



BRAZIL: MACROECONOMIC MONITOR AND REFORM AGENDA

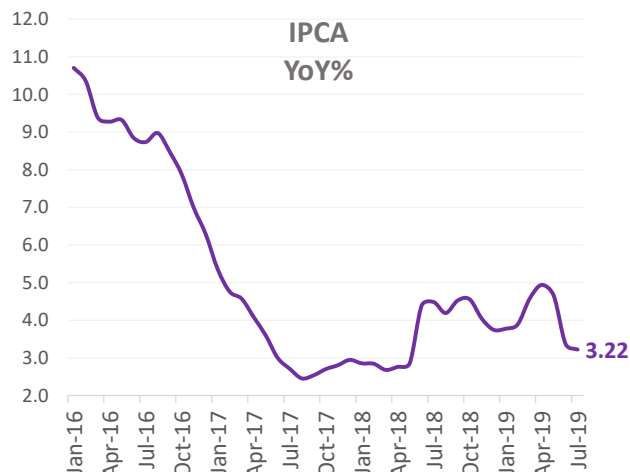
August 12, 2019

Week Highlights

- The Social Security was approved by the House of Representatives and will now be appreciated by the Senate. It is expected to be approved in September.
- BNDES announced plans to return a total of R\$ 126 billion in 2019 to the National Treasury, which leaves R\$ 42 billion for the next months.
- The official Consumer Inflation Index (IPCA) for July surprised on downside again and is more than 100 bps below the year target.
- President Bolsonaro edited a decree allowing the relicitation of troubled infrastructure concessions.

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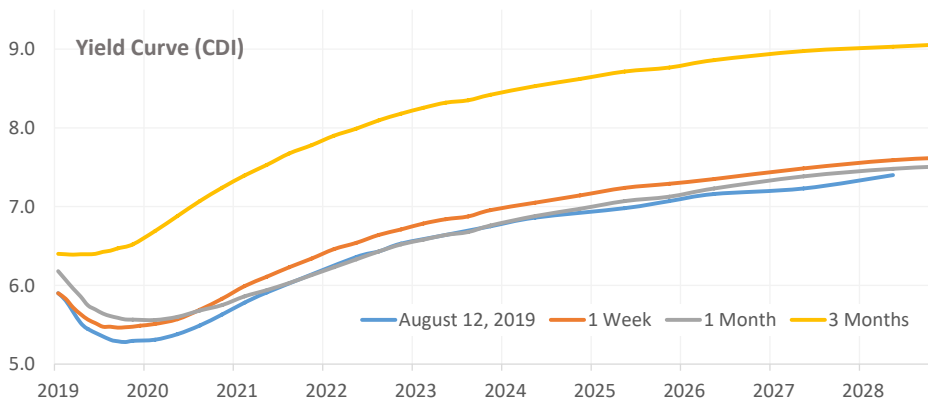
*The Special Secretariat for Social Security and Labor writes about
The New Pension System*



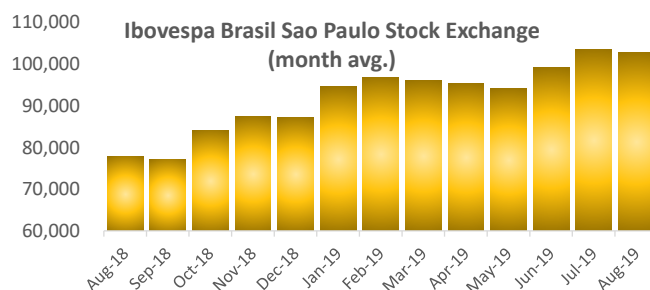
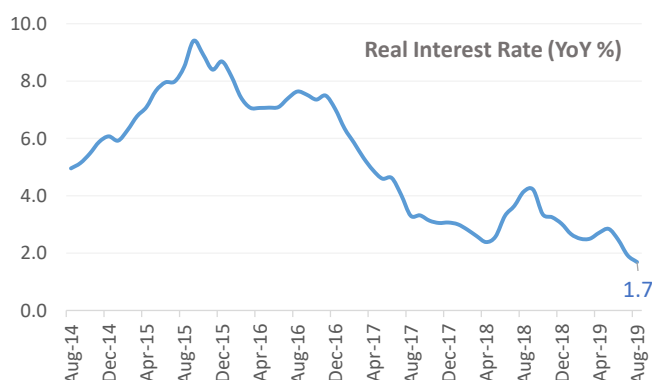
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP (% YoY)	0.50	-3.55	-3.30	1.06	1.12	0.81 (*)	2.10 (*)
Consumer Inflation IPCA (% YoY)	6.41	10.67	6.29	2.95	3.75	3.76 (*)	3.90 (*)
Current Account (USD bi)	-101.4	-54.5	-24.0	-7.2	-14.5	-22.0 (*)	-32.5 (*)
Foreign Investment in the Country (USD bi)	87.7	60.3	73.4	70.3	88.3	85.0 (*)	85.3 (*)
International Reserves (USD bi)	364	356	365	374	375	389 (08 Aug)	-
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	8.9	12.0	11.8	11.6	12 (Jun)	-
General Government Gross Debt (% GDP)	56.3	65.5	69.9	74.1	77.2	78.8 (**)	80.2 (**)
Ibovespa Index (BRL, % chg.)	-2.9	-13.3	38.9	26.9	15.0	16.0 (ytd)	-
CDS 5 years (year average)	189	475	293	165	208	164 (Aug 19)	-
Interest rate (Selic Target) (% eop)	11.75	14.25	13.75	7.50	6.50	5.00 (*)	5.50 (*)

Estimates: (*) Focus Survey, Central Bank of Brazil, Aug. 9, 2019); (**) Prisma Fiscal, Jul.2019

MARKET WATCH



Brazil	-20.8
Turkey	-17.6
Russia	-12.1
India	-10.4
South Africa	-6.3
China	-1.2
Argentina	-0.3



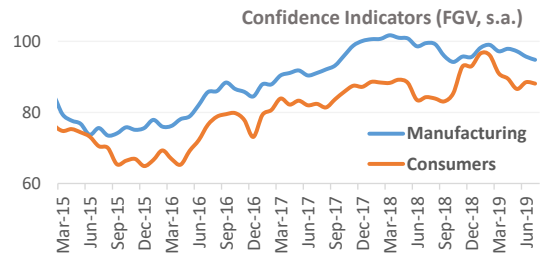
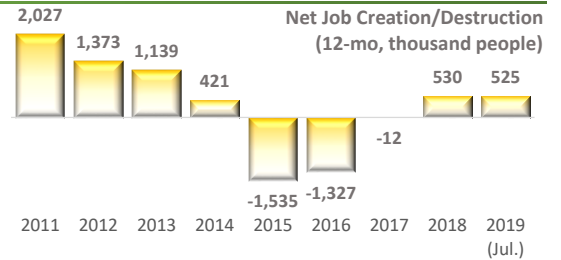
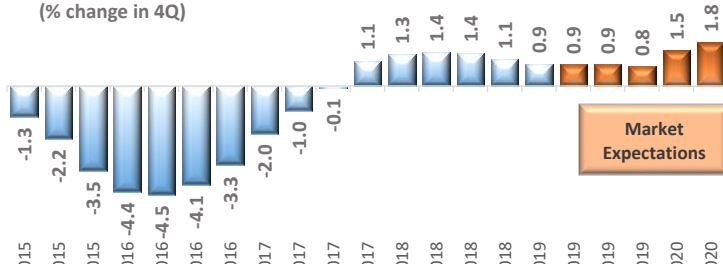
Swap Pre x Di 360 days discounted of the IPCA Expectation for the next 12 months

Sources: BCB, Min. of the Economy, Bloomberg

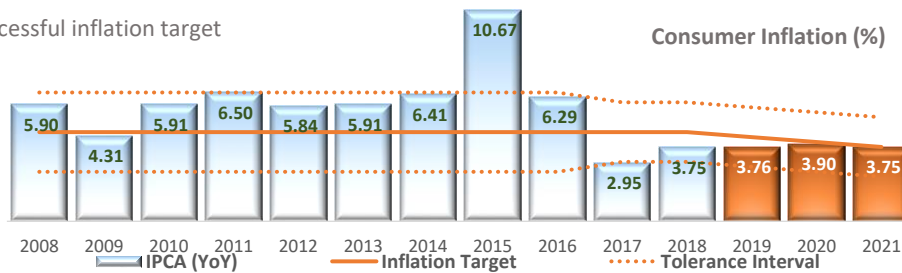
ECONOMY WATCH

A more robust recovery is still dependent on further advances in the reform agenda

Gross Domestic Product
(% change in 4Q)

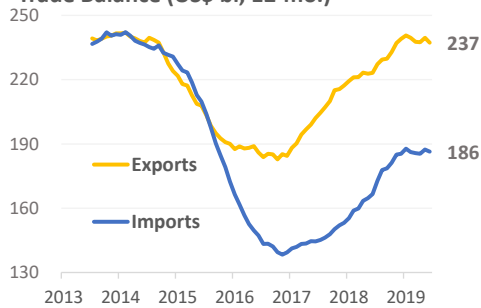


The country runs a successful inflation target regime

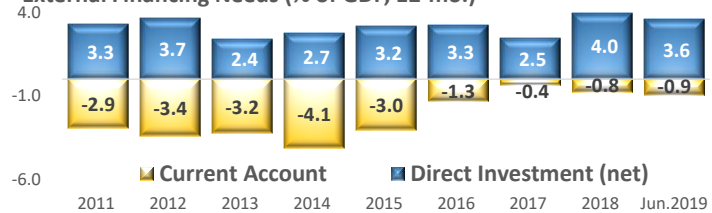


The external accounts are one of the main pillars of the Brazilian economic stability

Trade Balance (US\$ bi, 12-mo.)

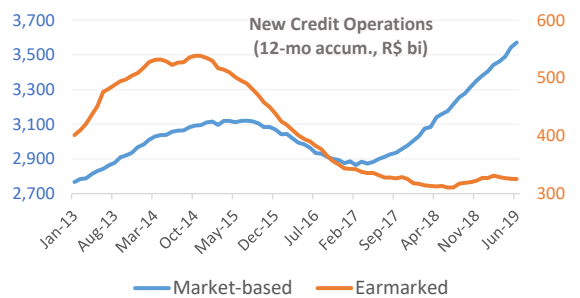


External Financing Needs (% of GDP, 12-mo.)

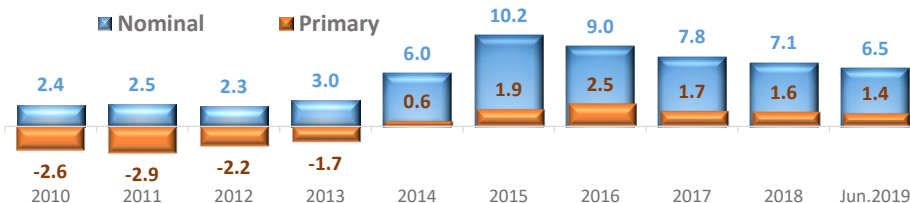


The credit market went through an adjustment process and now favors market-based operations

Household Debt Service ratio (% YoY)



Public Sector Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)



Brazil is working to improve its fiscal sustainability



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

Main Measures

Social Security Reform (PEC 06/2019)

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

Next Steps

- Analysis of constitutionality by a Senate commission.
- Two voting rounds in the Senate. Needs 49 of the 81 votes. Changes made be sent to the House of Representatives.
- Expected to be approved in 2019.

Tax Reform

- Brazil needs to simplify the tax system and to reduce the tax burden on companies, the legal insecurity and the excessive legal dispute

Next Steps

- Legislation being prepared by the Government
- Instrument: PEC and infra constitutional measures

Trade Liberalization

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

Next Steps

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

Business Facilitation (MP 881/19)

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

Next Steps

- Simplifica: Set of 50 measures to reduce red tape to production.
- Brazil 4.0: Encourage companies' digitization and modernization.
- Pró-mercado: regulatory changes to end barriers to market operation and competition.

Digital Government

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

Next Steps

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

Fight corruption, criminal organizations and violent crimes

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

Next Steps

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

Ombudsman for Direct Investments

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

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

Main Measures

Employment

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

Next Steps

- New Work Booklet (*Carteira Verde e Amarela*) to ease access to the labor market.
- Emprega Mais: new workforce training strategy.

Central Bank Independence (Senate PLP 19/19)

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

Next Steps

- Congress appreciation
- Instrument: Supplementary Bill.

Subsidies reduction

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

Next Steps

- Congressional approval

Fiscal sustainability of subnational entities (PLP 149/2019)

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

Next Steps

- Congress appreciation

Public administration overhaul (Decree 9.725/19)

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

Next Steps

- Congressional approval

Auction of Assignment Agreement

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

Next Steps

- Auction scheduled for Nov. 06, 2019

Privatization

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

INVESTMENTS, CONCESSIONS AND PRIVATIZATIONS

50 PPI Projects Auctioned or Renewed

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privatization of 7 Distributors (CELG, CEAL, CEPISA, CERON, Elektroacre, Amazonas, Boa Vista) • Concessions of 2 Hydroelectric Plants (Jaguara, UHE) and 2 Small Plants • Transmission Lots and Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th Marginal Fields Round • 14th and 15th Exploratory Blocks Bidding Round • 2nd to 5th Pre-Salt Production Sharing Bidding Rounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Extensions and 1 Concession (Norte-Sul)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 Concessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Projects (leasing, extension or assignment agreement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concession of Rodovia da Integração do Sul
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privatization of CASEMG 		

59 ongoing PPI Projects

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission Lots • 2 Auctions of New Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angra 3 Plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Concessions of CPRM Mining Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concession of 14 Marginal Fields Areas • 16th Exploratory Blocks Bidding Round • 6th Pre-Salt Production Sharing Bidding Round • Auction of Assignment Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • São Francisco River Integration Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6th Round (North I, South and Central) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Leasings • 2 Privatizations • 2 New Investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 Concessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 Concessions 	<p>Misc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privatization - Casa da Moeda, CEASAMINAS, Infraero shareholdings and Eletrobras • Concession of LOTEX • PPP for COMAER
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBTU • Trensurb 	



PPI Project Portfolio

Airports

39 airports

Investments of US\$ 2.1 bi

Signature bonuses of US\$ 0.6 bi

Airports	Studies	Public Hearing	TCU Assessment	Bidding Documents	Auction
5th round - Central West Block (4)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5th round - Northeastern Block (6)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5th round - Southeast Block (2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Viracopos	●				
6th round - South Block (9)	●			3Q20	4Q20
6th round - Northern Block 1 (7)	●			3Q20	4Q20
6th round - Central Block (6)	●			3Q20	4Q20
Disposals of Infraero shares (4)	●				

Railroads

Investments of US\$ 14.8 bi

Extension of 15,107 km

Signature bonuses of US\$ 0.7 bi

Railroads	Studies	Public Hearing	TCU Assessment	Bidding Documents	Auction
EF-151 – FNS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EF-334 – FIOLE	✓	●		1Q20	2Q20
EF-170 – Ferrogrão	✓	●		4Q19	1Q20
EF-354 – Integração Centro-Oeste	●				
North Branch - Ferroanel - São Paulo	●				

Railroads	Studies	Public Hearing	TCU Assessment	Legal Opinion	Subscription
Contract Extension Malha Paulista	✓				3Q19
Contract Extension Carajás (EFC)	✓				4Q19
Contract Extension Vitória-Minas (EFVM)	✓				4Q19
Contract Extension MRS	✓				2Q20
Contract Extension FCA	✓				2Q20

Ports

21 terminals and 2 ports

Investments of US\$ 1.1 bi

Signature bonuses of US\$ 0.2 bi

Ports	Studies	Public Hearing	TCU Assessment	Bidding Documents	Auction
Port of Vitória/ES (TGL CAPUABA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Port of Cabedelo/PB(AE10,AE11,AI01)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Port of Belém/PA (BELO2A,02B,04,08,09)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Port of Vila do Conde/PA (VDC12)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Port of Paranaguá/PR (PAR01)	✓	✓	✓	✓	● 3Q19
Port of Santos/SP (STS 13A)	✓	✓	✓	✓	● 3Q19
Port of Santos/SP (STS20)	✓	✓	✓	✓	● 3Q19
Port of Suape/PE (SUA05)	✓	✓	✓	● 3Q19	1Q20
Port of Santos (STS 14)	●		4Q19	4Q19	1Q19 2Q19
Port of Itaqui (IQ1 03, 11, 12, 13)	✓	●			1Q20 2Q20
CODESA Privatization	●				4Q20 1Q21
São Sebastião Privatization	●				1Q21 2Q21
Port of Paranaguá/PR (PAR07, 08, XX)					
Terminal - Port of Santana (MCP1)					
Port of Paranaguá/PR (PAR12*)					
Port of Suape/PE (SUA01*)	✓				

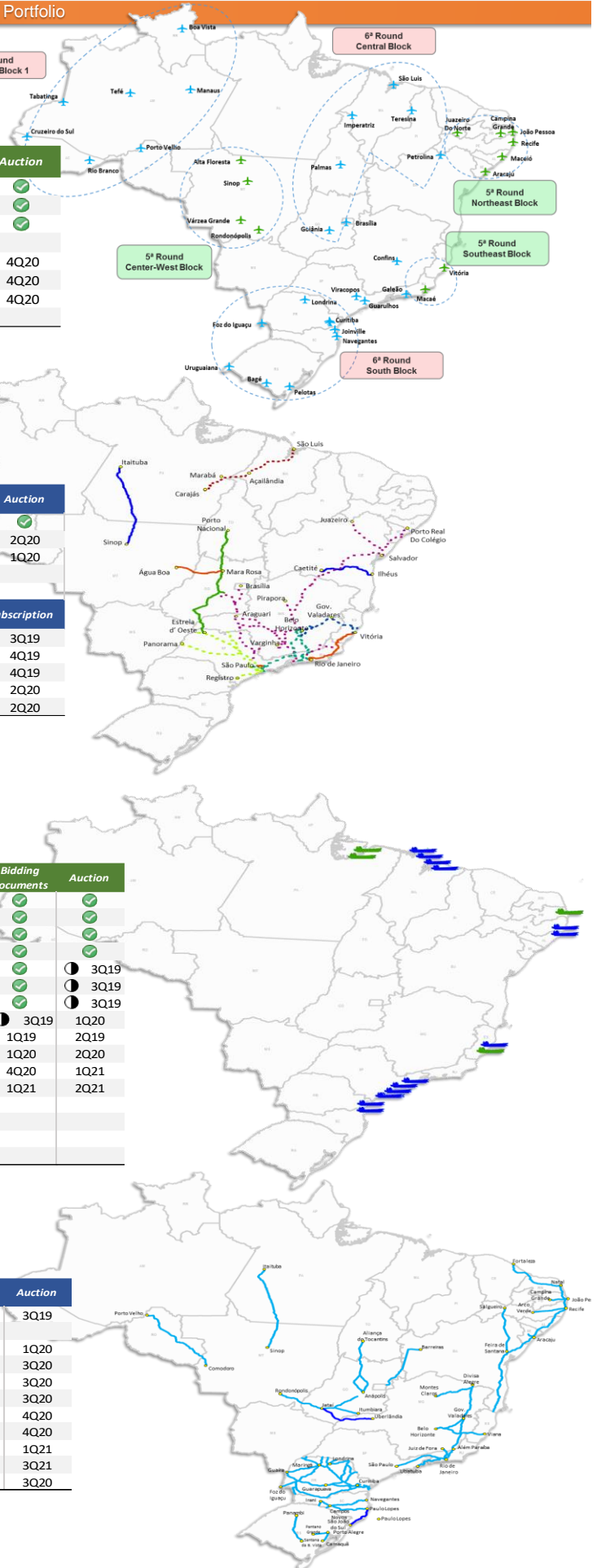
Highways

Investments of US\$ 34.9 bi

Extension of 16,574.82 km

Highways	Studies	Public Hearing	TCU Assessment	Bidding Documents	Auction
BR-364/365/GO/MG	✓	✓	✓	✓	3Q19
BR-364/RO/MT					
BR-101/SC	✓	✓	●	3Q19	1Q20
BR-381/262/MG/ES	✓	●		2Q20	3Q20
BR-163/230/MT/PA	●			2Q20	3Q20
BR-153/080/414/GO/TO	●			2Q20	3Q20
BR-040/495/MG/RJ (Concer)	●			3Q20	4Q20
BR-116/465/101/SP/RJ (Dutra)	●			3Q20	4Q20
BR-116/493/RJ/MG (CRT)	●			3Q20	1Q21
Integrated Highways of Paraná	●			2Q21	3Q21
BR-153/282/470/SC e SC-412	●			2Q20	3Q20

✓ Completed
● In progress





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The New Pension System

Special Secretariat for Social Security and Labor

- The House of Representatives approved a comprehensive pension reform, with estimated savings of R\$ 933.5 billion over the next 10 years.
- The proposal will now be appreciated by the Senate, where it will also be subjected to two rounds of voting. It is expected to be approved still in 2019.
- The approved proposal streamlines the access to benefits, changes calculation rules and restructures contribution rates, among other measures. The measures will contribute to fiscal sustainability in the medium and long term, as well as to the establishment of a fairer distributive system. The New Pension System is fundamental for the structural fiscal adjustment and for containing the public debt growth trend observed in recent years.
- One change of major importance is the introduction of minimum retirement ages of 65 years old for men and of 62 years old for women, comprising both the private sector workers and the civil servants' pension regimens, with transition rules for those who already contributes to the system. The proposal eliminates the retirement without minimum age contribution, which allowed early retirement, since its only requirement was 35 years of contribution for men and 30 years for women. This type of pension allowed, in 2018, retirements with an average age of 54 years old. The definition of a minimum retirement age has been attempted, at least, since 1998.
- The proposal further promotes the convergence of the social security rules for the civil servants to the rules for the private sector workers. Within two years, both regimens will be subjected to the same value cap for benefits. There is also a restructuring of contribution rates, to make for a more progressive system.
- There are also important changes in the death pension rules, one benefit that generates particularly high expenditures (around 3% of GDP) in comparison to other countries. There is a change in the calculation, with the benefit amount now dependent on the number of dependents, and with restrictions for benefit accrual. In the set of measures, there is also a change in the eligibility criteria for receiving the Salary Allowance (*Abono Salarial*), improving the focus of the program.
- One flagship measure is the elimination of special regimes for new elective mandate holders, who are now subjected to the same criteria applied to private sector workers.
- The proposal approved by the House of Representatives, however, excluded the structural reform resulting from the change in the pay-as-you-go system to a capitalization system, as well as changes in state and municipal governments rules. It is expected that this last point will be revisited by the Senate with a parallel PEC.

