



MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 2024

SCENARIO ANALYSIS



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OVERVIEW

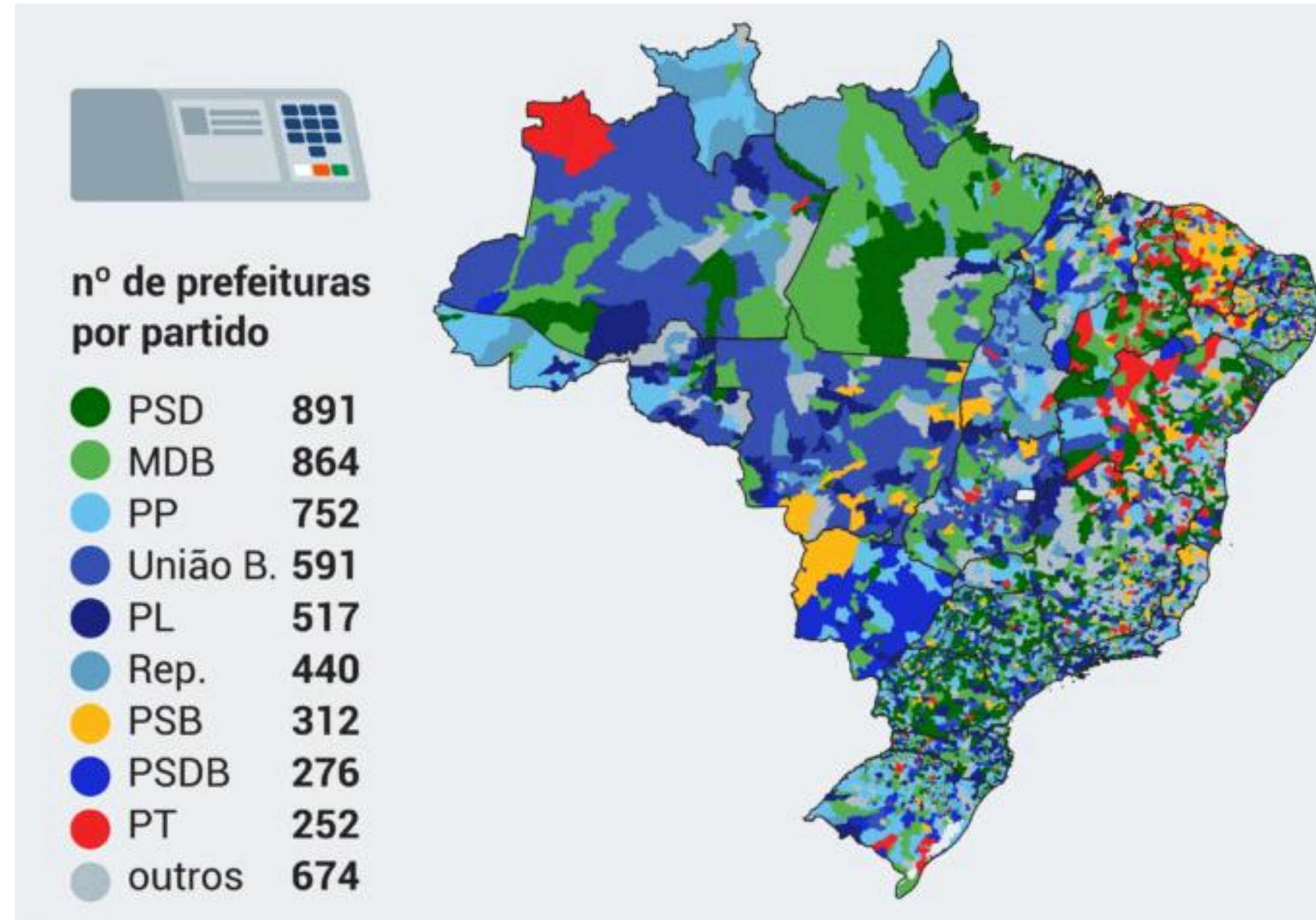
The 2024 municipal elections in Brazil highlighted the **strength of center-right parties**, with PSD and MDB leading in the number of mayors elected in the capitals.

The **average profile of the elected mayors** is male, white, and aged between 40 and 60 years.

The low female representation and high abstention reflect persistent challenges in Brazilian politics.

PSD stood out as the **most successful party**, with an increasingly solid national structure, yet still without a nationally prominent figure. Instead, it relies on strong regional leaderships, positioning itself as a center alternative amid the polarization that marked the 2022 elections.

These results underscore the need for **greater diversity and inclusion** in municipal politics.



PERFORMANCE BY PARTIES



PSD, led by **Gilberto Kassab**, is the big winner of the election, with 891 city halls won (229 more than in 2020). Kassab is close to the governor of São Paulo and worked for the reelection of the city's mayor, Ricardo Nunes. .



MDB, led by **Baleia Rossi**, won 864 city halls, slightly above its 2020 performance but still below the historic number of over 1000 city halls.



PL, the party of former President **Jair Bolsonaro**, had a weak performance, ranking as the 6th party in the number of city halls (517). Bolsonaro's low engagement in the campaigns shows the diminished influence of the politician in the right-wing field.



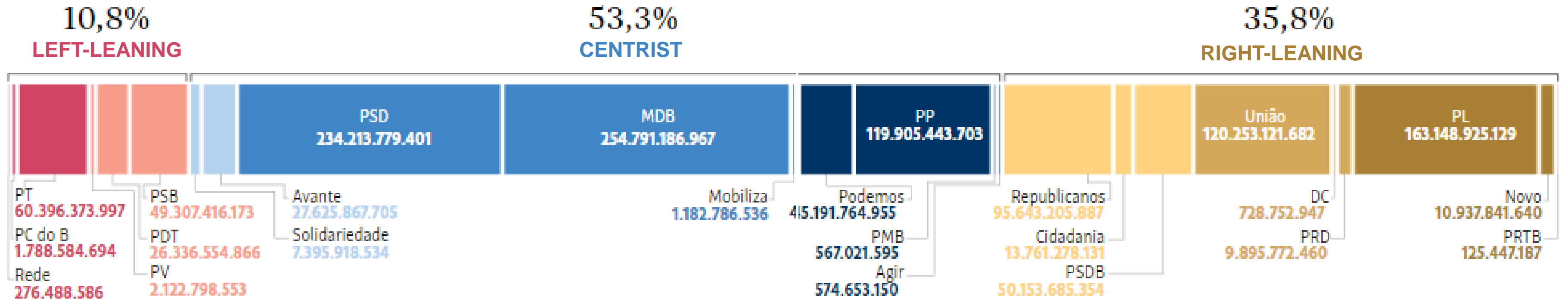
PT, the party of President **Lula da Silva**, performed poorly for a party controlling the federal government. Like Bolsonaro, Lula had little engagement in the campaigns. The PT won only one of the state capitals.

MAYORS ELECTED BY PARTY

partido	2008	2012	2016	2020	2024	var. 2020/2024
PSD	-	498	541	662	891	229 ↑
MDB	1192	1034	1048	802	864	62 ↑
PP	554	476	501	698	752	54 ↑
União (DEM + PSL)	512	300	307	568	591	23 ↑
PL	383	271	299	351	517	166 ↑
Republicanos	55	78	106	214	440	226 ↑
PSB	303	443	412	257	312	55 ↑
PSDB	786	707	806	535	276	-259 ↓
PT	554	625	252	184	252	68 ↑
PDT	355	309	339	320	151	-169 ↓
Avante	8	24	12	83	136	53 ↑
Podemos (+ PSC)	73	96	117	222	129	-93 ↓
PRD (PTB + Patriota)	414	292	275	267	77	-190 ↓
Solidaried. (+Pros)	0	0	114	138	63	-75 ↓
Cidadania	129	124	121	142	33	-109 ↓
Mobiliza	40	41	28	13	21	8 ↑
PC do B	38	53	81	46	19	-27 ↓
Novo	-	-	-	1	19	18 ↑
PV	73	101	100	45	14	-31 ↓
Rede	-	-	6	6	4	-2 ↓
Agir	12	19	17	1	3	2 ↑
DC	7	8	9	1	2	1 ↑
PMB	-	-	4	1	2	1 ↑
PRTB	11	16	9	6	1	-5 ↓
Psol	-	2	2	5	0	-5 ↓

Sources: TSE, Poder 360

BUDGET CONTROL – BY PARTIES



Center parties emerged strengthened, controlling more than 50% of the city budget over the next four years. MDB is the party with the most budget control, with R\$ 254 billion under its control.

Right-wing parties conquered 35.8% of the municipal budget. PL is the party with the most budget control, with R\$ 163 billion under its control.

Left-wing parties lost in most major cities, which is reflected in the low budget value they control. PT controls the largest portion of the budget, with R\$ 60 billion.

MAYORS ELECTED - CAPITALS

RS	SC	PR	SP	RJ	MG	ES	GO	MT	MS	AL	BA	CE	MA	PB	PE	PI	RN	SE	RR	RO	TO	AM	PA	AC	AP
MDB	PSD	PSD	MDB	PSD	PSD	REP	UNIÃO	PL	PP	PL	UNIÃO	PT	PSD	PP	PSB	UNIÃO	UNIÃO	PL	MDB	PODE	PODE	AVANTE	MDB	PL	MDB

- ✓ **Aracaju (Sergipe):** Emília Corrêa (PL) x Luiz Roberto (PDT)
- ✓ **Belém (Pará):** Igor (MDB) x Delegado Eder Mauro (PL)
- ✓ **Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais):** Fuad Noman (PSD)
- ✓ **Boa Vista (Roraima):** Arthur Henrique (MDB)
- ✓ **Campo Grande (Mato Grosso do Sul):** Adriane Lopes (PP)
- ✓ **Cuiabá (Mato Grosso):** Abílio Brunini (PL)
- ✓ **Curitiba (Paraná):** Eduardo Pimentel (PSD)
- ✓ **Florianópolis (Santa Catarina):** Topázio (PSD)
- ✓ **Fortaleza (Ceará):** Evandro Leitão (PT)
- ✓ **Goiânia (Goiás):** Sandro Mabel (União Brasil)
- ✓ **João Pessoa (Paraíba):** Cicero Lucena (PP)
- ✓ **Macapá (Amapá):** Dr. Furlan (MDB)
- ✓ **Maceió (Alagoas):** JHC (PL)
- ✓ **Manaus (Amazonas):** David Almeida (Avante)
- ✓ **Natal (Rio Grande do Norte):** Paulinho Freire (União)
- ✓ **Palmas (Tocantins):** Eduardo Siqueira (Podemos)
- ✓ **Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul):** Sebastião Melo (MDB)
- ✓ **Porto Velho (Rondônia):** Léo (Podemos)
- ✓ **Recife (Pernambuco):** João Campos (PSB)
- ✓ **Rio Branco (Acre):** Tião Bocalom (PL)
- ✓ **Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro):** Eduardo Paes (PSD)
- ✓ **Salvador (Bahia):** Bruno Reis (União)
- ✓ **São Luís (Maranhão):** Eduardo Braide (PSD)
- ✓ **São Paulo (São Paulo):** Ricardo Nunes (MDB)
- ✓ **Teresina (Piauí):** Silvio Mendes (União)
- ✓ **Vitória (Espírito Santo):** Lorenzo Pazolini (Republicanos)

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

1. Right and Center-Right are the election winners:

- a) Right-aligned parties received more votes and won more mayorships and council mandates in both the first and second rounds.
- b) First Round: Approximately 91 million votes for center-right candidacies and 22 million for center-left.
- c) Second Round: Approximately 17 million votes for center-right and nearly 5 million for center-left.

2. Performance of the Left:

- a) Historically, center-right parties have always had more votes and city halls, but the performance of the left in 2024 was relatively worse compared to previous elections. The low performance of left-wing parties in municipal elections puts into question the ability of current President Lula to be reelected in 2026.
- b) The surprise in the left-wing field was João Campos (PSB) overwhelming victory for the Recife mayoralty, with 78.11% of the votes. The young politician is establishing himself as a new leader in the field, with significant strength in the northeast region.

3. Abstention and Null/Blank Votes:

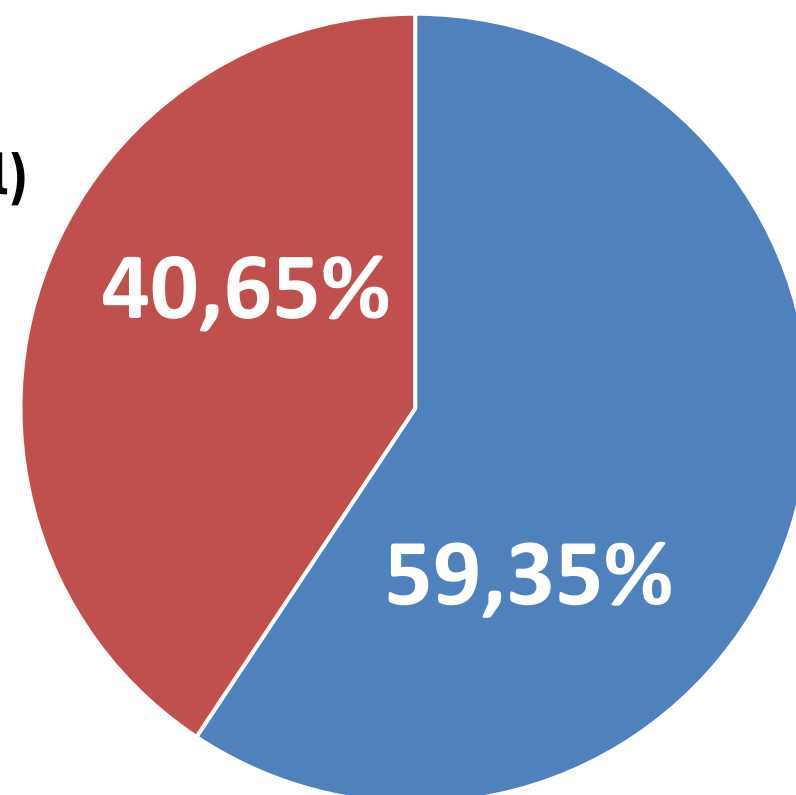
- a) Over 40 million Brazilians did not show up or voted blank/null, indicating a phenomenon that warrants detailed analysis.



João Campos won the elections in Recife; he was the candidate with the largest vote Count this election cycle

ANALYSIS – SÃO PAULO

Guilherme Boulos (Psol)



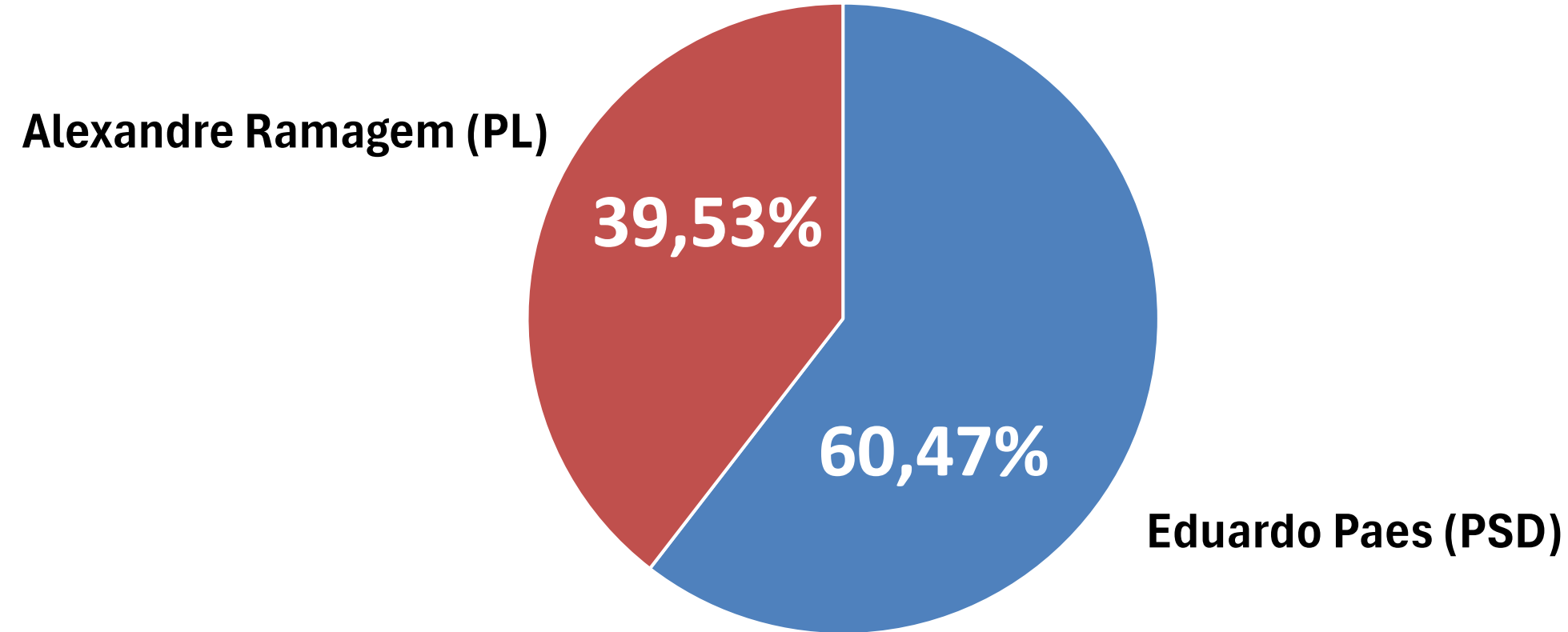
Ricardo Nunes (MDB)

- Current mayor Ricardo Nunes managed to get re-elected with a wide margin over his competitor, after a tight first round that almost eliminated him from the competition.
- Nunes won the vote in all neighborhoods of the city, except for three. Guilherme Boulos' performance was very similar to the last election, close to 40% of the electorate.
- Analysts' reading is that Boulos has reached a "ceiling" of votes in the city. Rejection of the candidate in the first-round polls exceeded 50%.
- Nunes, an ally of Governor Tarcísio de Freitas, is expected to play a prominent role in the upcoming presidential elections. The politician has already indicated his support for the candidacy of the current governor of São Paulo.
- Ricardo Nunes, re-elected mayor of São Paulo



Ricardo Nunes, re-elected mayor for São Paulo

GENERAL ANALYSIS – RIO DE JANEIRO



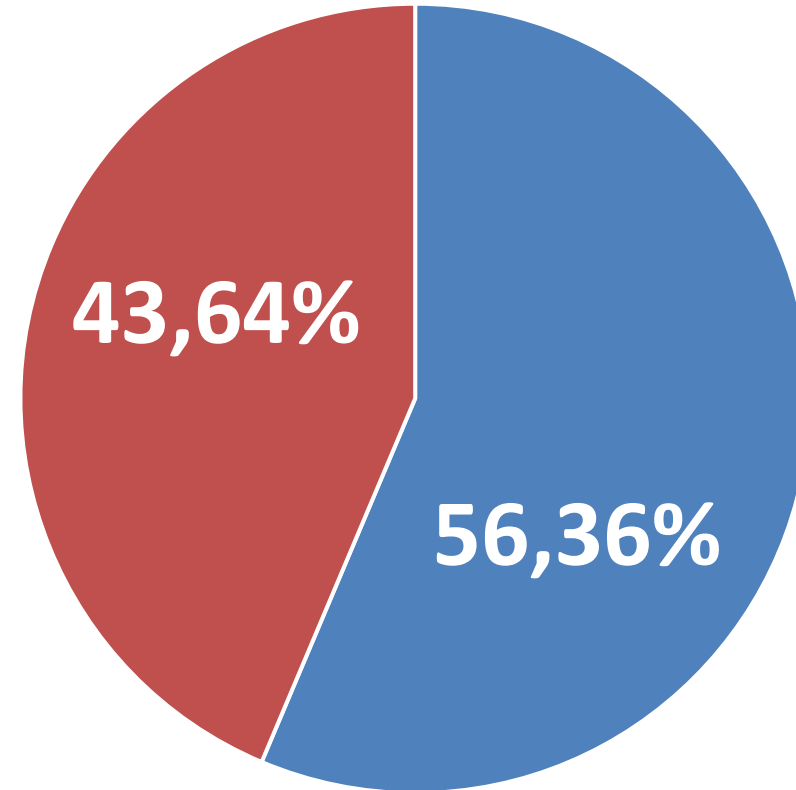
- The current mayor of Rio de Janeiro, Eduardo Paes, was elected in the first round with more than 60% of the valid votes. This will be Paes' fourth term in office. He is the politician with the most time at the helm of the city hall of Rio de Janeiro.
- The defeat of Alexandre Ramagem (PL) in the first round was considered a defeat for Jair Bolsonaro's party, which always had expressive voting in the city. Bolsonaro's political influence in the state did not translate into results at the polls.
- The race in Rio de Janeiro was one of the few without a competitive left-wing candidate.



Eduardo Paes (PSD), reelected mayor for Rio de Janeiro

GENERAL ANALYSIS – BELÉM

Eder Mauro (PL)



Igor Normando (MDB)

- Igor Normando (MDB) will succeed Edmilson Rodrigues (PSOL), who attempted re-election but finished third in the first round, reflecting the high rejection of his administration in the capital of Pará.
- Igor Normando counted on the support of his fourth cousin, Governor of Pará, Helder Barbalho (MDB), in the race. He also received the endorsement of the PT, the party of President Lula.
- The election in the capital of Pará gained relevance because the city will host the UN climate conference in 2025 (COP 30). The city is expected to receive massive investments for the event, especially with a mayor aligned with the federal government.



Igor Normando (MDB), will serve his first term as mayor of Belém.

Thank you!

QUESTIONS?

Danilo.valeta3@iccom.com.br
Av. Angélica, 2220 – 7º floor – São Paulo/SP
+ 55 11 3526 4584 | +55 11 964.128.874