Brazil Focus –
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Weekly Report
May 7-13 2016

Looking Ahead ➔ What to watch for?

- 16th May -- Brazilian Am. C of C in NY, Breakfast Seminar – Harvard Club
- 16th May -- FGV-Ibre, Brazil’s GDP retracted -___% in 1st Q/2016
- 16th May -- IGP-10 ➔ +___%, versus +___% in April
- 23rd May -- Central Bank to announce March IBC-Br ➔ -___% MoM
- 23rd May -- IBGE: April PME unemployment ➔ ___%
- 23rd May -- Caged data ➔ ______ jobs lost in April
- 23rd May -- IBGE: IPCA-15 ➔ +___% versus +___% in April
- 25th May -- SRF ➔ tax collections ___% in April
- 25th May -- IMD to release World Competitiveness Ranking
- 25th May -- FGV to release data from ICI-Industrial [Sector] Confidence Index
- 26th May -- Corpus Christie – national religious holiday
- 26-30 May --33rd LASA Congress in New York City – 50 years of LASA
- 30th May -- IGP-M for May ➔ +___%, versus +___% in April
• **30th May** -- Memorial Day observed [holiday in the US]
• **30th May** -- IBGE to announce GDP data for 1st Q/2016
• **31st May** -- Central Bank to announce public account data for April:
• **1st June** -- Trade Balance for May \( \Rightarrow \) US$ _____ billion

1 - POLITICS

1.1 – Interim Chamber President annuls impeachment

On Monday morning, 9th May -- two days before the scheduled Senate vote to accept the installation of impeachment deliberations in the Upper House – the interim president of the Chamber, Dep. Waldir Maranhão (PP-MA) issued a decision to annul the 15-16-17 April impeachment vote in the Chamber \( \Rightarrow \) alleging “irregularities” 1) That the party leaders imposed a “closed question” obliging their deputies to vote in favor of impeachment; 2) That many deputies revealed their votes before the Chamber roll call vote; and 3) That after the Chamber decision, the Chamber did not approve a Resolution transmitting the impeachment process to the Senate.

Maranhão affirmed that the Chamber should repeat this vote within five sessions, and that the Senate should return the process to the Chamber – thus delaying the process for at least one month.

This action by the interim Chamber president was taken **without** consultations with the Chamber governing board (Chamber officers) or the technical advisors in the Lower House. Instead, he traveled to his home state (Maranhão) for the weekend – capital city, São Luís – and consulted Gov. Flávio Dino (PCdoB), a very close ally of Pres. Dilma. It was Dino who convinced Dep. Maranhão to disobey the decision of his party (PP) and vote against impeachment on 17th April.

On Sunday, 8th May, Dep. Maranhão returned [early] to Brasília on the FAB jet allocated to the Chamber president and Dino accompanied him. They went to the home of Dep. Silvio Costa (PTB-PE) – one of the staunchest supporters of Pres. Dilma – and were joined by the AGU, José Eduardo Cardozo. Reportedly, they articulated the decision to be made by Maranhão the next morning.

The press claimed that Gov. Flávio Dino promised Dep. Maranhão that he should support his candidacy for Senator in 2018 and that after he left the interim presidency of the Chamber (in February 2017) that he would appoint him to be state Secretary of Science & Technology in Maranhão.

This action by Dep. Maranhão caught everyone in Brasília by surprise – on Monday with very few deputies and Senators present in Brasília. Opposition [anti-Dilma] leaders in the Chamber called Maranhão’s decision (to accept the request filed by the AGU **when the process was already under deliberation in the Senate**) called this decision absurd and without any legal foundation. At first, these leaders thought of filing a direct action as the STF (request an injunction to overturn Maranhão’s
decision). But they waited until later in the afternoon to see what Senate President Renan Calheiros (PMDB-AL) would decide this case.

**1.1.1 – Renan decided not to accept Maranhão’s action**

Renan decided to totally disregard Maranhão’s action and determined that the synopsis of the Senate Special Impeachment Committee report be read to the Senate and that the final Senate vote take place on 11th May as scheduled.

Different from Maranhão, Senate President Calheiros consulted with Senate leaders, the Senate governing board and with his technical staff. The latter helped draft a sharp and well organized reply to the action taken by the interim president of the Chamber and refuted all the points raised by Maranhão – who apparently was not well “guided” by the AGU. Before he left his residence for the Senate session, Calheiros received several pro-Dilma senators – Gleisi Hoffmann (PT-PR), Humberto Costa (PT-PE), Paulo Rocha (PT-PA) and Vanessa Grazziotin (PCdoB-AM). They requested that Renan consult the STF before proceeding to the full Senate vote on Wednesday, 11th May.

Renan quite firmly told them that “the game is over” – Pres. Dilma had four months to muster at least 172 deputies to block her impeachment in the Chamber – but failed miserably. He added “there is no way to turn back the Chamber clock and you will be defeated in the Wednesday vote”. As expected, they were very “irate”.

After Renan read his statement rejecting the decision from the interim Chamber president, he was “besieged” by two screaming women – Gleisi Hofmann and Vanessa Grazziotin – and had to adjourn the Senate session for 5 minutes for them the “compose themselves”. [It is very difficult to be ousted after 13 years in power.]

**Sen. Delcídio do Amaral –** Last week the Senate ethics council voted in favor of the expulsion [cassação] of Amaral who refused to come before this council to testify on his own behalf – alleging that he was on “medical leave” from the Senate. **However –** he did appear before the CCJ on Monday, 9th May to testify. This created an “agenda schedule” problem for the Senate – if the full Senate be forced to vote on Amaral’s expulsion on 11th May – this would conflict with the impeachment vote. This “problem” was resolved by a “compromise” ➔ the CCJ would approve the Ethics Council’s report on Tuesday morning and the full Senate would vote on Amaral’s expulsion that same afternoon/evening. As a result, Amaral was cassado by 74 favorable votes and one abstaining. Thus, the Senate agenda was free to begin the impeachment voting process at 9:00 a.m. Wednesday morning, 11th May. **Thus** the number of senators present and voting on 11th May was reduced to 80 – because it will take some time before his suplente [alternate] is sworn in. .

Once the “Delcídio problem” was resolved, Renan ordered the Senate First Secretary to read the synopsis of the Special Impeachment Committee report to the full Senate. The report was then published in the Senate daily record and the agenda cleared for the vote on Wednesday.

The cassação of Delcídio do Amaral does not mean that the family of José Carlos Bumlai (under arrest in Curitiba) will lose its representative in the Senate. Delcídio’s suplente [alternate] is Pedro Chaves – whose daughter is married to Bumlai’s son.
However – Dep. Waldir Maranhão was not able to withstand the tremendous pressures on him and his family. The press discovered that his son, Thiago Maranhão, (a medical doctor) worked in three hospitals in São Paulo BUT had been hired as a “no show” staff advisor to a judge on the TCE-MA (Maranhão state accounting court) with a salary of R$ 7,500.00 per month. This judge was a “close friend” of Dep. Waldir Maranhão. Quickly, the President of the TCE-MA summarily sacked Thiago Maranhão.

Retaliation – 1) PP leaders quickly moved to expel Waldir Maranhão from their party; 2) several parties were poised to request the Chamber Ethics Council to deliberate the expulsion (cassação); and 3) a group of parties contemplating moves to remove him as interim president of the Chamber. Early Tuesday morning, the interim president of the Chamber relented and issued another act that annulled his own act on Monday that had annulled the 15-16-17 April impeachment vote in the Chamber. ➔ Brazil’s international image was further tainted.

The governing officers of the Chamber met on Tuesday, 10th May, and demanded that Maranhão resign the Vice-Presidency of the Chamber. A large group of party floor leaders made the same demand with the option that Maranhão could take a 120-day lave of absence form his mandate as deputy – under the threat of cassação.

Want more? Not satisfied with his failed “guidance” of the interim president of the Chamber, AGU José Eduardo Cardozo filed an urgent injunction at the STF in exactly the same terms used by the Chamber interim president asking that the Chamber impeachment decision be annulled.

1.2 – Impeachment: Senate approved admissibility

On Monday morning, 9th May, a summary of the report drafted by Sen. Antonio Anastasia (PSDB-MG) – that had been approved by the Special Senate Impeachment Committee by a 15-to-5 vote on 6th May – was read to the full Senate. At 09:00 a.m. on Wednesday, 11th May, (48 hours later) the Senate began voting procedures regarding this report to decide the “admissibility” of continuing impeachment deliberations in the Senate following the admissibility decision by the Chamber on 17th April.

Each of the 68 senators who signed up to speak had up to 15 minutes to speak to the impeachment case and then each party leader had up to 10 minutes to expound the position of his/her party (for or against impeachment, or “liberating” their colleagues to vote in accordance with their respective positions). Only then the 76 Senators expressed their vote (Yes, No or Abstain) via the Senate’s electronic voting system. Why 76 senators? Senate President Renan Calheiros did not speak and would vote only in a tie. Delcídio do Amaral was cassado on 10th May. Two senators are on medical leave – Jader Barbalho (PMDB-PA) and Eduardo Braga (PMDB-AM). Sen. Rose de Freitas (PMDB-ES) was hospitalized in SP due to stroke – but she flew to Brasília and cast her vote in a wheelchair. From Rome, the morning of 11th May, Pope Francis asked God to give Brazil “peace and harmony to surpass its difficulties”.

One of the “interesting” declarations of vote was by Senator Fernando Collor (PTC-AL) – who was himself impeached in 1992. Collor explained that in 2015 he had cautioned (counseled) Pres.
Dilma to “mend her ways” and articulate better with her coalition in Congress – at the risk of impeachment – but she rejected his “voice of experience”.

On 10th May, the AGU requested an injunction at the STF to annul de impeachment process. This request went to Judge Teori Zavascki who answered “loud and clear”. He rejected this injunction request AND put STF President Ricardo Lewandowski “in his place”. Lewandowski had threatened to request the Supreme Court to examine the “question of merit” of the impeachment proceedings in Congress. Zavascki cited Article 86 in the 1988 Constitution that says that “the Judiciary does not have the competency to judge the merit of impeachment that is the exclusive prerogative of the Legislature. He indirectly accused Lewandowski of trying to annul Art. 86.

Because of the long sequence of senators wishing to speak for 15 minutes, the session dragged on until 07:18 a.m. on Thursday morning (nearly 22 hours). The last senator to speak for 15 minutes was Sen. Antonio Anastasia (PSDB-MG) who drafted the report for the Special Senate Impeachment Committee and following him, the AGU was allowed 15 minutes to defend Pres. Dilma Rousseff.

The final open vote was quickly accomplished by the Senate’s electronic voting system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pro-Impeachment</th>
<th>55</th>
<th>➞ 67.9%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Against Impeachment</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not Vote</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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**Senate Vote, Breakdown by Party** – Below is the “scorecard” by party for the Senate vote:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>“Yes”</th>
<th>“No”</th>
<th>Absent</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMDB*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>PSDB</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEM</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSD</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTB</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCdoB</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>PPS</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRB</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>PSC</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>REDE</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>No Party#</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | 55 | 22 | 2 | 79@
* - Senate President Renan Calheiros (PMDB-AL) did not vote.
# - Sen. Walter Pinheiro (BA) voted “No” & Sen. Reguffe (DF) voted “Yes”.
@ - Sen. Delcídio do Amaral (MS) was expelled on 10th May and his alternate was not seated in time to vote on 11th May.

See ➜ http://especiais.g1.globo.com/politica/2016/processo-de-impeachment-de-dilma/a-votacao-da-abertura-do-processo-e-afastamento-da-presidente-no-senado/

1.3 – Changing of the guard

The First Secretary of the Senate, Sen. Vicentinho Alves (PR-TO) was charged with delivering the notification of the result of the Senate vote to Pres. Dilma that notified her that she would be suspended for up to 180 days while the Senate sits as a “jury” to finalize the impeachment decision – complete with her signature acknowledging receipt to this document. Then, the First Secretary delivered the same notification to Vice-President Michel Temer that he had become acting President while the President is suspended. On 12th May, the federal daily record published the resignation of ALL of Dilma’s cabinet ministers – including Lula (Casa Civil) whose swearing in was suspended by the STF. Everyone cleaned out their desks and it was rumored that they deleted the memory (hard disks) of all of the government computers. This will complicate the task of the new Temer government and make any anti-corruption probes more difficult.

Before leaving the Planalto Palace on Thursday morning, 12th May, Dilma Rousseff made a final “swan song” address to her assembled [ex-] ministers and staff.

Photo: André Dusek/Estadão

Suspended President Dilma Rousseff addressed her staff & former ministers on 12th May before she exited the Presidential office
After pressures from parties and political groups forced Michel Miguel Elias Temer Lulia not to reduce his new cabinet very much (32 ➔ 30 ministers), he finally decided to reduce his cabinet by ten (32 ➔ 22). After he became President, Michel Temer released the composition of his cabinet to the press. Temer at age 75 (almost 76) is the oldest Brazilian president to take office.

Some former Ministries (without portfolio) were merged with other cabinet posts -- 1) Ports and Civil Aviation ➔ Transportation; 2) Culture ➔ Education; 3) Communications ➔ Science & Technology; 4) Agrarian Development ➔ Social Development; 5) Women, Racial Equality & Human Rights ➔ Justice; 6) APEX (Foreign Trade) ➔ Foreign Relations; and 7) Social Security ➔ Finance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finance</th>
<th>Henrique Meirelles (PSD-SP)</th>
<th>MDIC</th>
<th>Marcos Pereira (PRB-SP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Romero Jucá (PMDB-RR)</td>
<td>National Integration</td>
<td>Helder Barbalho (PMDB-PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa Civil</td>
<td>Eliseu Patinha (PMDB-RS)</td>
<td>Mines &amp; Energy</td>
<td>Fernando Coelho F(PSB-PE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Geddel V. Lima (PMDB-BA)</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>Henrique Alves (PMDB-RN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Blairo Maggi (PP-MT)</td>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>Leonardo Picciani (PMDB-RJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Relations</td>
<td>José Serra (PSDB-SP)</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Sarney Filho (PV-MA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mendonça Filho (DEM-(PE)</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Alexandre Moraes (PSDB-SP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>Moreira Franco (PMDB-RJ)</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Ricardo Barros (PP-PR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Development</td>
<td>Osmar Terra (PMDB-RS)</td>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>Ronaldo Nogueira (PTB-RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>Raul Jungmann (PPS-PE)</td>
<td>Science &amp; Tech.</td>
<td>Gilberto Kassab (PSD-SP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Mauricio Quintella (PR-AL)</td>
<td>Cities</td>
<td>Bruno Araujo (PSD-BE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alexandre Tombini will continue as Central Bank President until the Senate confirms Ilan Goldfajn – to provide “continuity” for this important post (that has lost its ministerial status. Other important posts were ➔

AGU (Solicitor General) - Fábio Medina Osório
CGU (Internal Control) – Fabiano Augusto Martins Silveira
STN (National Treasury Sec. – Mansueto de Almeida
Central Bank -- Ilan Goldfajn
Sec. Communications (SECOM) – Márcio Freitas
President's Chief of Cabinet – Nara de Deus Vieira
➔ The only woman so far – but she already was Temer’s chief of cabinet when he was V-Pres.
Institutional Security – Gen. Sérgio Etchegoyen

See➔http://infograficos.estadao.com.br/politica/o-ministerio-de-temer/

Pernambuco is very well represented in Pres. Temer’s cabinet ➔ Bruno Araújo (Cities), Mendonça Filho (Education & Culture), Raul Jungmann (Defense) and Fernando Bezerra Filho (National Integration) – from FOUR different parties.

Temer’s cabinet picks were criticized for being “all white men”.

“Scoreboard” – 1st Echelon,
Temer's Ministers by Party

PMDB - 8
PSDB  -  3
PSB   -  1
DEM   -  1
PP    -  2
PR    -  1
PSD   -  2
PPS   -  1
PRB   -  1
PV    -  1
PTB   -  1

Total   -  22

For a listing of English language newspaper clips reporting on Dilma Rousseff's impeachment sequence,

See ➔ http://www.newsgis.com/za/brazils-rousseff-vows-to-fight-on-after-senate-vote-to-suspend-her/dnoHc6cxydxH5iMGHrtr_vAyNDGRM/

Interim President Michel Temer swears in his cabinet ministers

Temer’s first act as interim president was to issue an MP to create a new program to facilitate privatizations via concessions. Moreira Franco (PMDB-RJ) heads up this program.

The NEW logo for the Temer government:
Creative social networks quickly created “new version” of this logo.  

This new logo was developed by marketing specialist Elsinho Mouco who has been advising the PMDB for several years. The phrase “Order and Progress” is part of the Brazilian national flag diagram and comes from the French “positivist” philosopher Auguste Comte (1798-1857) ➔ “Love as a principle, Order as a basis, and Progress as a final objective”. With the Republic in 1889, the “victors” (Army and civilians) were followers of Comte and inserted “Order and Progress” into the Republican flag design.

In 127 years of the Brazilian Republic, only 12 were elected by a direct popular vote, were sworn in and terminated their respective mandates.

1.5 – MG Governor denounced at STJ

On Friday, 6th April, the PGR denounced MG Governor Fernando Pimentel (PT) at the STJ for crimes of corruption and money laundering – based on data gathered by the Federal Police *Operation Acrônimo* on 1st October 2015. Pimentel is accused of operating a corruption scheme when he was Dilma’s MDIC that yielded some R$ 2 million for his campaign for governor in 2014. If the STJ accepts to deliberate this case, Pimentel would be suspended during these deliberations. **Remember ➔** Pimentel was Dilma’s colleague in anti-military government guerrilla activities in the late 1960s and early 1970s – but he was never arrested and tortured, as was Dilma Rousseff.
On 12th May, MG judge Michel Curi e Silva of the first Public Finance Circuit in Belo Horizonte issued an injunction suspending the appointment of the MG First Lady, Carolina de Oliveira Pereira Pimentel as State Secretary of Labor and Social Development.

1.6 – Operation Zelotes

On Monday, 9th May, the Federal Police carried out another phase of the Zelotes case and carried out 30 “search-and-seize” and “testimony by coercion” court orders. Former Finance Minister (Lula and Dilma) Guido Mantega was taken to the Federal Police HQ in São Paulo to give testimony (under coercion) at 9:45 a.m. to answer questions regarding his role in the illicit decisions by CARF. In November 2015, a federal judge broke open Mantega’s bank and fiscal secrecy in order to examine his “relations” with Victor Sandi Penha of the Cimento Penha firm that was able to cancel R$ 106 million in tax evasion fines by the SRF. Zelotes is investigating the payment of bribes by accused firms to members of CARF in order to cancel (or greatly reduce) their fines for tax evasion.

Want more?? On 8th May, the press revealed that the plea bargaining testimony by Marcelo Bahia Odebrecht and other executives of the Odebrecht construction firm accused then Finance Minister Guido Mantega and the current BNDES President Luciano Coutinho of conditioning the approval of BNDES loans (for construction projects operated by Odebrecht) on illicit campaign contributions to the PT. Apparently, this same scheme was used with other construction firms involved in the Lava Jato investigation.

1.7 – Lava Jato

Last week, Federal prosecutors finalized a “leniency agreement” with Andrade Gutierrez (Brazil’s second largest construction firm) were AG admitted [acknowledged] its crimes [errors] in the Petrobras corruption/bribe scheme and agreed to pay a R$ 1 billion fine. In addition, A-G published a statement in several large circulation newspapers where it asked forgiveness by Brazilian citizens via an 11-point pronouncement. This agreement was officially accepted by Judge Sérgio Moro.

On 12th May, Switzerland announced that it was returning US$ 200 million to Brazil from “suspect” bank accounts that had been blocked by Swiss prosecutors. These funds were detected by the Lava Jato investigation.

1.8 – New TSE President

On Thursday evening, 12th May, STF Judge Gilmar Mendes was sworn in as the new TSE President for a two-year term. Also, STF Judge Luiz Fux was sworn in as TSE Vice-President. This was the first public event attended by acting President Michel Temer.

2 – FOREIGN RELATIONS & TRADE

Nothing this week.
3 - REFORMS

Nothing this week.

4 – PRIVATIZATION & REGULATION

Nothing this week.

5 - ECONOMICS

5.1 – Retail Sales

On Wednesday, 11th May, IBGE released data for retail sales in March ➔ -0.9% MoM and -5.7% YoY versus +1.2% MoM in February. In December 2015, the decline was -2.3% MoM and in January 2016 -1.9%. The 1st Q/2016 declined by -7.0% in comparison with 1st Q/2015 with the decline of supermarket sales posting -2.8%. The QonQ decline was -3.2%. This was the worse result since 2001

5.2 – April inflation

On Friday, 6th May, FGV announced the IGP-DI for April ➔ +0.36%, down from +0.43% in March. The January-April accumulation is now +3.15%.

5.3 – IBC-Br

On Friday, 13th May, the Central Bank released its Economic Activity Index for March ➔ a retraction of -0.36% and -6.64% compared with March 2015. In 1st Q/2016 the retraction was -1.44%. The Central Bank weekly survey – Focus – that compiles projections from financial agents and economists – on Monday 9th May estimated that Brazil’s GDP would retract by -3.86% in 2016. The 12-month accumulation of the IBC-Br is now -5.26%. On 30th May, IBGE is expected to release its GDP data for 1st Q/2016.

5.4 – Petrobras retraction

On 12th May, Petrobras announced its “balance sheet” for 1st Q/2016 ➔ losses totaling R$ 1.246 billion – citing interest payments, impact of FX rate changes, and reduced production. In 1st Q/2016, domestic sales were down by -8.0% YoY (due to the economic recession); reduced sales to electricity generation (-54% YoY); production was down by -7% YoY due to many off shore drilling platforms inactive by repairs; and investments were down by -13%. Petrobras’ debt now stands at R$ 450 billion

5.5 – Eletrobras - problems
Brazil’s state holding for electricity generation and distribution – Eletrobras – is in trouble and might need an “injection of some R$ 40 billion from the federal government. Since 2012, Eletrobras has been threatened to have its stocks suspended from negotiation on the NYSE. To avoid this, Eletrobras needs to present its balance sheet in the US but the KPMG accounting firm refuses to sign off on this document. Stay tuned!!

5.6 – Services Sector declined

On 12th May, IBGE released data that showed that the in March services sector had declined by -5.9% YoY. This was the 12th consecutive monthly decline. The 1st Q/2016 declined -5.0% YoY and by -5.7% compared to the 4th Q/2015.