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# Brazil's Agenda 2021

Recover, thrive and the legacy for the business

December 2020

Recover, thrive and the legacy for the business

#### **Business recovery**

- Expectations of executives for next year
- Maintenance of the number of employees
- Recovery curves by industry

#### **Business support**

- Business transformation
- New ways of working
- Infrastructure and technology
- Cyber Security
- Investments and strategies

#### **Legacy for the business**

- Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) on the agenda
- The era of data governance
- Priorities for the economic scenario in 2021



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Sample profile

Response collection period: November 10 to 24, 2020



Sum of revenues R\$ 1.2 trillion

~ 15% of Brazil's GDP (2019)



663 companies



65%

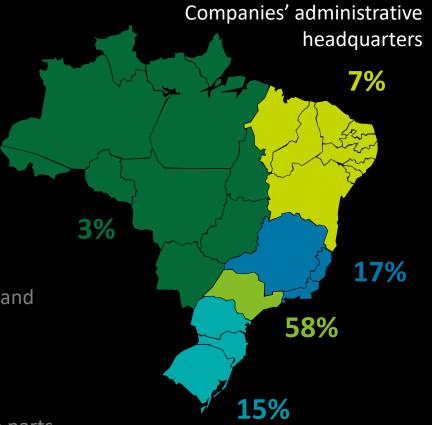


**CXOs** 

36 grouped segments (in %):

- **32** Services
- Consumer goods
- **15** IT and Telecom
- Infrastructure

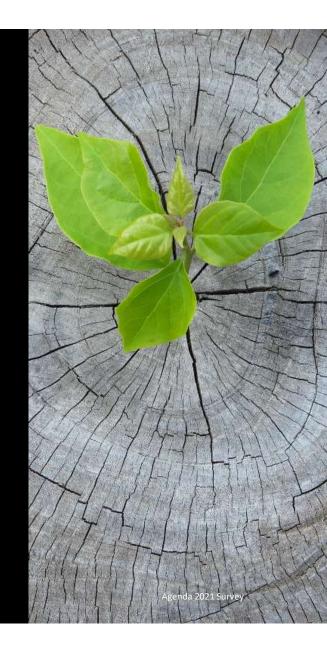
- Agriculture, food and beverage
- Financial services
- **6** Trade
- Vehicles and auto parts



# Brazil's Agenda 2021 Business recovery

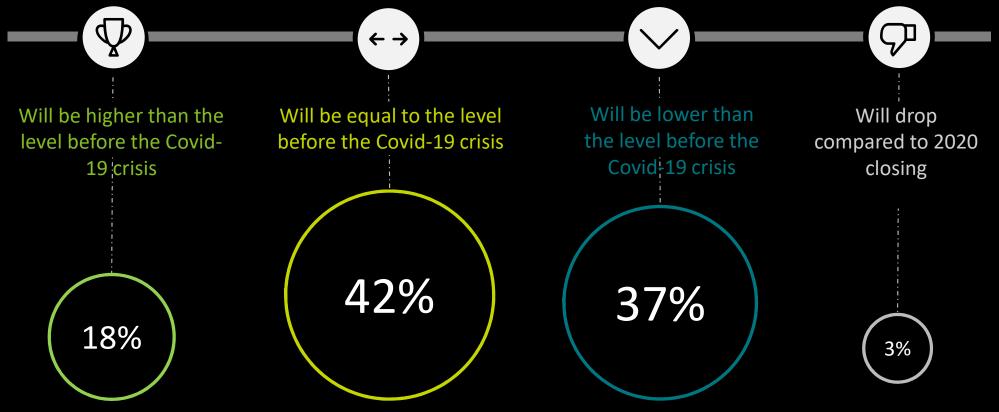
The recovery to pre-pandemic levels and the resumption of jobs are on the companies' radar for 2021

- Throughout the crisis, most companies set priorities, made adaptations and investments aimed at meeting the challenges of the crisis and seeking efficiency in operations. An important recovery in business was identified in relation to the worst moments of the crisis.
- Almost all respondents believe that 2021 will be a year of growth. However, most (4 out of 5) do not believe that Brazil will return to a higher economic activity than the country had before the crisis – which signals that the recovery process will remain on the agenda and companies will need to continue to transform.
- The number of employees is expected to increase in 44% of the participating companies. This is a reflection of the recovery curve, which indicates that the new openings are likely to restore jobs lost in the crisis.



Expectations of executives for next year

For Brazilian executives, the economic activity in Brazil in 2021...



Maintenance of the number of employees

44% of companies are expected to increase the number of employees in 2021, which confirms the recovery of activities

44 will increase the number of employees

24 will maintain the number of employees without replacements

23 will maintain the number of employees with replacements

**9** will decrease the number of employees

Reasons for the decrease or replacement, regardless of the scenario in 2020

25% to reduce costs

22% to compensate the decrease in demand

56% for replacement with more qualified professionals

33% to apply robotization and/or process automation

Recovery curves by industry

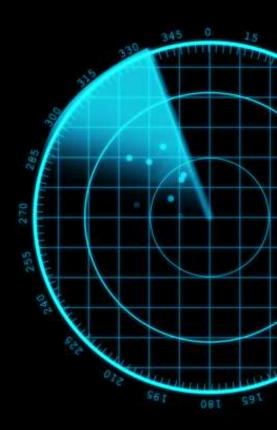
#### Different impacts by industry

The Covid-19 crisis affected all production chains, but both the impact and the recovery occurred at different levels for each industry.

The recovery curves of the companies for 13 segments, grouped according to the similarity of the activity and of the impact and recovery behavior, are presented below.

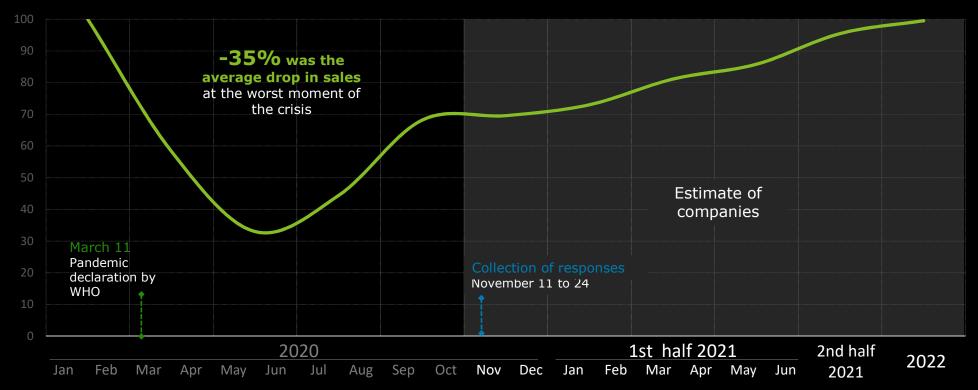
#### The recovery of the ability to create value

For some segments, the shift between the evolution of net margin and the evolution of sales and production is notable. This shows that the concern of the companies should be, more than resuming sales, to return to margins adequate to the sustainability and the ability to create business value.



Sales recovery curve: SAMPLE OF 641 COMPANIES

# Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>



Results of the "worst moment" of the crisis

Table of the average drop rate of the worst moment of the crisis in relation to the pre-crisis level:

Industries <sup>1</sup>	Sales	Production	Net margin
Agriculture, food and beverages	-16.5%	-16.0%	-18.0%
Financial services	-24.3%	-21.1%	-20.4%
Services to companies	-33.7%	-30.2%	-31.9%
IT and Telecom	-31.3%	-26.3%	-24.3%
Electronics, clothes, shoes, perfumery	-42.6%	-42.9%	-36.7%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	-35.3%	-32.8%	-24.7%

**Smallest drops** 

**Biggest drops** 

Note 1: The results represent only the sample of this survey.

Results of the "worst moment" of the crisis

# Table of the average drop rate of the worst moment of the crisis in relation to the pre-crisis level:

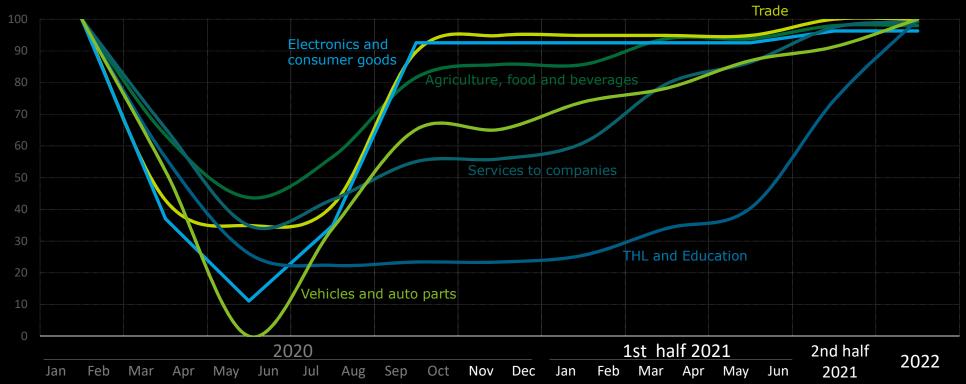
Industries <sup>1</sup>	Sales	Production	Net margin
Construction and transportation services	-37.0%	-28.9%	-30.5%
Steel, machinery and equipment	-38.3%	-36.1%	-33.2%
Energy, gas, sanitation, and utilities	-22.7%	-20.4%	-22.7%
Chemical and petrochemical	-31.0%	-33.9%	-28.9%
Tourism, hospitality, leisure and education services	-54.2%	-51.1%	-47.1%
Health and pharmaceutical services	-34.7%	-32.2%	-27.4%
Vehicles and auto parts	-63.3%	-62.4%	-57.8%

Smallest drops Biggest drops

Note 1: The results represent only the sample of this survey.

Sales recovery curve: FEATURED SECTORS

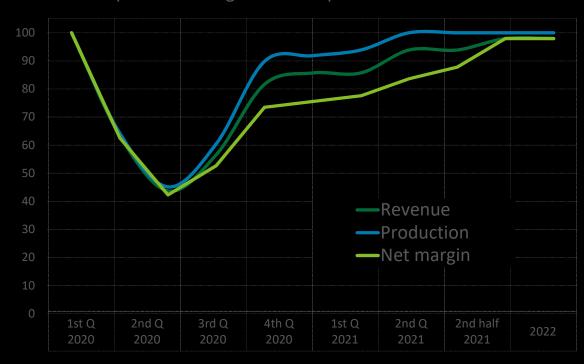
# Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>



#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Agriculture, food and beverages

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-16.5% -16.0% -18.0%
Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

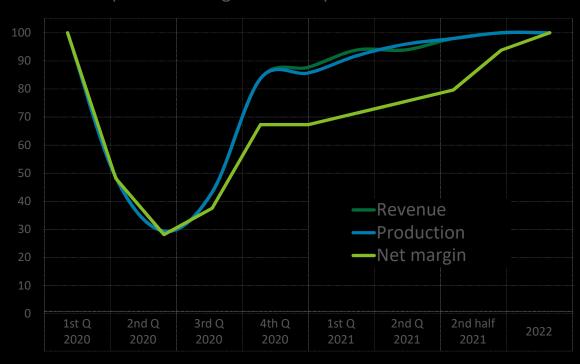
Sample of 50 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Financial services

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-24.3% -21.1% -20.4%
Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

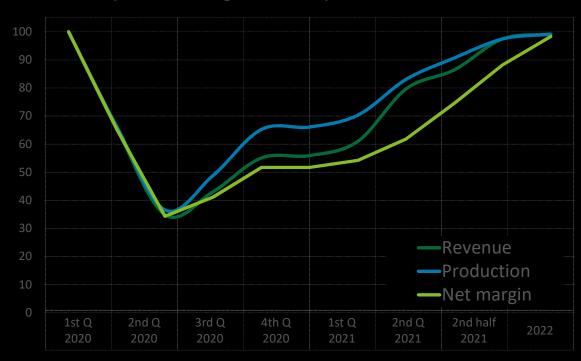
Sample of 52 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment.

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Services to companies

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-33.7% -30.2% -31.9%
Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

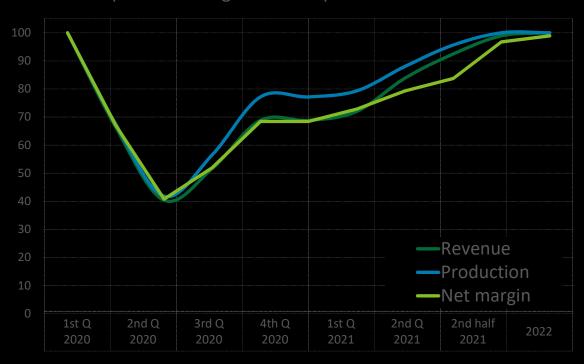
Sample of 118 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### IT and Telecom

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-31.3% -26.3% -24.3%
Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

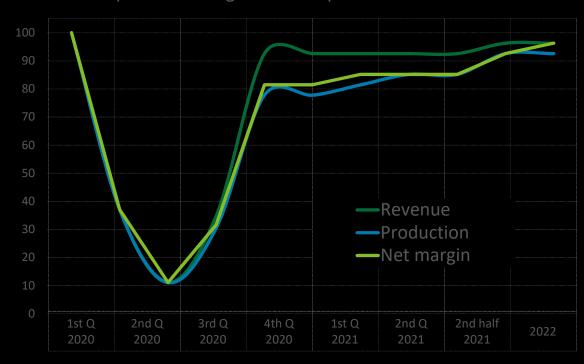
Sample of 92 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment.

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Electronics, clothes, shoes, perfumery

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-42.6% -42.9% -36.7% Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

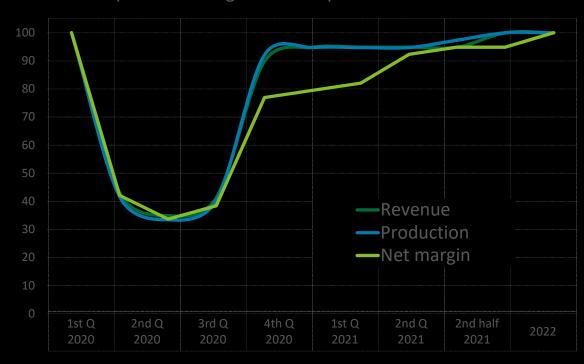
Sample of 27 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment.

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Trade (retail and wholesale)

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-35.3% -32.8% -24.7%

Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

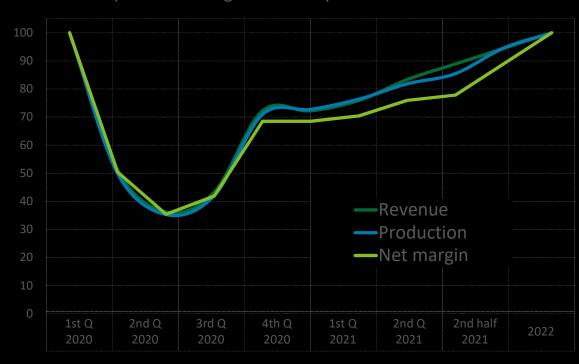
Sample of 39 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Construction and transportation services

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-37.0% -28.9% -30.5%

Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

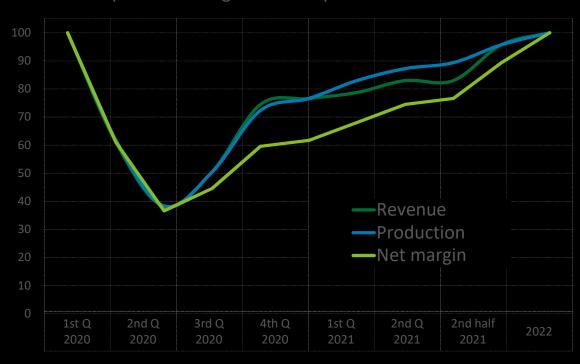
Sample of 54 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Steel, machinery and equipment

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-38.3% -36.1% -33.2%
Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

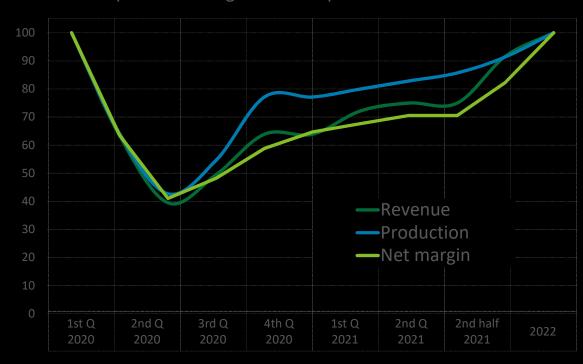
Sample of 47 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>k</sup> Average responses for the segment.

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Energy, gas, sanitation, and utilities

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-22.7% -20.4% -22.7% Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

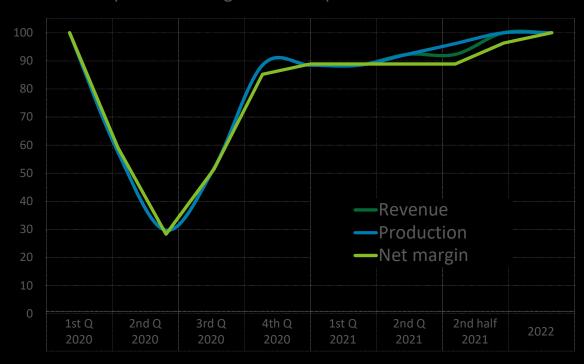
Sample of 36 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment.

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Chemical and petrochemical

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-31.0% -33.9% -28.9%
Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

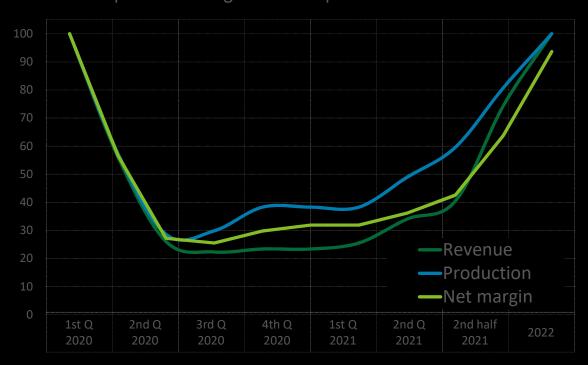
Sample of 27 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment.

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Tourism, hospitality, leisure and education services

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-54.2% -51.1% -47.1% Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

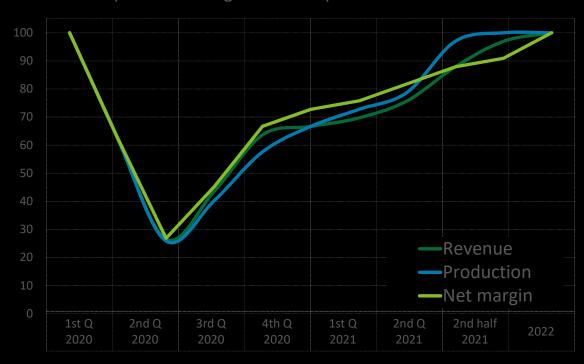
Sample of 47 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

Average responses for the segment.

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Health and pharmaceutical services

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-34.7% -32.2% -27.4%

Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

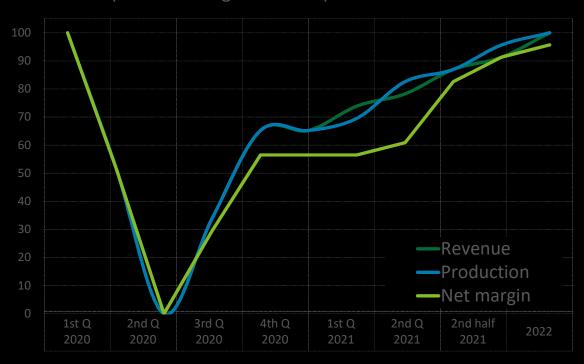
Sample of 33 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment

#### Recovery curves by industry

#### Vehicles and auto parts

Index of companies with significant drop in sales<sup>1</sup>





At the worst moment of the crisis...

-63.3% -62.4% -57.8%

Drop in sales Drop in Drop in margin production

Sample of 23 companies. The results represent only the sample of this survey.

<sup>\*</sup> Average responses for the segment.

# Brazil's Agenda 2021 Business thrive

In addition to recovering, the company must create opportunities to generate value to support business in the medium and long terms

- Due to the isolation imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a demand for companies to widely adopt online sales channels and remote work models to promote the continuity of their business.
- This reality led to the need to expand investments in technology to support these transitions and, consequently, in digital security to ensure data management compliance.
- In this scenario of necessary transformations, training people to drive these changes is a priority for most companies.
- Faced with a context of macroeconomic and market uncertainties, there is a moderate appetite for companies to invest in production and organic growth in 2021. In this scenario, 29 companies have demonstrated their intention to hold an IPO in 2021, while issuing debt securities is an option for 49 organizations.



**Business transformation** 



40%

Conducted online sales after the beginning of the Covid-19 crisis

Sales through online channels during the crisis:



67% Increased



21% Maintained



12% Decreased

# Investments in online channels



New ways of working

Since the beginning of the Covid-19 crisis...

For

85%



Migrate at least 1/3 of the professionals to remote work

of the companies

And more than ½ of the companies migrated 70% of their professionals

#### Forecast after the Covid-19 crisis

for companies:

10%

Will reduce the number of remote work professionals

Will maintain the number of remote work professionals

Will increase the number of remote work professionals

Don't know how to evaluate at the moment

Among the 47% that will increase or maintain remote work teams...



45%



42%



13%

Will reduce physical space, but not due to remote work



The frequency of remote work days will also increase

Do not foresee a reduction in the physical work space

Will reduce physical work space due to idleness

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# Brazil's Agenda 2021 Infrastructure and technology

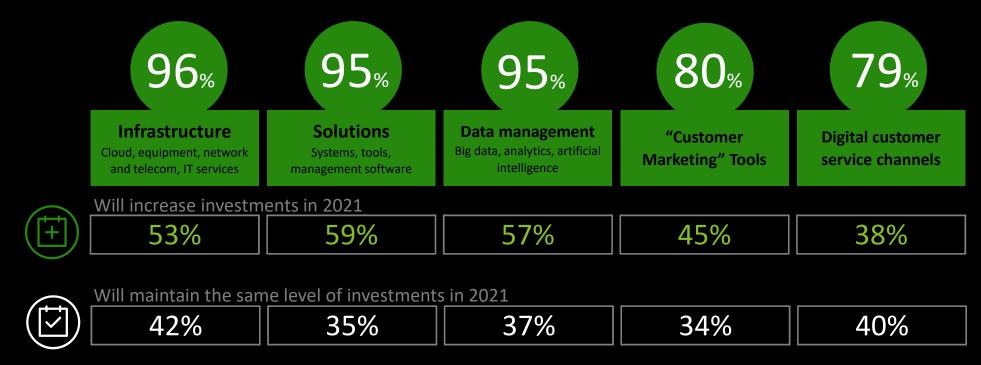
# Level of investments in technology in 2020

Clo	Infrastructure ud, equipment, network nd telecom, IT services	Solutions Systems, tools, management software	Data management Big data, analytics, artificial intelligence	<b>Digital security</b> Cyber security	Digital customer service channels			
We i	We increased, but not because of the crisis							
	24%	29%	28%	26%	14%			
We i	We increased because of the crisis							
	27%	19%	16%	21%	23%			
Wen	We maintained the level foreseen for the year							
	41%	41%	48%	48%	55%			

Infrastructure and technology

# Investments in technology for 2021

Will make:



<sup>\*</sup> The percentage of companies that will decrease investments is the difference between the total that will make and the sum of those that will increase or maintain

29

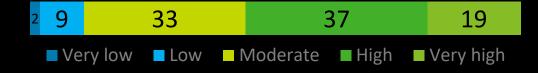
**Cyber Security** 

Investments in digital security

**56%** Will increase investments

38% Will maintain investments

Assessment of the company's digital information security (in %)



There are guidelines or training in order to inform and prepare all professionals about digital security precautions

44% Yes, constantly

26% Yes, only for some high-risk areas

15% Yes, for IT professionals only

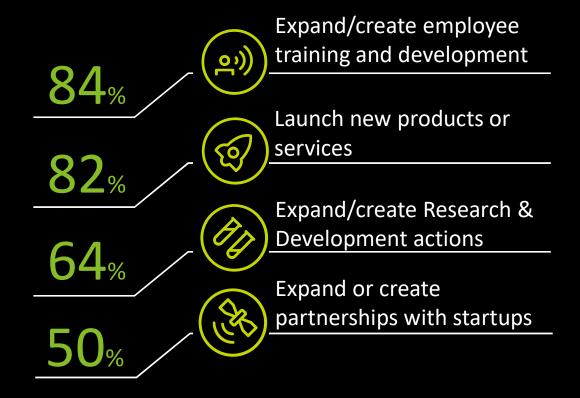
15% None

Investments and strategies

#### **Priority investments**

To track digital and business transformations, executives chose prioritize to invest in people qualification, innovation and research and development

#### We will adopt in 2021:

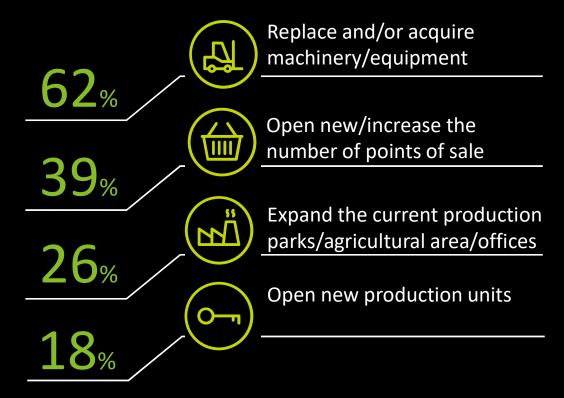


Investments and strategies

# **Business expansion**

There is a moderate appetite of the companies for investments in production in 2021, especially in the opening and expansion of points of sale and production parks.

#### We will adopt in 2021:



Investments and strategies

The challenges to resume investment projects in 2021

"Getting it off the ground in 2021"

Until recently, cost and bureaucracy were the biggest challenges for raising funds. Currently, the macroeconomic volatility (exchange rate, inflation and interest), unpredictability in revenue generation and operational risks are the biggest obstacles to the feasibility of new expansion projects.

- 2nd Unpredictability of revenue/sales generation potential
- Unpredictability of operational risks that impact the project beyond revenues
- $4\mathsf{th}$  Lack of skilled labor fundamental to the project,
- 5th Funding cost to finance the project
- 6th High bureaucracy in fundraising processes
- 7th Regulatory failure or legal insecurity for the project

The result is the sample mean.

<sup>1</sup>st Assessment of market volatility risks, such as: exchange rate, inflation and interest

<sup>8</sup>th) Difficulty in creating budget/project expenses; 9th) Need to meet ESG requirements.

<sup>\*</sup> Companies ordered the 9 challenges to make investment projects feasible, with the 1st position being the biggest challenge for 2021.

Investments and strategies

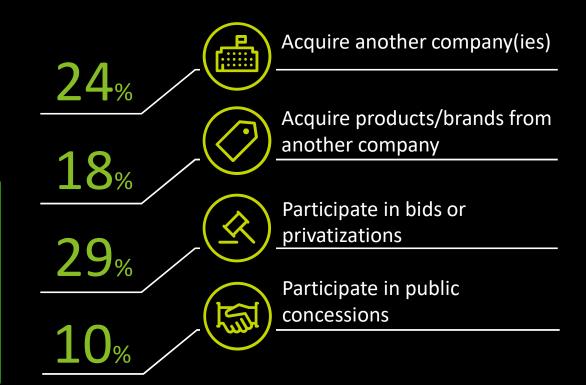
# **Strategic actions**

A considerable number of companies show a willingness for **inorganic expansion** in 2021, such as acquisitions of other organizations, brands or products.

29 Companies intend to hold an IPO in 2021

49 Companies will issue debt securities in 2021

#### We will adopt in 2021:



Investments and strategies

#### Impact on liquidity



General indebtedness

26%

43%

Increased Maintained

18% Not applicable



Fundraising level

28%

33%

Increased Maintained

22% Not applicable



Customer default

35%

43%

Increased Maintained

14% Not applicable



Foreign currency indebtedness 8% 22%

Increased

Maintained

62% Not applicable



#### With customers:

43%

35%

Increased Maintained

21% Not applicable

#### With suppliers:

29%

34%

ncreased Maintained

31% Not applicable

Although more than a quarter of companies recorded an increase in general indebtedness throughout 2020, 43% managed to maintain the level of indebtedness with quick responses to the crisis. Among these responses is the renegotiation of debts with customers, which increased for 43% of the organizations surveyed.

Legacy for the business

Digital transformation remains among the priorities to stimulate business and society in 2021

- The survey indicates a great room for progress in the adoption of structured and formalized practices of environmental, social and corporate (ESG) governance by companies, such as social impact management indicators and sustainability reports.
- Adapting to the Brazilian Data Protection General Law is a challenge for companies, but it should be on the agenda of organizations as a strong priority next year.
- The priority demands for the resumption of business, according to executives, are fostering job creation, expansion of credit supply, support for micro and small enterprises, investment in education, and definition of the Tax Reform.



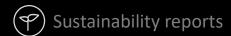
Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) on the agenda

Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) is still a challenge, but it should be on the companies' radar

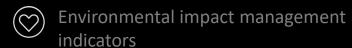


12% intend to adopt in 2021

28% do not adopt, and have no prediction to adopt

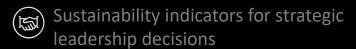


14% intend to adopt in 202147% do not adopt, and have no prediction to adopt



14% intend to adopt in 2021

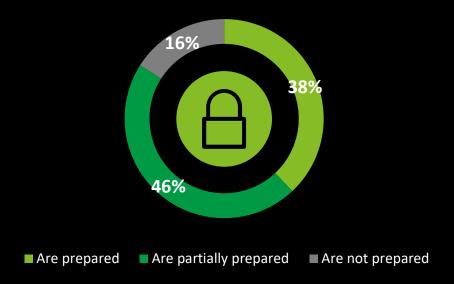
40% do not adopt, and have no prediction to adopt



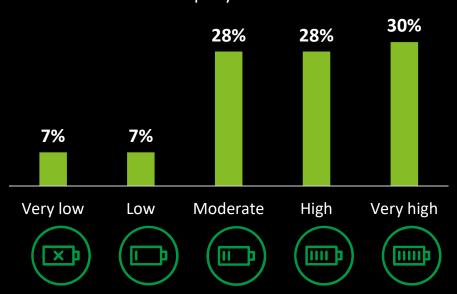
16% intend to adopt42% do not adopt, and have no prediction to adopt

Brazilian Data Protection General Law (LGPD) and the era of data governance

Preparation to meet the requirements of the LGPD at the time the law entered into force



Priority level that the LGPD will have for the company in 2021



#### Brazil's 2021 Agenda

Priorities for the economic scenario in 2021

# The top 4 priorities to stimulate economic activity in 2021:







63%

Government investments in infrastructure (railways, highways, waterways and ports)



Stimulating the supply of credit to the population

## Other priorities:

- 34% Holding concessions and auctions
- Review and expansion of foreign trade partnerships
- 25% Review of interest policy
- 20% Review of exchange policy
- 16% Investments in telecommunications
- 10% Investments in highways
  - 9% Review of electric power policy

Priorities for the economic scenario in 2021

# The top 4 priorities to stimulate executive activity in 2021:



69%

Expand the supply of credit to companies



68%

Expand/improve support for micro and small enterprises



Encourage digital transformation adaptation



45%

Improve business opening and closing processes

#### Other priorities:

44% Expand tax incentives for R&D

27% Improve and expand PPPs

19% Improve customs clearance processes

Take measures to increase the number of companies in the capital market Standardize regulations and

19% specifications for national products with those for imported products

Facilitate and expand the participation of companies in public bids

10% Review the national patent registration policy

Priorities for the economic scenario in 2021

The **top 4 priorities** for **social advances** in 2021 should be:



More investment in education



64%

More investment in health



More investment in public security



51%

More investment in basic sanitation

#### Other priorities:

- 32% Science and technology
- 24% Environmental protection and/or reduction of environmental impact
- 20% Housing
- 18% Internet access for low demographic density regions
- 15% Inclusion policy (racial, gender, people with disabilities and LGBTQIA+)
- 12% Public transport
  - 9% Culture

Priorities for the economic scenario in 2021

#### The top 4 priorities in laws and regulations for 2021:



Tax reform



71%

Review of labor laws



Review of Internet and digital channels regulation



46%

Review of regulatory frameworks for the exploitation of natural resources

#### Other priorities:

42% Review of environmental legislation

Review of international treaties to which Brazil is a signatory

29% Review of pricing policy for oil products

13% Assessment of the European ecological pact

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