









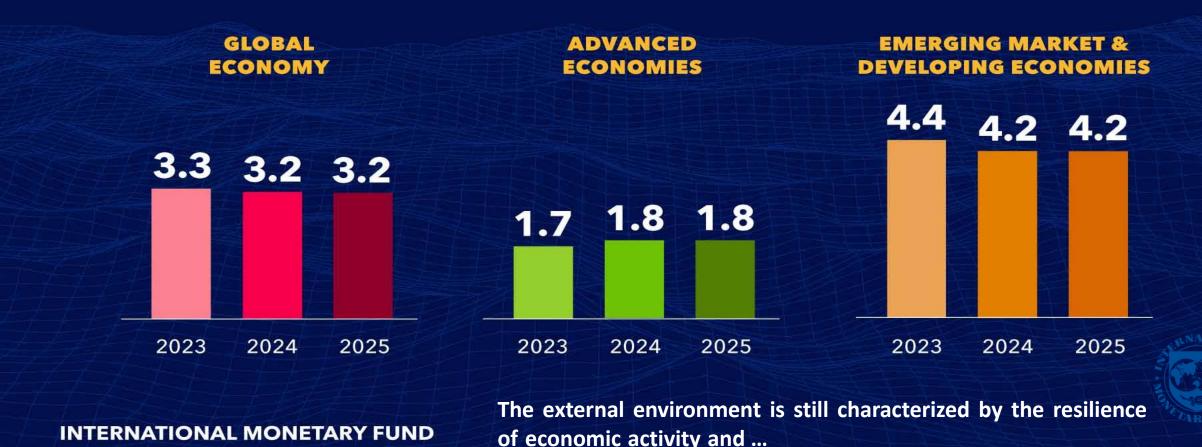




WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK OCTOBER 2024

GROWTH PROJECTIONS

(REAL GDP GROWTH, PERCENT CHANGE)



External Outlook



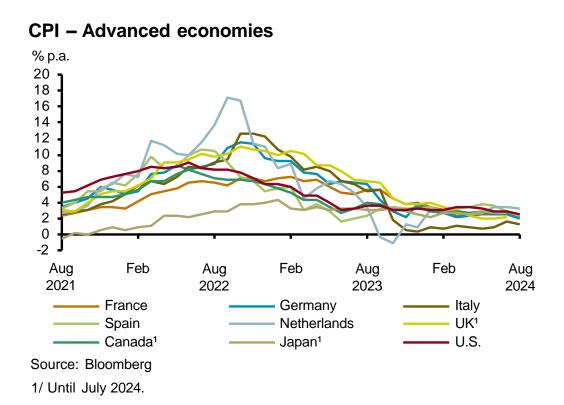








The external environment is still characterized by the resilience of economic activity and the gradual continuation of the disinflation process.





External Outlook





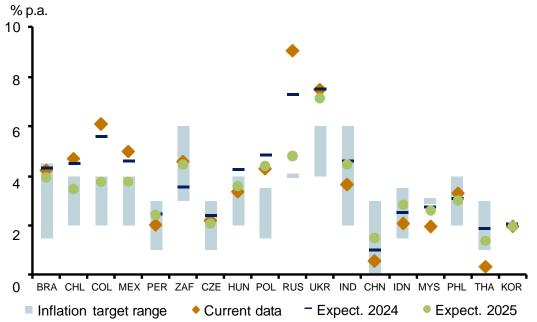






Expectations indicate inflation above the target at the end of 2024 in several emerging market economies.

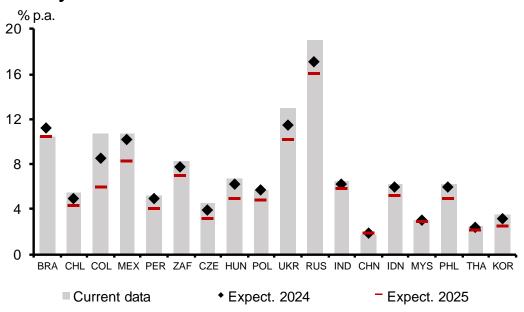
Inflation expectations¹



Sources: Bloomberg and central banks' surveys 1/ Until September 11th.

But, monetary easing is expected in emerging market economies, mainly in 2025.

Policy interest rates¹



Sources: Bloomberg and central banks' surveys 1/ Until September 11th.

External Outlook



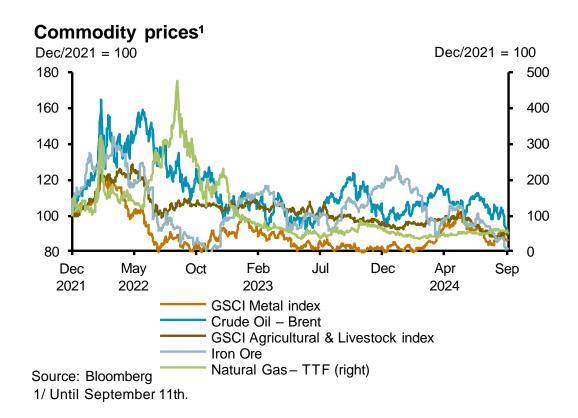




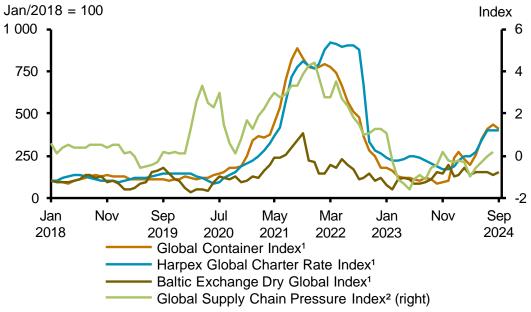




Energy commodity prices registered mixed dynamics, especially **after the relief in oil prices**. The prices of metal and agricultural commodities have also declined.



Supply bottlenecks indicators



Sources: Refinitiv, Federal Reserve (Fed)

1/ Monthly averages - Until September 11th. 2/ Until August 2024.

External Outlook - Medium Term











RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES:









ESCALATING CONFLICTS



SOCIAL UNREST













One of the 10 largest economies in the world

2023					
	Countries	GDP (US\$ billion)	Real Growth (%)		
1	USA	27,721	2.9		
2	China	17,758	5.2		
3	Germany	4,527	-0.3		
4	Japan	4,220	1.7		
5	India	3,568	8.2		
6	United Kingdom	3,382	0.3		
7	France	3,053	1.1		
8	Italy	2,302	0.7		
9	Brazil	2,174	2.9		
10	Canada	2,142	1.2		
11	Russia	2,010	3.6		
	WO	RLD	3.3		
	9+1	h Place			

Forecast 2024				
Countries	GDP (US\$ billion)	Real Growth (%)		
USA	29,168	2.8		
China	18,273	4.8		
Germany	4,,710	0.0		
Japan	4,070	0.3		
India	3,889	7.0		
United Kingdom	3,588	1.1		
France	3,174	1.1		
Italy	2,377	0.7		
Canada	2,215	1.3		
Brazil	2,188	3.0		
Russia	2,184	3.6		
WORLD		3.2		
	Countries USA China Germany Japan India United Kingdom France Italy Canada Brazil Russia	Countries GDP (US\$ billion) USA 29,168 China 18,273 Germany 4,710 Japan 4,070 India 3,889 United Kingdom 3,588 France 3,174 Italy 2,377 Canada 2,215 Brazil 2,188 Russia 2,184		

10th Place

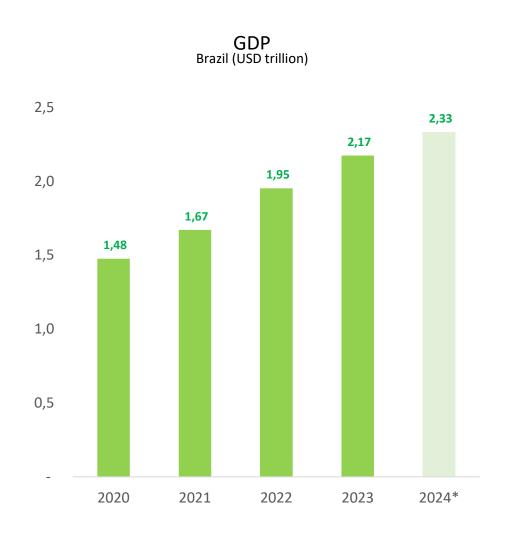
Brazil's Robust Economic Growth

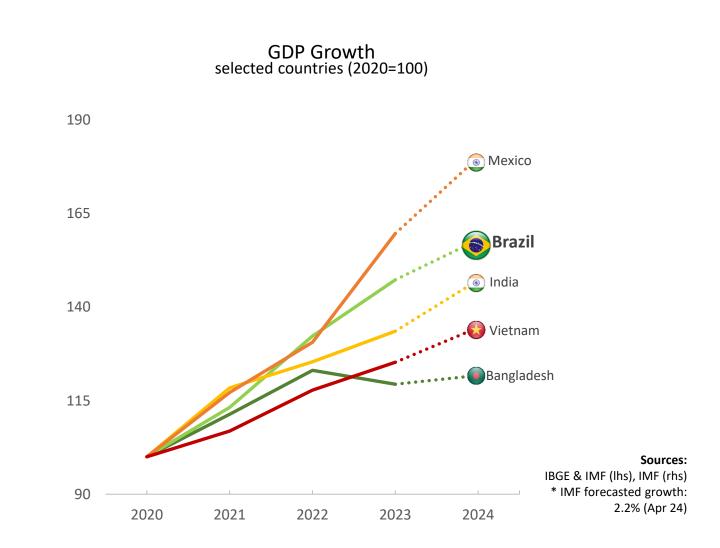












Economic Activity

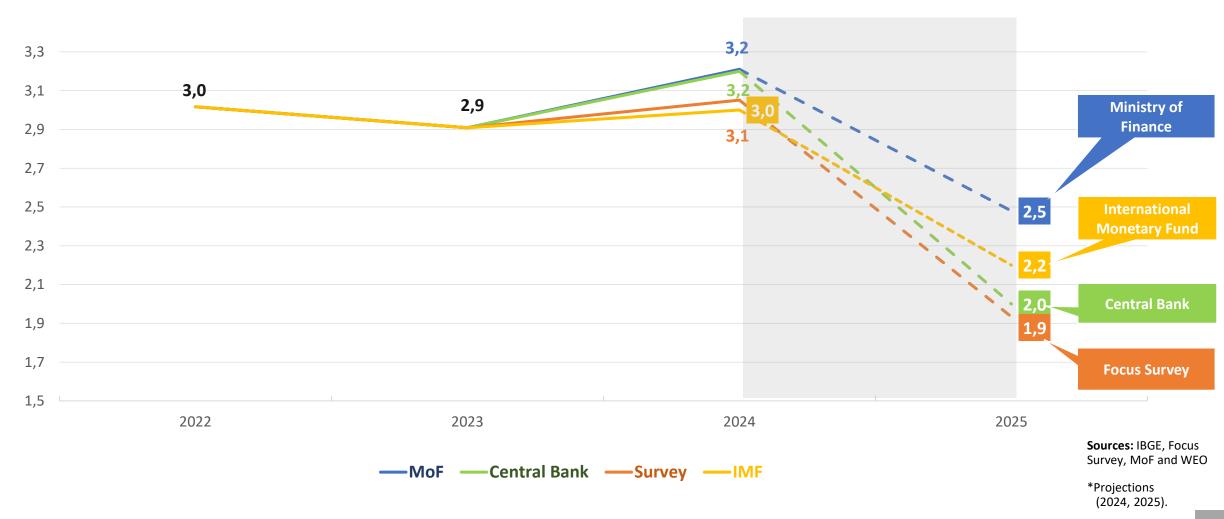








Real GDP annual growth (%)



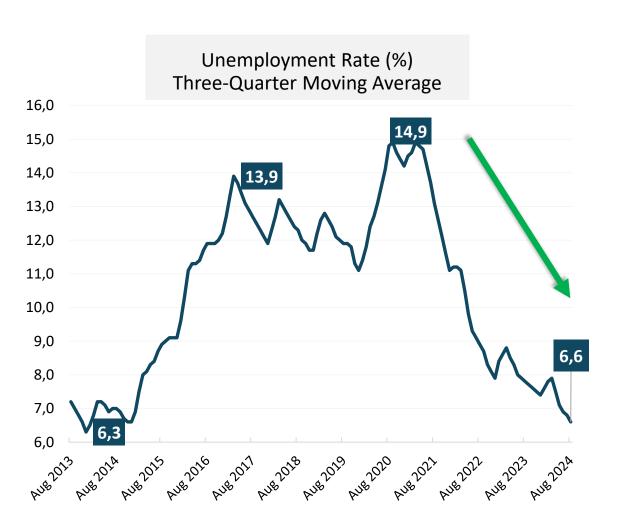
Labor Market



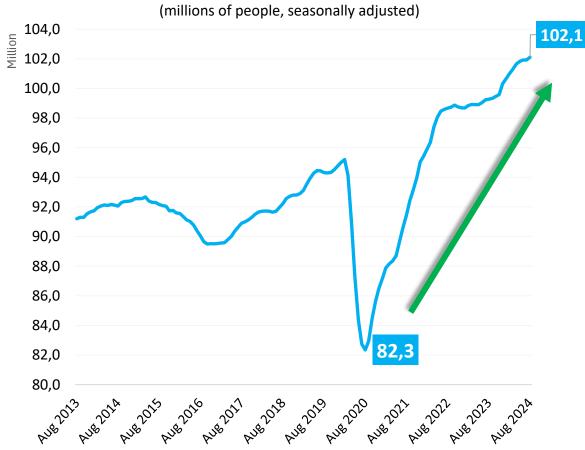








Employed Population



Brazil: Job Market Dynamism

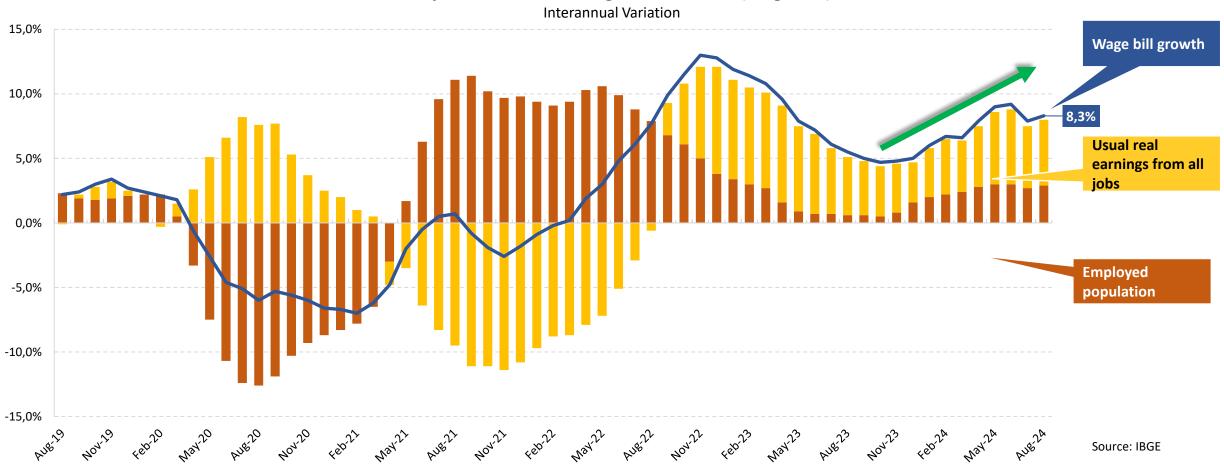












Human Development Index

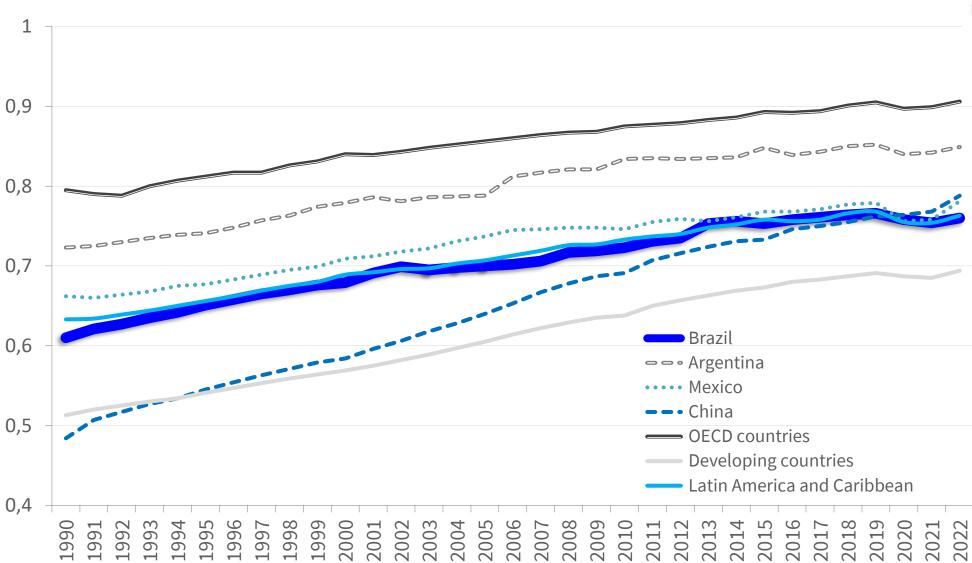












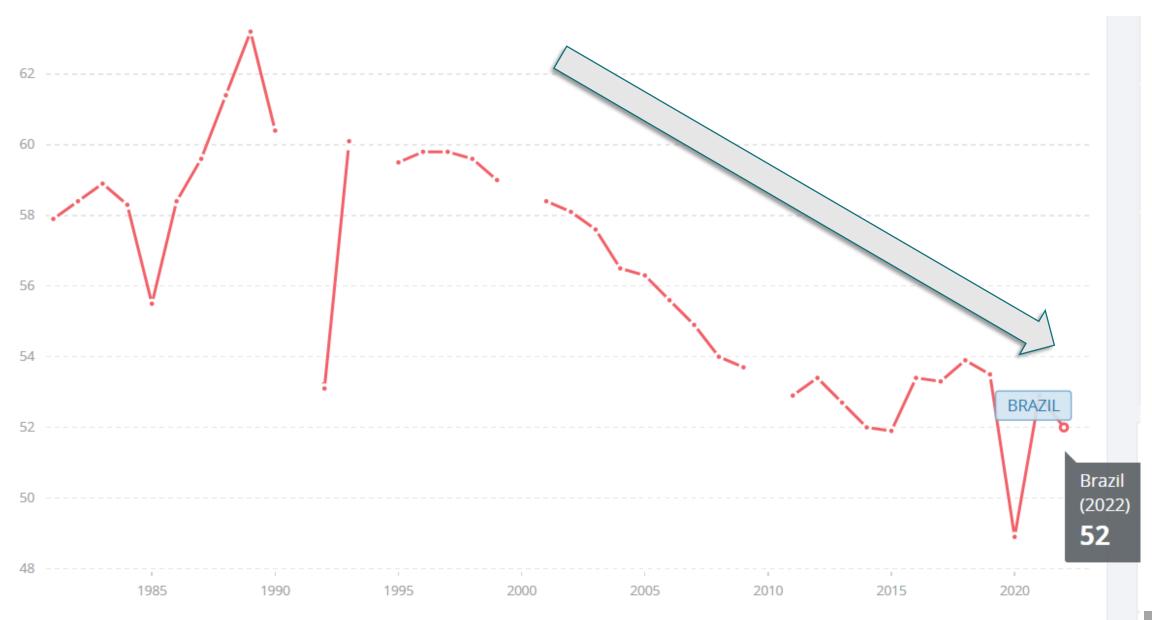
Income Inequality











Purchasing Power Stability







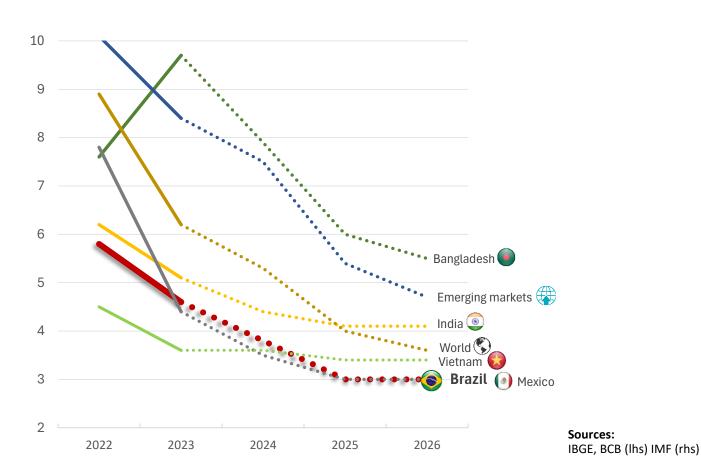




CPI and Inflation target Brazil (%)



CPI selected countries and areas (%)



Okun's Misery Index

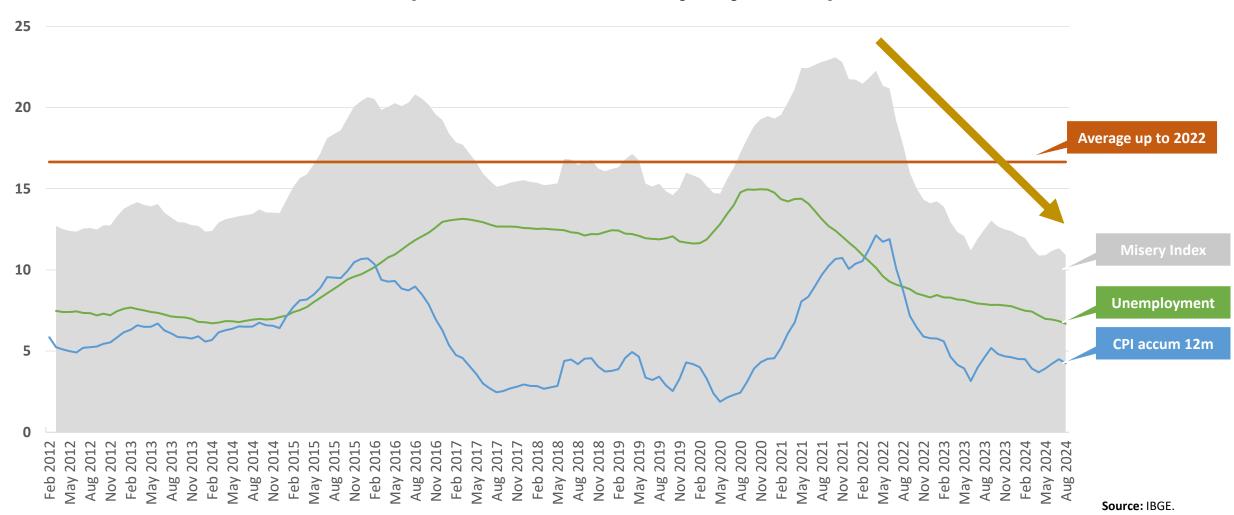








(Inflation + Unemployment)



Hanke's Misery Index

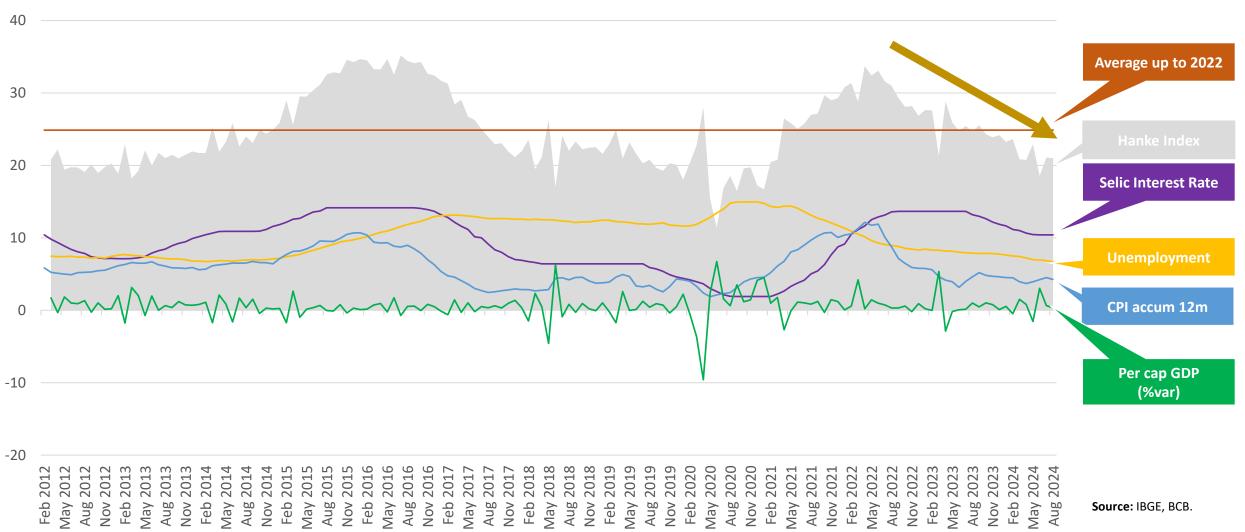








[Inflation + Unemployment + Interest Rate - GDP per capita]







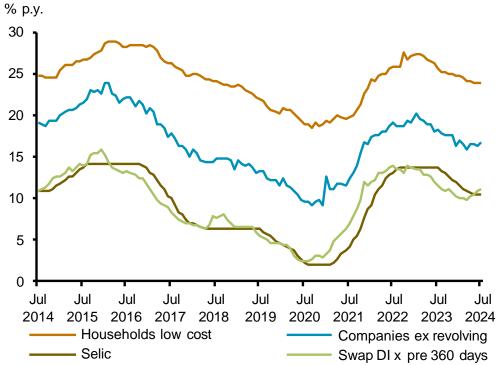




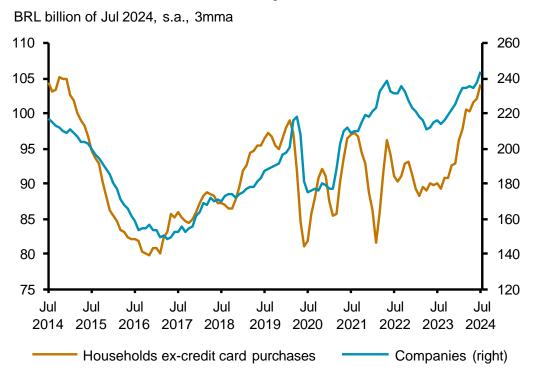


The credit market continued to show dynamism, with an expansion in non-earmarked credit granting and stable delinquency rates and improving supply and demand conditions.

Non-earmarked interest rates



Non-earmarked new credit operations



Credit Interest Rate and Spread















Growing Financial Inclusion

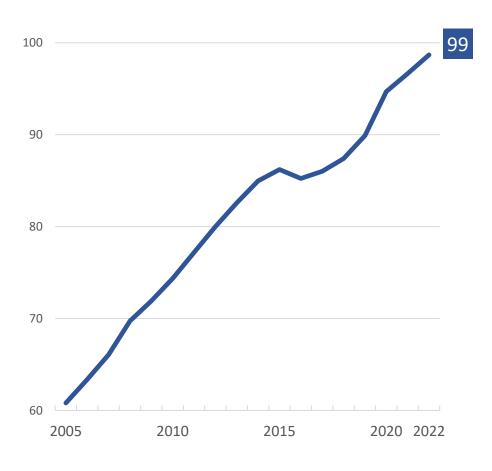




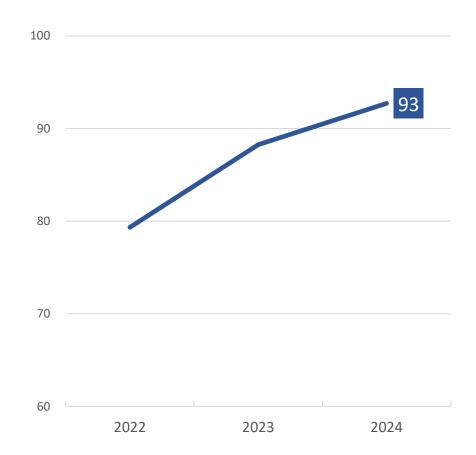




Adults with a Banking Relationship, %



Active Instant Payment Users pop. 14+, %



Sources: BCB (lhs), BCB, IBGE (rhs)

Brazil's Equity Market



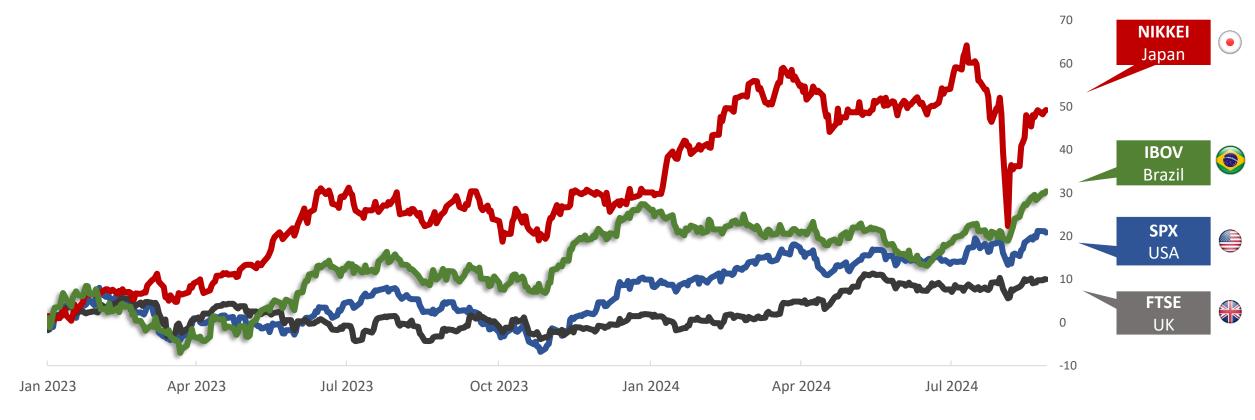






Post-Pandemic Shifts in Equity Market Performance

Ibovespa, S&P 500, FTSE 100, Nikkei 225, 26 Aug 21 – 27 Aug 24 (%)



Source: Broadcast

FGV Confidence Indices

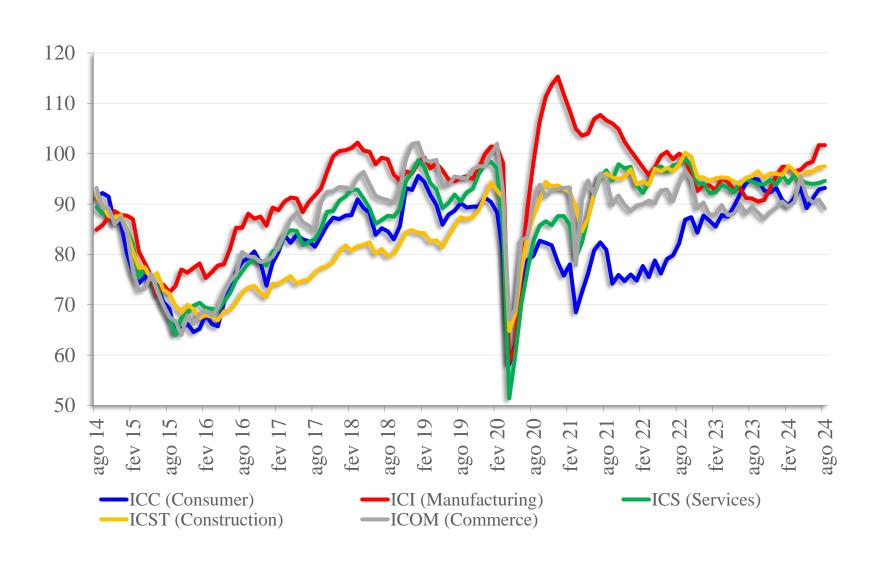












Industrial Capacity Utilization



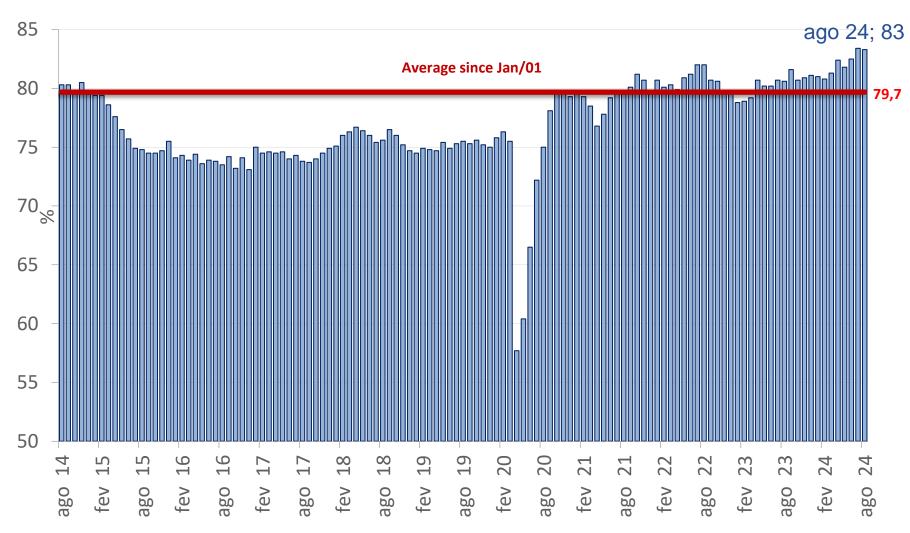






Seasonally adjusted





Retail Sales









Seasonally adjusted





^{*} Incl. vehicles, building materials, and wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco.

Terms of Trade - ToT















Trade Balance - Exports and Imports

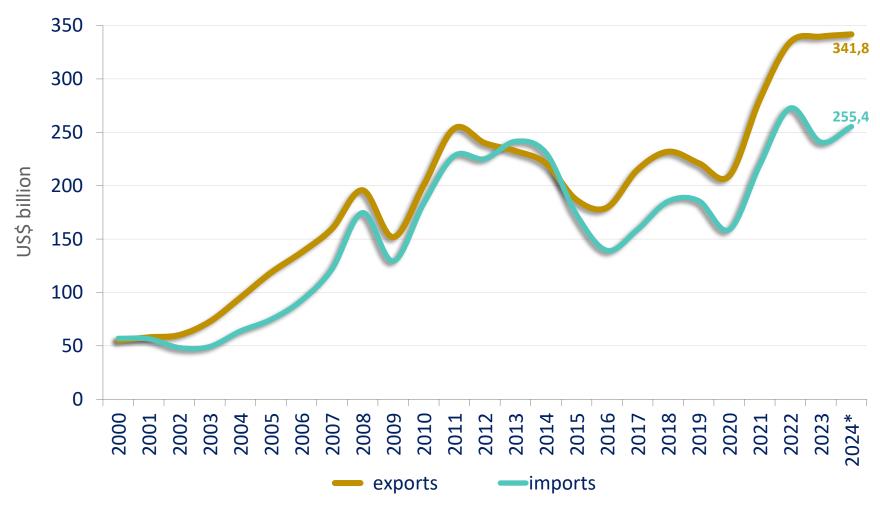








BANCO CENTRAL DO BRASIL



* 12 months until Sep 24

International Reserves vs. Net External Debt SE SECRETARIAT AND BUDGET





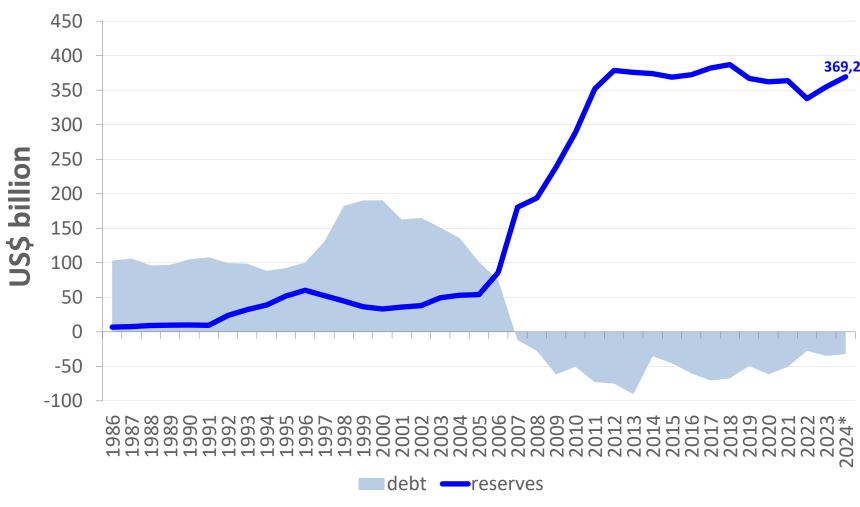






(Private and Public)





*reserves on June 30th; debt in August 24 (estimated) Obs: International reserves - Liquidity concept

External Accounts



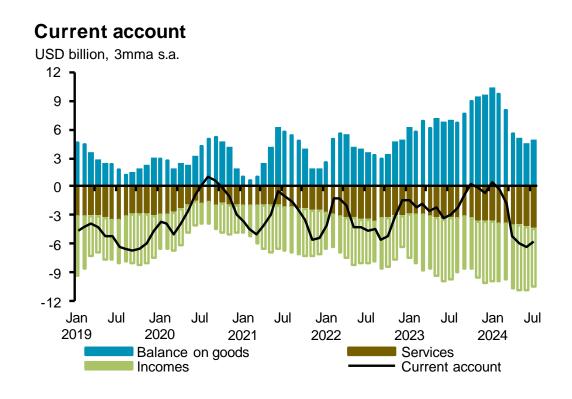




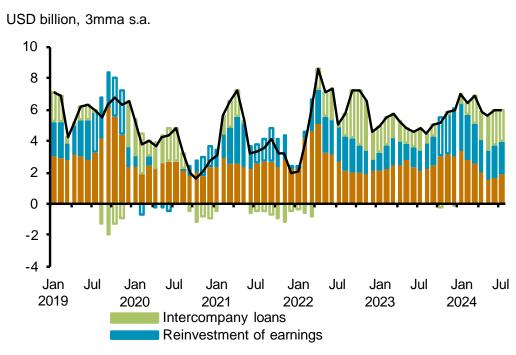




A still **comfortable external accounts** situation – characterized in recent months by increased current account deficit and **stable net inflows of direct investment** liabilities.



Direct investment liabilities



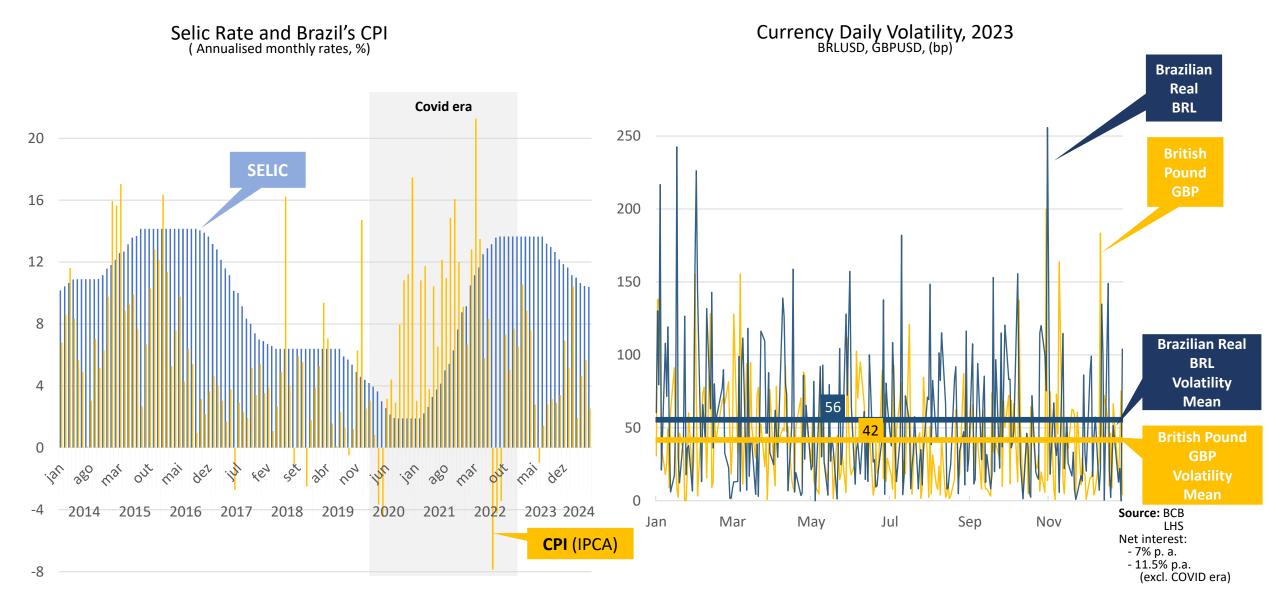
Monetary Conditions











Credit Default Swap (5 Years)



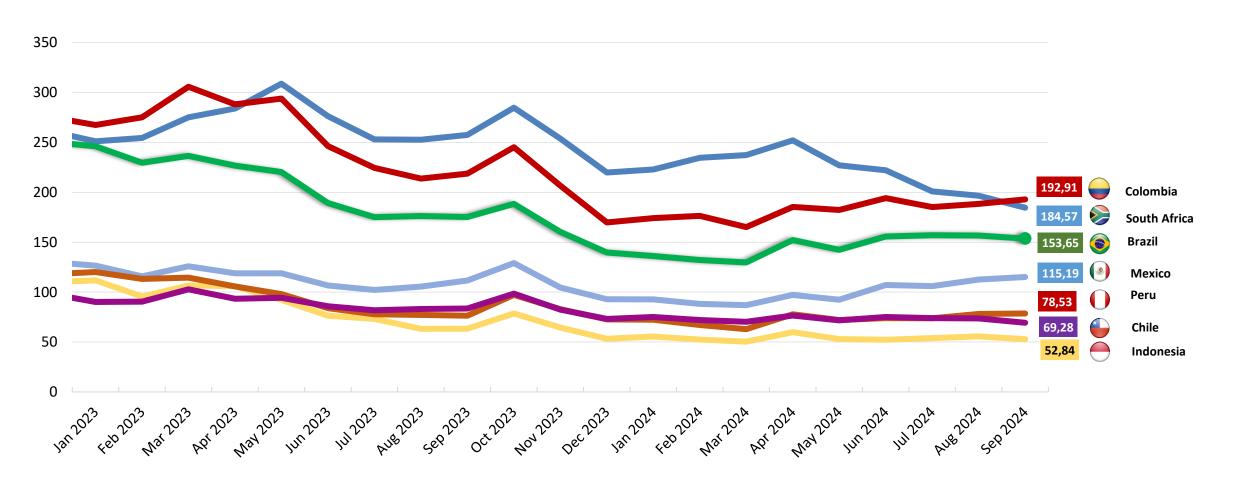








Monthly Moving Average



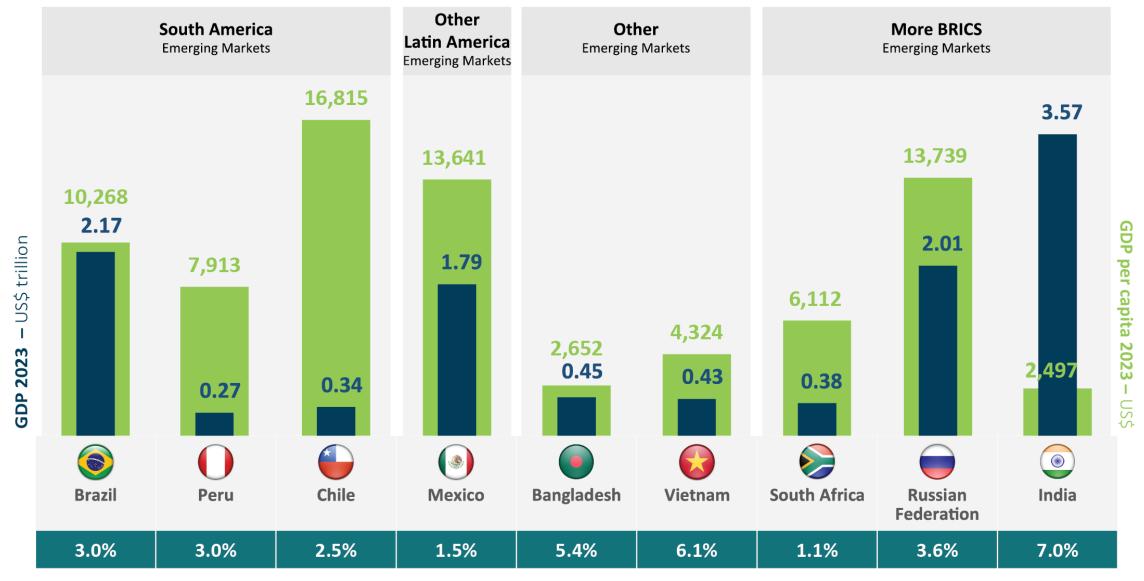
Emerging Markets: a market size comparison













Recovery in economic activity

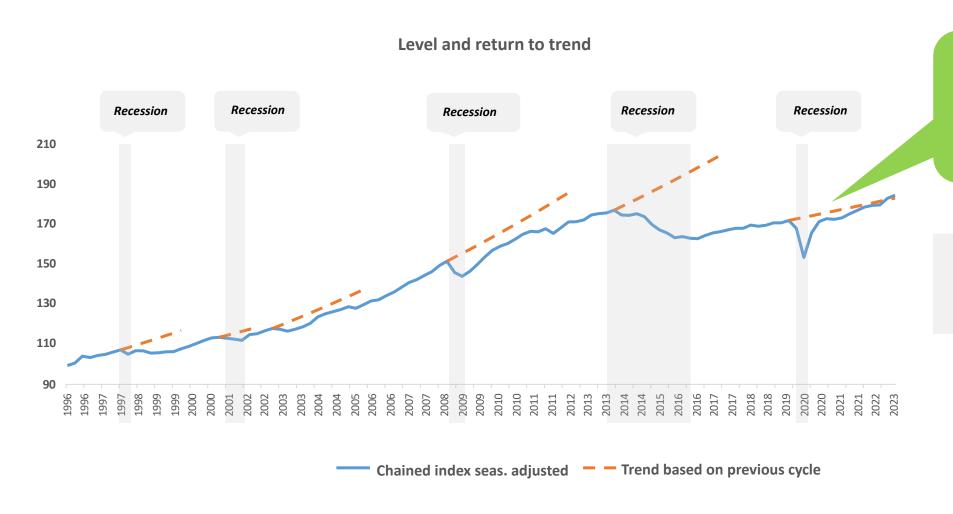








Stronger than indicated by trend for the first time



For the first time Brazil returned to previous level, surpassing trend from previous cycle despite less inclined activity trajectory.

All types of recessions, on average, not just those associated with financial and political crises (as in Cerra and Saxena, AER 2008), lead to permanent output losses (Cerra and Saxena, 2017).

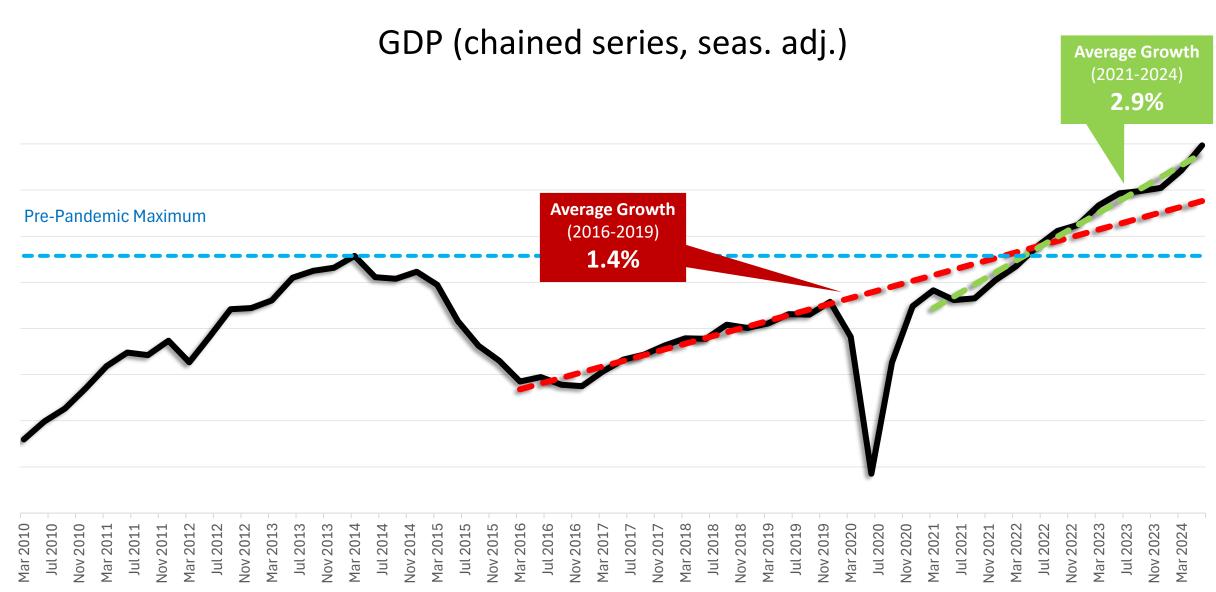
Strong Activity Post Pandemic











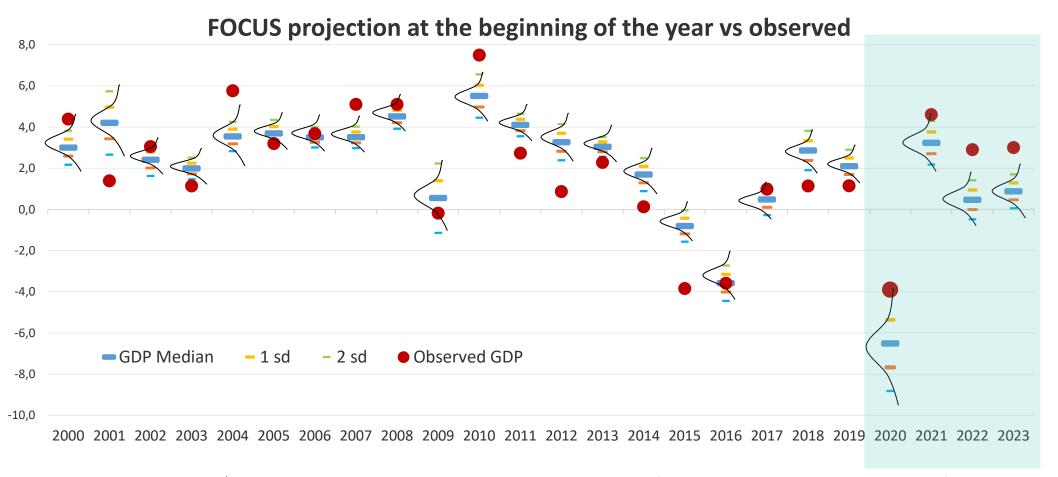
Systematic Errors in GDP Forecasting











Source: BCB e IBGE. Preparation CIEF/UnB. The initial projection was considered to be that made by Focus in March of each year. For the year 2020, due to the outbreak of the pandemic, the June projection was used. For the year 2023, the statistical loading for the data carried out is considered. Farmer, Leland E. and Nakamura, Emi and Steinsson, Jón; Learning About the Long Run, *Journal of Political Economy*, Volume 132, Number 10, **October 2024.**

Systematic Errors in GDP Forecasting

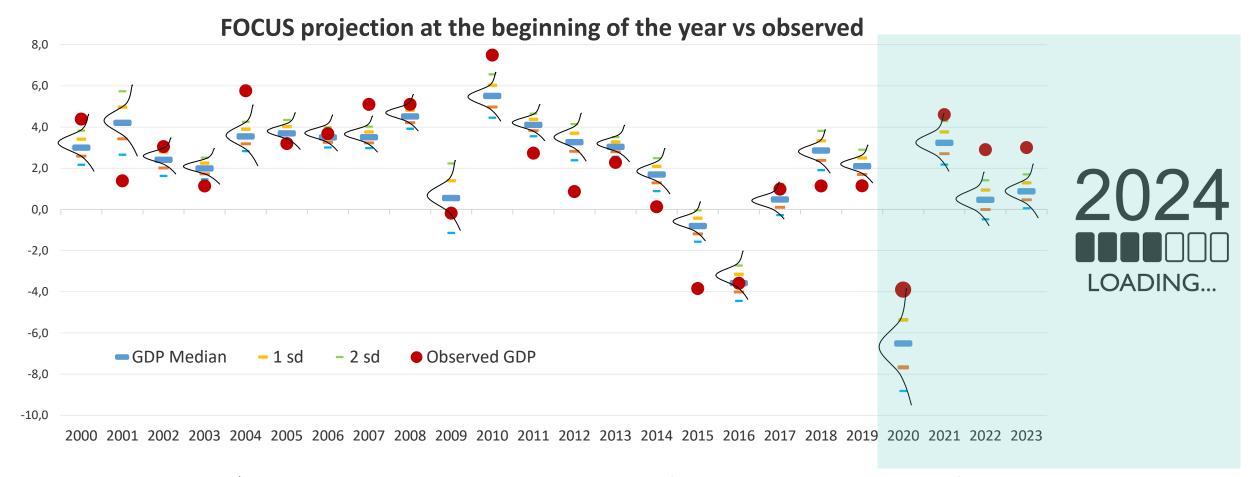












Source: BCB e IBGE. Preparation CIEF/UnB. The initial projection was considered to be that made by Focus in March of each year. For the year 2020, due to the outbreak of the pandemic, the June projection was used. For the year 2023, the statistical loading for the data carried out is considered.

Market Expectations

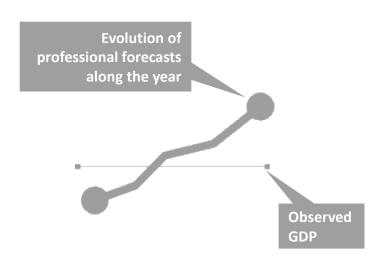


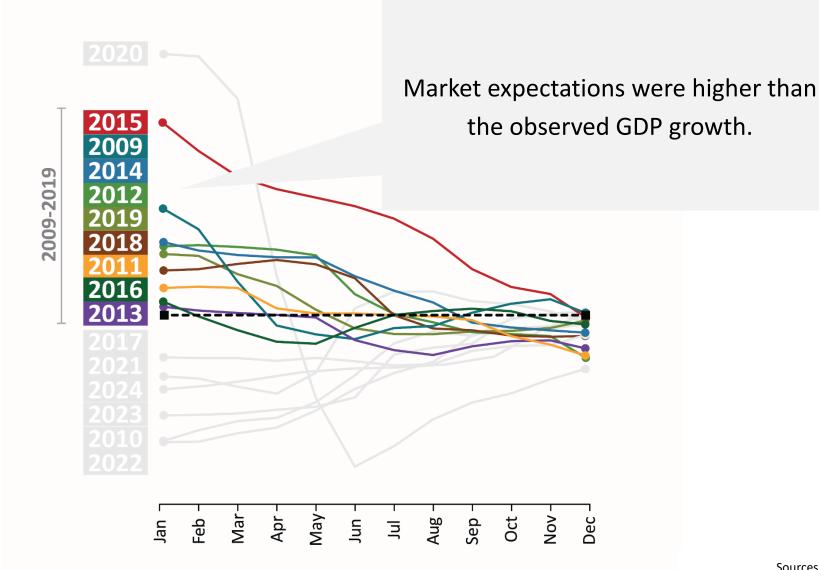






GDP growth Pre and Post Covid Patterns





Sources: IBGE, BCB (lhs) IMF (rhs)

Market Expectations

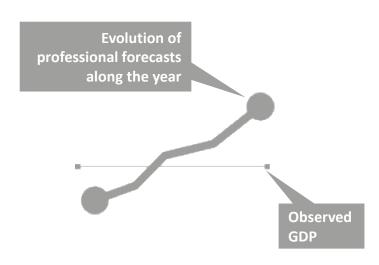


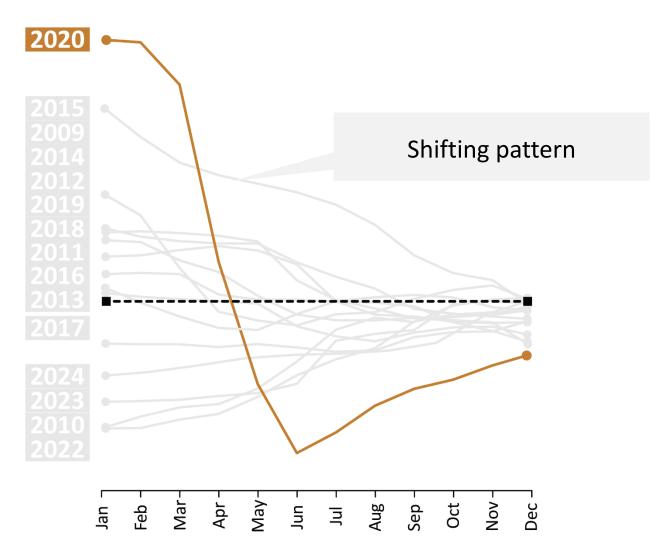






GDP growth Pre and Post Covid Patterns





Sources: IBGE, BCB (Ihs) IMF (rhs)

Market Expectations

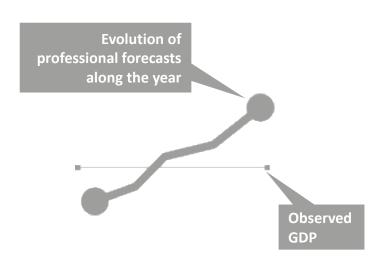


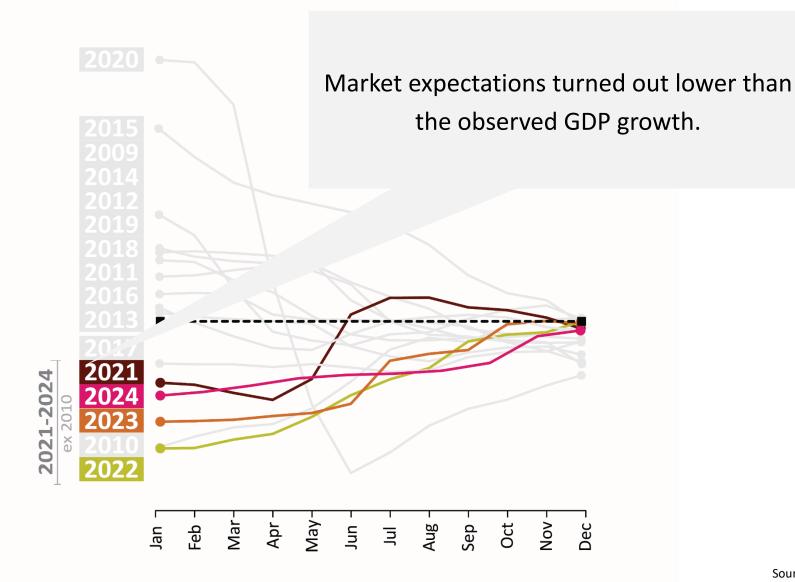






GDP growth Pre and Post Covid Patterns





Sources: IBGE, BCB (lhs) IMF (rhs)

The New Macroeconomic "Tripod"







The pillars are:

- I. Fiscal Responsibility: Sustainable Fiscal Regime (<u>LC 200/2023</u>): a combination of a <u>primary result target</u> (Fiscal Responsibility Law <u>LC 101/2000</u>) and a <u>Spending Cap</u>;
- II. Inflation Targeting: the goal is to keep inflation within a predetermined range set by the National Monetary Council (CMN). The Central Bank of Brazil is responsible for setting the interest rate (Selic) to achieve this target. (Decree no. 3088/1999) and;
- III. Floating <u>Exchange Rate</u> Regime: "dirty" floating, the value of the Brazilian real relative to other currencies <u>is determined by market forces</u>, without direct and continuous government intervention to fix or manipulate the exchange rate (<u>L 14,286/2021</u>).

New Inflation Targeting Regime











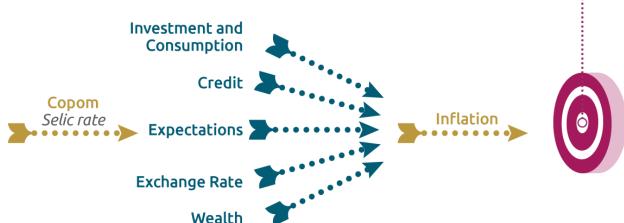
Inflation-targeting regime
It is the policy framework in place in Brazil to quarantee price stability in the economy

- The National Monetary
 Council (CMN) establishes
 the target for inflation
- To keep the inflation under control, the Copom sets the target for the Selic rate
- To keep the Selic rate close to the target, the BCB conducts open market operations (purchase and sale of public securities)
- The Selic rate affects inflation through several channels

INFLATION TARGET

The target makes monetary policy more predictable and gives a clear message about BCB's commitment to price stability

Transmission channels of monetary policy:





"Brazil's recent decision to adopt a continuous (rather than calendar year) 3 percent inflation rate target from 2025 onward is a concrete example of an improvement in operational effectiveness and communications strategy, helping to reduce uncertainty and enhance monetary policy effectiveness."

(WEO, October 2023, page 60).

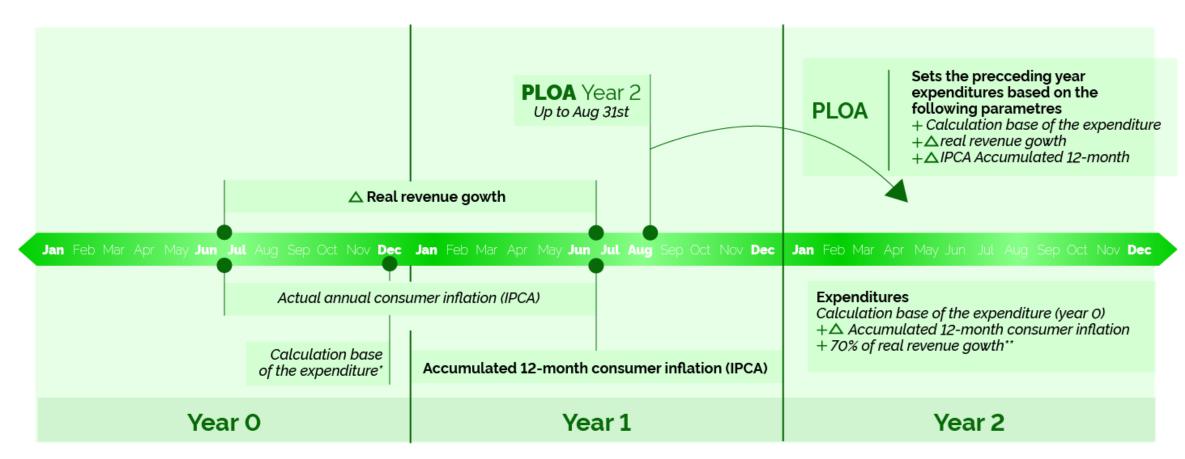
New Sustainable Fiscal Framework











^{*}Consider the primary expenditures exclusions according to the law.

^{**} The range of the expenditure real growth is between 0,6% to 2,5%. If the primary result target is not accomplished, the expenditure growth factor will be reduced to 50%

^{***} Real expenditure growth in the first year will be 2,5%

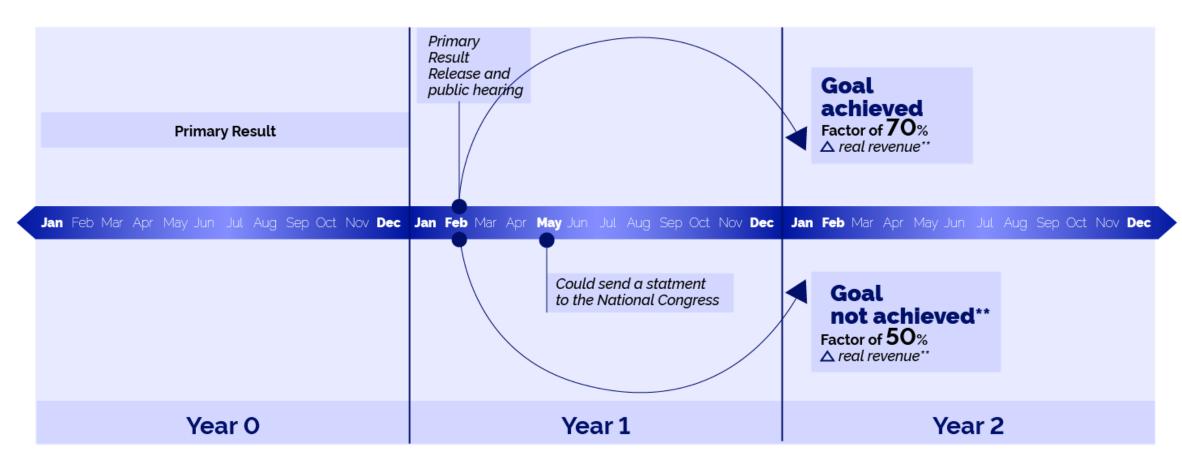
New Sustainable Fiscal Framework











Sets goals for the coming year

^{*} Maintaining the parameters limiting the real growth of accounts between 0.6% and 2.5%

New Sustainable Fiscal Framework



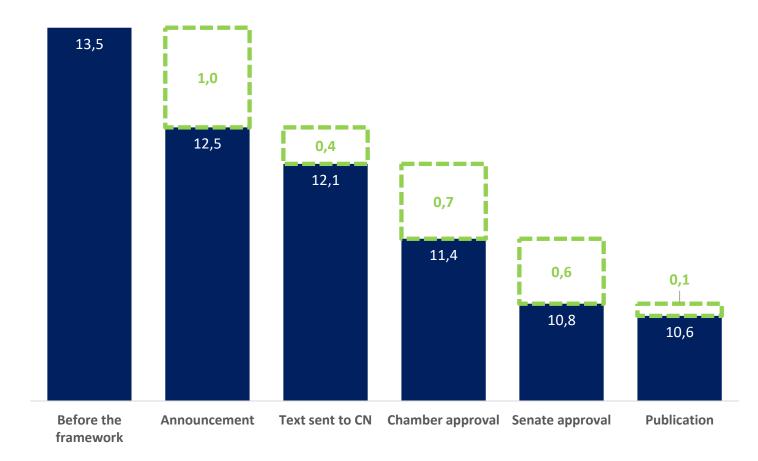






Fiscal and Monetary Coordenation

Interest rate - 5 years: effect of the framework (p.p.)*



Source: Anbima.

*The interest rate dates refer to 02/Mar. 30/Mar. 18/Apr. 24/May. 21/Jun and 30/Aug. respectively.

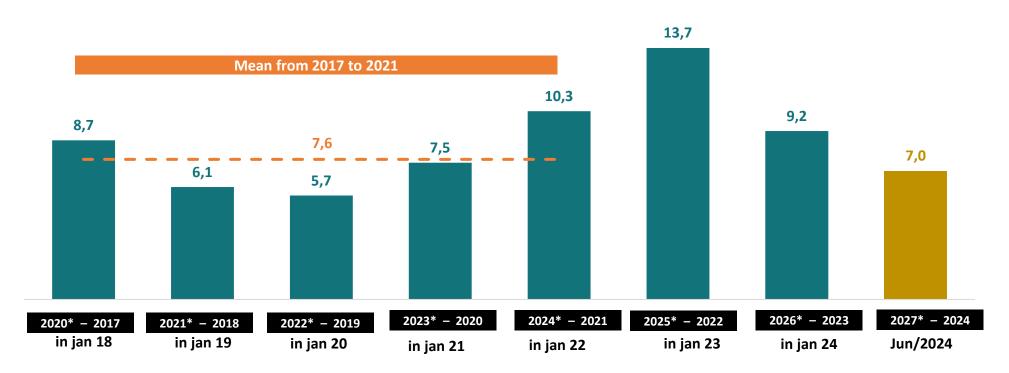








Difference between 3-year forward projection and calculated General Government Gross Debt (%GDP)



Source: Central Bank, Focus

^{*} Projection from January of the current year for 3 years ahead minus debt published in December of the previous year. For 2024, projection from August/24 for 3 years ahead less debt disclosed in June/24.

Hyper-Reformist State



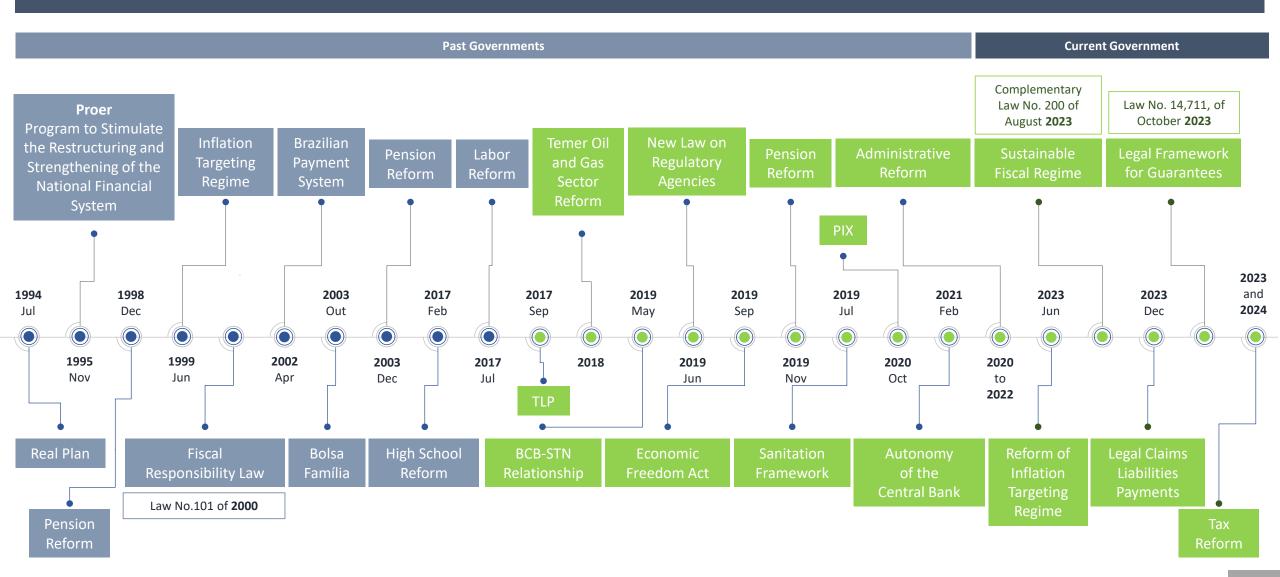








Evolution of Institutions and Economic Reforms



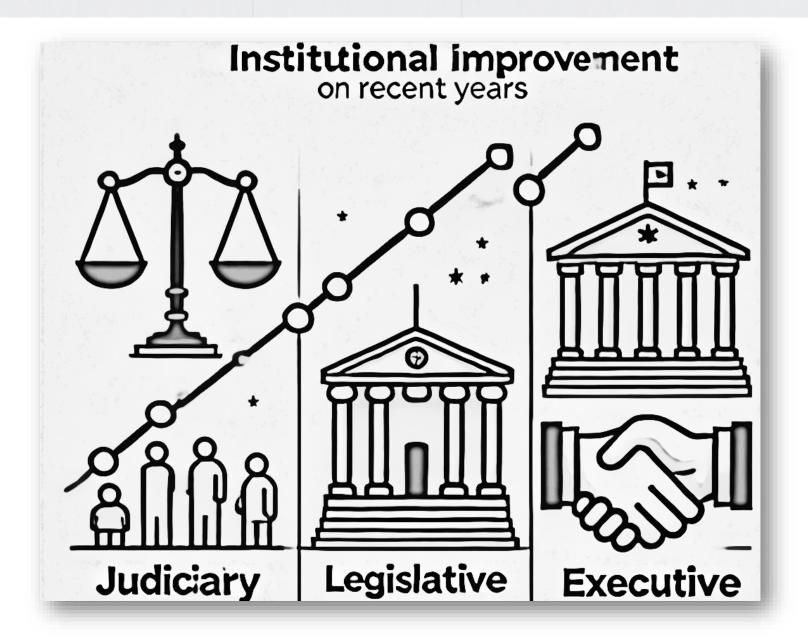
Evolution of Institutions











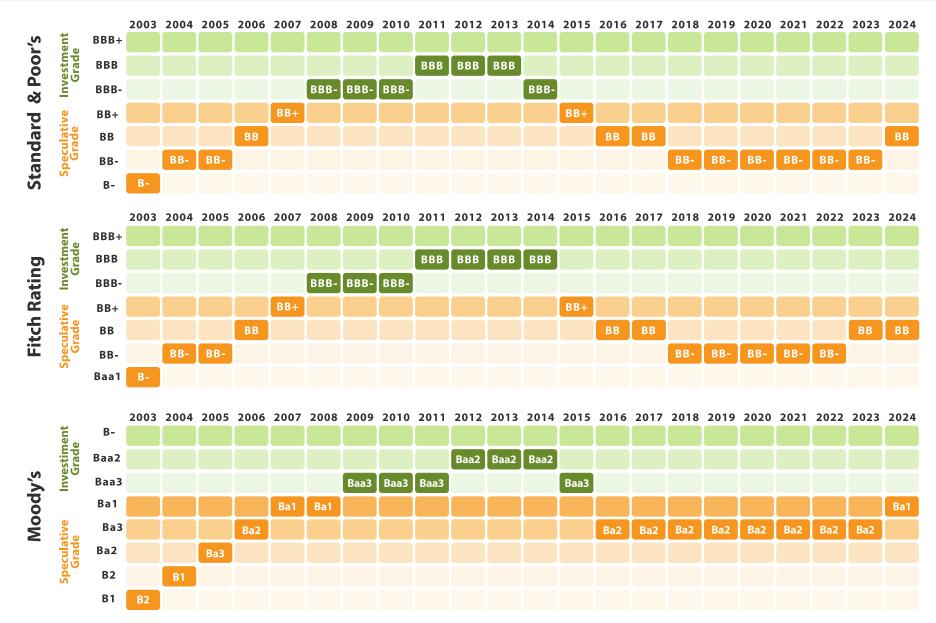
Credit Rating Agencies - CRAs



TIVE PLANNING
RIAT AND BUDGE



















Rethinking Fiscal Policy and Debt for a Post-Pandemic World

Nearly a century ago, Joseph Schumpeter wrote:

"The spirit of a people, its cultural level, its social structure... all this and more is written in its fiscal history... The public finances are one of the best starting points for an investigation of society".



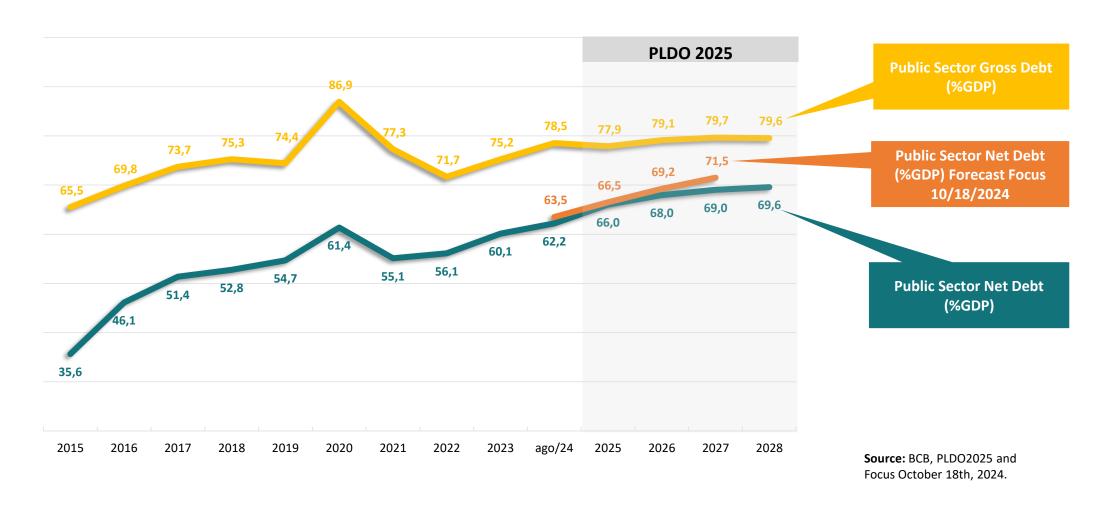








Public Sector Gross and Net Debt (% GDP)



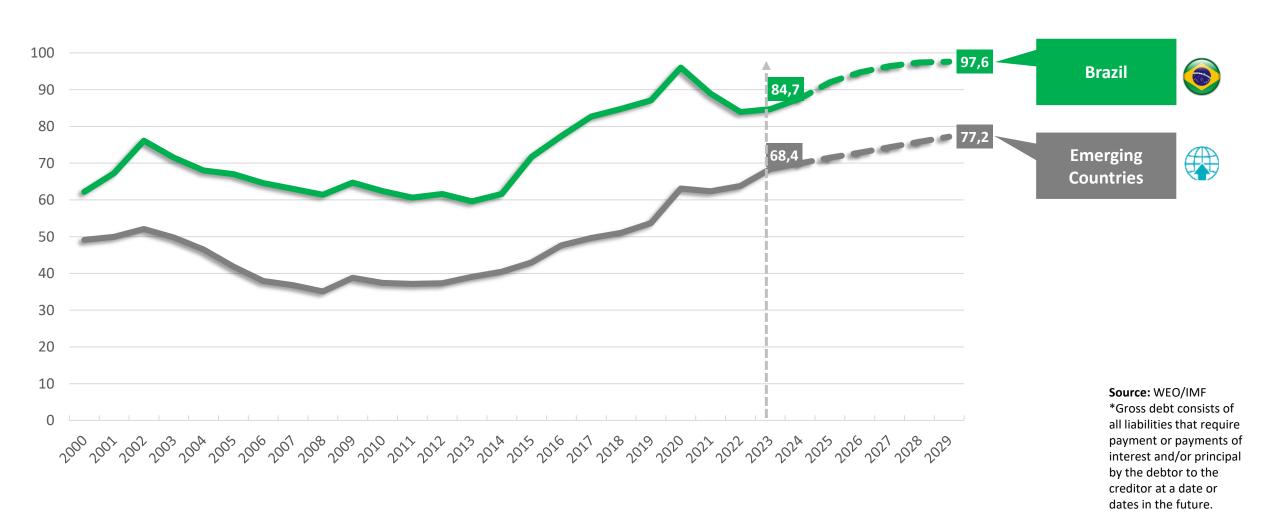








General Government Gross Debt – IMF (% GDP)



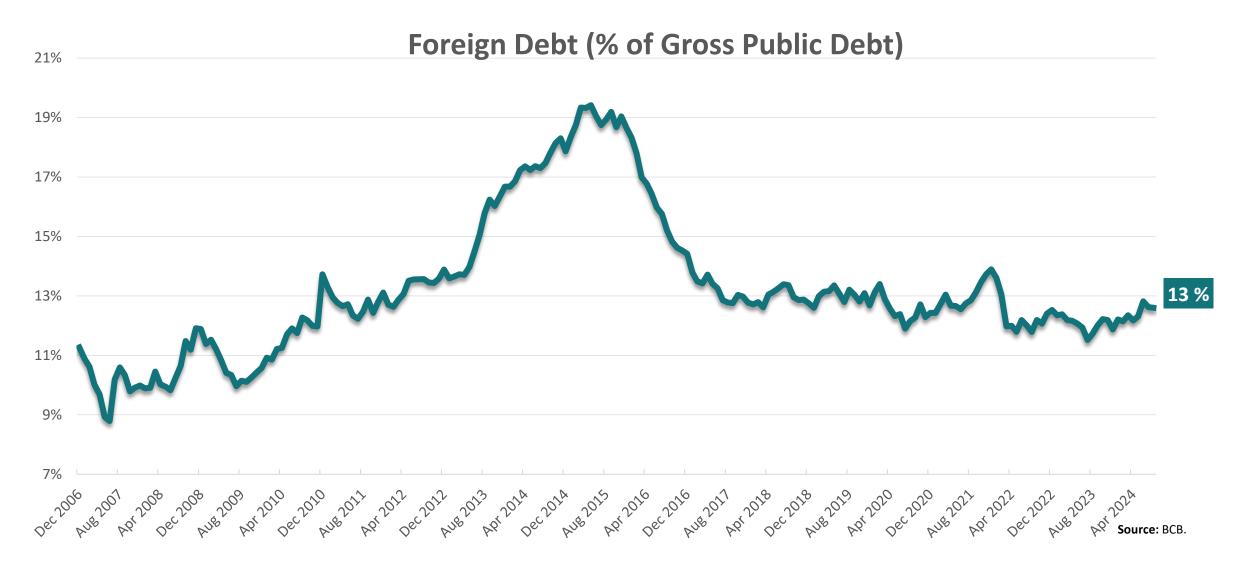
Fiscal











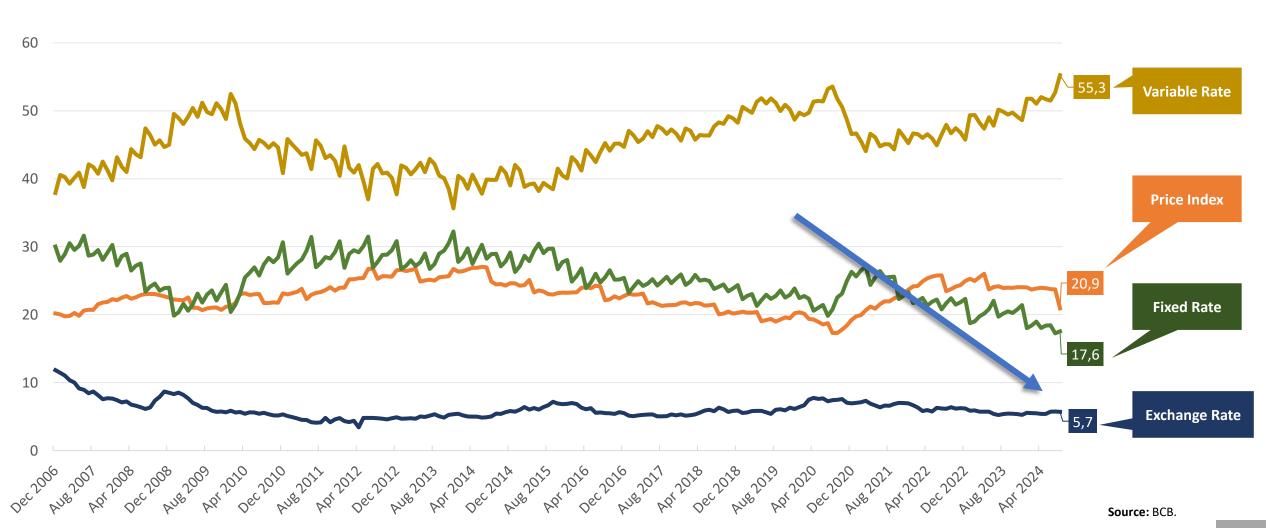








General Government Gross Debt Composition by return index (%)











Observed Primary Balance and Targets – Central Government (% GDP)



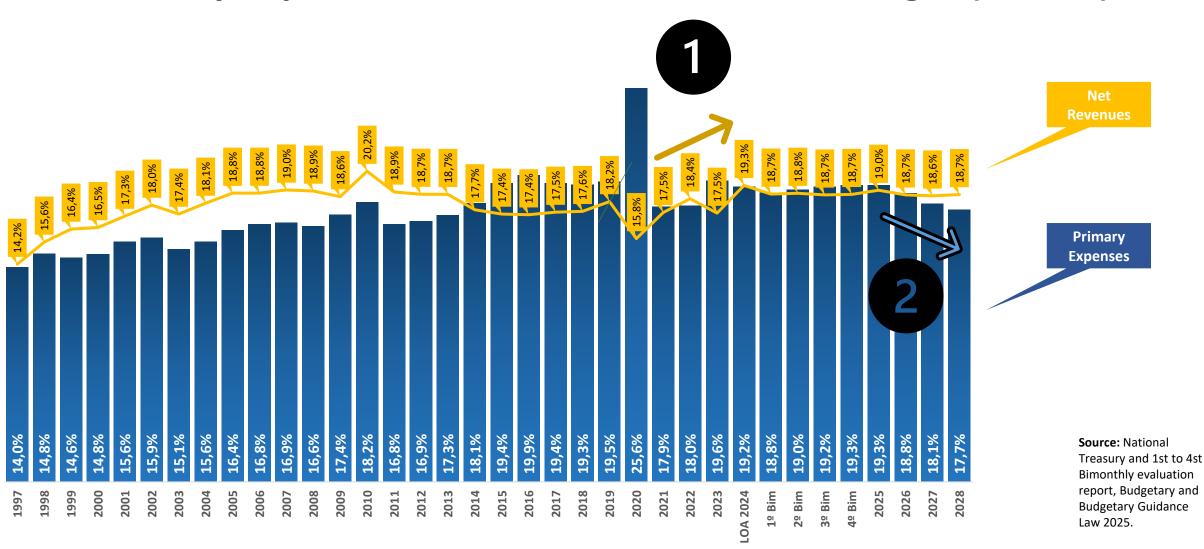








Primary Expenses and Revenues - Federal Budget (% GDP)



The Brazilian Fiscal Puzzle













Budget

$$d_t = \frac{(1+r_t)}{(1+g_t)} d_{t-1} - pb_t$$

Subtracting debt_{t-1} on both sides of equation:

$$\Delta d_t = \frac{(r_t - g_t)}{(1 + g_t)} d_{t-1} - pb_t$$

The surplus that would stabilize the debt ($\triangle = 0$)

$$pb_t = \frac{(r_t - g_t)}{(1 + g_t)} d_{t-1}$$

Budget General Overview - 2025 (BRL Billion)









Total Budget 5,866.5		



Financial Expenditures 2,769.5 Expenditure Cap **681.4** Primary Expenditures | 2,930.4 166.6

Inside Expenditure Cap 2,249.0 166.6

Federal

2,529.0

240.5

Outside

Public Debt

Other Financial Expenditures

Amortization	2,048.9
ref. Refinancing	1,655.8
Interest and Charges	480.0
Mandatory Expenditures	679 1

•	Mandatory Expenditures	679.1
	Transfers by Revenue Sharing	544.8
	FUNDEB Federal Complementation	56.6
	Constitutional Fund for the Federal District (FCDF)	24.8
	Legal Claims	52.7
	Other Mandatory Expenditures	0.1
Discretionary Expenditures		

Mandatory Expenditures	2.021,4
Social Security Benefits (RGPS)	998.1
Payroll	391.1
Bolsa Família	167.2
Reparations and Special Legislation Benefits (BPC)	118.1
Sallary Allowance and Unemployment Benefits	87.6
Other Mandatory Expenditures	259.3
Other Discretionary	227.6
Executive Branch Expenditures	176.4
Legislative/Judiciary/Public Prosecutor/	
Public Defendant (Current and Capital)	12.3
Reserve for Parliamentary Amendments	39.0

Budget Highlights 2025 (R\$ billion)









Health Minimum

214.2 227.8 +13.6

2024*

2025

+6,4%

Investment Minimum

74.3 +5.8 68.5

2024

2025

+8,5%

Education Minimum

+5.2 113.6 108.3

2024*

2025

50.4

2024*

60.9

2025

PAC - New growth acceleration program, except

amendments

+10.5 +21%

+6,9%

+4,8%

+5.4

Mandatory Parliamentary Amendments

33.6 39.0

2024**

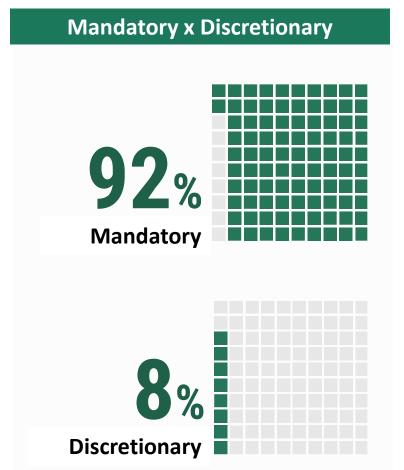
2025 +16%

Minimum wage (R\$ 1)

1.509

2024

2025



^{*}Bimonthly Fiscal Report for the 3rd quarter 2024;

^{**}In 2024, R\$ 4 billion from the reserve for bench amendments was allocated by the National Congress in the Special Campaign Financing Fund

The Brazilian Fiscal Puzzle

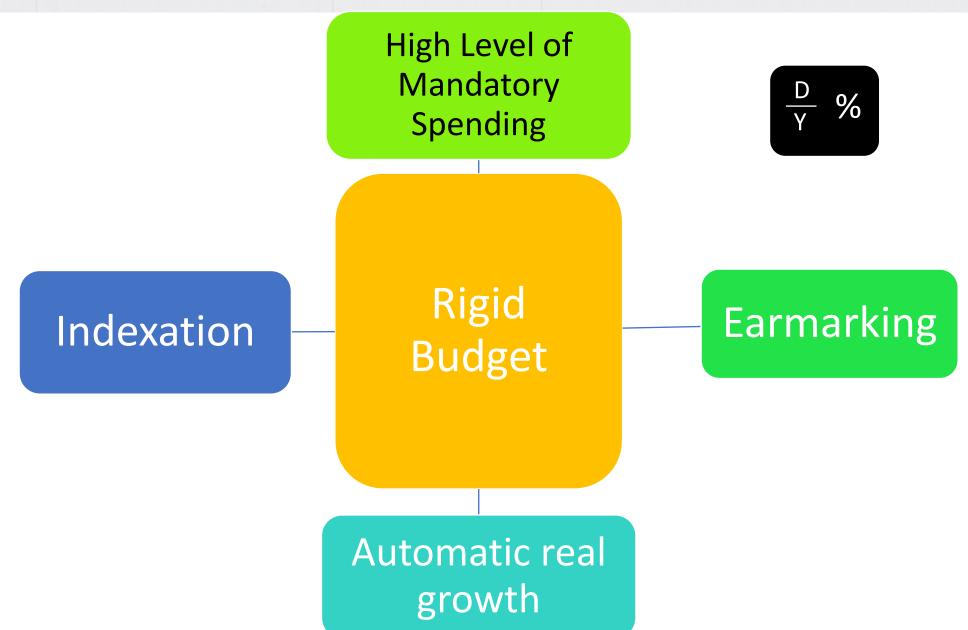












The Virtuous Cycle











$$d_t = \frac{(1+r_t)}{(1+g_t)} d_{t-1} - pb_t$$

Subtracting debt_{t-1} on both sides of equation:

$$\Delta d_t = \frac{(r_t - g_t)}{(1 + g_t)} d_{t-1} - pb_t$$

The surplus that would stabilize the debt ($\triangle = 0$)

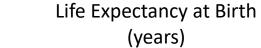
$$pb_t = \frac{(r_t - g_t)}{(1 + g_t)} d_{t-1}$$

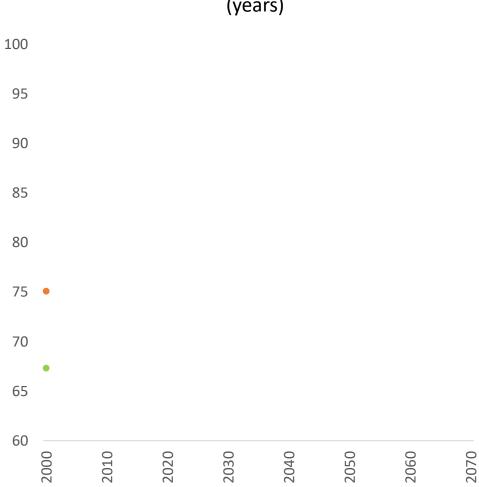


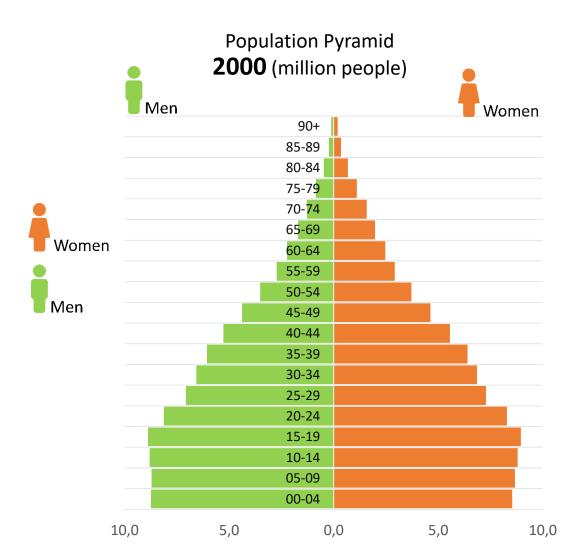










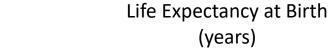


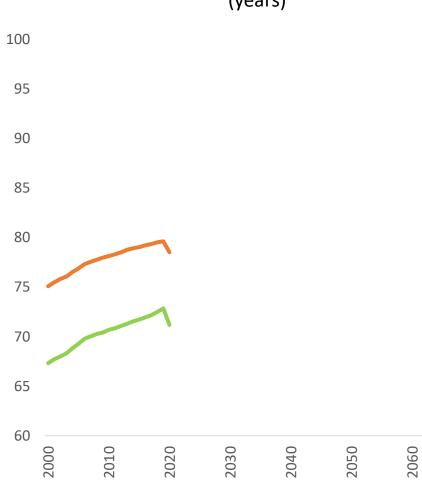




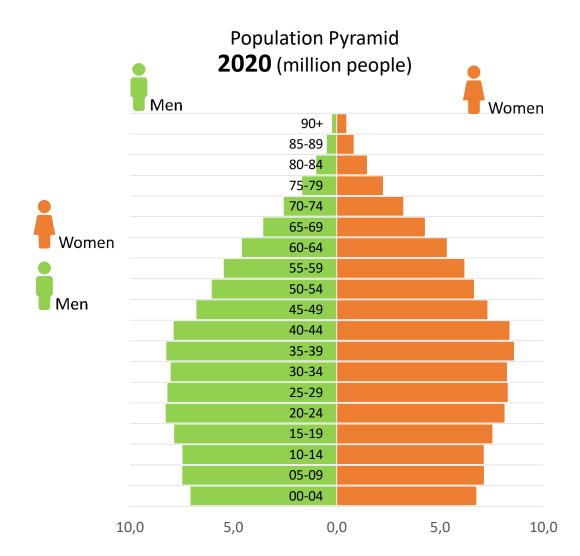








2070

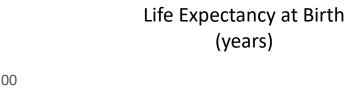


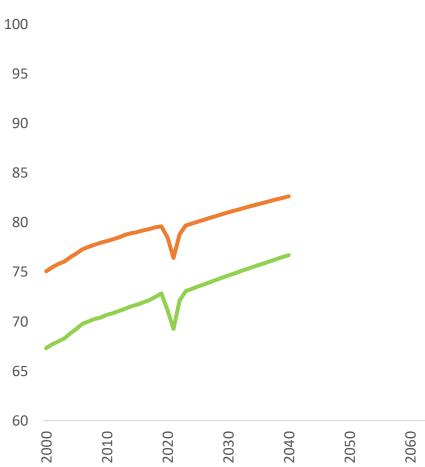




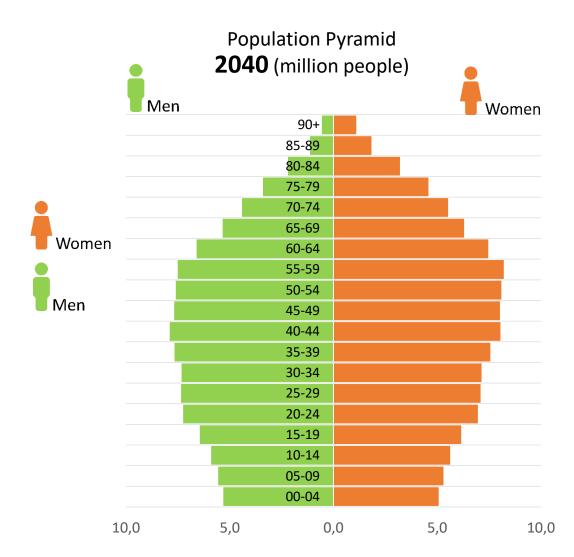








2070





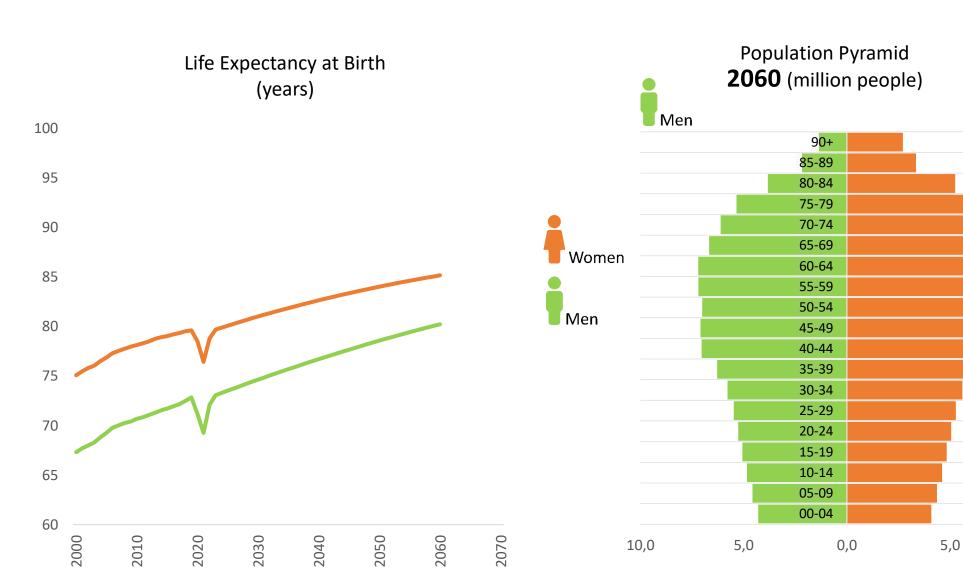


Women









Sources: IBGE

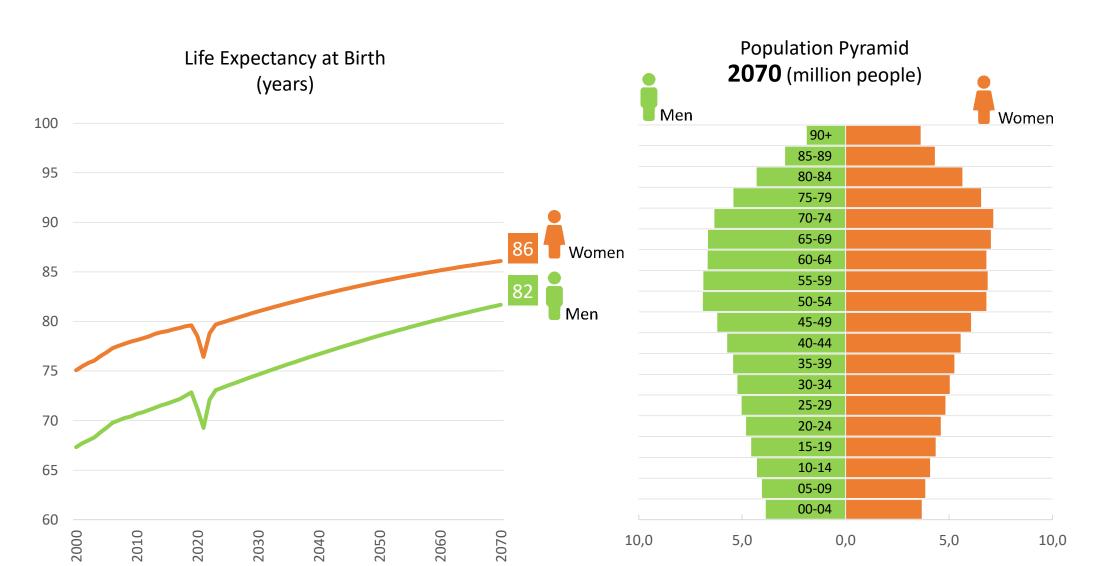
10,0















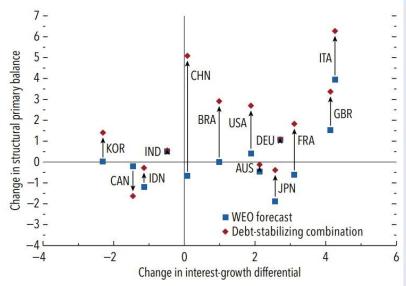






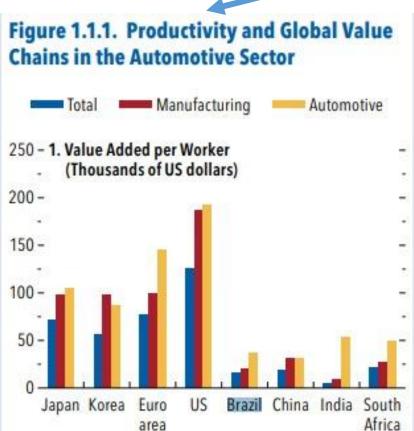
World Economic Outlook, IMF – Oct/2024

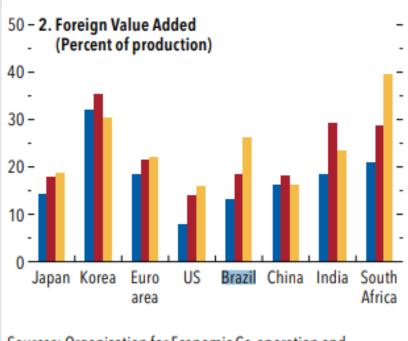
Figure 1.18. Required Fiscal Consolidation (*Percentage points*)



Source: IMF staff calculations.

Note: "Debt-stabilizing combination" refers to the change in structural primary balance needed to stabilize the debt-to-GDP ratio at its 2023 level, given the projected change in the interest-growth differential from 2023 to 2024. Data labels in the figure use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes. WEO = World





Sources: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Trade in Employment database and Trade in Value-Added indicators; and IMF staff calculations.

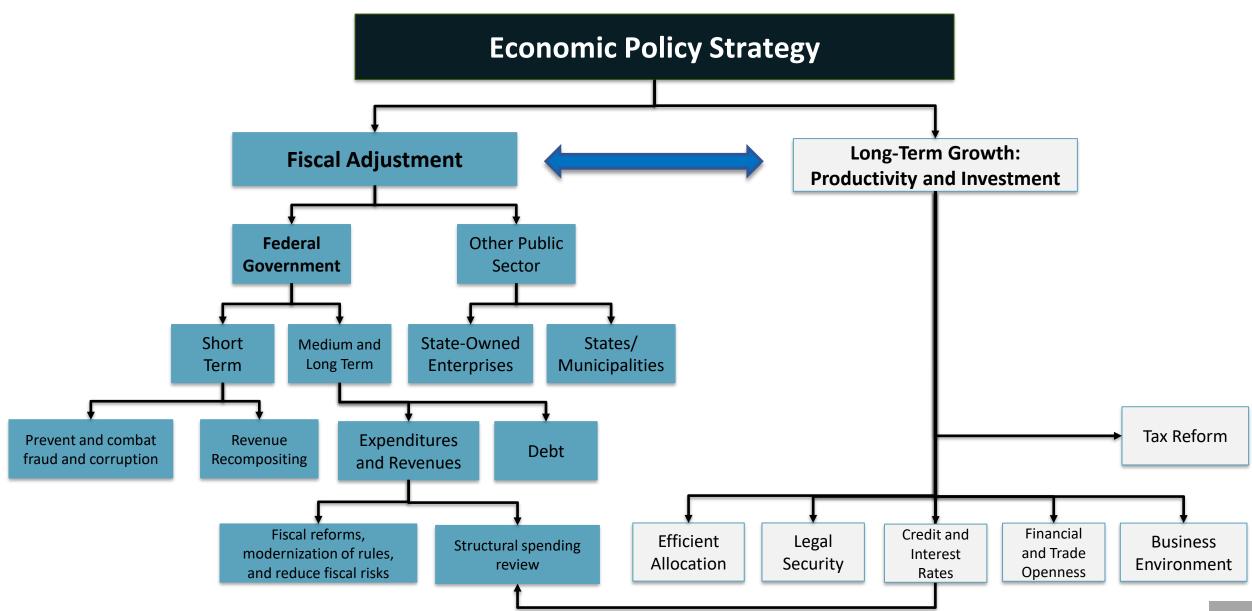
Economic Strategy











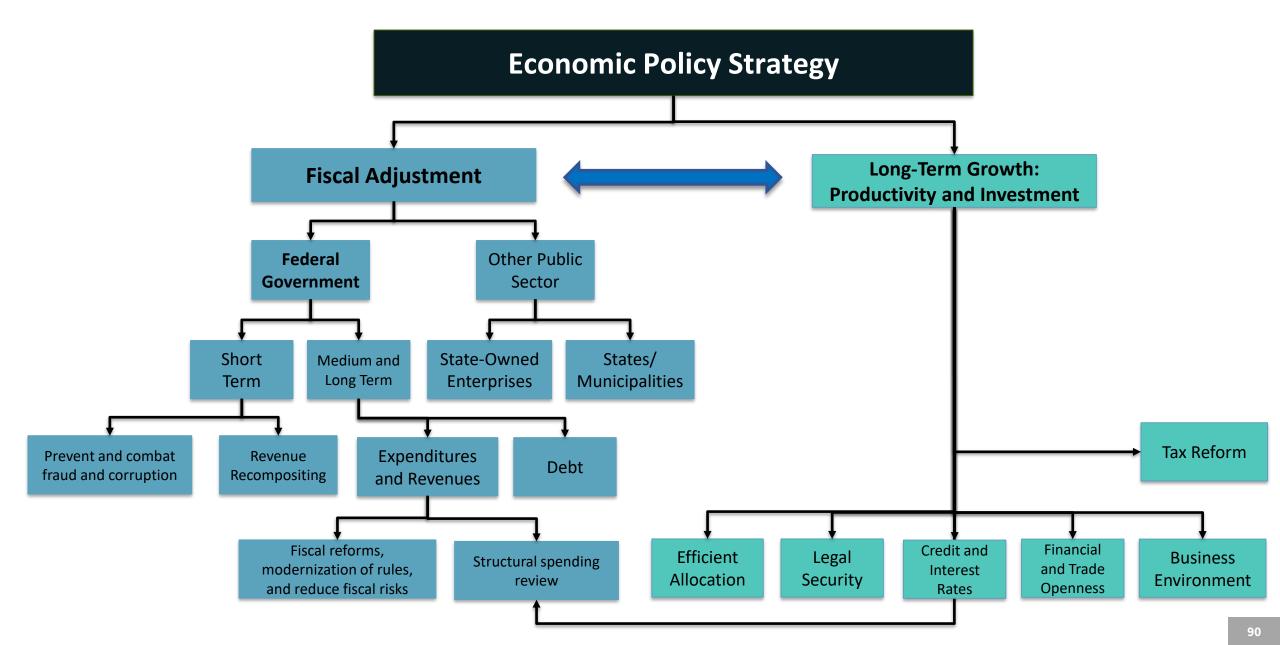
Economic Strategy











Expected Potential Growth (I Rates and TFP g)









Baseline Scenario(*)

Dynamic Duo for g		Investment Rate				
		16%	18%	20%	22%	24%
ے	0.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	2.4%
owt	0.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%	2.6%
t G	0.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.4%	2.8%
Productivity Growth	0.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%	2.6%	3.0%
rodu	0.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%	3.2%
	1.0%	1.9%	2.3%	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%

Source: IBGE, BCB and estimates MPO

^(*) Baseline Scenario = Historical means or econometric estimates used for main parameters of Cobb-Douglas production function, capital depreciation and work force dynamics.

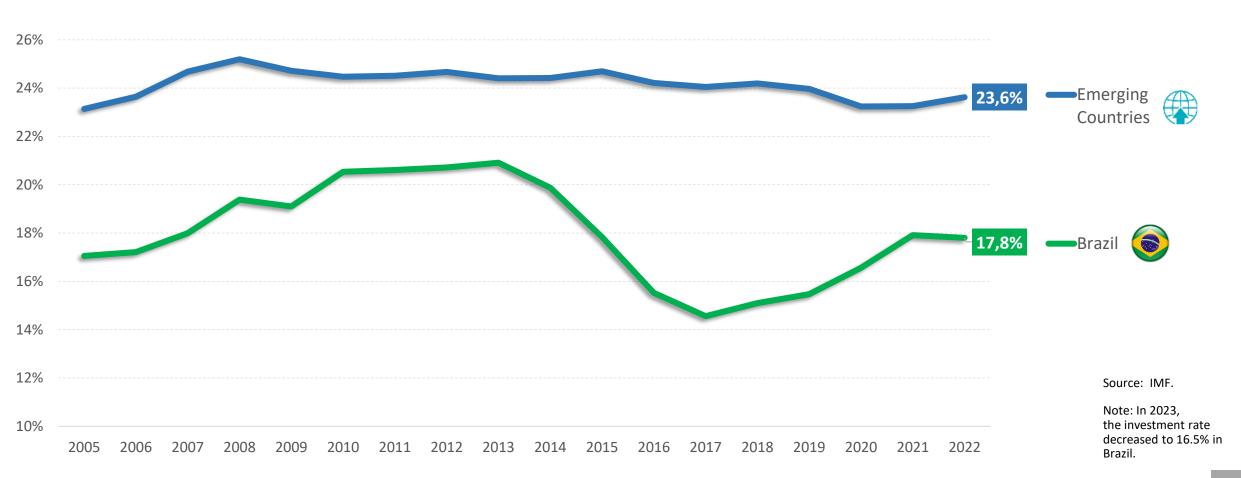








Historically Low Investment Rate (% GDP)





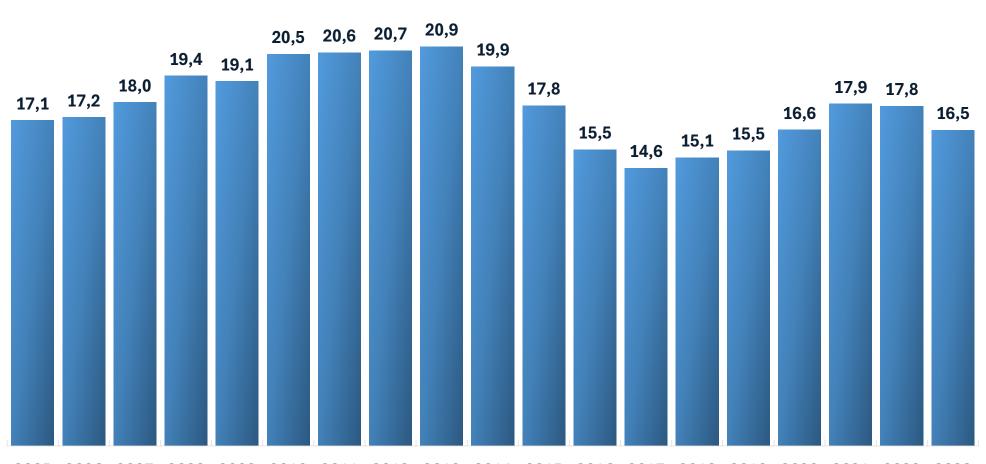






Investment Rate

% GDP



Source: IBGE.

* GFCF - Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

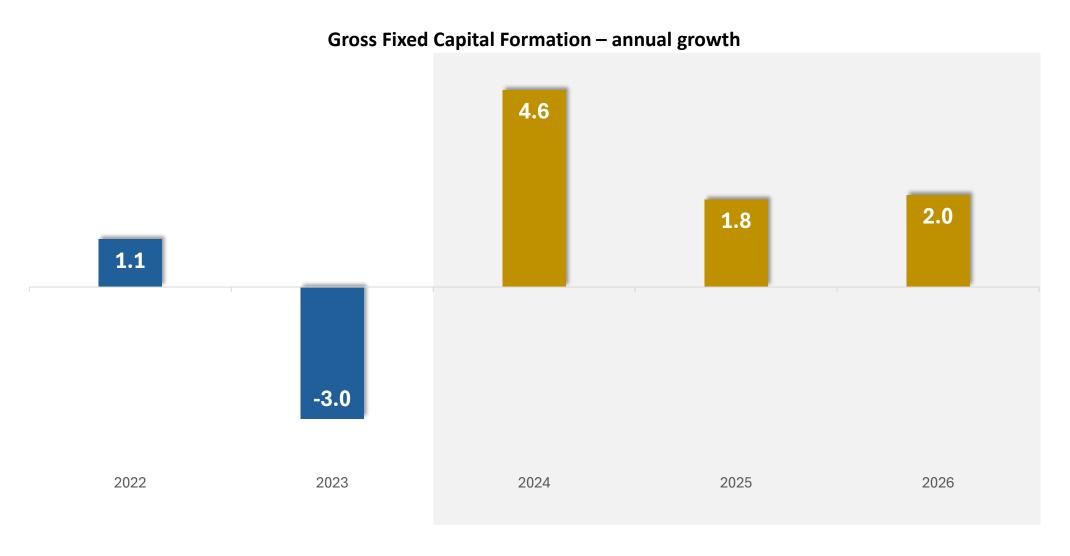








Economic Activity - Investment Recovery



Source: IBGE.

2024-2026: forecasts (survey of market analysts - focus).





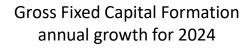


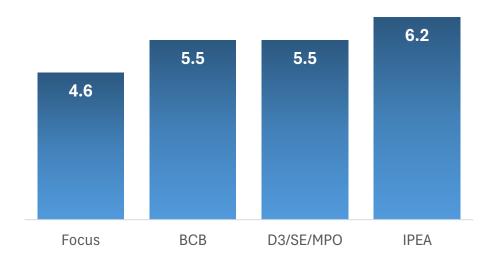




Investment Recovery

- Some institutions are forecasting stronger recovery for 2024, after two years of negative perspectives.
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation has achieved a positive growth of 2.1% (on the margin), the third in a row, after four consecutive falls.
- In the first half of 2024, gross fixed capital formation reached a growth of 4.2%, the best result since 2021.





Sources: Focus (survey of market analysts)
Central Bank (Inflation Report, set/24),
D3/SE/MPO forecast (econometric model),
Institute for Applied Economic Research (set/24),



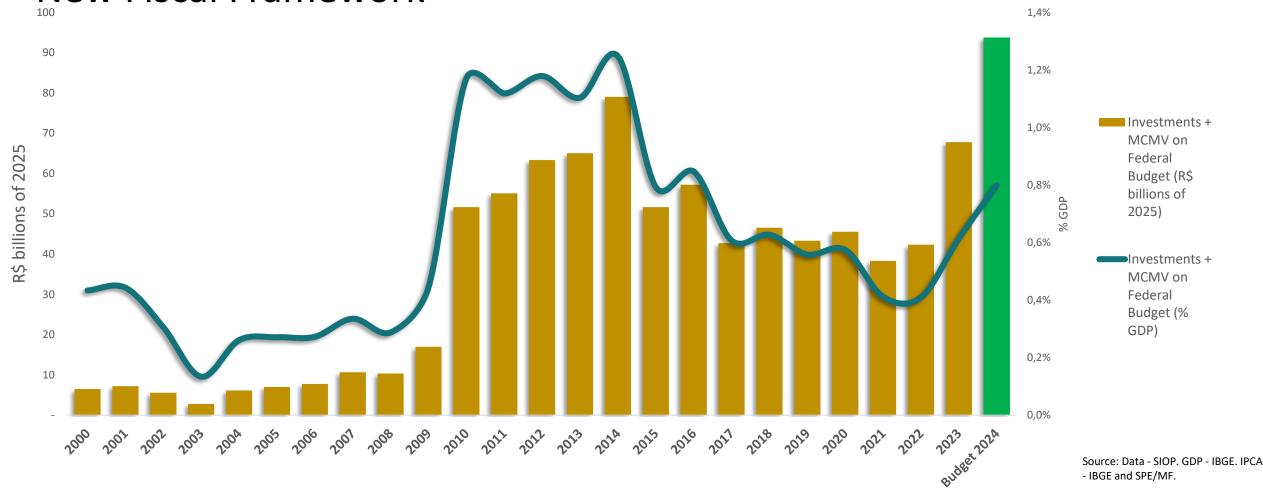






Minimum of 0.60% of GDP in Investments on Federal Budget

New Fiscal Framework













Growth Acceleration Program (PAC)

For 2025, the federal budget includes BRL 60.5 billion for PAC

- PAC will direct BRL 1.7 trillion (aprox. USD 311 billion*) in all states, with 83% until 2026 and the rest afterwards.
- BRL 612 billion (aprox. USD 111 billion) are expected to come from the private sector.





Sustainable & Resilient **Cities**









Education, Science & Technology



Água para Todos



Digital Inclusion & Connectivity



Inclusive Social Infrastructure



Innovation for the Defense Industry

Equilibrium real interest rate

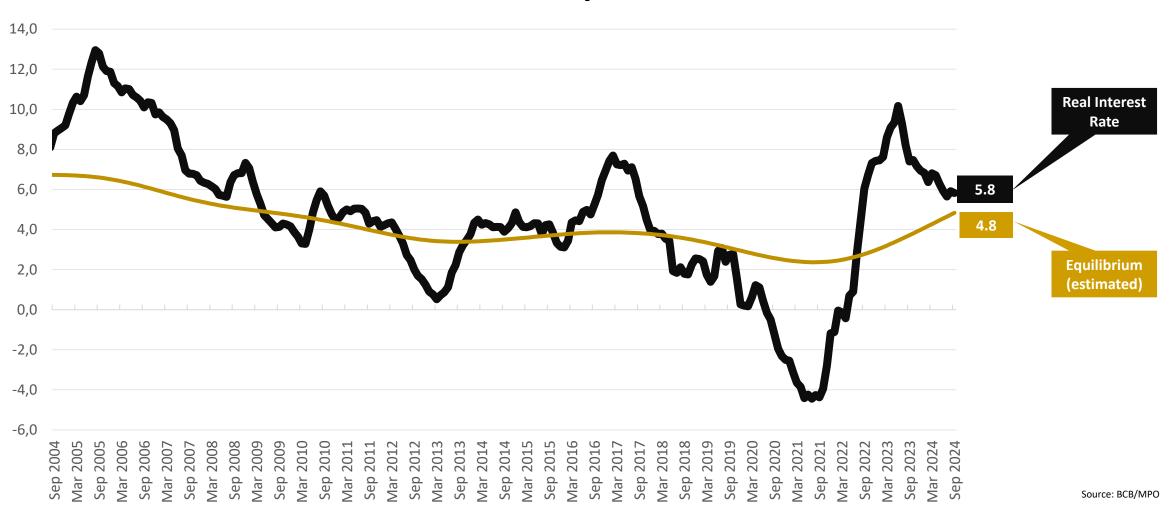








RIR and Equilibrium RIR



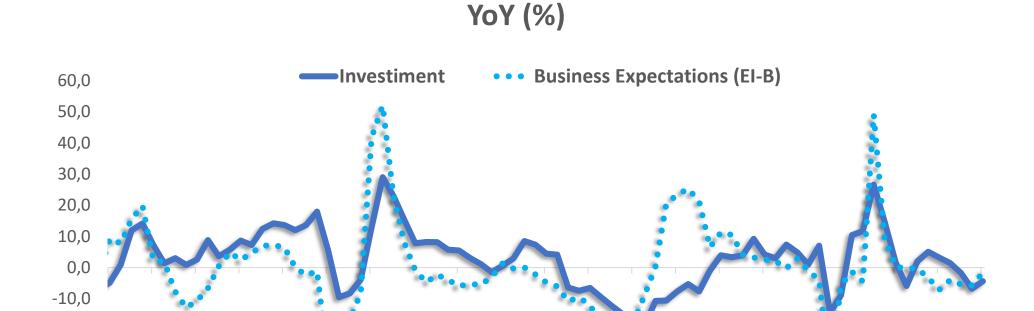
Investment and Business Expectations











des103 des104 des105 des106 des103 des108 des108 des130 des133 des133 des134 des135 des131 des138 des139 des130 des133 des133

Source: IBGE and FGV IBRE

-20,0

-30,0

-40,0











What are we doing?





Brazilian Strategy 2050 Union, Development and Sustainability

Projeto Romano Romano Project







Spending Review

Revisão do Gasto | Spending Review
Orçam. de Médio Prazo | Medium Term Budget
Metas Físicas | Physical Targets
Agendas Transversais | Intersectoral Agendas
Nova Lei de Finanças | New Public Finance Law







South America Integration Routes







Spending Review Actions (Federal level) - PLDO 2025



R\$ billions

Items	Measures	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
Pensions	Simplification of processes for granting benefits and combating fraud.	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	28.6
Proagro (Public Rural Insurance)	Better targeting of policy objectives.	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	8.7
Total		9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	37.3

Source: PLDO 2025. Preparation: SE/MPO.

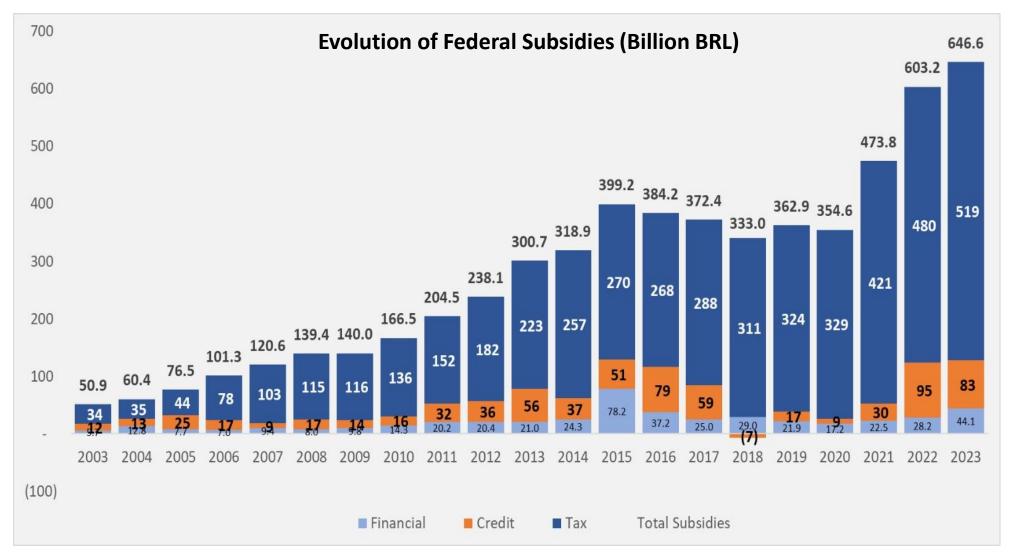
Evaluation and Monitoring













Source: SMA/MPO and RFB.

Prepared by: SMA/MPO

* On the occasion of the enactment of the 2022 Budget Guidelines Law (Law 14.194/2021). article 136. paragraph 2 was included. which exceptionally stopped considering Simples Nacional and Microempreendedor Individual (MEI) as tax waivers for that year. In order to visualize the historical series. the graph above takes into account the differentiated regimes referred to in item 'd' of section III of article 146 of the Federal Constitution.

Evaluation and Monitoring

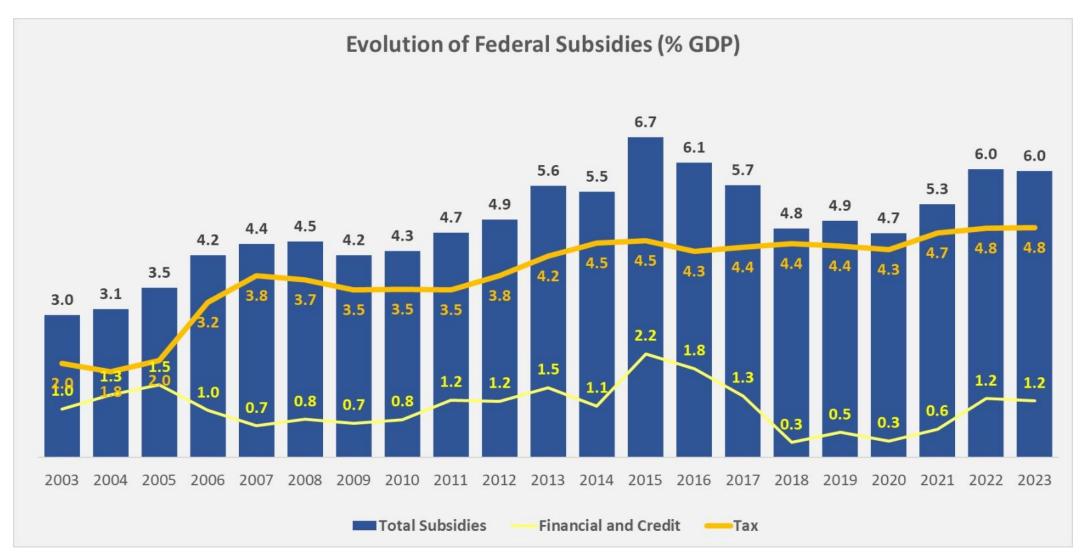














Source: SMA/MPO and RFB.

Prepared by: SMA/MPO.

* On the occasion of the enactment of the 2022 Budget Guidelines Law (Law 14.194/2021). article 136. paragraph 2 was included. which exceptionally stopped considering Simples **Nacional** and Microempreendedor Individual (MEI) as tax waivers for that year. In order to visualize the historical series. the graph above takes into account the differentiated regimes referred to in item 'd' of section III of article 146 the Federal Constitution.

Fiscal risks arising from legal claims





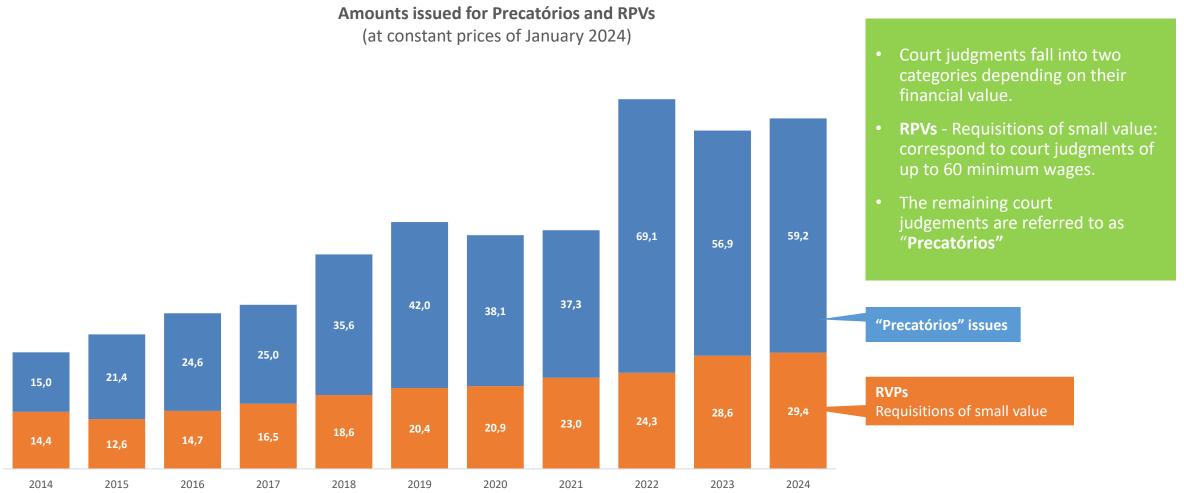






In the last decade. the issuing of court judgments against the state has grown steadily and faster than inflation















The Brazil Strategy 2050 aims to address the key challenges posed



Main Objectives Strategy 2025-2050









- Reduce social and regional inequalities (combat hunger and poverty);
- 2 Address climate change;
- Prepare the country for demographic transition;
- 4 Promote macroeconomic sustainability;
- Foster a significant increase in investments (infrastructure, family agriculture, agribusiness, industry, commerce, and services) and ensure economic growth (inclusion, productivity, employment, and workforce training).





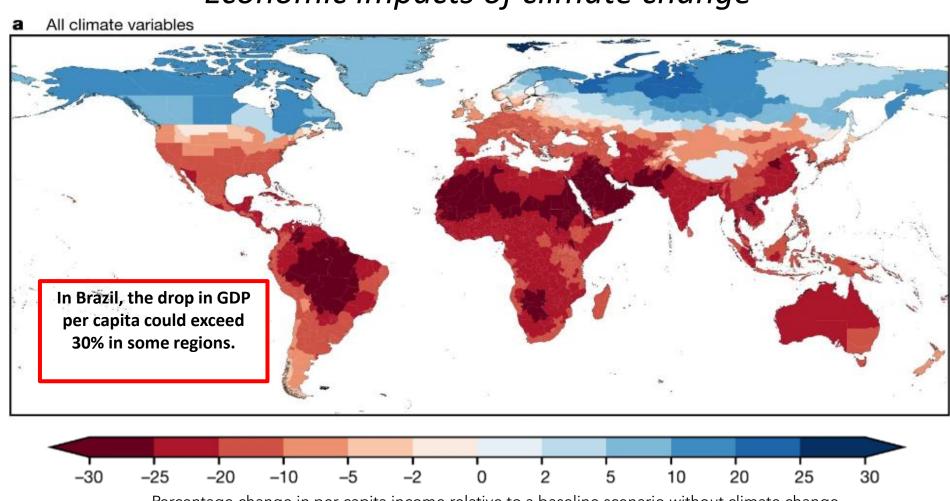






Challenges for Brazil in 2050

Economic impacts of climate change



Percentage change in per capita income relative to a baseline scenario without climate change







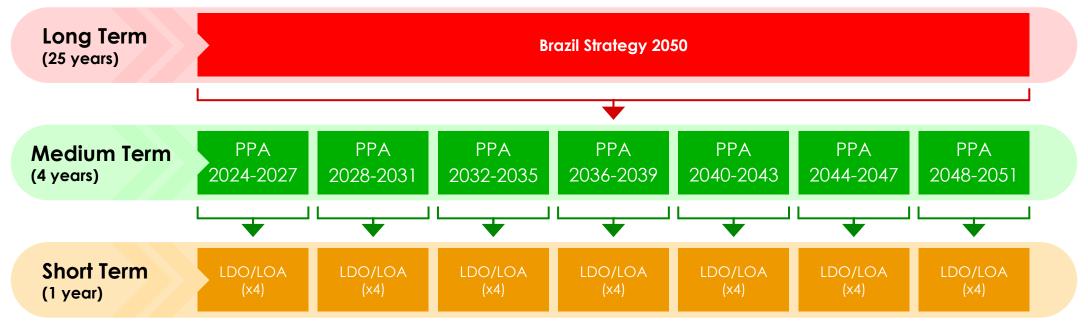




The connection of planning pieces



union, development and sustainability



The Brazil Strategy 2050 will guide:

7 Multi-Year Plams (PPA)

26 Budget Guidelines Laws (LDO) and 26 Annual Budget Laws (LOA) *



ROMAN Project - Budget Optimization









SOF – Set of Priority Projects

SPENDING REVIEW

Looking back: expenditures reallocation

2

MEDIUM TERM BUDGET

Looking foward: Multi-year projections

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Delivery focused (initiative byproducts)

4

INTERSECTORAL AGENDA

Indexing (Managerial labelling)

5 NEW PUBLIC FINANCE LAW

Superseding Law 4,320, 1964



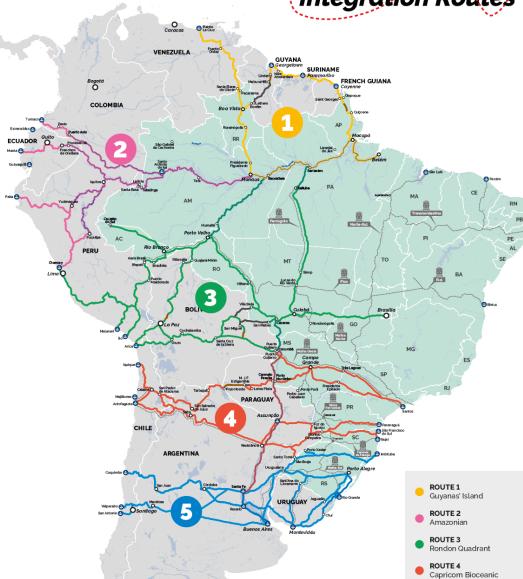












SOUTH AMERICA - ASIA

Currently there are different logistical alternatives: Panama Canal, Strait of Magellan and Indian Ocean, the most used.

THE BIOCEANIC ROUTES WILL:



Reduce the distance in shipping between countries and continents



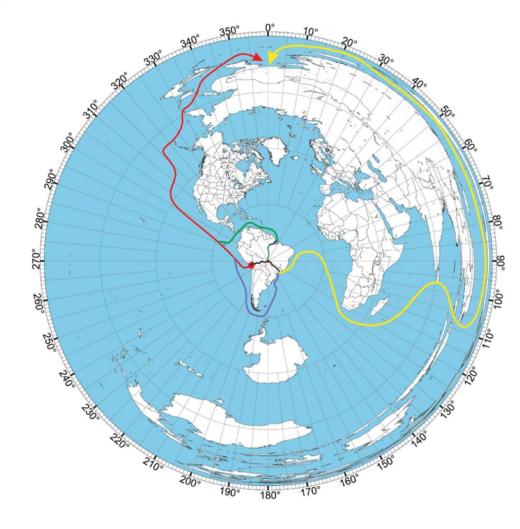
Increase the competitiveness of South American products



ROUTE 5
 Porto Alegre-Coquimbo

Improve cultural ties within the South American countries

Source: IPEA | NS6.NET (2022); Projeção Azimutal Elaboration: RIBEIRO SILVA, C. H. et. al., 2022





Tax Reform









Current BR Highly Complex System



- High bureaucratic cost of paying taxes
- Frequent judicial litigation regarding taxation
- High compliance costs
- Cumulative taxation impacting investments and exports
- Missallocation (affecting factors of production) and competitive distortions (search for tax incentives overshadowing comparative advantages and before-tax profit maximization) with negative outcomes in the production oraganization
- Lack of transparency
- Tensions among subnational units
 - Proliferation of tax incentives. special regimes and effective rates

Tax reform: direct impacts on the economy







Expected GDP growth up to

20% in the long run







- Less country specific cost
- Less compliance cost (in terms of time)
- Less litigation





- Reduced rate differentials
- Better business environment

Less tension among subnationals

- Less need for subsidies
- Better focus on education and health in the budget

Better income distribution

- Less cost of basic foods
- The wealthier uses more services









Simulations of macroeconomic impacts released by CCiF

Strategy aligned with best practices











A TRIPLE POLICY PIVOT IS NEEDED:

FISCAL POLICY

MONETARY POLICY

GROWTH-FRIENDLY REFORMS



Future Vision









The Economist Cover







The Economist Nov 2009

The Economist Sep 2013

Now

Future Vision









The Economist Cover





Next step



Soon, very soon!





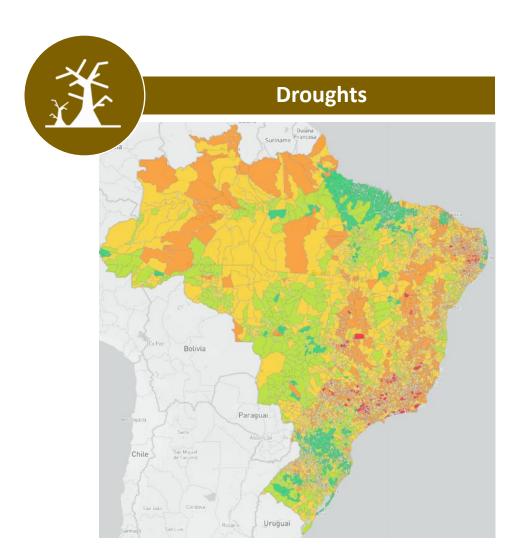
Natural Disasters - 2050 forecast

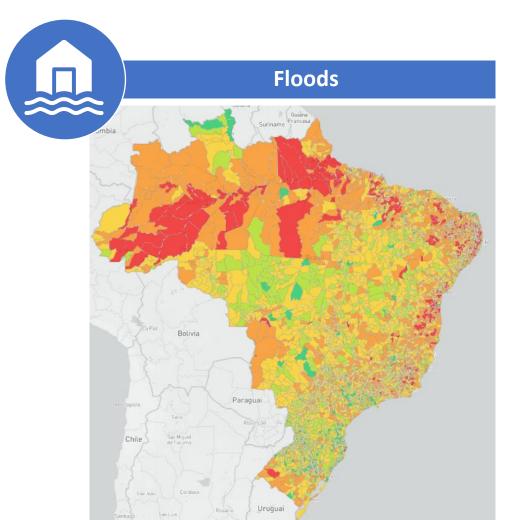












Very low: 0.00 to 0.19

Very high: 0.80 to 1.00

Medium: 0.40 to 0.59

Low:

High:

N/A

0.20 to 0.39

0.60 to 0.79

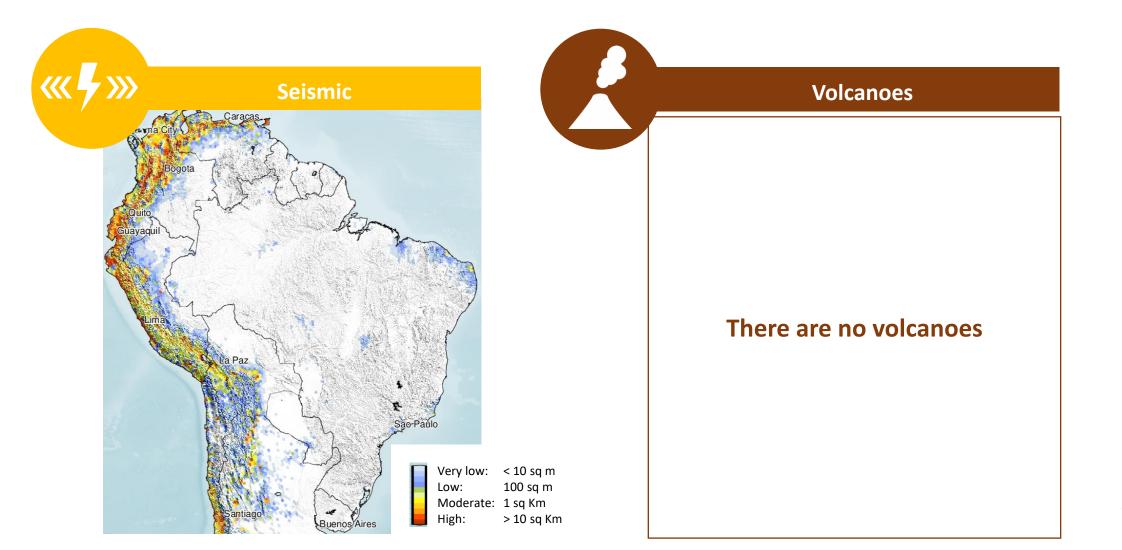
Natural Disasters - 50-year forecast











Source: Johnson et al. (2023)

Natural Disasters











September/24

Brazil accounted for

72% of Wildfires in South America in spite of the destination of financial resources by federal government

Evidence for the need to insure agricultural and other exposed assets

Rural Insurance Premium (PSR) - Subsidy











Rural Activity	Limit per activity	Usual	ABC Program	North and northeast regions
Soybeans	10.500	20%	25%	30%
Other grains	10.500	40%	45%	45%
Frutis, vegetable crops, coffee and sugar cane	10.500	40%	45%	45%
Livestock	10.500	40%	45%	45%
Aquaculture	10.500	40%	45%	45%
Forests	10.500	40%	45%	45%
Annual limit	21.000			

Main objectives:

- Stimulate the private rural insurance sector.
- Benefit rural decreasing the insurance premium

Source: MAPA





MINISTRY O
PLANNIN
AND BUDGE







Energy

Emerging Market Growth

Increasing energy demand + expansion of renewable energy projects.

Diversified Portfolio

- Hydropower
- Biomass
- Wind
- solar
- Nuclear
- natural gas

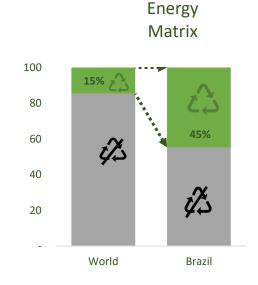
Current state

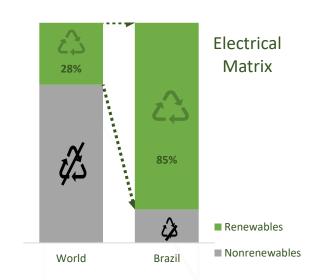
Between 2025-31, 20 electricity distribution contracts, serving 65% of the population, are set to expire.

Sustainability Commitment

Align with global sustainability goals by supporting green energy initiatives, enhancing brand reputation and attracting ESG-focused investors.

Robust Renewable Portfolio





Source (data): EPE











Infrastructure

Brazil's infrastructure sector

is undergoing a significant transformation

PPP

growing private sector participation

Universalisation of the sewerage services by 2033 target

USD 10 bi/year

Source:

PlanSAB (Basic Sanitation National Plan) Law 11.445/2007





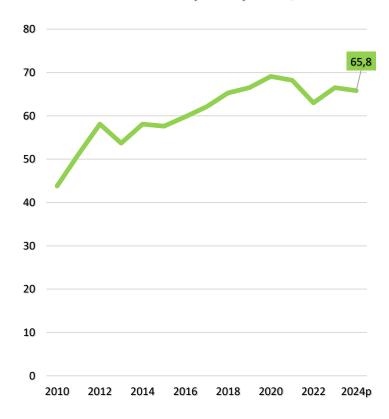


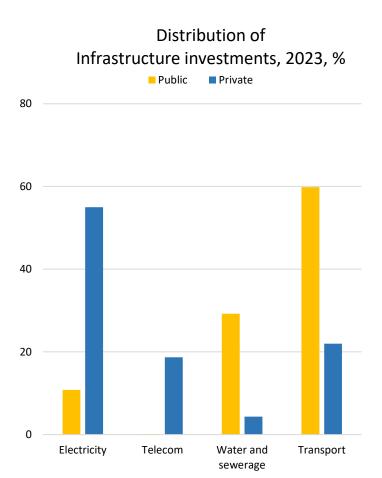


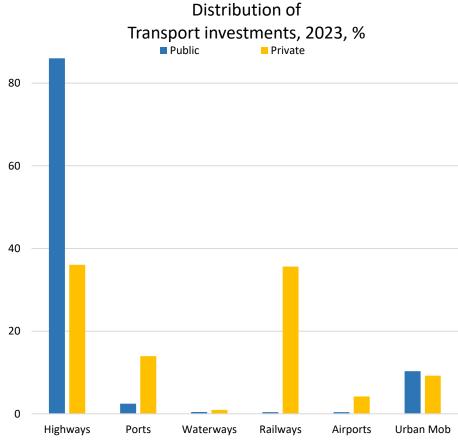


Infrastructure

Private sector participation, %







Multi-year Investiments - Infrastructure









Related to current expenses of the Executive Branch and others, in addition to 23 programs managed by departments across 12 sectors.

BRL 98 billion in investments

State Investments: resources for investments by state-owned companies, such as the Programs for Oil, Gas, Derivatives and Biofuels, Electricity, National Defense and Ports and Waterway Transportation.

BRL 209 billion in investments

BRL 307 billion

Total investment expected in the PPA related to infrastructure







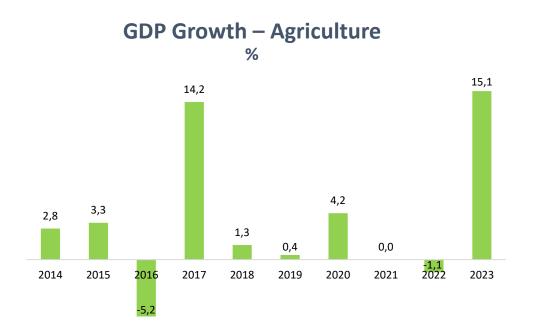


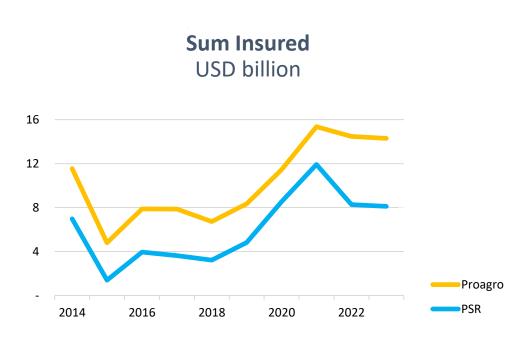




Agriculture

- Major global exporter of agricultural products
- Major hurdle is reducing dependence on government
- Proagro & PSR



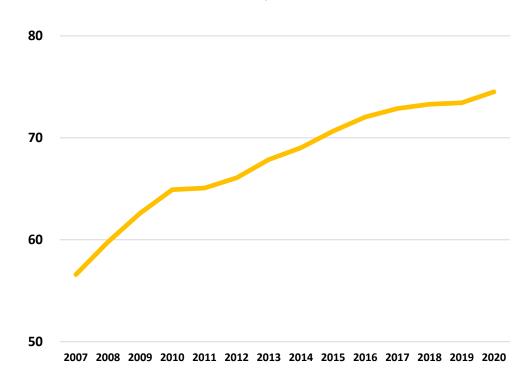




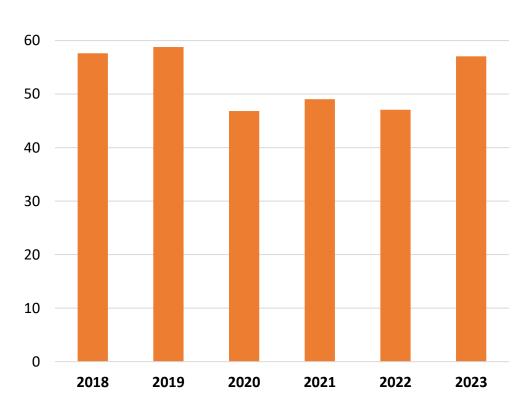
Anvisa

Growth of health insurance plans in total healthcare spending

Healthcare



Health Assistance Premiums USD billion



Harness the Power of Brazil's Open Data SE SECRETARIAT MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND BUDGET











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