

# Brazilian Elections

8<sup>th</sup> Edition

July 12, 2022

*PATRI does not conduct public opinion polls. The sources of the polls are always mentioned alongside the data or its graphical representations. Brazilian legislation determines that, in election years, only polls registered with the electoral justice five days in advance may be released.*

# NEXT STEPS IN THE ELECTORAL CALENDAR

## 2022

JUL 18 - 31

**Congressional recess period**

JUL 20 – AUG 5

**Party conventions**  
Deadline for presidential and gubernatorial candidates to choose their running mates on the ticket

**AUG 15**

Final deadline for registering candidates and submitting election manifestos

AUG 16

Electoral campaign begins, including **online**.

- ✓ **Candidates may:** promote clearly identified content contracted directly by the party, candidate, or coalition; or send messages to those who subscribe for free
- ✗ **Candidates may not:** send bulk SMS messages; use robots to drive content; advertise on corporate websites; or hire influencers

**AUG 17**

Alexandre de Moraes takes office as Chief Justice of the Superior Electoral Court (TSE)

# NEXT STEPS IN THE ELECTORAL CALENDAR

## 2022

**OCT 2**

FIRST ROUND



AUG 26 - SEP 29

Election campaign period on radio and TV for the first round

SEP 29 – Last day for debates to be held before the first round

OCT 7 – OCT 28

Election campaign period on radio and TV for the runoffs

OCT 28 - Last day for debates to be held before the runoffs

**OCT 30**

RUNOFFS



# PARTY CONVENTIONS

JULY  
21



The party will **officially nominate Lula** as presidential candidate.

JULY  
24\*



The party will **confirm Bolsonaro's name** as its presidential candidate.

\*Most likely date, but not confirmed yet



Expected to launch **Ciro Gomes** as candidate or may confirm a speculated alliance with the MDB to support Sen. **Simone Tebet's** presidential bid.

JULY  
29



JULY  
30



MDB: Last week of July, in a remote event – *no date confirmed yet.*  
PP, PSDB, PSD, UNIÃO, PSC, PODEMOS: *no expected schedule yet.*

# ELECTORAL RULES



**JULY 2**

*3 months until  
the election*

Start of bans on conducts that may **harm the equality of opportunities** between candidates.

Candidates currently in office **MAY NOT:**



Hire, fire, or transfer public servants without just cause;



Make radio or TV statements outside of election publicity slots;



Carry out **voluntary resource transfer** from the federal or state governments to other bodies



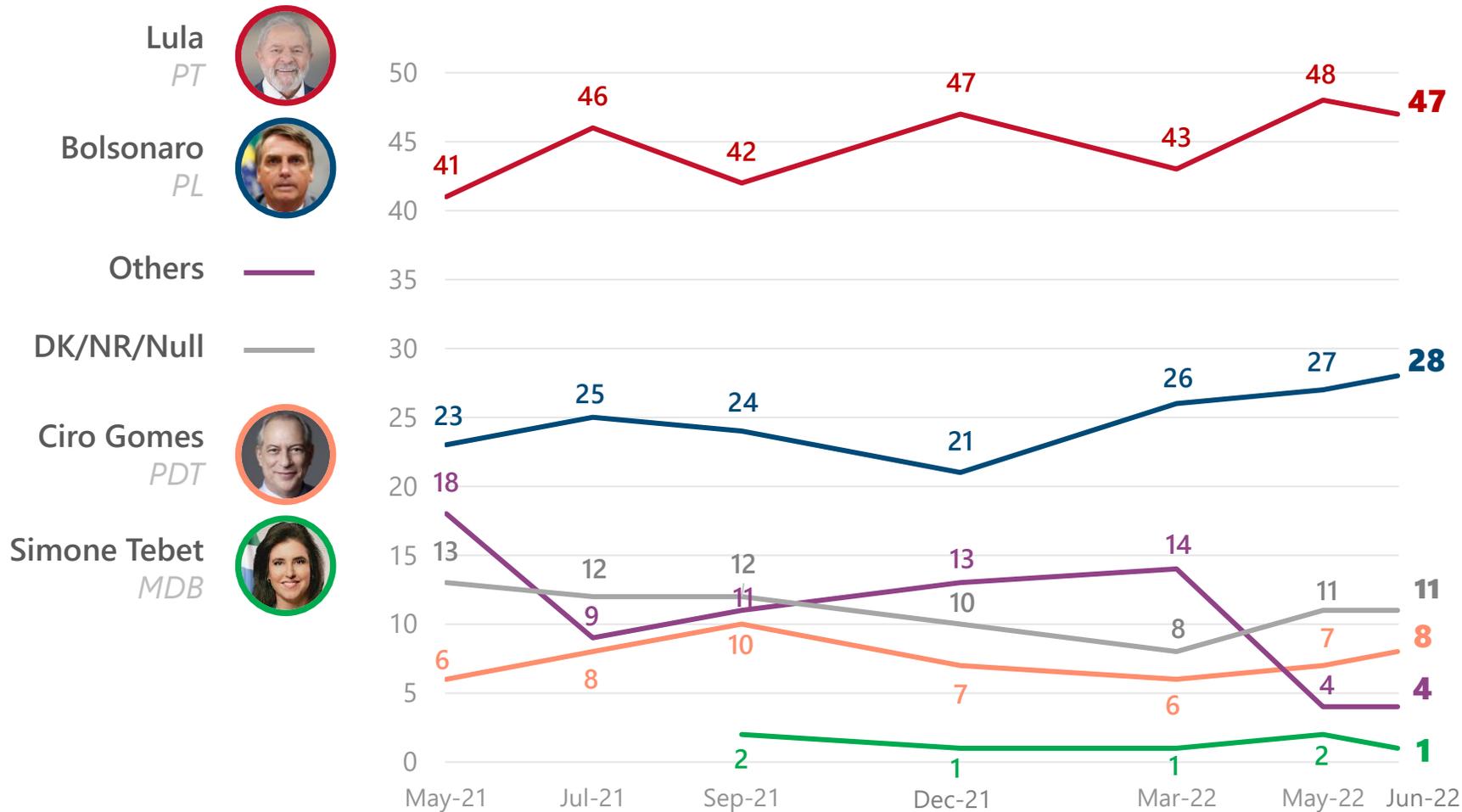
Participate in openings of public works or hiring of concerts or art shows



Authorize **institutional publicity**, except in cases of public necessity;

# VOTING INTENTION – 1<sup>st</sup> Round

Stimulated poll (Datafolha)



Polls have shown the same scenario for a year and a half: Lula ahead, with varying leads, and Bolsonaro always behind, but showing the resilience – and often growth – to, at least, ensure a spot in the runoff. At the limits of the margins of error, there is a hypothesis of Lula winning in the first round, due to the fragility of the “third way”. But this is a hypothesis that, politically and electorally, not even the PT is seriously considering – at least for the time being.

# VOTING INTENTION – *Runoff*

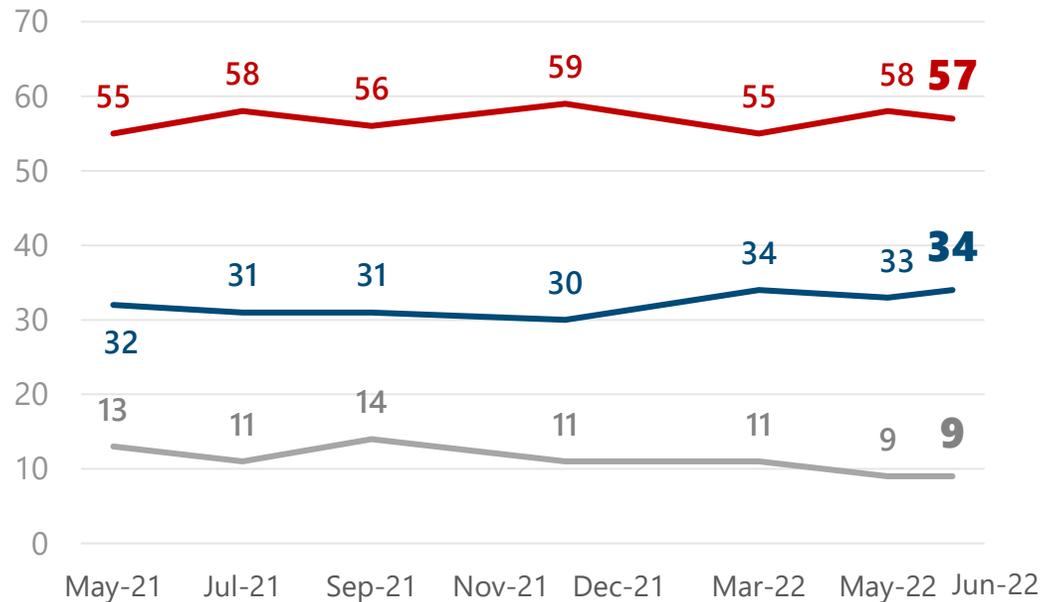
Stimulated poll (Datafolha)



**Lula**  
PT



**Bolsonaro**  
PL



Source: Datafolha (Jun/2022)

The polling scenario for the runoff is also stable. No other candidate has gotten close enough to Bolsonaro to threaten taking his spot in the second round. But both Lula and Bolsonaro face considerable rejection, which means both of them will need to count on “last minute” choices from about 20% of the electorate to define the final result of the election this October.



**REJECTION**



**37%**  
**43%**

**55%**  
**59%**

Source: Datafolha (Mar/2022)

Source: Ipespe (Jun/2022)

# ECONOMIC PROMISES



**Lula**  
*PT*

## ECONOMIST

Does not have a specific figure devoted to the topic. Among the economists working on the PT campaign are Guilherme Mello and Antônio Corrêa de Lacerda.

### Employment and income

- Changing labor laws, especially with regards to the role of unions.
- Amplify income transfer programs.
- Payroll tax cuts.

### Fiscal and monetary policy

- Revoking the spending cap and reviewing Brazil's current fiscal regime.
- Tax reform with taxation of profits and dividends and taxes on inheritance.
- Changing the dollar-based fuels price policy.

### Interventionism

- Recreation of the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC).
- Package of measure similar to that adopted in 2008 para for exiting the crisis, with public banks subsidizing credit.



**Bolsonaro**  
*PL*

## ECONOMIST

Does not have a specific name for the campaign, with Minister of the Economy Paulo Guedes still the main conduit.

### Employment and income

- Amplifying payroll tax cuts to other sectors.
- Amplifying the list of industrialized products with reduced sales taxes.
- Intends to discuss changes that may allow the use of resources in infrastructure constructions when there is excessive revenue.
- Compliance with requirements needed to adhere to the OECD.

### Fiscal and monetary policy

- Without out a specific policy, he argues that inflation is a global problem. Revoking the spending cap.

### Interventionism

- Continuing the Investments Partnership Program (PPI) and the privatization process.

# ECONOMIC PROMISES



**Ciro**  
*PDT*

**ECONOMIST**  
Mauro Benevides

## Employment and income

- Without explaining how, he affirms that he will foster the increase of competitiveness of the transformation industry and export sector, especially for agribusiness and mining.
- Gomes also affirms that he intends to launch a full employment emergency plan to create 5 million job positions.

## Fiscal and monetary policy

- Reviewing the spending cap
- Tax reform with progressive taxation, creation of a tax on inheritance, and reduction of tax exemptions.
- Stimulus for consumption credit and business financing.
- Recreate the Ministry of Industry and Development with a national development plan.

## Interventionism

- Defends an active state intervention in the economy, with initiatives as turning Petrobras back to a state-owned company.



**Simone Tebet**  
*MDB*

**ECONOMIST**  
Elena Landau

## Employment and income

- Create a Secretariat of Infants and Youth.
- Professional high school where students are able to chose their classes.

## Fiscal and monetary policy

- Defends the spending cap.
- Approval of a tax reform.
- Creation of a Ministry of Planning and Budget
- Centralizing the process of creating public policies.

## Interventionism

- Continuing the Investments Partnership Program (PPI).

# OTHER PRE-CANDIDATES



## ANDRÉ JANONES (AVANTE)

A lawyer and first-term federal representative. With a strong social media presence, he became well-known during the truckers' strike.



## LUCIANO BIVAR (UNIÃO)

He was president of the PSL – the party for which Bolsonaro was elected in 2018 – for 20 years. He is serving his second House term.



## SOFIA MANZANO (PCB)

An economist and university professor, she is active in the labor movement. She ran for vice-president in 2014.



## JOSÉ MARIA EYMAEL (DC)

The founder and president of the DC party is running for president for the sixth time. He was a federal representative from 1986 to 1995.



## PABLO MARÇAL (PROS)

A life coach with no public service experience. Gained notoriety in early 2022 after endangering followers during a mountain hike.



## VERA LÚCIA (PSTU)

She is one of the founders of the PSTU. She has run unsuccessfully for federal representative, mayor of Aracaju and São Paulo, and governor of Sergipe.



## LEONARDO PÉRICLES (UP)

Coordinator of the MLB housing social movement. In 2020, he was the vice-mayoral candidate in Belo Horizonte on the PSOL ticket, finishing fourth.



## LUIZ FELIPE D'ÁVILA (NOVO)

A political scientist with a master's degree from Harvard, he has never held public office. He is a founder of the Public Leadership Center.

# ELECTIONS | PATRI

 2022

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