Brazil Elections 2022

Second Runoff Results

Presidential Candidates

Lula
50,88%

Bolsonaro
49,12%

*The numbers refer to what was made available by the Superior Electoral Court (TSE)
at the time we closed the report with 99.60% of the polls counted, October 30, 2022.

Highlights

The candidate and former president Lula (PT) **won the general elections of Brazil** , in the second round, with 50,88% of the valid votes. The runner-up, Bolsonaro (PL) was left with 49,12%. Invalid votes count 5.6 million, with 3,16% null votes and 1,43% blank votes.

In the first round, Lula (PT) had been in 1st place, with 48.40% (57.2 million votes) and Bolsonaro in second place, with 43.20% (51 million votes).

Governability

Lula will have to deal with a complex governance scenario: he does not have a majority in Congress, at the state level he has allies in 09 of the 26 states and the Federal District, and the electoral results were tight. During the process of the transition government and formation of ministries, the PT should seek to build coalitions with parties from the center to build governability in the Senate and, especially in the House of Representatives, to mitigate a potential reelection of Arthur Lira in the presidency of the House.
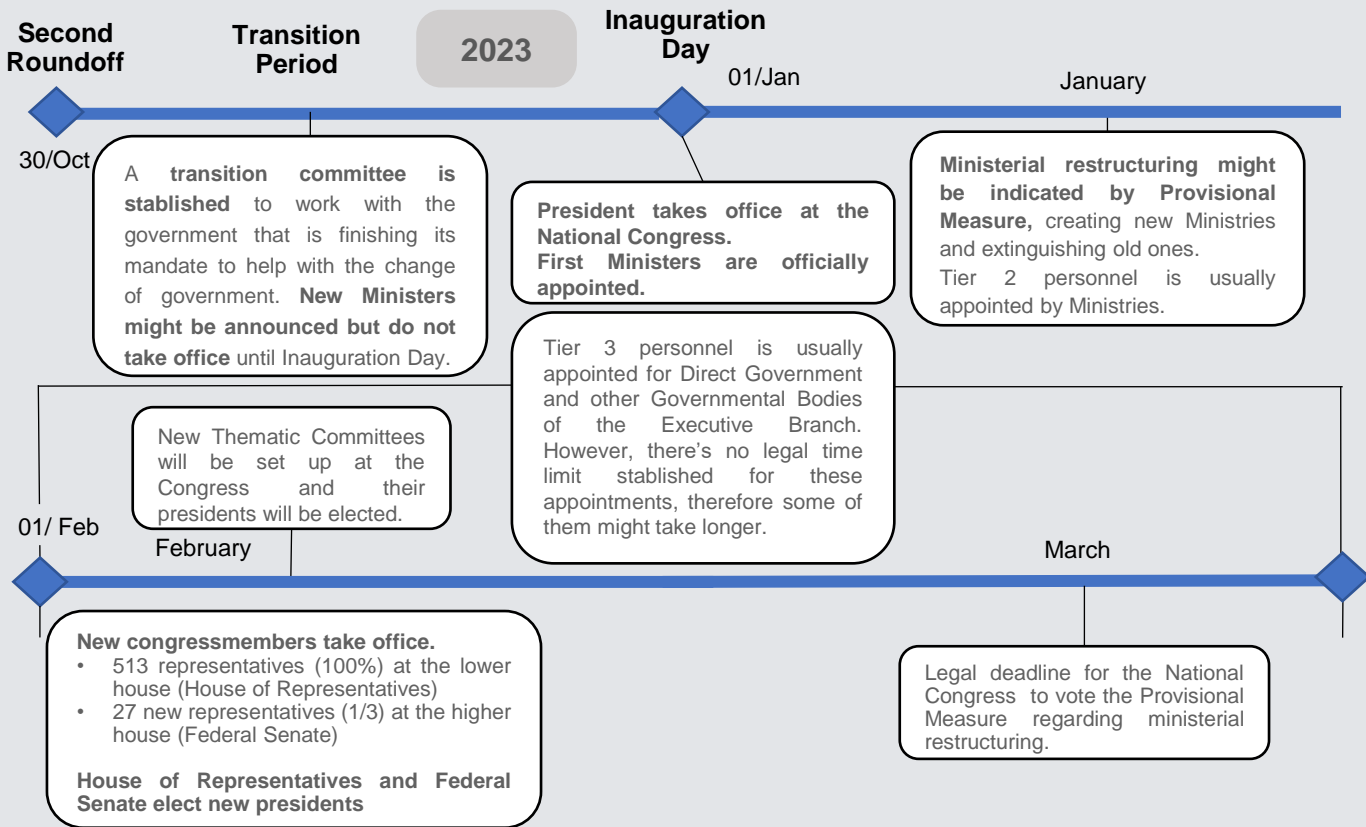
Abstentions

It is worth mentioning that the **abstention rate of 20,56%**, remains at the same level as in the first runoff of these elections (20.95%). It is also in the average percentage of abstention from the second rounds of previous elections, (21.3% in 2018 and 21.1% in 2014) however, in absolute numbers it has grown.

Brazil Elections 2022
Quick Take October 30th
This report is part of a series of publications
from Edelman Global Advisory on the 2022 Elections in Brazil

Next Steps

Second Roundoff

Transition Period

2023

Inauguration Day
01/Jan

January

30/Oct

A **transition committee is stablished** to work with the government that is finishing its mandate to help with the change of government. **New Ministers might be announced but do not take office** until Inauguration Day.

President takes office at the National Congress.
First Ministers are officially appointed.

Ministerial restructuring might be indicated by Provisional Measure, creating new Ministries and extinguishing old ones.
Tier 2 personnel is usually appointed by Ministries.

Tier 3 personnel is usually appointed for Direct Government and other Governmental Bodies of the Executive Branch. However, there's no legal time limit stablished for these appointments, therefore some of them might take longer.

New Thematic Committees will be set up at the Congress and their presidents will be elected.

01/ Feb

February

March

New congressmembers take office.
- 513 representatives (100%) at the lower house (House of Representatives)
- 27 new representatives (1/3) at the higher house (Federal Senate)

House of Representatives and Federal Senate elect new presidents

Legal deadline for the National Congress to vote the Provisional Measure regarding ministerial restructuring.

Main Issues

Ministerial Restructuring

Lula has already announced that he will recreate ministries such as Culture and Racial Equality, and create new ones, such as the long-awaited Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Indigenous Peoples. On the economic front, your government is expected to split the now-called Ministry of Economy in some other way, likely following its previous model that included Ministries of Finance, Planning, Industry and International Trade.

Government Budget

The first year of government follows the last year of the PPA (Multi-year Plan) elaborated in the previous government and the LOA (Budget Law) approved in 2022, therefore, the budgetary change margin is small. However, it is expected that the new government will make changes to cover the social benefits the campaign committed to and discuss new fiscal targets for the public treasury.

Relationship with the Judiciary Branch

It is expected that Lula will try to restore the harmonious relationship between the executive and the judiciary branch. He will appoint two new ministers for the Supreme Court in this mandate, both in 2023 still, as Ricardo Lewandowski

and Rosa Weber will be compulsorily retired.

Relationship with the Legislative Branch

Lula and his coalition did not achieve the majority at the Congress, therefore he will spend part of the transition period in developing political articulations to strengthen his representation in both the lower and the higher houses. In February he may face his first challenge, as new presidents for both houses will be elected. It is anticipated that both current presidents will run for office again, Rodrigo Pacheco (PSD-MG) and Arthur Lira (PP-PB) at the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively.

Other Appointments

As the new president, Lula will have the prerogative to appoint some of the authorities that will command a variety of governmental bodies, autarchies and public companies. Prominently, he might appoint new presidents for Petrobras and public banks in the first weeks of the new government. As for regulatory agencies, it will depend on the termination date of their respective president's mandate. For example, he might appoint a new president for the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN) in 2024, as the current president's mandate will come to an its end.

Results of state governments

State Goevrnors

Elected in 2nd roundoff

Alagoas

Paulo Dantas (MDB) - 52,49%

Paulo Dantas has a degree in Business Administration and has been mayor of the municipality of Batalha (AL) and a state deputy. He is the current governor of Alagoas (AL), elected in an indirect election held in May, a position from which he is removed. It has the support of former governor Renan Filho, son of senator Renan Calheiros (MDB).

Amazônia

Wilson Lima (União Brasil) - 56,67%

Wilson Lima is the current governor of the state. Graduated in Journalism, he became known in the state by presenting a local television program. His first public office was as governor.

Bahia

Jerônimo Rodrigues (PT) - 52,69%

Jerônimo Rodrigues was Bahia's Secretary of Education and was launched as a candidate by the current governor. He is an agronomist and university professor, he was national secretary for Social Development, special advisor to the Planning Department and secretary for Rural Development.

Espírito Santo

Renato Casagrande (PSB) - 53,80%

José Renato Casagrande has a degree in Forestry Engineering, was a senator of the Republic, federal representative, vice-governor, and state representative. He was elected governor for the first time in 2010 and held before executive positions such as Secretary of State for Agriculture, Municipal Secretary for the Environment in Serra, and Municipal Secretary for Rural Development in the municipality of Castelo.

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State Goevrnors

Elected in 2nd roundoff

Mato Grosso do Sul

Eduardo Riedel (PSDB) - 56,90%

Eduardo Riedel has a degree in Biological Sciences and a master's degree in Animal Science. He was vice president and director of the Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock of Brazil (CNA) and state secretary of Government and Strategic Management for six years, from 2015 to 2021. He has already been elected one of the 100 most influential people in Brazilian agribusiness.

Paraíba

João Azevedo (PSB) - 52,51%

João Azevedo is the current governor of the state, civil engineer, and retired professor. In 2018 he was elected in the first round, in public life he has already been Secretary of Infrastructure of João Pessoa (PB) and held the Secretary of State for Infrastructure, Water Resources, Environment, Science and Technology.

Pernambuco

Raquel Lyra (PSDB) - 58,69%

Raquel Lyra is a lawyer and has a postgraduate degree in Economic and Business Law, former mayor of Caruaru and left her term to run for government. Lyra has also been a delegate to the Federal Police, head of the Attorney's Office for Legal and Legislative Support in the government of Eduardo Campos and a state deputy for two consecutive terms.

Rio Grande do Sul

Eduardo Leite (PSDB) - 57,11%

Eduardo Leite is a former governor of Rio Grande do Sul, he stepped down from office while considering running for the Presidency of the Republic. Leite has a law degree and before becoming governor he was a city counselor and mayor of Pelotas (RS).

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State Goevrnors

Elected in 2nd roundoff

Rondônia

Cell Marcos Rocha (UNION) - 52,47%

Colonel Marcos Rocha is the current governor of Rondônia and former head of the state's Military Police intelligence center. Graduated in Business Administration and specialized in Methodology, he was a university professor and Municipal Secretary of Education of Porto Velho (RO).

Santa Catarina

Jorginho Mello (PL) - 70,69%

Jorginho Mello has a degree in Social Studies and Law. He is currently a senator, has been a councilor, state deputy and federal deputy. He was supported by Jair Bolsonaro in the state.

São Paulo

Tarcísio de Freitas (Republicans) - 55,29%

Tarcísio is an engineer and military of the reserve. He was Minister of Infrastructure during Bolsonaro's administration and executive director and general director of the National Department of Transport Infrastructure (DNIT) during Rousseff's administration. As military, he was head of the technical section of the Engineering Company of Brazil at the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). During Bolsonaro's administration he gained projection and popularity.

Sergipe

Fábio Mitidieri (PSD) - 51,70%

Fábio Mitidieri holds a degree in management and is a federal deputy. Was city councilor, Municipal Secretary of Sports and Leisure at Aracaju (SE) and State Secretary of Labor in Sergipe.

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