

BRAZIL: MAIN MACRO-FINANCIAL INDICATORS

International Economics and Euro Area Department

BANCO DE **ESPAÑA**
Eurosistema



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Table 1

Brazil: main economic and social indicators

	2023				2021			
GDP per capita (constant \$)	9,009 (*)				Life expectancy (years)			
GDP per capita (PPP)	15,088 (*)				Poverty rate (% of the population) (a)			
GDP (\$bn)	2,190 (*)				Inequality (Gini)			
Population (million)	216.8				Inflation target (2023)			
					3.25% (±1.5%)			
Monetary and real sector, and prices	2000-2004 average	2005-2009 average	2010-2014 average	2015-2019 average	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP (year-on-year rate)	3.1	3.7	3.4	-0.5	-3.6	5.1	3.1	3.0 (*)
CPI (year-on-year rate)	8.7	5.1	5.9	5.7	3.2	8.3	9.3	4.6
Underlying CPI (year-on-year rate)	8.2	5.1	5.9	5.5	2.2	5.1	8.8	6.5
Policy interest rate (%) (end of the year)	18.8	13.0	10.2	9.2	2.0	9.25	13.75	11.75
Unemployment rate (%)	11.6	8.6	7.1	11.3	13.5	13.5	9.5	8.3 (*)
Budget balance (% of GDP)	-5.3	-3.0	-3.2	-7.9	-13.3	-4.3	-4.6	-7.1 (*)
Primary balance (% of GDP)	2.5	3.1	1.8	-1.7	-9.2	0.7	1.3	-1.2 (*)
Public debt (% of GDP)	60.9	57.1	52.9	71.7	86.9	77.3	71.7	74.4 (*)
External sector								
Trade openness (% of GDP)	27.4	25.4	24.6	26.7	32.3	37.6	38.8	—
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-1.4	-0.1	-3.5	-2.3	-1.8	-2.8	-2.8	-1.9 (*)
Foreign direct investment received (% of GDP)	3.4	2.3	3.6	3.8	2.5	2.8	4.5	—
Portfolio capital inflows (% of GDP)	0.2	1.6	1.7	-0.3	-0.1	1.4	-0.2	—
Reserves (months of imports)	9.1	13.3	18.1	25.6	23.2	16.3	12.5	—
Reserves (% of GDP)	7.0	10.3	14.1	19.1	23.7	21.2	16.2	15.8
ARA metrics (IMF) (b)	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4
External debt (% of GDP)	39.1	16.2	18.1	29.4	36.6	33.6	28.7	—
Domestic debt held by non-residents (% of total)	—	7.7	14.5	12.9	9.2	10.6	9.4	—
Financial markets (annual average)								
Exchange rate against the euro	2.7	2.9	2.6	4.0	5.9	6.4	5.4	5.4
Exchange rate against the dollar	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.5	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.0
10-year government debt yield (%)	12.6	12.3	11.6	10.8	7.1	9.7	12.3	11.8
Average government debt maturity (months)	34	34	46	51	41	43	46	47
Sovereign CDS (basis points)	—	168	140	241	209	191	248	195
Petrobras CDS (basis points)	—	170	195	410	300	224	291	234
Banking sector								
Size of the sector (% of GDP) (c)	109.2	139.9	186.7	203.9	205.5	215.7	215.9	—
Credit to the private sector (% of GDP)	28.9	40.2	60.7	62.3	62.8	68.8	70.6	—
Basel credit-to-GDP gap (d)	—	3.9	7.3	5.0	0.0	6.2	3.0	—
House prices (year-on-year)	-1.1	11.5	8.0	-5.4	-0.2	-0.1	-6.3	—
Regulatory capital/RWAs	16.3	17.3	16.6	17.0	16.9	16.5	16.0	—
Tier 1	—	14.1	12.9	13.6	14.6	14.4	14.0	—
RWAs/total assets	—	81.3	85.3	68.1	60.5	64.2	63.5	—
Non-performing loans (% of portfolio)	6.6	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.4
ROA (e)	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.4	2.1	—
ROE (f)	12.9	21.2	14.7	14.2	12.3	14.9	15.3	—
Liquidity ratio	—	—	1.8	2.2	2.9	1.8	1.7	—
Primary expenditure (% of total revenues)	—	56.8	53.1	50.8	49.2	50.6	49.5	—
Net interest income (% of gross revenues) (g)	—	78.0	76.3	71.1	60.8	69.6	71.2	—

SOURCES: IMF, Thomson Reuters and national statistics.

NOTE: (*) IMF Forecasts (October 2023).

a Percentage of population with income of less than \$3.65 (purchasing power parity in 2017 dollars) per day.

b Drawing on the IMF's calculations for assessing reserve adequacy, which take into account the level of reserves relative to different aggregates and the related opportunity cost.

c Sum of bank claims on all sectors as a percentage of GDP.

d Difference between the actual level and the trend in credit to the private sector as a percentage of GDP.

e Return on Assets (ROA) is defined as profit as a percentage of banking sector assets.

f Return on Equity (ROE) is defined as profit as a percentage of banking sector capital.

g Defined as the ratio of net income from financial intermediation to operating income. Provisioning expenses are not included in the numerator. Operating income comprises income from financial intermediation, income from services, income from shares and other operating income/expenditure, except for administration expenses.

Table 2

Brazil: vulnerability (a)

	Time series										With respect to other emerging market economies		
	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022			2023	Latest figure
	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2			
Sovereign spread (bp)													
Equity index (quarterly change)													
Exchange rate (quarterly change)													
Sovereign spread (quarterly change)													
GDP (year-on-year)													
Inflation													
Industrial output													
Currency overvaluation													
Budget balance (% of GDP)													
Gross public sector debt (% of GDP)													
Credit (real, year-on-year)													
Deposits (real, year-on-year)													
Net foreign assets of banks (% of GDP)													
Non-performing loans (% of portfolio)													
Loan-to-deposit ratio													
Banks' equity index (quarterly change)													
Banks' external debt spread													
Interbank interest rate													
Net interest income													
Banking risk (BICRA)													
Banking risk (IHS)													
Current account balance (% of GDP)													
Foreign direct investment (% of GDP)													
External debt (% of GDP)													
Short-term external debt (% of reserves)													
Reserves (% of GDP)													
External debt service (% of exports)													
Portfolio investment (% of GDP)													
GDP per capita (change)													
Political risk (IHS)													
Geopolitical risk (GPR)													
Sovereign rating													
Stability/Absence of violence (percentile)													

SOURCE: Irma Alonso and Luis Molina. (2021). "A GPS navigator to monitor risks in emerging economies: the vulnerability dashboard". Documentos Ocasionales, 2111, Banco de España. <https://www.bde.es/f/webbde/SES/Secciones/Publicaciones/PublicacionesSeriasadas/DocumentosOcasionales/21/Files/do2111e.pdf>

a The risk level is indicated with shades of green (associated with lower levels of vulnerability), yellow (medium vulnerability) and red (variables in the highest risk percentiles).

Table 3

Spain and euro area exposure to Brazil (2022 unless otherwise stated)

	\$bn		Percentage of GDP		Percentage of total		Ranking	
	Euro area	Spain	Euro area	Spain	Euro area	Spain	Euro area	Spain
Exports of goods (2022)	40.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	28	16
Imports of goods (2022)	48.7	9.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.9	24	12
Exports of services (2021)	13.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	30	17
Imports of services (2021)	6.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	42	18
International Investment Position: Foreign direct investment. Assets (2021)	303.5	42.7	2.1	3.0	1.7	7.1	13	4
International Investment Position: Foreign direct investment. Liabilities (2021)	-6.8	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	236	18
International Investment Position: Portfolio investment. Assets (June 2022)	70.1	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	29	23
International Investment Position: Portfolio investment. Liabilities (December 2022)	9.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	46	26
Credit exposure to Brazil of BIS reporting banks (a) (June 2023)	239.3	204.0	1.5	12.9	2.0	9.3	13	4
Claims of Brazilian banks vis-à-vis residents of the euro area or Spain (June 2023)	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	21	17
Debt of Brazilian residents to banks from the euro area or Spain (b) (June 2023)	239.3	204.0	11.3	9.6	53.2	45.3	—	1.0

SOURCES: IMF, OECD, Eurostat, BIS and national statistics.

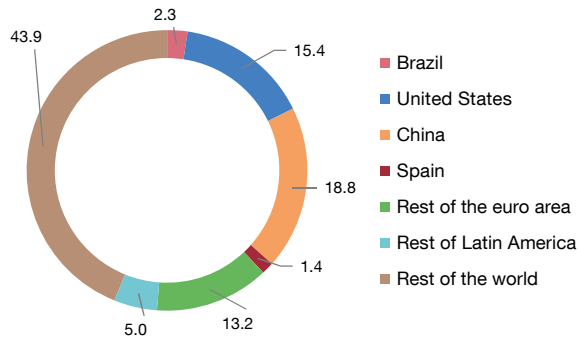
a With respect to euro area and Spanish figures.

b With respect to Brazilian figures.

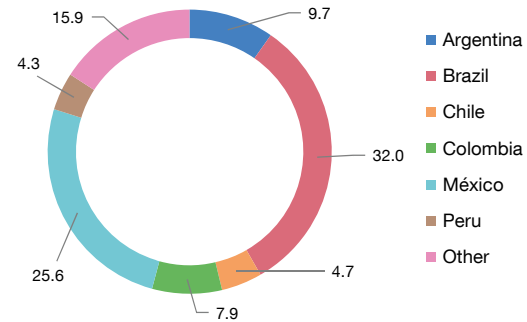
Chart 1

Brazil: structural economic data

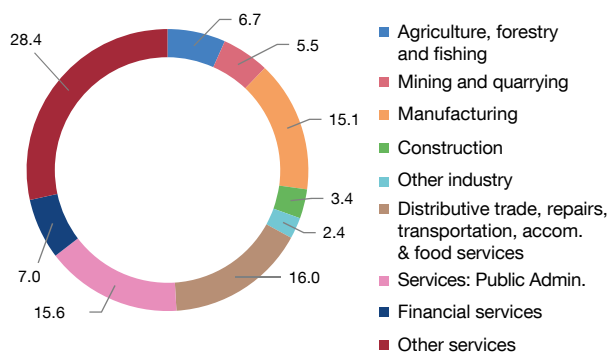
1.a Share of global GDP (%) (2023) (a)



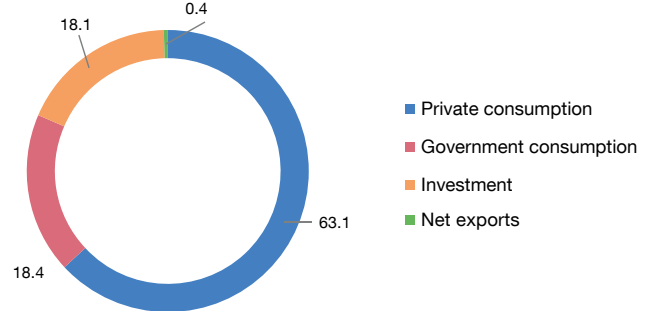
1.b Share of Latin American GDP (%) (2023) (a)



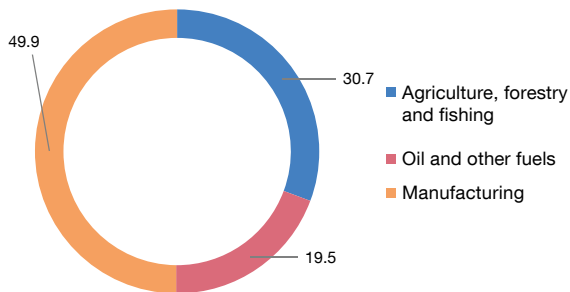
1.c Breakdown of GDP: supply (%) (2022)



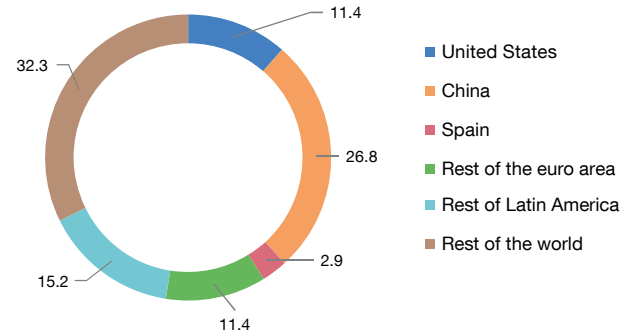
1.d Breakdown of GDP: demand (%) (2022)



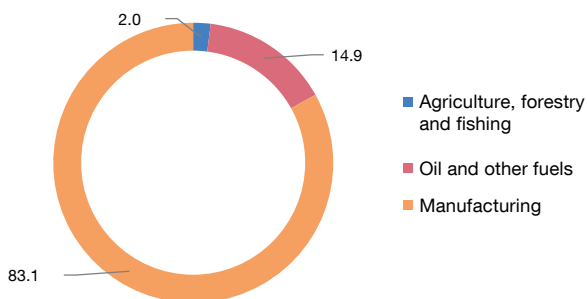
1.e Exports of goods, by sector (%) (2023)



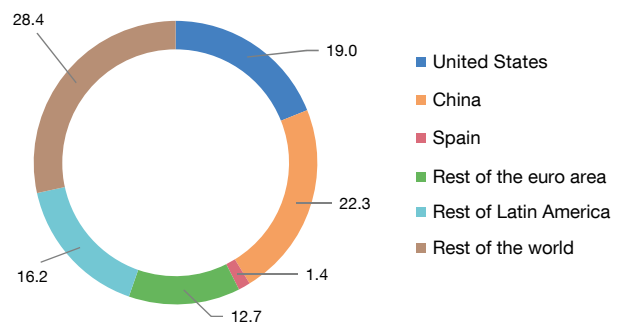
1.f Exports of goods, by destination (%) (2022)



1.g Imports of goods, by sector (%) (2023)



1.h Imports of goods, by origin (%) (2022)



SOURCES: OECD and IMF.

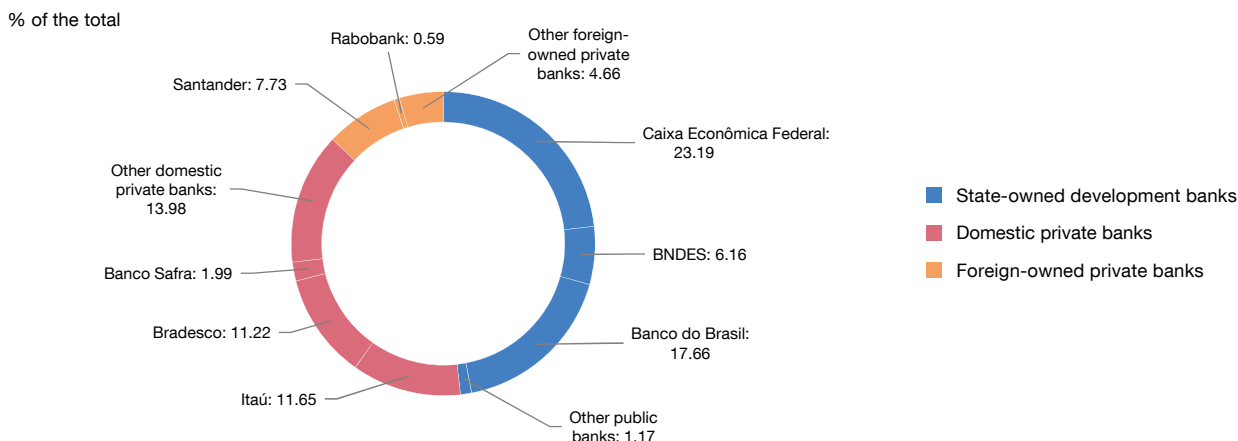
a IMF Forecasts (October 2023).



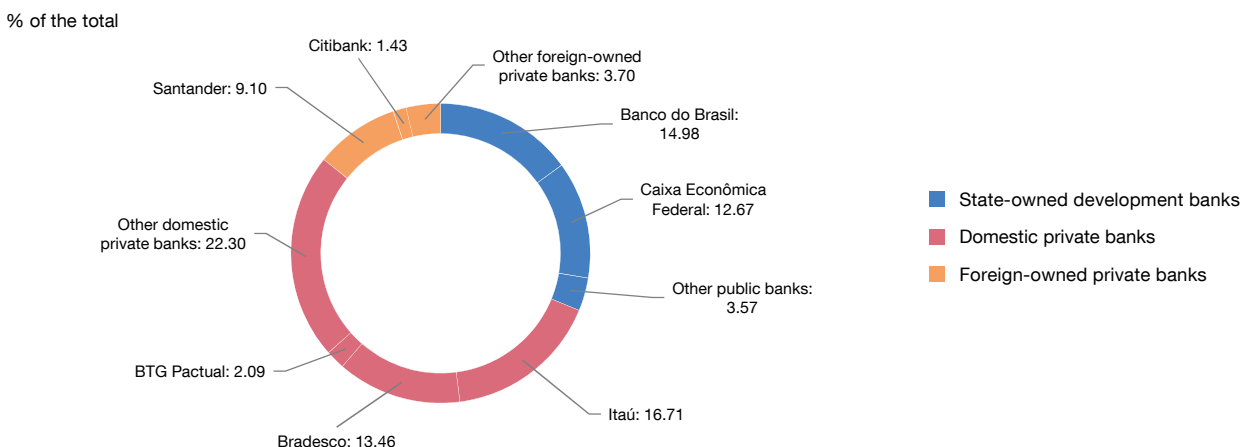
Chart 2

Brazil: structure of the banking sector and relevance for Spain

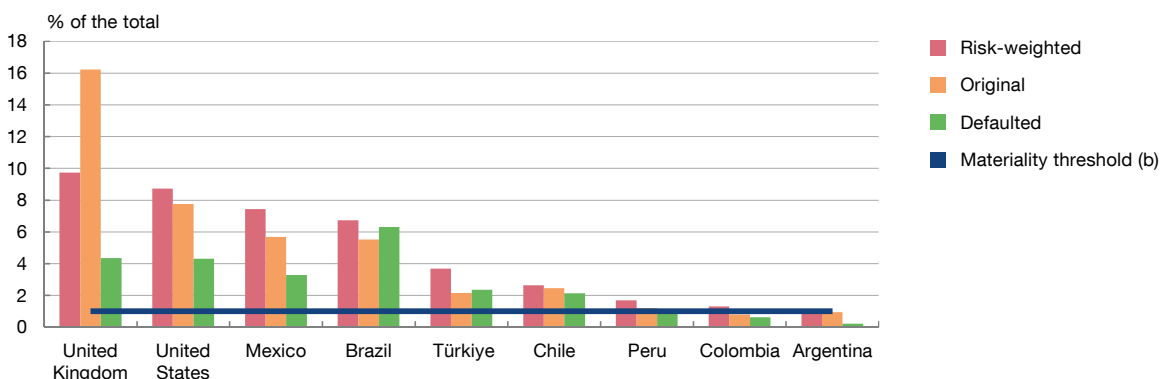
2.a Breakdown of the banking sector (June 2023): loans



2.b Breakdown of the banking sector (June 2023): deposits



2.c Exposures to material third countries, by type of exposure (December 2022) (a)



SOURCES: Banco Central de Brasil and Banco de España.

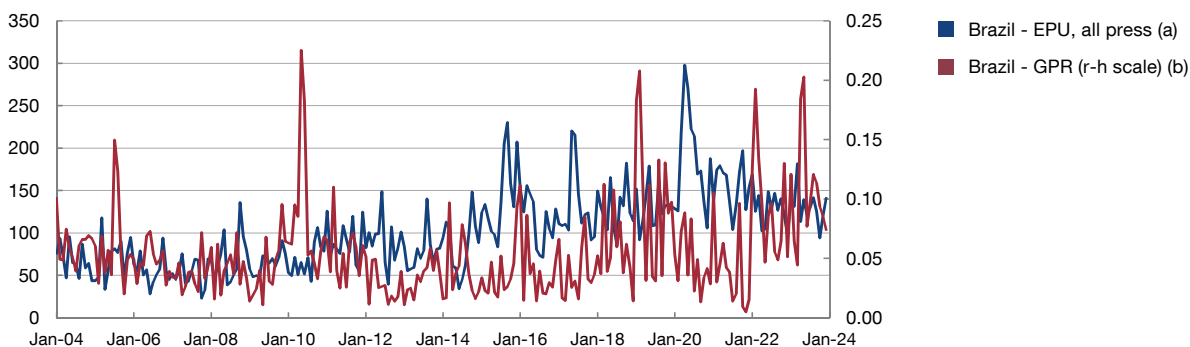
a Credit and other claims on households and non-financial corporations, excluding public entities and financial institutions.
 b 1% of any of the types of exposure.



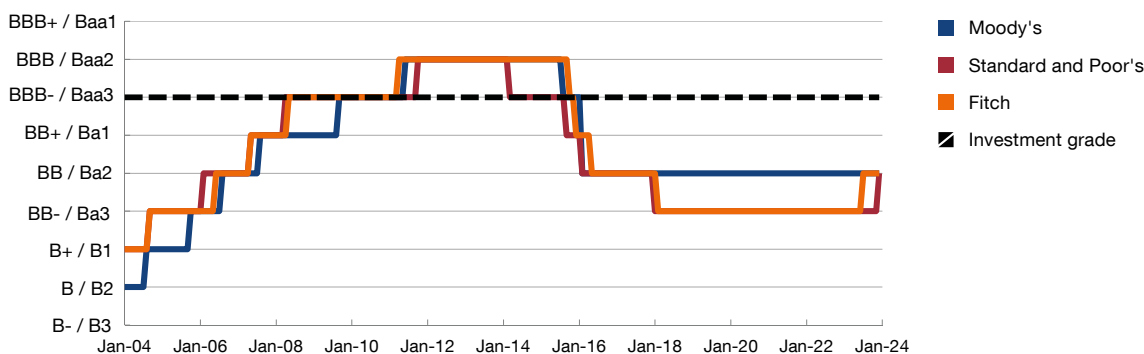
Chart 3

Brazil: uncertainty and geopolitical risk indicators and sovereign ratings

3.a News-based indicators



3.b Sovereign ratings



SOURCES: Banco de España, Moody's, Standard and Poor's and Fitch, in addition to: Dario Caldara and Matteo Iacoviello. (2022). "Measuring geopolitical risk". *American Economic Review*, April, 112(4), pp. 1194-1225; Corinna Ghirelli, Javier J. Pérez and Alberto Urtasun. (2021). "The spillover effects of economic policy uncertainty in Latin America on the Spanish economy". *Latin American Journal of Central Banking*, 2(2); and Erik Andres-Escayola, Corinna Ghirelli, Luis Molina, Javier J. Pérez and Elena Vidal. (2022). "Using newspapers for textual indicators: which and how many?". *Documentos de Trabajo*, 2235, Banco de España. <https://www.bde.es/f/webbde/SES/Secciones/Publicaciones/PublicacionesSeriadadas/DocumentosTrabajo/22/Files/dt2235e.pdf>.

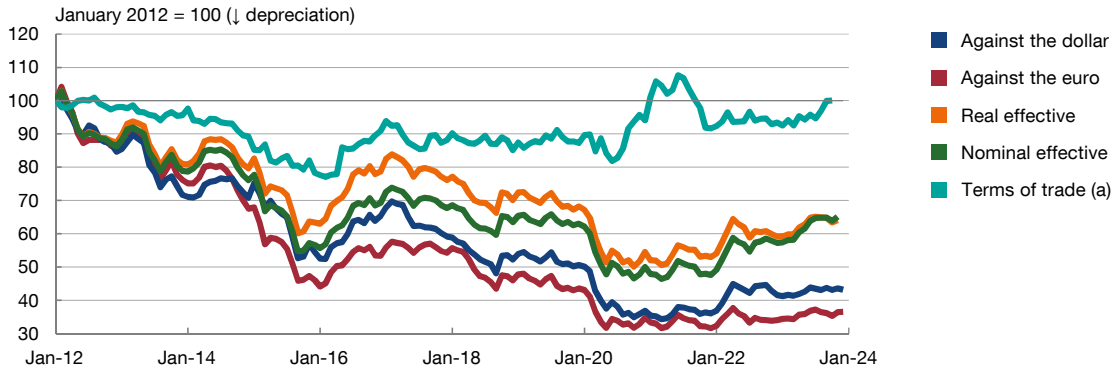
- a The Economic Policy Uncertainty (EPU) index is constructed drawing on the local and international press using words related to uncertainty over economic policies, based on the following methodology: Scott R. Baker, Nicholas Bloom and Steven J. Davis. (2016). "Measuring economic policy uncertainty". *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 131(4), pp. 1593-1636.
- b The Geopolitical Risk (GPR) Index is a measure of adverse geopolitical events based on a survey of newspaper articles in the English-speaking press covering geopolitical unrest.



Chart 4

Brazil: exchange rates, stock market, sovereign spreads, long-term interest rates, financial conditions and financial stress

4.a Exchange rates of the Brazilian real



4.b Stock exchange index



4.b Stock exchange index



SOURCES: Banco de España and Refinitiv.

a Ratio of export prices to import prices.



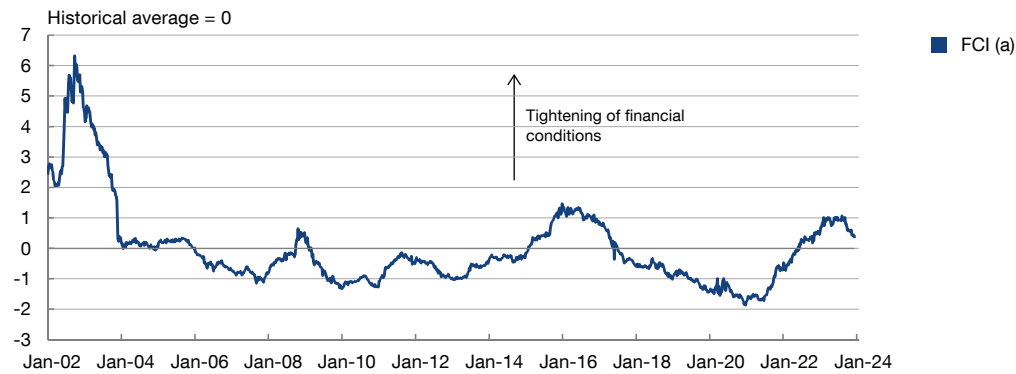
Chart 4

Brazil: exchange rates, stock market, sovereign spreads, long-term interest rates, financial conditions and financial stress (cont'd)

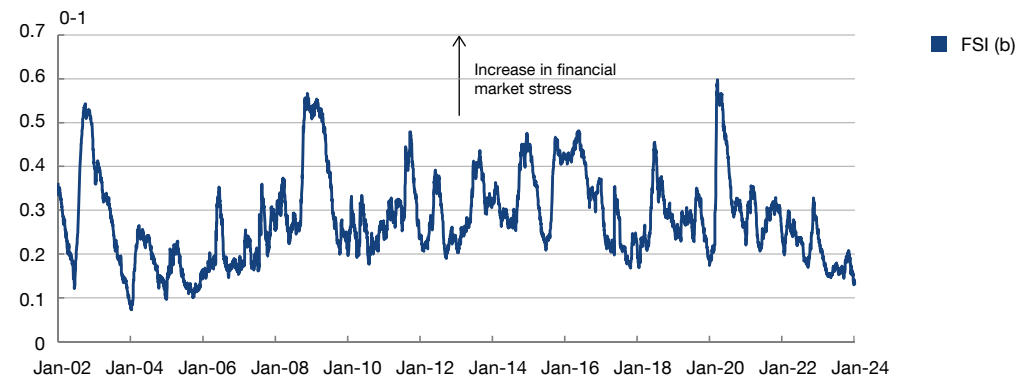
4.d Long-term interest rate on public debt in local currency



4.e Financial conditions index



4.f Financial stress index



SOURCES: Banco de España and Refinitiv.

- a Estimated using a principal component methodology drawing on changes in the stock market, short and long-term interest rates, the price of commodities and exchange rate fluctuations.
- b Calculated on the basis of volatilities and spreads of six market segments, standardised and grouped discounting any cross-correlations between indicators.

