

Elections 2022:

Simplified Election

This report is part of a series of publications
of Edelman Global Advisory regarding Brazil 2022 Elections

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In October, the president, vice president, and representatives of the National Congress will be elected at the national level. Elections for governors, vice governors, and state legislatures will take place at the same time.

Executive Branch

National

1 president and 1 vice president

States

1 governor and 1 vice governor for each of the 27 units of the federation



The president and governors are elected by the **absolute majority system**, which means that to be elected it is necessary to reach **more than half of the valid votes (50%+1)**. If none of the candidates receives this number of votes in the first round, a second round will automatically take place between the two candidates with the most votes.

General elections take place every 4 years and both positions can be re-elected once consecutively. To run for the third time, you must wait a term.

Legislative Branch

Senate

81 senators

The term for senators is eight years, but elections for the Senate take place every four years. Thus, with each election, the House alternately renews one-third and two-thirds of its 81 seats.

Senators are elected through the **majority system** – the same applied to the President of the Republic and governors, but for the Senate, there is no second round, since it is only necessary to have a simple majority, that is, more votes than the opponents.



Lower House

513 federal representatives

For the Lower House, **seats are distributed proportionally to the population of each state, ranging from 8 to 70.**

The election of federal representatives happens through the proportional system – which is also applied in elections for state representatives and aldermen. In this case, the performance of the party or coalition is considered, and the electoral quotient calculates how many seats each group will have.

Main dates

Party conventions and candidacy registration

Between July 20 and August 5, party conventions are allowed to deliberate on coalitions and choose candidates for the presidency of the Republic and state governments, as well as for the positions of senator, federal representative, and state representative. Federations, tickets, and coalitions have until August 15th to apply for the registration of the chosen candidates. All applications for registration for the positions of president and vice president must be judged by the TSE by September 12.

Electoral advertising

August 12 is the final date for the TSE to publish the information about the party representation of the National Congress, and to divide the time of free electoral advertising on radio, television, and in debates between candidates. The holding of rallies, distribution of materials, marches, or advertisements on the Internet will be allowed as of August 16th.

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Main dates

Accountability

Parties and candidates have between **September 9 and 12** to present the partial accountability of the campaign, with a record of financial movement or estimated expenditures that occurred from the beginning of the campaign until the 8th of September. The final rendering of accounts of those who participate in the second round must be sent to the TSE by November 19, 20 days after the election.

Election Date

The **first round of the election will take place on October 2**, the first Sunday of the month. An eventual **second round will be held on the 30th of the same month**.

Inauguration Dates

Those elected will be certified by the Electoral Justice until **December 19**. For the positions of President and Vice President of the Republic, as well as Governor, the inauguration takes place on January 1, 2023. Parliamentarians assume their mandates on February 1 of the next year.

Q&A



Is voting mandatory in Brazil?

Voting is mandatory for Brazilians between 18 and 70 years old and optional for illiterates, people between 16 and 18 years old, and over 70. The government is responsible for taking the ballot box to more distant communities, such as riverside or indigenous communities.



Are there gender quotas?

Yes. 30% of the candidate list must be female and there are incentives for parties to invest financially in female candidates. Although the quota reflects the composition of Congress, the rule does not make the quota mandatory for elected officials.



Is it possible to vote outside Brazil?

Yes, but Brazilian citizens residing abroad or outside their electoral domicile can only vote in presidential elections.



I didn't vote. What now?

Voters who are outside their electoral domicile and cannot attend their polling station on polling day and do not vote may justify their vote. If not justified, the voter will incur a fine, that if not paid, will leave them without electoral discharge. The lack of discharge implies limitations such as the impossibility of taking up public office and obtaining a passport, among others.



What does ticket/party vote mean?

Votes given to candidates from each party are pooled and added to the votes received by that party to give a total party vote; this is used to determine the number of seats won by each party.



How does the proportional election of the Lower House work?

In this case, the votes of all candidates or party votes obtained during the election must be added. The party that reaches the Party Quotient (QP) number of votes is entitled to seats, and the number varies according to the result of the calculation. Afterward, an internal accounting will be carried out in the party and the candidate with the highest number of votes within the party association will be elected. It is worth remembering that, for proportionality, federations and coalitions will also be understood as political parties.



What is the difference between Federations and Electoral Coalitions?

As of this year, parties with ideological affinity will be able to unite in federations of national scope. They are permanent and are formed by parties that have a programmatic affinity and last at least four years of the mandate, with punishments for parties that end the federation in a shorter period. Coalitions, on the other hand, have an electoral nature, are ephemeral, and are extinguished after the elections. For the calculation of the distribution of seats in the Lower House based on the votes obtained, federations and coalitions will be treated as if they were parties. The measures benefit smaller parties, which, without the arrangement, would be prevented from electing candidates due to the barrier clause, which is the minimum percentage of votes that a party must reach to have access to party fund money, and free advertising, among other rights.

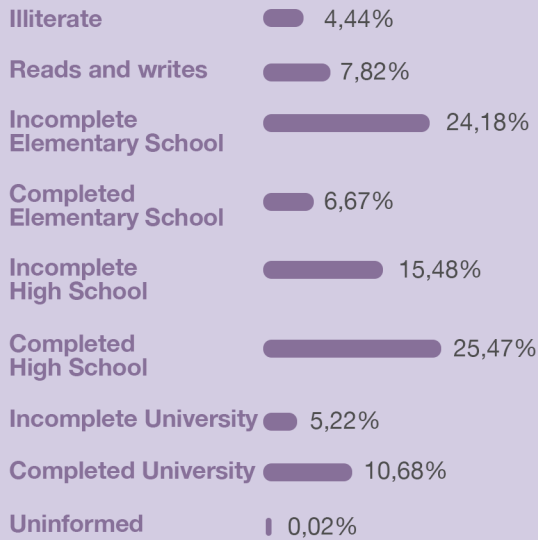
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Electorate profile

In 2022, 152 million Brazilians are eligible to vote, the number is 2.9% higher than in 2020.



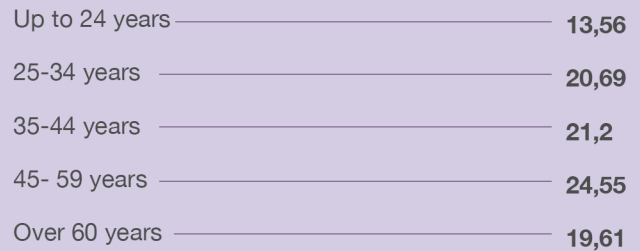
Genero

53%
Female

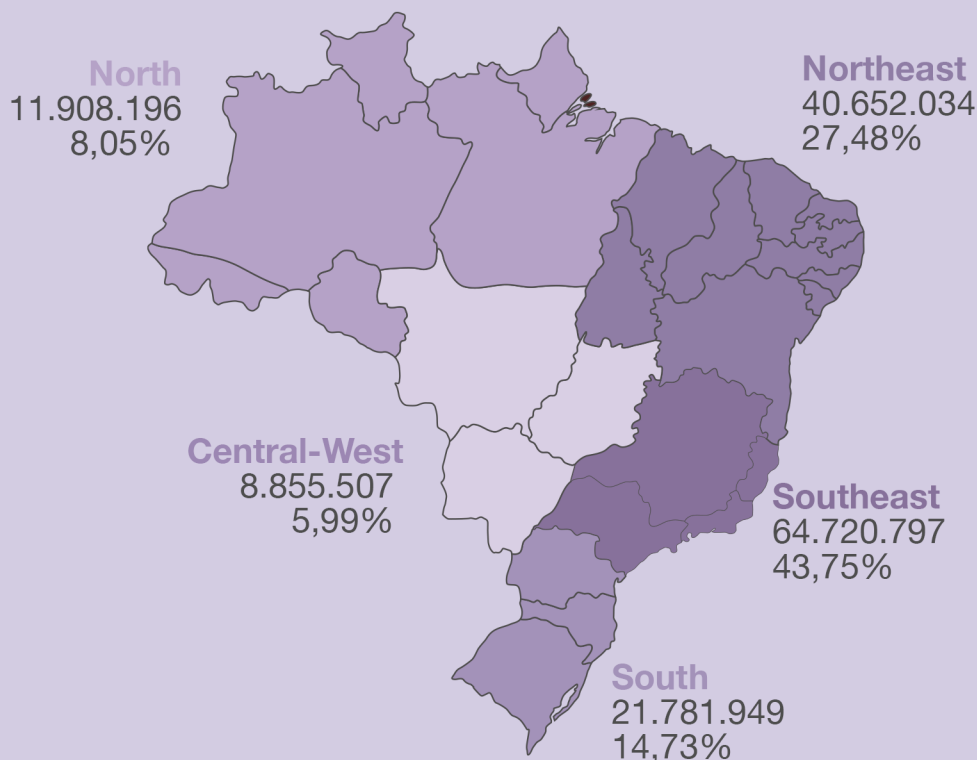


47%
Male

Age range



Electorate by region



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Candidatos a presidência



LULA

He was president for two terms, from 2003 to 2010, and federal representative from 1987 to 1991. He is the founder of the Workers' Party (PT), a former unionist and a former metallurgist.



BOLSONARO

Current president of Brazil, having been elected by the PSL. He is a retired military parachutist and began his political career as alderman in 1988 and was a federal representative between 1991 and 2018.



CIRO GOMES

He was governor of Ceará and minister during the governments of Itamar and Lula. In addition to alderman, mayor, state and federal representative. This is the fourth time he runs in the presidential elections.



Simone Tebet

She is considered the third way candidate, with the support of major parties such as PSDB and Cidadania. She currently holds the position of senator, but was also mayor and state representative, and vice-governor of Mato Grosso do Sul.



ANDRÉ JANONES

First-term federal representative who projects himself mainly on social networks and as an "outsider".



LUCIANO BIVAR



LUIZ FELIPE D'AVILA



EYMAEL



PABLO MARÇAL



LEONARDO PÉRICLES



SOFIA MANZANO



VERA LÚCIA

Debate schedule

First Round

August 6

CNN

August 9

Jovem Pan

August 14

Band

September 2

Rede TV

September 8

O GLOBO, Valor e CBN

September 13

TV Aparecida

September 22

Folha e UOL

September 24

SBT, O Estado de S. Paulo, Veja e Rádio Nova Brasil FM

September 29

TV GLOBO

Second round

October 3

CNN

October 4

Band

October 11

Jovem Pan

October 12

Folha e UOL

October 22

SBT, O Estado de S. Paulo, Veja e Rádio Nova Brasil FM

October 28

TV GLOBO