Brazil Focus –
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Weekly Report –
Nov. 7-13 2015

Looking Ahead ➔ What to watch for?

- 15th Nov. – The last GP Formula One auto race to be held in SP
- 15th Nov. – Brazilian National Holiday [Republic Day]
- 15th Nov. – Argentina – 2nd round TV debate, Macri vs. Scioli
- 15th Nov. – Municipal elections in Paraguay
- 15-16 Nov. – G-20 to meet in Anatolia, Turkey
- 15-18 Nov. -- APEC summit meeting in Manila
- 17th Nov. – PMDB National Congress in Brasilia
- 20th Nov. -- Zumbi Day – Afro-Brazilian Consciousness Day [holiday in some cities]
- 20th Nov. -- Labor Ministry – Caged data, new jobs created in October
- 20th Nov. -- IBGE to post unemployment data for October
- 22nd Nov. – Second round runoff election (balotaje) in Argentina
- 24-25 Nov. -- 195th Meeting (last in 2015) of Copom ➔ Selic rate
• 25th Nov. -- Possible auction of 29 hydro electric installations (R$ 11 billion?)
• 27th Nov. -- FGV to post November IGP-M
• 30th Nov. -- Public Account data for October
• 30th Nov. -- IBGE to release GDP data for 3rd Q/2015
• 1st Dec. -- World Anti-AIDS day
• 1st Dec. -- Trade Balance data for November
• 6th Dec. -- Venezuela to hold legislative elections
• 6th Dec. -- IBGE to post IPCA data for November

1 - POLITICS

1.1 – Lava Jato

Now the focus of the Petrobras corruption/bribery investigation is focusing on João Santana who was the master political marketing campaign coordinator for Dilma’s election in 2010 and reelection in 2014.

As you may recall, the political marketing manager for Lula in 2002 and 2006 was Duda Mendonça. After these elections, under stiff cross-examination at a CPI, he admitted that he had received payments for his services rendered via “offshore” accounts (in US$) and not in R$ in Brazil. Apparently, the same scheme was used to pay Santana but from illicit funds garnered from the Lava Jato corruption scheme. The Federal Police and Prosecutors have received documents from their Swiss colleagues regarding Santana’s accounts.

Also, the Lava Jato investigations will now focus on these illicit funds channeled to certain parties in the Lula and Dilma support coalition — PT, PMDB, PR, PP, PSB, PTB and PDT.

In another (separate) plea bargaining testimony, the former UTC financial director, Walmir Pinheiro Santana, affirmed that in 2010 his firm passed on bribe funds to José Dirceu and the treasurer of Dilma’s 2010 presidential campaign – José De Filippi. These bribes were paid so that UTC would receive contracts with Petrobras for the construction of the Comperj petrochemical complex in Rio.

Santana explained that R$ 1.7 million went to Dirceu, R$ 400,000,00 to Filippi and R$ 1.8 million to the 2012 PT municipal election campaigns in Belo Horizonte, Recife, Contagem, Montes Claros, Campinas and São Bernardo dos Campos. These payments were “deducted” from the total bribe quota of R$ 15.5 million that went to the PT.

THREE plea bargaining testimonies (Paulo Roberto Costa, Fernando Baiano & Alberto Yousseff) confirmed that R$ 2 million had been “transferred” to Dilma Rousseff’s 2010 election campaign via Charles Capella de Abreu – a staff assistant linked to Antonio Palocci. Palocci denied these allegations and asked the STF to annul these plea bargaining testimonies.
Also, Alberto Yousseff affirmed that he organized a transfer of R$ 1 million to Sen. Fernando Collor (PTB-AL) via the Arnon de Mello Organization in Maceió linked to the TV Gazeta. According to Pedro Paulo Leoni Ramos (who was one of then Pres. Collor’s cabinet ministers, these funds were part of a loan that he (PP) had organized for Collor.

Recently, authorities from Italy, Peru, the US and Portugal visited Curitiba to gain access to the diverse plea bargaining testimonies to gather information regarding the involvement of their firms in the Petrobras scandal. See ➞ [http://www.josenildomelocom.br/news/o-ximo-internacional-da-lava-jato/]

The Federal Police have now calculated (estimated) that the losses differed by Petrobras between 2004 and 2014 due to “illicit” payments amounts to R$ 42 billion.

On Thursday, 12th November, Federal Judge Sérgio Moro ordered the breaking open of telephone secrecy of several phone numbers used by the National Directorate of the PT in SP as well as those of former PT national treasurer João Vaccari Neto, his wife and their home. In addition, the two phones used by Paulo Roberto Salvador (Editora Gráfica Atitude) were broken into. Prosecutors allege that this firm was used by Vaccari Neto to “launder” funds from Petrobras bribes. This information came from the plea bargaining testimony by Augusto de Mendonça, former executive of Toyo Setal. The phone secrecy “breakage runs from July 2010 until July 2015 (covering the 2010 and 2014 presidential campaigns). Detail: Allegedly, Vaccari Neto was involved in the Bancoop corruption scheme (when he was President of Bancoop) that ripped off persons who had bought into this housing coop that was to build their apartment buildings – but Bancoop went bankrupt and all the money “disappeared”. See ➞ [http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2015/11/1705653-lava-jato-quebra-sigilo-telefonico-de-sede-do-pt.shtml]

1.1.1 – Labor union centrals negotiate relief for *Lava Jato* firms

Labor union centrals (CUT, Força Sindical, UGT, CTB, Nova Central & CSB together with Diesse are elaborating a policy package that should be presented to the firms of the four sectors – petroleum, gas, heavy construction and ship builders – on 3rd December.

“We are not defending corruption or the lack of punishment for those firms under investigation. This is a movement in defense of the [Brazilian] economy and employment (job maintenance)”, said Miguel Torres, Força Sindical president.

This plan favor the continued criminal investigations, but at the same time those firms under investigation would be allowed to bid on (and execute) contracts with the public sector. Sérgio Nobre, CUT Secretary-General affirmed – “Corruption must be punished, but these firms must the “liberated” so they can resume their operations. We need to discuss this with the Federal Police and Federal Prosecutors and all interested parties.” Detail: These proposals mean negotiation of “leniency agreements” with those firms under investigation. See ➞ [http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/mercado/2015/11/1704166-centrais-propoem-acordo-para-destravar-setores-alvo-da-lava-jato.shtml]

1.2 – *Operação Zelotes*
First – the very aggressive judge in Brasília – Célia Regina Ody Bernardes who 27th October ordered the arrest of lobbyist Mauro Marcondes Machado (79) plus his wife and others involved in attempts to “buy” Medidas Provisórias and also ordered the Federal Police to carry out a “search-and-seize” operation in the offices of LFT, a firm owned by Lula’s son (Luís Claudio Lula da Silva) was replaced last week by Judge Vallsiney de Souza Oliveira. Marcondes paid LFT R$ 2.4 million for certain “services rendered”. She was a “substitute judge” filling in for the tenth circuit judge Oliveira while he was on special duty at the STJ. He returned and took over the tenth circuit. Célia Regina was working on this Zelotes case since early October [2015]. Thus, many observers (including Federal Police and Prosecutors working on this investigation suspected that Vallsiney quickly returned in order to remove Célia Regina from this case. She returned to her original 21st circuit.

In less than one month on this case, Judge Célia Regina “reoriented” this case. At the request of federal prosecutors, she revoked the decision of another judge (Ricardo Leite) who decided to transmit the case to the STF.

Second – the investigation examined the documents seized at Marcondes’ office and discovered that as a Brasília lobbyist he was working on 18 different “projects” and his spread sheets included 61 persons from 14 different firms. See⇒ http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2015/11/1704037-pf-aprende-lista-de-18-projetos-tocados-por-lobista-no-setor-publico.shtml

Want more? On 6th November, TRF-1 Judge Neuza Alves issued an injunction declaring “judicial secrecy” for all the documents collected by the Federal Police in a “search-and-seize” operation at the two firms owned by Lula’s son –LFT and Touchdown authorized by Judge Célia Regina. This means that only the Federal Police and Prosecutors will have access to these documents and the press will not be allowed access. This probably means that Lula and Dilma are fearful that the information contained in this documentation might be very “damaging”.

Even more? On 12th November, the press reported that the total of fiscal debts [tax evasion] that were pardoned (for a price) by Carf between 2004 and 2014 amounts to R$ 524.5 billion!! If only half of this were collected, this would easily “resolve” Brazil’s current fiscal crisis. See⇒ http://congressoemfoco.uol.com.br/noticias/dividas-negociadas-no-carf-chegam-a-r-524-bilhoes/

Still more? On 11th November, Federal Judge Vallsiney de Souza Oliveira, who recently reassumed his 10th federal circuit in Brasília (See above), broke open the bank and fiscal secrecy of 30 businesses – including that of former Finance Minister Guido Mantega. The thrust of this action is to determine/discover whether the appointments of members of Carf made by Mantega suffered any illegal interference by mapping out Mantega’s financial transactions. Another line of investigation is to determine the extent and type of relationship between Mantega and Victor Sandri whose firm Grupo Comercial Cimento Penha secured an “amnesty” of a R$ 106 million fine by Carf.

Some 20 years ago, Mantega sold some pieces of land to Sandri’s firm. Before the Zelotes investigation, Sandi was convicted of attempts at interference in Carf. Remember: Mantega is a “card-carrying” member of the PT and is SP he has been harassed/vilified every time he enters a restaurant.

⇒ Stay tuned!!!

1.3 – A disaster in Mariana, MG

On Thursday, 5th November, two dams holding back residue from iron mining operations by Samarco burst and inundated several small villages (Bento Rodrigues) in the município of Mariana, MG. A wall of mud totally destroyed the lower part of Bento Rodrigues. No siren alarm system existed and the only warnings came by cell phones to residents. The husband of the small public school was advised by her husband and she and her colleagues were able to get all 57 students to leave the school building and run to high ground just in time. All told, eleven Samarco employees disappeared as well as some 12 residents. This terrible event was nicknamed the “Tsunami of Mud”.

Many of the victims’ bodies were swept down the Rio Doce. For example, the body of Emanuele Vitória Fernandes, age 5, was found 70 km down stream. Her father, carrying another child (age 4) was escaping the mud slide when Emanuele lost hold of her father’s hand and was swept away.

The mud slide continued down the Rio Piracicaba and entered the Rio Doce in Ipatinga. This mud slide affected the water supply systems of cities along the way ➔ Governor Valadares in MG and Colatina and Linhares in ES before reaching the Atlantic Ocean.

Gov. Fernando Pimentel (PT-MG) and several officials of his government visited the scene and the MG agencies were very active in assistance to the victims. However, the press harshly criticized Pres. Dilma for not “putting in an appearance” of visiting the site and offering “solidarity” and federal resources. She did order her plane pilot to fly over the disaster.

Samarco is jointly owned by Vale and BHP and is receiving many demands for assistance and reparations from all the towns and cities affected. All mining operations in the region are suspended and the transportation logistics for iron ore to ports in ES are interdicted (damaged).

Prosecutors are trying to ascertain what caused the two dams to break lose. The seismological laboratory at the University of Brasília affirmed that some small scale earth quakes were recorded prior to the dams bursting. But there are doubts whether this was the real cause. The prosecutors also have requested the records of all recent dam inspections conducted by agencies of the MG state government.

Because the Cenibra cellulose plant in Belo Oriente, MG uses water from the Rio Doce it was forced to suspend is operations. Controlled by the Japanese group JBP, Cenibra produces 6.5% of Brazil’s cellulose.

This incident is considered the worst ecological disaster in Brazil’s history and will affect over one million persons down river in MG and ES. The largest city affected is Governor Valadares with a population of 280,000 without water. Many schools are closed and firms and retail stores closed.

The Brazilian press has not reported the full impact and consequences of this disaster so the vast majority of the nation’s population are not aware the magnitude of this episode. After a “fly-over” the devastated area (one week after this tragedy), Pres. Dilma landed in Governor Valadares
(280,000 population with no water supply) and held a press conference where she compared the Samarco tragedy to the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. In 2005, it took then US President George Bush two days to do a similar fly-over of New Orleans after it was hit by Hurricane Katrina. It is estimated that the total cost to Vale will be some R$ 2 billion, and probably about the same for BHP.

**Detail:** The press has discovered that as of the end of October, the DNPM-National Mineral Production Dept had only spent 13.2% of its funds in the 2015 budget for “inspections” of mining activities (disaster prevention).

Because to this Samarco disaster, the new Mining Code bill being deliberated in the Chamber will be modified. However, the powerful “mining lobby” is pressuring to maintain the “status quo”.

On 13th November, a judge in MG answered a request by public prosecutors and blocked R$ 300 million for the bank accounts of Samarco. Environment protection specialists estimate that it might take some 100 years for the devastated area to return to “normal”.

**1.4 – Fiscal Adjustment**

On Wednesday, 11th November, the Chamber approved by a slim 17-vote margin an important proposal for the fiscal adjustment → a new law regulating the “repatriation” of financial assets held by Brazilians overseas (unreported offshore assets) – that were never declared to the Brazilian Central Bank or SRF. This regulation excludes funds from “criminal sources” (drug traffic, organized crime, corruption, etc.). But allows funds sent overseas for tax evasion purposes. The vote was 230 in favor, 213 against and 7 abstentions. This measure no goes to the Senate for deliberations.

The return transfers would receive a “fiscal amnesty” of sorts – just pay a 15% tax and a 15% fine. **However,** there are serious doubts whether this proposal is constitutional. There may be several challenges in the courts.

**1.5 – Eduardo Cunha**

As previously reported by *Brazil Focus*, the request for the cassação (expulsion) of Dep. Eduardo Cunha (PMDB-RJ) – the current President of the Chamber – is being deliberated by the Chamber Ethics Council and the report by the reporter should be read on 24th November. With regards the deposits in his Swiss accounts, Cunha came up with a rationale that these were proceeds of foreign trade deals (selling canned meat) with African countries and produced his passports that showed numerous trips to Africa.

He also explained that the deposit on 1.3 million Swiss francs was the repayment of a loan he had made to former Dep. Fernando Diniz (PMDB-MG). Diniz died in 2009, and his son Felipe Diniz denied that his father had ever received a loan from Cunha.

On Wednesday morning, 11th November, the Opposition party leaders (PSDB, DEM, PPS, SD, etc.) met with Cunha and agreed that he would channel a request for Dilma’s impeachment to begin deliberations in the Chamber on 12th November.
However, for some reason, that same afternoon, the PSDB announced that it did not believe Cunha’s explanations and that it would vote against him in the Ethics Council and on the full Chamber vote. The other Opposition parties were caught off guard and were understandable upset.

1.6 – SP municipal election

In the most recent polls, Dep. Celso Russomanno has been the distant leader. Now the press has discovered that he is a “partner” of Augusto Ribeiro Mendonça Neto (an executive of Toyo Setal) who has already admitted that he delivered R$60 million in bribes to former Petrobras Director Renato de Souza Duque. According to the OESP, Russomanno is a partner (joint owner) together with Mendonça of the Bar do Alemão on the edge of the Lago Paranoá in Brasília.

2 – FOREIGN RELATIONS & TRADE

2.1 – Amb. Rego Barros dies in Rio

On 10th November, the press reported that retired ambassador Sebastião de Rego Barros Netto had died in Rio de day before at age 75. Apparently, he had climber up on a chair to reach a book in a bookcase adjacent to the window in 11th floor apartment in Copacabana, slipped and fell out of the window. Over the past five years he haad suffered problems of dizzy spells, lapses of memory and mobility problems. The book he had reached – the 2nd volume biography of Getúlio Vargas (1899-1954) by Lira Neto was found at his side on the sidewalk next to his corpse.

Rego Barros began his diplomatic career in 1963 after completing his Law degree at PUC-Rio. He served as ambassador to Russia in the 1990s and Argentina 1999-2001. He also served as Secretary-General (number two) at Itamaraty in 1995 (when FH Cardoso became president. Cardoso appointed him Secretary-General of ANP-National Petroleum Agency where he remained until 2005.

During his diplomatic career, he also headed missions to the UN, the EU and the OAS. Rego Barros descended from a traditional family in Pernambuco. His grandfather, also Sebastião, was President of the Chamber of Deputies when the 1930 Revolution broke out.

2.2 – Transparency International - CPI
On 12th November, Transparency International released its Corruption Perception Index (CPI) with data collected in 2014 for 175 countries. This CPI is a compilation of several other indices prepared by different institutions.

In 2014, Brazil was ranked 69th together with Bulgaria, Greece, Italy Romania, Senegal, and Swaziland with a score of 43. In 2013, received a score of 42 and in 2012 had 43 \(\Rightarrow\) hardly any change.

The best ranked nations in Latin America were \(\Rightarrow\) Chile and Uruguay (tied at 21\(^{st}\)) and Costa Rica (47\(^{st}\)) while the worst ranked were \(\Rightarrow\) Venezuela (161\(^{st}\)), Paraguay (150\(^{th}\)) and Guatemala & the Dominican Republic (tied at 115\(^{th}\)). Argentina was ranked 107\(^{th}\) (tied with Indonesia).

The top ranks (least corruption) were \(\Rightarrow\) Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden and Norway. The bottom ranks (worst corruption) were \(\Rightarrow\) Somalia, North Korea, Sudan, Afghanistan, and South Sudan. The US was ranked 17\(^{th}\) (tied with Ireland, Hong Kong and Barbados. The UK was ranked 14\(^{th}\).

For more detailed results, See \(\Rightarrow\) [www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results](http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results)

### 2.3 – Bill Clinton – “Brazil is not going down the drain”

As part of his quick tour in Latin America, former US President Bill Clinton made a rapid “pit stop” in São Paulo on 12th November to address the ENAI-National Industrial Encounter organized by the CNI.

On a very “optimistic note”, he told the audience that has accomplished important changes in the past 25 years – reduction of inequality, reduction in deforestation in the Amazon region, and a diversification of the economy. He did not mention “re-democratization” after 1985, or the constitutional impeachment of a president in 1992. He told the Brazilian audience that “Your resources and your history of obtaining advances, not only economic but social, will help you get through these difficult times”. He added that Brazil is one of the best positioned nations to achieve long range development.


### 3 - REFORMS

#### 3.1 – STF annulled “anonymous” campaign contributions

On 12th November, the STF vetoed the part of the recent “electoral reform” bill passed by Congress that would allow campaign contributions without identifying the donor. This unanimous decision was in response to a complaint filed by the OAB.

#### 3.2 – TSE regulated 2016 campaign

On 11th November, the TSE regulated the time frame for the 2016 municipal elections – with shorter periods and deadlines.
### Dates & Deadlines

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<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>In 2016</th>
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<td>Registry of Candidates</td>
<td>5th July</td>
<td>15th Aug.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campaign to Begin</td>
<td>6th July</td>
<td>16th Aug.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To begin TV Campaign</td>
<td>19th Aug.</td>
<td>26th Aug.</td>
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With these new rules, the 2016 election campaign will be shorter with less “free” propaganda time on radio/TV organized by the TSE.

### 4 – PRIVATIZATION & REGULATION

#### 4.1 – OAS to sell its stake in Invepar

In an attempt to balance its difficult fiscal situation, OAS is selling its 24.4% stake in Invepar – the consortium that holds the concession to administer the SP international airport in Guarulhos. This sale will be via an “auction” with a bidding process. The most interested group is the Canadian Brookfield that will offer the first bid of R$ 1.35 billion. This group negotiated the right to cover any other higher bid.

Foreign creditors hold some R$ 8 billion is OAS debt and another R$ 3 billion by Brazilian creditors. Initially OAS had sought R$ 2.8 billion for its stake in Invepar. This auction should be held in December.

#### 4.2 – State Grid to invest in Brazil

The Chinese electricity giant State Grid plans to invest up to R$ 15 billion in projects in Brazil by 2020. The largest parcel will be to construct two transmission lines from the Belo Monte hydro installation to the Southeast region.

Since its arrival in Brazil in 2010, State Grid has invested some R$ 9.7 billion acquiring transmission lines (7,000 Km) and with another 6,600 Km currently under construction. This Chinese giant also is interested in electricity generation in Brazil and is contemplating placing bids in the auction of 29 hydro installations on 25th November – especially the Jupiá and Ilha Solteira installations.

#### 4.3 - Infraero

Infraero is a state enterprise (autarky) that was created by the military government to administer all airports in Brazil and currently has some 12,250 employees. Because several large airports have had their administrations “privatized” via auctions (Guarulhos, Viracopos, Brasília, Galeão & Belo
Horizonte) and because four more auctions (Porto Alegre, Salvador, Florianópolis and Fortaleza) will be held in 2016, the Civil Aviation (SAC) minister Eliseu Padilha (PMDB-RS) affirmed that Infraero is over staffed and should close several thousand positions – if possible by voluntary dismissals (PDV). Since the airport privatizations began in 2012, 1,408 employees were dismissed and another 2,454 accepted the PDV scheme. However, yet another 4,000 jobs will have to be terminated.

5 - ECONOMICS

5.1 – Meirelles to replace Levy? Rumors . . .

Rumors in Brasília and in SP that by the end of 2015, Pres. Dilma might replace Joaquim Levy at Finance with Henrique Meirelles (Lula’s Central Bank President for 8 years) – have increased. Lula is pressuring Pres. Dilma for this change as is the PT and some private sector leaders in SP.

However, everyone knows that Dilma and Meirelles never got along very well when she was Lula’s Chefe da Casa Civil and Meirelles ignored ALL of her economic policy overtures. Most analysts agree that Meirelles as Finance Minister probably would be even more “orthodox” than Levy and would follow a policy to deep expenditure cuts and tight fiscal austerity. Also, Meirelles would demand complete independence and autonomy as Finance Minister (total control of cabinet ministries and especially over the activities of the public banks (BB, CEF, BNDES, etc.) – with no policy dissent from the President.

In addition, Levy’s exit would be a very negative signal to the NY risk agencies and might produce a second downgrade by either Moody’s or Fitch (or both). Unless Meirelles can quickly show that he will be even more “orthodox” and can approve the needed fiscal austerity measures in Congress. If such a change is made, in line with Brazilian “tradition” it would be during the “Holiday Season” during the Congress recess period (23rd December 2015 to 1st February 2016).

On 12th November, Lula’s supporters used the argument that Pres. Dilma must replace Levy with Meirelles to avoid her impeachment.

⇒ Stay tuned!!!

5.2 – Retail sales down

On 12th November, IBGE released the data for retail sales in November ⇒ -0.5% MoM & -6.2% YoY. The decline so far in 2015 has been -3.3% -- September was the eighth consecutive month in 2015 with declines in retail sales. January had +0.1% MoM that was really an improvement after -2.7% in December 2014. The index for “amplified” (more inclusive) – including vehicles and construction goods was even worse (of course) ⇒ -2.5% MoM & -12.2% YoY.
5.3 – Petrobras posted 3rd Q/2015 loss

On 12th November, Petrobras published its results for 3rd Q/2015 → losses of -R$ 3.759 billion. The 4th Q/2014 result had posted losses of -R$ 26.6 billion, but then posted positive results in 1st Q/2015 (+R$ 5.3 billion) and +R$ 500.000,00 in 2nd Q/2015. The 3rd Q/2015 statement set Petrobrás’ debt at R$ 507 billion.

The Federal Police estimated that Petrobras’ losses due to “irregular” and illegal payments due to graft and corruption/bribes between 2003 and 2014 amounted to R$ 42 billion.

There are “rumors” (increasing intensity) that Pres. Dilma will replace Aldemir Bendine as Petrobras CEO in early 2016.

In an effort to end the petro workers’ strike, on 11th November, Petrobras upped its salary adjustment offer from 5.73% to 9.53%.

5.4 – IBGE → PNAD 2014

On 13th November, IBGE released its full PNAD (national sample of households) report for 2014 – this survey was conducted in 21-27 September 2014:

1) Gini Index for income distribution, declined slightly (less inequality) from 2013, 0.49 → 0.490;
   → However, inequality increased in the Southeast region
2) Income Levels
   → For the 10% poorest income bracket, the monthly average increased +4.1%;
   → For the 10% richest income bracket, the average was down -0.4%
   → For the 1% richest income bracket, the average was up +3.4%
   → For all income levels, the average declined by -0.8%
3) Income by gender, on average, women earn 74.5% of the average for men;
4) Child Labor, For the first time in 10 years, the number for age 5 to 13 was up +9.48% YoY;
5) Literacy, The % of illiterates was down from 8.5% in 2013 to 8.3% in 2014
   → Northeast Region, 16.9% → 16.6%
   → Southeast Region, 4.8% → 4.6%
   → South Region, 4.6% → 4.4%
6) Years of Schooling, increased 7.6 years to 7.7 years YoY
   → Children age 4-5, 82.7% were in school versus 70% in 2007