

Brazilian Elections

14th Edition

September 20, 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.

2022 ELECTIONS

With less than two weeks to go until the first round, Brazil starts to see the general outline of the elections – at the federal level, with the presidential, Senate, and House races, and at the state level, with the gubernatorial and assembly races. Deep down, the campaigns are really one joint campaign, as senators and federal representatives are elected at the state level.

So what seems to be the general appearance of the election?

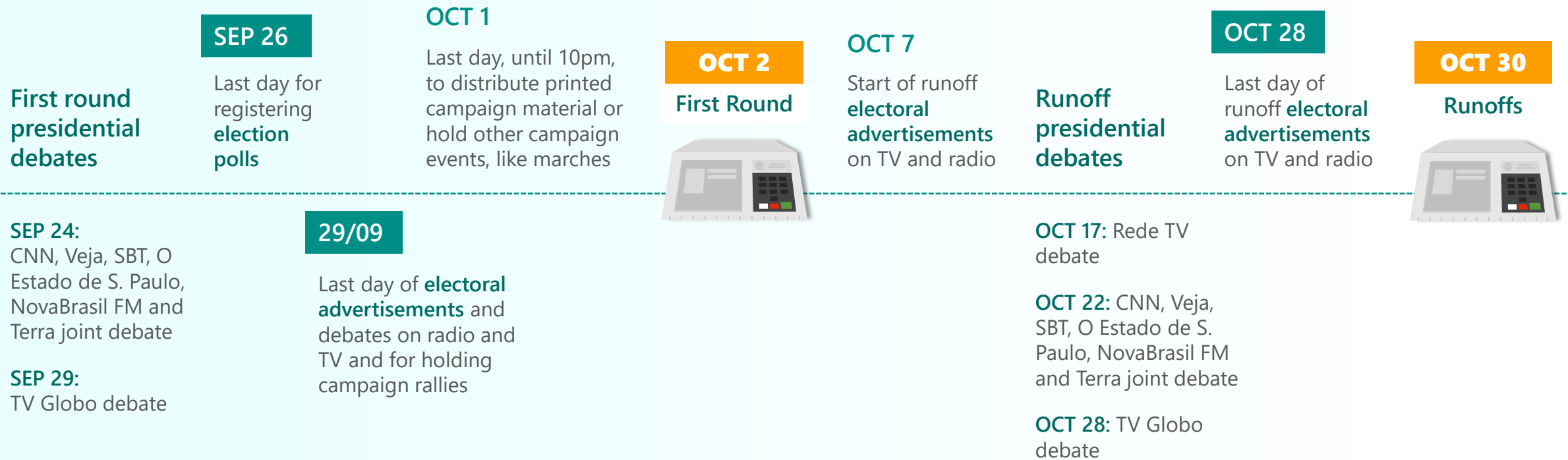
Never before has there been a presidential race with the incumbent and a former president as protagonists. Lula and Bolsonaro, who are beyond well-known by voters, are in a sort of battle over the “recall” from their respective terms. This is part of why voters fixed on them from the beginning, leaving little space for building a “third way”. It also explains why, week in and week out, newly-released polls seem like a portrait of previous ones. The trend is that Lula and Bolsonaro have a first-round “warmup” and decide who will govern from January in the runoff.

They are also likely to, as “vote-pullers”, elect the largest caucuses in Congress. The new Congress will have the face of the first round to be held on October 2.



NEXT STEPS IN THE ELECTORAL CALENDAR

2022



PROFILE OF CANDIDATES

After the end of the deadline for candidacies to be judged by electoral courts, there are officially 27,287 Brazilians running for public office in the upcoming general elections, up 4.75% from 2018's 26,052.

A highlight is the 23.75% increase in candidacies for federal representative, with 10,628 in the race, or 20.7 per spot. The end of coalitions and the rigorous electoral threshold are partly responsible for the increase in candidacies.






Another is the growth in the number of candidacies from parties that's support Bolsonaro: the PP, PL, and REPUBLICANOS. Summed up, they have 1,553 candidates, almost three times as many as in 2018 (574), which shows that these parties, the nucleus of the so-called "Centrão" physiological bloc, are concentrating their efforts to increase their caucuses in the House.

Meanwhile, parties to the left decreased their number of candidacies, in part due to having joined federations. The PSOL, which established a federation with REDE, has 41%

fewer candidates than in 2018, and the PT, which joined the PCdoB and PV, 8% fewer.

In 2022, the average candidate is **male (66.6%)**, **married (52.7%)**, and has a **university degree (54.9%)**. For the first time, **black and mixed race candidates outnumber whites, at 49.7%**, which reflects the measures adopted to encourage parties to select them. On the other hand, despite similar measures, **female participation has only increased very slightly – from 32% to 34%**, just above the minimum of 30% as required by law. This indicates a perpetuation of the low female participation in elected office – in the current legislature, only 77 lawmakers are women, about 15% of the total.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF CANDIDATES

		TOTAL <i>Candidates: 28.685</i>	GOVERNOR <i>Candidates: 223</i>	SENATE <i>Candidates: 236</i>
	AVERAGE AGE	49	51	55
	SEX	Men 67% Women 33%	Men 83% Women 17%	Men 77% Women 23%
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	University degree 55% Some university 9% Secondary school diploma 25% Some secondary schooling 2% Primary school diploma 5% Some primary schooling 3% Can read and write 1%	University degree 86% Some university 5% Secondary school diploma 7% Some secondary schooling 0% Primary school diploma 2% Some primary schooling 1% Can read and write 1%	University degree 81% Some university 7% Secondary school diploma 8% Some secondary schooling 1% Primary school diploma 2% Some primary schooling 1% Can read and write 0%
	MARITAL STATUS	Married 53% Single 32% Divorced 14% Widow 2%	Married 63% Single 22% Divorced 14% Widow 1%	Married 67% Single 13% Divorced 19% Widow 2%
	RACE	Mixed race 36% White 49% Black 14% Indigenous 1%	Mixed race 27% White 60% Black 12% Indigenous 1%	Mixed race 22% White 67% Black 9% Indigenous 2%

PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Low percentage of undecideds

With 79% of voters totally decided on their candidates, nothing has changed in the scenario since late August, according to Datafolha polls. **Ciro Gomes** and **Simone Tebet**, who had gained some ground with the exposure of TV interviews and the first debate, have stagnated again and are still far from the front-runners. The September 7 demonstrations did not add votes to **Bolsonaro** other than small oscillations within the margin of error – though his rejection also ticked upwards, which helps explain his difficulty in growing in polls regarding the runoff.

Last week, both front-runners concentrated on the regions where they have the least support – **Lula** visited the South, and **Bolsonaro** the Northeast – but these trips did not significantly alter voting intention profiles. With less than two weeks of campaigning left, **Lula** has been seeking the “useful vote” from **Gomes** and **Tebet** voters in an attempt to seal the election in the first round. Meanwhile, the **Bolsonaro** campaign tries to adjust its narrative to reduce rejection and attract centrist voters.



VOTING INTENTION

Datafolha stimulated poll – Sep/22



Lula
PT



Bolsonaro
PL



Ciro Gomes
PDT

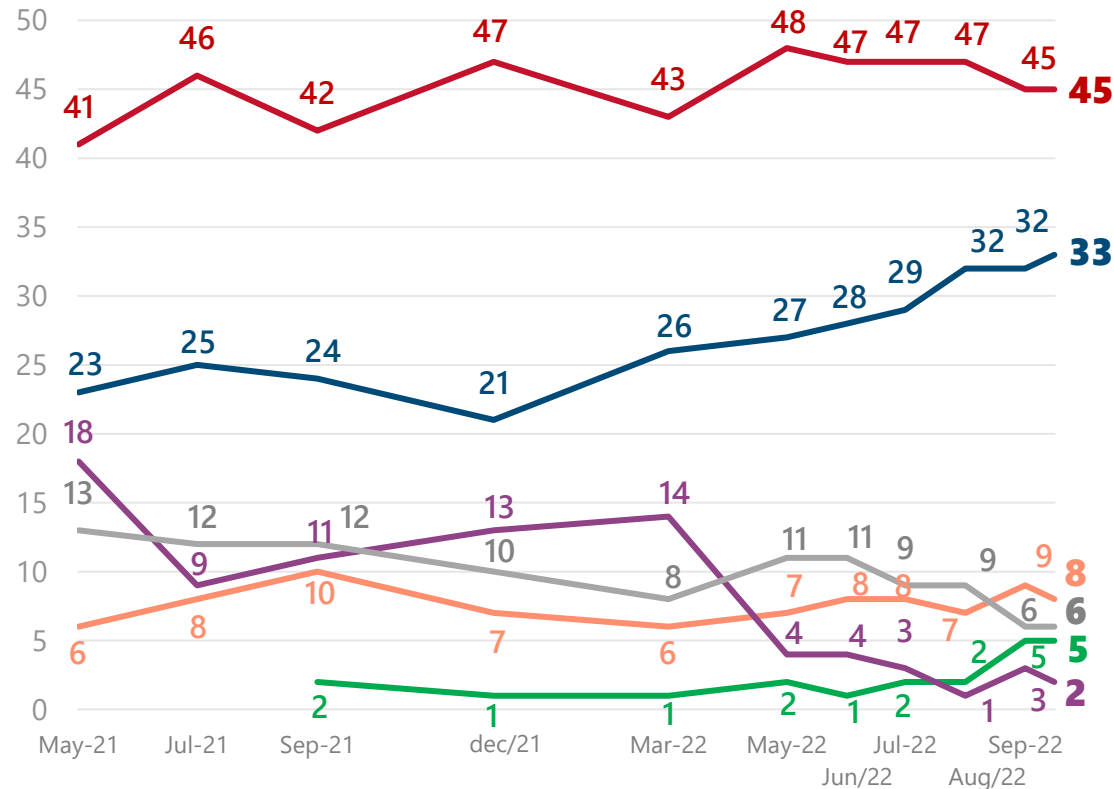


Simone Tebet
MDB

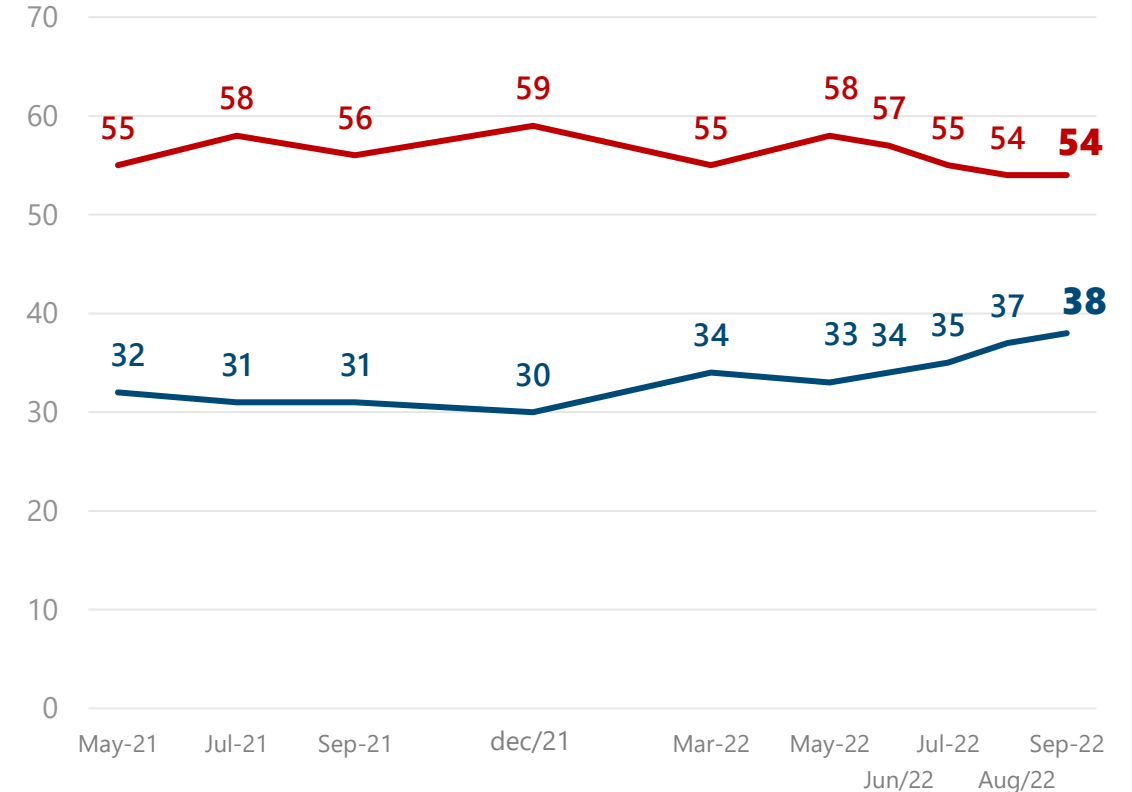
Others

DK/DNA/Null

First Round



Runoff



LUIZ INÁCIO LULA DA SILVA (PT)



This is the sixth time Lula runs for president. Elected in 2002 and 2006, he made moves for a run in 2018, but was arrested and barred from running on charges overturned later.

ECONOMY

- Minimum wage increases above inflation, revision of labor reform, and protection of self-employed, domestic, and app workers.
- Revoking the spending cap, fiscal regime revisions to “include the poor in the budget”.
- Tax simplification and shifting the tax burden from consumption to higher incomes.

SOCIAL

- Amplifying the Brazilian Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) and welfare programs.
- Fortifying basic education and the Brazilian Education Plan.
- Fortifying the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) focusing on prevention and vaccination.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Modernization and expansion of logistics, transportation, social, and urban infrastructure with public investments.
- Diversifying energy from clean and renewable sources.
- Stimulating mining with respect for the environment, labor rights, and local communities.

INSTITUTIONAL

- Reestablishing transparency and social participation instruments.
- Repositioning Brazil in the international arena as a relevant diplomatic actor with cooperation, investments, and technology transfer.

JAIR MESSIAS BOLSONARO (PL)



After almost three decades as a federal representative, he was elected president in 2018 on a socially conservative and business-friendly platform.

ECONOMY

- Defense of privatizations, using the Eletobras as an example.
- Lowering importation, sales, and income taxes.
- Prioritizing criteria for accession to the OECD.

SOCIAL

- Income transfer programs.
- Strengthening the Digital Healthcare Program.
- Creating a program for socioeconomic inclusion and reducing regional differences.

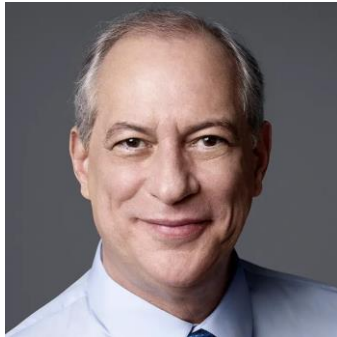
INFRASTRUCTURE

- Infrastructure privatization and concession programs.
- Legalizing wildcat mining and mining in protected cave areas.
- Investment in green hydrogen, wind energy, and biogas.

INSTITUTIONAL

- Revising the time limit for demarcation of indigenous lands.
- Creating new ministries to accommodate allies.
- Imposing limits on social media moderation policies.

CIRO FERREIRA GOMES (PDT)



The former lawmaker, Mayor of Fortaleza, Governor of Ceará, and Minister of Finance and National Integration is running for president for the fourth time. He placed third in 2018 with 12.5% of the vote.

ECONOMY

- Broad tax reform with unification of several taxes.
- 20% cut in tax exemptions.
- Taxation of profits and dividends and a wealth tax with a 0.5% rate on assets above BRL 20 million.
- Tax raises on ultra-processed foods and alcoholic and sugary beverages.

SOCIAL

- Emergency Jobs Plan, with public investment and a focus on the construction sector.
- Universal Income Program unifying welfare policies.
- "Anti-Greed Law" limiting banks' interest rates.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Universal access to clean water through public and private investment.
- Land regularization.
- Involving the private sector in new energy sources.
- Increasing the federal government's share in Petrobras.

INSTITUTIONAL

- New labor laws in accordance with ILO principles.
- Recreating the Ministry of Culture with greater investment.
- Carrying out referenda to decrease conflicts in Congress.

SIMONE TEBET (MDB)



She was a state representative, mayor of Três Lagoas, and Lieutenant Governor of Mato Grosso do Sul before being elected to the Senate in 2014, where she chaired the Judiciary Committee.

ECONOMY

- Restoring the “macroeconomic tripod”: floating exchange rate, inflation targets, and fiscal responsibility.
- Recreation of the Ministry of Planning and recovering the periodicity of the census.
- Foster privatizations and concessions.

SOCIAL

- Recreation of the Ministry of Culture
- Welfare program for low-income young people granting an amount of USD 1,000 to those who finish high school.
- Permanent welfare program and eradicate hunger.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Reduce energy costs to consumers eliminating subsidies.
- Improving urban mobility with cleaner option and integrating different kinds of transport.
- Infrastructure modernization of ports, airports, and waterways through private investment.

INSTITUTIONAL

- Compensation fund for states and municipalities in the North, Northeast, and Midwest.
- Full digitalization of public services by 2026.
- Implementing the tax reform in the first six months.

OTHER CANDIDATES



SORAYA THRONICKE (UNIÃO)

A lawyer and first-term Senator elected in the 2018 “Bolsonaro wave” but is currently critical of the president. Agribusiness is one of her main issues and proposes a single flat tax.



LUIZ FELIPE D’ÁVILA (NOVO)

A political scientist, he has never held public office. A founder of the Public Leadership Center. Defends an open market and more foreign trade through tariff cuts and antidumping measures.



VERA LÚCIA (PSTU)

One of the founders of the PSTU, she has run unsuccessfully for federal representative, mayor of Aracaju and São Paulo, and governor of Sergipe. Defends doubling the minimum wage and increasing parental leave.



CONSTITUINTE EYMAEL (DC)

The founder and president of the DC party is running for president for the sixth time. Defends valuing the legislative and judicial branches and ethical family values.



PADRE KELMON (PTB)

Roberto Jefferson’s candidacy was rejected by electoral courts and former VP nominee Kelmon replaced him. A self-described Orthodox priest with a socially conservative platform.



LEONARDO PÉRICLES (UP)

Coordinator of the MLB housing social movement. Defends a moratorium on public debt, revoking the spending cap, land reform, nationalizing major companies, a wealth tax, and expanding public services.



SOFIA MANZANO (PCB)

An economist and university professor, she presents her bid and government plan as a tool in the ideological struggle. Proposes revoking the labor and pension reforms and the spending cap.

ELECTIONS | PATRI

 2022

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