

Painel 1: A estratégia do programa ‘Juros pela Educação’

Name	Assignment	Summary Bullets
Ana Inoue	Itaú Educação e Trabalho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained how the program aligns with workforce development strategies. • Stressed the importance of vocational training and lifelong learning. • Outlined potential partnerships between financial institutions and education providers.
Priscila Cruz	Todos Pela Educação	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocated for equitable access to educational financing. • Addressed challenges in implementing the program at a national scale. • Called for data-driven policies to measure educational impact.
Camilo Santana	Ministro da Educação	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presented the government’s commitment to funding and expanding the initiative. • Discussed federal policies supporting financial aid for students, emphasizing new financing mechanisms. • Highlighted the role of state-federal partnerships to ensure effective fund allocation and program sustainability. • Addressed the need for improving administrative efficiency in distributing educational resources. • Outlined the importance of equity-focused approaches to reach underprivileged communities.
João Azevedo	Governador do Estado da Paraíba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared state-level experiences in implementing similar financial programs, detailing Paraíba’s initiatives. • Explored best practices from other states to address educational inequality through targeted funding. • Discussed regional disparities in education funding and proposed solutions tailored to specific socioeconomic contexts. • Emphasized the role of local governments in ensuring educational investments yield long-term benefits. • Highlighted successful case studies from Paraíba’s education system as models for national implementation.
Dário Durigan	Secretário Executivo do Ministério da Fazenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained the fiscal strategies underpinning the program’s funding, ensuring long-term financial viability. • Discussed budgetary allocations and financial sustainability concerns, considering economic constraints. • Outlined potential tax incentives for institutions participating in the program to encourage investment. • Proposed mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the financial performance of the initiative. • Highlighted the importance of private sector involvement in supplementing public educational investments.

Painel 2: O que é a proposta ‘Juros pela Educação’, ajustes e detalhes técnicos

Name	Assigination	Summary Bullets
Murilo Ca-maroto	Repórter do Valor Econômico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asked about the most significant adjustments made to the ‘Juros pela Educação’ program in recent weeks. • Inquired about the technical feasibility and long-term sustainability of the proposed financing mechanism.
Fernando Ex-man	Chefe da Sucursal do Valor Econômico em Brasília	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioned how the program aligns with broader economic policies and fiscal constraints. • Probed into the expected impact of the initiative on private sector engagement in education funding.
Gregório Grisa	Secretário Executivo-Adjunto do Ministério da Educação	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained the rationale behind recent adjustments to the ‘Juros pela Educação’ program, emphasizing the balance between ensuring broad access to financing and maintaining financial sustainability. • Discussed mechanisms to ensure fair access to financing, particularly for low-income students and underfunded institutions, including interest rate reductions and targeted financial aid programs. • Highlighted how the program integrates with existing federal education policies, aiming to create a long-term strategy that supports both student success and national economic growth. • Addressed concerns about administrative bottlenecks, outlining steps being taken to streamline application and fund distribution processes, ensuring efficiency and transparency. • Emphasized the importance of a continuous evaluation framework, where data analytics and impact assessments will be used to refine and improve the financing model over time.
Rogério Ceron	Secretário do Tesouro Nacional do Ministério da Fazenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlined the Treasury’s approach to ensuring long-term program funding while maintaining fiscal responsibility, detailing how the initiative aligns with broader government budget priorities. • Explained the mechanisms through which the government will subsidize interest rates without compromising macroeconomic stability, ensuring predictability in public accounts. • Discussed the financial safeguards in place to prevent excessive fiscal exposure, including expenditure ceilings and mechanisms for adjusting program parameters based on economic conditions. • Clarified the role of the National Treasury in coordinating fund distribution with public financial institutions, ensuring compliance with constitutional spending limits. • Highlighted the importance of accountability and transparency in managing public funds for education, detailing how periodic audits and reporting mechanisms will ensure efficient resource allocation.

Painel 3: A proposta sobre a ótica da educação profissional nos Estados

Name	Assignment	Summary Bullets
Murilo Camaroto	Repórter do Valor Econômico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inquired about the biggest implementation challenges for financing technical education through this initiative. • Probed into the alignment of professional education policies with labor market demands in different states.
Fernando Exman	Chefe da Supercursal do Valor Econômico em Brasília	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioned how the fiscal constraints of each state impact their ability to expand professional education. • Explored how states can maintain financial sustainability while increasing access to technical training programs.
Roni Miranda	Secretário de Educação do Estado do Paraná / CONSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed Paraná's approach, emphasizing alignment with industry demands and technological advancements. • Highlighted partnerships between public institutions and local industries, explaining how co-designed curricula with businesses ensure students develop job-ready skills. • Explained how the state ensures that students from all socioeconomic backgrounds can access technical training programs, detailing the role of scholarships and government-subsidized tuition. • Emphasized the importance of expanding dual education models, where students split time between classroom learning and apprenticeships in real work environments. • Discussed data-driven decision-making in education policy, using labor market analytics to adjust training programs to employment needs.
Fátima Gavioli	Secretária de Educação do Estado de Goiás	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlined Goiás' investment priorities in vocational education, focusing on expanding enrollment and infrastructure, particularly in underserved rural areas. • Described strategies to tailor curricula to regional economic strengths, particularly in agribusiness, technology, and service industries, ensuring students are prepared for high-demand jobs. • Emphasized the importance of ongoing teacher training programs to maintain the quality of professional education, ensuring instructors stay updated on industry trends and evolving pedagogical methods. • Explained the implementation of performance monitoring systems to evaluate the success of vocational training graduates in the labor market and adjust programs accordingly. • Addressed budget constraints and how Goiás is leveraging federal funding, private sector collaboration, and efficiency measures to expand vocational education without compromising quality.
Guilherme Lichand	Professor da Universidade de Stanford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presented an economic analysis of the proposed reforms, emphasizing the long-term cost-benefit ratio of investing in technical education, showing how a skilled workforce leads to GDP growth. • Reaching the OECD benchmark of 37% technical education enrollment would require an estimated R\$50 billion in additional funding over six years. • Highlighted evidence from international models, demonstrating that well-funded vocational programs can boost employment rates by up to 20% in relevant sectors, particularly in STEM and healthcare fields. • Explained the projected return on investment for government spending in vocational training, estimating that every R\$1 invested in technical education results in R\$3–4 in economic output over a decade.

Painel 4: A proposta sobre a ótica das Finanças Públicas nos Estados

Name	Assigination	Summary Bullets
Fernando Exman	Jornalista do Valor Econômico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asked how state governments are adjusting their fiscal policies to accommodate the costs of the 'Juros pela Educação' program while maintaining overall budget stability.
Lu Aiko	Jornalista do Valor Econômico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about long-term financial sustainability and potential budgetary trade-offs required to maintain the program.
Felipe Salto	Economista-chefe da Warren Investimentos / Ex-Secretário da Fazenda de São Paulo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presented a detailed fiscal analysis of the proposed education financing reforms, emphasizing the impact on state budgets over the next decade. • Cited projections suggesting the impossibility of the reform, for the budget to move from 2% deficit to 3.5% surplus equivalent to about 500 billion reais annually on GDP of 11 trillion reais. • Highlighted that states with stronger fiscal health—such as São Paulo and Paraná—could absorb the costs more easily, while others with high debt ratios, such as Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul, might struggle without federal intervention. • Discussed potential sources of additional revenue, including tax reforms and efficiency measures, to free up resources for education funding. • Used a comparative approach, referencing OECD data to show that Brazil lags behind in public education spending relative to economic output, needing at least an additional R\$30 billion annually to close the gap.
Carlos Xavier	Presidente do Comsefaz / Secretário de Tributação do Rio Grande do Norte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained how state tax revenue distribution impacts the ability of different regions to finance educational reforms, emphasizing disparities between wealthier and poorer states. • Discussed the role of the Comsefaz in negotiating a fairer fiscal framework to ensure equitable funding for all states, highlighting recent legislative proposals.
Luis Claudio Gomes	Secretário de Estado de Fazenda de Minas Gerais	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlined Minas Gerais' financial constraints in expanding education funding, citing the state's ongoing debt renegotiation efforts with the federal government. • Emphasized the importance of multilateral agreements between states and Brasília to secure long-term financial sustainability for education policies.
Vilma Pinto	Diretora da Instituição Fiscal Independente (IFI) do Senado Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided an independent fiscal perspective on the proposed reforms, warning that states with high fiscal deficits may face additional borrowing constraints if not properly managed. • Discussed the need for transparency in state budget planning to prevent future financial imbalances caused by new education-related expenditures.