



Non-Resident Investors Guide

Regulatory Studies Area

Updated on May 16, 2018

Summary

How to Invest in the Brazilian Financial Market	3
Representatives in the country	4
Compulsory registries	5
Investor qualification and condition	6
Information to be submitted and other obligations	7
Available Investment Types	9
General investment rules	10
General features	11
Government bonds - by type	12
Debentures	13
Time deposit certificates	14
LF - Banking Financial Notes	14
Term deposit with special guarantee	15
COE - Structured Transactions Certificates	16
Other fixed income securities	17
Repo operations	19
Types of Investment Funds	20
Other Investment Funds	22
Stock and Derivatives Markets	23
DR - Depositary Receipts	24
Agribusiness Derivatives	24
Custody, trading and settlement in Brazil	25
Taxation	26
Taxation of non-residents - Income Tax	28
Taxation of non-residents - Tax on Financial Operations	28

How to Invest in the Brazilian Financial Market

According to legislation, non-resident investors, whether individuals or legal entities, may invest their funds in the same¹ financial and capital market instruments and operational modalities available to resident investors. The operating mechanism is the same irrespective of the market

sector where the funds are invested. Investors must hire a representative in Brazil and complete the form attached to CVM Resolution n. 560.

Investors must also name their tax representative, who is usually the same representative mentioned above and hire securities custody services. Financial transactions abroad may be carried out only by acquiring foreign exchange. Investors are also subject to a series of other requirements such as registration with the Federal Revenue Service, opening an account, completion of the registration form, etc., as detailed in the following tables.

In recent years, several operational measures have been implemented to make operational foreign investment flows simpler and speedier. In this regard, almost all registration, except in the Individual Taxpayer Registry (CPF), can now be made electronically and is usually centralized in one (or more) financial institution(s) that provide diverse services (such as legal and tax representatives, custodians and settlement banks for exchange contracts). There are also additional facilities for investors operating as participants in collective accounts (“passengers”) to be included in representative and custody contracts signed by the respective account holders. Furthermore, there is a single RDE (Electronic Declaratory Registry) for all the transactions in the collective accounts.

The following tables summarize the operational aspects involved in such operations.

Table 2.1

Representatives in the country	
Nomination	Before beginning operations, non-resident investors must nominate one or more representatives in the Country*, who must institutions properly authorized to function by the Brazilian Central Bank
Attributions/Obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To safeguard and present to the BC (Brazilian Central Bank) and CVM (Brazilian SEC), whenever requested, the identification form and representation agreements signed with the investor, as well as bonds and securities custody agreements; - To make, file and keep updated with CVM and BC all the required registrations (see Table II.2); - To provide BC and CVM with any information requested, and maintain, for five years, the individual control of the entry and remittances of the investments and the proof of compliance with contractual obligations and of fund transfers; - The representative must keep a declaration, properly signed by the investor, certifying that the information in the form is true. - To promptly communicate to BC and CVM the cancellation of the representation agreement, as well as the occurrence of any abnormalities that may come to its knowledge; - To pay CVM the due quarterly inspection fee; - Receive, for the non-resident investor, summons, subpoenas and notifications for judicial or administrative proceedings based on financial and capital markets laws, related to operations of the representation agreement.
Relevant Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For a collective account, the participating investor may adhere to the agreement executed between the account holder and his representative, by signing the Term of Adhesion; - The representative’s failure to comply with his obligations will lead to disqualification from performance of the functions, notwithstanding applicable penalties, and the investor will have to designate a substitute.

* It is not necessarily the same representative as required by the fiscal legislation (see chapter IV), however, in practice, it tends to be the same.

[back to summary](#)

Table 2.2

Compulsory registries

¹ Non-resident investments in most asset categories are regulated by CMN Resolution n. 4,373/14. The exceptions being (i) non-resident investors holders of the national currency deposit accounts in Brazil who perform investments in savings deposits or term deposits in the same bank depository of account and (ii) forward, futures and options contracts for agribusiness products, traded on the Brazilian Commodity and Futures Exchange (BM&FBovespa), which regulated by CMN Resolution n. 2,687.

<p>Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before beginning operations, and after filling in the identification form, the investor must, through his representative, register in the Brazilian SEC (CVM); • Registration is carried out through electronic system at the CVM website (www.cvm.gov.br). • After January 1, 2016, a new identification form set out by CVM Instruction no. 560/15 will be required. • Information on all non-resident investors must also be updated to new requirements set by CVM Instruction no. 560/15 before March 31, 2016. • Non-resident investors who are registered as Collective Account Participants may have the updating of registration conducted by the account holder in a consolidated manner, without the need for a new individualized registration by each investor. To accomplish that, a form signed by the Collective account holder and electronic communication (Swift included) are required. • The non-resident investor registration will be automatically granted, turning valid within 24 hours after the representative's request; • The registration number (code) assigned by CVM must be included in all operations performed in the name of each investor participating in a collective account or holder of an individual account (in order to allow the identification of the principal in transactions and ensure segregation between holder of collective account and the others participants); • Code structure (aaaaa.bbbbbb.cccccc.X-Y): aaaaa-representative code, bbbbbb-holder of individual or collective account, cccccc-individual investor code, X-equal to 0, if own individual and equal to 1 if collective account, Y-verification digit; • CVM may suspend the registration of a non-resident investor who does not comply with the requirements established by the regulation.
<p>RDE – Electronic Declaratory Registry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources entering the Country must be registered at the Central Bank • Information is recorded at the Central Bank Information System (Sisbacen) - Electronic Declaratory Registry (RDE); • Each investor's representative is responsible for recording RDE information and must keep documentation supporting each information reported available to the Central Bank of Brazil for a period of five (5) years from the date of each update; • The RDE number and the update of its underlying information (e.g. investments, redemptions, revenues, capital gains, transfers) are compulsory requirements for any resource movement abroad, and the respective number must be stated on either exchange rate or international transfer in Reais contracts; • For registration purposes, the following operations are subject to treatment as simultaneous exchange transactions or international transfers in Reais, without effective handling of resources, and independent of prior authorization from the Central Bank of Brazil: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conversion of non-resident assets in Brazil into financial and capital market investments; - The transfers of DRs to the foreign direct investment modality in Brazil; - The transfers of DRs to financial and capital market investments in Brazil; - The transfers of financial and capital market investments in Brazil to the foreign direct investment modality and vice versa. • In case of non-compliance with regulations, all financial transfers will be prohibited until all irregularities are corrected notwithstanding additional penalties according to applicable laws and regulations.
<p>CNPJ¹/CPF² at RFB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-resident investors are obliged to be obtain a CPF or CNPJ in order to be able to invest in financial and capital markets in the country; • The CNPJ is automatically obtained by CVM at RFB (Brazilian IRS), within 24 hours (usually) of the investor registering at CVM; • To be registered at CPF the investor must contact a RFB (Brazilian IRS) unit or the Brazilian diplomatic representative at a foreign country.

1 - CNPJ - Corporate Tax Registration. Managed by the Brazilian Inland Revenue Service, registers legal entities information.

2 - CPF - Brazilian Individual Taxpayer Registry. Identifies individual taxpayers at the Brazilian Inland Revenue Service.

[back to summary](#)

Table 2.3

Investor qualification and condition		
Qualification and CVM Code *	I) Central Banks	
	II) Governments or government entities	
	III) Sovereign wealth fund (SWF) or investment company controlled by SWF;	
	IV) Multilateral organizations;	
	V) Commercial banks, investment banks, savings and loan association, global custodians and similar institutions, regulated and supervised by government authorities.	101
	VI) Insurance companies regulated and supervised by government authorities.	102
	VII) Companies or entities for distribution of securities, or which act as brokers in securities trading, on their own behalf, registered and regulated by entities certified by CVM.	103
	VIII) Pension funds, regulated and supervised by government authorities.	104
	IX) Non-profit organizations, if regulated and supervised by government authorities.	105
	X.a) Any entity having as its objective fund investment in financial and capital markets, where the participants are exclusively individuals and legal entities resident and domiciled abroad, duly registered and regulated by entities certified by CVM.	106
	X.b) Any entity having as its objective fund investment in financial and capital markets, where the participants are exclusively individuals and legal entities resident and domiciled abroad, and the portfolio is administered, discretionarily, by a professional administrator, registered and regulated by entities certified by CVM.	107
	XI) Other collective investment funds or entities.	108
	XII) organizations constituted as trusts or other fiduciary vehicles;	
	XIII) companies formed with bearer bonds;	
	XIV) Legal entities constituted abroad not covered by this list	109
XV) Individuals residing abroad.	110	
Account types	- Individual account holder – may operate only in his own name;	
	- Collective account holder – may operate in his own name (must be registered as participant), and on behalf of other non-resident investors (“passengers”). Must be qualified for items "I" to "XII" above (see the item “Qualification and CVM Code”);	
	- Collective account Participant – client of the collective account holder.	
Other Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be qualified for items “VII”, “X.a” and “X.b”, CVM certifies entities meeting at least one of the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I - be located, directly or indirectly, in a jurisdiction that is not classified by the Financial Action Task Force Against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (GAFI/FATF) as non-cooperative, high risk, or with strategic deficiencies in combating and preventing the money laundering and terrorist financing II - be supervised by securities market regulatory body, that has signed a mutual cooperation agreement with the CVM enabling the exchanging of information. Or have signed the multilateral memorandum on understanding of International Organization of Securities Commissions (OICV/IOSCO) 	

* Non-resident investors who fit into more than one qualification must appoint only one in the registration form. In the case of the investor meeting the “XII” or “XIII” investment qualifications, it is required from him to check one or the other.

[back to summary](#)

Table 2.4

Information to be submitted and other obligations	
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the CVM - the representative shall submit: on a monthly basis, up to the tenth working day of the following month, non-resident investors information indicating transactions and applications by participants of collective account and holders of own account (aggregated data According CVM560/2015 Annex 14-A), on a half-yearly basis, up to the 15th day of the month immediately following the end of the semester, also indicating transactions and applications by participants of collective account and holders of own account; (According CVM560/2015 Annex 14-B) Information must be sent by electronic system files available at the CVM web site. The periodic information above must be sent from July 1, 2016 forward. Before this deadline, the representative can send the following information, according the current content available in the electronic system supplied by the CVM – by investor and by representative : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consolidated monthly report by the holder, within 5 (five) working days after the end of each month; consolidated monthly report by the representative, within 5 (five) working days after the end of each month; biannual report by “passenger”, until the 15th day of the month immediately following the end of the semester; and inform any position transfers between non-resident investors (see “Transfers”) and send the supporting documentation to CVM by e-mail. In the case of non-compliance with the deadline of then investor periodic information, the representative is subject to a daily fine of R\$ 500.00 (five hundred Reais). To the Brazilian Central Bank: on a monthly basis, up to the fifth working day of the following month, custody services providers must submit information regarding the portfolio a DR program during the last day of each month;
Custody Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An investor intending to operate as account holder must sign or execute, either directly or through his representative, a bond and securities custody providing services agreement with an institution duly authorized by the CVM. Collective accounts participants can adhere to the agreement of said account holder, as long as all the custody operations and registrations are segregated by participant; The investor may be a holder and participate in more than one account. If he chooses to keep his bonds and securities in separate custody accounts or in more than one custody institution, the custody agreement must contain a clause informing about operational proceedings for movements between accounts and the corresponding information flow; When the investor operates through a foreign institution, the custody agreement may be signed by the foreign institution, on behalf of the investor, provided that the custodian institution ensures that the investor is duly registered and filed at the foreign institution (see the item “registration”). The exclusion or cancellation of the custody agreement, without indication of other custodians by the investor, must be immediately reported by the custodian to the CVM.
Transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds transfers between different accounts are allowed. For this purpose, the investor’s representative must communicate the movement thought the monthly non-resident investors report (see the item “Information”); Transfers of positions between non-resident investors performed abroad, resulting from merger, take-over, demerger, merger of shares, ‘mortis causa’ succession, and any other changes in equity holding positions, that don’t change the final holders of assets and the total financial assets and securities owned to each of the investors, are allowed. These transfers must be reported to the CVM by the representative of the investor whose position has been transferred, along with the monthly non-resident investors information and with supporting documentation Before the requirement of new monthly report (see the item “Information”), this supporting documentation should be sent by e-mail to CVM (gie-internet@cvm.gov.br box), in the same deadline of the current monthly report. CVM can allow, by reasoned request, abroad positions transfers between non-resident investors that are not covered above. Investment transfers made between non-resident investors under the regulations of CVM must be informed by the representatives to the Central Bank on the day of its occurrence, through the Sisbacen (using the transaction PRDE530).
Remittances Outside the Country	<p>In the case of currency remittances outside the country on the basis of incomes, earnings and capital gains, the bank involved is responsible for checking the documents to be presented by the custodian institution or the investor’s representative, which shall clearly demonstrate the earnings distribution, ownership and sale of the assets that had generated those earnings or that were sold, and the payment of all the taxes due.</p>

Registration with a Local Brokerage House	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As local brokerage house customers, non-resident investors must fill in an enrollment form with these institutions, which will then become responsible for keeping it updated. That enrollment must contain at least the information required by the norms and rules covering the fight against money laundering crimes. It shall, in addition, contain the names of the persons authorized to issue orders, as well as the legal representative or entity responsible for the custody of bonds and securities.• As an alternative to “full” enrollment, brokerage houses may perform the enrollment in a “simplified” way, as per the norms and rules established by stock exchanges and organized over-the-counter market managing entities, provided the requirements concerning recognition of the relationship with global custody entities which exercise the custody activity of bonds and securities for non-resident investors are fully complied with. Therefore, the execution of an agreement between the local brokerage houses and the foreign brokers becomes compulsory.
---	---

[back to summary](#)

Available Investment Types

As previously mentioned, non-resident investors may invest their funds in all the types of investments available in Brazilian financial and capital markets. This chapter describes the features and definitions of the main securities, assets and other financial instruments, their trading and settlement methods and the specific regulations to non-resident investors.

3.1 - General Investment Rules

Table 3.1

General investment rules	
Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assets, securities and other modalities of financial operations must, according to their type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be registered, bookkept, custodied or kept in a deposit account of an institution or entity authorized by the Central Bank (BC) or by CVM; or b) be registered in register, settlement and clearing systems certified by the BC or authorized by CVM. - These institutions mentioned on topics a) and b) shall, when requested, make available to the BC and CVM the records of the applications of each investor up to the fifth working day of the following month. The information must be sent until the base date of December 31, 2017, and could be dispensed by BC in order to streamline the flow of information. - Derivatives markets trades, can only be performed or registered in entities governing organized stock exchange or OTC markets authorized by CVM, or registered in trade reporting, settlement and depository systems certified by the BC or authorized by CVM.
Bans/ Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is not permitted to perform operations resulting from acquisition or disposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) out of Stock Exchange sessions, of electronic systems, or organized OTC markets governed by entities authorized by CVM, of open companies securities registered for trading in these markets; b) of securities traded in nonorganized securities markets or organized by entities not authorized by CVM. - The above prohibition does not apply to the cases of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. subscription; II. discount; III. conversion of debentures and other securities into stock, IV. redemption and repayment (in the cases provided by law); V. payment of dividends on securities; VI. subscription, amortization or redemption of investment funds quotas regulated by CVM VII. assignment or transfer of open investment funds quotas, in the cases provided by CVM specific regulations; VIII. Free or onerous assignment of proceeds due and not yet paid to non-resident investor, that aims the close of custody account; IX. Free assignment of subscription receipts, as transferor or transferee X. Judicial transaction, court decisions, arbitration, or administrative XI. Disposal of securities in which the trade authorization in organized market has been canceled or suspended XII. Disposal of shares resulting from the right or obligation to force stipulated in the shareholders' agreement which has been signed and filed with the CVM for over six months XIII. Public offering for distribution of securities XIV. "Share acquisition Public Offer (OPA)", in the cases that the CVM authorizes the supply through procedures different of auction in the organized market XV. Put Option for shareholders remaining in an OPA - It is prohibited to make transfers or legal entitlement cessions abroad of investments or bonds or securities, except in cases of transfer resulting from merger, incorporation, corporate break-up and other company changes performed abroad, as well as cases of succession by inheritance, in compliance with the regulatory requirements. - The CVM might allow other operations not covered by the rules above, upon a reasoned request.

[back to summary](#)

3.2 - Federal Government Bonds

Table 3.2.1

General features	
Primary Market	<p>Public auctions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted by the National Treasury according to a monthly schedule available at www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br¹ - The characteristics of each offer are announced through an Ordinance of the National Treasury Secretariat (STN). - Proposals must be submitted through banks, branch offices of the Caixa Econômica Federal bank, brokers and distributors, credit, financing and investment companies, and real estate credit companies. - After scrutiny by the system, the results are announced to the participants and made available at www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/divida_publica/leiloes.asp and www.bcb.gov.br/?selicedita² <p>The “Tesouro Direto” Program - An internet based retail sales program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public offerings, without auctions (www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/tesouro_direto). - Securities are repurchased by the National Treasury on a weekly basis.
Secondary Market	<p>Definitive - Purchase/sale operation.</p> <p>Repos - Purchase/sale of securities with resale/repurchase agreement, with or without future settlement price and freely tradable or otherwise (see table 3.4).</p> <p>Forward transactions - Forward contracts for definitive purchase and sale at a fixed price:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> with securities already issued and outstanding. The settlement date must be earlier than the maturity date of the securities; for securities of a public offer already announced but not yet settled (“forward auction”).
Brazilian Central Bank operations	<p>Informal auctions - Definitive or repo operations conducted by the Brazilian Central Bank with the securities in its portfolio and restricted to open market dealers. There is no set timeline; operations are announced a day before they are held, through a Central Bank communication. The objective of these operations is to fine-tune liquidity and help in pricing on a daily basis.</p> <p>Central Bank Loans - Two back-to-back overnight repo operations: in the first, the Central Bank sells a dealer the security it wants, based on a repurchase agreement. Simultaneously, another public security is purchased from the same institution, also with the resale agreement. The objective is to offer securities in the Central Bank’s portfolio to institutions that take strategic positions in the spot market, which are guaranteed by other National Treasury securities.</p> <p>Intraday Rediscount - An intraday repo operation between the Central Bank and the institution holding the Banking Reserve account (the settlement account with the Central Bank). The objective is to guarantee temporary liquidity for settlement of operations in the payments system.</p>
Trading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the OTC market, with registration and settlement performed at the Special System for Settlement and Custody (SELIC). - In the electronic trading system: CetipNet (registration and settlement in the SELIC) or Sisbex (registration and settlement in the BM&FBovepa clearing system).
SELIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A central depository for domestic federal government bonds. - Real time gross settlement (RTGS) of federal government securities trading, including those relating to auctions, Central Bank loans and rediscounts. - It has three complementary modules: Ofpub, to process public offerings, Ofdealers, for informal auctions directed to those institutions authorized to deal with National Treasury, and Lastro, to help in the specification (codes, due dates and quantities) of the securities that are part of repo operations. - Securities held by non-residents are registered in the specific sub-account, in accordance with the Brazilian Central Bank’s rules defining custody accounts of customers (Circular-Letter No. 3,278/07).

Notes: 1. English version: <http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/english/index.asp>. 2. English version: <http://www.bcb.gov.br/?english>.

[back to summary](#)

Table 3.2.2

Government bonds - by type ¹					
Type	Indexing Factor	Interest	Terms ²	Maturity Rule ²	Number of Days
LFT	Linked to the overnight SELIC	None	26 months ⁴ (average term)	Third month of each quarter	Business days of the security/252
LTN	Fixed	None	6 months 12 months 24 months 36 months	First day of January, April, July and October	Business days of the security/252
NTN-F	Fixed	Half-yearly, with adjustment of the term in the first flowing period, when applicable	5 years 10 years	First day of January, April, July and October	Business days of the security/252
NTN-B	Consumer Price Index (IPCA)	Half-yearly, with adjustment of the term in the first flowing period, when applicable	3 years 5 years 10 years 20 years 30 years 40 years	Securities maturing in odd years ³ : payment of principal in May and interest in May and November. Securities maturing in even year: payment of principal in August and interest in February and August.	Business days of the security/252
NTN-C	Wholesale Price Index (IGP-M)	Half-yearly, with adjustment of the term in the first flowing period, when applicable	Not issued since 2007	-	Business days of the security/252

Key: LFT - Zero Coupon Floating Rate Bill (Letras Financeiras do Tesouro), LTN - Zero Coupon Fixed Rate Bill (Letras do Tesouro Nacional), NTN - National Treasury Note (B, C and F series).

Notes: **1.** Object of public offer. **2.** Defined by the PAF- Plano Anual de Financiamento 2012 (Annual Financing Plan - 2012), and may be amended according to the National Treasury strategy. **3.** NTN-B with shorter terms may have the principal mature in November (exception to the general rule). **4.** Average term in July 2012. Term must be longer than the government public debt average term.

[back to summary](#)

3.3 - Securities Issued by Companies

Table 3.3.1

Debentures	
Definition	Securities representing medium and long term debt that guarantee their owners (debenture holders) right of credit against the issuing company.
Issuers	Public or private company (Sociedade Anônima - SA).
Debenture Indenture	The document that describes the conditions under which the debenture will be issued.
Types of offering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public: targeted at the general public, by a company listed with the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM); - Public, with restricted efforts: targeted at a limited number of qualified investors by open or closed companies, with specific trading lock-up period but dismissing CVM listing requirements. - Private: aimed at a restricted group of investors. The company does not have to be listed with the CVM.
Term	It must be defined in the indenture, but the company may issue debentures without maturity (perpetual debentures).
Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominative: registration and control of transfers are made by the issuing company in the Register of Nominative Debentures; - Book-entry: custody and book keeping services are provided by the financial institution authorized by the CVM.
Types (in terms of guarantees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With real guarantee: guaranteed by the assets of the issuing company or of third parties (mortgage, pledge or antichresis - possession and enjoyment of mortgaged property by mortgagee in lieu of interest payments); - With floating guarantee: ensures general rights over the assets of the issuer, but does not hinder the sale of assets; - unsecured or non-preferential: does not offer any rights against the assets of the company; - Subordinate: offers preference only over shareholder dues.
Remuneration	<p>I - interest (fixed or floating rates):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) fixed rate (without minimum term); b) the following rates, increased or decreased by a fixed percentage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference Rate (TR) or Long-term Interest Rate (TJLP), with a minimum period of 1 month for maturity or repricing; - Basic Financial Rate (TBF), with a minimum period of 2 months for maturity or repricing; - Floating rate, which is usually the short term interfinance rate - DI (without minimum term). c) based on the coefficients of monetary adjustments on government bonds, foreign exchange variation or the price index (1 year), increased or decreased by a fixed percentage. <p>II - reimbursement premium Based on the variation in the revenues or profits of the issuing company.</p> <p>III - share of company's profits</p>
Other conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convertibility: convertible debentures may be transformed into shares of the issuing company as defined in the indenture; - Exchangeability: the debenture indenture may contain clauses that establish the exchange of debentures for other assets or shares issued by third parties; - Repricing: the debenture indenture may include this mechanism, allowing for the debenture's conditions to be adapted to those of the market.
Trustee	Legal representative of the common interests of debenture holders, protecting their rights vis-à-vis the issuer. Compulsory in public issues.
Information for investors	In public issues, production of an issue prospectus is mandatory. This document consolidates all the relevant information about the issuer and the general conditions of issue.
Trading	Mainly OTC market, by telephone or through electronic system of Cetip. Also traded on the stock exchange (BovespaFix), with registration and settlement done by BM&FBovespa. See table 3.8.

[back to summary](#)

Table 3.3.2

Time deposit	
Definition	A nominal promise of payment of the original deposited amount plus an agreed remuneration.
Types of deposits	- CDB – Certificate of Deposit, must be nominative and endorsable; - RDB - Receipt of Deposit, nominative and not tradable.
Issuers	- Multiple Banks (with commercial portfolio, of investment and/or development); - Commercial Banks; - Investment Banks; - Development Banks; and - Savings institutions.
Remuneration	- Rates and terms: a) Nominal (fixed rate, no minimum specific term); b) Floating (no minimum term); c) TR and TJLP, minimum 1-month term for maturity or refinancing; d) TBF, minimum 2-month term for maturity or refinancing; e) Price Indexes, minimum maturity: 1 year. - More than one remuneration basis is permitted, if the one offering better remuneration to the depositor prevails. - Regular income payment is permitted.
Prohibitions	- CDB/RDB issue for financial institutions, including credit cooperatives. - Issue of CDB/RDB is permitted for securities dealerships, securities brokers and independent agents.
Early Redemption	- For RDB, the issuing institution must give its agreement, and it is not permitted to bail any remuneration after the contract date, but it is permitted to deduct it from the principal and refund any installments eventually paid to that securities. - For CDB, maturity has to be respected, according to the securities remuneration.
Registration/ Trading	Must be registered at CETIP or other custody and settlement system authorized by the Central Bank, up to three working days after booking the operation.
Exceptions	- Credit, financing and investment institutions and credit cooperatives may raise funds through RDB issues, only from their associates. - Micro-entrepreneur Cooperatives may apply funds in CDB and RDB.

Table 3.3.3

LF - Banking Financial Note	
Definition	Promise to pay in cash, nominative, transferable and freely tradable.
Issuers	Financial institutions.
Remuneration	- Fixed rate, combined or not with floating rate or price indexes; - It is allowed coupon payment in, at least, 180 days intervals; - Price level adjustment is allowed in period intervals equal to coupon payments, even if it is less than one year.
Conditions	Minimum unitary value of: - R\$ 300.000,00, if it has a subordination clause; - R\$ 150.000 if it doesn't have a subordination clause.
Early Redemption	- The Banking Financial Note will have a due date of, at least, 24 months. - Partial or total redemption is prohibited before the due date.
Repurchase	- Banking Financial Notes that doesn't have a subordination clause can be acquired by the issuing institutions, at any time, be it to be kept by the financial institution's treasury or to be sold later. - Banking Financial Notes with a due date of more than 48 months and that is not remunerated by DI Rate can be issued with a "repurchase option" clause.
Registration/ Trading	Must be registered at CETIP or other custody and settlement system authorized by the Central Bank, up to three working days after having booked the operation.

[back to summary](#)

Table 3.3.4

Time deposit with special guarantee	
Definition	A nominal promise of payment of the original deposited amount plus an agreed remuneration.
Issuers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple Banks (with commercial portfolio, of investment and/or development); - Commercial Banks; - Investment Banks; - Development Banks; and - Savings institutions.
Remuneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rates and terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nominal (fixed rate, no minimum specific term); b) Floating (no minimum term); c) TR and TJLP, minimum 1-month term for maturity or refinancing; d) TBF, minimum 2-month term for maturity or refinancing; e) Price Indexes, minimum maturity: 1 year. - More than one remuneration basis is permitted, if the one offering better remuneration to the depositor prevails. - Regular income payment is permitted.
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Time Deposit with Special Guarantee (DPGE) will have a due date of, at least, 12 months, and, at most, 36 months. - Renegotiation of the remuneration originally established is prohibited. - Partial or total redemption is prohibited before the due date. - The DPGE are secured up to R\$ 20 million (by person).
Registration/ Trading	Must be registered at CETIP or other custody and settlement system authorized by the Central Bank.

[back to summary](#)

Table 3.3.5

COE - Structured Notes	
Definition	Certificate issued with an initial investment and represents a single and indivisible set of rights and obligations, with a profitability structure similar to a derivative.
Issuers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple Banks; - Commercial Banks; - Investment Banks; and - Savings Institutions.
Remuneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Indexes: prices and securities; b) Rates: interest and exchange; c) Interest rates; d) Exchange rates. - Indexes and rates must be regularly calculated and publicly disclosed. - Securities and assets utilized as reference must have their prices disclosed by exchanges, organized OTC markets or administrators of infrastructures authorized by the BCB or CVM.
Conditions	<p>Two modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment with protected nominal value: the value of expected minimum payments is at least equal to the initial investment; - Investment with nominal value at risk: the value of expected minimum payments is at least equal to a portion of the initial investment.
Repurchase	<p>A COE may be purchased by the institution that issued it if such operation is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realized through exchange or organized OTC markets; - Up to a maximum value of 40% of total COE issued by the financial institution; - Assets are held in treasury only for the intent of a future sale.
Registration/ Trading	Must be registered at CETIP, BM&FBovespa or other registry and settlement system authorized by the Central Bank or CVM.

[back to summary](#)

Table 3.3.6

Other fixed income securities

Types	Basic Definition	Terms of Remuneration	Registration/ Trading
Fundraising by Financial Institutions and Other Institutions Authorized by the Brazilian Central Bank (BC)			
LC - Bill of Exchange	Linked to the financing of goods and services for individuals or legal entities and for working capital of legal entities. Acceptors: credit, financing and investment companies, and multiple service banks with credit, financing and investment portfolio.	Fixed rate, floating (DI, SELIC) TR, TJLP, TBF, price index.	CETIP
LH - Mortgage Note	Can only be issued by institutions that grant loans using resources from the SFH, it is guaranteed by mortgage credits as collateral, and may rely on additional fidejussory guarantee from the financial institution.	TR, IGP-DI, IGP-M, INPC	CETIP
Certificates and Notes representing Credit Operations			
CCB - Banking Credit Note	Promise to pay in cash, arising from a bank credit operation. Issued by a company or an individual, with a bank as a counterpart.	Fixed/ floating rate (DI, SELIC) TR, TJLP, TBF, price index and exchange variation.	CETIP
CCCB - Banking Credit Note Certificate	Certificate representing the CCBs held by financial institution, may represent notes of different values, periods and terms of remuneration. Issued by the depositary institution for the banking credit notes.	There is no specific remuneration.	CETIP
Commercial Credit Notes	These represent loans given by financial institutions for business activity or provision of services. Issued by individuals or legal entities dedicated to industrial activity.	Fixed rate, floating (DI, SELIC) TR, TJLP, TBF, price index.	CETIP
Certificates and Notes representing Real Estate Credit Operations			
CCI - Real Estate Credit Certificate	Issued by the real estate creditor and may be whole, when it represents the entire loan amount, or a part, if it represents a portion of it, in which case the sum of the CCI parts cannot exceed the total loan amount they represent.	Minimum period of 36 months. A clause may be stipulated for monthly adjustments based on industry or general price indexes or the basic savings yield index.	CETIP
CRI - Real Estate Receivables Certificate	Issued by companies securitizing real estate credits and publicly-held companies, pegged to real estate receivables, which constitute a promise of payment in cash.	Fixed rate, floating (DI, SELIC) TR, TJLP, price index.	CETIP Bovespa Fix
LCI - Real Estate Credit Bill	Pegged to real estate loans guaranteed by mortgage or by the property's deed of trust. Issued by a commercial bank, multiple service bank with a real estate lending portfolio, Caixa Econômica Federal (the Federal Savings Bank), real estate credit companies, Savings and Loan Associations and mortgage companies.	Fixed rate, floating (DI, SELIC) TR, TJLP, TBF, price index.	CETIP
Notes, Certificates and Bills representing Agribusiness Operations			
CPR - Rural Product Note	Order instrument with physical (delivery of products) or financial settlement. Rural producers and their associations, including cooperatives, may issue CPRs.	Physical CPR – quantity of products. Financial CPR – fixed price or future price, based on the BM&FBovespa index or Esalq.	CETIP BM&FBovespa
LCA - Agribusiness Credit Bill	Credit instrument issued by a public or private financial institution, pegged to agribusiness credit rights.	Fixed or floating interest rates. Capitalization is allowed.	CETIP BM&FBovespa
CDCA - Certificate of Agribusiness Credit Rights	Issued by cooperatives of rural producers and other companies with agribusiness-related operations, pegged to agribusiness credit receivables.	Fixed or floating interest rates. Capitalization is allowed.	CETIP BM&FBovespa

CRA - Certificate of Agribusiness Liabilities	Issued by companies securitizing agribusiness credit receivables.	Interest rates are included in the discount value of the security in secondary market trades.	CETIP
CDA/WA - Certificate of Agricultural Deposit/ Agricultural Warrant	Unified credit instruments, issued simultaneously by warehouses through a bailment contract and extrajudicial execution. CDA represents promise of delivery of products and WA gives the right of pledge on the referred products.	Interest rates are included in the discount value of the security in secondary market trades.	CETIP BM&FBovespa
Others			
CTEE - Forward Certificate of Electrical Energy	Security issued by a publicly-held electric energy company for public offering. Funds are meant exclusively for investments in specific projects, for works considered by the National Water and Electric Energy Department as being delayed.	May have guarantees, may be divided into series, may envisage monetary restatement and premium, provided it is laid out in the issue document.	CETIP
Commercial Paper	Issued by corporations, limited liability partnerships and agribusiness cooperatives, giving their holders credit rights against the issuer.	Fixed and floating rate (DI, SELIC) TR, TJLP.	CETIP Bovespa Fix
Remark: More information may be obtained from the websites of Cetip and BM&FBovespa – see the addresses in the attached Glossary and the websites for queries.			

[back to summary](#)

3.4 - Repo Transactions

Table 3.4

Repo transactions	
Type of Transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sale with promise to buy back or buy with promise of resale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intraday, overnight or maturity greater than 1 day; • with or without freely tradable securities; • Matched (buyback to resale, allowing securities lending of bonds by the Central Bank). - Forward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buy or sale operations; • overdraft or not; • Linked to cash buyback or resale.
Securities Allowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securities issued by the National Treasury; - National Treasury securitized credits; - TDA – Agricultural Debt Securities, issued by the Incra (Brazilian National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform); - CDB – Bank Deposit Certificates; - CCB – Banking Credit Notes, and CCCB - Banking Credit Notes Certificates; - LC – Bill of Exchange, and LH – Mortgage Bills; - LCI – Real Estate Credit Bills, and CCI – Real Estate Credit Certificates; - Debentures; - Commercial Papers; - CRI – Real Estate Receivables Certificate; - CPR – Rural Product Notes, with financial settlement; - CDCA – Certificate of Agribusiness Credit Rights, LCA – Agribusiness Credit Bill, CRA - Certificates of Agribusiness Liabilities; - CCE and NCE – Export Notes; - Other securities that may be authorized by the Brazilian Central Bank.
Main Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maturity: must always be equal or inferior to redemption maturity of securities used in operations. - Yield: defined (fixed) rate of return or with established remuneration parameter (floating), it is prohibited to use currency realignment clause (except on securities based-currency adjustment forward operations). - Counterpart: one of the parts must be an authorized (by the BC) financial institution¹. - Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients² may only sell and buy back securities that are not object of resale. • Without “free tradable” agreement, securities may only be sold through new repo operations without “free tradable” agreement and with buyback date equal or prior to the repo resale. • Non-resident investors buying government bonds with resale agreement do not have the right to tax exemption (see chapter IV – Taxation). - Trading: OTC market (with trade reporting to SELIC or Sisbex) or in Sisbex or CETIPNet trading electronic systems. - Registration and settlement: at SELIC (over the counter market and CETIPNet) or at BM&FBovespa Clearing (Sisbex-Negotiation or Sisbex - Registration).
Short-Selling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definitive sale, by the buyer, of the securities for resale. - Only authorized when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A previous agreement between counterparties must exist (a “free tradable” agreement). • Settlement must take place in a central counterpart (BM&FBovespa clearing), except for: a) transactions with National Treasury bonds; and b) transactions in which both parties are financial institutions. - If these requirements are fulfilled, then clients² may trade. - It is necessary to include a clause to engage in short selling in this market.
Forward & Overdraft Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only between financial institutions. - Of National Treasury securities to go into auction, through previously announced offers and placing a minimum of 51% of the offered lot and with same settlement date.

Notes: 1. Financial Institutions or institutions authorized by the BC, including brokerage houses and securities firms. **2.** Non-financial Individuals or legal entities, including investment funds.

[back to summary](#)

3.5 - Investment Funds

Table 3.5.1

Types of Investment Funds (Regulated by Instruction N° 555/2014 of the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM) and later amendments)				
Classes	Risk Factor	Portfolio concentration limits by asset types	Suffix	Features
Fixed Income	Variation in domestic interest rates, price indexes, or both.	Minimum of 80% of the portfolio in assets related directly, or synthesized via derivatives, to the variation in the interest rates, price indexes, or both.	-	-
			Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies resources exclusively on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal government or private debt (w/ low credit risk), fixed or indexed to the SELIC rate or any other interest rate, or securities linked to price indexes, with a maximum period of 375 days, and the average portfolio term of less than 60 days. Quotas of index funds that invest in the assets above Utilizes derivatives exclusively for hedging purposes Realizes repo operations backed by federal government bonds.
			Long Term	By-laws must lay out commitment to obtain the tax treatment of long-term investment funds provided by the effective tax regulations (see section IV, below) and to comply with the conditions required
			Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invests at least 95% of its Net Worth in assets that follow a benchmark, directly or indirectly Has at least 80% of its Net Worth represented, individually or cumulatively, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal government debt fixed income assets with low credit risk Quotas of index funds that invest primarily in the assets above Utilizes derivatives exclusively for the purpose of hedging the spot positions up to their limit.
			Simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has at least 95% of its Net Worth represented, individually or cumulatively, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal government debt fixed income assets issued by or co-obligation of financial institutions having credit rating assigned by the manager at least equivalent to Federal government debt, repo operations, subject to certain conditions*: Utilizes derivatives exclusively for hedging purposes Is constituted as an open-end fund By-laws establish that all documents and information related to the fund are available to the investors, preferably through electronic means
			External Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has at least 80% of its Net Worth invested in assets representative of the Federal government external debt.
Stock	Variation in stock prices traded in organized markets.	Minimum of 67% of the Net Worth composed by: stocks**, bonus, or subscription receipts** and share Certificates**, quotas of stock funds and stock indexes funds**, and levels II and III	-	-
			Alternative Investment Market	Has at least 2/3 of the Net Worth invested in stocks of companies listed in the securities trading segment, focused on the access market, set by the stock exchange or entity of the organized over-the-counter market that holds, by contractual relationship, outstanding corporate governance practices***

		BDRs (Brazilian Depositary Receipts)	BDR – Level I	At least 67% of the Net Worth composed by the same assets of the stock fund, including level I BDRs
Foreign Exchange	Variation in foreign currency rates or variation in the foreign exchange coupon	Minimum of 80% of the portfolio in assets directly related, or synthesized through derivatives, via the variation in the foreign currency rates or in the foreign exchange coupon	-	-
Balanced/mixed	Various risk factors, without commitment to any particular factor or to factors different from other fund classes.	-	-	-
			Long Term	By-laws must lay out commitment to obtain the tax treatment of long-term investment funds provided by the effective tax regulations (see section IV, below) and to comply with the conditions required
			Private Credit	Invests in any asset or operation that is of responsibility of natural persons, private law entities ^{††} or public issuers other than the Federal Government that, as a whole, exceed 50% of the fund's Net Worth.
Investment Fund Quotas	Depends	Minimum of 95% of its Net Worth invested in investment funds Quotas of a same class, except investments in funds classified as "balanced/mixed", which can invest in fund quotas belonging to different classes	-	-
Common suffixes				
All Classes			Investment Abroad [†]	Funds exclusively intended for professional or qualified investors without is no concentration limit to investments abroad.
Specific Funds				
Specific Funds			Exclusive	Intended for a single professional investor
			Social Security	Application in (i) Open-end and Closed-end private pension entities; (ii) Special Social Welfare Policy, established by Federal Government, States, Municipalities or the Federal District; (iii) Open-end private complementary pension plans and life insurance with survival coverage clause.

Source: CVM Instruction n° 555/2014

* Repo operations pegged to Federal government debt or bonds issued with liability or joint liability of institutions authorized to operate by the BCB if, in operations backed by securities issued by private entities, the financial institution acting as a counterparty to the fund is assigned, by the fund manager, a risk rating at least equivalent to that of Federal government debt

** Admitted to trading in organized markets.

*** When constituted as a closed-end fund, these funds may invest up to 1/3 of their Net Worth in shares, debentures, subscription bonus or other bonds and securities convertible or exchangeable into closed company shares, subject to certain rules (§§ 6 to 12 of Article 115, CVM Instruction n° 555)

†Except for Foreign Exchange funds

††Except stocks**, bônus or subscription receipts ** and share Certificates**, quotas of stock funds and stock indexes funds**, and levels II and III BDRs (Brazilian Depositary Receipts)

[back to summary](#)

Table 3.5.2

Other Investment Funds			
Classes	Portfolio Composition		Remarks ²
	Description	Limit ¹ (of PL)	
FII - Real Estate Investment Funds	Any real estate property rights. Any security registered or authorized by CVM issued by companies which main activities are related to FII. FIP or FIDC Quota which exclusively invest in real estate FII Quotas	100%	FII that invests more than 50% in securities might observe the limits per issuer and per financial asset type established by CVM Instruction nº 555/2014.
FIDC	Receivables	Min. 50%	Limit of 20% of the PL for acquisition of credit receivables and other assets from the same debtor. Investments can be only in qualified investor funds, with the minimum subscription value being \$ 25,000.
	TPF, State and Municipal, CDB, RDB and other securities, bonds and fixed income assets. Repo operations and derivatives are optional, provided the objective is to hedge the spot positions up to their limits.	Max. 50%	
FIEE - Venture Capital Funds	Stock, debentures convertible into shares and/or subscription warrants issued by emerging companies (companies with an annual net profit of R\$ 150 million or less).	Min. 75%	The daily positions in securities of emerging companies may reach 50%, provided that the average is 75% every 180 days.
	Fixed income securities, stock, debentures convertible into shares and/or subscription warrants issued by non- emerging companies and shares of publicly-held companies.	Max. 25%	
FIP - Private Equity Funds	Stock, debentures, subscription warrants, or other securities and shares convertible or exchangeable into shares of publicly-held or private companies, participating in the decision making process of the investee company. Derivatives exclusively for hedging assets.	100%	Investments can only be made by qualified investors, with the minimum subscription value being R\$ 100,000.

Notes: 1. The limits established in the regulation relating to portfolio diversification must also be observed. **2.** Quotas of investment funds may be registered at the Cetip. Alternatively, quotas of the FII and FIDC may be registered with the CBLC.

Notes: FII – Real Estate Investment Fund (Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário) / FIDC – Credit Receivables Investment Fund (Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios) / FIEE – Venture Capital Investment Fund (Fundo de Investimento em Empresas Emergentes) / Private Equity Investment Fund (Fundo de Investimento em Participações).

[back to summary](#)

3.6 - Stock and Derivatives Markets

Table 3.6

Stock and Derivatives Markets			
Markets	Definition	Main Contracts ¹	Registration/Trading
Spot	Assets, bonds and securities trades with cash settlement.	- Stock - Commodities (gold, agribusiness).	- BM&FBovespa
Forward ²	Assets, bonds and securities trades settled in a certain term, usually 30, 60 or 90 days after the negotiation.	- US Dollar - Currencies - Gold	- BM&FBovespa - CETIP - BM&FBovespa
Futures ²	Buy and/or sell Commitment for settlement (delivery and/ or financial) in future dates, with daily-value contract adjustment.	- Stock - One-day DI - Ibovespa - US Dollar / EURO - Gold - IPCA / IGP-M	- BM&FBovespa - BM&FBovespa - BM&FBovespa - BM&FBovespa - BM&FBovespa - BM&FBovespa
Options ²	The holder has the right of buying or selling an object-asset at a certain price. For the option writer, a future obligation is opposed against the holder's right, in case that right is performed by the holder.	- Foreign exchange rates Flexible options - One-day DI - Ibovespa - Bovespa Index	- CETIP - BM&FBovespa - BM&FBovespa
Swaps	Contract where both counterparties exchange a floating or prefixed rate for another with the objective of hedging, matching asset and liability positions and equalizing prices.	- Dollar interest rate - Credit Swap - Cash Flow Swap - Reset Swap ³	- BM&FBovespa - CETIP - CETIP - CETIP
Indexes	Contracts based on a performance indicator of a theoretical portfolio. It measures the return on the Bovespa's most negotiated stocks.	- Bovespa Index - Ibovespa - Brazil 50 Index - IBrX 50 - Brazil Index - IBrX	- BM&FBovespa - BM&FBovespa - BM&FBovespa

Notes: **1.** Contracts are listed at the following sites: BM&FBovespa (www.bmfbovespa.com.br) and Cetip (www.cetip.com.br) – see Annex Glossary and Sites for English versions of respective sites. **2.** Resolution 2687/00 allows investors to do business of term, futures and options contracts referred to agribusiness products. In these cases, the investor does not have to bring his financial assets into Brazil, and he may settle his business in accounts open by BM&FBovespa specifically for that purpose, being BM&FBovespa responsible for foreign exchange contracts and tax withholding of these investment. **3.** Reset swaps may be periodically market-valued, considering market conditions.

[back to summary](#)

3.7 - Depositary Receipts

Table 3.7

DR - Depositary Receipts ¹	
Definition	Certificates issued abroad by the depositary institution, and pegged to securities held in custody in Brazil representing the assets listed below: a) securities issued by Brazilian publicly-held companies b) securities eligible to compose the Reference Equity (PR) issued by financial institutions and other publicly traded entities authorized to function by the Central Bank of Brazil;
Parties in the Issue Process	- Sponsor: the company in Brazil that issues the assets listed above (see “Definition”) stock or securities under the Depositary Receipts program and has signed a specific contract with the depositary institution; - Custodian: the institution in Brazil authorized by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) to provide custodial services. It is responsible for providing information about the portfolio to the Brazilian Central Bank and CVM. - Depositary Institution (Issuing Bank): the institution that, based on the securities held in custody in Brazil, issues the corresponding DRs abroad.
RDE (Electronic Declaratory Register)	- DRs must be registered with the Brazilian Central Bank (RDE), under the responsibility of the custodian on behalf of the depositary institution - The custodian must keep available to the Central Bank of Brazil documentation supporting each information reported, for a period of five (5) years, from the date of each update - The custodian must, on a monthly basis, up to the fifth working day of the following month, provide, through Sisbacen, information of the net worth of each DR program in the last business day of the previous month. - After each transactions in the custody account, the custodian must update the foreign capital registration, up to the fifth business day
Redemption/ Cancellation/ Transfer	Stock corresponding to the DRs being redeemed may be sold in the Brazilian market and funds may therefore be remitted abroad or the stock or securities may be withdrawn from the program’s depositary account, as a result of which the holder of these assumes the status of investor under the terms and conditions of other types of foreign investment.
Other Conditions	- DR programs must be traded on organized markets - DR programs must be approved by the CVM through requisition of the custodian or the sponsor. The approval will be automatically granted, turning valid within five (5) business days after the request to CVM. - DR program can be sponsored (program established by a single depositary institution, contracted by the issuer of the assets that pegged the certificates) or not sponsored (established by one or more depositary institution, with the manifestation of non-objection of the issuer)

Notes: 1. DR – Depositary Receipts are a specific investment mechanism (not regulated by Res. 4.373/2014 in Annex II; CVM Instruction no.559/2015 and BC Circular no. 3.752/2015).

3.8 - Agribusiness Derivatives

Table 3.8

Agribusiness Derivatives ¹	
Definition	Operations involving forward, futures and options contracts for agribusiness products in the BM&FBovespa.
Requirements	The requirements relating to registration data, collateral margins and daily adjustments are the same as those applicable to residents in Brazil. (See www.bmfbovespa.com.br).
RDE	These must be registered with the Brazilian Central Bank (RDE), under the responsibility of the BM&FBovespa.
Custody	The BM&FBovespa is authorized to open a depositary account abroad in order to receive the securities in compliance with the collateral margin requirements, and a current account for the financial transactions relating to the operations.
Acquisition of	The BM&FBovespa is responsible for acquiring the foreign exchange relating to the operations on behalf of its members.
Prohibitions	Execution of operational strategies that may result in predetermined yield.

Notes: 1. Operations involving forward, futures and options contracts referenced to agribusiness products in the BM&FBovespa, have a specific regulation (Res. 2.687/00).

[back to summary](#)

3.8 - Custody, Trading and Settlement in Brazil

Table 3.9

Custody, trading and settlement in Brazil					
Markets/Assets	Depository Institution	Trading	Registration/ Clearing/ Settlement	Type of Settlement ²	Settlement Lag ³
Fixed Income					
Federal Government Bonds	SELIC (Special System for Settlement and Custody)	Over-the-counter ¹	SELIC	Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)	T+0 ²
		Sisbex Negociação	BM&FBovespa	Deferred Net Settlement (DNS)	
		CetipNET	SELIC	RTGS	
	CETIP	Over-the-counter ¹	CETIP	DNS or RTGS	T+0
		CetipNET			
	CBLC	BovespaFix	CBLC	DNS or RTGS	T+0 or T+1
	CETIP	Over-the-counter ¹	CETIP	DNS or RTGS	T+0
		CetipNET (quotation)			
	CETIP	Over-the-counter ¹	CETIP	DNS or RTGS	T+0
		CetipNET		RTGS	
	CBLC	BovespaFix SomaFix	CBLC	LDL or LBTR	T+0 or T+1
	CETIP	Over-the-counter ¹	CETIP	RTGS	T+0
	BM&Bovespa (SRTA)	BM&FBovespa	BM&FBovespa (SRTA)	DNS	T+2
Variable Income					
Shares	CBLC	BM&FBovespa	CBLC	DNS	T+3
		SomaFix			
Swaps	-----	OTC1	CETIP	Bilateral or RGTS	T+0
			BM&FBovespa	DNS	T+2
Future DI, foreign exchange, IBOVESPA contracts	-----	BM&FBovespa	BM&FBovespa	DNS	T+2
Stock, financial and commodities derivatives	-----	BM&FBovespa	BM&FBovespa	DNS	T+1
Other Derivatives ⁴	-----	Over-the-counter ¹	CETIP	Bilateral or RGTS	T+0
		BM&FBovespa	BM&FBovespa	DNS	T+1

Notes: **1.** Bilateral trading, by telephone or, in the case of federal government bonds, also by means of voice systems. **2.** In Brazil, systems that execute settlements in the net deferred mode operate as central counterparties, except when the risk is on the issuer; thus in the CETIP, the settlement mode depends on the operations consisting only of the issuer's risk (placements, redemptions and events – DNS) or market risk (RTGS), since this chamber does not act as a central counterparty. **3.** This settlement lag refers to the System. In the government bonds market, usually forward transactions (registration in T+0; settlement in T+1); for non-residents, this option signifies remittance of funds two days in advance (since forward operations in the SELIC are settled at 9:30am), that is, a lag of T+2. **4.** Derivatives with registration/settlement at CETIP: swaps (including cash flow and with reset), options on swaps, forward (currency term - NDF), credit derivatives, 'buy & sell flexible options', flexible options on exchange rates. Derivatives traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (Bovespa): Single-Stock Futures Market, Options Market and Forward Market.

[back to summary](#)

Taxation

IR - Income Tax

Fiscal treatment of non-resident investors on Brazilian financial and market capital investments basically differs according to the origin of the funds. Investors from countries that don't have "favored taxation"² will have the right to Brazilian tax benefits, provided they fulfill the conditions established by the Monetary National Council regulations – already mentioned in previous chapters. Therefore, income tax incidence in these cases follows specific rules. There is no income tax on investments on capital gains³ from shares or stocks. Dividends and cash bonuses are also exempt. Gains from stock investment funds, swaps and futures markets, out of the Stock Exchange, are levied to a 10% tax rate.

Yields originated from government bonds are subject to a 0% tax (as of 16/2/06⁴). As previously mentioned, ANBIMA proposed and supported tax exemption on non-resident government bonds purchases, with the purpose of increasing investors participation on debt market, especially in the nominal and long term bonds segment. Non-resident exclusive investment funds shares with a minimum of 98% in government bonds also falls in this category (subject to a 0% tax), as well as the revenue from shares of private equity investment funds (FIP), and venture capital⁵ investment funds (FIEE).

At the end of 2010, bonds issued by non-financial private issuers related to investment projects and investment funds that hold more than 85% of such bonds in their portfolios (with specific characteristics described at Law n. 12.431) also became subject to a 0% tax, as well as those investment funds with portfolios comprising of, at least, 85% of debentures with those features. To be subject to a zero tax, private bonds must have the following features: average term of over four years; remuneration by fixed rate, or linked to price index or TR - referential tax; it is prohibited the repurchase, by the issuer, in the first two years after issuing, as well as the redemption of that bond before its due date; a resale agreement assumed by the buyer is not allowed; periodic coupons, if existent, must have a minimum interval of 180 days; it must be proved that the bond have been negotiated on organized (OTC or exchange) securities markets; and it must have a simplified proceeding that shows the goal to allocate the resources obtained on investment projects, including those that are related to research, development and innovation. Other incomes, including all other fixed-income revenue, are levied to a 15% tax rate. Recently, Real State Receivables Certificates (CRI) were included among the securities subject to a 0% tax.

In november 2013, Provisional Measure n. 627 (later converted in Law n. 12.973) defined that all yields originating from investment funds that are intended exclusively for non-resident investors are exempt from the income tax if their portfolio is composed exclusively by cash or assets

² "Favored transaction" or "Tax Havens": countries or jurisdictions in which there is no income tax or income tax is less than 20% (Law n° 9.430/96 - Article 24)

³ Capital gains are positive results coming from Stock Exchange trades, except for box operations, and gold and financial assets operations, traded out from the Stock Exchange.

⁴ Zero rates are not due for securities purchased with buyer's resale commitment.

⁵ These funds must have a minimum of 67% of stocks from joint stock companies, debentures convertible into stock and subscription bonus.

(government bonds, stocks, etc) that are exempt or subject to a zero tax (regarding income tax) when the beneficiary of these yields is a non-resident.

In the case of investments from countries which are not subject to an income tax rate of 20% or more (“tax havens”)², the above mentioned tax benefits do not apply. These investments are subject to the same rules of domestic investors. Regarding Stock Exchange gains, they are levied on a 15% income tax rate, while fixed income and swaps operations are levied with decreasing rates, between 22.5% and 15%, depending on the maturities.

IOF – Tax on Credit, Exchange and Insurance Operations, or Stock or Security Operations.

Investments are subject to an IOF levy on redemptions, transfers or renegotiations that occurs within 30 days of the acquisition of fixed income securities (except debentures, CRI - Real Estate Credit Certificate and Banking Financial Notes), investment funds and investment clubs⁶ redemptions performed by foreign investors. The tax rate is 1% a day, limited and decreasing in relation to the period (from 1 to 30 days), to the operations revenue (from 96% to 0%)⁷. The acquisition or sale of exchange derivatives contracts that result in the rise of the short position or reduction of the long position was also subject to a tax of 1% as from 27/7/11, according to the rules established by Law n. 12.543. However, in June/13, this tax was reduced to 0%.

Brazilian laws also include IOF on inflows of foreign resources to be applied to financial applications. Since June/13 there is a 0% tax on the settlement of exchange operations when the money enters the country to be invested in the Brazilian financial and capital markets.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that under the law, the previously designated legal representative of the foreign investor is responsible for compliance with the tax duties of the transactions he will perform on behalf of the client. That responsibility only applies to taxable net gains. In agribusiness derivatives operations, mentioned in the previous chapter, BM&FBovespa is responsible for tax withholding and payment. In other cases, responsibility lies with the legal entity which pays the revenues, or with the fund administrator or the investment club.

The following tables summarize IR and IOF tax rates for foreign investor investments in the Brazilian financial and capital markets.

Table 4.1

Taxation of non-residents – Income Tax

a - General Rules¹

Investment types	Rates
Yield	

⁶ Note that Law n^o 8.929/94, article 19, §2^o, exempts from IOF, operations with CPR – Rural Product Notes on stock exchange markets and over-the-counter markets.

⁷ This IOF is also known as short-term IOF. It also applies to resident investors, with the main objective of discourage very short term trading.

- Government Bonds ² ; - Non-residents only investment funds, in which 98% ³ of the portfolio is made up of Government Bonds; - Private bonds subject to the conditions established by Law n. 12.431 and Non-resident only investment funds which portfolio is composed by, at least, 85% of these bonds ⁴ ; - Real State Receivables Certificates (CRI), as established by Law n. 12.431 ⁴ ; - Investment funds which portfolio is composed by, at least, 85% of debentures with the characteristics defined by Law n. 12.431 or FIC composed by, at least, 95% of these funds; - Closed-end FIDC with the characteristics defined by Law n. 12.431 ⁴ ; - Non-resident only investment funds which portfolio is composed exclusively by cash or assets that are exempt or subject to a zero tax when the beneficiary is a non-resident; - 'Fixed Income Index Fund; - FII, quotas which are exclusively negotiated at the stocks exchange or at organized OTC market, as established by Normative Instruction n. 1.585, article 40 (exemption only for Individuals ⁵); - LH, CRI e LCI; CDA, WA, CDCA, LCA, CRA e CPR (exemption only for Individuals).	Exempt	
Corporate Bonds (or those issued by financial institutions), COE and Fixed Income Funds	15% ⁷	
Swaps	10% ⁷	
Stock Investment Funds	10% ⁷	
FIP, FIC-FIP and FIEE ⁶ .	Exempt	
Capital Gains	In stock exchanges	Outside stock exchanges
Stock or Stock Indexes	Exempt	15%
Other Derivatives	Exempt	10%
b - Rules applicable to other investors, including those from regions with favored taxation ⁸		
Investment types	Rates	
Yield	Rates	
- Government Bonds - Private Bonds - Fixed Income Funds - Long term ⁹ - Swaps - Structured Note (COE)	- up to 180 days: 22.5% ⁷ - 181 to 360 days: 20% ⁷ - 361 to 720 days: 17.5% ⁷ - more than 720 days: 15% ⁷	
Fixed Income Funds - Short term ⁹	- up to 180 days: 22.5% ⁷ - more than 180 days: 20% ⁷	
Stock Investment Funds, FIP, FIC-FIP and FIEE	15% ⁷	
Capital Gains (in stock exchanges and over-the-counter market)	Rates	
Stock or Stock Indexes	15%	
Other Derivatives	15%	
Day Trade	20%	

Note: FIP - Participation Investment Fund, FIC-FIP – Investment Funds in quotas of Participation Investment Funds, FIEE - Emerging Companies Investment Funds, FIC - Investment Funds in quotas, FIDC - Receivables investment Fund.

Notes:

1. Rates for investors from regions where income is taxed and whose funds had been remitted in accordance with the norms of the National Monetary Council.
2. Government bonds subject to a resale agreement are not exempt from income tax.
3. In the case of noncompliance of the fund with the minimum of 98% in Government Bonds it will lose the benefit of exemption and will be taxed as a noncompliance long-term fund as defined by Normative Instruction n. 1.585, article 7°.
4. Also applicable for sovereign wealth fund (SWF) from country with "favored taxation".
5. Including country with "favored taxation"
6. This exemption does not apply to the investor who, solely or together with related persons, represents 40% or more of the total quotas or whose quotas give him the right to yields greater than 40% of the total yield.
7. Withholding Tax on yields
8. Same rates as applicable to residents.
9. In May and November, withholding income tax of 15% is levied as advance tax due upon redemption.

Table 4.2

Taxation of non-residents

IOF – Tax on Financial Operations

Investment types	Types of IOF applicable
Investments incoming for Brazilian financial and capital Markets	none
Bonds issued by non-financial private issuers related to investments projects and investment funds that hold more than 85% of such bonds in their portfolios (with specific characteristics described at Law n. 12.431)	none
FIP, FIC-FIP and FIEE	none
Acquisition or subscription of stocks in public offerings	none
Stock and Derivatives, in Exchange Venue	none
Acquisition or sale of exchange derivatives when it results in the rise of the short position or reduction of the long position	none
Short term transactions on Government Bonds, Fixed Income Investment Funds and Bank Deposits	On Yields, according to Investment Term ¹

Notes: 1. IOF on fixed income securities is levied on redemption of investments up to 30 days, with decreasing rates.

[back to summary](#)