



# HIGHLIGHTS

Actions and Programmes of the Federal Government of Brazil

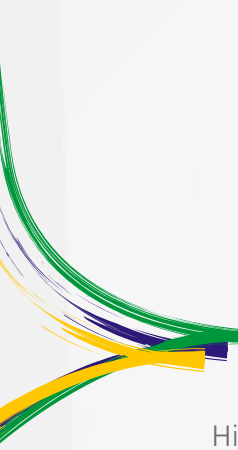
March/April, 2009



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Highlights Review, Year II, N°. 1, March 2009.

Published by the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Office of the President of the Republic of Brazil.

Electronic version available on the sites **[www.brasil.gov.br](http://www.brasil.gov.br)** and **[www.presidencia.gov.br](http://www.presidencia.gov.br)**.

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Published 25th March, 2009.

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Next editions in 2009

20th May - 15th July - 16th September - 18th November

#### **Catalogue details in the Library of the Office of the President of the Republic of Brazil**

B736

Brazil. Office of the President of the Republic. Secretariat for Social Communication.  
Highlights: actions and programmes of the Federal Government/Secretariat for  
Social Communication - Brasilia, 2009.  
80 p.

Includes a table of contents

1. Programme of the Federal Government. 2. Politics I. Title.

# MESSAGE



## ***Welcome to the new Highlights Review***

Starting with this edition, you will have a new Highlights Review: easier to read, better-organised content, and now bimonthly. At the same time we shall be maintaining the commitment we made in the first number: providing objective information and making a great effort to summarise programmes and public policies.

The Review will still aim to provide the reader with the most relevant information obtained by the Brazilian Federal Government from the different areas in which it operates. We also hope to examine topics concerning sectoral interests to provide a general and detailed view of matters of interest. The date of the most recent information is given in a footnote to each page.

## ***Structure of the Review***

**Part I** – Brazil Today: describes the Government's five linked areas of action: society, economics, energy, foreign policy and democracy.

**Part II** – Programmes and Topics concerning Sectoral Interests: public policies in progress. Each edition will bring news of the most important results and the evaluation of them - foundations, aims and implementation strategies.

**Part III** – Latest News: topics linked and related to the Government's actions and interventions that have happened in the period before each edition is published.

**Part IV** – Library of Articles, Lectures and Research Studies: a summary of the research that has been done on Brazil, selected statements by the President of the Republic, and articles.

**Abbreviations** – A list of the abbreviations used in this publication.

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Find on the Internet:

The Economic Picture: constantly updated information.

Federal Government programmes or actions announced after the publication of the printed edition.

Details of National Councils and Conferences formed, re-formed and consolidated since 2003 and conferences held during this period.

Glossary of technical terms.

Table of contents: a complete list of topics that have appeared in this Review since the first edition (March, 2008).

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# INTRODUCTION



In its first edition in 2009, Highlights Review sets out the general structure of the “My House, My Life” Plan which aims to build a million houses for ordinary people. As well as taking an important step in reducing the historical housing deficit in Brazil, this housing plan is helping to stimulate the economy and create jobs (see p. 22).

Highlights review also brings you the Government’s measures to deal with the effects of the international financial crisis on the Brazilian economy (see p. 44).

The Review also shows the results of Government programmes currently running, such as the social programmes and the PAC (Programa de Aceleração de Crescimento – Accelerated Growth Programme). These are actions aimed at helping Brazil avoid suffering more problems during the storms that have broken over the world in recent months.

One of the aspects you will find in the Review is the variety of the details of the information in each edition. So every two months, as well as updates, we shall be presenting different aspects of the Federal Government’s programmes.

Your criticisms and suggestions will now be more welcome than ever.

Enjoy your read!

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# BRAZIL TODAY

## **Speeches by the President of the Republic of Brazil**

**Opening ceremony of the Sadia production unit.**

**Vitória de Santo Antão (PE), 23/03/09.**

“For us to get over this crisis ... we have to make more investments, we have to spend money on things that create infrastructure projects, that create jobs and create a belief in society that we are doing the right thing.”

## **Opening of the Seminar “Brazil: Global Partner in a New Economy. Solid Strategies for Challenging Times”. New York, USA, 16/03/09.**

“The real way out of the crisis demands the building of new paradigms: for the organization of production and work; for preserving the environment; for creating a culture of peace to inspire a new form of global democratic governance; for re-establishing politics as a worthy activity through which men and women freely build and re-define new social contracts.”

# A PICTURE OF SOCIETY

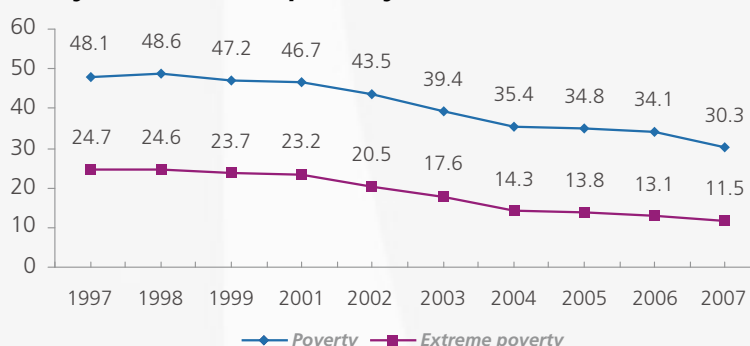
## ***A less unequal Brazil and one with more opportunities***

Social indicators point to a reduction of poverty, inequality and unemployment among Brazilians. At the same time, formal working patterns and social mobility are increasing. For the second year running, Brazil appears among the group of countries with a high level of human development. This situation is the result of public policies to fight poverty and create jobs and income.

### ***Reduction of poverty, inequality and hunger***

- Poverty (people with *per capita* monthly incomes less than half of the minimum salary): from 43.5% of the population to 30.3% (2007).
- Poverty (people with *per capita* monthly incomes less than a quarter of the minimum salary): from 20.5% of the population to 11.5%.
- Inequality of domestic income<sup>1</sup>: from 0.553 (2002) to 0.528 in 2007 (-4.5%).
- Malnutrition (five-year-olds below average weight): from 12.5% (2003) to 4.8% (2008)<sup>2</sup>

#### ***Reduction of poverty and extreme poverty – Brazil 1997-2007 (in % of population)***



Source: PNAD-IBGE. Data processed by IPEA.

### ***Growth in formal work patterns, income and social mobility***

- The proportion of formally registered workers grew from 49% (2003) to 53.4% (2008)<sup>3</sup>.
- The normal average income of employed persons increased by 11.3% between 2003 and 2008<sup>3</sup>.
- Income increased in all areas between 2002-2007, with that of the poorest 10% growing by 22.2% and that of the richest 10% by 0.3%.
- Women's incomes grew more quickly than those of men and the income difference between black and white people decreased.
- The minimum wage underwent a nominal readjustment of 133% and a real increase of 67% - above the inflation rate as measured by the INPC/IBGE (January/03-February/09)<sup>4</sup>.
- A study by FGV<sup>5</sup> confirmed the growth of the middle class. Class C now accounts for 53.8% of the population of the six major metropolitan regions and grew by 24.6% between December 2002 and December 2008. (See p. 55)
- These results have consolidated the formation of a broad-based and dynamic internal consumption market.

### ***More Democracy and Improved Quality in Education***

- Illiteracy (among 15-year-olds and older) fell from 11.8% (2002) to 9.9% (2007).
- 82% of young people aged from 15-17 are in school (2007).
- Access to university: student numbers increased by 1.3 million (2003-2007).

### ***Improved Quality of Life***

- Infant mortality: from 24.3 per thousand live births (2002) to 19.3 (2007).
- Life expectancy: from 70.4 years (2000) to 72.7 (2007).

1 Measured by the Gini Coefficient, where inequality varies from 0 (absolute equality) to 1 (absolute inequality).

2 Source: Ministry of Health.

3 Source: Monthly Employment Survey/IBGE.

4 Source: Ipeadata.

5 Getúlio Vargas Foundation – Crônica de uma Crise Anunciada: Choques Externos e a Nova Classe Média Brasileira (Chronicle of an Announced Crisis: External Shocks and the New Brazilian Middle Class).

# A PICTURE OF SOCIETY – COMPARISON

Comparison of social indicators selected from the PNAD

Indicator	2002	2007 <sup>1</sup>	Variation (%)
<b>Water supply</b> (% house hold)	82.0	84.3	+3
<b>Sewage system</b> (% house hold)	46.5	52.0	+12
<b>Garbage collection</b> (% house hold)	84.8	88.4	+4
<b>Electric light</b> (% house hold)	96.7	98.5	+2
<b>Telephone</b> (% house hold)	61.7	77.7	+26
<b>Washing machine</b> (% house hold)	34.0	40.0	+18
<b>Television</b> (% house hold)	90.0	94.8	+5
<b>Computer</b> (% house hold)	14.2	27.0	+90
<b>Computer with access to Internet</b> (% house hold)	10.3	20.4	+98
<b>Fertility rate</b> (live births per woman)	2.26	1.95	-14
<b>School attendance rate – people aged between 7-14</b> (% the population)	96.9	97.7	+1
<b>Illiteracy rate – aged 15 or over</b> (% of the population)	11.8	9.9	-16
<b>Average number of years of schooling – People aged 10 or over</b> (% of the population)	6.3	7.0	+11
<b>Unemployment rate</b> (% of the population)	9.2	8.2	-11
<b>Contributors to national insurance</b> (% of the population in work )	45.0	51.1	+14
<b>Child labour</b> (% of people working among the population aged 5-17)	12.6	10.6	-16
<b>Real average income of workers</b> (R\$)	899	960	+7

<sup>1</sup> Data have been harmonised with those of 2002 (excluding the rural Northern region) for purposes of comparison. Observation: Data for 2008 will be distributed by IBGE in Sept. 2009.

# A PICTURE OF THE ECONOMY

## *The basis of the economy is helping the country stand up to the international crisis*

In spite of the negative effects of the world financial crisis in the third quarter of the year, the solid basis of the Brazilian economy has helped to soften its effects. In 2008, GDP grew 5.1%, family consumption grew 5.4% and car sales achieved record figures. Credit has returned to normal and inflation is under control.

### *Increase in production, investment and exports*

- GDP: R\$ 2,899.7 billion in 2008. Increased 5.1% compared to 2007. Comparing 4th quarter of 2008 to 3rd quarter of 2008, a drop of 3.6%. GDP per capita: +4% in 2008.
- Record production of vehicles (3.22 million) and sales (2.82 million) in 2008. February 2009: 198,000 produced (-22% compared to February 2008).
- Agricultural harvests: 145.8 million tons in 2008. An all-time record<sup>1</sup>.
- Investment (FBCF<sup>2</sup>): R\$ 548.8 billion in 2008. An increase of 13.8%. Greatest annual rate of growth since records began in 1996.
- Rate of Investment (FBCF/PIB): 19% of GDP in 2008. Highest level since records began in 2000.
- Direct foreign investments: US\$ 45.1 billion in 2008 (+30% compared to 2007). An all-time record. February 2009: US\$ 2 billion.
- Direct Brazilian investments overseas: US\$ 20.5 billion in 2008 (+193% compared to 2007). February 2009: -US\$ 679 million.
- Exports: US\$ 197.9 billion accumulated in 2008. An all-time record. February 2009: US\$ 9.6 billion

### *Monetary and fiscal policies keep inflation under control*

- IPCA: 5.90% in 2008 (4.46% in 2007). February 2009: 0.55% (5.90% in the last 12 months).
- Primary surplus: 4.06% of GDP in 2008 (3.92% in 2007). January 2000 9: 3.58% of accumulated GDP in 12 months.

### *Level of investment and high level of reserves*

- The country receives an investment-level risk classification from five agencies<sup>3</sup>.
- International reserves: US\$ 202.9 billion (20 March 2009).
- For the first time, Brazil is an external creditor.

### *Growth of internal consumption*

- Family consumption: R\$ 1,753.4 billion in 2008. An increase of 5.4%. Fifth consecutive year of growth.
- Employment: 13.2 million jobs created<sup>4</sup>, 10.3 million of them formally registered (Jan. 2003-Feb. 2009)<sup>5</sup>.
- Credit market continues to grow: volume of credit in the financial system reaches R\$ 1,229.8 billion (Jan. 2009) or 41.2% of GDP.

1 Source: IBGE.

2 Formação Bruta de Capital Fixo (Gross Fixed Capital Formation).

3 The following risk agencies, JCR (13/6/2007), R&I (22/4/2008), Standard & Poor's (30/4/2008), DBRS (22/5/2008) and Fitch Ratings (29/5/2008) have granted "investment-grade" to paper issued by Brazil.

4 Estimate based on data from the PNAD (2003-2007) and from the Caged (2008-2009).

5 According to data from the RAIS (2003-2007) and Caged (2008-2009).

# A PICTURE OF THE ECONOMY - COMPARISON

Comparison of selected economic indicators between 2003 and 2009

Indicator	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2009	Variation (%)
<b>GDP – Gross Internal Product</b> (R\$ billion in 2008)	2,269.4 <sup>1</sup>	2,889.7 <sup>2</sup>	+27
<b>Balance of payments</b> (monthly result - US\$ millions)	713	-2,122 <sup>3</sup>	-398
<b>Balance of trade</b> (monthly result - US\$ millions)	1,155	1,767 <sup>3</sup>	+53
<b>Primary surplus</b> (% of accumulated GDP in 12 months)	3.71	3.58	-4
<b>Foreign reserves</b> (US\$ millions)	37,652	202,914 <sup>4</sup>	+439
<b>Direct foreign investment</b> (US\$ millions)	905	1,986 <sup>3</sup>	+119
<b>Brazilian investment abroad</b> (US\$ millions)	181	-679	-475
<b>Brazil country risk</b> (base points)	1,439	421 <sup>3</sup>	-71
<b>Selic<sup>5</sup> interest rates</b> (% per year)	25	11.25 <sup>4</sup>	-55
<b>Total credit</b> (% of GDP)	21.8	41.2	+89
<b>Commercial dollar rate</b> (R\$)	3.44	2.31 <sup>3</sup>	-33
<b>Inflation according to IPCA<sup>6</sup></b> (% per month)	2.25	0.55 <sup>3</sup>	-76
<b>Basic shopping basket</b> (R\$)	206 <sup>7</sup>	212 <sup>3</sup>	+3
<b>Employment</b> (millions of formal jobs)	28.7	39.03	+36
<b>Unemployment rate in metropolitan regions</b> (%)	11.2	8.2	-27
<b>Real minimum wage<sup>8</sup></b> (R\$)	279	465 <sup>3</sup>	+67
<b>Industrial production</b> (Fixed Base Index: 2002 = 100)	92.22	98.29	+7
<b>Grain harvest</b> (millions of tons per year)	97.7 <sup>9</sup>	145.8 <sup>10</sup>	+49
<b>Commercial sales</b> (Fixed Base Index: 2003 = 100)	93.38	195.33 <sup>11</sup>	+109

1 GDP 2002.

2 GDP 2008.

3 February 2009.

4 March 2009.

5 Special System of Clearance and Custody – Central Bank Rate.

6 General Consumer Price Index – IBGE.

7 Average value of the DIEESE basic shopping basket corrected by the IPCA to February 2009 prices.

8 The nominal minimum wage was lowered by the INPC of the IBGE. Base: February 2009. Source: Ipeadata.

9 2002 Harvest.

10 2008 Harvest.

11 December 2008.

# ENERGY

## *A leader in producing biofuels and finding oil in deep waters*

Brazil is one of the largest world producers and consumers of biofuels such as biodiesel and ethanol obtained from sugarcane. As well as being alternative sources of energy, biofuels generate profit, create jobs, reduce pollution and contribute to decreasing global warming. With the Pre-Salt undersea oilfield, Brazil's self-sufficiency in oil will be consolidated.

### **Biodiesel**

- Brazil is the third largest producer and consumer of biodiesel in the world, after Germany (first place) and the United States (second place).
- Production of 1.1 billion litres in 2008 contributed US \$1 billion to the balance of trade thanks to a reduction in diesel oil imports.
- Brazilian biodiesel is made from soya oil (78.4%), animal fat (16.4%), cotton oil (2.4%) and other raw materials (2.8%)<sup>1</sup>.
- Biodiesel intended for compulsory<sup>2</sup> 3% mixing is acquired from oil refineries by means of public auctions held every three months. Of the total volume to be sold, 80% is reserved for factories that have the Social Fuel Seal, which is given to those factories who negotiate purchase of their raw material from family farms.
- The estimated production capacity from family farms is more than 3.8 billion litres per year, of which 91% originated from holders of the Social Fuel Seal.
- 13 biodiesel auctions have been held, six of them during the period of non-compulsory mixing (2005-2007) and seven during the period of compulsory mixing (from 2008 onwards).
- 39 new factories ready to work since 2005, with an authorised capacity of 3.35 billion litres per year. 14 more factories are in the process of being authorised.

### **Ethanol**

- Brazil is the second largest producer and the largest exporter of ethanol in the world: in 2008, 24.5 billion litres were produced.
- Ethanol and bioelectricity derived from sugarcane have diversified energy sources. Today they are responsible for almost 16% of all internal energy supply and the second-largest source of energy, second only to oil derivatives, which account for 37%.
- Ethanol from sugarcane reduces emission of pollutants by more than 90% compared to gasoline<sup>3</sup> and creates jobs and income in the countryside, with more than a million jobs directly connected to the whole of the chain of production.
- Exports of Brazilian ethanol created a new record in 2008: 5.16 billion litres. This is more than twice the amount of gasoline exported by Petrobras. In January 2009, total exports came to 191 million litres<sup>4</sup>.
- Flex-Fuel cars: 7.3 million units have been sold from their launch in 2003 up to January, 2009. Today they represent 86% of monthly vehicle sales and account for about 28% of the total fleet of light vehicles in circulation.

### **Pre-salt oil field**

- Oil found beneath the sea - from the coast of Espírito Santo to Santa Catarina, in the Espírito Santo, Campos and Santos basins - at depths greater than 6-7,000m, beneath a broad layer of salt which helps to preserve the quality of the oil.
- The findings show an estimated volume of 11.5-15.5 billion barrels, which means an increase of 80-100% in current Brazilian reserves.

1 Palm/dendê oil, castor oil, other oily materials, pig fat and used frying oil.

2 B3 Mixture (3% biodiesel in the diesel) in operation since 1<sup>st</sup> July 08.

3 Source: Bioetanol de Cana-de-Açúcar: energia para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (Bioethanol from Sugarcane: energy for Sustainable Development). BNDES and CGEE (Nov. 2008).

4 The price is US \$0.48 per litre, 20% higher than the price in Jan/08.



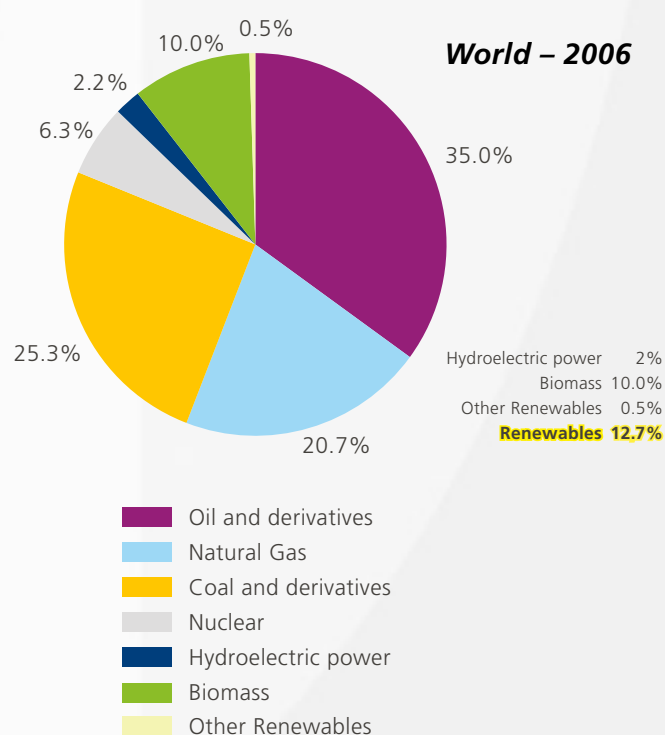
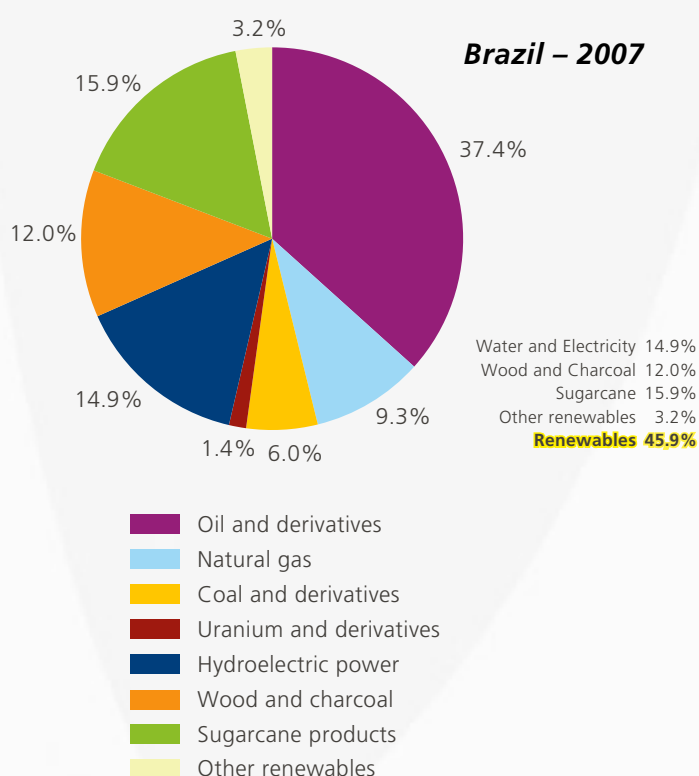
# ENERGY

- The Pre-Salt Exploration enterprise has been included in the PAC<sup>5</sup>.
- The Tupi Long-term Test (Teste de Longa Duração - TLD): a test of the kind of productivity that might be expected from the Tupi reserve. Prior permission and installation permission were issued by Ibama in February, 2009. Production is expected to begin in May, 2009.
- Start of the implementation of the Tupi Pilot Production System (100,000 barrels per day): the aim is to improve and increase the amount of information obtained during the TLD to minimise mistakes in developing the final project in the area. The start of production is planned for December, 2010.

## Energy from hydroelectric sources

- In 2008, the 160 hydroelectric power plants operating in Brazil produced about 75,000 MW, the equivalent of 73% of total electrical energy supply. In second place were the thermoelectric power plants, whose production of 22,800 MW accounted for 22% of supply.
- To sustain economic growth it will be necessary to increase supply by 4,000 MW per year.
- The construction of 59 hydroelectric power plants<sup>6</sup> with installed capacity of 28,600 MW is planned in the PAC. Large plants like those being built on the Madeira River in Rondônia (Santo Antônio and Jirau), will have a total capacity of 6,450 MW.
- There are also plans for 112 thermoelectric power plants with a total capacity of 17,700 MW and 15 small hydroelectric plants with a total capacity of 281,800 MW.

## Energy Sources



Source: Brazilian Energy Study 2007 - MME. Published October 2008.

## Clean and renewable energy

Brazil has energy supplies based on clean and renewable sources: 45.9% as against 12.7% of global supplies. Hydroelectric power and power coming from sugarcane products are the most important, accounting for about 31% of total supply. In the last 30 years, Brazil has avoided emitting about 800 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere thanks to using ethanol as a substitute for gasoline.

**More information: [www.mme.gov.br](http://www.mme.gov.br).**

<sup>5</sup> This consists of exploration and evaluation by drilling wells to test the initial possibilities identified by seismic tests and the geological formation of the Pre-Salt strata.

<sup>6</sup> The last of these should be finished in 2016.

# FOREIGN POLICY

## *The presidents of Brazil and the USA have agreed on joint action for the G20 Summit*

During their first meeting (in Washington on 14th March, 2009), the two presidents talked about topics of mutual interest and ways of strengthening multilateral cooperation to meet global and regional challenges. The President of the Republic of Brazil expressed his concerns about the developments of the world economic crisis which, originating in the developed world, threatens developing countries. The two leaders agreed on priority working points for the common G20 Summit agenda (London Summit, 2nd April, 2009) and agreed to create an economic group of common interest to seek a collective and coordinated way out of the financial crisis.

### **South America**

- It is a priority of the Government's foreign policy to help create a politically stable, prosperous and United South America based on the ideals of democracy and social justice. In the first three months of 2009, the Brazilian President met the leaders of Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivia and Colombia with the aim of strengthening bilateral relations, increasing multilateral cooperation in Mercosul and stimulating integration through the Union of South American Nations (Unasul)

### **Africa**

- The Brazilian Government is operating an active policy on the African continent, which has been seen in the several presidential visits and cooperation projects. In a meeting with Brazilian ambassadors from Western- and Central-Africa and Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP) on 18th March, 2009, the President of the Republic weighed the possibilities of increasing bilateral relations with those countries through actions in the areas of trade, investments, technical cooperation, energy, education and culture.

### **The Middle East**

- As an example of a country where Arabs and Jews coexist peacefully, Brazil is committed to the peace process in the Middle East. As well as maintaining contacts with leaders in the region, the Brazilian Chancellor was the spokesman for the humanitarian aid programme to those affected by the conflict in the Gaza Strip. The donations were received and distributed. The Government also participated in the Conference of Donors (Egypt, 2nd March, 2009) in which it announced the donation of US \$10 million for the reconstruction of the territory.

### **Asia**

- Relations with the region with the fastest-growing economy in the world have increased. Deepening relations with China demonstrated by the visits of the Vice-President of the Republic and of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Brazil (18th-20th January, 2009).

### **Multinational Forums**

- Brazil remains committed to strengthening the multilateral trade system. The Brazilian Government is taking an active part in the process of reforming the system of world governance and is seeking a greater degree of representation in decision-making organs of the UN. The country is also participating in 11 peacekeeping operations (e.g. Minustah in Haiti with a force of about 1,300 Brazilians).

### **Solidarity**

- As well as sending humanitarian aid to Latin American countries that have suffered from hurricanes (Cuba, Haiti and Honduras), Brazil has opened the Humanitarian Warehouse at the Cargo Terminal of the Antonio Carlos Jobim Airport in Rio de Janeiro (2nd March, 2009). The aim: to speed up international humanitarian aid sent by Brazil. The deposit will have a permanent stock of 14 tons of food to give to populations affected by natural calamities and disasters.

## ***Towards a new, fairer and multipolar world geography***

Traditionally guided by the search for peace, negotiated solutions to international conflicts and the defence of national interests, Brazilian foreign policy supports a new multipolar world geography that excludes no-one. Brazil values multilateral organisations, especially the United Nations, and is working to build a new international world order which will be fairer and more democratic. **More information: [www.mre.gov.br](http://www.mre.gov.br).**

# DEMOCRACY

## *Strengthening the dialogue with civil society*

The participation of civil society in creating public policies and government programmes has broadened Brazilian democracy and created a new concept of social governability. Encouragement of new partnerships has consolidated an environment of co-responsibility in creating public policies and government decisions. Increased regulation and control have improved transparency in government actions.

### *Links with civil society*

- Increasing and strengthening dialogue with business, workers, young people, women, students, artists, indians, Afro-Brazilians and those representing gender diversity, as well as other groups.
- Increasing channels for dialogue with social movements and areas of social participation in consultation with the people, such as round tables, councils, conferences, public audiences, forums and ouvidorias<sup>1</sup>, leading to effective public participation in the execution, formulation and evaluation of public policies (government actions).

### *Communication*

- Diversification and optimisation of the Government's channels of mediation with society, focusing on the citizen. In 2008, the President of the Republic granted 182 interviews, of which 48 were with regional newspapers, 10 were exclusives for the national media and 26 exclusives for the international media: on average, almost 5 questions per day were answered, including Saturdays and Sundays.
- New areas for dialogue with the public have been opened through digital media and popular newspapers, as well as broadening the relationship with the regional and international press.
- Administrative criteria have been defined for distributing investment in institutional publicity that has led to the decentralisation of resources.

### *Relations with the Federation*

- Support for the organisation of governors' forums and coordinating joint actions.
- Deepening the relationship with municipalities based on strengthening the Committee for Federal Coordination, an area for dialogue where the three national bodies representing mayors can participate.
- Advice for mayors and governors from ministries and specialist support for public consortia.

### *The regulation and control of and the fight against corruption*

- Publicising, through the Portal of Transparency, the public federal budget of R\$ 5.3 trillion, with more than 769 million items of information recorded, referring to 5,327 government actions and 535 official programmes.
- The creation of the Register of Failing and Suspended companies, accessible via the Portal of Transparency. The CEIS is a data bank maintained by the CGU and reports on companies that have suffered sanctions from Public Administration organs and bodies in various federal areas.

## *A country for everyone*

The dialogue of Government with civil society, the other powers of the Republic and federal bodies, fortifies Brazilian democracy. Working in harmony with constitutional principles, it guarantees the exercise of social, individual and human rights and tolerance, along with freedom, safety, well-being, development, equality and justice as the supreme values of a fraternal, pluralist society without prejudices. **More information: [www.brasil.gov.br](http://www.brasil.gov.br).**

<sup>1</sup> Institutions for listening to public complaints – trans.

Keep up to date. See also:  
**[www.brasil.gov.br/noticias/em\\_questao](http://www.brasil.gov.br/noticias/em_questao)**

# 2

## PROGRAMMES AND SECTORAL THEMES

# AGRICULTURE AND STOCK BREEDING

## ***Agricultural GDP grew by 5.8% in 2008***

Agriculture was the area of activity which showed most growth in 2008. Data from the IBGE published in March 2009 show that this sector grew by 5.8% last year, followed by services (4.8%) and industry (4.3%). Agriculture was also the area that showed the lowest fall in the last three months of 2008, a drop of 0.5%.

## ***Agricultural exports***

- March 2008 to February 2009: total exports were worth US \$70.48 billion, a 17% rise compared to figures for the period March 2007-February 2008, which were US \$60.23 billion.
- February 2009: exports worth R\$ 8.44 billion, a rise of 8.9% on the same period in 2008. The value of the dollar in relation to the real meant the balance of trade was more favourable than that of February 2008.

## ***Support for the sugar and alcohol industries***

- In March 2009, it was announced that R\$ 2.5 billion would be released for the programme to finance the storage of 5 billion litres of ethanol from the 2009/2010 harvest. This line of credit, funded by the BNDES, will provide better capability for levelling out prices between sugar and alcohol and guarantee more working capital for the industry, which is going through a crisis that began before the problems arising out of the international economic crisis.

## ***Co-operative endeavours***

- In January 2009, R\$ 700 million were authorised to provide working capital for co-operatives through the Programme for Cooperative Development to Add Value to Agricultural Production (Prodecoop). With this increase the programme, operated by the BNDES, will account for a total of R\$ 1.7 billion.

## ***Coffee price support***

- To reduce pressures arising from lower coffee prices, in January 2009 authorisation was given to delay for up to 360 days the time limit on the second instalment of storage, by means of resources from the Defence Fund for the Coffee Industry (Funcafé). The time limit for cost operations within Funcafé agreed after June 2007 was also postponed until 31st March 2009.

## ***Bird and pig breeding***

- A measure approved by the National Monetary Council (CMN) in February 2009 increases the limit of each cost operation for bird breeding from R\$ 24,000 to R\$ 40,000, and for turkey and pig breeding from R\$ 36,000 to R\$60,000.

## ***Facing the economic crisis***

- All measures for freeing up additional credit are aimed at ensuring more liquidity for agricultural producers in the face of the effects of the international financial crisis that has caused a reduction in credit from private banks and trading companies, the traditional sources of finance for Brazilian agriculture. See page 44.

## ***Even with the fall in production, the grain harvest for 2008/2009 should be the second largest in history***

The latest survey by the National Supply Company (CONAB), published in March 2009, indicates that the 2008/2009 harvest should come to 135.3 million tons: 6.1% lower than the record harvest of 2007/2008, which was 144.1 million tons. Planted area should increase by 0.5%, from 47.4 million hectares to 47.7 million. **More information: [www.conab.gov.br](http://www.conab.gov.br).**



# FAMILY CASH TRANSFER (BOLSA FAMÍLIA)

## *A partnership with the Odebrecht Company aims to train families and provide jobs for them*

An agreement signed with the company on 5th February 2009 aims to create 10,000 places for work training for those benefiting from the Bolsa Família in the whole of Brazil. The first stage of the agreement is the Projeto Acreditar (the Believe Project) which will prioritise beneficiaries of the programme when the construction company hires workers to build the Santo Antonio Hydroelectric Plant on the River Madeira<sup>1</sup>.

## *The target for 2009 has been increased*

- The programme, which serves 11 million families, will have its target-public increased to 13 million in 2009. This is the result of updating the income limit for inclusion in the programme (from R\$ 120 to R\$ 137) and of the instability of income among the poorest families. This increase will be effective from May 2009.

## *Qualification for registration*

- A prerequisite for staying in the programme is the review of the registration of beneficiaries. About 3.4 million<sup>2</sup> families will have their registration updated by their municipalities by August 2009. After September 2009 families whose registration has not been updated will have their benefits stopped.
- A cross-referencing carried out in 2008 between data from the Single Register of the Annual Report of Social Data (RAIS) and of the Long-term Social Benefit (BPC) excluded about 450,000 families who did not fit the criteria of the programme, even after the time given to update their records. Of the total of 622,000 families disqualified in September 2008, 171,500 had their benefits unblocked because updating their records confirmed that they did satisfy the criteria for benefits.

## *Index of Family Development (IDF)<sup>3</sup>*

- Introduced in January 2009, the index has been made available to all municipalities. By means of the IDF, local managers can identify the vulnerability and the potential of families in order to initiate actions to improve their living standards, guarantee their rights and develop their abilities (through raising levels of schooling and work training).

## *Managing conditions for benefit qualification*

- A calendar for managing the conditions for qualifying for benefits has been issued. Information for the health agenda must be recorded by 30th June 2009. School attendance records for the first half of 2009 may be submitted between 23rd March and 28th April. Monitoring the conditions for qualifying for benefits reinforces the access of poor families to health and education services and makes it possible to identify vulnerable situations that should be targeted by government.

## *Work training*

- More than 29 million people are enrolled in SINE centres to take part in the Family Cash Transfer Sectoral Plan for Training for Work (Planseq). The aim of the action is to provide work training for family members in the programme and to find work for them on construction sites and in tourism.

## *Transfer of money, food safety and citizenship*

The Family Cash Transfer (Bolsa Família), created in October 2003, is a programme that transfers money on a conditional basis to provide financial benefit to poor and extremely poor families in Brazil. Receipt of these benefits is linked to fulfilling commitments in the areas of education, health and social assistance. The programme also provides food and nutritional safety, progress towards citizenship and developing the potential of the most vulnerable section of the population. **More information: [www.mds.gov.br/bolsafamilia](http://www.mds.gov.br/bolsafamilia).**

<sup>1</sup> At the height of the construction period, 9,000 jobs will be created in this power station alone. Work will finish in 2014.

<sup>2</sup> A reference to the number of records with benefits that have not been updated in the last two years.

<sup>3</sup> The IDF is a synthetic indicator measuring the level of family development based on six aspects: vulnerability, access to knowledge, access to work, availability of resources, child development and housing conditions.

# SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

## **More resources for research and innovation**

123 National Institutes for Science and Technology (INCTs) will receive R\$ 605 million over the next five years. The focus is on basic scientific research in projects associated with innovation in business. The INCTs link research groups in areas at the cutting edge of science and which are strategic for the development of Brazil, and receive funding from the Ministries of Science and Technology, Health, and Education, the BNDES, Petrobras and foundations for the encouragement of research in the states of MG, SP, RJ, AM, PI, RN, PA and SC.

## **A new ocean research ship boosts the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation (NSCTI)**

- The Floating National Laboratory “Cruzeiro do Sul” a maritime research vessel, has been acquired through an agreement between the Navy, the Foundation for the Development of Research (Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa – Fundep) and FINEP (Financing Body for Research and Projects). Cost: R\$ 26 million.

## **Resources for promoting technological innovation in business**

- The First Innovating Company Programme (Programa Primeira Empresa Inovadora – Prime). Public advertisements have been issued to invite applications from technology-based companies at least two years old to receive funding of up to R\$ 120,000. In 2009, R\$230 million are available for about 1,900 companies. Finep has already contracted 17 anchor-companies to choose the best projects and monitor their implementation.
- The Seed Innovation Programme - a call has been made for the capitalisation of investment funds in innovative small and micro-businesses (turnovers of up to R\$2.4 million).

## **Research, Development and Innovation in strategic areas**

- The Brazilian Cancer Research Network has been launched to bring together various research groups and the first results have been announced on research into sequencing the breast cancer genome by the National Laboratory for Scientific Computing (in partnership with the MCT and the Ministry of Health).
- Construction has started on the Centre for Bioethanol Science and Technology (Centro de Ciência e Tecnologia do Bioetanol - CTBE) in Campinas (SP): R\$ 8 million of investments have been made in infrastructure alone. The laboratory will have a strategic role in carrying out research, development and information on the production chain of sugarcane/bioethanol.

## **Science, Technology and Innovation for Social Development: Fourth Mathematics Olympics and VerdeMinas**

- The Fourth Mathematics Olympics in state schools has already chosen 800,000 pupils from among the more than 18 million who signed up in 40,377 schools in 5493 municipalities. This year's competition will award 3 million pupils Junior Entry into Science scholarships from the CNPq and MCT, worth R\$100 a month, for one year. Schools, municipalities and teachers receive details of training and qualification courses from the Institute of Pure and Applied Mathematics.
- The VerdeMinas Programme. An agreement signed with the state of Minas Gerais to organise and integrate that state's network of environmental educational bodies. 50,000 places (shared between teachers, pupils, extension students and agricultural workers). Focus: creating income and quality of life for agricultural workers and consumers. Resources: R\$12.6 million (MCT) and R\$ 3.5 million (corresponding balance).

## **Broadening Brazil's scientific and technological base**

Expanding, integrating, modernising and consolidating the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation in partnership with state governments in order to broaden the nation's scientific and technological base; promoting an environment favourable to innovation in business, strengthening the PDP (see p. 17); boosting research and innovation activities in strategic areas; popularising science teaching, opening up access to benefits created by science and spreading technologies to improve the living conditions of the population, are the main objects of the Action Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation for National Development. **More information: [www.mct.gov.br](http://www.mct.gov.br).**



# CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

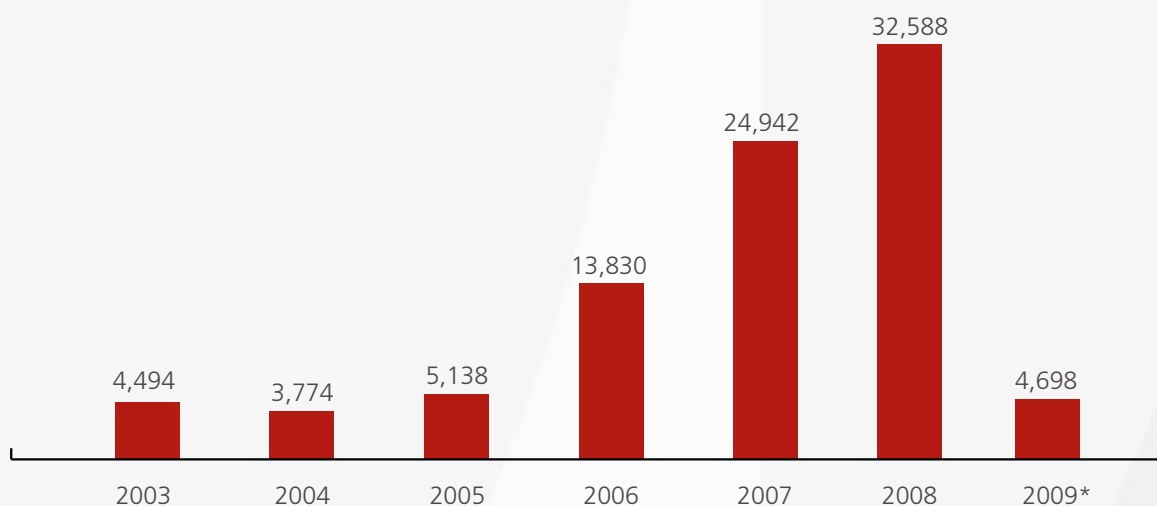
## ***Brazil combats the sexual exploitation of girls and boys with a campaign during Carnival***

During the 2009 Carnival, Disque 100 (Dial 100) received and passed on 1,085 complaints, the result of the National Campaign for Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Teenagers that was launched in 12 cities. Based on the theme of "Sexual Exploitation of Children and Teenagers is a Crime. Report It! Look for the Childcare Council in Your Town or Dial 100", the campaign produced publicity material in Portuguese, English and Spanish aimed at tourists and foreigners.

### ***Dial 100 – National Helpline***

- As well as cases of sexual exploitation, Dial 100 receives reports about ill-treatment, violence against children and teenagers, negligence and other crimes. The service operates daily from 08:00-22:00 hours, including weekends and holidays.
- Since 2003, when the Federal Government took over the service, the number of reports received by Dial 100 has increased on average from 12 to 89 per day, the result of making the population more aware of the subject.

#### ***Increase in reports received by Dial 100***



\*Up to February, 2009.

- The Second Seminar on the National Helpline, on the theme of "Sharing Methodologies of Helpline Services and Deciding on Procedures Related to the Protection of Children and Teenagers" held in February 2009, had more than 100 participants, among them representatives of the Ministério Público [more or less equivalent to the Public Prosecutor's Office – trans.], Criminal Justice Divisions and managers and coordinators of helpline services from 25 states.
- A partnership agreement was signed with the National Forum of Coordinators of Child and Youth Support Centres of Ministérios Públicos in Brazilian states and the Federal District (Foncaije) to help monitor reports received through Dial 100.
- For more information, see: [www.presidencia.gov.br/estrutura\\_presidencia/sedh/spdca/exploracao\\_sexual/](http://www.presidencia.gov.br/estrutura_presidencia/sedh/spdca/exploracao_sexual/).

### ***A guarantee of the rights of children and teenagers***

The Social Agenda for Children and Teenagers, launched in October 2007, allocates R\$ 2.1 billion for three projects until 2010: Bem-me-quer (Forget-me-not), combating violence against children and teenagers; Caminho para Casa (the Way Home), promoting the right to be able to live together in families and communities, and Na Medida Certa (the Right Amount), (setting up the National System for Socio-educational Services - Sinase.) **More information:** [www.presidencia.gov.br/estrutura\\_presidencia/sedh/.arquivos/.spdca/agenda\\_social.pdf](http://www.presidencia.gov.br/estrutura_presidencia/sedh/.arquivos/.spdca/agenda_social.pdf).

# CULTURE

## **Cinema for all**

In February 2009, details were published for applications to be submitted for choosing the 100 Cines Mais Cultura (100 “More Culture” Cinemas) programme which would receive a 4m. by 3m. screen, projector, digital camera, DVD player, computer and 330 selected Brazilian films. The advertisement was aimed at centres mainly located on the outskirts of large cities and municipalities belonging to the Territories of Citizenship scheme (see p. 40). In 2008, six workshops were held to train 155 audiovisual operators in 82 “More Culture” Cinemas in 23 Brazilian states.

## **Culture Points**

- Initiatives developed by civil society have signed agreements with the Ministry of Culture, as a result of public advertisements, to coordinate and encourage activities already existing within communities. The target is for more than 2,000 such points to be established by the end of 2009<sup>1</sup>, of which 900 have already received aid. Agreements have been signed with 20 states<sup>2</sup> and two municipalities<sup>3</sup> to choose 1,257 Culture Points in 2009.

## **Content for Public Television**

- On 9th December 2008, the advertisement was published inviting applications for the Projects for Developing and Producing Television Serials for Public Television - FICTV, which will give R\$ 8 million to create three miniseries aimed at young people of the C, D and E classes, to be broadcast by public TV stations. Each series will have 13 chapters costing about R\$180,000 per episode.

## **Little Culture Points - Playspaces**

- Awarded a sum of R\$ 18,000 each, 205 initiatives that recognize and value fun and games for children as a right and as a chance to learn. Of these, 27 are in the Territories of Citizenship and 93 in areas involving the Pronasci programme (see p. 38).

## **Reading Points**

- Individuals and legal entities have had 514 initiatives approved to encourage reading, 175 of these in the Territories of Citizenship and 160 in Pronasci priority municipalities. Throughout 2009, each programme will receive kits containing 500 books, furniture and a computer as well as hundreds of “Turma da Mônica” comic books.

## **Establishment and Modernisation of Libraries**

- Between January and March 2009, libraries were set up in 300 municipalities and modernised in another 65 towns. By the end of 2009, libraries will have been established in the 676 principalities which the National System of Public Libraries identifies as not having them. Another 444 libraries are being modernised, 299 of them in the Territories of Citizenship.

## **Guaranteeing access to cultural goods**

The aim of the More Culture Programme is to support culture and social inclusion, a vector for economic development and improvement of urban areas. In 2008, 90% of the budget set aside for the programme was used, a sum of R\$199 million, based on the participation of 24 Brazilian states and 17 Federal Government organs. The programme's priorities are areas of great social vulnerability with low indices of Human Development and Development of Basic Education as identified by Territories of Citizenship and Pronasci. **More information: [mais.cultura.gov.br](http://mais.cultura.gov.br).**

1 The target of 3,000 points quoted in our December 2008 edition has been revised.

2 The states of AC, AP, AM, PA, RO, TO, AL, BA, CE, MA, PB, PE, PI, RN, SE, GO, MS, RJ, SC, MG.

3 Curitiba and Goiânia.

# PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT – PDP

## Finance for investment and exports grows

Disbursements in all BNDES lines of credit for investment by business reached a record figure of R\$ 92.2 billion in 2008, an increase of 42% compared to 2007. Funds for exports totalled R\$ 6.5 billion in 2008, 56% more than in the previous year.

### Increased investment and exports: Main events up to March, 2009

- Disbursements from the Finaime/BNDES lines of credit to finance new machinery and equipment increased from R\$ 17 billion in 2007 to R\$ 22.1 billion in 2008 (+30%); funds from BNDES Automático, which supports investment projects of up to R\$10 million, rose from R\$ 5 billion to R\$ 5.5 billion (+ 10%) and those from Finem/BNDES, for expanding the productive capacity of and modernising businesses, increased from R\$ 27 billion to R\$ 34.6 billion (+ 28%).
- Financing for micro, small and medium-sized businesses: a record number of transactions using the Cartão BNDES<sup>1</sup> (R\$ 845.7 million), a 66% rise on 2007, and of requests for accreditation (14% from new manufacturers and 70% from distributors).
- The PEC/BNDES financial package for financing working capital amounts to R\$ 1 billion, with 80 transactions completed since its creation in December 2008. In February 2009 the financing period was increased from 13 to 24 months and the operating period of the PEC extended until December 2009.
- In the area of Modermaq/BNDES<sup>2</sup>, 5,751 operations were approved in 2008, with a value of R\$ 3.2 billion. Disbursements in 2008 came to R\$ 2.6 billion (the same as in 2007).
- Finance for the pharmaceutical chain of production: Profarma/BNDES<sup>3</sup> was responsible for 15 contracted operations involving a total of R\$ 118 million which, together with counterpart payments from business, amounted to R\$ 237 million in investments in 2008 (+ 7% compared to 2007).
- Increased resources from the BNDES to finance exports: Disbursements in 2008 came to R\$ 6.5 billion, 56% higher than 2007 when a total of R\$ 4.17 billion was released.
- Credit for exporters via Proex<sup>4</sup>: in 2008, R\$ 1.3 billion were applied through Proex-Financing to buyers of Brazilian exports, R\$ 306.3 million through Proex-Equalisation, and a sinking fund to make up the difference between interest rates obtained by exporters in the internal market, and international rates.
- Brazilian exports increased by 23% in 2008 compared to 2007, reaching a total of US\$ 197.9 billion.

## Mobilisation of the productive sector

The Policy for Productive Development (PDP), launched in May 2008, prioritised criteria for finance and has become one of the buttresses in confronting the current crisis. It is based on three axes - increasing investment, innovation and exports. It uses instruments such as tax incentives; credit and economic subsidy; government purchase power; regulation of technical and economic areas and of competition, together with specialist support (certification, metrology, trade promotion, management of intellectual property, business training, human resources and others) to carry out actions together with the business world. **More information: [www.desenvolvimento.gov.br/pdp](http://www.desenvolvimento.gov.br/pdp) e [www.abdi.com.br](http://www.abdi.com.br).**

1 Pre-approved rotating line of credit specifically for micro, small and medium-sized businesses.

2 Modernisation Programme of National Industrial Plant

3 Support Programme for the Development of the Pharmaceutical Chain of Production

4 Export Finance Programme. It uses resources from the National Treasury and is operated by the Bank of Brazil.

# BASIC CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

## ***Agreement to eradicate civil under-registering of births<sup>1</sup> in the North and Northeast***

The Federal Government has agreed with the governors of Legal Amazonia and the Northeast on actions to eradicate civil under-registering of births by 2010, as a way of reducing inequalities in those regions. Operational plans are being developed to achieve the target set out in the agreement.

## ***Campaign for the Eradication of Under-registering Births in Legal Amazonia and the Northeast***

- Main actions: the installation of posts to create a link between maternity clinics in the SUS [state health system – trans.] and the offices of notaries public (delivery of birth certificate before the mother leaves hospital); making more use of the Declaration of Live Birth (Declaração de Nascido Vivo - DNV) as a means of access to social policies; community efforts and mobilisation campaigns; legal review of the civil register of births<sup>2</sup>; introduction of a national register.
- Guidance materials have been distributed emphasising the importance of the birth certificate and what to do to obtain it:
  - For newborn babies, the parents<sup>3</sup> should go to a notary public (either where the child was born or where they live) within 15 days or within three months if the child lives more than 30 km from an office. Documents required: Declaration of Live Birth provided by the hospital or maternity clinic; marriage certificate and identity document<sup>4</sup>.
  - For children up to the age of 12, the requirements are the same as for a newborn child, but registration is done only in the office nearest to where the child lives.
  - For those aged 12 or older, two witnesses aged 18 or over must appear at the office of a notary public.

## ***National Documentation Programme for the Female Rural Worker (PNDTR)***

- 13 new mobile units contracted and being set up.
- 15 new centres for issuing Labour Documents set up.
- In 2008, 258,168 documents were issued, 148,972 of them to women in the 505 community actions carried out in the two mobile units set up (in the states of PA and PI).
- In 2009, 12 community actions were carried out, issuing 5,604 documents (Jan.-Feb. 2009), 2,703 of these being issued to women.

## ***Civil Registration of Birth speeds up the reduction of inequality***

The Basic Civil Documentation Social Agenda aims to eradicate under-registering of births and increase access to basic documentation. With a budget of R\$ 101.6 million until 2010, its priority is Legal Amazonia: indigenous peoples and traditional population groups (quilombolas [residents of communities originally founded by escaped slaves – trans.], gypsies and those living along rivers), rural workers, homeless people, sorters of rubbish for recycling, people on low incomes, the aged and children in orphanages, also municipalities with under-registration rates above 25% without notaries public or with very distant registration centres. The birth certificate is necessary to obtain civil documentation (identity card, personal state identification number (CPF) - and labour document) and to be eligible for social programmes. **More information:** [www.presidencia.gov.br/estrutura\\_presidencia/sedh/promocaodh/ld\\_rcn/](http://www.presidencia.gov.br/estrutura_presidencia/sedh/promocaodh/ld_rcn/).

1 Under-registration is considered to be the situation of children under the age of one year without a birth certificate.

2 A study is being carried out for a Draft Constitutional Amendment to replace the present legislation that says only the offices of notaries public (private sector operations) can issue the civil birth certificate and to propose compensation for the drop in earnings arising out of the establishment of a free system of issuing the certificates.

3 If the parents are not married both should appear at the office. If the father cannot be present at the same time, the mother can fill out the civil record with the name of the father if she has a declaration from him for this specific purpose (with an officially recognized signature).

4 If the child was not born in hospital and does not have the DNV, it is obligatory for the parents to appear at the office accompanied by two witnesses over the age of 18 who can confirm the pregnancy and the birth

# SPORT

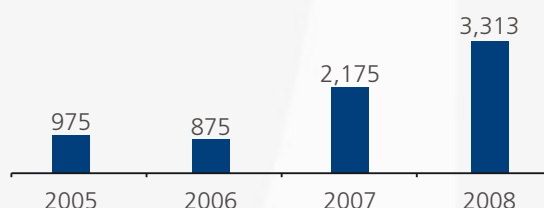
## ***New measures to ensure order and safety in football stadiums***

A Decree signed on 13th March 2009 makes it obligatory for stadiums with a capacity of over 10,000 spectators to be able to produce safety, construction, fire and sanitary certificates. Large stadiums should also be able to produce a certificate of structural stability. A Draft Law sent to Congress (13/03/09) makes crimes in stadiums and their surroundings punishable by prison sentences. Organised supporters' groups will be responsible for damage caused by their members. The Draft Law states that supporters must be registered and have a card with a magnetic strip.

## ***Resources aimed at achieving social inclusion through sport have increased***

- The Second Half Programme
  - Created in 2003 to bring democracy to sport, it has already benefited more than 3.2 million people. Target-public: children and young people exposed to social risk.
  - R\$ 296 million invested in 2008 (R\$129 million in 2007).
- The number of beneficiaries of the Athletic Scholarship Programme has increased.
  - Created in 2005, it provides financial help for high-performance athletes without sponsorship (types of competition that require high-performance). 3,313 clients in 2008.

***Development of the Athletic Scholarship Programme  
(in numbers of clients)***



## ***Increased resources for infrastructure construction***

- The 2009 budget contains R\$ 1 billion for 4,373 sporting areas and the purchase of equipment for teaching and community institutions (R\$526.3 million in 2008).
- Youth Spaces: sports centres in areas of social vulnerability (multi-sport areas, football fields, running and skating tracks, areas for gymnastics, social centres and centres for the elderly). One space is being built in the state of SE and 13 others are inviting bids for construction (in the states of RS, PE, PA, SP, MG, DF, CE, AC and five in RJ). Partnership with the Ministry of Justice's Pronasci (see p. 38).

## ***Brazil – host to great sporting events***

- 2014 World Cup: the announcement of the 12 towns chosen to host games in the Football World Cup has been postponed by FIFA until the end of May 2009.
- The 2016 Olympic Games and Paralympics in Rio de Janeiro: candidacy documents presented to the International Olympic Committee in February 2009. Detailed projects concerning topics such as safety, transport, hotels, installations and the media have been drawn up. Host-city to be chosen in October 2009.

## ***Sport, leisure and entertainment promote inclusion, health and development***

Federal policies for sport having organised along five axes: increasing infrastructure, social inclusion, high-performance sports, the organisation of football and large events. Support for the 2014 World Cup bid and candidacy for hosting the Olympics in Rio de Janeiro in 2016, the Incentive for Sport Law (2006) and programmes such as the Athletic Scholarship and Second Half are all part of the strategy to encourage sporting activity and develop sport in its social, economic and cultural dimensions. **More information:** [www.esporte.gov.br](http://www.esporte.gov.br).



# EDUCATION – PDE

## *Improving basic education is the focus of training programmes for new municipal secretaries of education*

In partnership with the National Union of Municipal Directors of Education, MEC has begun to train new municipal secretaries of education. Programmes and actions for basic education are presented at regional meetings and information provided about procedures for acquiring technical and financial help, as well as answering the questions from new managers. By April 2009, education secretaries of the 5,563 Brazilian municipalities will be trained. The following are the components of the Development Programme in Education for basic education.

### *Training and giving value to professionals in education*

- National basic pay scale for teachers in public schools: R\$ 950 (Law N°. 11,738/08).
- The Open University of Brazil (UAB): increasing the provision of higher education courses and making them available in the countryside by means of distance learning, at undergraduate level and in-service training courses.
- The Institutional Bursary for New Teachers Programme (Pibid): bursaries for full-time students doing work experience in public schools.

### *Evaluation and Accountability*

- Educacenso (Education census): a register of public and private schools, teachers, support staff and students.
- Development of Basic Education Index (Índice de Desenvolvimento da Educação Básica - Ideb): measures the quality of education, taking into account indicators of the rate of passing through school and the performance of students in evaluations.
- Provinha Brasil (the Brazil Little Test): tests literacy skills in the first years of primary school.
- Prova Brasil (the Brazil Test): tests students in the 4th-8th grades of public primary schools with more than 20 pupils, located in urban areas.

### *Support for the people and the public school*

- Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and for Enhancing the Value of the Teaching Profession (FUNDEB): finances the whole of basic education, from crèche to secondary school.
- Nine years of primary education (Law N°. 11,274/06).
- ProInfância: building and rebuilding of crèches and pre-school facilities.
- Caminho da Escola: funds and financing from the BNDES to renovate, enlarge and standardise school bus fleets.
- Proinfo: digital literacy training for teachers and students. It includes computer laboratories, Internet connection, teacher training and the production of educational materials.
- School Educational Development Plan: reinforcing school management based on analysing the challenges faced by each school and formulating a plan to improve student performance.
- More Education: full-time education for students in public schools.

### *Specialised Educational Services*

- Multi-functional resource rooms: equipment, furniture, teaching materials and accessibility.
- Increasing services to students with disabilities (Decree N°. 6,571/08).

## *Quality of education from the crèche to postgraduate level*

The Educational Development Plan (PDE) consists of a set of strategic actions that aim to increase access to and the quality of education at all levels, stages and types, from the crèche to postgraduate level. The PDE contains more than 40 programmes organised along four axes: Basic Education, Higher Education, Vocational and Technological Education, and Literacy Training and In-service Education.

**More information: [www.mec.gov.br](http://www.mec.gov.br).**

# EDUCATION – PDE

<i>Programmes and Actions</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achieved (March 2009)</i>
<b>Basic Education</b>		
UAB (Open University)	850 centres (by 2011)	562 centres
Pibid (teacher training bursaries)	9,200 bursaries (by 2010)	2,321 bursaries
ProInfância	500 new school units per year	Construction agreements for 1,024 crèches
Caminho da Escola (school bus service)	15,000 vehicles (by 2011)	2,487 vehicles (740 with MEC funding, 597 funded by municipalities and 1,150 by the BNDES <sup>1</sup> )
Proinfo – computer laboratories	29,000 laboratories in 2008 and 26,000 in 2009	26,000 laboratories set up in 2008
Proinfo – internet connection	22,000 connections in 2008 and 22,000 in 2009	19,412 schools connected in 2008
Ideb	Average 6.0 (up to 4th grade), 5.5 (5th to 8th grades) and 5.2 (secondary education) by 2021	2007: averages predicted for 2009 already reached (respectively 4.2; 3.8 and 3.5)
Fundeb	The Union to provide 10% of the fund from 2010 to 2020	Investment of R\$ 3.2 billion (2008)
9 years of primary education (public and private)	To be achieved in all schools (by 2010)	52% of enrolments at this level have been achieved
School Development Plan	29,000 schools (2009)	5,538 schools
Mais Educação (More Education)	5,000 schools (2008 and 2009)	1,380 schools in 2008
Multi-functional resource rooms	15,000 rooms (by 2009)	5,551 rooms (2005 a 2008)
<b>Higher Education</b>		
Expansion of higher education / Reuni <sup>2</sup>	16 new federal universities and 100 new campuses (2010)	Universities: 12 working; plans to create for passing through the National Congress. Campuses: 67 working; 33 being instructed or at a preparatory phase
Prouni	720,000 scholarships (up to 2011)	434,662 scholarships taken up since 2005
Fies <sup>3</sup>	400,000 contracts (up to 2011)	315,184 (2003 a 2008)
<b>Vocational and Technological Education</b>		
Expansion of technical training	214 new technical schools (by 2010)	66 working in permanent buildings; 90 under construction (of which 10 are working in temporary buildings) and 58 are at a preparatory stage
<b>Literacy training and continuing education</b>		
Brasil Alfabetizado (Literate Brazil) Programme	1.6 million students per year	2003-2007: 8 million students 2008: 701,335 in active classes

1 Erratum: in our previous edition, it was mistakenly stated that 1,152 vehicles had been acquired with BNDES funds.

2 Reuni: Support Programme for Plans to Restructure and Expand Federal Universities.

3 Fies: Finance Fund for Students in Higher Education.

# HOUSING – “MY HOUSE, MY LIFE”

## ***Housing Plan increases chances for people to own their own home and stimulates the construction industry***

The aim of the “My House, My Life” Housing Plan, launched on 25 March 2009 is to provide one million houses for families with incomes of less than 10 minimum wages (mw). It increases subsidies, provides greater access to finance through the FGTS, reduces financial risk, lowers the cost of insurance and makes it optional for borrowers to put down a deposit. Construction companies have a new line of credit and tax rebates. Regularisation of title deeds is facilitated. The programme will be available for access at branches of the Caixa<sup>1</sup> from 13th April 2009.

### ***Construction of low-cost housing for families with a combined income of less than three mw***

- Subsidies for building and financing 400,000 low-cost houses: R\$ 16 billion.
  - How it works: the Union invites construction companies to submit projects; projects are examined and contracts offered by the Caixa, and benefiting families are identified by states and municipalities; they make payments of 10% of their income only after moving into the house, for 10 years, with a minimum payment of R\$50 per month. The property is registered in the name of the wife.

### ***Better finance conditions are available for families with combined income of 3-6 mw***

- Increased financial subsidies coming from FGTS resources to acquire or build<sup>2</sup> 600,000 properties: total amount of R\$10 billion (R\$2.5 billion from the Union and R\$7.5 billion from the FGTS).
  - Subsidies per family have tripled and are progressive. For families with an income of 3 mw they vary from R\$13,000-23,000 depending on the size and location of the town, and for an income of 4 mw, from R\$ 6,000-16,000. For the first time, bands from 5-6 mw receive subsidies varying from R\$2,000-9,000.
- Reduced rate of interest: 5% per year +TR<sup>3</sup> for incomes from 3-5 mw and 6% per year +TR for 5-6 mw.

### ***Creation of the Guarantee Fund - R\$ 1 billion***

- Allows refinancing of part of the payments in the case of temporary loss of earnings.
- Guarantees 36 payments for 3-5 mw, 24 for 5-8 mw and 12 for 8-10 mw.

### ***Lowering the price of insurance - R\$ 1 billion***

- The Union guarantees to write off loans in cases of death and permanent invalidity and physical damage to the property. Incomes of up to five mw will not pay premiums. The rest will pay a premium of 1.5% to 6.6% of the loan, depending on age.

### ***Financing for construction companies***

- Two lines of credit - Infrastructure: a special line paying long-term interest rates+1% per annum, repayable when the work is completed. Total value: R\$ 5 billion; Chain of production: BNDES Civil Construction Line - R\$ 1 billion.

### ***Tax relief for construction companies***

- Reduction of the Special Tax System rate from 7% to 1%

### ***Lower legal costs***

- For borrowers: free registration for incomes up to 3 mw and reduction of up to 90% for other bands.
- For the builder: reduction of 75%-90% of costs, depending on the value of the property.

### ***Simplified regularisation of title deeds***

- A Provisional Measure simplifies the work of identifying owners of occupied areas and speeds up the process.

**More information:** [www.cidades.gov.br/secretarias-nacionais/secretaria-de-habitacao](http://www.cidades.gov.br/secretarias-nacionais/secretaria-de-habitacao); [www.caixa.gov.br](http://www.caixa.gov.br)

<sup>1</sup> Nationalised bank – trans.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to financing for construction materials.

<sup>3</sup> Reference Interest Rate.



# YOUTH – PROJOVEM

## *Urban ProJovem enrolments are available in state capitals*

240,000 places offered in 71 municipalities with more than 200,000 inhabitants and in 20 states (which will take the programme to smaller towns). Young people from 18-29 who can read and write and have not finished basic education can enrol up to the end of March 2009<sup>1</sup>.

### *ProJovem for Teenagers*

- 39,450 enrolments from 2007-2008 in social and educational activities<sup>2</sup> with obligatory attendance.
- Prospects of providing services for an additional 64,000 young people<sup>3</sup> in 2009. Training programmes in the states with courses for managers and teachers at state and municipal levels began in March 2009 and will last until May.
- This form of the ProJovem is a reworking of the old Agente Jovem programme and its aim is to help those who left school early to return to studying and guarantee basic social protection and assistance to their families.
- The programme is aimed at young people aged 15-17 living in socially vulnerable situations with no financial support from their families, or whose families are benefiting from the Bolsa Família. It offers social and educational activities for a period of 24 months with the addition of up to two benefits of R\$ 30 per family for those registered with the Bolsa Família.

### *Urban ProJovem*

- Starting in October 2008, it now has 76,000 students enrolled. The forecast is for 242,000 places to be made available in all regions of Brazil in 2009.
- It is a reworking of the original ProJovem and aims to encourage young people to return to education, to raise the level of schooling by means of finishing primary education, work training and developing community actions. From 2005-2008, 241,325 students were enrolled.

### *Meeting of the National Youth Council (9th-11th March 2009)*

- A discussion between bodies involved in the area of Brazilian youth to reinforce the link between government and society and stimulate the participatory and democratic nature of Government. The debates covered: a proposal to restructure Brazilian secondary education and Sesi's "Viva Vida" ("Long Live Life") project that deals with the fight against sexual exploitation of young people over the age of 18.

## *ProJovem integrates actions and increases the number of people benefiting from them*

The National Programme for the Inclusion of Young People offers a chance to raise the level of schooling, training for work and human development (culture, sport, leisure, digital inclusion and community action). Guided by the basic idea of creating opportunities and guaranteeing rights, ProJovem coordinates, integrates and extends youth programmes. It is composed of four areas: ProJovem for teenagers, urban, countryside and worker ProJovem. **More information: [www.juventude.gov.br](http://www.juventude.gov.br)**

<sup>1</sup> Information about vacancies and enrolment points: 0800 722 7777, Monday to Friday, from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

<sup>2</sup> In the December 2008 edition it was stated that 438,000 places had been filled. The places had been made available to municipalities. After updating the data following an evaluation of the programme, the total was found to be 389,000.

<sup>3</sup> The target takes into account the budget approved by the National Congress in December 2008.

# MORE FOOD

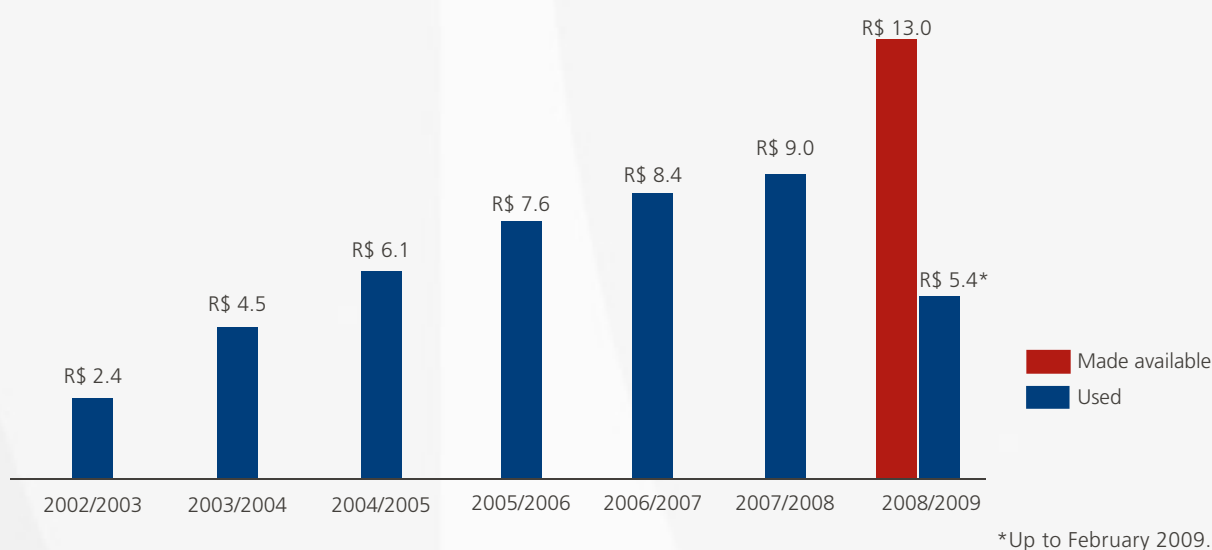
## 6,492 farming families have received their tractors since October 2008

Mechanisation: more than 11,500 tractors of up to 78hp – sufficiently powerful for the needs of family farms – have been ordered to modernise, increase and improve food production. Of these, 6,492 tractors are now in the fields. The purchase of these tractors was made easier by an agreement between the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) and Anfavea, which resulted in a discount of up to 17.5% on prices.

### Rural credit

- More than 835,000 families have now benefited from Pronaf funding and investment credit up to February 2009 and have used R\$ 5.4 billion to finance production on family farms. Total resources made available for the 2008/2009 harvest: R\$13 billion.

**Pronaf Resources – in R\$ billions**



### Technical Assistance

- The amount of credit taken by the producer is governed by the policy of *extensão rural* (improving rural land management). It enables the formulation of projects without additional costs and advises the producer about decisions on investments and on the choice of crops to grow and the best-adapted varieties. In addition, *extensão rural* is a source of information about guarantees concerning prices, climate risk and harvest production. Resources made available have risen from R\$ 2 million in 2003 to R\$ 397 million in 2008.

### Support for commercialisation

- R\$ 89 million have been used by the Programme for Food Acquisition (Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – PAA), as at December 2008, to buy family farm products all over Brazil, thus creating price stability in certain products and ensuring income for family producers.

## Greater productivity on family farms helps to fight inflation

The Mais Alimentos (More Food) programme was launched on 3rd July 2008 to meet the threat of rising food prices. It supports family farming by means of more investment, technology and commercialisation; these elements of public policy have provided more income for families and allow them to remain in the countryside. Increases in production and productivity also bring direct benefits to the urban population since they create stable prices and greater consumption of better-quality products. **More information:** [www.mda.gov.br](http://www.mda.gov.br).

# THE ENVIRONMENT

## ***Deforestation in Amazonia has had its greatest fall in recent years***

Deforestation in Legal Amazonia as measured by the Institute for Space Research (INPE), fell by 70% between November 2008 and January 2009 – from 2,527km<sup>2</sup> (November 2007 to January 2008) to the present 754.3km<sup>2</sup>. Among the reasons for the reduction of deforestation are the increase of environmental regulation actions and the drop in logging and agricultural activity resulting from the financial crisis.

## ***Operação Arco Verde (Operation Green Bow): actions aimed at the 36 municipalities where most deforestation occurs***

- Workshops attended by state governors and mayors in March 2009 drew up a co-ordinated action plan to encourage productive activities, legalise land and support environmental management.

## ***Projeto Corredores Ecológicos (Ecological Corridors Project)***

- These aim to preserve the biological diversity of tropical forests by integrating public and private Conservation Units.
- 17 contracts have been signed for pilot schemes of the Central Atlantic Rainforest Corridor<sup>1</sup> and the Central Amazonia Corridor<sup>2</sup>: involving about R\$ 6 million.

## ***State Plan for Integrated Management of Solid Waste***

- This involves the support of inter-federal and inter-municipal consortia to improve management of the collection, disposal and treatment of waste, thus avoiding garbage sites.
- Agreements have been signed with the states of AC, RN, CE, PA and SC, and with the municipality of Ariquemes (RO).

## ***Water resources***

- PAC for Water Infrastructure
  - 12 consortia (in 157 municipalities) have been nominated to set up suitable waste disposal systems such as land waste sites and units for composting and recycling.
  - The investment of R\$ 83 million in the Revitalisation Programmes of the Hydrographic Basins of the São Francisco and Parnaíba Rivers, in the states of AL, BA, MA, MG, PE, PI and SE.
- Revitalisation of Hydrographic Basins
  - The launch of the Integrated Plan for Sustainable Forest Development in the São Francisco Basin.
  - Publication of the Structural Fishing Census for the São Francisco Basin, which aims to introduce continuous monitoring for the sustainable use of fish resources.
  - Agreements signed with the states of AC and PA<sup>3</sup> for the development of planning to carry out actions in accordance with the National Plan for Water Resources ([pnrh.cnrh-srh.gov.br/](http://pnrh.cnrh-srh.gov.br/))<sup>4</sup>.
- The Água Doce programme: access to good-quality water for human consumption:
  - Three units set up to demonstrate technologies for living in the Semi-arid Region (RN, PI and AL) and 39 desalination systems brought back into use.
  - The programme has already benefited about 42,000 people in 42 locations in the Semi-arid Region of Brazil<sup>5</sup>.
- The Guarani Aquifer System project<sup>6</sup>:
  - Management of subterranean water resources shared between the four countries involved (Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina).
- Distribution of manuals and guides concerning the management and conservation of the aquifer to the National Council of Water Resources, state organs, universities and social movements.

**More information: [www.mma.gov.br/sitio/index.php?ido=conteudo.monta&idEstrutura=34](http://www.mma.gov.br/sitio/index.php?ido=conteudo.monta&idEstrutura=34)**

1 In BA and ES. The aim is to create successful and practical experiments in the construction and/or restoration of ecological corridors.

2 In AM, where the aim is to maintain social and environmental cohesion through the sustainable use of natural resources.

3 These states take in the basins of the Amazon (AC e PA), Tocantins-Araguaia (PA) and the Western Northeast Atlantic (PA).

4 Agreements previously signed: MT e MS (2007) and RS, PR and SC (2008).

5 Places where drinking water is scarce. The aim is to supply 100 localities in 2009.

6 The largest cross-border subterranean source of fresh water in the world: 1.2 million km<sup>2</sup>.

# WOMEN

## ***International Women's Day celebrated reflectively***

Women in power and for peace. This was the theme of these celebrations for International Women's Day<sup>1</sup> this year, when various activities were organised: the showing of the film *Pray Devil Back to Hell*<sup>2</sup> in 22 towns, the creation of the *Mais Mulheres* (More Women) prize for women who excel in different areas of power and decision-making in national life, and the launch of the Brazilian Observatory of Gender Equality, which aims to give visibility to, strengthen and increase the scope of the Brazilian state's actions to promote gender equality and the rights of women.

## ***The National Agreement on Overcoming Violence against Women***

- Launch of the "Women, owners of their own lives - living without violence, the right of women in the Countryside and the Forest" campaign - at the World Social Forum, in partnership with the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB). The campaign is a response to a demand from the *Marcha das Margaridas* (March of the Daisies) and is recognized by the Secretariat for Policies for Women (SPM), the Ministry for Agrarian Development (MDA) and the National Forum on Overcoming Violence against Women in the Countryside and the Forest.

## ***Carnival 2009 campaign***

- Launched in February 2009, the Older Woman Carnival Block sported the slogan "Sex doesn't finish with age. Nor does protection". The action is aimed at preventing AIDS in women over 50. For the first time, the Federal Government is talking about the importance of using condoms for those who have passed their 50th birthday. The initiative is a partnership of the SPM with the Ministry of Health.

## ***Women's Aid Centre – Ligue 180 (Call 180)***

- A public assistance service to advise women living in violent situations.
- From January to December 2008, 269,977 calls were received, an increase of 32% over 2007 (204,978). A significant proportion of these calls come from people seeking information about the *Maria da Penha Law*<sup>3</sup>.
- Targets for 2009: 500,000 calls per year through a consultation system integrated with the *Ouvidoria*<sup>4</sup> and the Women's Aid Network. For women in need of shelter, the Shelter Centre will be set up to find accommodation through a single national database.

## ***National Community Action for Procedural Review in women's prisons***

- Community Action is one of the emergency measures set out to improve the women's prison system. It aims to mobilise lawyers and legal workers to deal with the 25,000 cases involving women in prison.
- The project began in 2008 in six states: SP, TO, AC, SE, MS and MT.

## ***Overcoming violence against women***

The National Agreement on Overcoming Violence against Women, launched in August 2007 at the 2nd National Conference on Policies for Women aims to prevent and overcome all forms of violence against women. The agreement develops a set of actions in the areas of education, work, health, public safety and social assistance, among others, to be carried out by 2011. In 2008, it had been implemented in 13 states<sup>5</sup>. The *Maria da Penha Law* is part of this agreement and states that every accusation of aggression must generate a police enquiry which is sent to the *Ministério Público*<sup>6</sup>.

1 Celebrated on 8th March 2009.

2 Documentary by Gini Reticker (USA, 2008) dealing with the use of power by women working for peace – filmed in Liberia.

3 Law No. 11.340/06.

4 Institution for listening to public complaints – trans.

5 AM, BA, CE, ES, PA, PE, RJ, RS, SP, MA, DF, MG and MS.

6 Public Prosecutor's Office.

# FISHING AND FISH FARMING

## ***The first private enterprise use of national waters has started production***

On 13th February 2009 the first tanks to produce beijupira<sup>1</sup> at sea were inaugurated. This is the first private undertaking of the Productive Waters, More Fish for More Brazilians project. The company that won the contract has contributed by creating direct employment and increasing fish production. As much as 1% of the 5.5 million hectares of Brazilian waters in lakes and reservoirs can be used for fish farming.

## ***Tilapia Centre in the Canudos settlement in Ceará-Mirim (RN)***

- R\$ 177,000 allocated for the construction of a cannery to treat tilapia skin and a partnership agreed with the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte to create a specialist course in fish-farming and fishing.

## ***Financing for fishing boats***

- The Programme for Financing the Expansion and Modernisation of the National Fishing Fleet (Profrota) now has access to resources from the Guarantee Fund for Naval Construction, which will make it easier to obtain loans for building and refitting boats.
- At the present time Profrota is running 520 projects requiring R\$ 1.2 billion in direct financing as well as R\$ 300 million to subsidise part of the interest rates.

## ***Credit for Santa Catarina***

- The micro and small companies involved in fishing and fish-farming in the municipalities of Santa Catarina which declared themselves to be in a state of emergency as a result of the floods at the end of 2008 have been able to access, since 28th January 2009, credit subsidised by the Government through the BNDES Revitalise line of credit. These loans will have interest rates of between 6.75% and 8.25% per year, and the period of 60-96 months to pay off the debts.

## ***International agreement***

- At the 28th Session of the FAO's Fishing Committee, Brazil signed up to the agreement to fulfil international measures for the conservation and management of maritime fish resources by fishing boats.

## ***Increasing fish consumption to 9 kg per year by 2011***

The More Fish and Fish-farming plan is encouraging fish production in Brazil and has set out targets to be met by 2011. As well as responding to the growing world demand for food, the plan is responsible for creating jobs and increasing the wages of those working in this area. Actions being carried out under this plan include: breeding in cages, high-seas fishing, encouraging consumption, improving the social and working conditions of self-employed fishermen, and others.

**More information:** [tuna.seap.gov.br/seap/html/Plano%20de%20Desenvolvimento/plano\\_desenvolvimento.html](http://tuna.seap.gov.br/seap/html/Plano%20de%20Desenvolvimento/plano_desenvolvimento.html).

<sup>1</sup> Known internationally as cobia, the beijupirá fish is native to the Brazilian coast and its productivity is four times that of salmon. Its flesh is considered to be very good to eat.



# PAC – ACCELERATED GROWTH

## **More resources for the PAC**

With the inclusion of new initiatives, the budget for the PAC has increased from R\$ 503.9 billion to R\$ 646 billion for the period 2007-2010. Investments in the Logistics axis have increased to R\$ 38 billion, in Energy, R\$ 20 billion and in the Social and Urban axis, R\$ 84 billion. Of the 2,378 projects monitored, 11% have been finished and 80% are continuing at a satisfactory pace.

## **Two-year Review, published February 2009**

- Before the PAC, Federal Government investments accounted for 0.6% of GDP. In 2007, this figure rose to 0.73% and in 2008 came to 1% of GDP.
- R\$ 33 billion were promised for 2007/08 together, of which R\$ 18.7 billion have been paid.
- Of the 124 initiatives examined by the TCU, 69 have been approved, 24 are awaiting approval and 31 are awaiting further details.
- Ibama has already granted 190 environmental permits, 77 for the Logistics axis and 113 for the Energy axis.

## **Logistical Infrastructure**

- Main actions: third stage of concessions for roads, dredging and expanding ports, laying the southern stretch of the North-South railway, of the East-West Integration Railway (BA) and of the High-speed Train (RJ-SP-Campinas).
- Main results for this period: 1,500 km of dual carriageway and 2,900 km of road surfacing being carried out; 1,800 km of railway network being built, and tenders invited for dredging the ports of Recife, Rio Grande, Santos and Fortaleza.

## **Energy Infrastructure**

- Main actions: exploration for the production of oil and gas in the Pre-Salt and construction of premium refineries<sup>1</sup> in MA, RN and CE.
- Main results: work is underway on 33 thermal power stations with a total potential equivalent to 3,900 MW; work has begun on the hydroelectric power station of Santo Antonio (3,150 MW); work has begun on 26 power transmission projects (6,800 km); nine oil-prospecting that forms in operation; 80 ships built and two dockyards under construction (South Atlantic and Rio Grande).

## **Social and Urban infrastructure**

- Main actions: Light for Everybody, underground railways, the integration and renewal of the São Francisco River, together with projects for housing and urbanisation in slums, and sanitation.
- Main results: 1.87 million establishments receiving mains electricity through the Light for Everybody scheme; work completed on the underground railway systems of Belo Horizonte, Recife and Salvador; R\$ 13.1 billion spent on housing projects and R\$ 24.3 billion-worth of contracts for sanitation awarded

## **Infrastructure for developing and integrating the country**

PAC is a new model for planning, managing and carrying out public investment. It coordinates public and private projects with institutional measures to speed up the rate of economic growth. Among the aims of the PAC are: modernising infrastructure, improving the business environment, encouraging credit and finance, making public management more efficient and improving people's quality of life. It is also a strategic mechanism for achieving social inclusion and reducing regional inequalities. Its actions and works create jobs that guarantee income and consumption for thousands of workers and their families. **More information: [www.brasil.gov.br/pac](http://www.brasil.gov.br/pac).**

<sup>1</sup> They process heavy oil with an emphasis on high-quality products with low sulphur levels, following international specifications.

# PAC – COMPLETED PROJECTS

## ***Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal (LNG), Guanabara Bay, RJ***

- The LNG regasification terminal in Guanabara Bay has the capacity to provide up to 14 million m<sup>3</sup> per day, enough to generate 3,000 MW, equivalent to almost all the electrical consumption of the city of Rio de Janeiro.
- Completed in January 2009, it is now in the pre-operational phase. Prevision for start of the operational phase: June 2009.
- Total investments of R\$ 2.1 billion: R\$ 870 million for construction (100% of funding coming from Petrobras) and R\$ 1.2 billion for chartering the regasifying and storage ship.
- This operation will permit servicing of the thermal-electric market at a low fixed cost and will help to increase the security of the Brazilian energy supply.

## ***The São Salvador hydroelectric power station***

- Located on the Aripuaña River (on the border of the states of TO and GO), between the municipalities of São Salvador do Tocantins (TO) and Paranã (GO), it is the third hydroelectric power station in the PAC to come on stream. Its installed capacity is 243 MW and it will generate an average of 148.5 MW<sup>1</sup>, enough energy to supply a city the size of Campinas (SP), a city of about a million inhabitants.
- It creates clean, renewable energy and contributes to Brazil's energy supply security.
- R\$ 847.6 million have been invested, creating 3,000 direct jobs and 9,000 indirect ones. Venture by Tractebel Energy, part of the GDF Suez Group
- It has received three certificates for: Quality (ISO 9001:2000), the Environment (ISO 14001:2004) and Health and Safety (OHSAS 18001:1999).

## **270 Actions concluded – R\$ 48.3 billion**

In the two years of the PAC's existence, it has brought 270 actions to a successful conclusion, which represent investments of R\$ 48.3 billion. 124 actions were in the Logistics and Social and Urban axes, and 146 in the Energy axis:

### ***Axis: Logistics and Social and Urban – 124 actions– R\$ 9.5 billion***

- Roads– 4,331 km – R\$ 7.2 billion
- Railways– 240 km – R\$ 780 million
- Merchant shipping– 80 ships – R\$ 1.3 billion
- Ports – R\$ 12.7 million
- Rivers – 3 terminals – R\$ 8.3 million
- Airports – R\$ 205 million
- Water resources – R\$ 12.5 million
- Light for Everybody – 1.87 million connections

### ***Axis: Energy – 146 actions– R\$ 38.8 billion***

- Power generation– 2,638 MW – R\$ 47 billion
- Power transmission– 4,131 km – R\$ 2.7 billion
- Oil and natural gas fields – Exploration & Production – R\$ 17.2 billion
- Petrochemicals – R\$ 427 million
- Gas pipelines – 1,416 km – R\$ 2.6 billion
- Liquefied Natural Gas (Terminals) – R\$ 3.1 billion
- H-Bio – 256,000m<sup>3</sup> per year – R\$ 55 million
- Refineries – R\$ 1.1 million
- Renewable Fuels – R\$ 6.9 billion

**See the complete report: [www.brasil.gov.br/pac/balancos/balanco2anos/](http://www.brasil.gov.br/pac/balancos/balanco2anos/).**

<sup>1</sup> The energy generated by a power station varies according to water levels in reservoirs during the year. Average MW are therefore the average amount produced over the whole period.

# AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

## **Advances in research and innovation in the countryside**

Of Embrapa's 88 targets for Research, Development and Innovation (RD&I), six were achieved in 2008 thanks to investments of R\$ 61 million: the application of the Good Agricultural Practices to the production systems of corn and sorghum; the validation of the method for early detection of Citrus Sudden Death and of Greening<sup>1</sup>; validation of equipment for evaluating the quality of agro-industrial products by magnetic resonance; validation of the Web Platform for cattle tracking; agro-ecological zoning for dendê plantations in deforested areas of Amazonia and agroecological zoning for sugarcane in Acre.

### **Research, Development and Innovation – RD&I**

- Of the 88 RD&I targets, 6 have been completed and 43 begun, along with 176 research projects.
- Two companies have been incubated: one for the micro-propagation<sup>2</sup> of flowers and fruit, and the other for macro-propagation<sup>3</sup> of native species in the Atlantic Rainforest for carbon credit projects.
- Licences issued for 13 plantations and three patents.

### **Modernisation and expansion of physical infrastructure**

- R\$ 17.6 million invested in updating the infrastructure of 41 research units to 137,000 m<sup>2</sup>.
- R\$ 4 million invested in acquiring field and laboratory equipment for a new research unit in Mato Grosso.

### **Increased intellectual and managerial capacity**

- 558 employees trained at managerial and strategic level and 826 given short-term training.
- 200 staff hired - 77 researchers and 123 analysts and assistants.

### **Budgetary transactions in 2008**

- The programme had a budget of R\$ 119 million in 2008, of which R\$ 88.7 million went to Embrapa activities and 99.98% of it was used. Taking funds invested in the State Organisations for Agricultural Research as a whole, 95.5% of the budget was used – R\$ 113.6 million.

### **Increased international action**

- Two new researchers attached to the Embrapa virtual laboratory in the United States, two to the virtual laboratory in Europe and one to the establishment on the African continent.
- Embrapa Venezuela established. Its activities, which began in March 2008, focus on technology transfer, training human resources and working with organisations devoted to sustainable development in agriculture

## **Restructuring agricultural research**

The Programme to Strengthen and Expand Embrapa aims to restructure agricultural research in Brazil and includes the State Organisations for Agricultural Research (Oepas). The programme includes 10 projects, six of them directly related to Research, Development and Innovation (PD&I). Two other projects are seeking to bring about institutional innovation in the organisation and revitalise its physical infrastructure and intellectual capacity. A ninth project deals with the Oepas and a tenth with satellite monitoring of the Federal Government's PAC projects.

**More information: [www.embrapa.br](http://www.embrapa.br)**

1 Greening or citros huanglongbing (HLB): a bacterial disease in citrus cultivation that can bring about irreparable losses in plantations.

2 Micro-propagation (or in vitro plant propagation) enables the cloning of various species by forming genetically identical individual plants based on cells, organs or small fragments of a basic plant.

3 The technique of reducing plant species from seeds, grafts or cuttings (taken from the branches or stems of plants).



# PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

## *The Equals in Difference Campaign*

The National Campaign for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities aims to help integrate people with disabilities into society and was launched on 12th February 2009. This action tries to make society aware of the fight against discrimination and to encourage acceptance of people with or without disabilities, especially in schools and in recreational and leisure activities.

### *The campaign*

- Aims to challenge the cycle of invisibility and social exclusion of 14.5% of the population, the percentage of Brazilians with disabilities according to the IBGE 2000 Census.
- It is staffed by disabled personnel who have had the chance in real life to take part in society on an equal basis with other people.
- For the first time, an advertising spot brings together at the same time the three resources of accessibility: audio description, subtitles and Brazilian Sign Language (Libras). There is also a radio spot and advertisements in public print media.
- Films are available on the site: **[www.youtube.com/user/SEDHPR](http://www.youtube.com/user/SEDHPR)**.

### *Education*

- In 2008, 695,696 students with disabilities were enrolled in basic education (1.3% of total enrolments<sup>1</sup>).
- About a third of Brazilian teaching establishments (68,530) contained students with a disability.
- The majority of these students (375,772, or 54%) studied in regular classes in ordinary education (a provision described as school inclusion) and in Youth and Adult Education. This percentage was 46.8% in 2007.

## *Accessibility and inclusion - equality, dignity and participation*

Launched on 26th September 2008, the Social Agenda for Inclusion of People with Disabilities is intended to increase the scope of actions to promote the rights of approximately 25 million Brazilian men and women with some type of disability who face discrimination as well as physical barriers. The agenda includes integrated, co-ordinated and complementary measures that take into account access to areas of education, work, health, social services, transfer, infrastructure and urban adaptations.

**More information:** **[www.direitoshumanos.gov.br/](http://www.direitoshumanos.gov.br/)**.

<sup>1</sup> 2009 School Census, published 16/01/09.

# INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

## *The STF approves the continuous demarcation of the Indian territory of Raposa Serra do Sol*

On 19th March, the Federal Supreme Court decided to uphold the exclusive right of the Macuxi, Wapixana, Ingarikó, Taurepang and Patamona ethnic communities to the use of the lands of the Raposa Serra do Sol<sup>1</sup> in Roraima. The territory consists of 1.7 million hectares and 194 communities containing 20,000 indigenous people. As a result of this decision, rice-growers will have to leave the region. The Decree of Incorporation was published on April 2005 and the demarcation process began in 1998.

## *Protection of Indigenous Peoples – Araguaia Indigenous Park*

- Funai is encouraging the return of indigenous amenities to unoccupied regions in the Bananal Island complex, the site of the Araguaia Indigenous Park (TO), and is maintaining a programme of protection and surveillance in partnership with the Indian peoples themselves. The operation to remove squatters and illegal herds of cattle from the park has been concluded.

## *Support for Indigenous Peoples*

- Encouragement of activities concerning income creation and quality of life in indigenous communities in a culturally and environmentally sustainable way. Action plan formulated during the Seminar “36 Years of the Artindia Programme - Review and Perspectives” held in March 2009, in Brasília.
- Representatives of Funai, Fepi/AM and Coiab<sup>2</sup> made up the management committee for social control of the Funai regional administration in Parintins (AM)<sup>3</sup>. The event was part of the process of institutionalising the participative running of the organ.

## *Indigenous education*

- Regional Conferences on Indigenous School Education<sup>4</sup>: schemes carried out in the state of AM in December 2008, and in BA, PB and MS, in March 2009. Throughout the year, indians, students, teachers, communities and organisations from 179 municipalities took part in regional discussions.

## *Integration in national campaigns*

- The Maria da Penha Law in the indigenous context: Kaingang, Guarani and Xokleng women took part in a workshop at Passo Fundo (RS) from 17th-19th February 2009. Another 13 workshops<sup>5</sup> on this topic are planned.
- Agreement to eradicate under-registration of births by the indigenous population in Legal Amazonia: agreements signed between Funai, SEDH<sup>6</sup> and eight states<sup>7</sup> during the first two weeks of March 2009 in Manaus (AM). More than 3000 birth certificates were issued to indigenous peoples in 2008 along the Juruá River (AM) alone, one of the most distant and isolated places in Brazil.

## *Defence of the lands, rights and quality of life of indigenous peoples*

Co-ordinated by Funai, the Social Agenda for Indigenous Peoples links and integrates the actions of the Brazilian state in guaranteeing the rights, protecting the lands, improving the society and quality of life of indians, while respecting their particular cultural and territorial identities. It is estimated that the indigenous population of Brazil consists of about 700,000 people, 500,000 of them belonging to approximately 220 tribal groups who speak more than 180 recorded languages. The 654 indigenous territories are spread over 470 municipalities, 12.5% of the national territory and 22% of the region of Legal Amazonia. It is thought that 63 isolated indigenous groups exist, especially in the region of Legal Amazonia. **More information: [www.funai.gov.br](http://www.funai.gov.br).**

1 Located in the north of the state, on the frontier with Guyana and Venezuela.

2 National Indian Foundation, State-level Foundation for Indigenous Peoples/AM and the Coordinating body for Indigenous Organisations in the Brazilian Amazon, respectively.

3 From 4th-6th February 2009 in the village of Umirituba with Tuxauas and the Indian leaders Sateré-Mawé and Hixkariana.

4 Preparatory stages for the First National Conference, to be held in September 2009.

5 Planned by Funai and the Institute for Socio-economic Studies (Inesc), from September 2008 to August 2009.

6 Special Secretariat for Human Rights.

7 AM, AC, RR, TO, PA, MT, RO and AP.

# SOCIAL SECURITY

## **Benefits granted within 30 minutes**

Since January 2009, automatic recognition of the rights of those benefiting from state insurance in urban areas has been established. This has made it quicker and easier to provide old-age pensions according to length of contribution, maternity pay and prison benefits. Those benefiting from special state insurance (family smallholders, gatherers of natural products, fishermen, indians and quilombolas – those living in settlements originally founded by escaped slaves – trans.) will receive benefits from July 2009.

## **Expansion and modernisation of the service**

- The Plan for Expanding the Network of Social Security Agencies announced in February 2009 involves constructing 720 new INSS centres in municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, in all the regions of Brazil. These agencies should start operations by the beginning of 2010. In 86 years, the Social Security service has built 1,110 centres in 950 municipalities.
- On 5th March 2009, a new building with spacious, modern and comfortable rooms was opened at the Social Security Agency of Praia Grande (SP). The new agency can attend to 3,800 clients per month and carry out 1,400 medical examinations per month.

## **General Social Security System (Regime Geral da Previdência Social – RGPS)**

- In 2008, the greatest fall in need for financing (deficit<sup>1</sup>) was registered since 1995. According to data published in January 2009, the deficit was R\$36.2 billion: 17.5% less than the R\$ 43.9 billion projected at the beginning of the previous year.
- In December 2008 the monthly RGPS accounts were in the black for the first time since April 1997. Receipts came to R\$ 22.9 billion while expenses totalled R\$ 21.2 billion
- In February 2009 the need for financing was R\$ 2.5 billion: a drop of 59.3% compared to January 2009 and a rise of 20% compared with February 2008. Over the whole year, the need for financing came to R\$ 8.9 billion: 17.9% above the total for the same period in 2008.

## **International agreements**

- In February 2009 an agreement was signed with the German government to guarantee access to social security services for immigrants in the two countries. The formal document will be signed on 2nd September 2009.
- In March 2009 and administrative adjustment of the multilateral agreement on social security among 21 Iberian-American countries was signed. This will benefit about a million Brazilians.

## **Find out how to make an appointment with the Social Services**

To apply for benefit, the client should book an appointment by telephoning the number 135, which is the Social Security Reception Centre. Calls to Central 135 from public telephones are free and the service operates from Monday to Saturday, from 0800 to 2300 hrs (Brasilia Time). The worker will be told immediately the date, time and office to go to for attention. **More information:** [www.previdencia.gov.br](http://www.previdencia.gov.br).

<sup>1</sup> Resources necessary to make up the difference between income and expenditure.

# QUILOMBOLAS

## *Light, sanitation and productive activities for the quilombola<sup>1</sup> community of Marambaia*

The quilombolas<sup>1</sup> of Marambaia Island (RJ) began to be registered in March 2009 to have access to electricity through the Light for Everybody programme. The 165 quilombola families on the island will also benefit from sanitation works and a project to support productive activity relevant to mariculture<sup>2</sup>, within the Brazil Quilombola programme.

### *Land registration*

- Since 2005, 81 Specialist Identification and Delimitation Reports (RTDIs) have been published relating to a total area of 516,000 hectares and 10,625 quilombola families have benefited. In the same period, another 3,755 families have benefited from 40 legal opinions concerning 216,000 hectares recognized in 13 states<sup>3</sup>.

### *Certification*

- Between 2004 and 2008, 1,305 communities were certified as having originally been quilombos by the Palmares Cultural Foundation. Another 3,389 communities that have submitted their self-declaration as quilombolas are awaiting reports.

### *Light for Everybody*

- The electrification programme reached a total of 19,821 households in quilombola areas, investing R\$ 99 million between 2004 and 2008.

### *Family Cash Transfer*

- 19,000 quilombola families attended to by the end of 2008.

### *Local development*

- Projects for sustainable economic development in quilombola communities provided R\$ 13 million to 17 Brazilian states<sup>4</sup> in 2008. Among the plans implemented: manioc flour production in Itapecuru-Mirim (MA); handicrafts in Conceição das Crioulas (PE); beekeeping in the Mel da Pedreira community (AP) and various kinds of agricultural activity involving agro-industry for producing jam, sweets, preserves and other products in Kalunga (GO).

### *Agrarian development*

- In 2008 the Territories of Citizenship programme devoted R\$ 82 million to specific actions for regional development and to guarantee social rights in quilombola communities. Another 12 agrarian development projects were supported with R\$ 1.9 million, benefiting 59 communities in nine states<sup>5</sup>.

## *Better living conditions for the quilombolas*

The Quilombola Social Agenda, co-ordinated by the Seppir<sup>6</sup>, brings together actions to extend the rights and improve the living conditions of people in quilombola communities. Decree No. 4887/03 regulates procedures for identifying, recognizing, delimiting, demarcating and granting title to lands occupied by quilombolas. With the Brazil Quilombola programme, set up in March 2004, the rights to land ownership and economic and social development, as well as the participation of quilombola representatives in creating public policies, have become a government priority. A survey by the Palmares Cultural Foundation has mapped 3,524 of these communities, but it is estimated that the number could come to 5,000. **More information: [www.presidencia.gov.br/seppir](http://www.presidencia.gov.br/seppir).**

1 Self-declared ethnic-racial groups with their own histories and specific territorial links assumed to be based on black ancestry linked to resistance to the historical oppression their forebears experienced.

2 The cultivation of marine organisms in their natural habitats, generally for commercial purposes.

3 AP, BA, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, PA, PE, PI, RJ, SE e SP.

4 SE, PE, GO, ES, SP, MA, BA, TO, RN, CE, MG, RJ, MS, PA, RS, PR, SC.

5 GO, BA, MG, RJ, MS, PA, RS, PR e SC.

6 Secretaria Especial de Políticas de Promoção da Igualdade Racial (Special Secretariat for Policies to Promote Racial Equality).

# AGRARIAN REFORM

## *Settlements produce and export food*

In the South, seven gaucho settlements exported 60,000 50kg sacks of organic rice in 2008. In 2009, export production should come to 100,000 sacks.

In Rio Grande do Norte, the tilapia production centre benefits 1,750 families in 18 rural settlements and communities in the Mato Grande region.

## *Improved quality of life in the settlements - results for 2008*

- 70,157 families settled, 321 settlements created and 4.1 million hectares (41,000km<sup>2</sup>) planned for agrarian reform in 2008.
  - from 2003 to 2008, 519,111 families settled, 3,089 settlements created and 43,000,000 hectares allocated.
- Support for production through credit and specialist advice:
  - 64,693 families have benefited from the construction and repair of roads to facilitate production, water provision and other infrastructure works.
  - 170,000 families have received set-up credit, which includes construction and repair of houses as well as initial support and stimulus for production.
  - 415,000 families have received specialist social and environmental advice.
  - 23,400 students have received help from Pronera, which includes education from primary level to university, including education for young people and adults.
- Environmental protection: 450 Initial Licences and 216 Installation and Operational Licences granted to agrarian reform settlements.
- Budgetary expenditure: R\$ 3.6 billion (budgetary grant: R\$ 4.8 billion).

## *Priorities for 2009*

- Improved quality of life for settled families, including increased production in agriculture and collecting natural resources and increased income; settlement of new families and support for environmental licensing, giving priority to agro-extractivist projects that avoid the destruction of forests.

## *Democratic access to land and increased food production*

Agrarian reform democratises access to land by creating rural settlements, legalising the occupation of public lands and providing credit and specialist assistance. It also helps to increase food production, combat deforestation and recover devastated areas, especially in Amazonia, reduce conflicts in the countryside and promote equality of opportunities in gender, race and ethnicity. In addition, it helps to reduce inflation. The programmes involve more than a million families in current settlements. **More information: [www.incra.gov.br](http://www.incra.gov.br).**



# SANITATION – FUNASA

## *The health indicators in indigenous areas have improved and vaccination cover has increased*

The coefficient of infant mortality in Indian villages fell by 37.2% - from 74.6 deaths per live births in 2000<sup>1</sup>, 246.8 deaths per thousand in 2007. In 2008 vaccine cover extended to 65 percent of the indigenous population. Registered cases of malaria fell by more than 30% in 2008, compared to 2007.

### *Sanitation projects in Indian villages*

- 25 new water supply systems have been installed in the municipalities of Arame, Amarante do Maranhão, Barra do Corda, Grajaú, Itaipava do Grajaú and Jenipapo dos Vieiras (MA), and works have been finished in six communities, to the benefit of 3,500 indians.
- A water supply system and domestic sanitary systems installed for 11 Pankararé families in the interior of the state of Bahia, benefiting 59 village-dwellers.

### *Brazil and Canada: specialist cooperation for indian health*

- A meeting on 4th March 2009 established permanent specialist cooperation and an exchange of knowledge and ideas between the two countries in the area of indian health.

### *Sanitation projects in quilombola communities*

- Campinho da Independência in Paraty (RJ): 500 members of the community have benefited from improved domestic sanitary systems<sup>2</sup>.
- Monge Belo, Sítio Velho, Santa Helena II and Oiteiro, in the municipality of Itapecuru-Mirim (MA): 360 families have benefited.
- Castainho, in the agreste region of the state of Pernambuco: 210 families have benefited.
- Kalunga (GO) taking in six localities - Bom Jardim, Faina, Carolina, Tinguizal, Sucuri and Curral da Taboca: 113 families have benefited from improved domestic sanitary systems.

### *Sanitation projects in agrarian reform settlements*

- Five settlements in the Territories of Citizenship in ES: 1,100 people benefiting.
- California Settlement (CE): improved domestic sanitary systems, including the construction of 154 bathrooms and the benefit of 106 families (all the houses have bathrooms).
- Rural settlement of Lagoa das Areias (SE): 82 families have had supplies of good-quality domestic water installed.

## *Sanitation of small communities*

The PAC Funasa gives priority to installing water-distribution networks, suitable sewage systems, rubbish collection and urban cleaning in the disabilities with up to 50,000 inhabitants. The aim is to improve people's living conditions by means of preventive health projects in small communities, dispersed rural populations, areas housing indians and other forest peoples, quilombolas, agrarian reform settlements and regions with epidemiological problems (i.e. with a high incidence of malaria and Chagas disease). **More information: [www.funasa.gov.br/](http://www.funasa.gov.br/).**

<sup>1</sup> The year when statistical information from Funasa's Department of Indigenous Health was first documented.

<sup>2</sup> Sanitation projects include: building bathrooms, installing cesspits and collecting rubbish and waste products.

# HEALTH

## **Success of the anti-German measles vaccination campaign**

In 2008 Brazil immunised more than 67.2 million people during the National Vaccination against German Measles Campaign, reaching 95.79% of the target population. The report of this campaign will be used by the World Health Organisation to examine whether the disease has been eradicated in Brazil.

## **Health promotion - malaria**

- Control of malaria in Legal Amazonia, where 99.9% of cases of this illness occur, led to the recording of 18,995 cases in January 2009, a drop of 32% compared to January 2008 (28,292 cases).

## **Management training**

- Transferability: regulation of the transferability of the provisions of private individual and family health plans to the benefit of about 6 million clients, guarantees consumers more freedom of choice and more competition among companies.
- Payments to the SUS: a system has been instituted for private health companies to make payments electronically to the SUS.

## **Attention to health**

- The Brazilian People's Pharmacy: 505 centres set up in 391 municipalities, overtaking in 2009 the target of 500 pharmacies by 2011.
- Here is a People's Pharmacy (Aqui Tem Farmácia Popular): 6,801 private pharmacies operating in 1297 municipalities were accredited to the SUS.
- Family health: 29,057 teams, serving 92.9 million inhabitants in 5,220 municipalities.
- Community Health Agents: 227,665 agents look after more than 113 million people in 5,341 municipalities.
- Dental health: 17,641 teams care for 74 million people in 4,582 municipalities; and 674 Specialist Dental Centres (Centros de Especialidades Odontológicas - CEOs) have been set up in 572 municipalities.
- Health in school: in 2008 and 2009, 8 million students in state schools in 1,242 municipalities have received dental health kits (toothbrush and toothpaste).
- SAMU 192: 1,069 Basic Support Units (Unidades de Suporte Básico - USB) and 296 Advanced Support Units (Unidades de Suporte Avançado - USA) operate in 1,184 municipalities, serving 100.6 million people.
- Transplants: 19,125 carried out in 2008; an increase of about 10% in relation to 2007. Approval has been granted to 50 new transplant units, raising the number of transplant centres in Brazil to 942.

## **The industrial and productive health system**

- The antiretroviral Efavirenz: production of 2.1 600mg million pills by the Faramanguinhos company and distributed by the National DST/AIDS Programme.
- Production of fibrin tail: a biological component used in surgery to reduce both bleeding and the time spent in hospital.

## **Health – Everybody's Right**

Improving the health conditions of Brazilians is the strategic aim of the More Health programme. Its guidelines, strategic measures and actions aim to improve the quality of life of the population and provide a new pattern of development, committed to growth, well-being and equality. Its agenda includes 73 measures and 171 actions spread over seven axes of intervention: Promotion, Attention, the Industrial Complex, the Labour Force, Managerial Training, Participation in Social Control, and International Corporation. **More information:** [bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/pacsauade](http://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/pacsauade).



# PUBLIC SAFETY – PRONASCI

## *One more Territory for Peace*

Founded in the community of São Pedro (Vitória/ES) on 6th March 2009, the Territories for Peace programme involves the installation of 20-30 projects consisting of actions to combat crime and achieve a better understanding between the police and communities with the most problems with violence. The programme is already operating among those living in Santo Amaro (Recife/PE), Complexo do Alemão (RJ), Priority Zone 5 (Rio Branco/AC) and Itapoã (DF).

### *Access to social policies for young people and families*

- Women for Peace: training for female leaders (with a monthly grant of R\$ 190) to direct young people at risk into Pronasci programmes. Appointments in 2009: 2,343 women. Investment: R\$ 765 million.
- Project<sup>1</sup>: young people exposed to domestic or urban violence or who live on the streets take part in educational, sporting and cultural projects and become multipliers of culture and non-violence in their communities (monthly grant of R\$ 100). 1,700 young people have benefited (Feb. 2009). Investment: R\$ 4.4 million.

### *Public safety employees*

- Training Grant of R\$ 400 per month. Grants made: 108,999 in March 2009. Investment: R\$ 83.9 million.
- National Public Safety Force linked to state police forces to attend to the emergency needs in the states. Trained between Nov. 2004 and Feb. 2009: 8,000 police staff. Operations under way: six (RO, RR, PA, MT, MA, AL). Creation of the Rapid Response Special Battalion with 160 men stationed in Luziânia (GO) to act in serious crisis situations.

### *Pronasci on the roads - Federal Highway Patrol*

- Creation of the Citizens Support Unit - Unaci in September 2008: main focus, attending the public, modernising highway patrols, proactive and rapid attention at accident sites. Pilot project in Curitiba (PR). Results: from September to December 2008<sup>2</sup>, thanks to better control, there was an increase in crime reports: weapons (400%), ammunition (500%), drugs (100%), load thefts (125%), smuggling (200%), car theft (129%) and arrest warrants (800%). There was also a drop in the numbers of deaths (14%) and child victims of crime (100%).

### *Frontier Pronasci - the Federal Police*

- Prevention and suppression of crimes typical of frontier areas and divisions between states. There are 16,800km<sup>2</sup> of frontier to be covered in 11 states and 571 municipalities; R\$ 101.6 million have been set aside to purchase equipment; 18 bases for fixed units established in 2009; 828 police officers working; 36 marked mobile units for investigation and examination (on land and rivers).

## *Social actions to overcome violence*

The National Programme for Public Safety with Citizenship (Pronasci) is confronting crime and violence in the Brazilian metropolitan areas that have the highest murder levels, coordinating public policies for safety with social actions. Main axes: re-structuring the prison system, giving value to public safety officers, combating police corruption and organised crime, and involving the community in these actions. States included: AC, AL, PA, CE, PE, BA, SP, RJ, DF, GO, RS, MG, PA, ES, PI, TO, RN, RO, MA, MS and SE. Total investment: R\$ 6.7 billion until 2012. **More information:** [www.mj.gov.br/pronasci](http://www.mj.gov.br/pronasci).

<sup>1</sup> Protection of Young People in Vulnerable Areas Project.

<sup>2</sup> Compared with the same period in the previous year.

# TOURISM

## ***Brazilians travelled more in Brazil in the summer of 2008-2009***

Encouraged by the Time to Get to Know Brazil campaign, begun in November 2008, and with overseas journeys more expensive because of the high value of the dollar, Brazilians travelled more within Brazil. The promotion of Brazilian destinations created an average rise of 15% in sales of tourist packages, and 10% in flight sales, 23% in hotel-room occupation, 40% in car hire and 25% in ocean cruises.

### ***The Time to Get to Know Brazil campaign***

- Launched with the aim of stimulating domestic tourism, encouraging the great potential of the internal market and contributing to creating a culture of travelling within Brazil.
- The campaign gained strength thanks to the international crisis affecting Europe and the United States, which had been up to that time the biggest sources of tourists in the world.
- The campaign advertises several Brazilian destinations that offer sun and beaches, countryside, towns, history and environmental tourism.
- Begun with advertising in the media (TV, radio, newspapers and magazines) on 14th November 2008. Stages:
  - Northeast Connection: started in December 2008, in the airports of the Northeast with interactive areas, posters and an exhibition of photographs and videos of tourist centres in the state and in the region.
  - Belém and Brasília (Jan.-Feb. 2009): publicity at the World Social Forum and the National Meeting of Mayors, respectively.
  - After the summer (end of March 2009): travel promotion campaign during the extended bank holidays predicted for 2009, along with regional publicity.
- As well as encouraging travel by Brazilians, investments have been set aside for promoting Brazil in neighbouring countries, prioritising Argentina and Chile<sup>1</sup>.

### ***Professional training***

- In February 2009 a contract was signed with the Roberto Marinho Foundation to teach English and Spanish to 80,000 people working in tourism in preparation for the 2014 Football World Cup.
- Distance and classroom-based courses begin in the second half of 2009 in Salvador and Rio de Janeiro.

### ***National Prodetur: Tourism Development Programme***

- R\$ 100 million released to states and municipalities whose local development projects for tourism have been approved for financing from the IDB.
- In total, US\$ 1.4 billion will be invested, US\$ 1 billion of which will be from the IDB and US\$ 400 million being the corresponding contribution from the Brazilian government.

## ***Encouraging travel, creating jobs and increasing Brazil's competitiveness***

The National Plan for Tourism was launched in June 2007 with the targets of encouraging travel within Brazil, creating 1.7 million new jobs and structuring 65 destinations to attract regional development with international standards of quality. R\$ 5.63 billion will be invested in infrastructure and R\$ 1 billion in promoting tourist destinations in Brazil and abroad. **More information: [www.turismo.gov.br/](http://www.turismo.gov.br/).**

<sup>1</sup> The majority of foreign tourists to Brazil come from Argentina with Chile in fifth place.

# TERRITORIES OF CITIZENSHIP

## *In 2009 the programme has been extended to 120 territories*

In 2008 the programme was installed in 60 territories; in 2009 there will be 60 more. Offering a total of 180 projects involving 22 ministries and funds of about R\$23.5 billion, the programme will serve 3 million people among them agricultural families, settlers on agrarian reform lands, quilombolas, indians, fishing families and traditional communities. Projects concerning digital inclusion and credit supply will be extended. Four regional meetings have been held to train staff to develop a state network of actions for the areas in the respective States.

## *Figures relative to the Programme in the 60 Territories of Citizenship set up in 2008*

- R\$ 9.3 billion paid out of the R\$ 12.9 billion set aside for the programme.
- Contracts signed to provide 122,816 families on agrarian reform settlements with roads, water supplies and improved housing.
- 65,099 families on agrarian reform settlements benefiting from the construction of roads, water-supply systems and improved housing.
- 130,504 hectares of land made available for agrarian reform.
- 221,683 contracts signed with Pronaf, a total value of R\$ 998.2 million.
- 92,213 establishments connected to the electrical grid by the Light for Everybody programme, benefiting 431,000 people.
- 3762 dentistry teams set up.
- 537 people's pharmacies and drugstores set up/registered.
- 46,200 community health agents employed in these areas.
- 217 municipalities given credit to buy buses or boats.
- 3 million families targeted through the Integrated Family Service programme.
- Family Cash Transfer granted to 2.34 million families.
- Committees for State Coordination set up in all states.
- 21 Protocols for Federal Cooperation signed (an agreement with states and municipalities to integrate actions at these levels of government).
- 236 events held involving 26,340 participants from civil society, local councils and state and federal governments.

## *Overcoming rural poverty through integrated actions*

The largest programme focused on the rural poor ever to be implemented in Brazil, it combines policies for creating opportunities and social policies to achieve the following aims: overcoming rural poverty, productive inclusion, planning and integrating public policies, spreading basic citizenship programmes throughout the country and extending social participation. Three million people have benefited, among them family farmers, settlers on agrarian reform lands, quilombolas, indians, families of fishermen and traditional communities that occupy the 120 land areas selected by the programme (an initial 60 in 2008 and 60 more from 2009). **More information:** [www.territoriosdacidadania.gov.br](http://www.territoriosdacidadania.gov.br).

# TERRITORIES OF CITIZENSHIP

## *Here are some of the projects established in the Velho Chico Territory<sup>1</sup>*

In 2008 R\$ 241.2 million were invested in productive activities, citizenship and access to rights and infrastructure. Funds allocated for 2009 come to R\$ 294.8 million.

### **Velho Chico Land for Citizenship – Bahia State**

- With 362,678 inhabitants, of whom 198,558 live in the countryside, the Velho Chico Land for Citizenship has 29,822 family farms, 8,759 families settled on agrarian reform lands, 6,522 fishing families, 27 quilombola communities and 27 indian lands.
- It is made up of 16 municipalities: Brotas de Macaúbas, Feira da Mata, Matina, Oliveira dos Brejinhos, Riacho de Santana, Barra, Bom Jesus da Lapa, Carinhanha, Ibotirama, Igaporã, Malhada, Morpará, Muquém de São Francisco, Paratinga, Serra do Ramalho and Sítio do Mato.

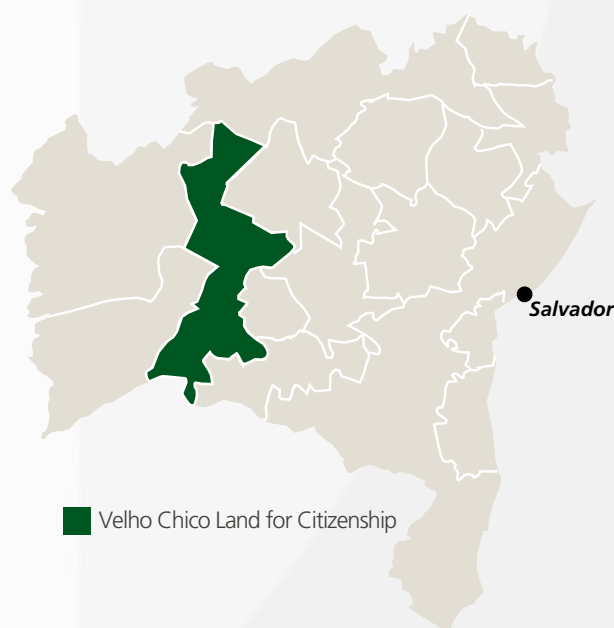
### **Main actions carried out in 2008**

- R\$ 241.2 million invested in the area as follows:
  - R\$ 22.4 million to support productive activities (including projects such as infrastructure and services, Pronaf, specialist help and purchasing food from family farms).
  - R\$ 108.5 million on citizenship and access to rights (including actions such as Family Cash Transfer, documentation of the female rural worker, the Literate Brazil programme and Family Health).
  - R\$ 110.4 million on infrastructure (includes projects such as the Light for Everyone programme, sanitation in settlements and rural communities, and land registration).
- Health: 71 Family Health teams set up (plans for: 65 teams).
- Education and Culture: 10 libraries established within the Chest of Letters programme.

### **Plans for 2009**

- To allocate R\$ 294.8 million for the group of actions planned in 2008.

### **Territories of Citizenship – Bahia**



### **Local people helped to define priorities and monitor the setting up of the programme**

The territories consist of minor municipalities according to the following criteria: lower Human Development Index (HDI); greater concentration of family farms and agrarian reform settlements; higher numbers of clients of the Family Cash Transfer programme; greater concentration of quilombola and indigenous peoples; greater number of municipalities with low levels of economic energy and greater social organisation. The implementation of projects, decided on by common consent, is monitored by the communities. These may include actions on the part of state and municipal governments. It is hoped that integrating public policies and investments will help to improve the HDI, avoid migration from the countryside and overcome regional inequalities. **More information: [www.territoriosdacidadania.gov.br](http://www.territoriosdacidadania.gov.br)**

<sup>1</sup> Familiar name for the São Francisco River – trans.

Electronic version:



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3

UPDATES

# BRAZIL AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

## ***Measures soften the impact of the crisis***

The international financial crisis is serious and is becoming worse all over the world. In Brazil, its effects are being softened by the favourable economic conditions the country enjoyed before the crisis and by the measures the Government has taken to support the supply of credit and maintain levels of investments and employment. These include tax relief, increased funds for credit, reduced interest rates and keeping investments productive and socially-based. The effects of these measures will be prolonged and have still not run their course.

## ***The situation in Brazil before the crisis***

- Accelerated growth; increased domestic demand through investments in consumption; increased credit.
- Improved exchange rate.

## ***Impacts of the crisis in Brazil***

- Reduced exchange rate.
- Reduced supply of foreign and domestic credit and increased financial costs.
- Abrupt slowdown of growth.
- Increased uncertainty at the macro-economic level.
- Unemployment.

## ***The Government's responses to the crisis<sup>1</sup>***

- To ease the decrease of credit.
  - The inter-bank market – reduction of compulsory deposits.
  - Foreign exchange and export market – supported by using international reserves.
  - Agriculture – increasing available resources.
  - The construction industry – increased funding (Caixa and savings deposits).
  - Automobiles and parts – provision of special lines of credit.
- Diminishing the negative effects of the crisis on economic activity.
  - Tax relief (IPI, IRPEF and IOF).
  - Increased public investments.
  - Maintaining social investments.
  - Increasing credit (public banks).
- Maintaining the level of economic activity.
  - Actions under way (results throughout the year) – increased minimum wage; exemption from IRPF; increased public investment and credit; social programmes; reduction in the basic interest rate.
  - New actions – reducing risks to banks and the housing programme (see p. 22).

## ***Brazil is better prepared to face the crisis***

The international crisis that began in the USA with the collapse of the sub-prime<sup>2</sup> type of mortgage system has damaged the world economy by reducing sources of credit and affecting production and employment. The fall in share prices as a result of the crisis has damaged trade and the flow of capital. Although it has brought about a great devaluation of the real, the high level of Brazilian reserves has meant the country's external vulnerability remains low. Fiscal balance, the adoption of anti-cyclical policies, control of inflation and reduction of interest rates mean that Brazil maintains a policy of expanding its domestic market and of social inclusion. See pp. 12-15.

**More information: [www.fazenda.gov.br](http://www.fazenda.gov.br) and [www.bcb.gov.br](http://www.bcb.gov.br).**

<sup>1</sup> The measures are shown in detail in the section "The Business Environment" (see p. 57).

<sup>2</sup> A form of mortgage credit for the housing market that arose in the USA aimed at those accepting higher levels of risk.



# CREDIT

## ***The volume of credit in the financial system is the highest since 1995***

The volume of credit, which was more than R\$ 1,229.8 billion (41.2% of GDP) in January 2009, shows a large increase. Between 2004 and 2008, the average annual rise in credit for individuals was 32% and for companies, 25%. Financial institutions are capitalised and secured with reserves above internationally accepted levels. Credit conditions are gradually returning to normal. Total credit relative to GDP is still low when compared to other countries – and shows that there is room for growth.

## ***Records: volume of credit, percentage of GDP and disbursements by the BNDES for investment***

- In January 2009, the total volume of credit in the financial system came to R\$ 1229.8 billion, the highest level since records began in 1995. In the period Jan. 2003-Jan. 2009, it increased by 222%.
- The relationship between total credit and GDP is 41.2% (Jan. 2009). The highest level since 1995.
- Disbursements from all BNDES lines of credit for business investment reached a record total of R\$ 92.2 billion in 2008. For 2009, a new record is predicted: R\$ 120 billion (see p. 17).

## ***The supply of credit for individuals increased and interest rates fell***

- Financial operations with free resources entered into by individuals grew by R\$ 88.5 billion (Jan. 2003) to R\$ 399.4 billion (Jan. 2009) – a rise of 351%.
- The average interest rates in these operations fell from 83.6% per annum (Jan. 2003) to 55.1% per annum (Jan. 2009).
- Credit granted: this reached R\$ 79.5 billion (Jan. 2009). Average interest rates for credit granted were 30.7% per annum (Jan. 2009).
- Housing credit: specific and free funds for housing in the financial system amounted to R\$ 64.4 billion (Jan. 2009).

## ***Credit for family agriculture and guided productive micro-credit have increased***

- Pronaf: R\$ 40.2 billion for the 2003/2004 to the 2008/2009 harvests. An increase of 100% compared to the 2003/2004 and 2007/2008 harvests.
- PNMP<sup>1</sup>: R\$ 4.3 billion in the period 2005-2008. A 202% growth compared to 2005 and 2008.

## ***Stimulus for family agriculture, cooperative ventures and small businesses***

Sustainable Regional Development (SRD) is a strategy created in 2003 by the Bank of Brazil in an attempt to encourage sustainable development, stimulate associated and cooperative ventures and consolidate family agriculture and small urban businesses. The BB Microcredit DRS Line, launched in 2009, is part of this strategy. It is available to entrepreneurs (individuals only) in small urban businesses. Sums between R\$ 200 and R\$ 3,000 will be made available. The target-public of this line of credit, which involves funds of more than R\$ 220 million, are about 207,000 clients. **More information: [www44.bb.com.br/appbb/portal/bb/drs/index.jsp](http://www44.bb.com.br/appbb/portal/bb/drs/index.jsp).**

<sup>1</sup> The National Programme for Guided Microcredit, created in April 2005 and coordinated by the MTE, aims to encourage the creation of work and income by stimulating the growth of micro-enterprises run by ordinary people.

# SUPPLY

## *The minimum price policy guarantees the supply of foodstuffs*

To guarantee the supply of agricultural products and regular prices in the market place, the Federal Government, through Conab, invested R\$ 591.6 million (of the R\$ 2.3 billion available<sup>1</sup>) to buy 391,000 tons of food in 2008. About 955,000 tons of food from public stocks were sold and R\$ 1.73 billion invested to support the grain trade. For 2009, R\$ 2.3 billion are again available to the Policy for Guaranteeing Minimum prices.

## *The PAA drives family agriculture and guarantees food safety*

- The Programme to Acquire Food from Family Farms (PAA) bought foodstuffs from 147,000 producers in 2008 by means of an investment of R\$ 534.2 million<sup>2</sup>.
- Conab bought 174,700 tons of food products which were delivered to 10.5 million individuals in crèches, old people's homes, hospitals and schools.
- For 2009, funding is predicted to increase to R\$ 612.4 million<sup>3</sup>.

## *Donation of basic baskets of supplies and food:*

- 1.74 million baskets for 648,530 poor families and victims of misfortunes such as those affected by the construction of dams, the homeless, quilombolas, terreiro<sup>4</sup> and indigenous communities. Food items such as sugar, rice, manioc flour, beans, cornmeal and powdered milk were distributed to 2,437 social organizations in 743 municipalities, a total of 14,700 tons.
- In the first two months of 2009, 1,337 tons of food were distributed.
- In January 2009 alone, families received 110,442 baskets, each containing 23 kg of food.

## *Help for Santa Catarina*

- In November 2008, about 43,000 food baskets were distributed in the state because of the severe floods affecting the region.

## *International aid*

- February 2009 saw the transport in Brazilian and Spanish ships of about 47,000 tons of foodstuffs (rice, powdered milk and seeds) for Cuba, Honduras and Haiti, which had been hit by hurricanes.

## *The Programme to Guarantee Minimum Prices regulates and stimulates the food market*

The programme, which is run by the National Supply Company (Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento – Conab), contributes to stimulating family farms and by ensuring a regular income so that the producer can work the land and avoid losses in selling the harvest. This reassurance is provided by fixing a minimum price stipulated by the Federal Government in each agricultural year. Knowing the previous year's price, the farmer already knows at the initial stage of planting what the lowest acceptable price for selling products will be. If the market does not pay the stipulated value, the farmer can negotiate to sell the goods to Conab. **More information: [www.conab.gov.br](http://www.conab.gov.br).**

1 This amount is not necessarily used completely but only when the market price is very low, to ensure profitability to producers, continuity of production and supply for the population.

2 Funds worth R\$ 445 million from the MDS, which benefited 120,000 producers, and funds of R\$ 89.2 million from the MDA, which benefited 27,000 producers. Conab operates a system of direct purchase from family farms.

3 Funds of R\$ 487 million from the MDS and R\$ 125.4 million from the MDA.

4 A reference to the places where Afro-Brazilian religions are celebrated (Candomblés).

# EMPLOYMENT

## Formal employment makes a comeback in February

Even with the effects of the international economic crisis, the basics of the Brazilian economy show their strength and support the pillars of economic activity. After three consecutive months of decidedly negative results, 9,179 formal jobs were created in February 2009.

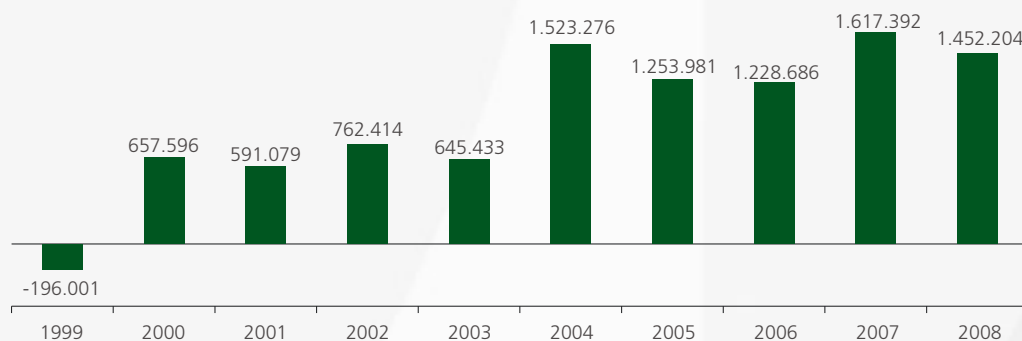
### 1.45 million new jobs in 2008

- In 2008, 1,452,204 jobs with official documentation were created, an increase of 5% in relation to the total in December 2007.
- This is the third best result in the history of Caged's records.
- The sectors that have been most successful in creating jobs have been services, with 648,259 new jobs, and construction, with 197,868 new jobs - record results for both sectors.
- The most successful states have been São Paulo, with 525,607 new jobs, Rio de Janeiro with 154,596 and Minas Gerais with 130,722.

### 2009

- In February 2009, after three consecutive months of decidedly negative results, 9,179 formal jobs were created, a growth of 0.3% over the previous month's total.
- From Jan. 2003 to Feb. 2009, 13,186,635 job opportunities (formal and informal employment)<sup>1</sup>, were created, 10,283,152 of these were new formally documented posts<sup>2</sup>.

### Development of CLT (Consolidated Labour Laws, i.e. officially registered) Jobs – Caged annual figures 1999-2008 – Brazil

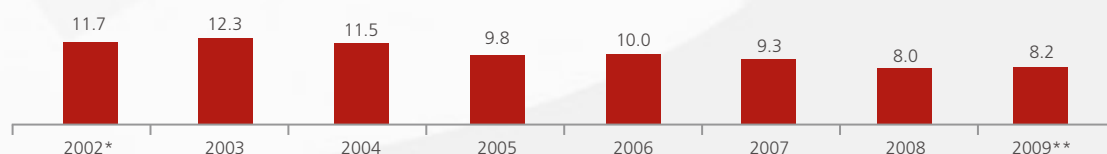


Source: MTE/Caged.

### Record fall in unemployment in the metropolitan regions in 2008

- The average annual rate of unemployment in 2008 in the six regions studied by the IBGE - Recife, Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Porto Alegre –was 8%. This is the lowest unemployment rate since this series of records began in 2002.
- In January 2009 the unemployment rate was 8.2%.

### Average annual rate of unemployment (%)



\*From March onward. \*\*In January

Source: IBGE.

1 Estimate based on Pnad data (2003-2007) and from the Caged (2008-2009).

2 According to data from the Rais (2003-2007) and from the Caged (2008-2009).

# EXPORTS

## Exports fell in 2009, but the balance is still positive

In spite of a 25% drop in exports in January and February 2009 compared to the same period the previous year, a reflection of the International crisis, Brazil's balance of trade had a US\$ 1.2 billion surplus. Exports to the USA fell by 38% and to Argentina by 46%. On the other hand, sales to China increased by 23%.

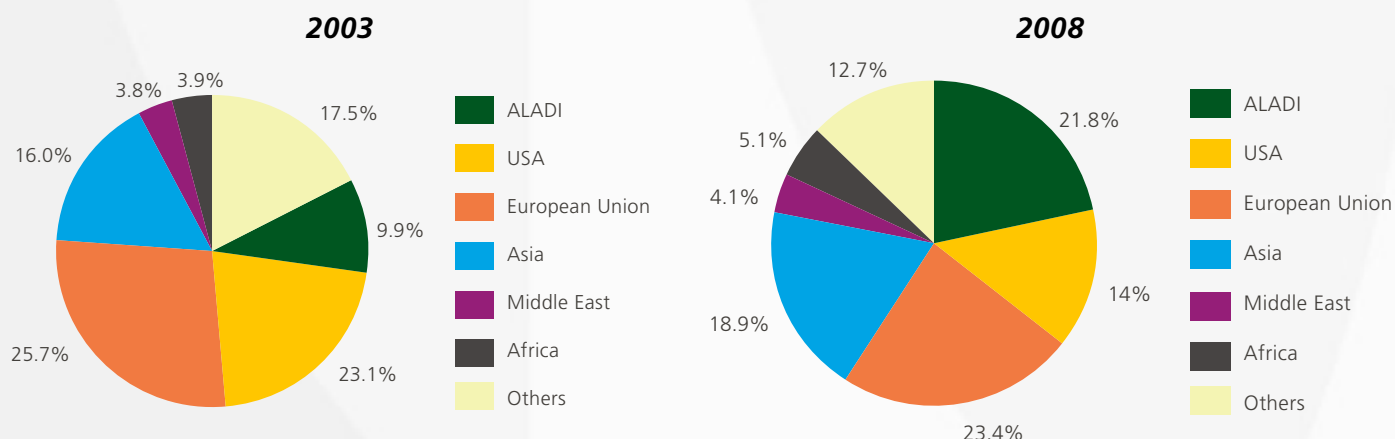
## Record exports in 2008

- In 2008, Brazilian exports reached a record value of US\$ 197.9 billion, an increase of 23% over 2007.
- With imports increasing by 44%, the balance of trade fell by 38% but maintained a US\$ 24.7 surplus.
- Sales to the United States grew by more than 9% in 2008 compared to 2007, especially in terms of ethyl-alcohol and aircraft, which increased by 109% and 32% respectively compared to 2007.
- Exports to China in 2008 broke records: US\$16 billion, driven by sales of soya and iron ore, a 53% increase on 2007.

## Performance of the main export sectors in 2008

- Primary sector: strong growth driven by increased commodity prices. Highlights: metallic minerals (up 56% compared to 2007), oil (up 54%) and agriculture (up 34%).
- Industry: metal products (27%), food & drink (26%) and transport items (25%) which cover ships and a floating oil rig, as well as aircraft.

## Main destinations of Brazilian exports – 2003 and 2008



## Diversification: Brazil increases trade with new partners and keeps its old ones

Between 2003 and 2008, Brazil diversified the destinations of its exports, increasing those to ALADI<sup>1</sup> (119%), Africa (31%), Asia (19%) and the Middle East (6%). On the other hand, there was a drop of 40% in exports to the USA and 9% to the European Union. These regions are nevertheless still major partners in the area of exports. **More information:** [www.apexbrasil.com.br](http://www.apexbrasil.com.br); [www.desenvolvimento.gov.br](http://www.desenvolvimento.gov.br).

<sup>1</sup> The Latin American Association for Integration (Associação Latino-Americana de Integração – Aladi), instituted by the Montevideo Treaty, is a group of 12 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela)

# DIGITAL INCLUSION

## ***Telecentres have been set up in almost the whole of Brazil***

The telecentre kit<sup>1</sup> has been distributed to 5430 of Brazil's 5564 municipalities. Of these, 4,200 have already been installed and about 2,000 now have Internet access. The municipalities which do not yet belong to the programme are being contacted with the aim of installing a telecentre in 100% of municipalities by April 2009. As well as donating the kit, the Federal Government is training two municipal staff to coordinate and monitor the telecentre.

## ***Broadband in Schools programme***

- Installing broadband Internet in all urban state schools in Brazil by the end of 2010 through an agreement with telecommunications companies.
- In 2008, 17,861 of the approximately 56,800 existing schools in Brazil were connected.

## ***The Connected Citizen programme - Computers for Everyone (created in 2005)***

- The BNDES has approved 76 loan operations with retailers, totalling almost R\$ 400 million, to finance the purchase of computers.
- Sales of 11.7 million computers in 2008 (10 million in 2007): an increase of 187% in computer sales from 2004 to 2008<sup>2</sup>.

## ***One Computer per Student (UCA)***

- An electronic call for tenders was made (Dec. 2008) for the purchase of 150,000 notebooks which will be distributed to students and teachers of public basic education in schools.
- The computers will be sent to pilot projects in about 300 schools, both at state level (including rural schools) and municipal level.

## ***Electronic Government - Attending to the Citizen Service (Gesac)***

- The offer of free Internet connection via satellite to schools, telecentres, NGOs, distant communities and military frontier stations, with services such as e-mail accounts and website hosting.
- 3,560 of these points already installed.
- Bids invited for 12,000 more broadband Internet connection points to be set up in remote areas, indian, fishing and quilombola communities, and rural schools.

## ***Digital Inclusion to promote citizenship***

Actions to increase access to information and communication technologies to contribute to social inclusion, aimed at students, teachers and needy communities. Built into different Federal Government programmes, they create the chance to produce and disseminate knowledge and social interaction based on initiatives such as: the creation of telecentres (community areas with access to the Internet); supplying lines of credit with special conditions to buy computers; providing computers to pupils in state schools, along with the setting up of broadband Internet and the installation of Technological Vocational Centres (CVTs) for large-scale technological training. **More information: [www.inclusaodigital.gov.br/inclusao/](http://www.inclusaodigital.gov.br/inclusao/).**

<sup>1</sup> Each kit is made up of 10 computers, a CCTV centre for security, a laser printer and multimedia projector.

<sup>2</sup> Data from the Brazilian Electrical Industry Association (Associação Brasileira da Indústria Elétrica e Eletrônica – Abinee).

# RELATIONSHIP WITH THE STATES

## *An agreement to reduce regional inequalities in Brazil*

In January 2009 the Federal Government proposed to the governors of the Northeast and Legal Amazonia an agreement to speed up production of social indicators that affect the quality of life of people living in those regions - infant mortality, illiteracy, under-registering of civil documentation, family farming and recognition of land titles. The agreement with governors of the Northeast region was signed on 24th March 2009.

### **Commitments**

- On 28th January 2009 the Federal Government presented governors of the Northeast region and Legal Amazonia with a proposal for an agreement, and an agenda was approved for technical studies prior to signing, and in order to monitor it.
- The governors promised to work together with the Federal Government to overcome the problems of illiteracy, infant mortality, under-registering of civil documentation and family farming, and agreed to try to achieve the following targets by 2010:
- Ensuring literacy training for 4.4 million people in education for young people and adults: MEC, together with states and municipalities, will deliver the Literate Brazil programme three times in two years, as well as guaranteeing the delivery of spectacles to students with vision problems, in partnership with Ministry of Health.
- Reducing infant mortality by 5% per annum: the Ministry of Health has agreed with states and municipalities to set up a special monitoring system for 207 towns in the Northeast and Legal Amazonia where the incidence of neonatal mortality is higher than in other towns. Maternity clinics will be equipped and teams trained and monitored, in a partnership between the Ministry of Health and State Secretariats of Health.
- Eradicating under-registration of civil documentation: as well as community actions and campaigns to reach unregistered people, the Special Secretariat for Human Rights (SEDH) and the Ministry of Health are working to ensure that the Declaration of Live Birth (DNV) issued by the health system at the time of birth should be a valid document for access to public policies (see p. 18).
- Spreading the provision of the services of Technical Assistance and Rural Outreach (Ater) to all the family farms in the Territories of Citizenship in the Northeast and Legal Amazonia: the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), in partnership with the states, is offering financial resources to provide state and Minister for specialist assistance teams.

<b>Indicators – 2007</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>Northeast</b>
Illiteracy rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	9.9	8.8	9.9
Under-registration of civil documentation (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.2	17.4	21.9
Rate of Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) <sup>2</sup>	19.3	21.7	27.2

**More information: [www.portalfederativo.gov.br](http://www.portalfederativo.gov.br).**

<sup>1</sup> Source: PNAD.

<sup>2</sup> Source: SVS/MS.



# RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MUNICIPALITIES

## ***Meeting agrees agenda of commitments between Federal Government and municipalities***

5,300 new mayors took part in the National Meeting held from 10th-11th February 2009. The President of the Republic presented to the new mayors proposals for joint action on topics of importance to Brazil. The Federal Government's programmes and policies were presented simultaneously on 38 panels.

## ***Support for municipal management***

- Guidance for the mandate, a catalogue of federal programmes accessible by municipalities, a journal on priority programmes and other sectoral information, available on the Portal Federativo<sup>1</sup>, were presented to participants.

## ***The Event***

- Reception rooms and 38 stands for ministries, public organs and partner bodies, especially municipal bodies belonging to the Committee for Federal Coordination (CAF). 15 ministries took part in round tables and more than 40 mayors spoke about successful experiments.

## ***Measures announced***

- Sent for congressional approval: Provisional Measure (MP) No. 457/09 to allow municipal social security debts to be divided into as many as 240 instalments; MP 458/09 which simplifies procedures for recognising Union land titles in Legal Amazonia, authorising the donation to municipalities of buildings considered to be urban, and of Draft Bill (Projeto de Lei – PL) No. 4666/09 concerning Transitional Governments.
- Decrees signed to: delay the deadline for a municipality to opt for charging the Rural Land Tax (ITR); to control the Way to School programme in order to finance and buy vehicles, and transfer management of the property section of the old RFFSA to the Secretariat for Property of the Union.

## ***List of Commitments***

- The meeting agreed on federal public policies and participants signed commitments at local, regional and national level within the frame of reference of the Millennium Objectives condensed into the Federal Government and Municipalities Agenda of Commitments - 2009-2012:
  1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.
  2. Quality basic education for all.
  3. Promoting equality between the sexes and autonomy for women.
  4. Reducing infant mortality.
  5. Improving maternal health.
  6. Combating HIV/AIDS, dengue fever and other illnesses.
  7. Eradicating under-registration of births.
  8. Guaranteeing quality of life and environmental sustainability.
  9. Establishing a partnership for development between Federal Government, states and municipalities.
  10. Training municipal managers and increasing the participation of citizens.
- In order to take part, mayors should register at the Portal Federativo, clicking on the icon “Um Brasil de Todos”.

## ***Committee for Federal Coordination***

Set up in 2003, this is a provision for Federal cooperation that brings together representatives of Federal Government and the three national municipal bodies: the Brazilian Association of Municipalities (Associação Brasileira de Municípios - ABM), the National Confederation of Municipalities (Confederação Nacional dos Municípios - CNM) and the National Mayors Front (Frente Nacional dos Prefeitos - FNP). Its working agenda consists of strengthening and qualifying municipal management and helping in procedures concerning transitions of government at municipal level. More information: **[www.portalfederativo.gov.br](http://www.portalfederativo.gov.br)**.

<sup>1</sup> Electronic address: [www.portalfederativo.gov.br/bin/view/Inicio/Publicacoes](http://www.portalfederativo.gov.br/bin/view/Inicio/Publicacoes).



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# ARTICLE

## ***The Rights of Women: victories and challenges***

Estela Maria Aquino, Coordinator of the Institute of Health's Integrated Programme for Gender and Collective Health of the Federal University of Bahia (Musa) and representative of the Brazilian Association of Postgraduate Studies in Public Health (Abrasco) within the National Council for the Rights of Women (CNDM).

We, the women of the world, have fought hard to achieve the rights of citizenship and to combat the gender inequalities that have hindered the full expression of our human potential.

The date of 8th March has been dedicated as a symbol of this struggle and as a time to celebrate our victories and reaffirm our demands for equality and social justice.

In Brazil the social situation of women has changed a great deal. Two striking points are the increased levels of education among women and the increasing entry of women into the labour market. However, spending longer in school has still not reversed the historic pay differentials between men and women, nor the difficulties women have in being appointed to leadership posts.

Challenges appear in the form of maintaining responsibilities in the private sector without equivalent changes occurring in the sexual division of domestic work. This effect is redoubled by the lack of social mechanisms to care for children, the elderly and the sick. In spite of recent advances in structuring the education of young children, bringing up their family still has a great impact on women's professional progression, something that does not happen to men.

The drastic reduction in the number of children in part reflects these difficulties, as does the change in thinking about the ideal size of a family. However, the values that praise the vocation for maternity and say that procreation is "a good idea" remain untouched. And so, for many young women in the less privileged sections of society, having children seems to be their only chance to achieve social success and be valued, a situation that results in the controversial situation of teenage pregnancy.

Since the 1980s, feminist struggles have increasingly defended the right to choice in terms of motherhood and the free exercise of sexuality separated from reproduction. The right to health and sexual and reproductive rights are priorities on the political agenda, which also includes the right to safe abortion and overcoming all forms of gender violence, especially of a sexual nature.

These struggles have centred on the occupation of agencies of social control and the monitoring of public policies, and often in militant actions at maternity clinics.

An example dear to the hearts of the women's movement was the development of the Health Ministry's Programme for Total Care for Women's Health (Programa de Assistência Integral à Saúde da Mulher - PAISM), the official launch of which, 25 years ago, was celebrated on 8th March, 2009.

More recently, the creation of the Special Secretariat for Policies for Women (SPM) has met a longstanding demand from social movements and is performing a crucial role in formulating and instigating policies, as well as in coordinating different areas within government and outside it.

The formal recognition of social participation by the current Federal Government administration is exemplified by the holding of two National Conferences on Policies for Women (CNPM), in 2004 and 2007, which followed large-scale mobilisation, with municipal, state and regional conferences being organised throughout Brazil. This process made it possible to channel the concerns of hundreds of thousands of women and revealed their wide variety while giving prominence to organised sectors of society that have been traditionally excluded from positions of power and decision-making, such as black and indian women, quilombolas [women living in settlements originally founded by escaped slaves – trans.], lesbians and disabled women.

More recently the re-structuring and expansion of the National Council for the Rights of Women (CNDM), which is today part of the SPM, have been an attempt to give a better idea of this diversity of concerns and proposals.

In a country of continental size like Brazil, with so many social inequalities, there is still a great gap between the formulation of policies and their impact on the daily lives of millions of women. On 8th March this year, celebration of our victories was accompanied by reflections on how much remains to be done and most certainly will be done

# THE NEW MIDDLE CLASS

## A rising class

Research<sup>1</sup> published by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation in February 2009 confirms the expansion of the new middle class in Brazil, even during this period of economic crisis. As of September 2008 there has been an increase in class C and a reduction of the extremes in social levels. The numbers of those at the top of the income scale are falling or not increasing, while there is still a rise in the numbers entering class C.

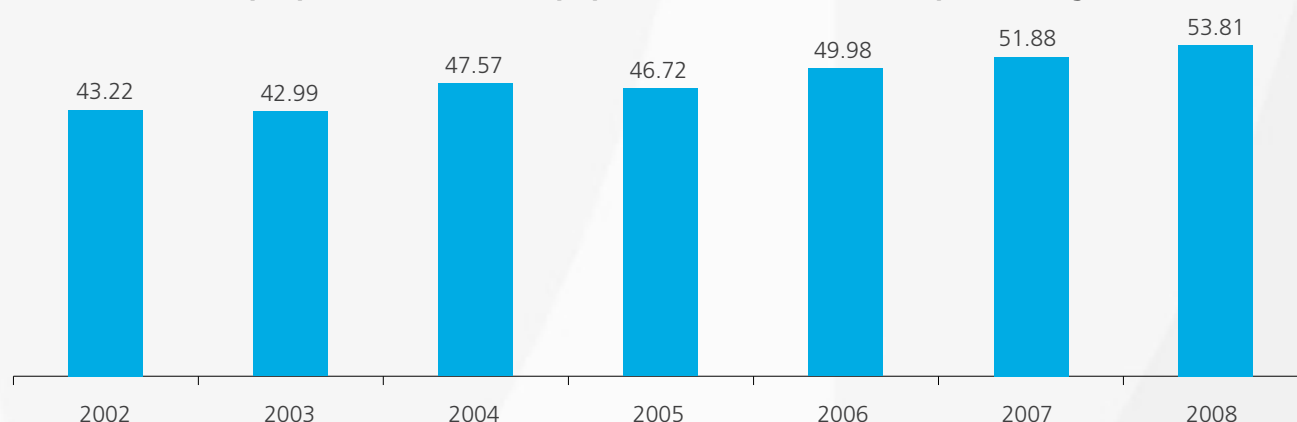
### Class C

- The emerging middle class
- 53.8% of the population of the six largest metropolitan regions in Brazil (Dec. 2008). In Dec. 2002 this proportion was 43.2% (a growth of 24.6% up to Dec. 2008).
- This growth has not been affected by the world financial crisis since there has been a 1.24% growth in class C from Sept. 2008 (53.2%) to Dec. 2008 (53.8%).
- The causes of middle-class growth have been the recovery of the labour market, higher incomes and a combination of faster growth with reduced inequality over a long period.

### Classes A and B

- These represent 15.3% of the population (Dec. 2008) and grew by 27.8% between December 2002 and December 2008.
- They have suffered the effects of the crisis with a fall in numbers of 0.65% between September 2008 and December 2008.

**Class C (new middle class)**  
**Total proportion (%) of the population of the six metropolitan regions**



### Methodology of the study

- Data from the IBGE Monthly Employment Research (Pesquisa Mensal do Emprego - PME) in the metropolitan regions of Recife, Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

### Definition of economic classes

Monthly income <sup>2</sup> (in R\$)		
	Lower limit	Upper limit
Class E	0	804
Class D	804	1,115
Middle Class C	1,115	4,807
Upper Class AB	4,807	-

1 FGV – “Crônica de uma Crise Anunciada: Choques Externos e a Nova Classe Média Brasileira” (“Chronicle of an Announced Crisis: External Shocks and the New Brazilian capital Class”.)

2 Domestic monthly income from all sources, updated to December 2008 prices.

# GROWTH OF MEDIUM-SIZED TOWNS

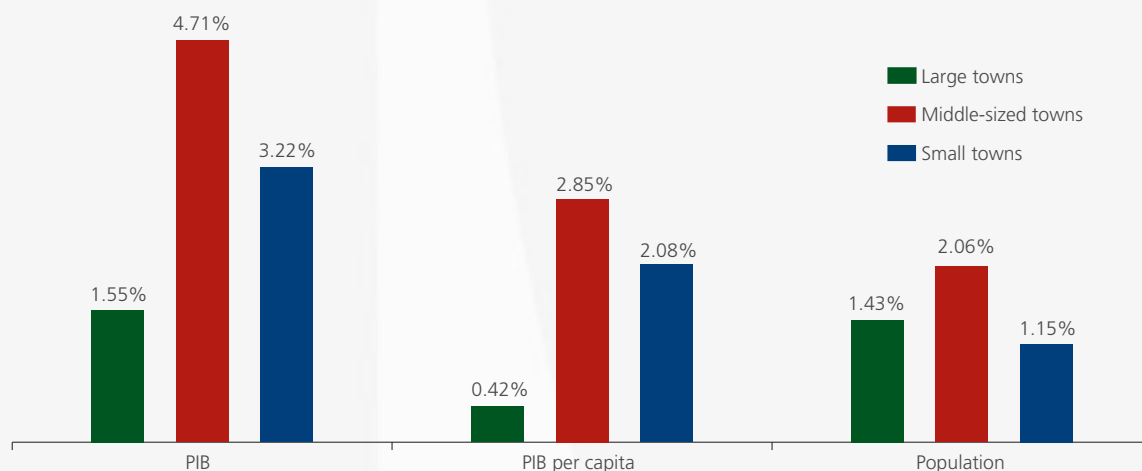
## The power of middle-sized towns

A study by Ipea<sup>1</sup> shows that middle-sized municipalities are becoming more important in the national economy. In recent years, medium-sized towns are those that have shown the greatest total and per capita GDP growth and higher population growth. The urbanisation process in middle-sized towns is fuelled by the industrial sector, along with a significant effect from service-related activities.

## Main results of the study<sup>2</sup>

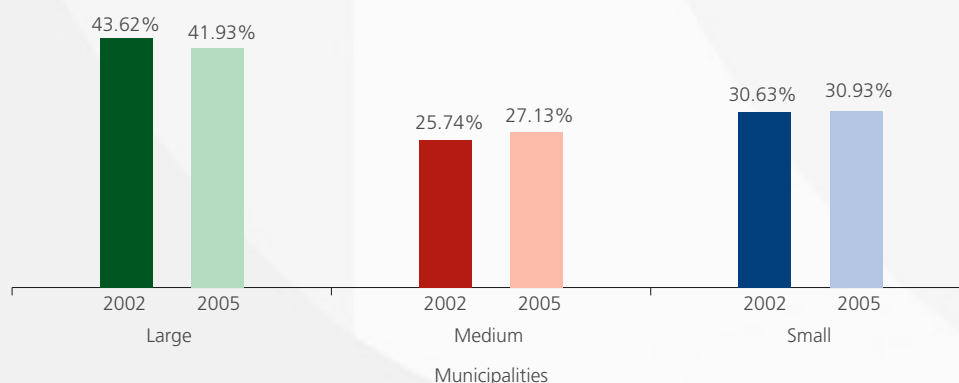
- Between 2002 and 2005, medium-sized municipalities<sup>3</sup> showed the greatest annual GDP growth (4.7% per annum) and greater population growth (2% per annum).

### Growth of annual GDP, GDP per capita and population – 2002-2005



- The dynamism in middle-sized municipalities is produced mainly by the industrial sector (growth of 7.2% per annum), followed by services (3.5%).
- Middle-sized municipalities have also increased their share of national GDP and of the Brazilian population, while the rest have shown reductions and/or stabilisation.

### Municipality Share of national GDP



1 MOTTA, D.; MATA, D. da. "Crescimento das Cidades Médias" – Boletim Regional Urbano – Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada, Dec. 2008.

2 The study uses the following IBGE data: "Produto Interno Bruto dos Municípios", "Censo Demográfico de 2000" and population-size estimates.

3 Small: fewer than 100,000 inhabitants. Medium: between 100,000 and 500,000 inhabitants. Large: more than 500,000 inhabitants.

# THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

## ***Reduction in bureaucracy, increased credit and strengthening the economy***

Presented below are the measures proposed by the Federal Government and approved by the Legislature to maintain economic development and strength and Brazil's economy. The first part consists of the measures adopted in 2008 and 2009 to deal with the effects of the international financial crisis. The second part shows the measures adopted since 2003 to improve the business environment, reduce bureaucracy and increase the availability of credit. The third shows the measures in practice.

### ***1 – Measures to deal with the international financial crisis***

#### **I – Exemptions**

- New Personal Income Tax rates (from 7.5% and from 22.5%) and salary scales readjusted by 4.5%. Total: R\$ 4.9 billion (11/12/08).
- Reduction of the IOF (Financial Operations Tax) on general consumer credit, from 0.0081% per day to 0.0041% per day. Total: R\$ 2.5 billion (11/12/08).
- Temporary total reduction<sup>1</sup> of the rate of IPI (Industrialised Products Tax) on small cars and of 50% on cars from 1000 to 2000 cc. Estimated exemption: R\$ one billion (11/12/08).
- Production of the IOF on credit, exchange and insurance operations and those concerning property titles and values, to stimulate the supply of foreign currency (Decree N°. 6613/08).
- From 2004 to 2009, net tax exemptions estimated at R\$ 74.2 billion.

#### **II – Measures to improve liquidity and the business environment**

- The exchange market: line of exchange auctions held to provide liquidity for the market.
- Law N°. 11,908/09 increases access to freely convertible currencies on the international market, money swaps<sup>2</sup> with other central banks (US\$30 billion with the FED<sup>3</sup>).
- A change in the line of rediscount credit<sup>4</sup> has allowed loans to be made in foreign currency spread over guarantees also in foreign currency; the time limit for liquidating export currency contracts has been increased; institutions with liquidity problems have easier access to Central Bank funds.
- Authorisation granted for the Central Bank to make available part of its foreign reserves to increase sources of financing for Brazilian companies abroad (Law N°. 11882/09, CMN Resolutions 3672/08 and 3680/09).
- Authorisation given to the Bank of Brazil and the Caixa to create subsidiary companies and to take a participatory role in financial institutions (Law N°. 11,908/09).
- Authorisation granted for loans in foreign currency to pay debts accrued by Brazilian businesses and financial institutions (Law N°. 11,892/08). This measure is awaiting presidential sanction/veto.
- Change in the manner of collecting compulsory charges on time deposits (BCB Circulars 3,407/08, 3,411/08, 3,414/08, 3,417/08, 3,421/08 and 3,427/08).
- The requirement for a Negative Debt Certificate (Certidão Negativa de Débito - CND) has been suspended for six months for loans from public banks (MP 451/08).

1 From 12 Dec. 2008 to 31 Mar. 2009.

2 A swap is an agreement to exchange future cash flows.

3 FED: Federal Reserve – the American Central Bank.

4 Central Bank emergency credits



# THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

## III - Incentives for production and investment

- Increase in the Petrobras Investments programme (R\$ 111 billion in new projects, a total of R\$ 340.5 billion).
- Expansion of the Merchant Marine Fund: R\$ 10 billion extra for funding the shipping industry (7/10/08).
- Changes in the Revitalise<sup>5</sup> programme to improve funding conditions.
- Increasing the funding limit for acquiring construction materials to R\$ 25,000 (through the Caixa [federal savings bank – trans.]).
- Encouraging competition in micro, small and medium-sized businesses through improving conditions related to the BNDES Card: increasing the limit to R\$ 500,000, reducing interest rates and increasing the repayment time to 48 months.
- BNDES lines of credit: improving support arrangements for acquiring capital goods through the Finame line (such as increasing financing by up to 100% for buying capital goods), increasing repayment periods for PEC (Special Credit Programme) working capital and pre-launching and increased limit by the company.
- Employment insurance: two extra payments to workers who lose their jobs in áreas of greatest job losses.
- Training Scholarship: a new methodology for payment in the programme.
- Individual micro-entrepreneur: a change in the General Law for Micro and Small businesses and of the “Simples Nacional” (tax scheme for small businesses); recognition of the figure of the individual micro-entrepreneur - persons with annual incomes of up to R\$ 36,000.

## IV - Long-term savings and increased credit

- Keeping the TGLP at 6.25% per annum.
- More resources (R\$ 100 billion) for the BNDES and transfer of the R\$ 5 million line of credit from the Work Bank (MP No. 453/09).
- Property financing from the Bank of Brazil and the Caixa for civil servants of the Union (up to R\$ 4 billion for each institution).
- The BNDES Special Credit Programme (PEC): new line of credit to finance working capital for Brazilian business. Budget allocation of R\$ 6 billion until 30/6/09.
- Credit given to the BNDES of up to R\$ 3 billion to open up the credit for working capital for companies contracted by the federal, state or municipal governments to carry out infrastructure work for the PAC (Law No. 11,908/09).
- The Sovereign Fund of Brazil (Fundo Soberano do Brasil). Aims: providing more funds to (I) create public saving; (II) mitigate the effects of economic cycles; (III) encourage investments in shares and (IV) start-up projects of strategic interest abroad.

## V - Measures in the area of agriculture

- Anticipation of Bank of Brazil Disbursements and the contribution of additional resources to various funds (R\$ 5 billion); increase of guided credit with compulsory deposit (from 25% to 30% - an increase of R\$ 5.5 billion) and directing resources from rural savings to agriculture (from 65% to 70% - R\$ 2.5 billion more).
- R\$ 500 million line of credit for producers in the Mid-West; increased limit of Federal Government Loans (EGF), from R\$ 10 million to R\$ 30 million.

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<sup>5</sup> The BNDES Programme to Support and Revitalise Businesses.

# THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

- Extension of the Price Guarantee Programme for Family Farms to include Pronaf investment operations starting from the 2008/2009 harvest. Increase of amounts financed by Pronaf Commercialisation programme, from R\$ 2,000,00 to as much as R\$ 10 million when provided for cooperative centres.
- Prodecoop<sup>6</sup>: permission to operate working capital up to R\$ 1 billion not associated to investment; credit limit of R\$ 20 million per cooperative and R\$ 40 million per cooperative centre; increased credit limit for investment of up to R\$ 50 million per cooperative (R\$ 100 million for centres), with R\$ 700 million available.
- Re-establishment of the Procapcred<sup>7</sup> by the BNDES for financing quota-parts by cooperative members linked to credit cooperatives.
- Increased time available to renegotiate debts (Draft Law No. 11,775/2008).

## **2 - Measures taken from 2003 to 2009**

### **I - To improve the business environment and reduce bureaucracy**

- New Bankruptcy law (Law No. 11,101/05 and LCp No. 118/05): enables the rapid transfer of shares from the bankrupt body, avoiding losses, without prejudice to creditors.
- General Law of Micro and Small Businesses and “Simples Nacional” (LCp 123/06): increases tax exemption and simplifies procedures for registering and legalising companies, public purchasers, technological innovation and access to the courts, among other measures.
- Law of Registration and Legalisation of Businesses and Redesim (Law No. 11,500 98/07): simplifies the process of registering and legalising companies.
- The new model for the electricity industry (Laws 10,847/04, 10,848/04, 10,871/04 and 11,097/05): creates the Energy Research Company; deals with commercialisation; creates careers in regulatory agencies and introduces biodiesel into the energy network.
- The Brazilian Industrial Development Agency (ABDI) the National Council for Industrial Development (CNDI) - Law No. 11,080/04: draw up and promote active policies for industrial development in order to create employment.
- The Technological Research and Innovation Incentive (Laws 10,973/04 and 11,196/05): enables co-operation between technological institutions and businesses.
- “Patrimônio de Afetação”<sup>8</sup> [the assets of each property project, not to be confused with the company's overall assets – trans.] in Property Takeovers (Law No. 10,931/04): the simplified fiduciary system protects property takeovers against bad management or fraud; gives more transparency and legal security.
- The PPP (Law No. 11,079/04 and Decrees N°s. 5395/05 and 5411/05): creates and regulates general norms for tenders and contracts in public-private partnerships.
- Opening up the Reinsurance Market (LCp 126/07): permits the development of private companies or the entry of foreign reinsurers.
- Reformulation of the System of Accounting Norms and Statements (Law No. 11,638/07, altering the Law of the S.A.): freeing accountancy practices into line with international patterns.
- Creation of the Brazilian Federal Revenue Department (Law No. 11,457/07): unifies the collection of federal taxes and national insurance contributions.
- Credit Portability/Registration Information (Res. CMN 3,401/06 and Port. 301/06): obliges financial institutions to provide information and credit history to clients or to authorised third parties. It allows the use of information on behalf of the consumer.

6 Programa de Desenvolvimento Cooperativo para Agregação de Valor à Produção Agropecuária (Programme for Cooperative Development to Add Value to Agricultural Production)

7 Procapcred: BNDES Programme for Capitalization of Credit Cooperatives.

8 Ability to take responsibility for financial obligations.

# THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

- The Salary Account is made compulsory (Res. CMN 3.402/06): it reduces cost to the client when moving salaries and encourages competition between banking institutions.
- Export Processing Zones – ZPEs (Law N°. 11,058/07): a reactive programme that recreates tax incentives.
- Greater transparency in bank charges and the cost of credit – Total Effective Cost – CET<sup>9</sup> (Resolutions CMN 3,516/07, 3,517/07 and 3,518/07): prohibiting charges in essential services; obliging financial institutions to inform clients of the CET, thus making it easier to compare costs.
- National Council for Export Processing Zones – CZPE: (Decree N°. 6,624/08): regulates its operation.
- Setting up of the Public System for Digital Recording of Accounts – SPED - and the Electronic Invoice (Decree N°. 6,002/07): less bureaucracy and more control of tax collection.
- Tourism Sector (Law N°. 11,727/08): tax measures aimed at stimulating investments and modernisation in the sector.
- Policy for Productive Development – PDP (Laws 11,774/08 and 11,786/08): tax and credit incentives for various industrial sectors. See p. 17.
- National Business Register – CNE<sup>10</sup>: linked to the National Network for Simplifying the Registration and Legalisation of Companies and Businesses (Redesim), it exempts individual company owners and trading companies from having to supply registration information to other trade registration organs.

## II – Rationalisation of the legal process and of the implementation of credit guarantees

- Improvement of law concerning hire purchase contracts (Law N°. 10,931/04): this facilitates the execution of guarantees, reduces the level of depreciation and helps to increase credit.
- Execution of judicial sentences (Law N°. 11,232/05): speeds up the application of the sentence; reduces delaying proceedings.
- “Súmula impeditiva de recursos” an opinion restricting appeal (Law N°. 11,200 76/06): strengthens the system of jurisprudence; avoids appeals that hold up the legal process.
- Executing out-of-court orders (Law N°. 11,382/06): speeds up and avoids fraud in carrying out these orders and eliminates the possibility of delaying embargos.

## III – Encouragement of long-term saving and increasing the supply of credit

- Written record of payment (Law N°. 10,820/03): minimises risks and reduces the cost of credit to the consumer.
- Bank Credit Note<sup>11</sup>, Letter<sup>12</sup> and Property Credit Note<sup>13</sup> (Law N°. 10,931/04): improved risk management; alternatives for capitalisation for credit-granting institutions; increase the number of resources available to the consumer.
- Asset securitisation of credits originating in agro-business (Law N°. 11,076/04): improved risk management; are alternative ways of acquiring private funding for the agricultural sector.
- New tax system for Complementary Social Security (Laws N°. 11,050 3/04 and 11,100 96/05): encourages the acquisition of long-term savings; investments in pension funds exempt from Income Tax.

<sup>9</sup> A calculation that reflects all the costs and expenses of credit operations and financial trade earnings.

<sup>10</sup> First version of the measure – at first available only to public organs – launched by the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC) on 3/12/08.

<sup>11</sup> A negotiable instrument issued by an individual or a legally registered body in favour of a financial institution or a similar body, representing a promise to pay in cash resulting from any kind of credit operation.

<sup>12</sup> Subject to property credits guaranteed by mortgage or by the possibility of repossession (“alienação fiduciária”) of the property, giving beneficiaries the right to credit of nominal value, interest and, if it is relevant, monetary adjustment stipulated in them.

<sup>13</sup> Represents property credit.

# THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

- Exemption from income tax in property purchases (Law Nº. 11,196/05): reduces transaction costs and promotes working capital and liquidity in the market.
- Predetermined interest rates in financing provided by the SFH10 (Law Nº. 11,434/06): does away with the compulsory nature of the application of the TR (Taxa Referencial – Reference Rate) – a situation better suited to securitisation of credit, and offers the consumer a more predictable contract.
- Discounting at source for property finance (Decree Nº. 5,892/06): extends the operation of credit dedicated to property financing.

## ***3 – Measures being debated by the National Congress***

- Draft Law (PL) on regulatory agencies (Nº. 3,337/04, appended to Nº. 2,057/03 – Chamber of Deputies): stability to reduce transaction costs and improve the investment environment.
- PL for modernising the Brazilian Defence of Competition System (Nº. 3,937/04: Chamber of Deputies – PLc 6/09: Federal Senate): protects the interests of consumers; reduces administrative delays and costs; defines the role of the bodies working in this area.
- PL for regulating credit protection databanks – the Positive Register (Nº. 5870/05 – Chamber of Deputies, appended to number 836/03): allows gathering not only of “negative”, but also of “positive” data concerning businesses and people.
- PL to create the Fund for the Protection of the Consumer of Insurance, Capitalization and Open-access Pension Schemes (Nº. 3,498/08 – Chamber of Deputies): protects the consumer from risks in terms of liquidity and insolvency in companies operating in those areas.
- PLP (Complementary Draft Law) for the Rural Insurance Disaster Fund (Nº. 374/08 – Chamber of Deputies): authorizes private insurers to make up the Disaster Fund to cover rural insurance operations against the effects of climate.
- PEC (Proposal for Constitutional Amendment) for Tax Reform (Nº. 233/08, appended to Nº. 31/07 – Chamber of Deputies): establishes a new division of resources and creates a Federal IVA (Value Added Tax) and a new ICMS (Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services); it establishes quotas, eliminates the cumulative nature of the system and combats fiscal conflict.
- A MP (Provisional Measure) authorizes the use of part of the dividends and interest on the Caixa’s capital to guarantee risks in credit operations concerning working capital for the civil engineering industry (Nº. 445/08 – Federal Senate).

# ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Abav	Associação Brasileira das Agências de Viagem	Brazilian Association of Travel Agencies
Abdib	Associação Brasileira de Infra-Estrutura e Indústria de Base	Brazilian Association for Infrastructure and Basic Industry
Abecip	Associação Brasileira das Entidades de Crédito Imobiliário e Poupança	Brazilian Association of Housing Credit and Savings Bodies
Abimaq	Associação Brasileira da Indústria de Máquinas e Equipamentos	Brazilian Association for the Machinery and Equipment Industry
ACS	Agentes Comunitários de Saúde	Community Health Agents
AIDS	Síndrome da Imunodeficiência Adquirida – SIDA	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
Aladi	Associação Latino-Americana de Integração	Latin American Association for Integration
Anfavea	Associação Nacional dos Fabricantes de Veículos Automotores	National Association Automobile Manufacturers
ANP	Agência Nacional do Petróleo	National Oil Agency
ANS	Agência Nacional de Saúde	National Health Agency
APS	Agência da Previdência Social	Social Security Agency
Asean	Associação de Nações do Sudeste Asiático	Association of the Nations of Southeast Asia
Ater	Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural	Technical Assistance and Rural Outreach
BB	Banco do Brasil	Bank of Brazil
BC	Banco Central do Brasil	Central Bank of Brazil
BID	Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento	Inter-American Development Bank
BNDES	Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social	National Bank for Economic and Social Development
BPC	Benefício de Prestação Continuada	Long-term Social Benefit
BPW	Federação das Associações de Mulheres de Negócios e Profissionais	International Federation of Business and Professional Women
CAGED	Cadastro Geral de Emprego e Desemprego	General Register of Employment and Unemployment
Caixa	Caixa Econômica Federal	Federal Economic Savings Bank
Capes	Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior	Coordinating Body for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel
CBF	Confederação Brasileira de Futebol	Brazilian Football Confederation
Cefet	Centros Federais de Educação Tecnológica	Federal Centres for Technological Education
Ceis	Cadastro de Empresas Inidôneas ou Suspensas	Register of Unreliable or Suspended Firms
CEO	Centro de Especialidades Odontológicas	Centre for Specialism in Dentistry
CGEE	Centro de Gestão e Estudos Estratégicos	Centre for Strategic Management and Research
CGU	Controladoria-Geral da União	Comptroller-General of the Union
Cide	Contribuição de Intervenção no Domínio Econômico	Contribution to Intervention in the Economic Domain



# ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Translation</i>
CISS	Conferência Interamericana de Seguridade Social	Inter-American Social Security Conference
CMN	Conselho Monetário Nacional	National Monetary Council
CNPI	Comissão Nacional de Política Indigenista	National Committee for Indigenous Policies
CNPq	Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development
Coaf	Conselho de Controle de Atividades Financeiras	Council for the control of Financial Activities
COB	Comitê Olímpico Brasileiro	Brazilian Olympic Committee
Cofins	Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social	Contribution to Financing Social Security
COI	Comitê Olímpico Internacional	International Olympic Committee
COIAB	Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira	Coordinating Body for Indigenous Organisations in the Brazilian Amazon
Conab	Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento	National Supply Company
Conama	Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente	National Environmental Council
Conmetro	Conselho Nacional de Metrologia, Normalização e Qualidade Industrial	National Council for Industrial Metrology, Standardisation and Quality
CSLL	Contribuição Social sobre o Lucro Líquido	Social Contribution to Net Profits
C,T&I	Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação	Science, Technology and Innovation
Dieese	Departamento Intersindical de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos	Inter-Union Department of Statistics and Socio-economic Studies
DNIT	Departamento Nacional de Infra-Estrutura de Transportes	National Department for Transport Infrastructure
DRS	Desenvolvimento Regional Sustentável	Sustainable Regional Development
DST	Doença Sexualmente Transmissível	Sexually Transmitted Disease
Eletronorte	Centrais Elétricas do Norte do Brasil S/A	Power Stations of Northern Brazil S/A
Embrapa	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company
EPE	Empresa de Pesquisa Energética	Energy Research Company
FAO	Organização das Nações Unidas para Agricultura e Alimentação	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FAP	Fundação Estadual de Amparo à Pesquisa	State Foundation for Fostering Research
FAT	Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador	Workers' Benefit Fund
FBCF	Formação Bruta de Capital Fixo	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
FED	Federal Reserve – Banco Central norte-americano	Federal Reserve – US Central Bank
FEPI	Fundação Estadual dos Povos Indígenas	State Foundation for Indigenous Peoples
FER	Fundo de Equalização de Receitas	Fund for Equalizing Receipts
FGCN	Fundo de Garantia para a Construção Naval	Guarantee Fund for Shipbuilding



# ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning	Translation
FGTS	Fundo de Garantia do Tempo de Serviço	Guarantee Fund for Length of Service
FGV	Fundação Getúlio Vargas	Getúlio Vargas Foundation
Fies	Fundo de Financiamento ao Estudante do Ensino Superior	Finance Fund for Students in Higher Education
Fifa	Federação Internacional de Futebol	International Football Federation
Finame	Financiamento de Máquinas e Equipamentos	Financing for Machinery and Equipment
Fiocruz	Fundação Oswaldo Cruz	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation
Finep	Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos	Financing body for Research and Projects
FNE	Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Nordeste	Constitutional Finance Fund for the Northeast
FNHIS	Fundo Nacional de Habitação de Interesse Social	National Fund for Social Housing
FNO	Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Norte	Constitutional Fund for Finance in the North
FPM	Fundo de Participação dos Municípios	Municipal Participation Fund
Funai	Fundação Nacional do Índio	Foundation National for Indian Peoples
Funasa	Fundação Nacional de Saúde	National Foundation for Health
Funcafé	Fundo de Defesa da Economia Cafeeira	Defence Fund for the Coffee Industry
Fundeb	Fundo de Manutenção e Desenvolvimento da Educação Básica e de Valorização dos Profissionais da Educação	Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and for Enhancing the Value of the Teaching Profession
GEF	Fundo Global do Meio Ambiente	Global Environment Facility
Gesac	Governo Eletrônico – Serviço de Atendimento ao Cidadão	Electronic Government – Service for Attending to the Citizen
GNL	Gás Natural Liquefeito	Natural Liquefied Gas
GSI	Gabinete de Segurança Institucional da Presidência da República	Cabinet for Institutional Security of the Presidency of the Republic
GTI	Grupo de Trabalho Interministerial	Inter-ministerial working Group
Ibam	Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal	Brazilian Institute for Municipal Administration
Ibama	Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente	Brazilian Institute for the Environment
IBGE	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
ICMS	Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Prestação de Serviços	Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services
Ideb	Índice de Desenvolvimento da Educação Básica	Development of Basic Education Index
IDF	Índice de Desenvolvimento da Família	Family Development Index
IDH	Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano	Human Development Index
Inesc	Instituto Nacional de Estudos Socioeconômicos	National Institute for Socio-economic Studies
IGD	Índice de Gestão Descentralizada	Index of Decentralized Management
IOF	Imposto sobre Operações Financeiras	Tax on Financial Operations

# ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning	Translation
Inca	Instituto Nacional do Câncer	National Cancer Institute
Incra	Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária	National Institute for Land Development and Agrarian Reform
INCT	Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia	National Institute for Science and Technology
Inep	Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais Anísio Teixeira	Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Educational Studies and Research
INPC	Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor	National Consumer Price Index
Inpe	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais	National Space Research Institute
INSS	Instituto Nacional do Seguro Social	National Social Security Institute
IPCA	Índice de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo	Broad Consumer Price Index
Ipea	Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada	Applied Economic Research Institute
Iphan	Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional	Institute for National Historic and Artistic Heritage
IPI	Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados	Tax on Industrialised Products
IRPF	Imposto de Renda Pessoa Física	Individual Income Tax
ISS	Imposto Sobre Serviço	Service Tax
ITR	Imposto Territorial Rural	Rural Land Tax
IVA-E	Imposto Sobre o Valor Agregado Estadual	State Value Added Tax
IVA-F	Imposto Sobre o Valor Agregado Federal	Federal Value Added Tax
LAB-LD	Laboratório de tecnologia contra a lavagem de dinheiro	Anti-money Laundering Technology Laboratory
LCp	Lei Complementar	Complementary Law
Libras	Língua Brasileira de Sinais	Brazilian Sign Language
LNCC	Laboratório Nacional de Computação Científica	National Laboratory for Scientific Computing
MDIC	Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio Exterior	Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
MEC	Ministério da Educação	Ministry of Education
MinC	Ministério da Cultura	Ministry of Culture
MCT	Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia	Ministry of Science and Technology
MDA	Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário	Ministry of Agrarian Development
MDS	Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome	Ministry of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger
MEI	Microempreendedor Individual	Individual Micro-business Owner
MME	Ministério de Minas e Energia	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MP	Medida Provisória	Provisional Measure
MP	Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão	Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management
MPE	Micro e Pequenas Empresas	Micro and Small Businesses
Mercosul	Mercado Comum do Sul	Common Market of the South
MTE	Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego	Ministry of Labour and Employment

# ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Translation</i>
OCDE	Organização para a Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGU	Orçamento Geral da União	General Budget of the Union
OIT	Organização Internacional do Trabalho	International Labour Organization
OMS	Organização Mundial de Saúde	World Health Organization
ONG	Organização Não Governamental	Non-Governmental Organization
ONU	Organização das Nações Unidas	United Nations Organization
OPAS	Organização Panamericana de Saúde	Pan-American Health Organization
PAA	Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos	Food Acquisition Programme
PAC	Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento	Accelerated Growth Programme
PAP	Plano Agrícola e Pecuário (agricultura empresarial)	Agricultural and Stockbreeding Plan (entrepreneurial agriculture)
PAR	Programa de Arrendamento Residencial	Residential Rent Programme
PAS	Plano Amazônia Sustentável	Sustainable Amazon Plan
PASEP	Programa de Formação do Patrimônio do Servidor Público	Programme for Creating Assets for Civil Servants
PDE	Plano de Desenvolvimento da Educação	Educational Development Plan
PDP	Política de Desenvolvimento Produtivo	Policy for Productive Development
P,D&I	Pesquisa, Desenvolvimento e Inovação	Research, Development and Innovation
PEA	Pontos de Exibição Audiovisual	Points for Audiovisual Exhibition
PEC	Proposta de Emenda à Constituição	Proposal for a Constitutional Amendment
PEC/Bndes	Programa Especial de Crédito do BNDES	BNDES Special Credit Programme
Pelc	Programa Esporte e Lazer da Cidade	Sport and Leisure in the City Programme
PGPAF	Programa de Garantia de Preços da Agricultura Familiar	Price Guarantee for Family Agriculture Programme
PGPM	Política de Garantia de Preços Mínimos	Minimum Price Guarantee Policy
PIB	Produto Interno Bruto	Gross Domestic Product
Pibid	Programa Institucional de Bolsa de Iniciação à Docência	Institutional Bursary for New Teachers Programme
PIS	Programa de Integração Social	Social Integration Programme
PL	Projeto de Lei	Draft Law
PLP	Projeto de Lei Complementar	Complementary Draft Law
PlanseQBF	Plano Setorial de Qualificação Profissional Bolsa Família	Family Cash Transfer Sectoral Plan for Work Training
PME	Pesquisa Mensal do Emprego	Monthly Employment Study
PNAD	Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios	National Research by Domestic Sample
PNDTR	Programa Nacional de Documentação da Trabalhadora Rural	National Documentation Programme for the Female Rural Worker
PNE	Plano Nacional Estratégico	National Strategic Plan
PNPM	Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres	National Plan for Policies for Women

# ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Translation</i>
PNMPO	Programa Nacional de Microcrédito Produtivo Orientado	National Programme for Guided Productive Microcredit
PNUD	Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento	United Nations Development Programme
PPP	Parceria Público–Privada	Public–Private Partnership
Prodecoop	Programa de Desenvolvimento Cooperativo para Agregação de Valor à Produção Agropecuária	Programme for Cooperative Development to Add Value to Agricultural Production
Prodes	Programa de Cálculo do Desflorestamento da Amazônia	Programme for Calculating the Amount of Deforestation in the Amazon
Prodetur	Programa de Desenvolvimento do Turismo	Tourism Development Programme
Proex	Programa de Financiamento às Exportações	Export Finance Programme
Profrota	Programa de Financiamento da Ampliação e Modernização da Frota Pesqueira Nacional	Programme for Financing the Expansion and Modernisation of the National Fishing Fleet
Proinfra	Programa de Infra-estrutura do Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia	Ministry of Science and Technology Infrastructure Programme
ProJovem	Programa Nacional de Inclusão de Jovens	National Programme for the Inclusion of Young People
Pronaf	Programa Nacional de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar	National Programme for Supporting Family Agriculture
Pronasci	Programa Nacional de Segurança Pública com Cidadania	National Programme for Public Safety with Citizenship
Pronera	Programa Nacional de Educação na Reforma Agrária	National Education Programme in Agrarian Reform
Pronex	Programa de Apoio a Núcleos de Excelência (grupos organizados de pesquisadores e técnicos de alto nível para troca permanente de conhecimento)	Support Programme for Nuclei of Excellence (organized groups of Researchers and highly-qualified technicians to create a permanent exchange of knowledge)
Procapcred	Programa de Capitalização de Cooperativas de Crédito do BNDES	BNDES Capitalization Programme for Credit Cooperatives
Protejo	Projeto de Proteção dos Jovens em Território Vulnerável	Project for Protecting Young People in Vulnerable Situations
Prouni	Programa Universidade para Todos	University for All Programme
P&D	Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento	Research and Development
Rais	Relação Anual de Informações Sociais	Annual Report of Social Data
Refap	Refinaria Alberto Pasquali	Alberto Pasquali Refinery
Regap	Refinaria Gabriel Passos	Gabriel Passos Refinery
Renaesp	Rede Nacional de Altos Estudos em Segurança Pública	National Network of Advanced Studies in Public Security
Repar	Refinaria Presidente Getúlio Vargas	President Getúlio Vargas Refinery
Replan	Refinaria do Planalto Paulista	Planalto Paulista Refinery
Reuni	Programa de Apoio a Planos de Reestruturação e Expansão das Universidades Federais	Support Programme for Plans to Restructure and Expand Federal Universities

# ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning	Translation
RFFSA	Rede Ferroviária Federal Sociedade Anônima	Federal Railway Network S. A.
RHAE	Recursos Humanos em Áreas Estratégicas (programa de formação)	Human Resources in Strategic Areas (Training Programme)
SAE	Secretaria de Assuntos Estratégicos da Presidência da República	Secretariat for Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic
Saeb	Sistema de Avaliação da Educação Básica	System for the Evaluation of Basic Education
Samu	Serviço de Atendimento Móvel de Urgência	Mobile Emergency Aid Service
SBPE	Sistema Brasileiro de Poupança e Empréstimo	Brazilian Savings and Loan System
Seap	Secretaria de Especial de Aquicultura e Pesca	Special Secretariat for Fish Farming and Fishing
Sebrae	Serviço Brasileiro de Apoio às Micro e Pequenas Empresas	Brazilian Support Service for Small and Micro-businesses
SEDH	Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos	Special Secretariat for Human Rights
Selic	Sistema Especial de Liquidação e Custódia – Taxa do Banco Central	Special System of Clearance and Custody – Central Bank Rate
SEP	Secretaria Especial de Portos	Special Secretariat for Ports
Seppir	Secretaria Especial de Políticas de Promoção da Igualdade Racial	Special Secretariat for Policies and Promotion of Racial Equality
SIN	Sistema Interligado Nacional (energia elétrica)	National Grid System (energia elétrica)
Sinase	Sistema Nacional de Atendimento Socioeducativo (para adolescentes em conflito com a lei)	National System for Socio-educational Services (for teenagers in trouble with the law)
Sindec	Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil	National Civil Defence System
Sine	Sistema Nacional de Emprego	National Employment System
SNCTI	Sistema Nacional de Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação	National System for Science, Technology and Innovation
SNPA	Sistema Nacional de Pesquisa Agropecuária	National System for Agricultural Research
SPM	Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres	Secretariat for Policies for Women
SUS	Sistema Único de Saúde	Single Health System
SVS	Secretaria de Vigilância Sanitária	Secretariat for Sanitation Control
TCU	Tribunal de Contas da União	National Audit Office
TJLP	Taxa de Juros de Longo Prazo	Long-term Interest Rates
UAB	Universidade Aberta do Brasil	Open University of Brazil
Unicef	Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância (The United Nations Children's Fund)	The United Nations Children's Fund
Unifem	Fundo de Desenvolvimento das Nações Unidas para a Mulher	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USA	Unidade de Suporte Avançado (Samu)	Advanced Support Unit (Samu)
USB	Unidade de Suporte Básico (Samu)	Basic Support Unit (Samu)
UTI	Unidade de Tratamento Intensivo	Intensive Treatment Unit





# HIGHLIGHTS

Actions and Programmes of the Federal Government of Brazil

