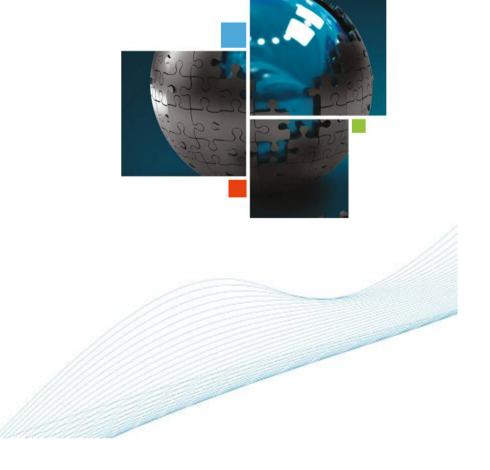




Brazil (& Latin America)

Geert Aalbers – Control Risks

London, 18 September 2013







RISKMAP – Latin America





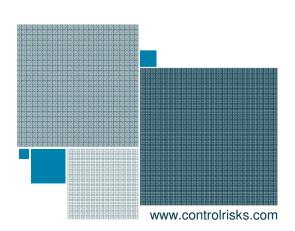




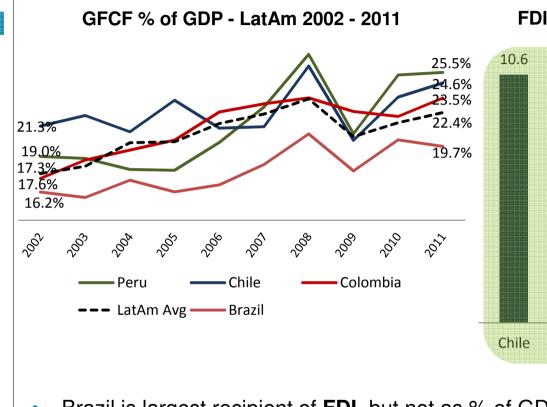
Nationalisation and Expropriation Risk



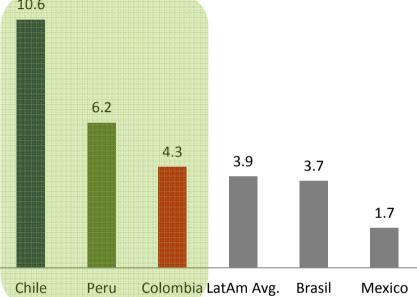
- Brazil remains among the major global destinations of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- Pragmatism, if not outright openness to foreign investment
- No challenge to the privatisation programme undertaken in the 1990s
- The government's "resource-nationalist" tone is far from reaching the levels seen in other Latin American countries



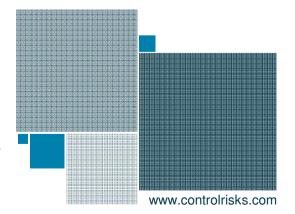
But FDI and Investments as % GDP is another story



FDI (net inflows) - LatAm 2012 (% GDP)



- Brazil is largest recipient of **FDI**, but not as % of GDP
 - Chile almost triples the regional average
- Investments of app.19% of GDP (2013) are below other Latin America countries, and a far cry from China's 40%.
 - 20% of this investment from BNDES

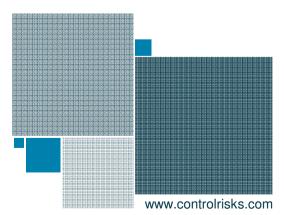


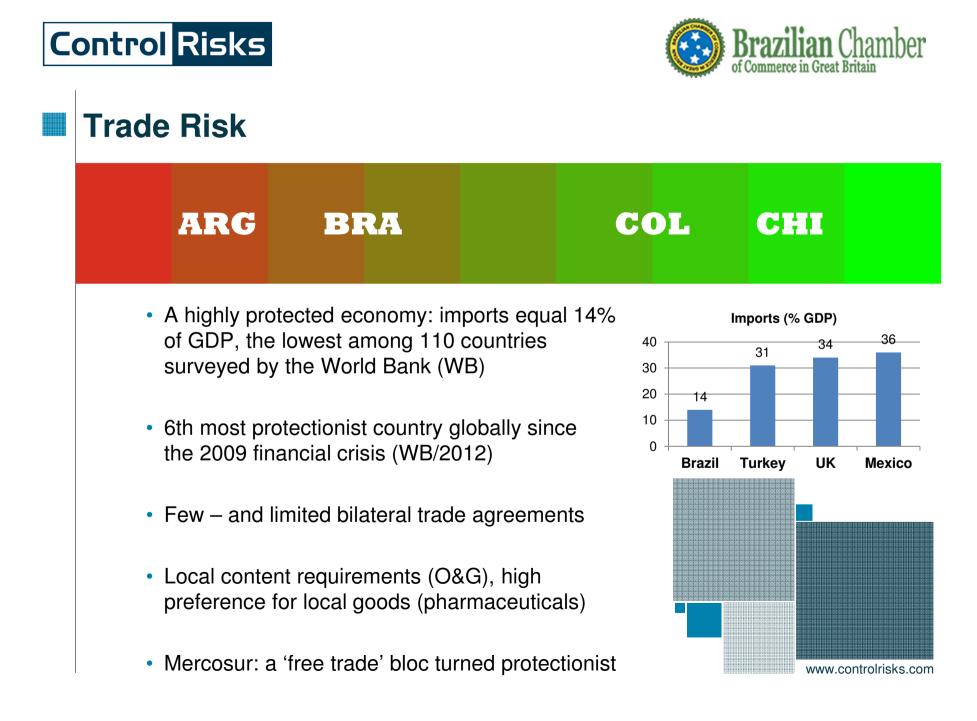


State Intervention Risk



- The "developmentalist" (*desenvolvimentista*) state: a national development strategy in which the state is assigned a strategic role but nevertheless maintains a predictable framework for private investment
- 'Strategic' industries such as *hydrocarbons* and *mining*
- Barrage of ad hoc regulatory changes and tax breaks/subsidies for select sectors
- Local content requirements + National champions
- Strong influence over mixed capital companies such as Vale, Petrobras and Eletrobras
- Pressure on banks, telecoms and electricity distributors to lower rates for consumers (inflation)





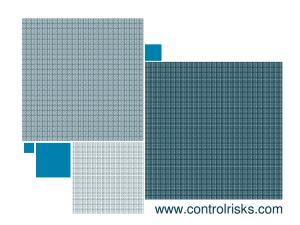


Ease of doing business

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- World Bank's 'Ease of doing business' Brazil ranks 130 out of 185 economies, while the regional (Latin American) average is 103. Pacific Alliance 30's - 40's.
 - starting a business
 - construction permits
 - registering property
 - Taxes, labour
 - Enforcing contracts
 - Resolving insolvency
 - Ranks relatively well on protecting investors



"Custo Brasil"



Global Ranking 2013 – Ease of Doing Business



Source: World Bank

Regional Ranking 2013

	•	
0	<u>LatAm</u> Douking	
<u>Country</u>	<u>Ranking</u>	
Chile	1	
Peru	2	
Colombia	3	
Mexico	4	
Panama	5	
Costa Rica	6	
Argentina	7	
Brazil	8	
Ecuador	9	
Bolivia	10	
Venezuela	11	
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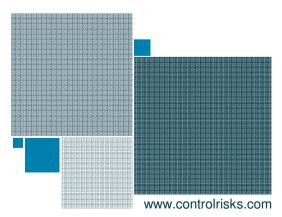
Corruption Risk

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 2012 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) by Transparency International: Brazil ranks 69th out of 176 countries, behind top performers Chile, Uruguay and Costa Rica, but ahead of all other LatAm countries

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- Drivers: politics of patronage, pork-barreling in Congress, decentralised public procurement
- High impunity rates for politicians and businesses
- Clean Company Act a breath of fresh air

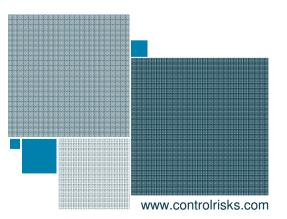




Social Risks



- Lively civil society trade unions, environmental activists, landless movements
- Rising wealth & rising expectations
- Slowdown, inflation, currency depreciation slipping back?
- Socially networked population
- June 2013 demonstrations: change in profile of social unrest
 - Heightened risk of unrest until the World Cup
 - Public's greater acceptance of street protests as a legitimate democratic tool





Oil & Gas - Latin America

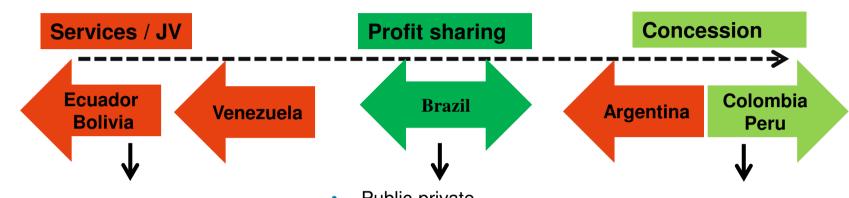
 Resource nationalism - high commodity prices and the advent of left-leaning governments substantially increased state ownership and control over hydrocarbons

= greater government interest and intervention in sector

- Changes in % of government take, upfront payments and timing of payments
 = greater uncertainty around, or less attractive, investor returns
- Royalty reforms are upsetting regional balances and present greater risks than commonly thought
 - = broader array of financially interested parties and stakeholders



Control Risks A CHANGING LANDSCAPE

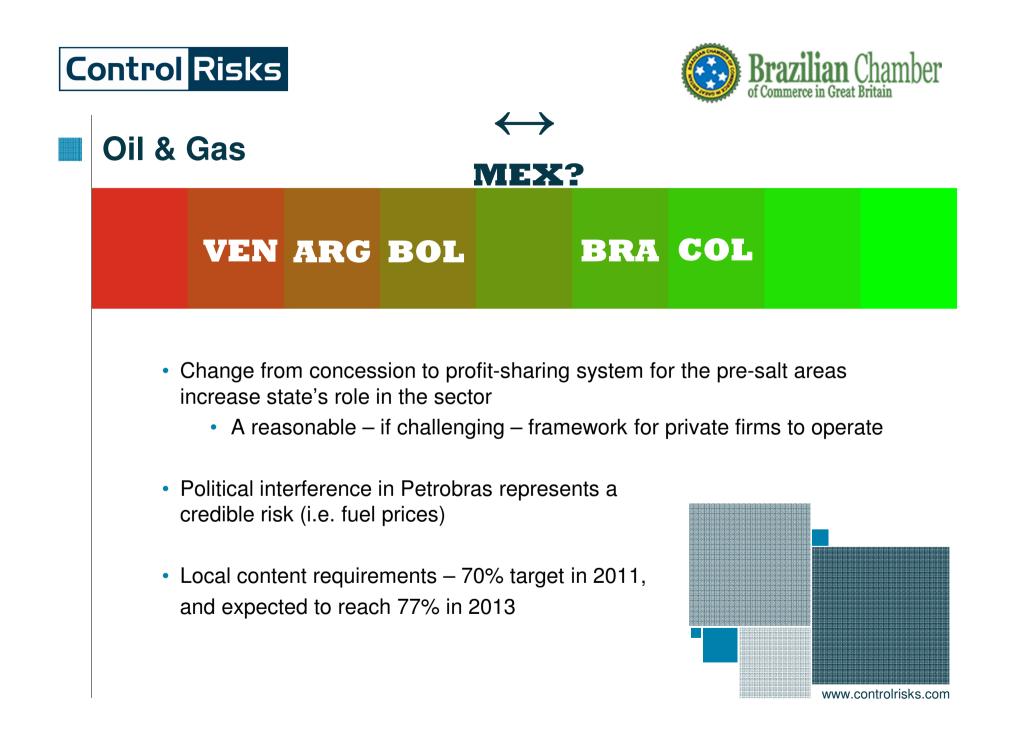


- State ownership/control
- Mandatory participation of PDVSA, YPFB, Petroecuador/Petroamazonas
- No legal stability agreements
- Former ICSID members

- Public-private ownership/control
- Mandatory 30%
 participation of
 Petrobras; new entity
 Petrosal to regulate presalt E&P
- No legal stability agreements
- Never ICSID member
- High local content requirements

- Private ownership/control
- No mandatory participation of Ecopetrol/PetroPeru
- Legal stability agreements
- ICSID membership



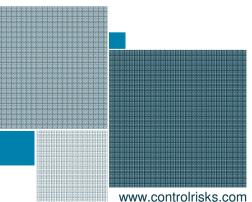




Infrastructure



- Government is actively courting private sector to play an important role in upgrading infrastructure – i.e. privatisation of airports, ports, railroads and roads
- Limited 'know-how' state has been in the driver's seat for decades, "learnby-doing" approach to privatisations
- "Unattractive" rates of return (partially ideological stance on private profits)
- Capital via public banks, pension funds and BNDESpar

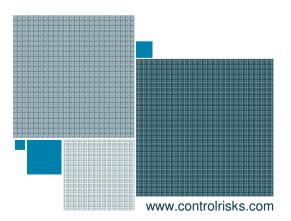


Financial Services

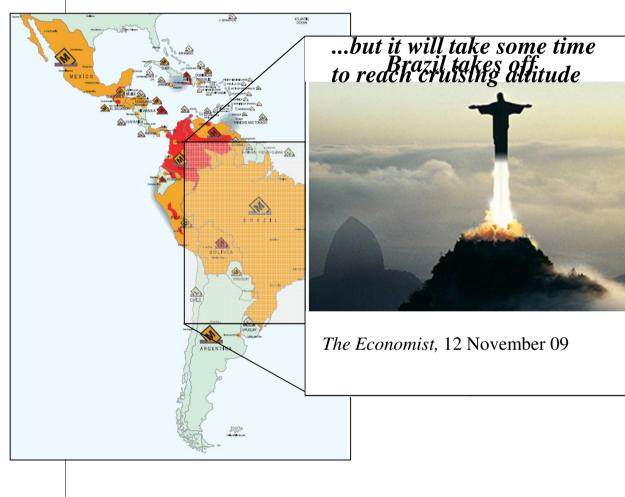
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- A sound financial system: CVM is among the best staffed and budgeted security regulators in LatAm; developed capital markets (Bovespa)
- Banks strong-armed into reducing interest rates
- Significant presence of public sector banks credit
 - BNDES



Remind me again?





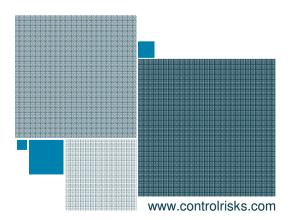
•Complex and risky, but too big to ignore

• Against a broad range of political risks, Brazil fares in middle, or just to the right

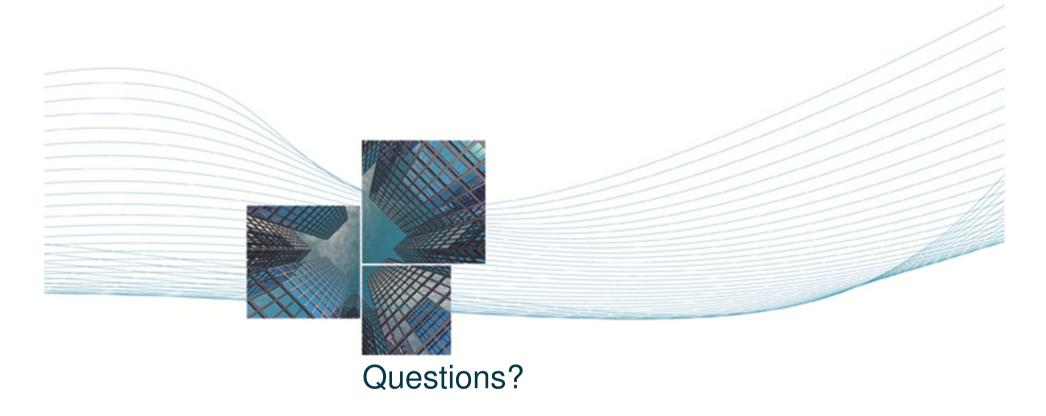
• No significant change in political course after 2014

Major potential:

- O&G potential 50+ bb top 10 producer by 2030
- Infrastructure USD 500 billion next 5 years
- Well regulated and capitalized financial system
- Agricultural commodities powerhouse
- World Cup 2014– bets are out







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