# Brazil Construction Industry Market Size & Forecast - by Value and Volume (area and units), 40+ Market Segments Across Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, Infrastructure Construction, City Level Construction by Value and Construction Cost Structure, Q1 2025 Update

Market Report | 2025-03-07 | 335 pages | ConsTrack360

**AVAILABLE LICENSES:**

- Single User Price $1500.00
- Multi User Price $1600.00
- Enterprise User Price $1700.00

**Report description:**

According to ConsTrack360, construction market in Brazil is expected to grow by 5.1% on annual basis to reach BRL 707,591.6 million in 2025.

The construction market in the country experienced robust growth during 2020-2024, achieving a CAGR of 9.1%. This upward trajectory is expected to continue, with the market forecast to grow at a CAGR of 4.3% during 2025-2029. By the end of 2029, the construction sector is projected to expand from its 2024 value of BRL 673,078.9 million to approximately BRL 878,729.2 million.

This report provides a detailed data-centric analysis of the construction sector in Brazil, offering a comprehensive view of market opportunities in the building and infrastructure construction industry at the country level. With over 100+ KPIs covering growth dynamics in building and infrastructure construction, construction cost structure analysis, and analysis by key cities in the country, this databook provides a wealth of data-centric analysis with charts and tables, ensuring stakeholders are fully informed.

It offers a comprehensive analysis of market dynamics in the construction sector through a range of KPIs such as value, volume, and number of units. The building construction covers detailed segmentation over 30+ segments in residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

ConsTrack360's research methodology is based on industry best practices. Its unbiased analysis leverages a proprietary analytics platform to offer a detailed view of emerging business and investment market opportunities.

Key Insights

Brazil Residential Construction Industry

Rising inflation and increasing material costs continue challenging Brazil's residential construction sector, making housing projects more expensive and slowing development. Despite this, strong demand for affordable housing, driven by urbanization and population growth, has led the government to revitalize Minha Casa, Minha Vida (MCMV), which provides subsidies and financial incentives for low- and middle-income families. However, ongoing risks such as land scarcity in major cities, bureaucratic delays, and economic volatility add uncertainty to the sector, making large-scale projects harder to execute efficiently.

Investment in affordable and luxury housing is growing, with the government prioritizing social housing programs while the private sector focuses on high-end condominiums and mixed-use developments. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are increasing, particularly in mid-income housing projects, ensuring better financing and resource allocation. Meanwhile, new policies encourage green-certified housing and energy efficiency standards, supporting sustainability initiatives in residential construction. However, regulatory inefficiencies and a shortage of skilled labor remain barriers to meeting Brazil's expanding housing demand.

Macroeconomic Factors

- The Brazilian residential construction sector faces challenges due to rising inflation and the increasing costs of construction materials such as steel, cement, and electrical components. These price hikes have made housing development more expensive, impacting affordability and slowing the expansion of new projects.
- Despite these economic constraints, the demand for affordable housing remains strong, fueled by urbanization and population growth. Government programs like Minha Casa, Minha Vida (MCMV) aim to bridge the housing gap by providing subsidies and financial incentives for low- and middle-income families.
- However, various risks persist, including land scarcity in urban areas, bureaucratic delays in permit approvals, and fluctuations in Brazil's economic stability. These factors can lead to prolonged construction timelines and increased costs, discouraging investment in large-scale residential developments.

Project Landscape

- Brazil's residential construction sector is witnessing significant investment in affordable housing and luxury developments. The government focuses on expanding social housing programs, while the private sector is leading high-end condominium and mixed-use residential developments.
- Among the key projects is the expansion of MCMV, a large-scale initiative to construct millions of affordable housing units nationwide. Additionally, private developers are investing in luxury high-rise residential buildings in cities like Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, targeting affluent buyers seeking premium properties.
- The private sector continues to dominate high-end residential developments, while government-backed projects focus on urban regeneration and low-income housing. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are increasing, especially in mid-income housing projects, helping to ease financing constraints and boost project viability.

Government Policies & Programs

- The Brazilian government has implemented several policies to stimulate residential construction, particularly in affordable housing and sustainability efforts. The Minha Casa, Minha Vida (MCMV) program has been relaunched with increased subsidies, reaffirming its position as one of Latin America's largest housing initiatives.
- Tax incentives are being offered to green-certified residential projects to encourage sustainable development, promoting the integration of solar energy, efficient insulation, and water conservation systems. New energy efficiency standards also mandate that new housing developments meet minimum environmental benchmarks to improve long-term sustainability.
- Urban zoning reforms are also being introduced to encourage high-density residential developments in major metropolitan areas. These measures aim to optimize land use, improve infrastructure efficiency, and accommodate the growing urban population, though bureaucratic inefficiencies remain a barrier to rapid implementation.

Industry-Specific Developments

- Adopting prefabricated and modular construction techniques is helping developers cut costs and reduce project timelines. Additionally, AI-powered real estate analytics enable construction firms to make data-driven decisions regarding housing demand and location viability. Emerging technologies such as 3D-printed housing are also being tested in Brazil, potentially revolutionizing the industry by reducing construction costs.
- There is a growing focus on net-zero energy housing, with developers incorporating solar panels, energy-efficient HVAC systems, and sustainable materials into new residential projects. Government regulations now require rainwater collection systems and solar water heating in new developments to reduce environmental impact. Additionally, circular economy principles are being encouraged, with initiatives aimed at recycling construction waste and minimizing resource consumption.
- The sector is experiencing a shortage of skilled labor, particularly in trades such as masonry, plumbing, and electrical work, which is delaying project completion. The government invests in vocational training programs to address this issue to improve workforce availability in the residential construction sector. Additionally, a rising demand for construction professionals specializing in sustainable and smart home technologies reflects the industry's shift toward innovation and energy efficiency.

Brazil Commercial Construction Industry

Rising inflation and high borrowing costs have significantly impacted Brazil's commercial construction sector, making large-scale projects more expensive and slowing new developments. Developers are struggling with higher material and labor costs, which have led to delays and increased financial risks. Despite these challenges, demand for flexible office spaces and multi-use commercial hubs is growing, particularly in major cities like Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Brasilia, where hybrid work models and e-commerce-driven retail expansion are reshaping commercial real estate.

To support economic growth, developers prioritize multi-use projects that integrate retail, office, and residential spaces, creating dynamic urban centers. Notable projects like the Sao Paulo Corporate Towers Expansion and the Porto Maravilha Revitalization Project demonstrate the sector's shift toward modern, sustainable developments. However, high office vacancy rates and foreign investment uncertainty remain key challenges, leading to increased conversions of underutilized office spaces into mixed-use properties, aligning with changing market demands.

Macroeconomic Factors

- The commercial construction sector in Brazil is heavily impacted by inflation and high borrowing costs, which have increased project expenses and slowed down new developments. The rising construction materials and labor costs have further strained developers, making it difficult to execute large-scale commercial projects efficiently.
- Despite these financial hurdles, there is a growing demand for flexible office spaces and mixed-use commercial hubs, especially in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Brasilia. The shift toward hybrid work models has encouraged developers to focus on co-working spaces and adaptable commercial environments, while retail developers are emphasizing experience-driven shopping centers to compete with the continued rise of e-commerce.
- The sector also faces high office vacancy rates and regulatory uncertainties, discouraging long-term investments. Older office buildings are struggling to attract tenants, leading to an increasing trend of converting vacant office spaces into residential or multi-use properties. Foreign investors remain cautious, as economic instability and fluctuating exchange rates add risk to commercial real estate investments.

Project Landscape

- Brazil's commercial construction sector is experiencing major developments in retail, office, and hospitality projects and logistics and industrial spaces to support the booming e-commerce industry. Developers increasingly prioritize multi-use complexes integrating residential, office, and retail spaces to create high-demand commercial hubs.
- Notable projects include the Sao Paulo Corporate Towers Expansion, catering to multinational businesses, and the Paseo Paulista Retail Complex, which combines premium retail, entertainment, and co-working spaces. Additionally, the Porto Maravilha Revitalization Project in Rio de Janeiro transforms outdated office spaces into modern commercial districts, attracting new

business investments.
- The private sector dominates high-end commercial developments, while the public sector focuses on urban renewal and infrastructure improvements to support commercial expansion. Foreign investments are increasing in premium office and retail spaces, but uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment continues to impact investor confidence.

Government Policies & Programs
- The Brazilian government has introduced various incentives to promote commercial construction, focusing on sustainable building projects and urban revitalization efforts. Tax breaks and subsidies are available for green-certified buildings, encouraging developers to integrate solar energy, water conservation systems, and energy-efficient designs into their projects.
- To combat rising office vacancy rates, the government is facilitating the conversion of underutilized office buildings into residential or mixed-use spaces. Key initiatives such as the Porto Maravilha urban renewal project and Sao Paulo's redevelopment efforts are receiving public funding to attract businesses and investors to previously underdeveloped areas.
- New building codes and energy efficiency standards are also being enforced, requiring commercial developments to adopt higher sustainability and safety standards. These regulatory changes are designed to enhance long-term investment value and reduce environmental impact, making Brazil's commercial real estate more attractive for future development.

Industry-Specific Developments
- AI-powered property management systems are being widely adopted to improve building energy efficiency, security, and maintenance operations. Digital platforms are also transforming commercial leasing processes, making it easier for businesses to manage office spaces and commercial properties.
- There is growing demand for LEED and EDGE-certified buildings as developers integrate renewable energy, recycled materials, and water-efficient infrastructure into commercial projects. Additionally, EV charging stations and smart transportation hubs are incorporated into new commercial developments to support urban mobility.
- The demand for skilled labor in high-tech commercial construction is increasing, particularly in sustainable building techniques and smart office development. The Brazilian government is expanding vocational training programs to address workforce shortages, especially in engineering, property management, and digital infrastructure development.

Brazil's Institutional Construction Industry
Rising inflation and high interest rates have made institutional construction projects in healthcare, education, and government infrastructure increasingly expensive, limiting large-scale investments. The government faces budget constraints and regulatory inefficiencies, which have slowed the pace of new hospital and school developments. Despite these financial pressures, demand for institutional facilities continues to grow, driven by population expansion and the need for improved public services.
The government prioritizes hospital expansions, school modernizations, and administrative building upgrades to enhance service delivery, particularly in underserved regions. Key initiatives such as the Sao Paulo State Hospital Network Expansion and the National Higher Education Infrastructure Program are helping to address capacity gaps in the healthcare and education sectors. However, many regional and rural projects are experiencing delays due to funding shortages and bureaucratic challenges, limiting development outside major cities.

Macroeconomic Factors
- The institutional construction sector in Brazil depends heavily on government funding and economic stability, particularly for projects in healthcare, education, and public administration. Inflation and rising material costs have made building and maintaining public infrastructure more expensive, putting additional strain on government budgets. High interest rates and fiscal limitations have further slowed investment in large-scale institutional projects.
- Despite these financial challenges, demand for hospitals, schools, and research centers continues to rise, driven by population growth and the need for improved public services. The government has prioritized healthcare and education infrastructure, with plans to expand hospitals in underserved regions and enhance university facilities. However, bureaucratic inefficiencies and project delays remain significant obstacles, leading to longer construction timelines and cost overruns.

- Political uncertainty and fluctuating public sector budgets pose additional risks, affecting the approval and execution of institutional construction projects. Many of these projects rely on public-private partnerships (PPPs) to secure funding, but regulatory inconsistencies and delayed government payments reduce investor confidence. As a result, private sector involvement in institutional construction remains cautious.

Project Landscape
- Brazil's institutional construction sector is experiencing expansion in healthcare, education, and government buildings to support growing public needs. The government is prioritizing hospital network expansion, modernizing school facilities, and upgrading administrative buildings to improve the delivery of essential services.
- Key projects include the Sao Paulo State Hospital Network Expansion, which aims to increase hospital capacity and improve regional healthcare access. The National Higher Education Infrastructure Program also invests in new university campuses, research centers, and technical schools to accommodate rising student enrollment. Public schools are also undergoing modernization efforts, integrating digital learning tools and upgraded facilities.
- While the public sector remains the primary driver of institutional construction, private sector involvement is increasing through PPPs and foreign investment. Large metropolitan areas like Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Brasilia see the most significant infrastructure upgrades as state governments seek to improve public services and urban development. However, funding limitations continue to delay many regional and rural projects.

Government Policies & Programs
- The Brazilian government has committed significant funding to institutional infrastructure, emphasizing healthcare and education projects. The Unified Health System (SUS) expansion program is focused on building and upgrading hospitals in underserved areas, improving access to public healthcare services. Private investors in healthcare and education facilities are also offered tax incentives and financial support to encourage greater participation.
- To promote sustainability in institutional construction, new tax breaks and regulatory incentives support the development of energy-efficient hospitals, schools, and public buildings. Institutions incorporating solar panels, water recycling, and energy-efficient insulation are eligible for subsidies and reduced property taxes. These policies aim to reduce operational costs and align with Brazil's environmental goals.
- At the state and municipal levels, targeted investment programs are financing school renovations, hospital expansions, and digital infrastructure upgrades. However, funding inconsistencies and bureaucratic challenges continue to slow project completion, particularly in smaller cities and rural areas where resources are limited.

Industry-Specific Developments
- Brazilian hospitals increasingly adopt smart medical technologies, AI-powered diagnostics, and telemedicine infrastructure to enhance patient care. Schools and universities are integrating digital learning platforms and AI-driven administrative systems, making education more accessible and efficient. Additionally, government buildings are modernizing security systems and implementing energy-efficient technologies to improve operations.
- The expansion of solar-powered hospitals and energy-efficient schools is helping reduce long-term operational costs while improving environmental sustainability. Many public institutions implement rainwater harvesting and waste recycling systems to optimize resource use. New government buildings are also increasingly being constructed using low-carbon materials and energy-efficient designs.
- There is a shortage of skilled labor in medical facility construction and digital infrastructure development, which is affecting project completion rates. The government is expanding vocational training programs in healthcare infrastructure and education facility management to address this. The demand for engineers and architects specializing in institutional and smart building construction is also rising, creating new opportunities for workforce development.

Brazil Industrial Construction Industry
Brazil's industrial construction sector presents strong growth opportunities, particularly in logistics, manufacturing, and renewable

energy infrastructure. The demand for modern warehouses, battery production facilities, and clean energy plants drives significant private and public investments, positioning Brazil as an emerging industrial hub in Latin America. However, rising material costs, high interest rates, and bureaucratic delays challenge project execution and financial feasibility. Addressing infrastructure gaps and regulatory inefficiencies will be crucial in ensuring the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the sector.
Government policies and tax incentives for industrial modernization, automation, and sustainability are creating favorable conditions for investment, particularly in green energy and high-tech manufacturing. However, workforce shortages in skilled trades and emerging technologies may limit industrial expansion and prolong project timelines. Brazil must strengthen vocational training programs and improve infrastructure connectivity to sustain growth, enabling businesses to capitalize on industrial opportunities. Companies that leverage technological advancements, adopt sustainability initiatives, and navigate regulatory challenges effectively will be best positioned to thrive in Brazil's evolving industrial market.

Macroeconomic Factors
- Brazil's industrial construction sector is expanding due to rising demand for logistics hubs, manufacturing plants, and renewable energy infrastructure. The growth of e-commerce and supply chain diversification has driven the need for modern warehouses and distribution centers, particularly in Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Parana. However, inflation and high material costs have made large-scale industrial projects more expensive and financially challenging.
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) in automotive, agribusiness, and clean energy industries is increasing, supported by government incentives for industrial modernization and automation. Subsidies for smart factories and high-tech logistics centers are attracting investment, but complex regulatory processes and bureaucratic delays continue to slow project approvals. As a result, businesses must overcome compliance hurdles and administrative costs to move forward with industrial expansion.
- Despite these opportunities, currency fluctuations, high interest rates, and infrastructure weaknesses remain key investor risks. Unreliable transportation networks and inconsistent energy supply can hinder industrial growth, making it essential for government policymakers to enhance infrastructure connectivity and energy stability.

Project Landscape
- Brazil's industrial construction sector is witnessing major investments in logistics, automotive manufacturing, and renewable energy projects. The rise of e-commerce and electric vehicle (EV) production has fueled the construction of logistics centers and battery production facilities to meet growing demand.
- Key developments include new logistics hubs in Sao Paulo and Curitiba, aimed at enhancing Brazil's distribution network and supporting the expansion of online retail. Additionally, battery manufacturing plants in Minas Gerais are being developed to support EV production and strengthen Brazil's clean mobility market. The Northeast region is seeing increased investments in green hydrogen and renewable energy, positioning the country as a leader in sustainable industrial development.
- While the private sector is leading industrial investments, the public sector focuses on infrastructure improvements, including port expansions, road networks, and energy grid modernization. Foreign investors from Europe and Asia increasingly view Brazil as a key industrial hub for Latin America despite regulatory and economic uncertainties.

Government Policies & Programs
- The Brazilian government has introduced tax breaks and financial incentives to encourage industrial development, particularly in logistics, renewable energy, and high-tech manufacturing. Companies investing in energy-efficient buildings and automation technologies benefit from subsidies and reduced corporate tax rates, making industrial expansion more cost-effective.
- The government supports industrial modernization in automotive production, aerospace, and agribusiness processing to strengthen domestic manufacturing. Renewable energy initiatives are also receiving state funding, with investments directed toward wind, solar, and hydrogen production facilities to reduce Brazil's dependence on fossil fuels.
- Regulatory reforms are being introduced to streamline industrial project approvals and reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies. However, land acquisition challenges and strict environmental regulations continue to create obstacles for businesses, requiring complex permitting processes before construction can begin.

Industry-Specific Developments

- Brazil's industrial sector rapidly integrates AI-powered automation to enhance manufacturing efficiency and reduce operational costs. Companies leverage automated storage and retrieval systems (AS/RS) to optimize logistics operations, improve inventory accuracy, and minimize labor dependency. Building Information Modeling (BIM) and digital twins are also transforming industrial facility planning, enabling real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance to improve operational efficiency.
- Sustainability is becoming a priority, with a surge in LEED-certified industrial buildings incorporating solar panels, energy-efficient HVAC systems, and recycled materials. Adopting low-carbon cement and eco-friendly construction materials is helping to lower energy consumption and emissions in industrial projects. Moreover, green hydrogen and biofuel production investments are positioning Brazil as a leader in renewable energy, aligning with government incentives for sustainable industrial development.
- The demand for skilled labor in automation, robotics, and renewable energy infrastructure continues to rise. Still, shortages in AI-driven manufacturing and sustainable construction are delaying projects and increasing labor costs. Companies struggle to find specialized talent capable of operating high-tech industrial facilities, leading to increased recruitment efforts. In response, the government is expanding vocational training programs in manufacturing technology, logistics, and green energy development, aiming to bridge the skills gap and enhance workforce competitiveness.

5. Brazil Infrastructure Construction Industry

Brazil's infrastructure construction sector is experiencing steady expansion, with significant transportation, energy, and digital connectivity investments. Infrastructure development remains a national priority despite macroeconomic challenges such as high inflation, interest rates, and regulatory delays. The private sector's growing involvement through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and foreign direct investment (FDI) is helping to bridge funding gaps, particularly in rail, port, and renewable energy projects. However, bureaucratic inefficiencies and environmental permitting challenges continue slowing project execution, requiring further regulatory reforms to streamline approvals and improve efficiency.

The integration of smart technologies, green infrastructure, and climate-resilient construction techniques is shaping the future of Brazil's infrastructure industry. Adopting AI, digital twins, and smart traffic management systems enhances operational efficiency, while investments in low-emission transport and renewable energy align with global sustainability goals. However, workforce shortages in specialized fields such as renewable energy and digital infrastructure pose a long-term challenge. Addressing these gaps through vocational training programs and workforce development initiatives will ensure Brazil's infrastructure remains competitive and resilient in the years ahead.

Macroeconomic Factors

- Brazil's infrastructure construction sector is critical to economic growth, supporting transportation, energy, water, and telecommunications networks. However, high inflation, rising construction costs, and fiscal constraints have slowed infrastructure development, making it difficult for the government to finance large-scale projects. High interest rates and currency fluctuations also pose challenges, increasing the cost of borrowing for public and private sector projects.
- Infrastructure investments remain a priority despite these challenges, particularly in transportation, energy, and digital connectivity. Brazil has a significant infrastructure deficit, and improving roads, railways, ports, and energy networks is essential to boost trade, attract foreign investment, and enhance economic productivity. The private sector is increasingly filling funding gaps through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and foreign direct investment (FDI) in key infrastructure projects.
- Brazil's infrastructure construction sector risks include regulatory complexity, environmental permitting delays, and political uncertainties. While major reforms are underway to streamline project approvals, long bureaucratic processes still delay infrastructure development. The need for sustainable infrastructure solutions is also growing, requiring greater investments in renewable energy, smart cities, and climate-resilient construction.

Project Landscape

- Brazil's infrastructure construction sector is witnessing major transportation, energy, and digital infrastructure investments. With

growing demand for efficient logistics and connectivity, the government is prioritizing upgrades to roads, railways, airports, and ports to support domestic and international trade.
- Key projects include:
- Norte-Sul Railway Expansion  Improving rail logistics to reduce transportation costs and dependence on road networks.
- Sao Paulo Metro Expansion  Enhancing urban mobility with new metro lines and modernized stations.
- Port of Santos Modernization  Increasing capacity and efficiency at Brazil's largest port to support export growth.
- In addition to transportation infrastructure, Brazil is expanding its energy sector with investments in solar, wind, and hydroelectric power plants to meet growing electricity demands. The digital infrastructure sector is also growing, with 5G networks and fiber-optic broadband rollout to improve connectivity in urban and rural areas.

Government Policies & Programs
- The Brazilian government has introduced infrastructure investment programs to address logistics bottlenecks and energy challenges. The Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) is one of Brazil's most significant initiatives, allocating funds for transportation, energy, and urban infrastructure. Additionally, state and municipal governments are launching localized infrastructure development programs to improve regional connectivity.
- The government is offering tax incentives and streamlined permitting processes for strategic infrastructure projects to encourage private sector participation. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) and foreign direct investment (FDI) are growing in financing large-scale projects, particularly rail, port, and renewable energy development.
- Regulatory reforms are being introduced to speed up infrastructure project approvals, but environmental permitting and land acquisition remain key hurdles. Striking a balance between development and environmental protection is challenging, particularly for large-scale projects affecting protected areas and indigenous lands.

Industry-Specific Developments
- Brazil's infrastructure sector is increasingly adopting AI and digital twins to enhance project design, predictive maintenance, and operational efficiency. These technologies help optimize infrastructure planning and reduce long-term costs, improving the durability and performance of public projects. Smart traffic management systems are also being implemented in major cities to reduce congestion, improve mobility, and enhance road safety.
- Green infrastructure projects are expanding, with investments in low-emission public transport systems and energy-efficient highways to promote sustainable urban development. The growth of solar and wind farms is helping diversify Brazil's energy mix, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and enhancing energy security. Furthermore, climate-resilient construction techniques are being introduced to mitigate the effects of extreme weather events, ensuring the long-term durability and sustainability of infrastructure projects.
- The demand for engineers and construction workers skilled in infrastructure development is rising as Brazil expands its transportation and energy sectors. However, specialized workforce shortages in renewable energy and digital infrastructure create delays and increase project costs. In response, the government invests in vocational training programs to develop a skilled workforce capable of supporting large-scale infrastructure projects.

**Table of Contents:**

# Brazil Construction Industry Market Size & Forecast - by Value and Volume (area and units), 40+ Market Segments Across Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, Infrastructure Construction, City Level Construction by Value and Construction Cost Structure, Q1 2025 Update

Market Report | 2025-03-07 | 335 pages | ConsTrack360

To place an Order with Scotts International:

- - Print this form
- - Complete the relevant blank fields and sign
- - Send as a scanned email to support@scotts-international.com

**ORDER FORM:**

| Select license | License | Price |
|---|---|---|
| | Single User Price | $1500.00 |
| | Multi User Price | $1600.00 |
| | Enterprise User Price | $1700.00 |
| | VAT | |
| | Total | |

*Please circle the relevant license option. For any questions please contact support@scotts-international.com or 0048 603 394 346.

** VAT will be added at 23% for Polish based companies, individuals and EU based companies who are unable to provide a valid EU Vat Numbers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Email* | | Phone* | |
| First Name* | | Last Name* | |
| Job title* | | | |
| Company Name* | | EU Vat / Tax ID / NIP number* | |
| Address* | | City* | |
| Zip Code* | | Country* | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Date | 2026-02-18 |
| Signature | |