundes Ribeiro

Gustavo Teixeira Lino

Ismael Damasceno Pavani

João Carlos Gonçalves Barreto

Lizandra Serafim

Luciana Machado Teixeira Fabel

Luis Fernando Magnani de Oliveira

Marcelo Cerri

Márcia Ribeiro Fantuzze Dias

Márcio Gimene de Oliveira

Marco Antonio de Oliveira

Mariana Meirelles Nemrod Guimarães

Mayara Santiago da Silva

Paulo França de Oliveira

Pedro Emilio Pereira Teodoro

Priscila Carvalho Soares

Rafael Henrique Cerqueira

Rafael Luís Giacomini

Rafael Martins Neto

Ricardo Dislich

Suripongse Naibert Chimpliganond

Thaise Oliveira Torres Monteiro

Valéria Cristina Passos Valentim

Vândson Kleber da Silva Monteiro

Vinicius Barbosa Salles de Azeredo

Vitor Tomaz Gondim

### Technical support

### Secretaria de Política Econômica (SPE)

### Secretário de Política Econômica

Guilherme Mello

### Undersecretary for Macroeconomic Policy

Raquel Nadal Cesar Gonçalves

### Coordinator of the General Coordination of Economic Projections of the

### Undersecretariat of Macroeconomic Policy

Elder Linton Alves de Araújo

### Institute of Applied Economic Research (Ipea)

### President

Luciana Mendes Santos Servo

### Director of Institutional Development

Fernando Gaiger Silveira

### Director of Studies and Policies of the State, Institutions and Democracy

Luseni Maria Cordeiro de Aquino

### Director of Macroeconomic Studies and Policies

Claudio Roberto Amitrano



■ Multi-Annual Plan (PPA) 2024–2027

**Director of Regional, Urban and Environmental Studies and Policies**  
Aristides Monteiro Neto  
**Director of Sector Studies and Policies, Innovation, Regulation and Infrastructure**  
Fernanda De Negri  
**Director of Social Studies and Policies**  
Carlos Henrique Leite Corseuil  
**Director of International Studies**  
Fábio Vêras Soares  
**General Coordinator of Strategic Planning and Institutional Articulation**  
Helder Rogério Sant'ana Ferreira

**Support**  
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)  
Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF)

**Technical Consulting**  
Macroplan. Prospective, Strategy and Management

---

**Graphic design, layout and art**

André Nóbrega (MF/SPE)  
Viviane Barros (MPO/SE)

**Art intern MPO -SE**

Rayane Amorim  
Pictures: Adobe Stock (manipulated photos)

**Social Communication Advisory**

Natália Oliveira

**Information**

<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/assuntos/plano-plurianual>  
E-mail: seplan@economia.gov.br

Last modified: August 31, 2023

Total or partial reproduction is permitted, so long as the source is cited.

---

**Ministry of Planning and Budget**

[gov.br/planejamento](http://gov.br/planejamento)

Follow us on social media



@MinPlanejamento



@planejamentoorcamento

