

# Main Investment costs

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## Minimum wage

Minimum wages in the municipalities are guided by the readjustment policy present in the Brazilian constitution. For the year 2021, the minimum wage is R\$ 1,100.00 reais (USD\$ 292.25).

Average monthly wage of formal workers (2020)	3.9 minimum wages
Personnel employed (2020)	266,104 hab
Population employed (2020)	43.1%
Percentage of population with a monthly nominal income per capita of up to 1/2 of the minimum wage (2010)	30.7%

Source: [IBGE](#)

## Electric Power

Electricity tariffs are divided into monomial – for low voltage – and binomial, which include conventional and hourly tariffs, including Green and Blue. The monomial tariff is the electricity supply tariff composed of prices applicable only to active electricity consumption. The binomial tariff, on the other hand, is the tariff structure composed of prices applicable to active electricity consumption and billable demand.

<b>Conventional Tariff Mode – Low Tension</b>		<b>TUSD + TE</b>
<b>Tariff</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Consumption (R\$/KWH)</b>
B1	Residential without benefit	0.63628
	Residential BR – Consumption up to 30 KWH	0.20028
	Residential BR – Consumption from 31 to 100 KWH	0.34334
	Residential BR – Consumption from 101 to 220 KWH	0.51502
	Residential BR – Consumption over 220 KWH	0.57224
B2	Rural	0.52175
	Rural Irrigation	0.17217
	Rural Electrification Cooperative	0.52175
	Irrigation Service	0.48357
B3	Commercial Services and Others	0.63628
	Industrial	0.63628
	Public Powers	0.63628
	Public Service	0.57901
B4	Public Lighting	–
	B4A – Distribution Grid	0.34995
	B4B – Light Bulb	0.38177

Source: Energisa S.A, 2021.

Group	Class	TUSD + TE (R\$/KWH)			TUSD (R\$/KWH)			TE (R\$/KWH)		
		RUSH	INTERM.	OUTSIDE RUSH	RUSH	INTERM.	OUTSIDE RUSH	RUSH	INTERM.	OUTSIDE RUSH
B1	Residential	1.31238	0.83310	0.52306	0.89170	0.58166	0.27162	0.42068	0.25144	0.25144
B2	Rural Electrification Cooperative	1.03448	0.65814	0.42058	0.68952	0.45196	0.21440	0.34496	0.20618	0.20618
	Rural	1.03448	0.65814	0.42058	0.68952	0.45196	0.21440	0.34496	0.20618	0.20618
	Rural Irrigation	1.03448	0.65814	0.13879	0.68952	0.45196	0.07075	0.34496	0.20618	0.06803
	Public Irrigation Service	0.95879	0.60999	0.38981	0.63907	0.41889	0.19871	0.31972	0.19110	0.19110
B3	Commercial Services and Others	1.29968	0.82548	0.52052	0.87900	0.57404	0.26908	0.42068	0.25144	0.25144
	Industrial	1.29968	0.82548	0.52052	0.87900	0.57404	0.26908	0.42068	0.25144	0.25144
	Public Powers	1.29968	0.82548	0.52052	0.87900	0.57404	0.26908	0.42068	0.25144	0.25144
	Public Service	1.18270	0.75118	0.47367	0.79989	0.52237	0.24486	0.38281	0.22881	0.22881

Source: Energisa S.A, 2021.

The state tax that is levied on the tariff is the Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services (ICMS). Provided for in article 155 of the 1988 Federal Constitution, this tax is levied on operations relating to the circulation of goods and services and is the competence of each state and the Federal District, so the rates are variable. The distributor has the obligation to charge the ICMS tax directly on the energy bill, passing the value to the state government. It has different rates, 27% for industrial and commercial sector, and 12% for rural sector, as shown in the table below:

ICMS Tax Rates on Electric Power Consumption		
Class	Tier (KWH)	Rate
Commercial	All	27%
Personal Consumption	All	27%
Public Lighting	All	27%

<b>ICMS Tax Rates on Electric Power Consumption</b>		
<b>Class</b>	<b>Tier (KWH)</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Industrial	All	27%
State Public Power	All	Isento
Federal Public Power	All	27%
Municipal Public Power	All	27%
Residential	Up to 100	Isento
	From 101 to 150	12%
	From 151 to 250	17%
	From 251 to 500	25%
	Over 500	27%
Rural	Up to 50	Isento
	From 51 to 500	12%
	From 501 to 1000	12%
	Over 1000	20%
Supply	All	Isento

*Figure 08 Source: Energisa S.A, 2021.*

The Contribution to fund the Public Lighting Service (CIP) is foreseen in article 149-A of the 1988 Federal Constitution, which establishes, among the competencies of the municipalities, to dispose, according to a specific law approved by the City Council, the form of collection and the basis for calculating the CIP. Thus, it is attributed to the

municipal government any and all responsibility for the project, implementation, expansion, operation and maintenance of public lighting facilities. In this case, the concessionaire only collects the fee of public lighting for the municipality. The transfer is made even when the consumer stops paying the energy bill. Based on an annual tariff from the National Agency for Electrical Energy (ANEEL), the municipalities calculate the amount that each taxpayer will pay, considering the individual consumption.

Table for calculating the CCIP:

Consumption of up to 100KWH per month\_\_\_\_\_

1.00% of the TCIP

Consumption of 101 to 200KWH per month\_\_\_\_\_

4.00% of the TCIP

Consumption of 201 to 300KWH per month\_\_\_\_\_

6.00% of the TCIP

Consumption of 301 to 500KWH per month\_\_\_\_\_

8.00% of the TCIP

Consumption of over 500KWH per month\_\_\_\_\_

10.00% of the TCIP

Property without energy consumption meter per year\_\_\_60.00% of the TCIP

Energisa Mato Grosso – Distribuidora de Energia S.A., has channels exclusively to deal with requests for analysis of particular projects. The request for project analysis must be made exclusively through the Virtual Agency, under “Requests – Electrical Project Request”. The maximum period for an answer regarding the analysis of the electrical project is 30 days. For clarification of doubts regarding the analysis process of private projects, contact the responsible sector of each Unit of the Energisa Group, according to the contacts below:

**Energisa Mato Grosso:**

[projetoarticular.emt@energisa.com.br](mailto:projetoarticular.emt@energisa.com.br)

Telefone (65) 3926-5646

Source: Assistant Secretary of Management and Metropolitan Planning, Government of Mato Grosso

## Natural Gas

The natural gas distribution is present in the CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) segment in the city of Cuiabá since May 05, 2005, after the homologation of the ceiling tariff of this segment, on 30/11/2005, of R\$ 0.89 per cubic meter, added to this value the commercialization costs and incident taxes, resulting in a final consumer value of R\$ 1.35 per cubic meter that year

In current values the cost U\$4.80 MBTU (Bolivia) resulting in the value to the final consumer, in consultation made on April 29, 2021 of R\$ 2.80 or US\$ 0.50.

Source: Assisant Secretary of Management and Metropolitan Planning, Government of Mato Grosso

## Water Supply

	<b>TARIFF CHART – 2021</b>
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	Effective: from April/2021				
	Readjusted by 2.218% in comparison with the previous chart				
TARIFFS – Value (R\$) per Cubic Meter (m <sup>3</sup> )					
Consumption Tier (Water volume in m <sup>3</sup> )	Up to 10 m <sup>3</sup>	11 to 20 m <sup>3</sup>	21 to 30 m <sup>3</sup>	31 to 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Over 50 m <sup>3</sup>
Social Residential	1.770	4.330	7.240	8.860	11.730
Residential	3.540	4.330	7.240	8.860	11.730
Commercial	5.510	8.320	8.320	8.320	8.320
Industrial	6.460	9.590	9.590	9.590	9.590
Public Power	6.920	11.340	11.340	11.340	11.340
Sewage Tariff: 90% the Water Tariff					

Source: Águas Cuiabá, 2021.

CUIABÁ INDUSTRY WATER TARIFF PER M <sup>3</sup>		
VALUE	CURRENCY	CONVERSION
R\$ 6.32	USD	\$ 0.88
R\$ 9.38	USD	\$ 1.68

CUIABÁ COMMERCIAL WATER TARIFF PER M <sup>3</sup>		
VALUE	CURRENCY	CONVERSION

R\$ 5.38	USD	\$ 0.96
R\$ 8.13	USD	\$ 1.46

Source:

1. Assistant Secretary of Management and Metropolitan Planning, Government of Mato Grosso.
2. [Águas Cuiabá, Igua](#),