Brazil's economic outlook and infrastructure investment opportunities



September 25th, 2013



Minister of Finance

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Brazil and investment opportunities

- The Brazilian economy is at the onset of a new investment cycle
- ✓ Largest concession program in recent decades: US\$ 240 billion
- ✓ Infrastructure investments: great multiplier effect
- Most effective instrument to stimulate the economy in a period of international crisis

Increased investment is a government priority

Gross Fixed Capital Formation, in % of GDP



* 4-Quarter accumulated up to 2nd quarter of 2013

Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) Produced by: Ministry of Finance



The Brazilian economy presents favorable conditions for sustainable growth and investment expansion

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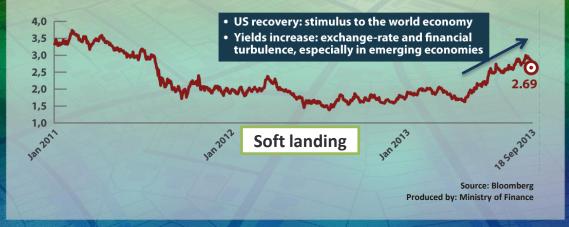
Slow recovery in advanced economies

GDP, QoQ seasonally adjusted annual rate, in % change, second quarter 2013



United States recovery: a double-edged sword

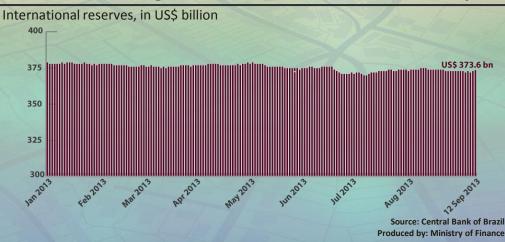
10-Year U.S. Treasury yields, in % per annum



Brazilian economy more resilient to Treasury yield volatility

- ✓ More international reserves
- ✓ Lower public debt
- ✓ Current account deficit under control
- ✓ Positive foreign investment in June, July and August
- Stock markets and derivatives markets more liquid, safe and open

Brazil's international reserves have not been changed even under international uncertainty



Volatility did not affect the capital account of the balance of payments

In US\$ million

	2012		2013		2013
	Aug	Jan-Aug	Aug	Jan-Aug	Estimate*
Current Account	-2,551	-31,541	-5,505	-57,952	-75,000
Financial Account	2,421	56,002	2,001	61,648	76,500
Direct Investment (net)	3,665	45,905	2,540	43,800	
FDI	5,035	43,204	3,775	39,014	60,000
Portfolio Investment	1,720	5,427	5,838	22,145	
Other Investments	-2,980	4,558	-6,415	-4,432	

* Central Bank of Brazil estimate.

Source: Central Bank of Brazil Produced by: Ministry of Finance

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G20 emerging markets external sector

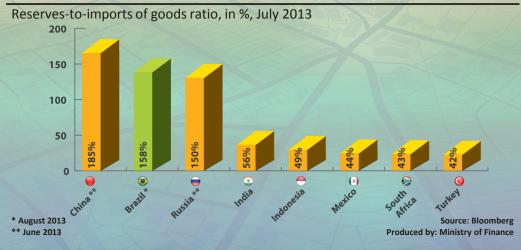
Current account , in % of GDP, second quarter of 2013



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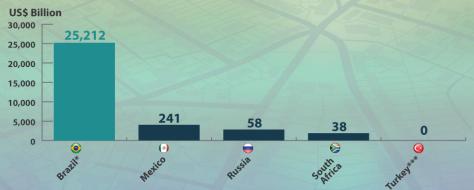
Brazil's international reserves 58% above annual imports



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The role of derivatives in Brazil: second largest market for interest-rate options and futures

In billions of U.S. dollars and millions of contracts, traded in 2012



* For Brazil, indicators only include futures and options operations. ** In China, currency derivatives are not traded (FX restriction). *** Turkdex Annual Market Statistics (Annual Fact Book 2012). Source: World Federation of Exchanges Produced by: Ministry of Finance



Sixth largest market for currency options and futures

In billions of U.S. dollars and millions of contracts, traded in 2012

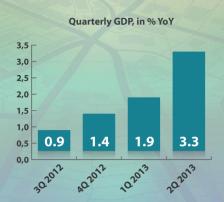


* For Brazil, indicators only include futures and options operations. ** In China, currency derivatives are not traded (FX restriction). *** Turkdex Annual Market Statistics (Annual Fact Book 2012). Source: World Federation of Exchanges / Futures Industry Association Magazine March 2013 Produced by: Ministry of Finance

Economic recovery, despite difficulties

Quarterly GDP, in % QoQ annualized, seasonally adjusted





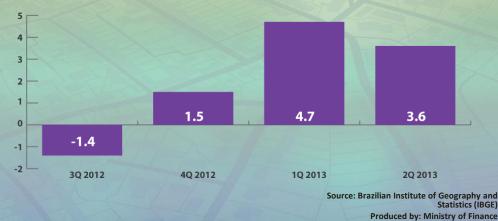
Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) Produced by: Ministry of Finance

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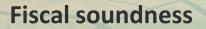
Investments: good performance in 2013

Gross fixed capital formation, seasonally adjusted, in % QoQ



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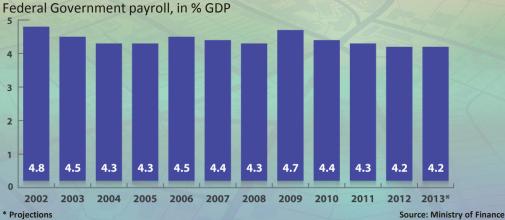
- Federal current expenditures under control
- ✓ Expenditures cut: additional R\$ 10 billion
- ✓ Decrease of public sector net debt
- ✓ Increasing transparency
- More rigour with Federal States fiscal accounts (Fiscal Responsibility Law)

Three largest Central Government expenditures under control: social security

Social security revenues and expenditures, in US\$ billion and Social security deficit in % GDP

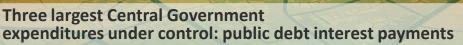


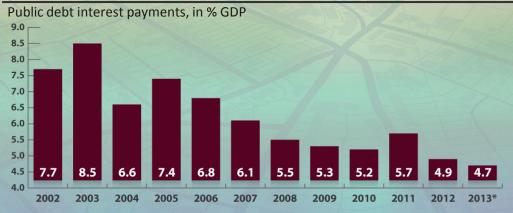
Three largest Central Government expenditures under control: payroll



Produced by: Ministry of Finance

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Source: Ministry of Finance Produced by: Ministry of Finance

Public debt under control

Public sector net debt and General government gross debt, in % of GDP

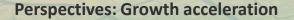


Source: Central Bank of Brazil Produced by: Ministry of Finance

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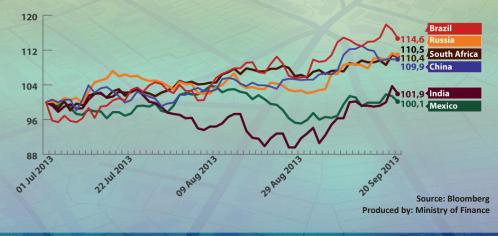
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- Effects of reforms taken in 2011-2012: financial, tax and energy costs' reduction
- ✓ More competitive exchange rate
- Inflation deceleration: consumers' purchasing power recovery
- ✓ Confidence recovery
- ✓ Improvement in stock exchange market
- ✓ Better scenario for the world economy
- ✓ Infrastructure program

Brazil stock market picks up

Stock markets index (July 1st 2013 = 100)



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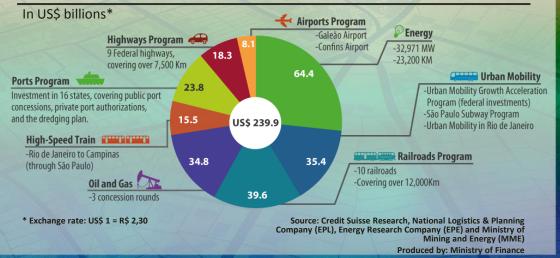
Increasing demand for infrastructure services

	Infrastructure Demand Drivers	Demand in 2002	Demand in 2012	Growth in Past Ten Years (%, 2002-2012)
*	Airline Traffic (mn passenger/year)	35.9	101.4	182.5
	Veicular Traffic (Thousand vehicles per km/year)	56.5	105.5	86.6
	Vehicle Sales (mn units/year)	1.5	3.8	153.5
	Railroad Volumes (Revenue in US\$ bn/year)	168.0	298.0	77.4
	Port Trade Volume (mn Tons/year)	570.8	904.0	58.4
- Maria	Grain Harvest (mn Tons/year)	119.1	166.2	39.5
1	Trade Flow (US\$ bn)	107.7	465.7	332.4

Source: National Logistics & Planning Company (EPL), Energy Research Company (EPE) and Ministry of Mining and Energy (MME) and Credit Suisse Produced by: Ministry of Finance à

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In the coming decades, investments in infrastructure will lead the Brazilian economy



Infrastructure projects will integrate main Brazilian ports, main production areas and consumer markets



Highways BR-116/MG BR-040/MG-C0-DF BR-101/BA BR-050/G0-MG BR-153/G0-H0 BR-163/MI BR-163/262/DF-G0-MG BR-163/262/DF-G0-MG

Railways

Ferroanel Norte (SP)
Acesso Santos (SP)
Acesso Santos (SP)
Acesso Santos (SP)
Acesso Santos (SP)
Acasso Santos (SP)
Acasado (MS) - Estrela D'Oeste (SP)
Acaliandia (MA) - Belein (PA)
Río de Janeiro - Vitóna
Belo Horizonte - Salvador
Salvador - Recife
Maracaju (MS) - Mafra (SC)
Salvador - Nio Grande (RS)
Unacu (GO) - Granpos (R)
Feira de Santana (RA) - Parnaminim (PE)

Airports Galeão (RJ) Confins (MG)

Ports

Stantos e São Sebastião (SP) Belém e região (PA) Salvador e Artu (BA) Paranaguá (PR) Suape (PC) Rio Grande e Porto Alegre (RS) O Utros Norte e Nordeste O Vitoria (ES) Rio de Janeiro, Itaguai e Niterói (RJ) Bitajal, Imbituba e São Francisco do Sul (SC)

Source: National Logistics & Planning Company (EPL), Energy Research Company (EPE) and Ministry of Mining and Energy (MME) Produced by: Ministry of Finance

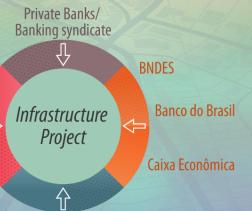


Infrastructure investment: clarity of the model for concessions

- Model progressively structured with the participation of private sector
- ✓ High attractiveness:
 - To stimulate competition
 - To guarantee the supply of services
- The Infrastructure Program requires a considerable amount of financing
- Increasing role of private banks and funds
- ✓ Foreign capital: both in equities and financing

Concessions: favorable financing conditions

Capital market instruments: • Infrastructure Private Setor Bonds • Real-Estate Receivables Certificate • Credit Rights Investment Funds • Brazilian Infrastructure Bonds • Invesment Funds





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