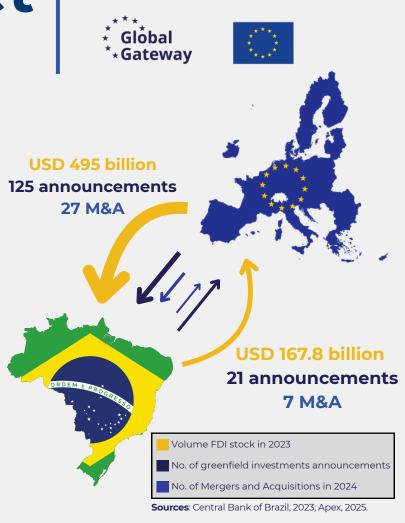
Fact Sheet

Brazil-EU Investments

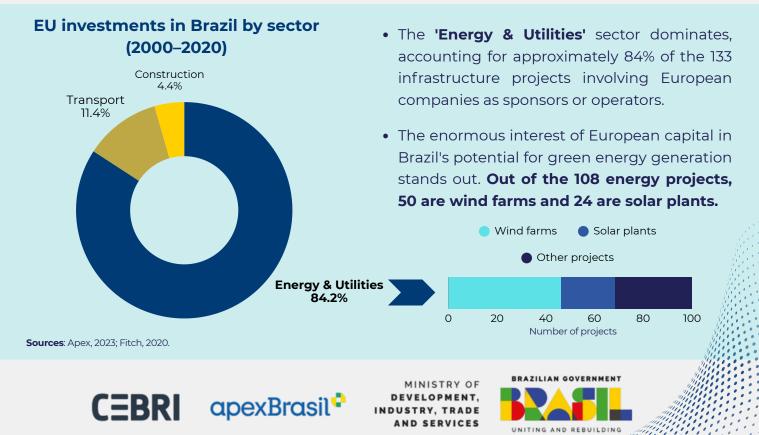
- The European Union (EU) stands out as the principal foreign investor in Brazil, accounting for approximately 40% of the total foreign direct investment (FDI) stock.
- In the last ten years, the EU's FDI stock experienced a growth of 43.7%, reaching USD 495 billion in 2023.
- Between 2020 and 2024, the number of greenfield investment announcements increased from 67 to 125, representing a growth of 87%.
- Brazil ranks as the 4th top destination for extra-EU FDI.
- The EU was also the main destination for Brazilian investments abroad, representing 35% of Brazil's total outward FDI in the same year.



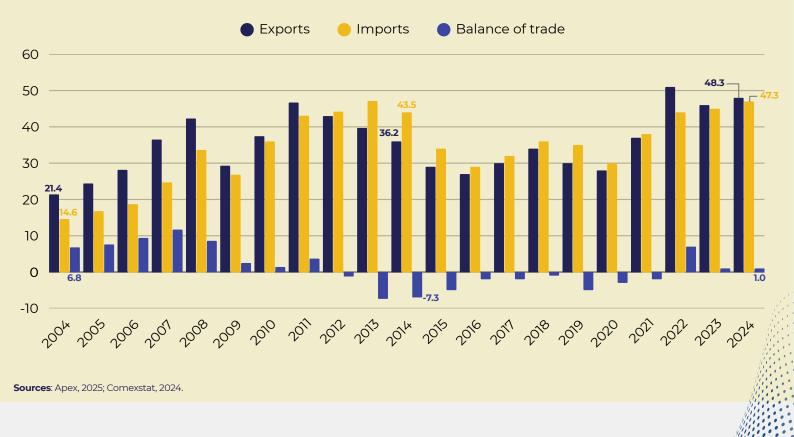
EU-BRA

FORUM

INVESTMENT







Brazil-EU balance of trade 2004–2024 (billions of dollars)

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EU-BRAZIL





Key products in Brazil-EU Trade (2024)

- Brazil's export portfolio to the EU is concentrated in crude oil (23.1%), green coffee (11.6%), copper and iron ores, and soy-based animal feed (both with 8.7%).
- The **EU supplies the Brazilian market** with a diverse array of products, with particular emphasis on **groups of pharmaceuticals** and medicines.

Brazil-EU Global Gateway

- Climate Change and Energy dominates the EU Global Gateway Portfolio to Brazil, representing 60% of the total projects. This include projects sector to reduce deforestation and to support energy through sustainable transition and renewable energy solutions.
- Among the projects aimed at advancing digital transformation, efforts are underway to improve digital connectivity in remote Amazon locations. These initiatives seek to bridge the digital divide, enhancing access to education and healthcare while supporting rainforest preservation.



EU Global Gateway projects in Brazil

the Team Europe engagement in country. They capture concrete infrastructure investments under Global Gateway. They will be accompanied by soft measures in a 360° approach, so as to improve the policy, regulatory and business environment, develop skills, foster innovation and transfer technology

These outputs do not capture the whole of

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.

Sources: European Commission Eurostat /GISCO

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

UNITING AND REBUILDING

AND SERVICES







Building Bridges: Brazil-EU Policies Synergies





Green Deal Industrial Plan

"green transition can strengthen competitiveness". Four pillars: a predictable and simplified regulatory environment; faster access to sufficient funding; skills; and open trade for resilient supply chains.

Competitiveness Compass

"to regain competitiveness and secure sustainable prosperity". Three pillars: innovation, decarbonisation and security.

The EU Taxonomy

Under new EU rules, large, listed EU companies started in 2023 to report against the Taxonomy's two climate objectives – climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.

EU Circular Economy Action Plan

This action plan announces initiatives along the entire life cycle of products. It promotes circular economy processes, and aims to ensure that waste is prevented and the resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible.

EU Emission Trade System

Launched in 2005, the EU ETS is a a marketbased mechanism for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It operates in trading phases. Now, it is in its fourth trading phase (2021-2030).

Other green financing strategies

European Green Bond Standard (EuGB) Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) NextGeneration EU Green Bond





<u>Plano de Transformação</u> <u>Ecológica</u>

"Ecological Transformation is not a cost, it's an opportunity." Three pillars: Employment and Productivity, Environmental Sustainability, and Social Justice.

Nova Indústria Brasil

"Neoindustrialization is sustainable, inclusive, and competitive."

Taxonomia Sustentável Brasileira

It provides specific criteria and indicators that allow evaluating whether an activity contributes to sustainability and/or to the transition to a sustainable economy.

Plano Nacional de Economia Circular

It aims to eliminate waste and residues; maintain the value of products; regenerate natural systems; reduce dependence on natural resources; promote sustainable production; and extend the lifecycle of all materials.

Sistema Brasileiro de Comércio de Emissões de Gases de Efeito Estufa

Brazilian ETS expects positive effects on GDP and job creation underlined by World Bank and Ministry of Finance. It has a need for private investments in decarbonization that is BRL 100 billion lower compared to other regulations.

Other green financing strategies

<u>Títulos públicos sustentáveis</u> Letra de Crédito de Desenvolvimento <u>Fundo Clima</u>

MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES









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