

# Brazil

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Economic and Financial  
Fundamentals:

A General View and  
Perspectives

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February 2012

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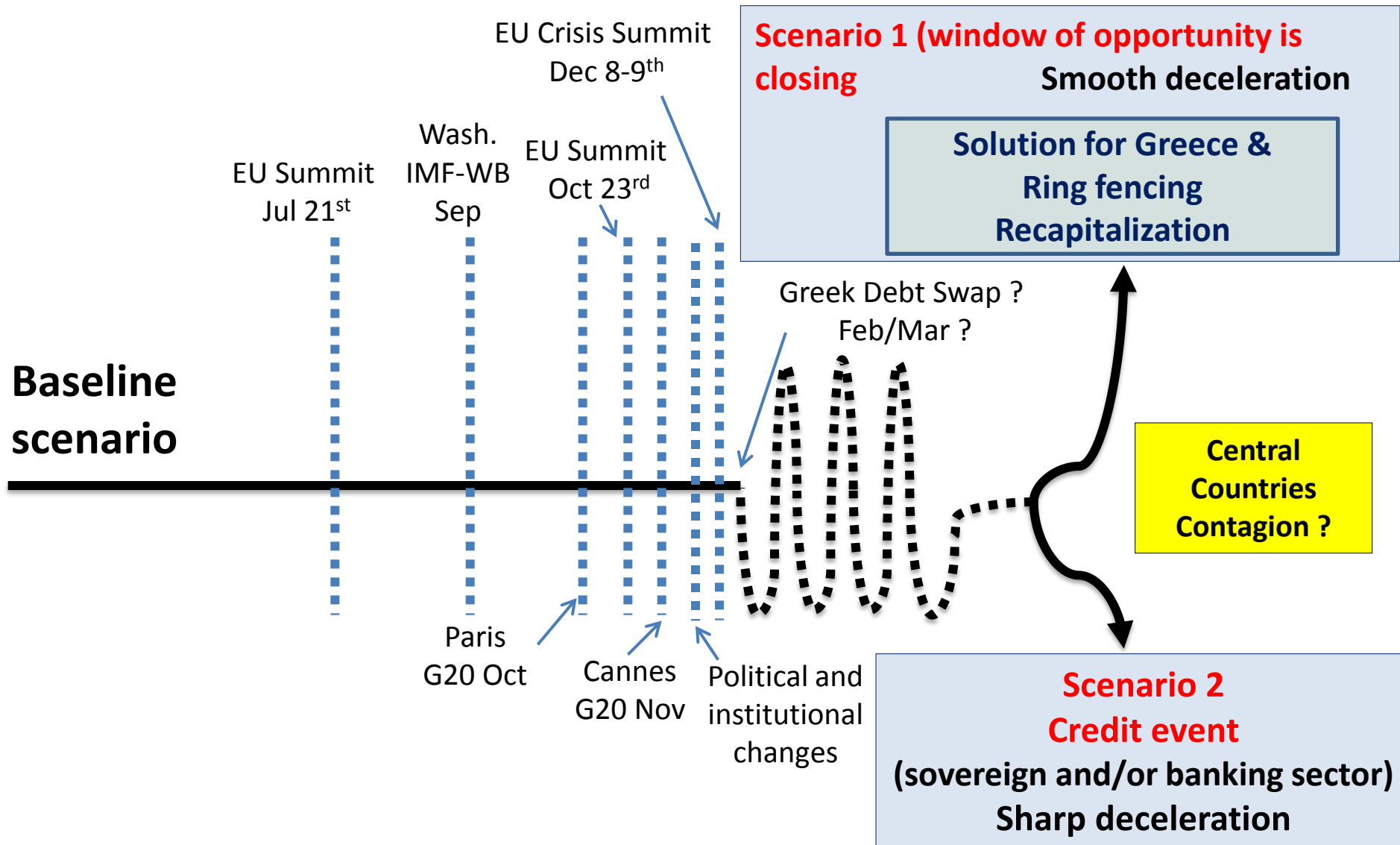
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# **1. International Scenario**

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase of the 2008 Crisis**

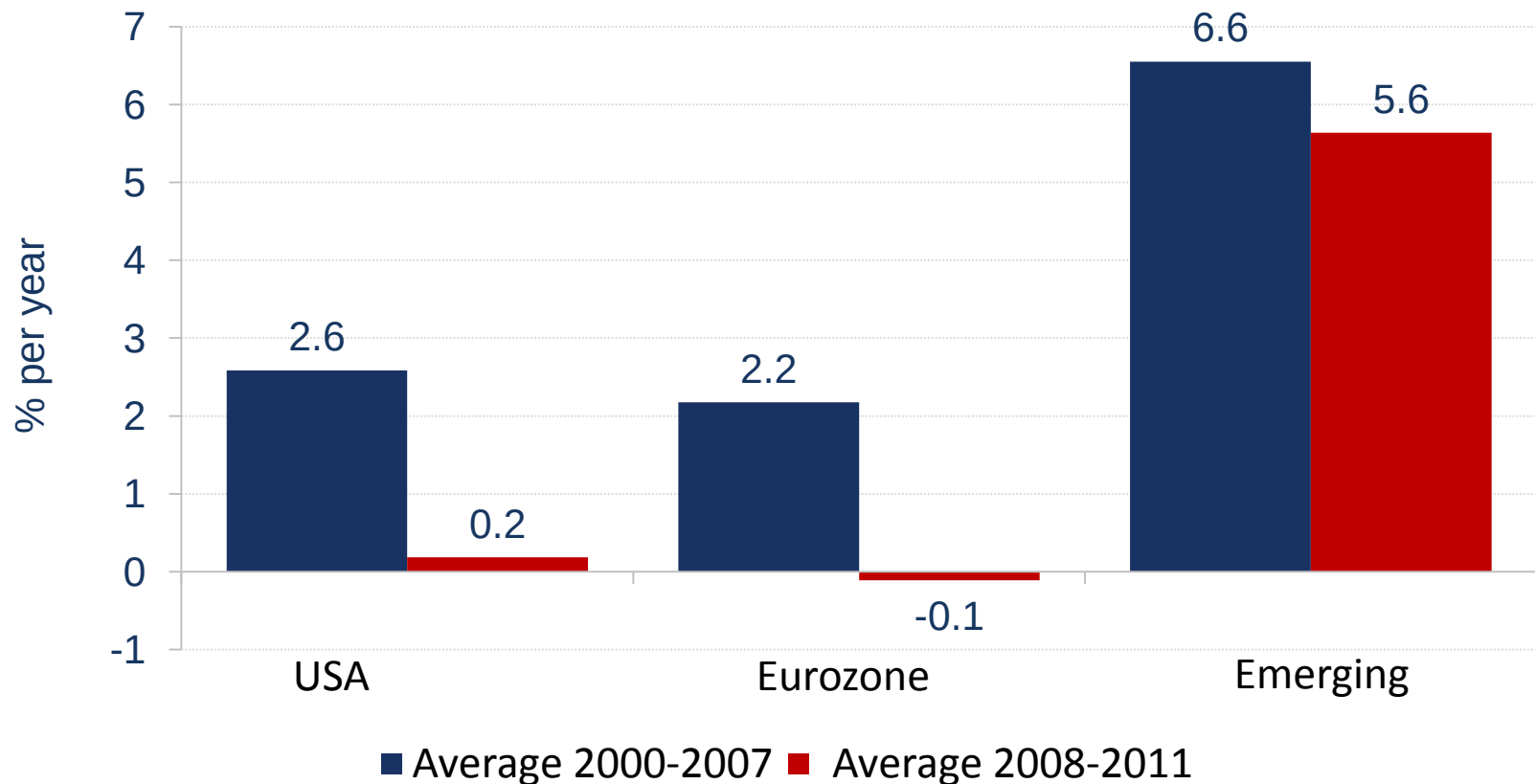
**Deterioration in Global Economic Conditions  
Increasing Downside Risks**

# European Dilemma and (alternative) Scenarios

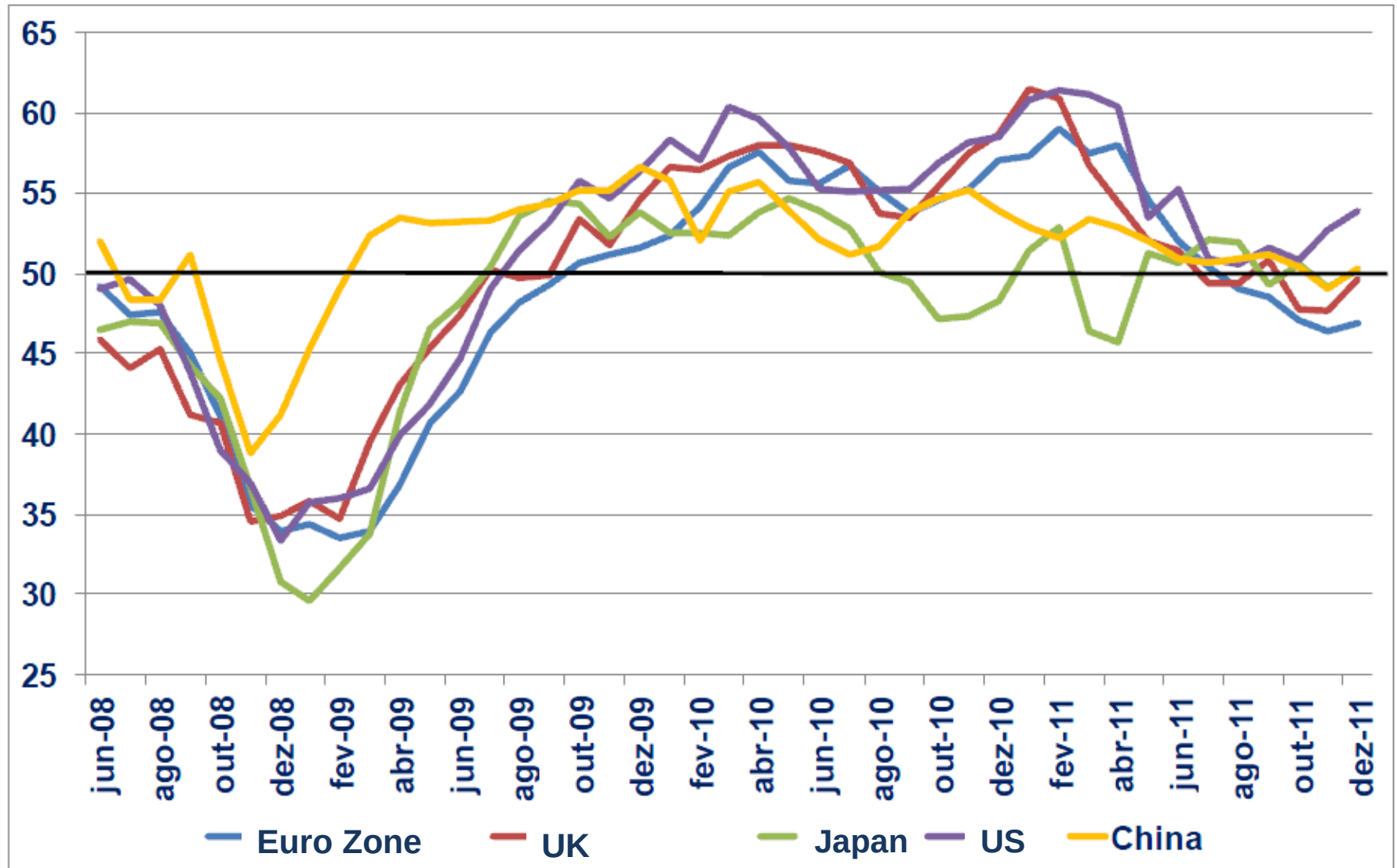


# Slower Growth in Advanced Economies (AE)

3 years after the most acute financial crisis the AE have not yet retaken a sustainable growth path



# Dev. Economies + China – Economic Activity (PMI)



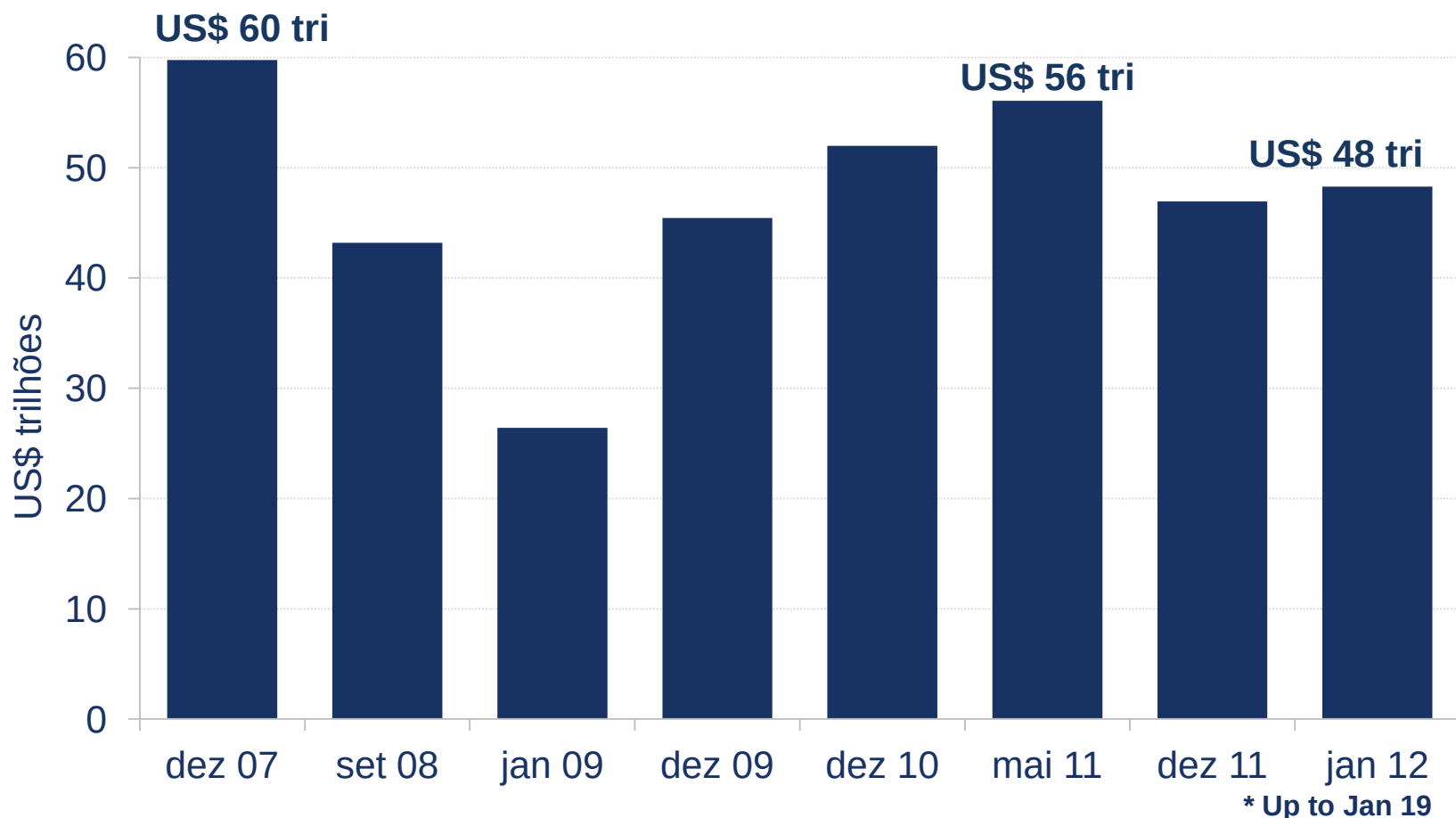
# World Economies – Growth Outlook

A difficult international backdrop exerted a negative effect on economic agents expectations, lending a downbeat sentiment to growth forecasts.

|                            | WEO report<br>(Jun 2011) | WEO report<br>(Sep 2011) | WEO report<br>(Dec 2011) | Var<br>Dec/Sep 11 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
|                            | 2012                     | 2012                     | 2012                     |                   |
| <b>GDP</b>                 | <b>4.5</b>               | <b>4.0</b>               | <b>3.3</b>               | <b>-0.70</b>      |
|                            |                          |                          |                          |                   |
| <b>Developed Economies</b> | <b>2.6</b>               | <b>1.9</b>               | <b>1.2</b>               | <b>-0.70</b>      |
| US                         | 2.7                      | 1.8                      | 1,8                      | 0.0               |
| Eurozone                   | 1.7                      | 1.1                      | -0.5                     | -0.60             |
|                            |                          |                          |                          |                   |
| <b>Emerging Economies</b>  | <b>6.4</b>               | <b>6.1</b>               | <b>5.4</b>               | <b>-0.70</b>      |
| <b>Brazil</b>              | <b>3.6</b>               | <b>3.6</b>               | <b>3.0</b>               | <b>-0.60</b>      |
| China                      | 9.5                      | 9.0                      | 8.2                      | -0.80             |

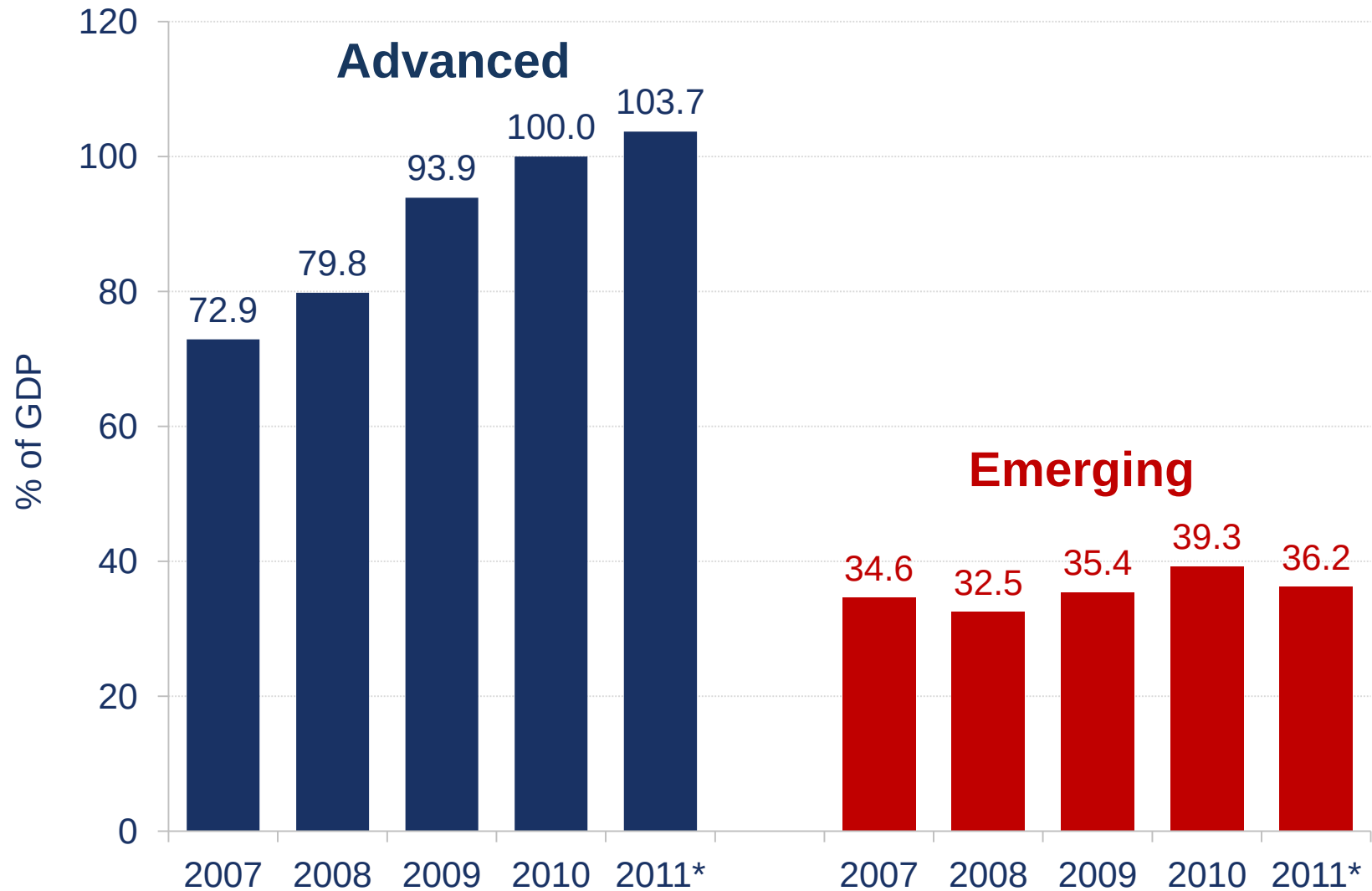
# Wealth Loss – Companies' Market Value

The decrease in market value of firms listed in main global stock exchanges have achieved US\$ 8 trillion in the last eight months, aggravating deflationary forces in the global economy.



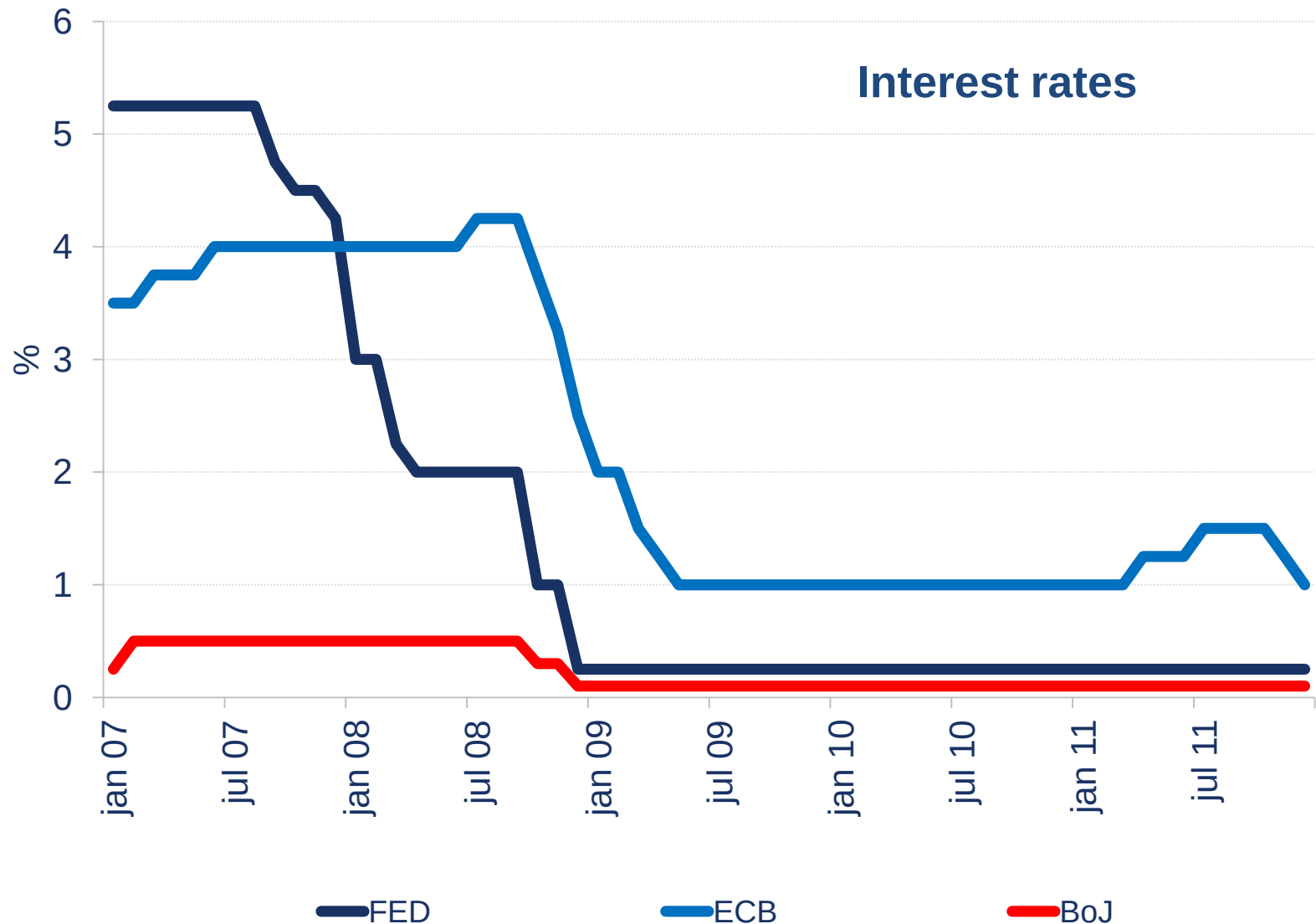


# Growing Debt in AE – Gross Public Debt



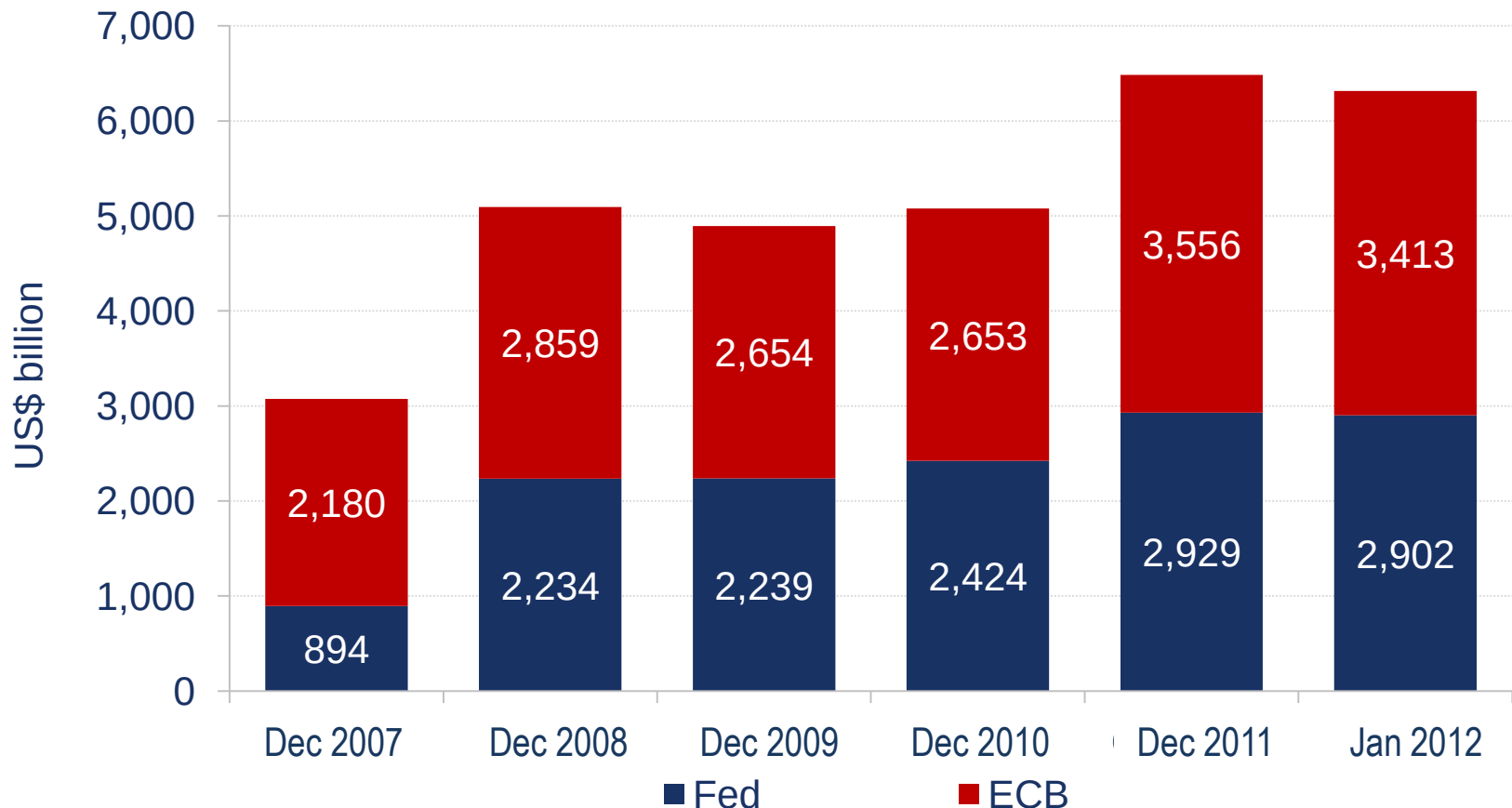
\* IMF forecast

# Conventional Monetary Policy Faces Limits

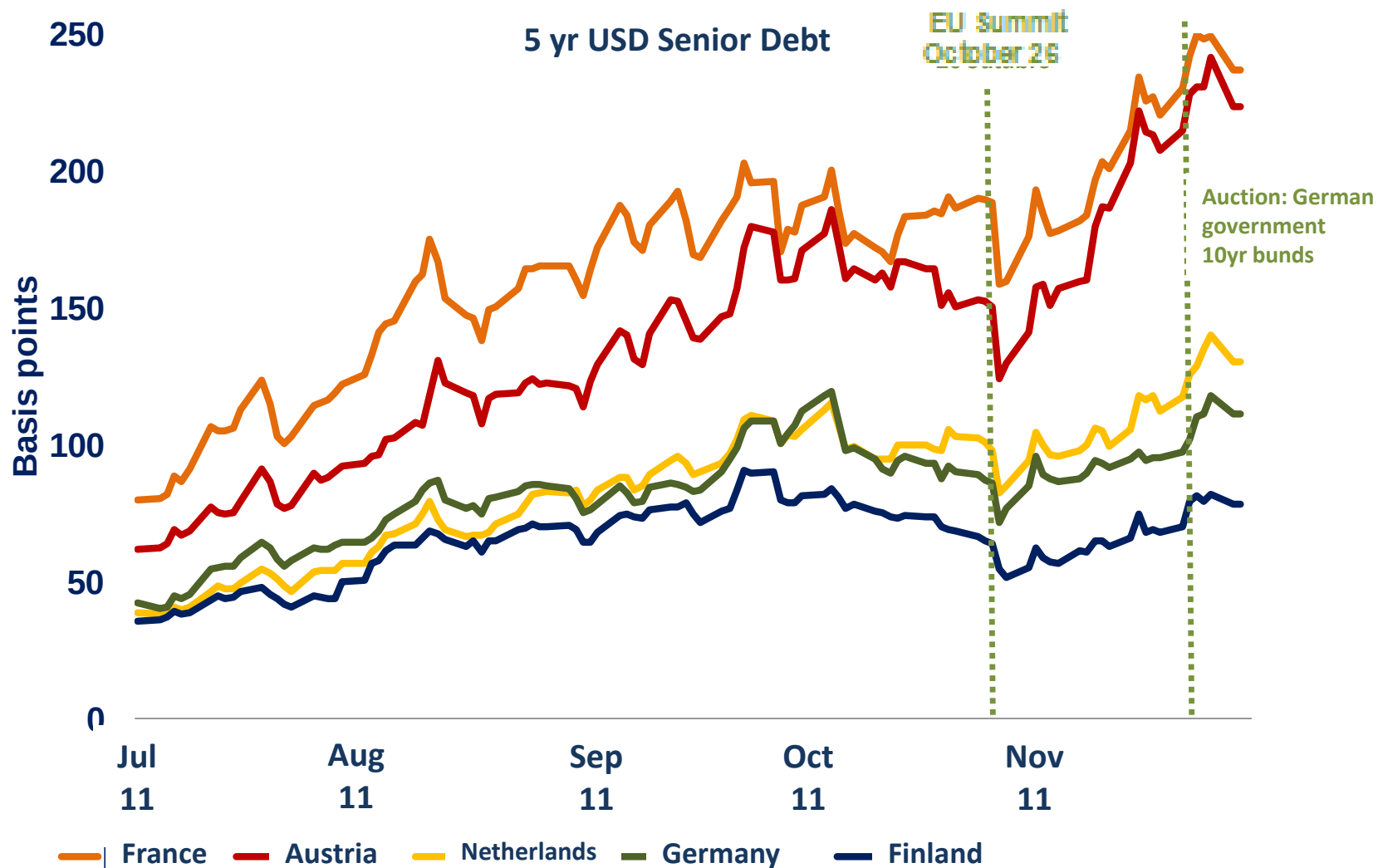


# Unconventional Monetary Policy

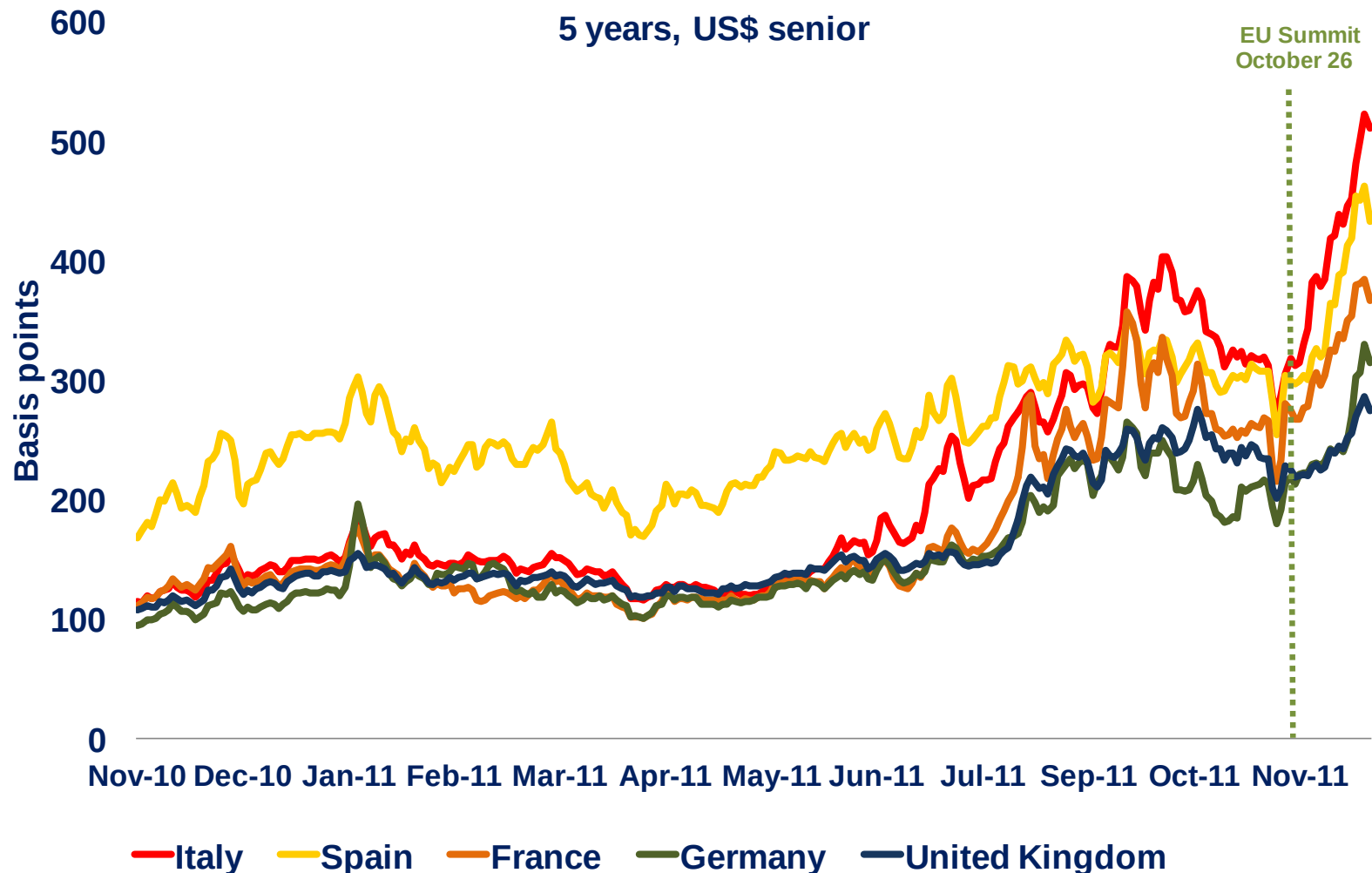
CBs have improved global liquidity with the acquisition of financial assets, despite the controversy over the effects of QE measures on economic prospects for Europe and the US.



# Sovereign CDS - AAA rated countries: Euro Zone & UK



# Risk in Euro Zone: Bank CDS (bps)



Private Bank CDS average by country:

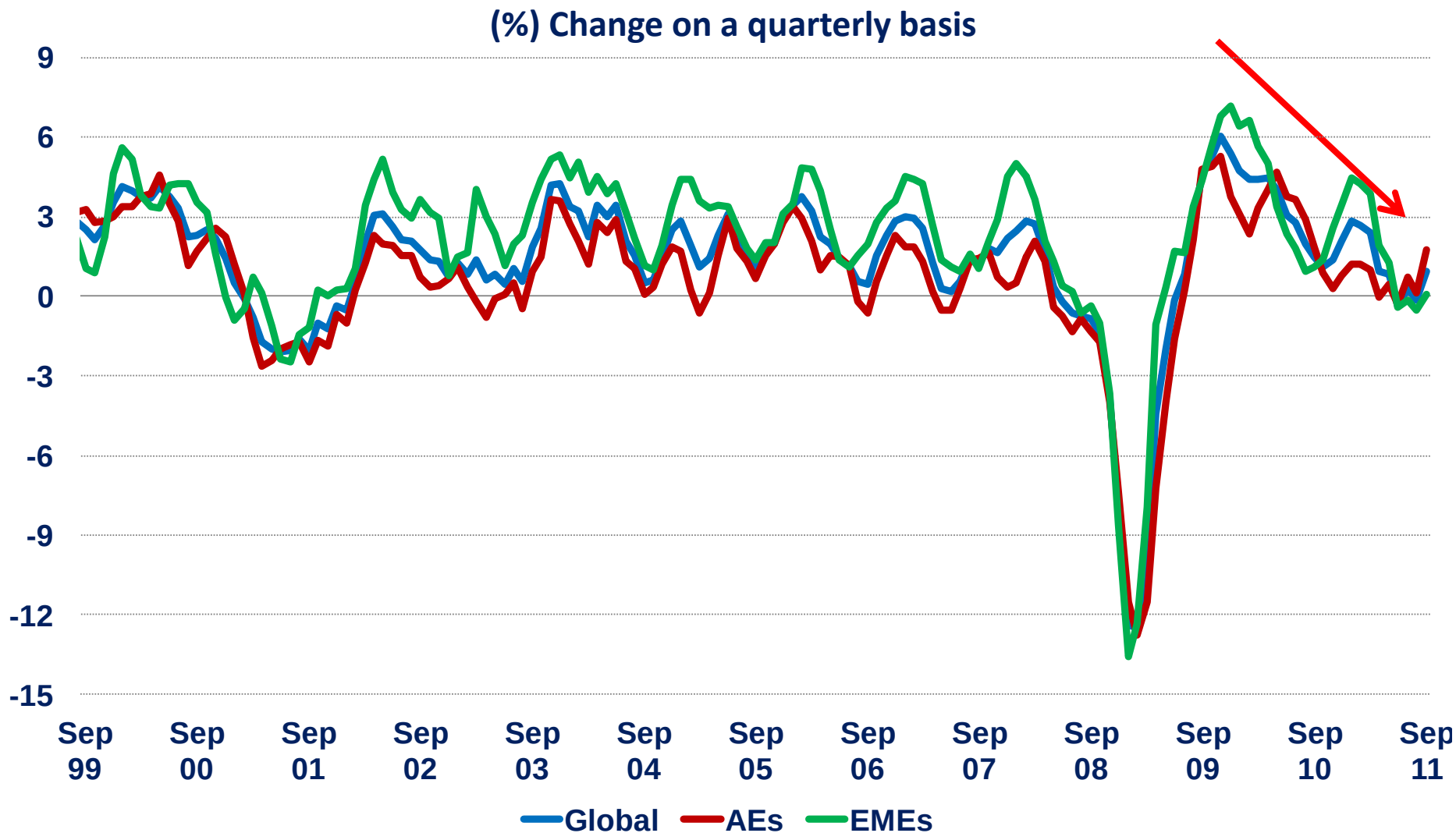
**UK:** Barclays, HSBC, RBS; **Germany:** Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank; **France:** BNP Paribas, Société Générale, Crédit Agricole; **Italy:** Unicredit, BNL; **Spain:** BBVA, Santander;

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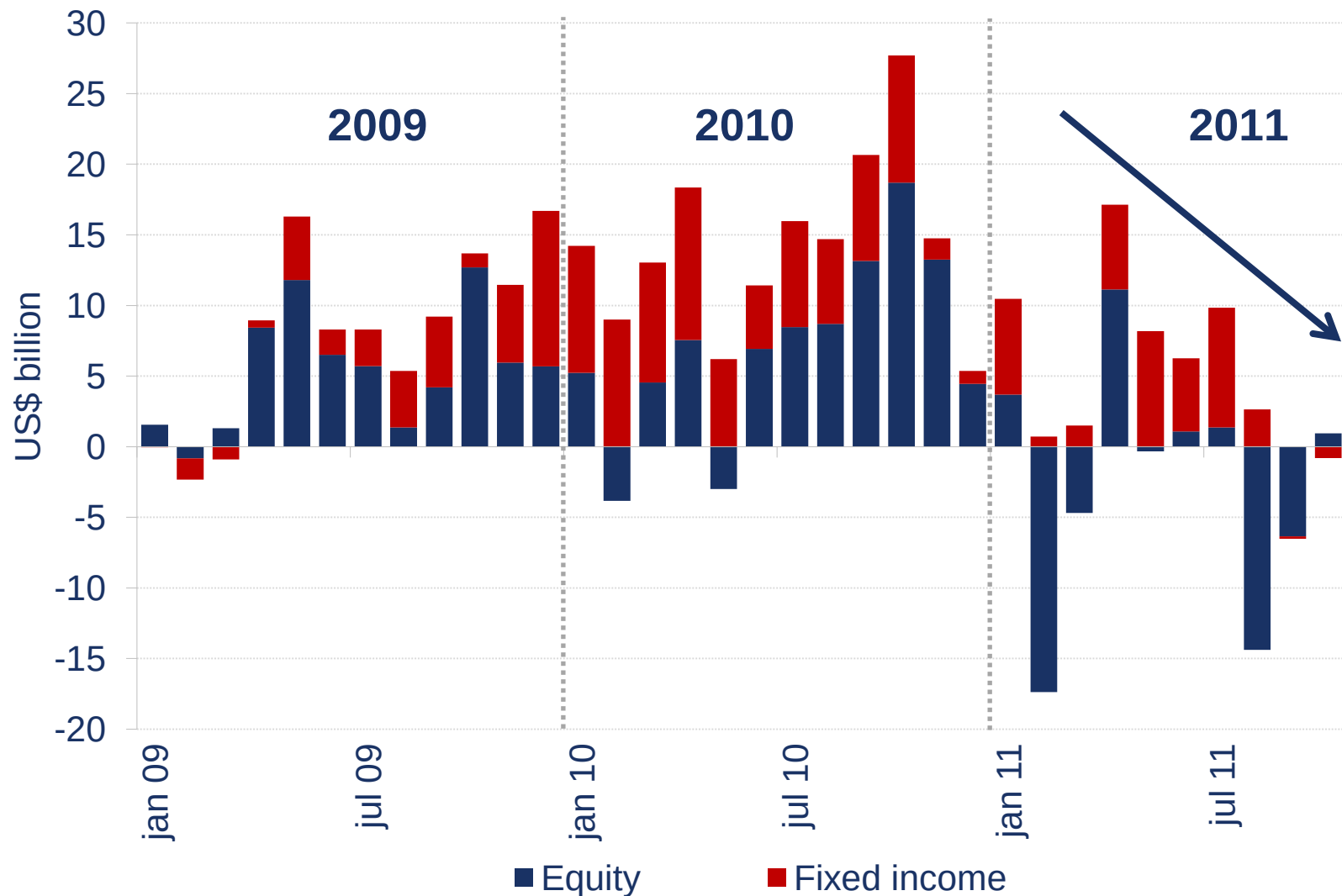
## **2. Global Scenario**

# **Impact on Emerging Economies**

# World Trade – Overall Volume



# Capital Inflows to Emerging Economies

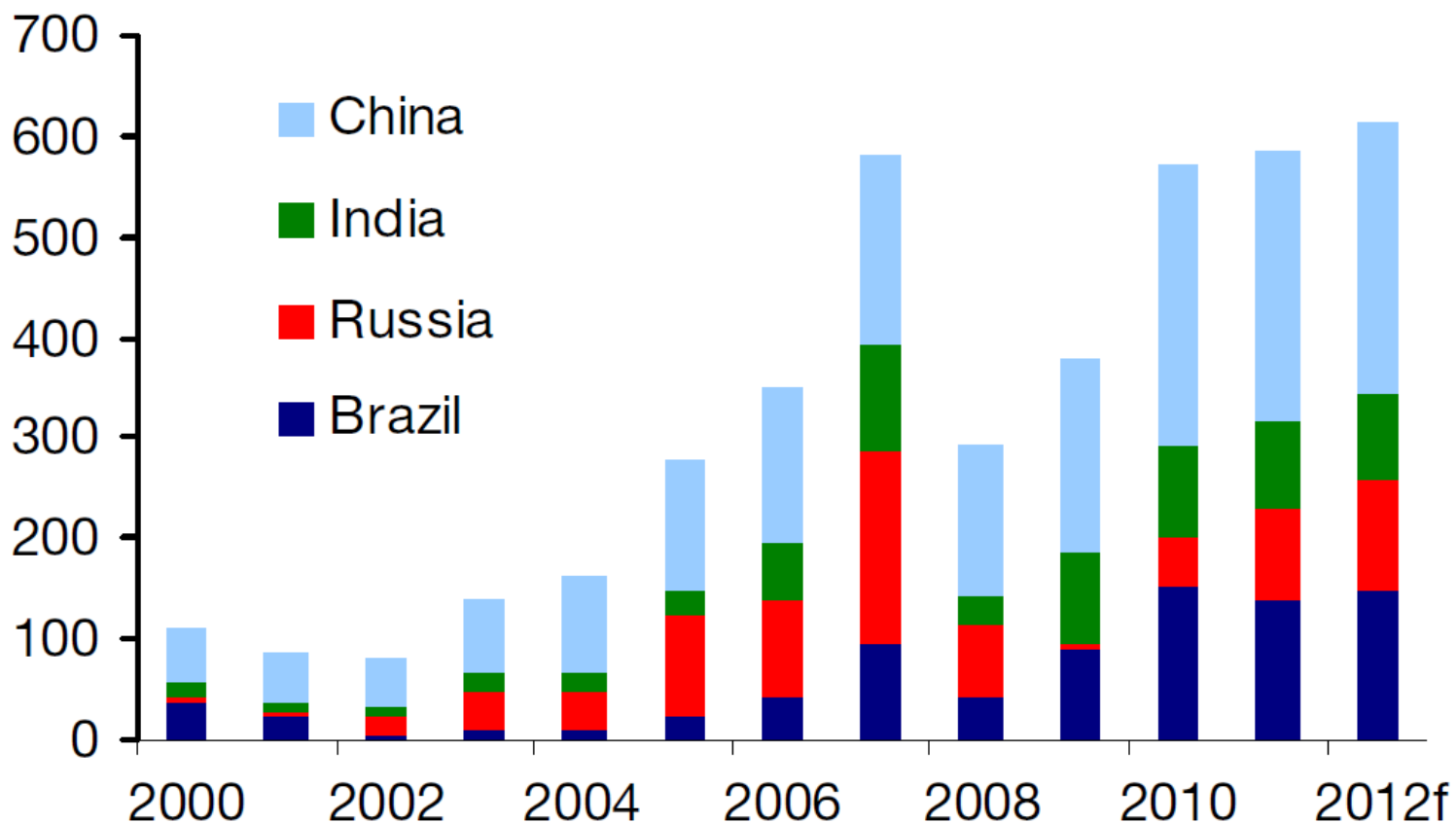




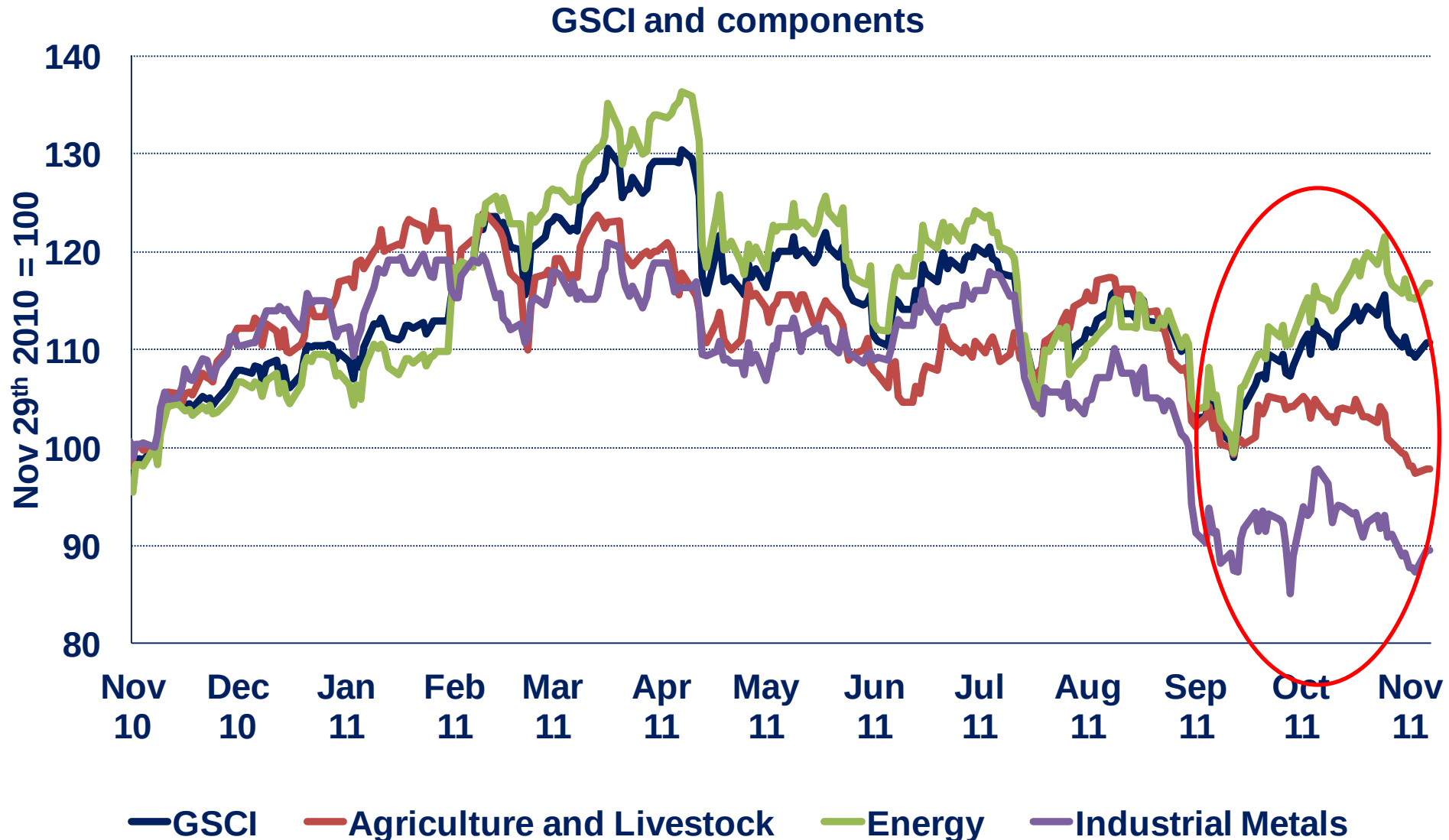
# BRIC: Total Net Flows (2000-2012f)

## BRIC: Private Capital Inflows

\$ billion



# Commodities – Prices



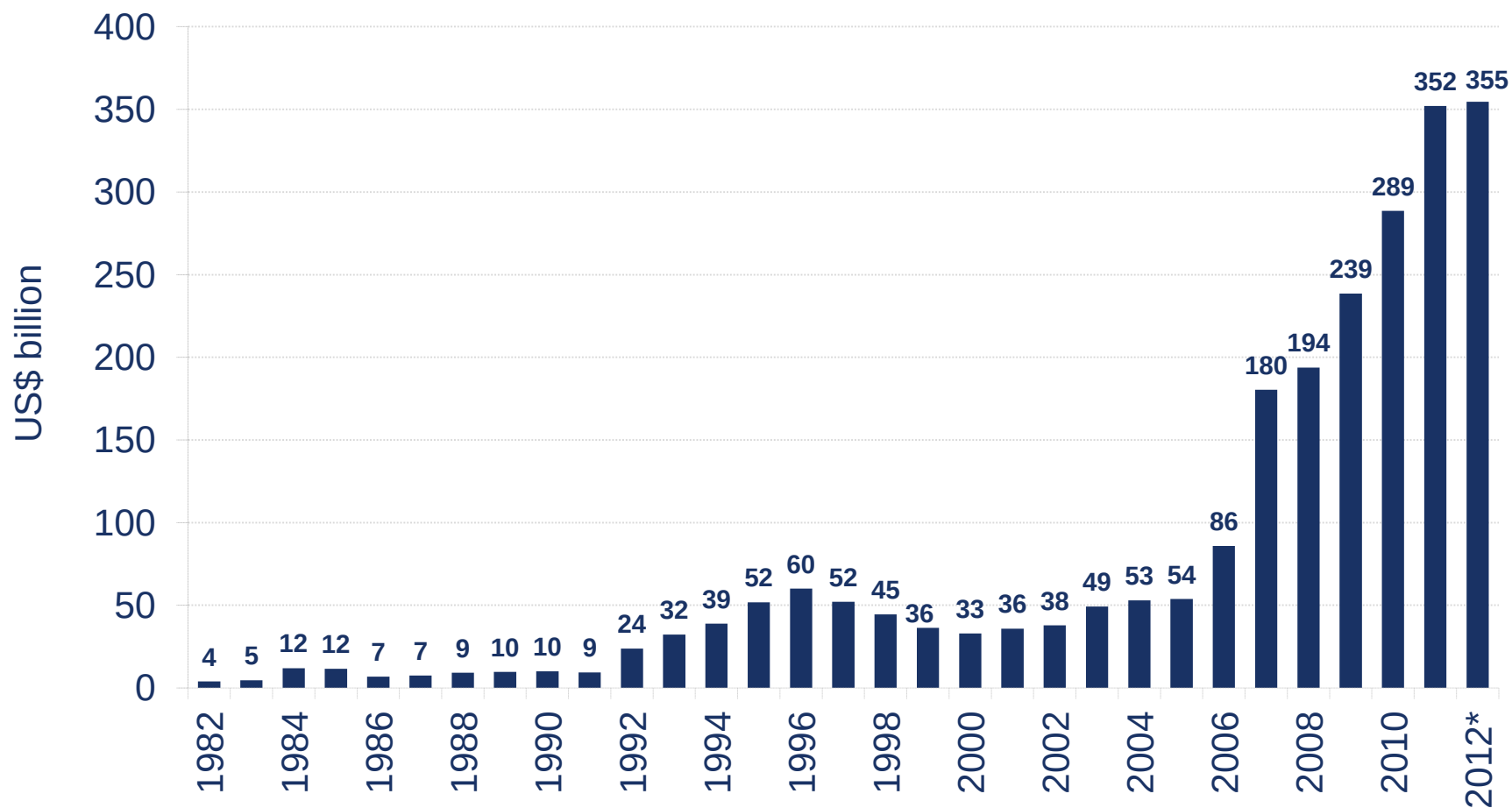
Source: Bloomberg (Nov 29<sup>th</sup>). Prepared by BCB/Derin.

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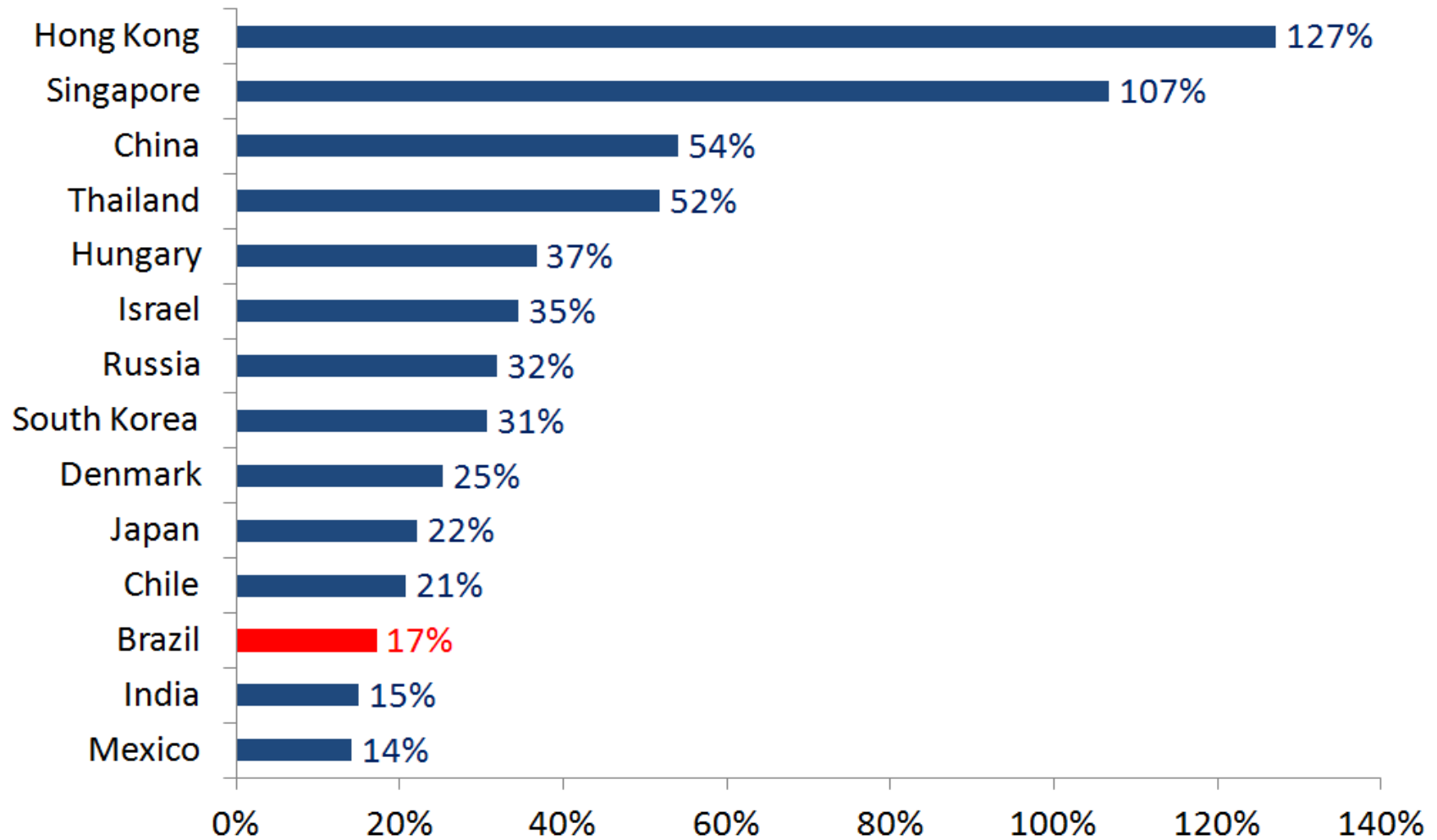
## **3. Brazil:**

**Prepared for Further Deterioration in  
Global Economic Conditions**

# International Reserves

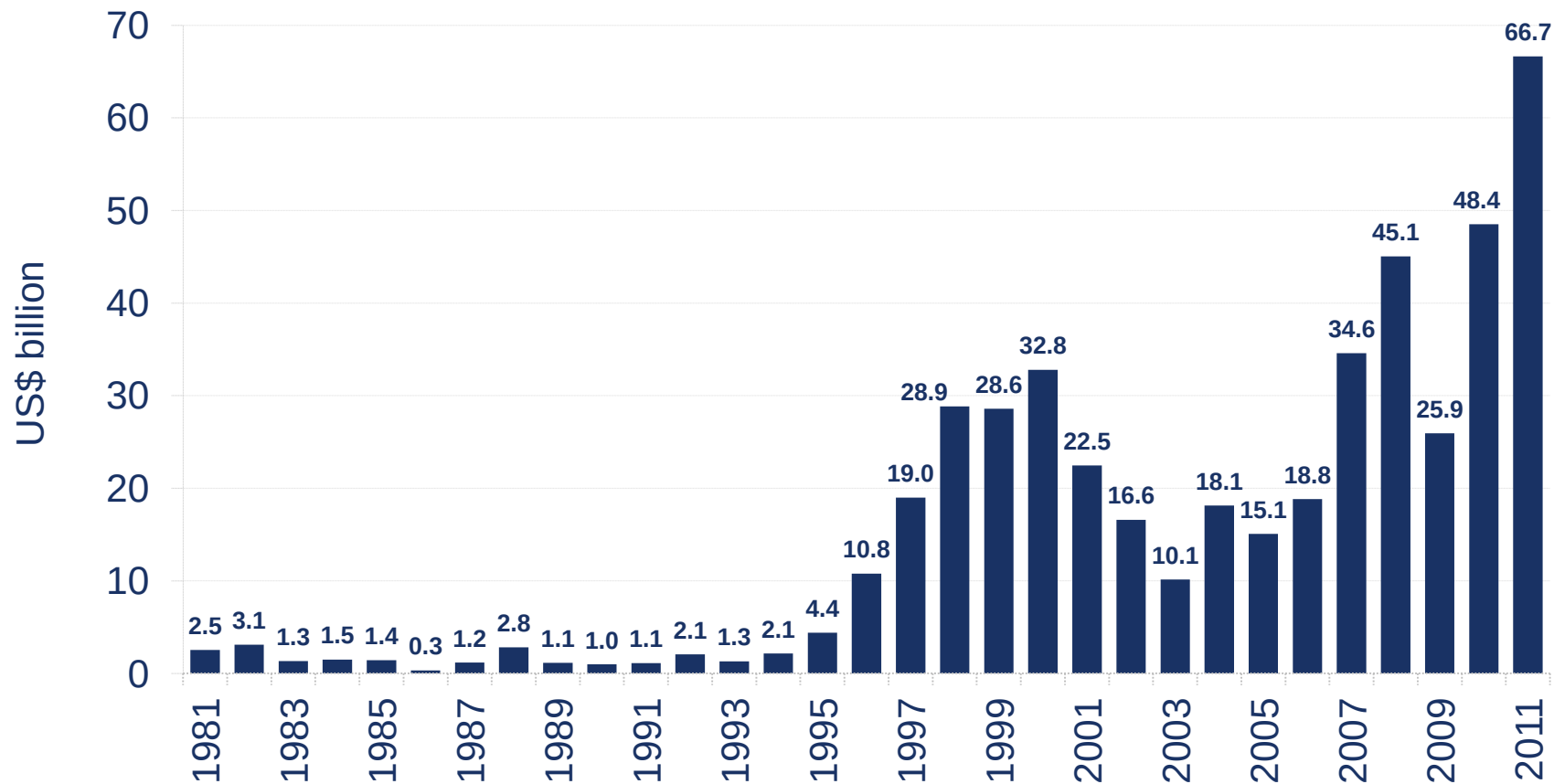
up to Jan 26<sup>th</sup>

# International Reserves (% of GDP)\*

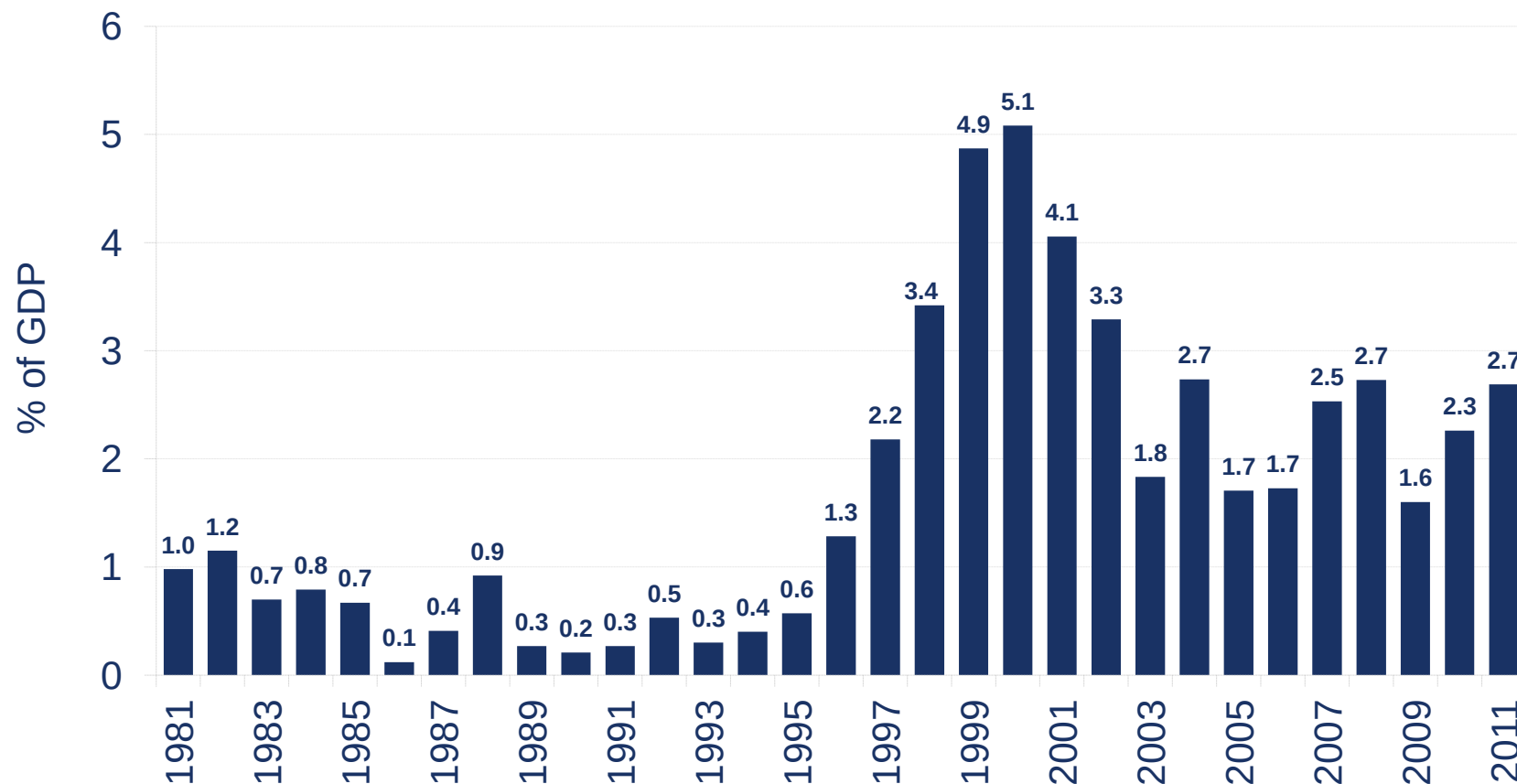


\*Dec 11

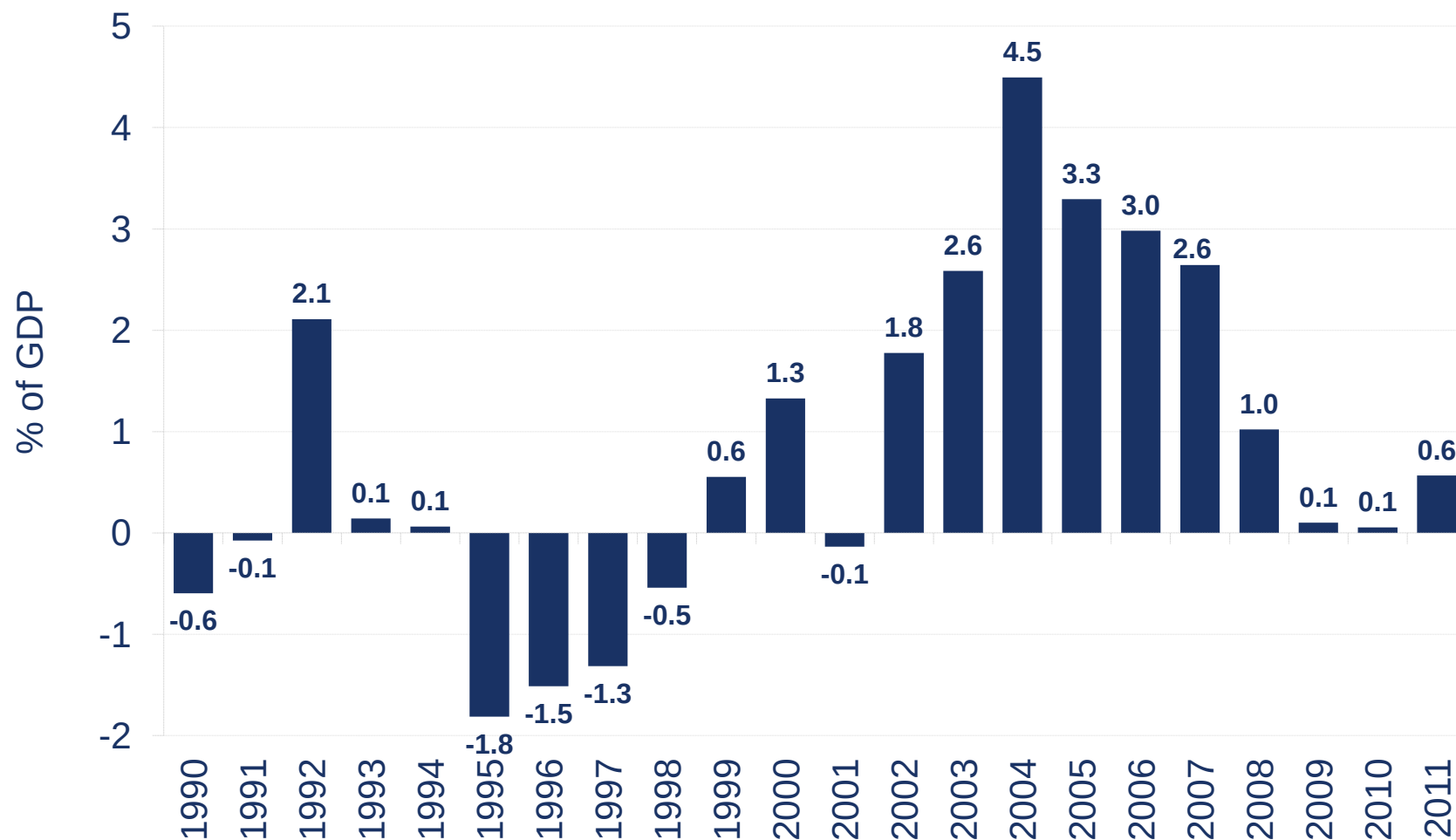
# Foreign Direct Investment



# Foreign Direct Investment / GDP

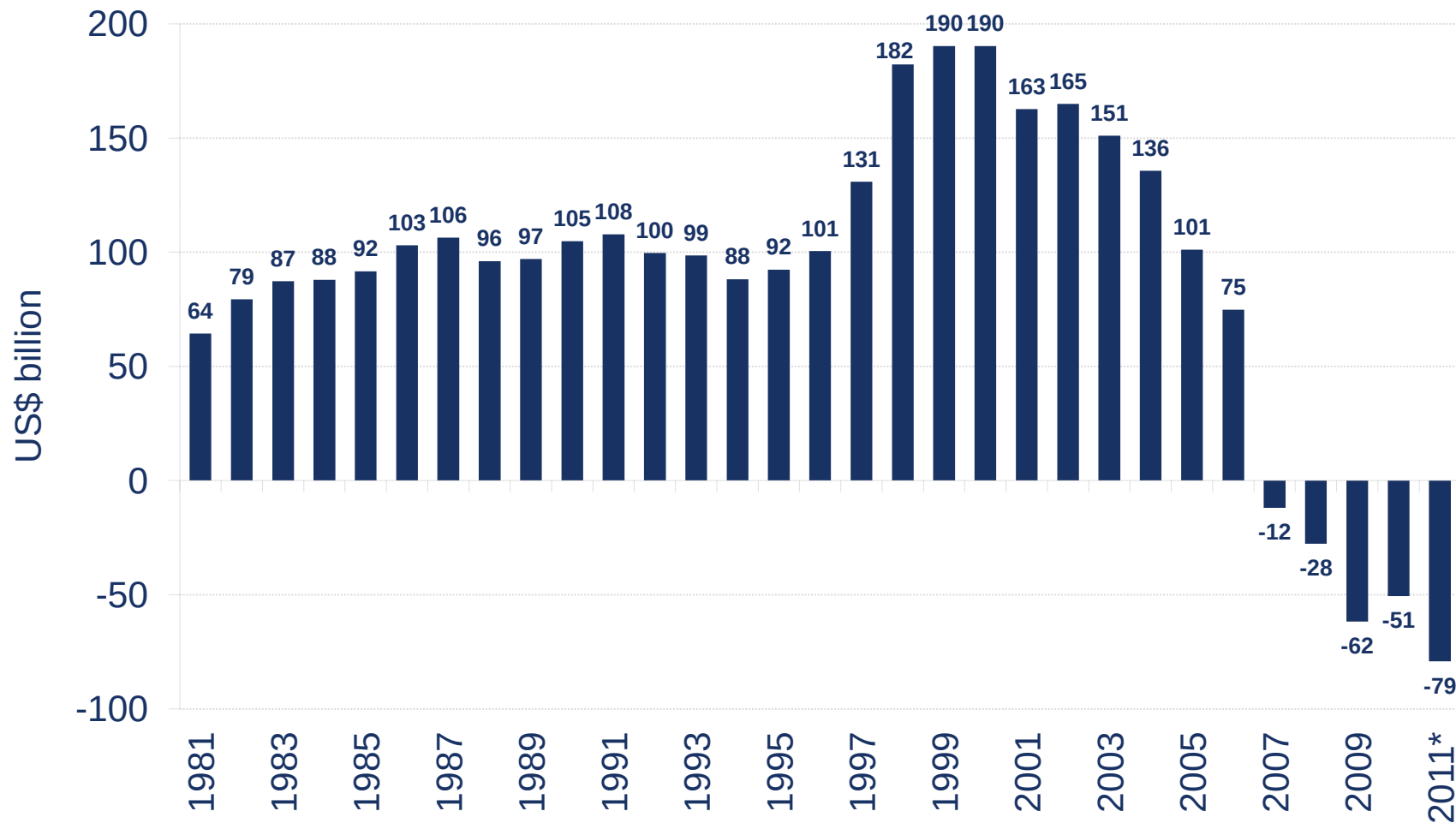


# FDI (-) Current Account Deficit



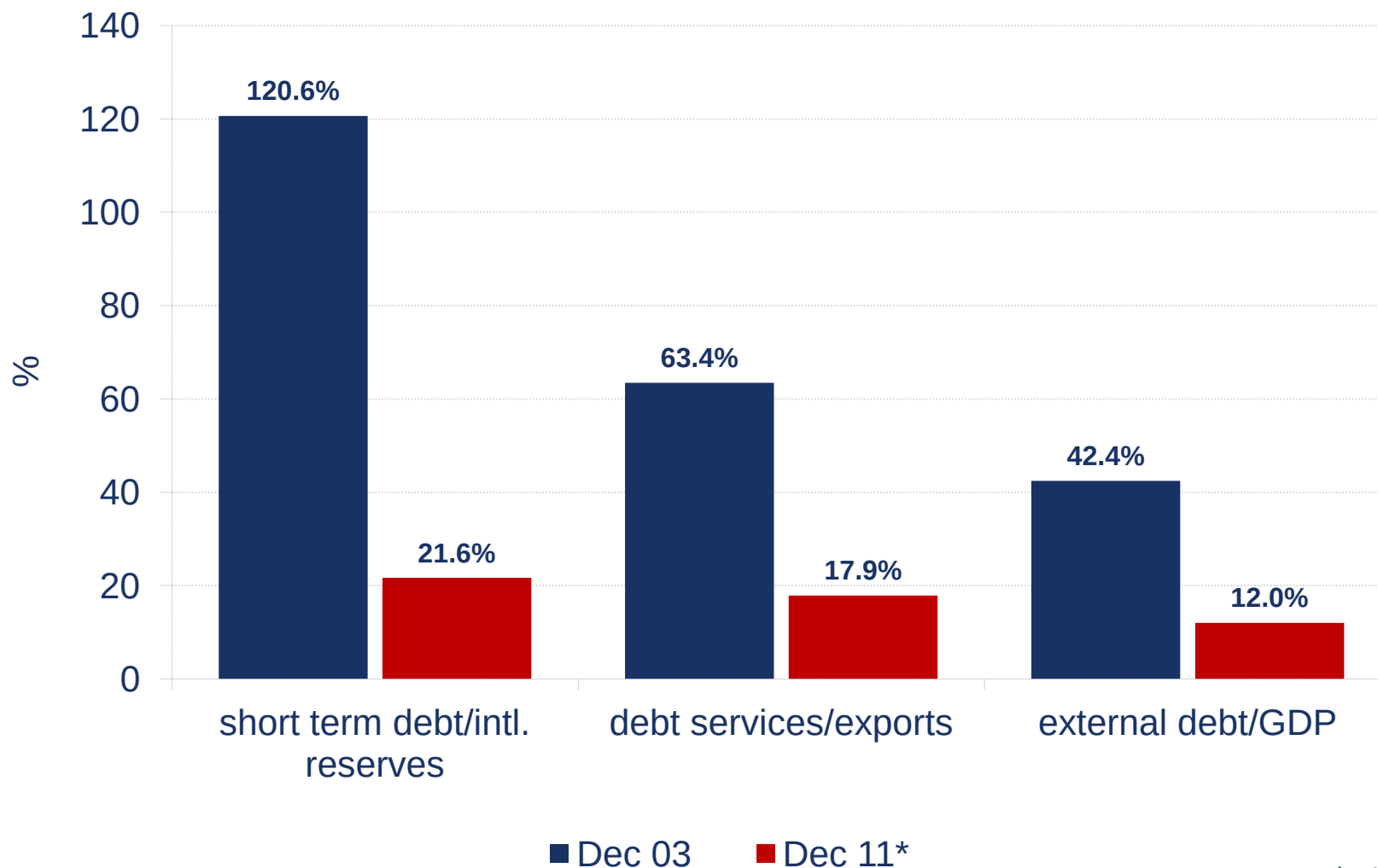


# Net External Debt



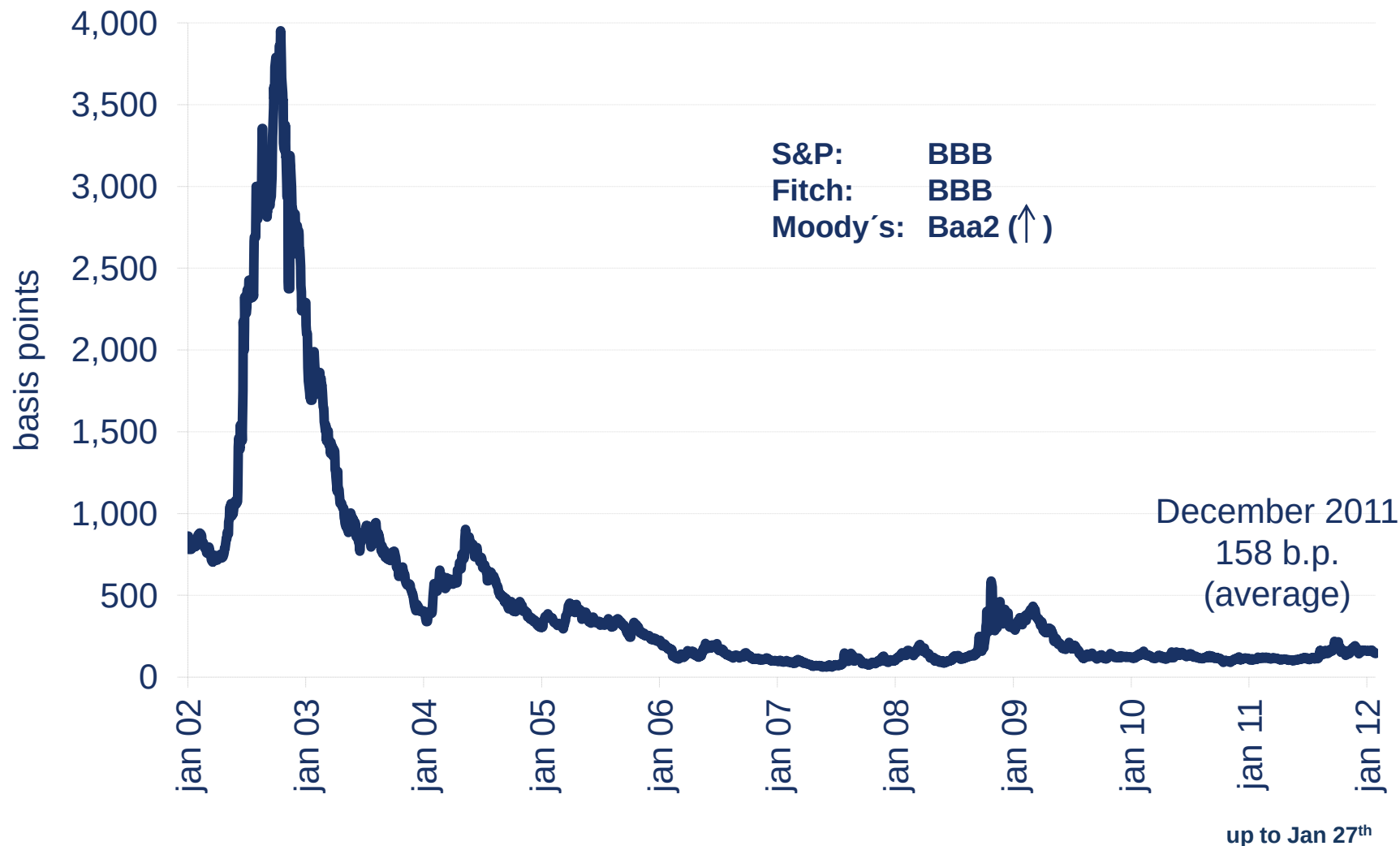
\*estimate Dec 11

# External Debt Ratios

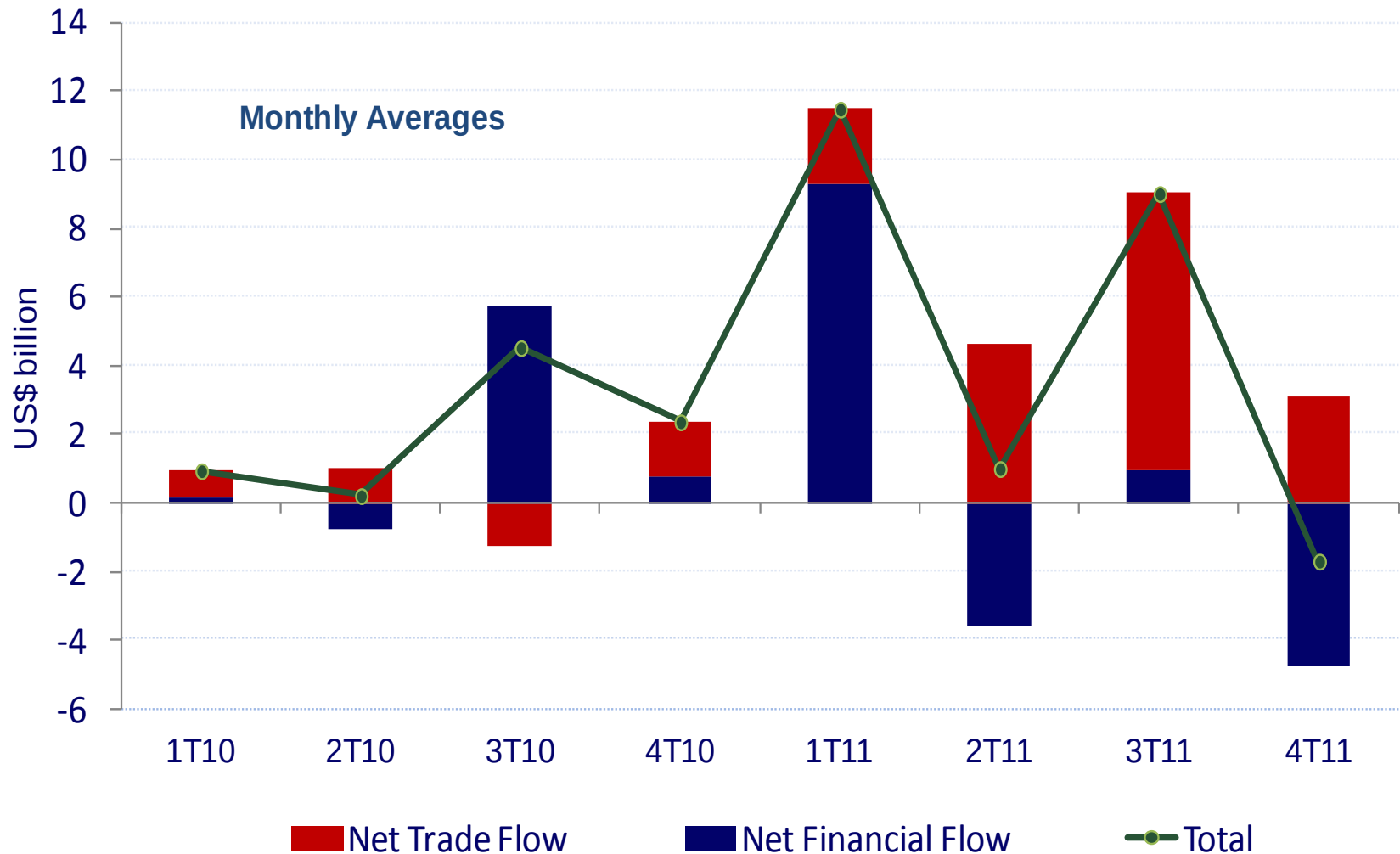


\*estimate

# Sovereign Risk (CDS)

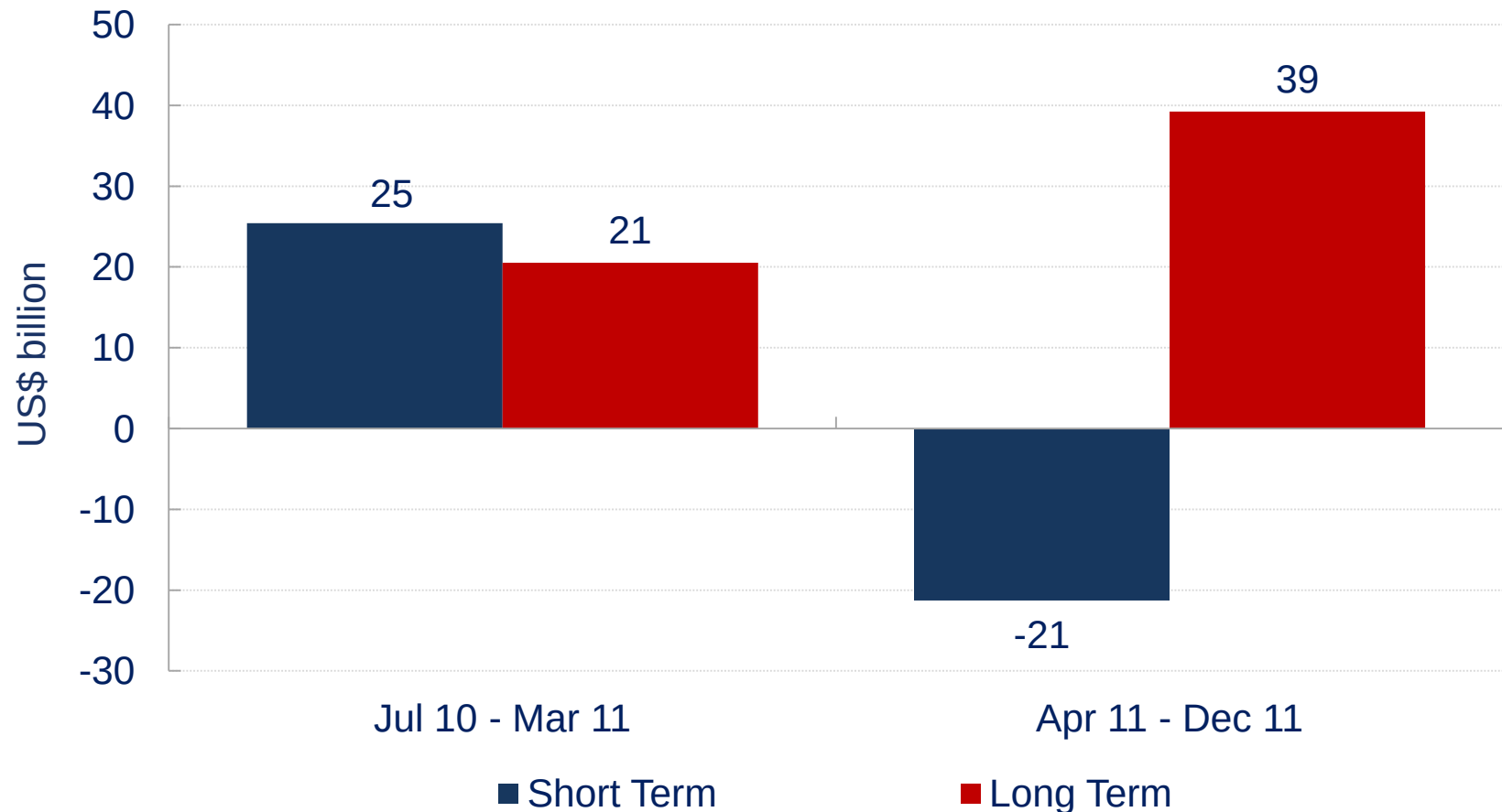


# Capital Flows – Inflow Moderation



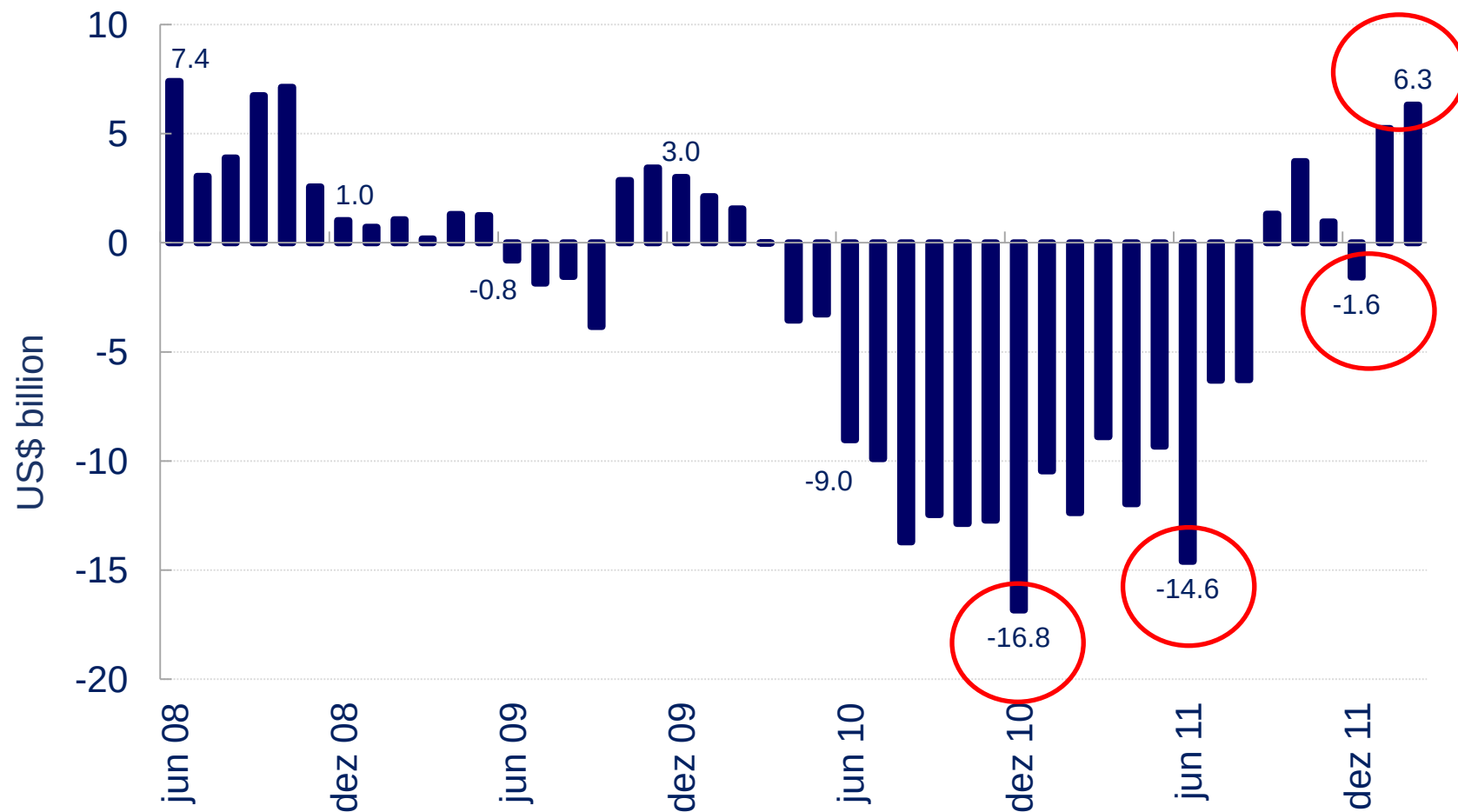
# Capital Flows – Better Profile/ Composition

The amount of long term capital inflows to Brazil has recently increased



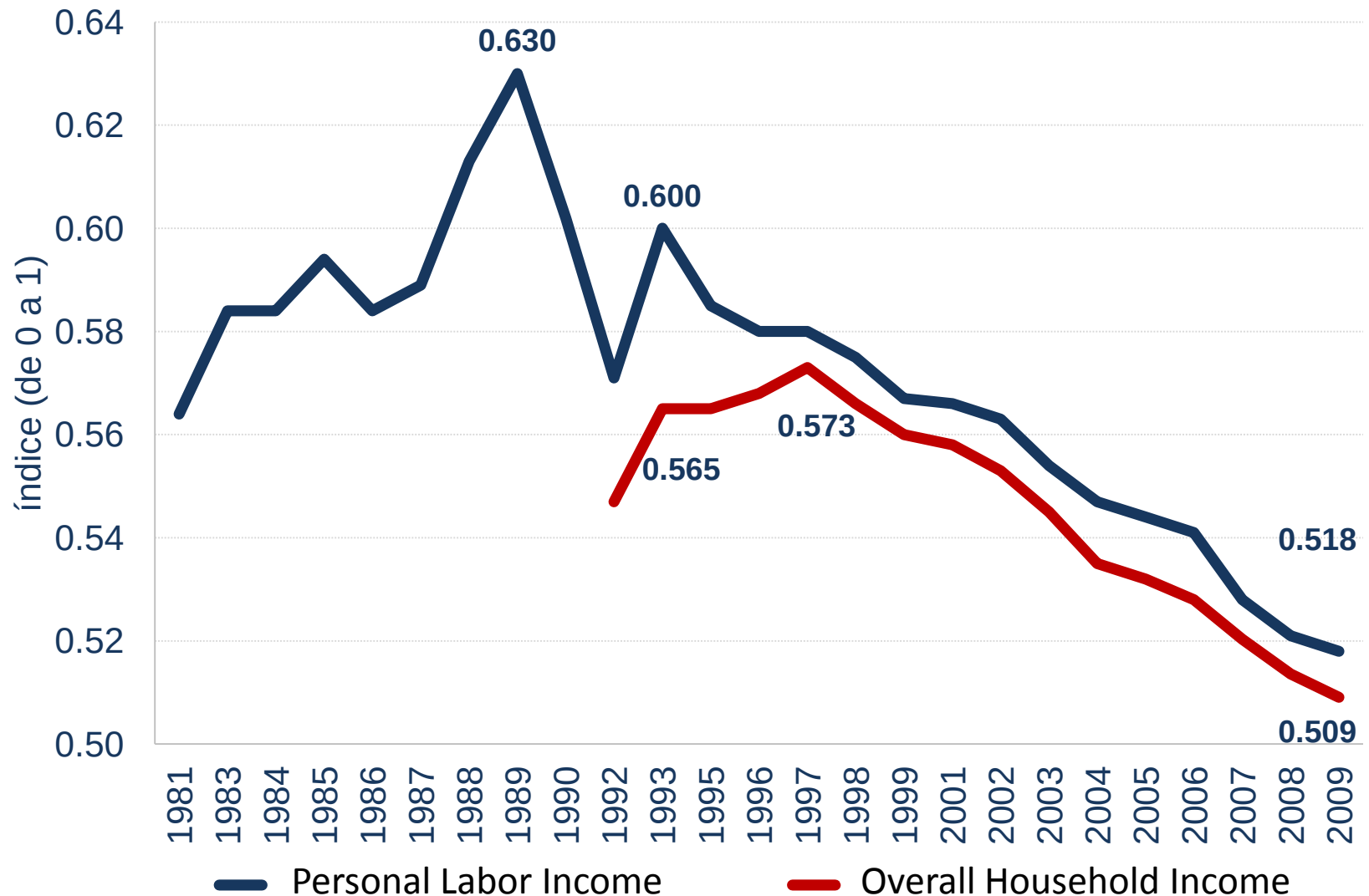
# Banks Short FX Positions

Financial institutions were enticed by the CB measures to reduce their net short FX positions.

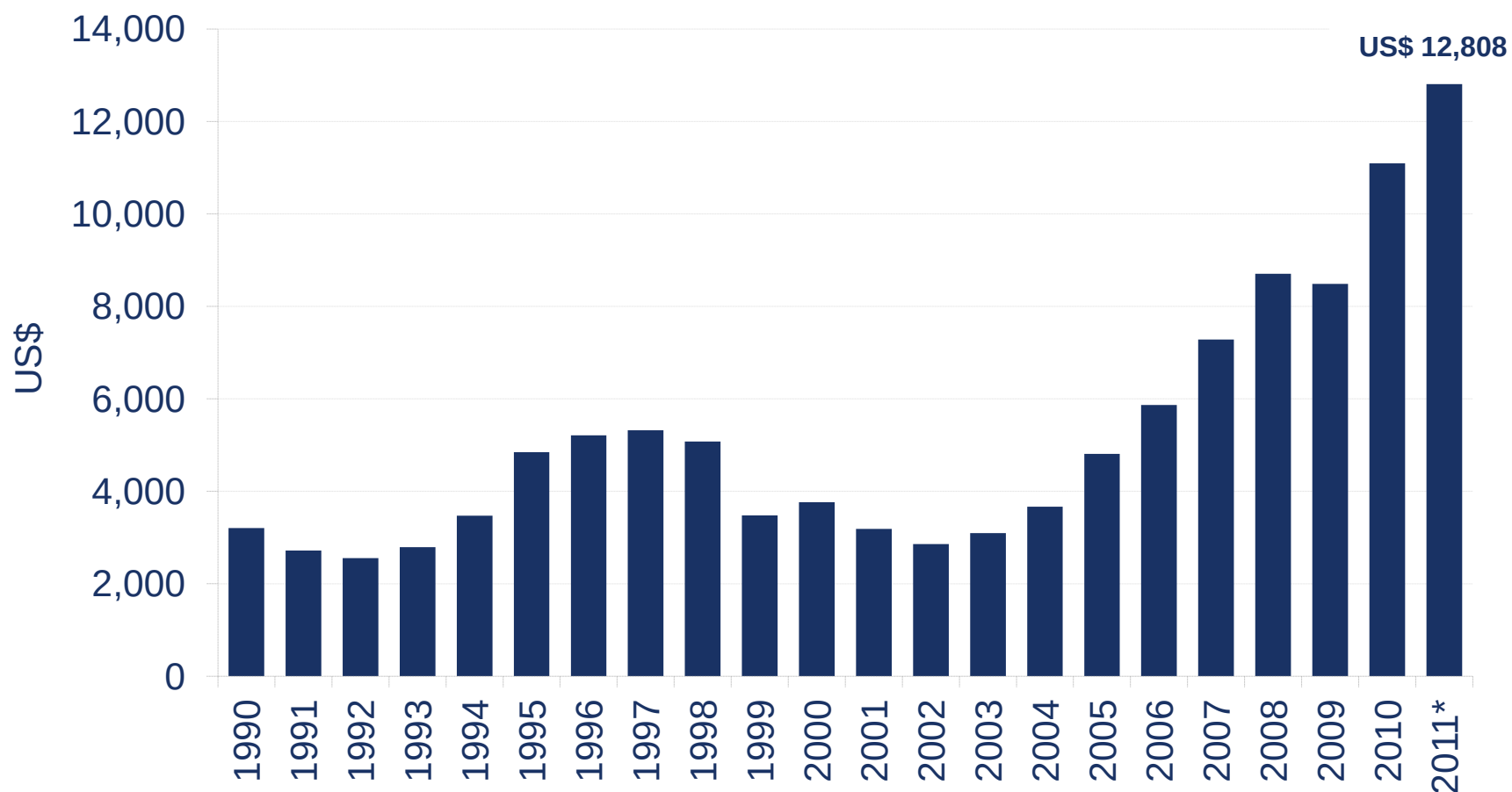


up to Feb 2, 2012

# Better Income Distribution – Gini Coefficient



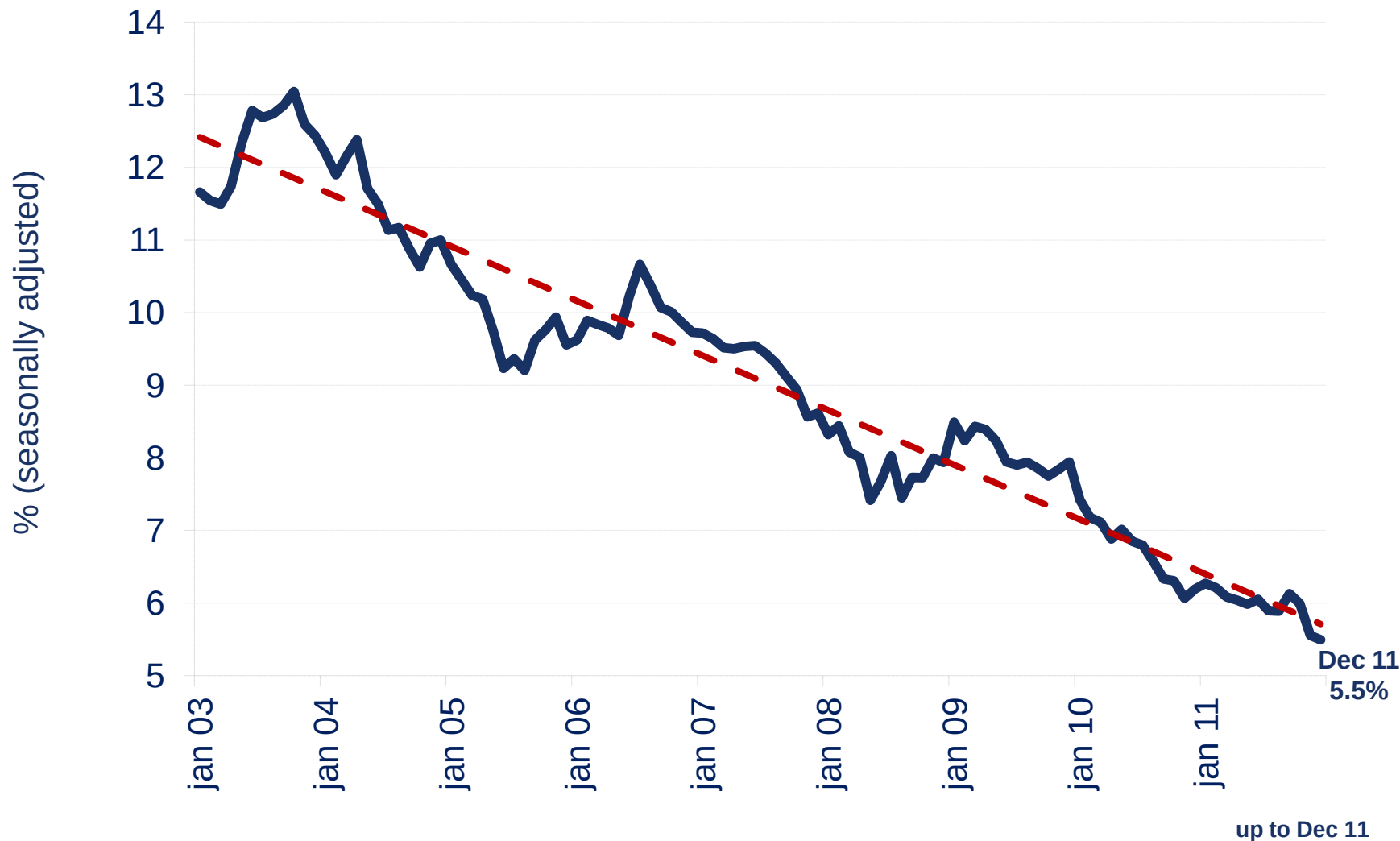
# GDP per Capita



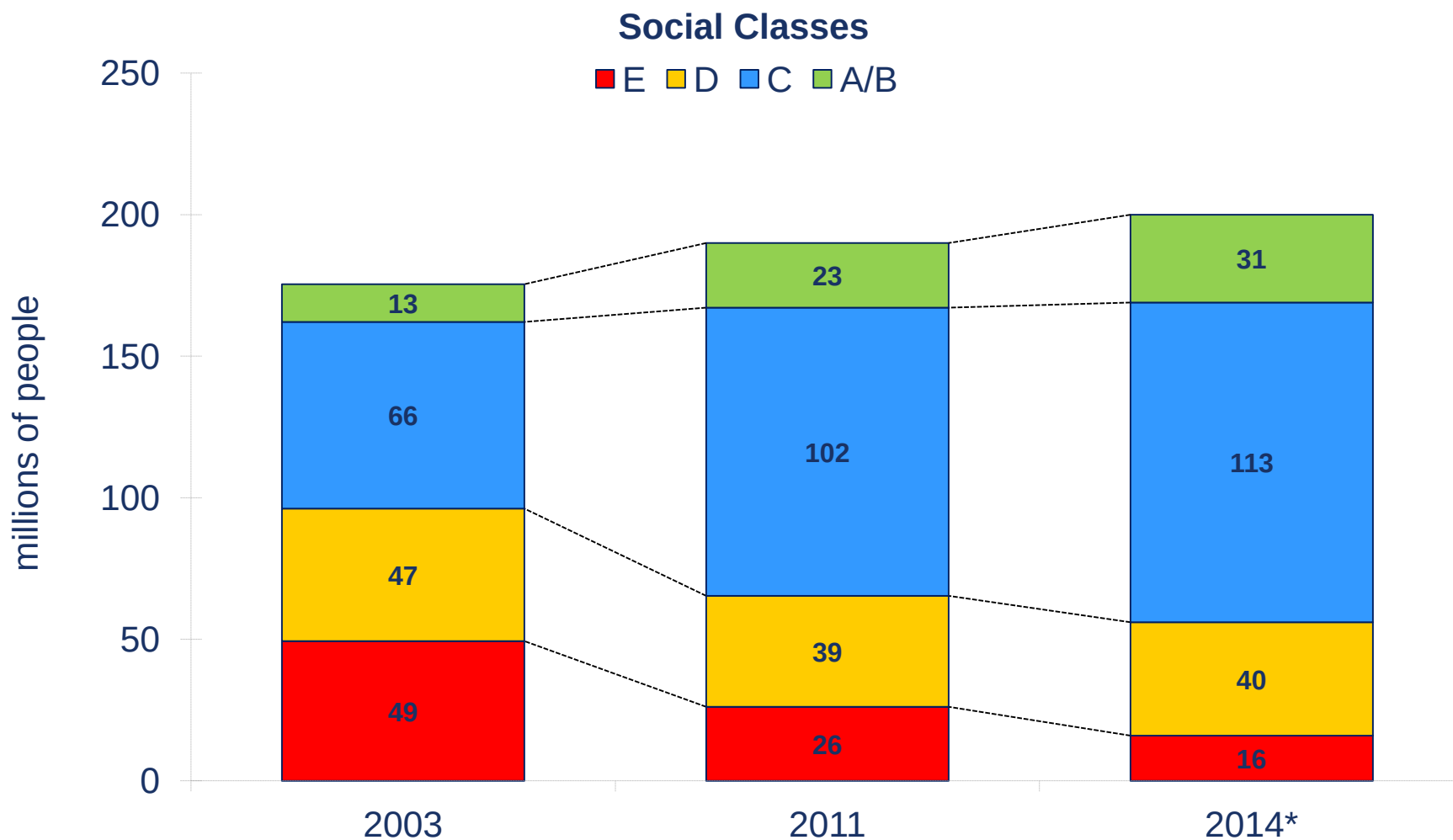
\*Forecast from Central Bank of Brazil (Inflation Report – Dec 11)



# Unemployment Rate



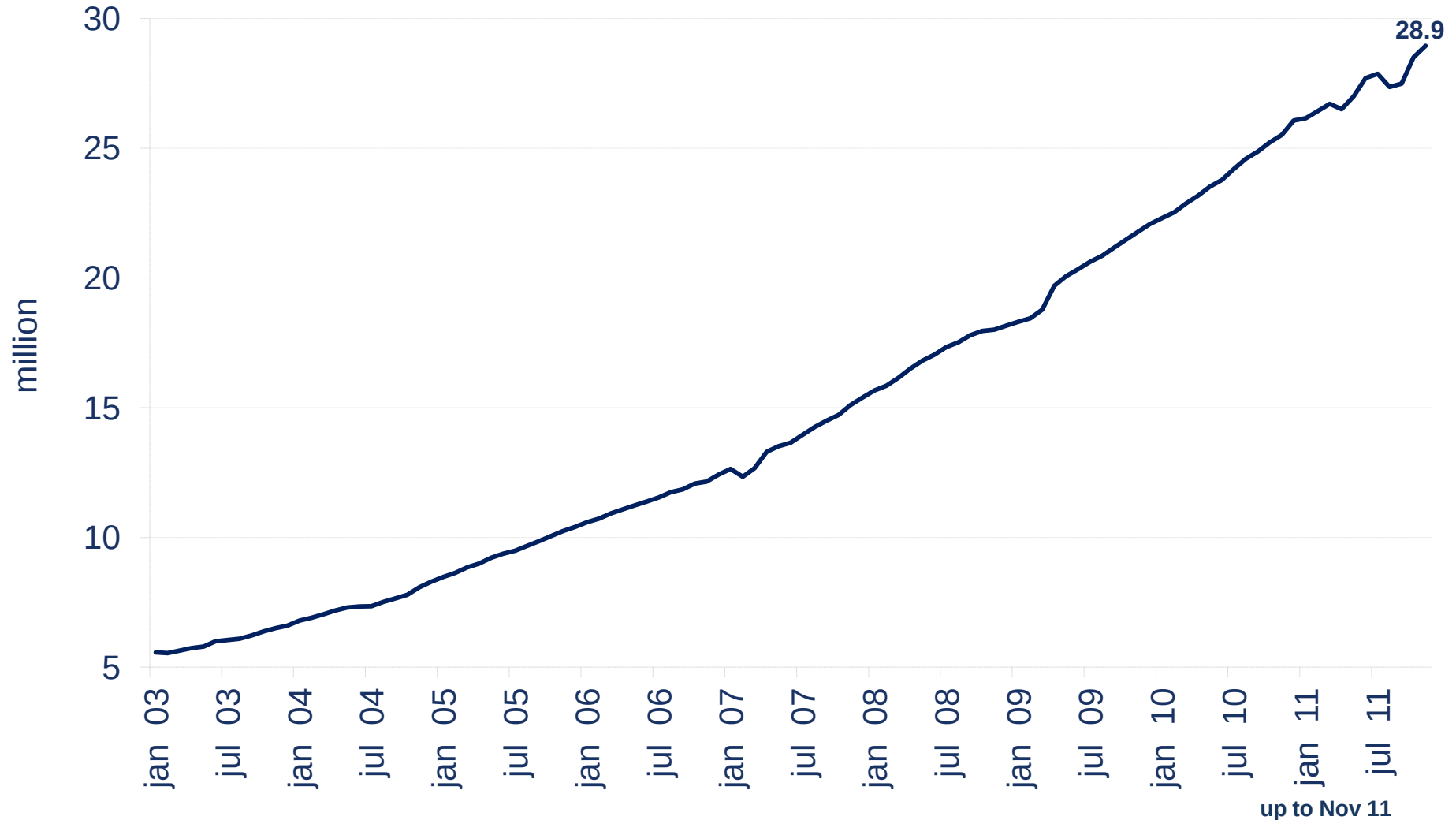
# Social Mobility



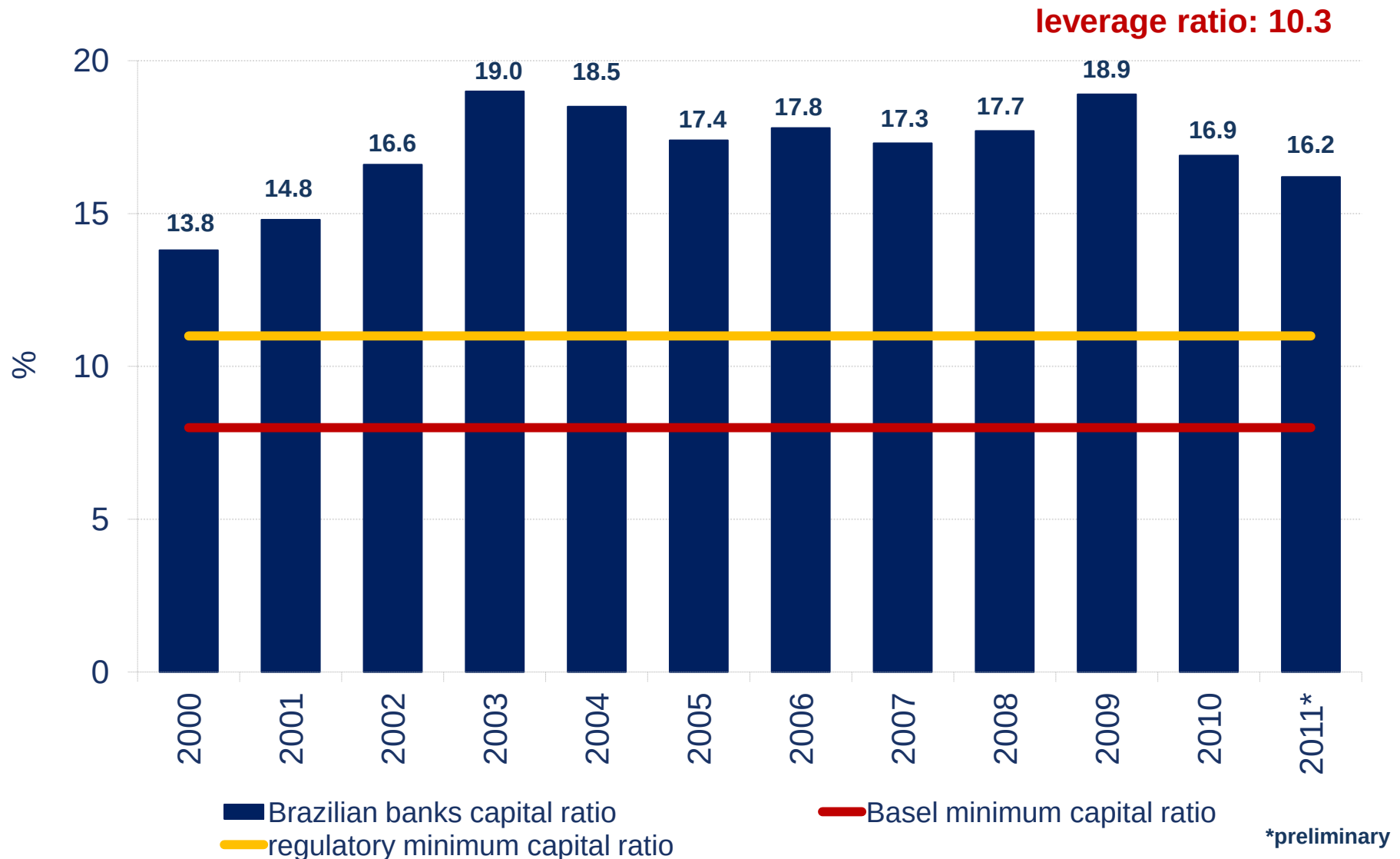
\*FGV forecast

# Financial Inclusion

number of clients with credit operations over BRL 5,000

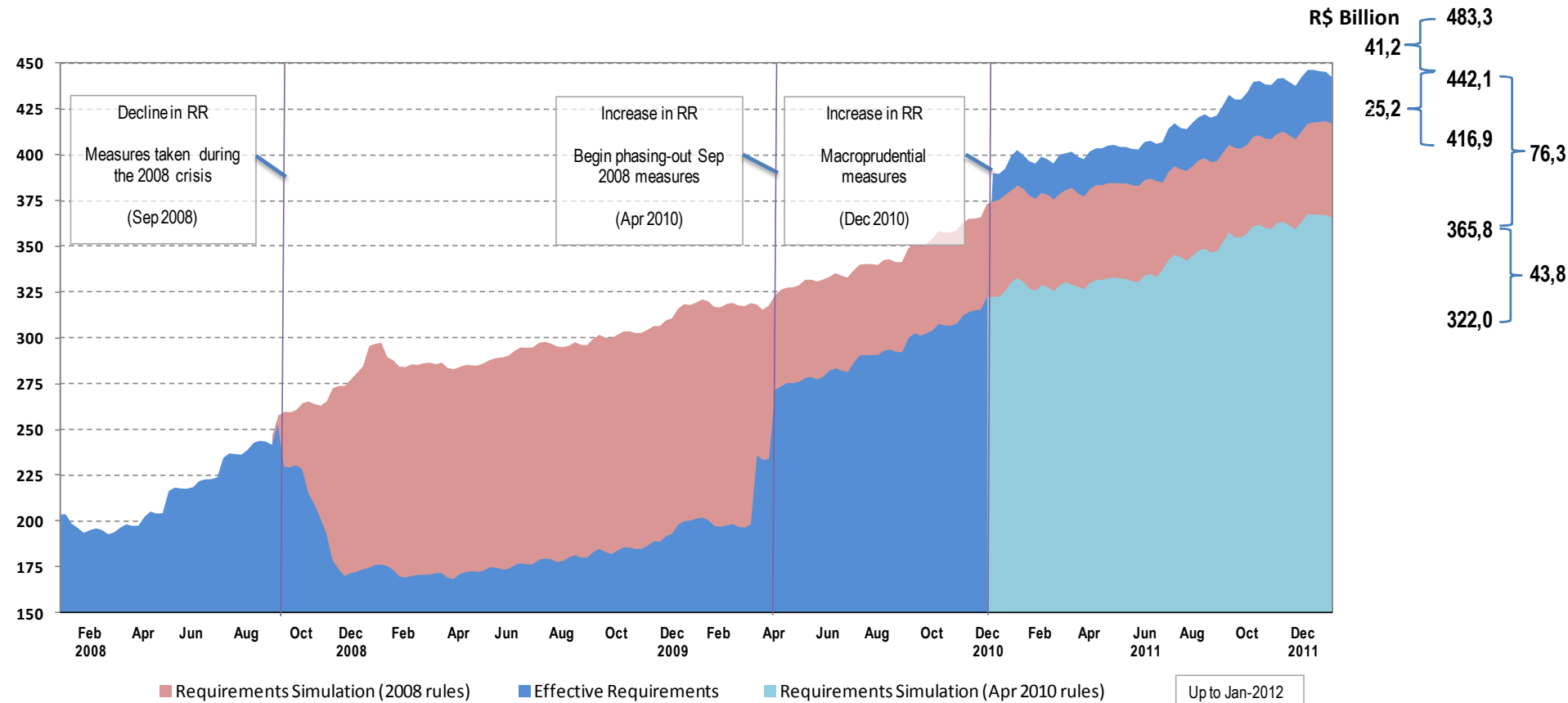


# Brazilian Banks - Capital Adequacy Ratio



# Bank Reserves on Demand & Time Deposits

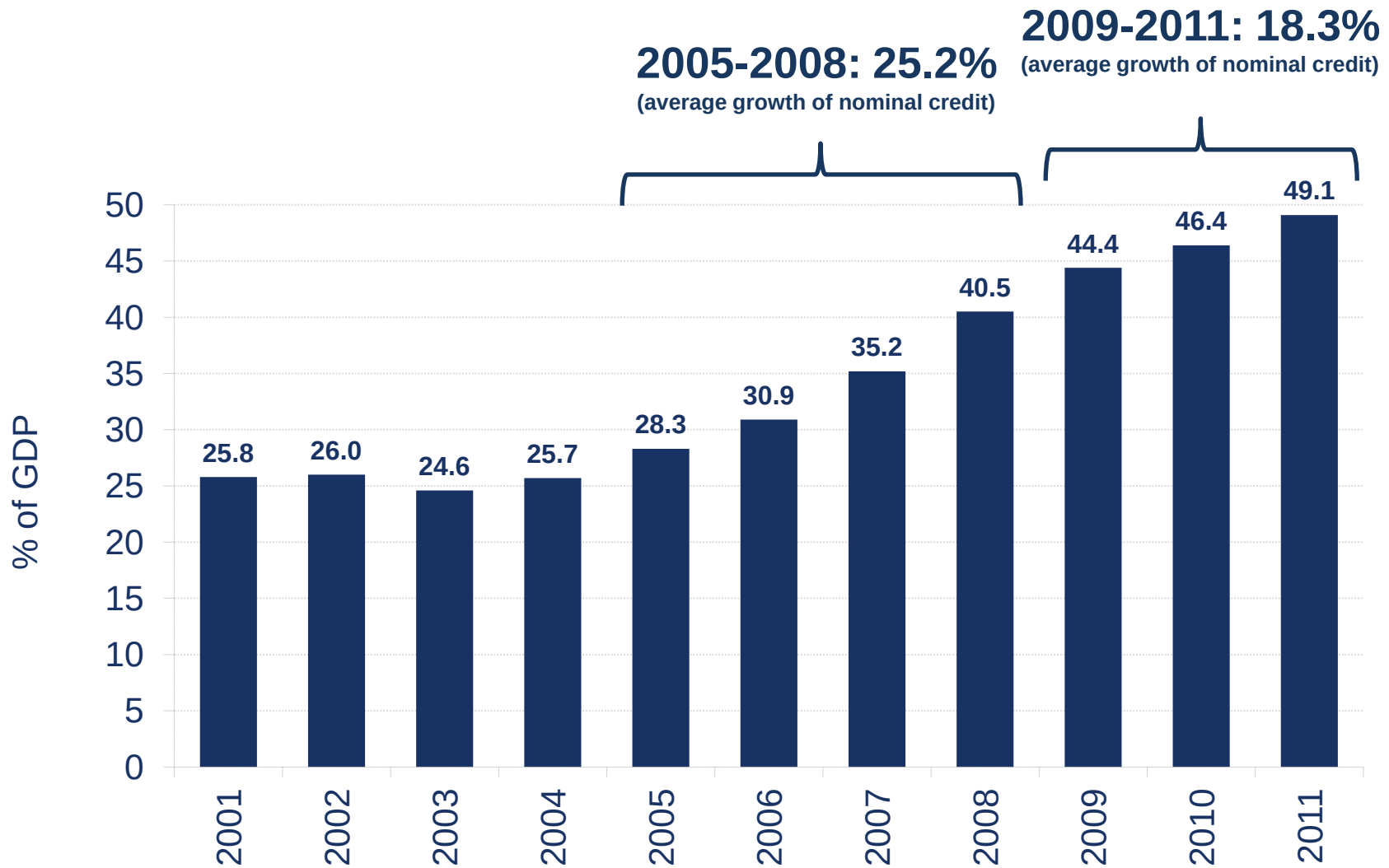
Reserve Requirements are R\$ 76.3 billion higher because of December 2010 measures. The total amount is R\$ 205.6 billion greater than July 2008 level.



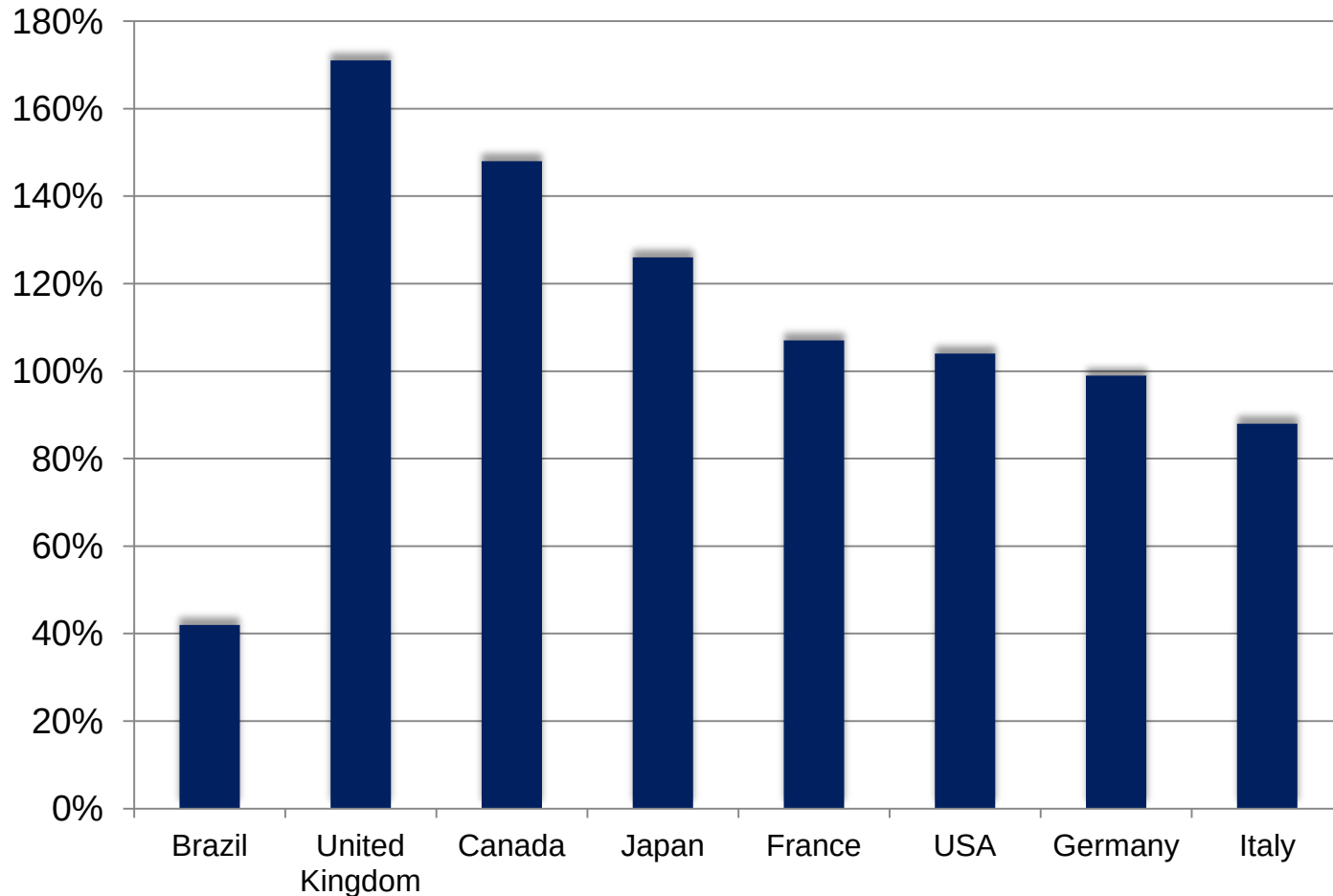
# High Provisions / NPLs

| Country        | Provisions / NPLs (%) |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Mexico         | 163.8                 | September 2010        |
| <b>Brazil</b>  | <b>159.0</b>          | <b>September 2011</b> |
| France         | 131.0                 | December 2009         |
| Korea          | 125.2                 | September 2010        |
| Russia         | 94.8                  | December 2010         |
| Turkey         | 81.9                  | November 2010         |
| Australia      | 68.0                  | September 2010        |
| South Africa   | 61.3                  | December 2005         |
| Canada         | 59.1                  | September 2010        |
| United States  | 58.1                  | December 2010         |
| Germany        | 51.3                  | December 2008         |
| Italy          | 46.1                  | December 2009         |
| United Kingdom | 30.1                  | June 2010             |

# Credit / GDP

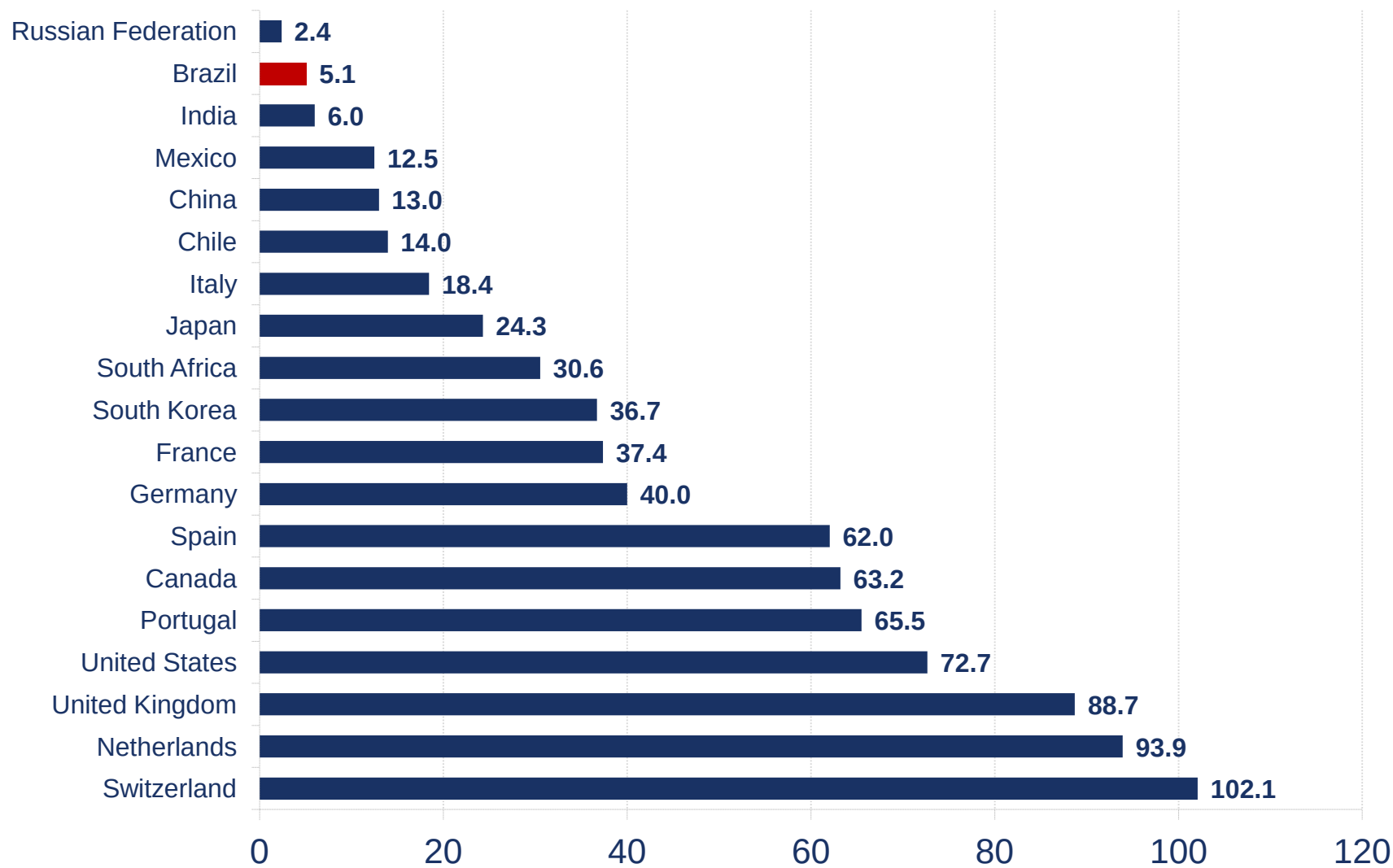


# Household Debt-to-Income Ratio

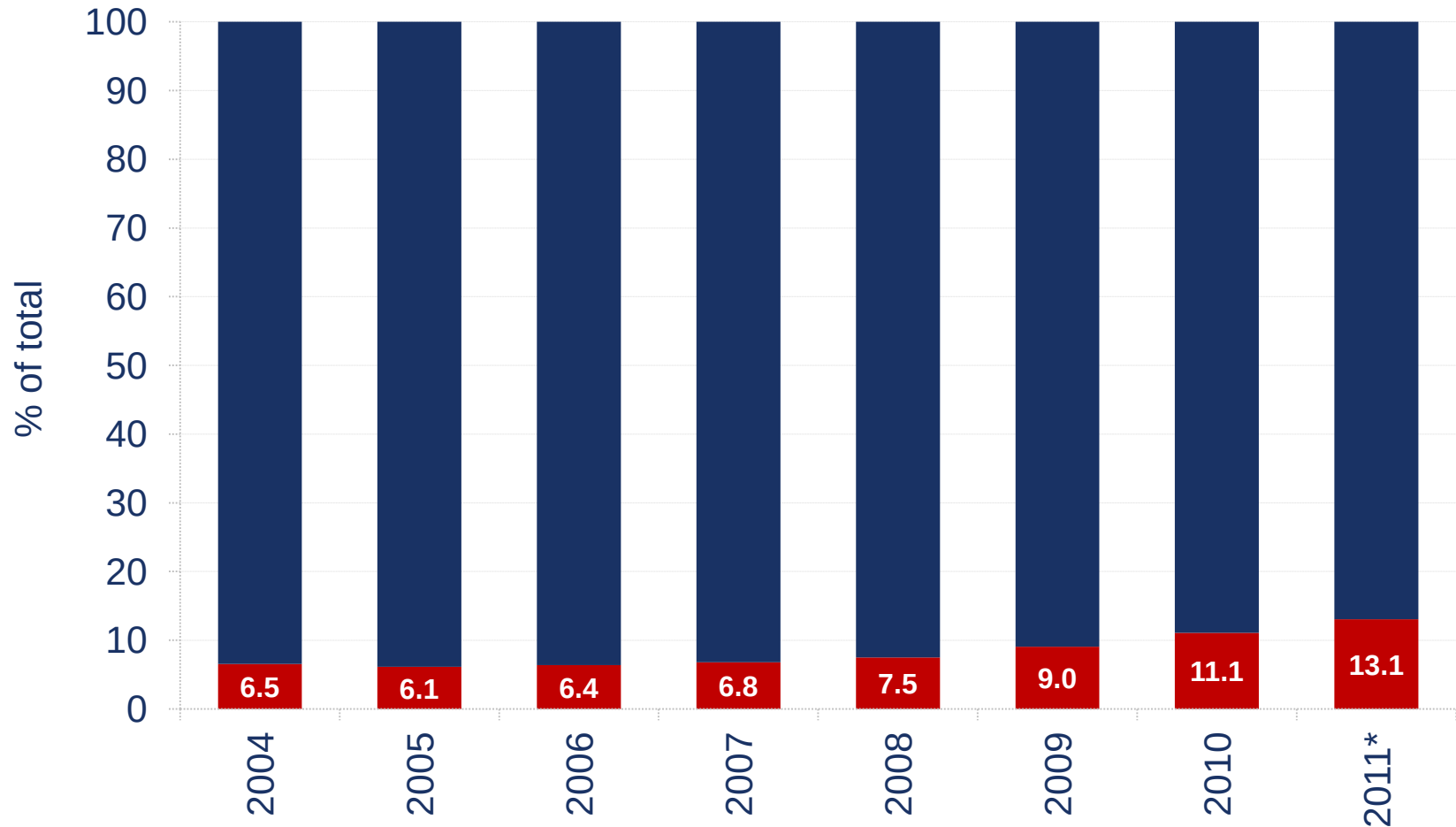




# Housing Credit / GDP

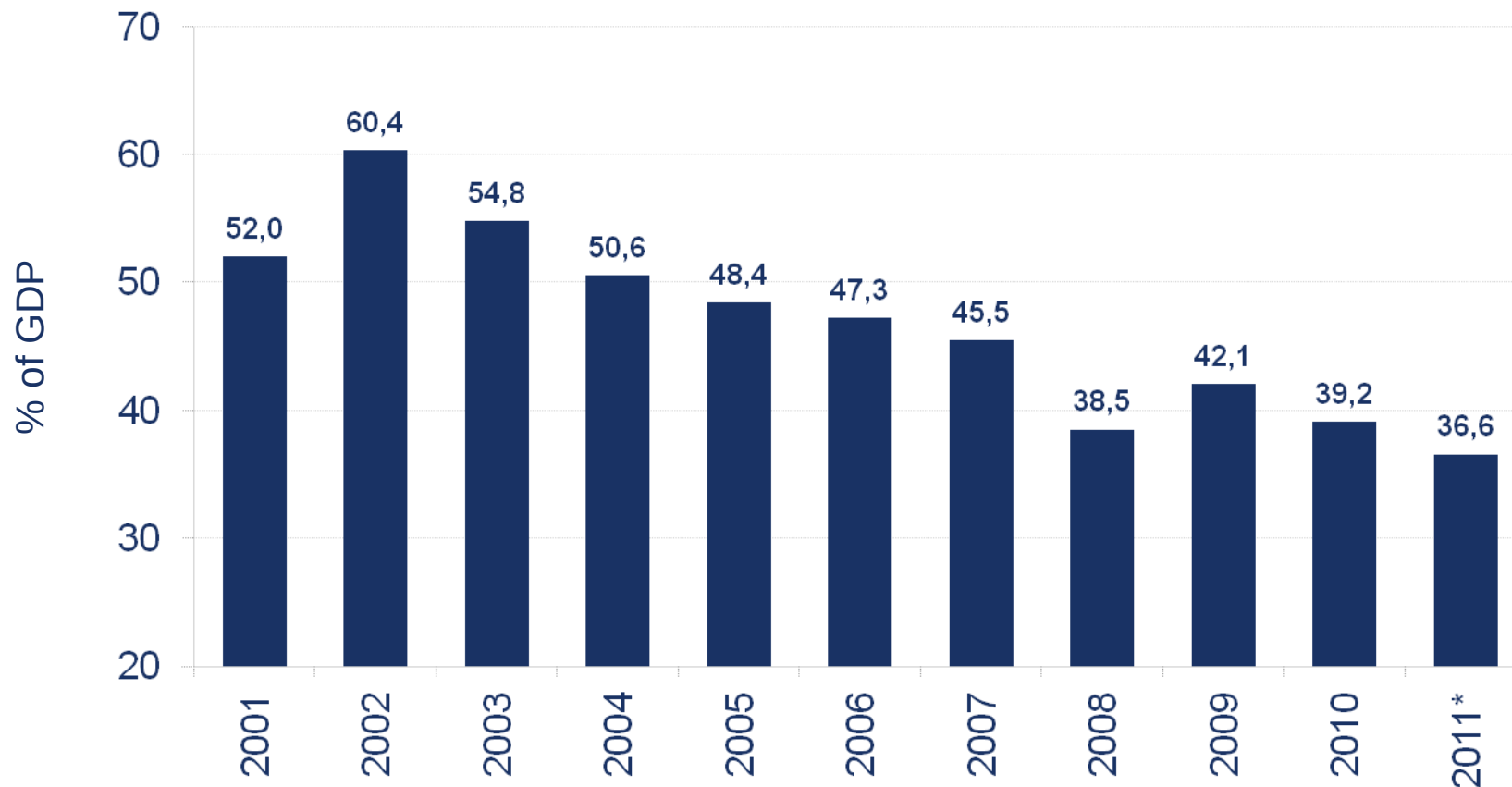


# Housing Credit / Total Credit



\*Nov 11

# Net Public Debt



\*Nov 11

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## **4. Brazil: A World-Class Financial Infrastructure**

# The Brazilian Financial Infrastructure

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- **A safe and reliable environment to the universe of 2,470 institutions in the country:**

135 Commercial Banks

16 Development Banks

320 Brokers

485 Others

19 Investment Banks

4 Payment Systems

6 Settlement Systems

1,488 Credit Unions

# Banco Central do Brasil (BCB) – Mission

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- **To ensure:**
  - **Stability of Brazil's currency purchasing power**
  - **Soundness of the country's financial system**
- **To regulate and supervise the financial system**
- **To oversee payments, securities and derivatives settlement systems**

# The Brazilian Payment System – main features

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- A real time gross settlement (RTGS) system for funds transfers – operated by the CB - settlement in central bank money
- Central counterparty (CCP) for securities, derivatives, foreign exchange (USD) and government bonds
- Full automation with *straight through processing* (STP), supported by a high-performance and open architecture network

# BCB as The Payments System Overseer

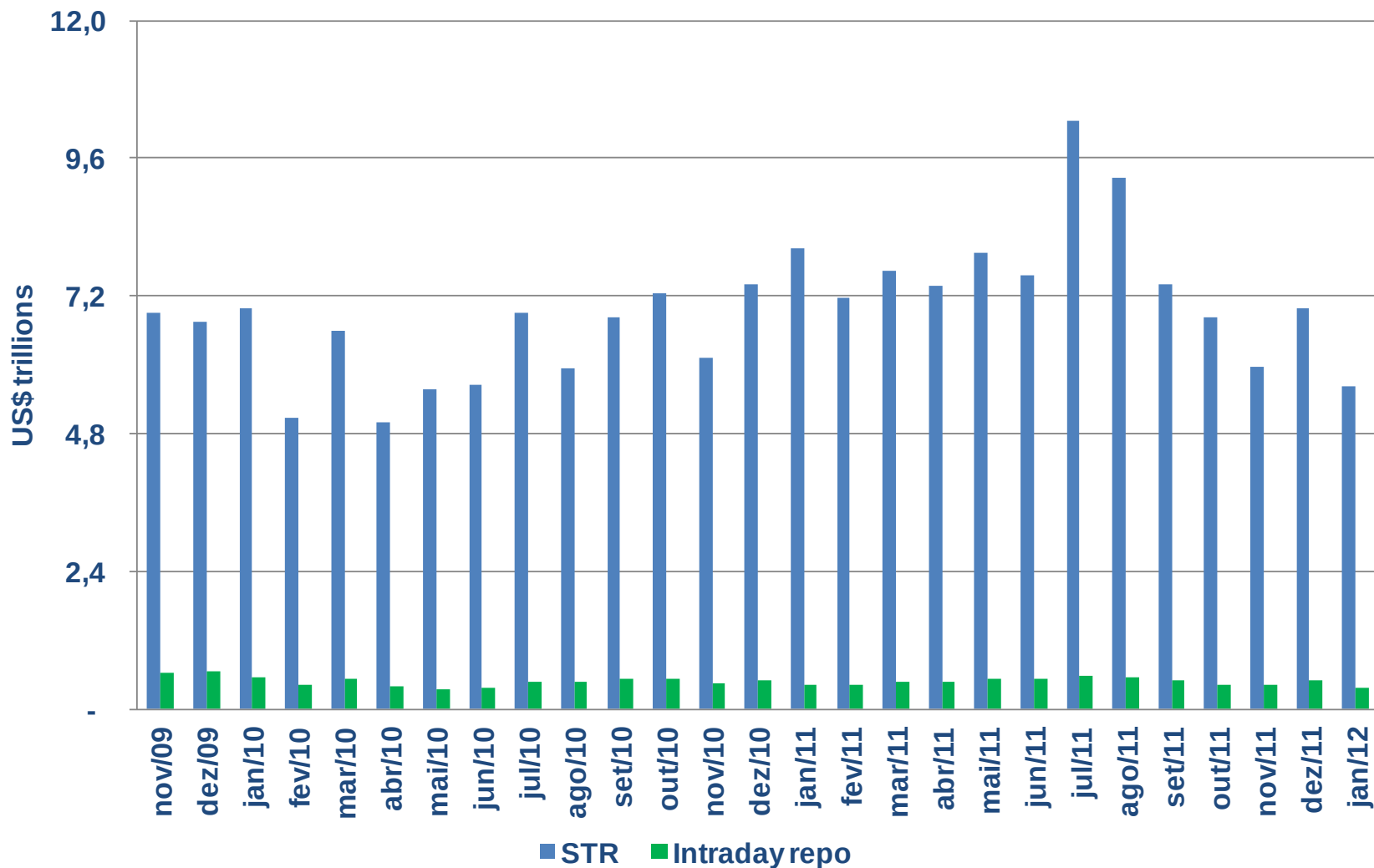
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- **Risk management and compliance with regulations**
  - **Assessment against international standards (BIRD and IMF)**
  - **Periodic assessment of clearinghouses' management mechanisms (backtesting)**
  - **Periodic tests of payment system participants' contingency plans**
  - **Real time liquidity monitoring (preventing gridlock events)**
  - **DVP is observed in all systems**



# Brazilian RTGS – STR

Total value of transactions per month



## Additional Information

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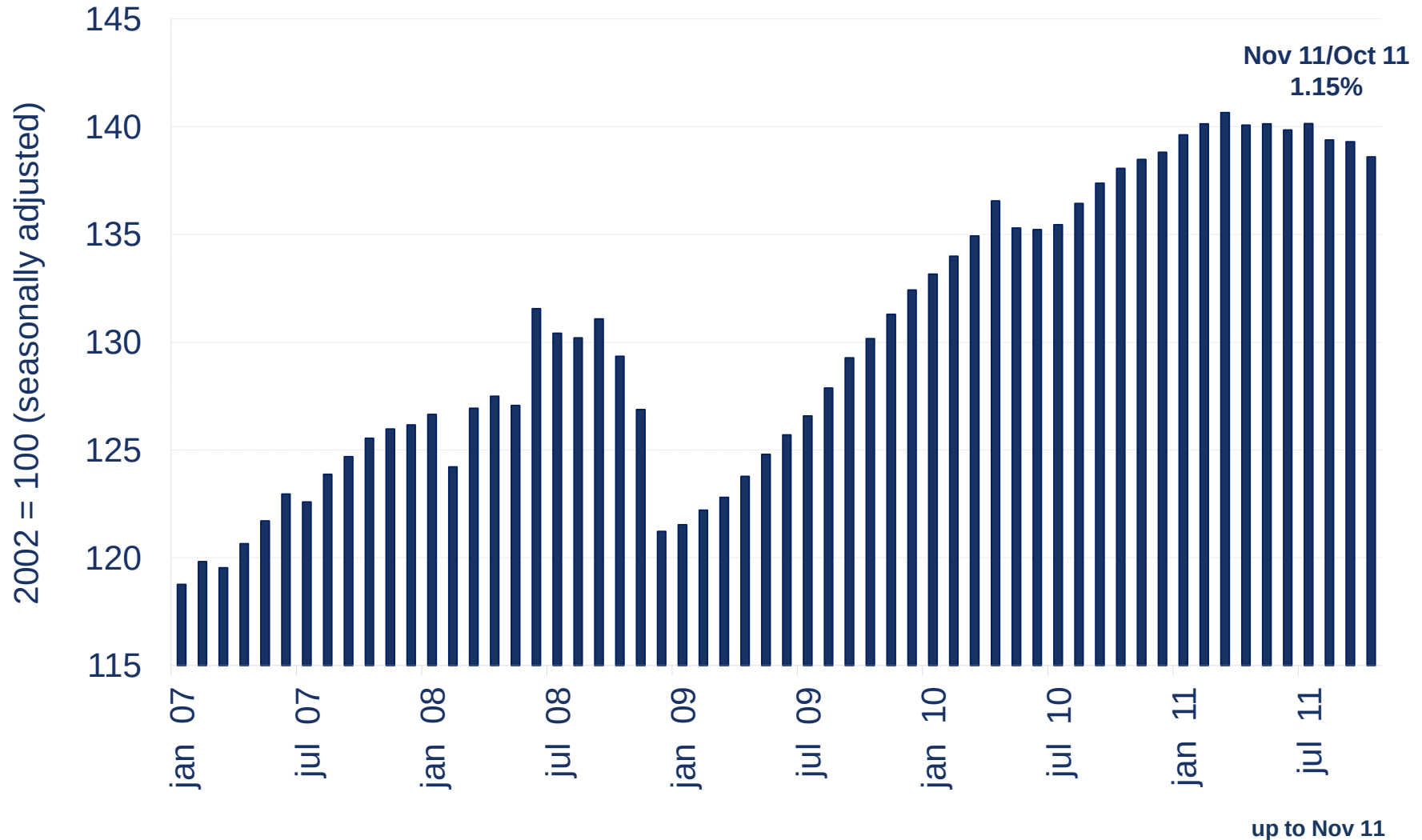
- **No restrictions to capital flows**
- **Inflows require electronic registration (not an authorization) with the BCB**
- **FX registration must be carried out by a local representative**
- **No minimum period requirements for remittances**
- **The law protects final investor's equities - not deemed to be owned by the intermediary (broker/custodian) even in case of bankruptcy**
- **Compliant with global anti-money laundering efforts (largely compliant with the FATF 40 recommendations)**

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## **5. Short Term Developments and Current Economic Indicators**

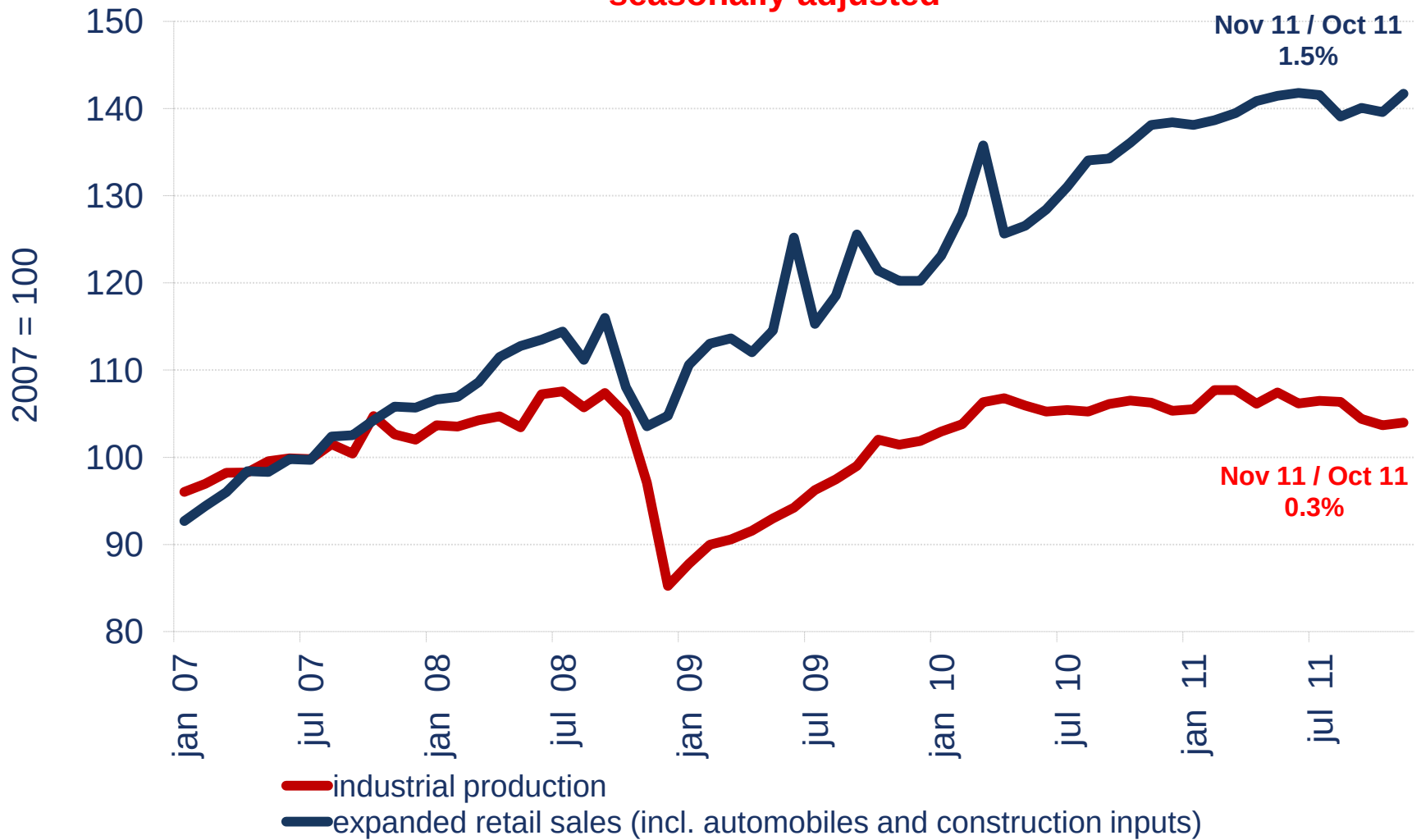
# Leading Indicator

## IBC-Br: Brazilian Economic Activity Index



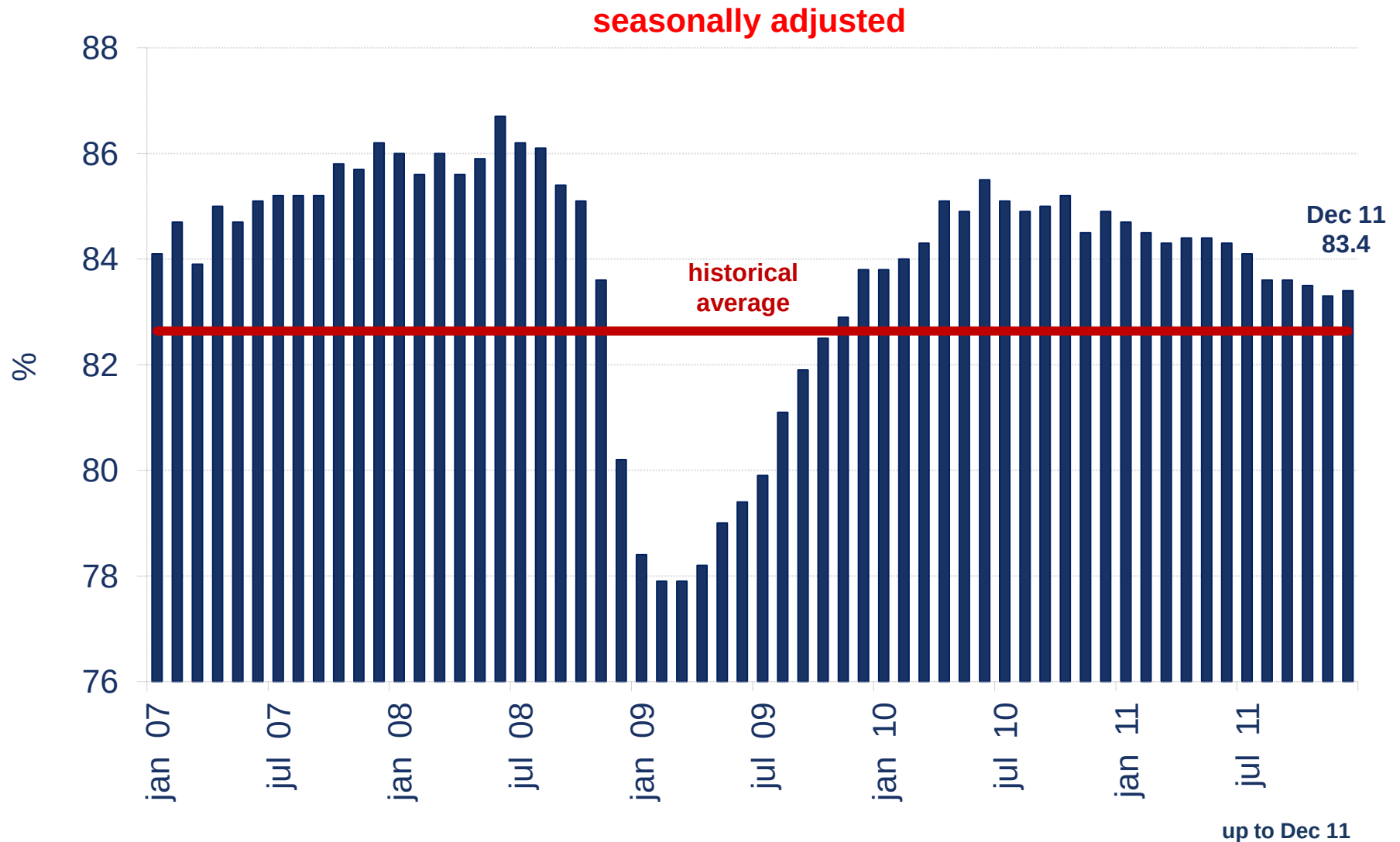
# Industrial Production vs. Retail Sales

seasonally adjusted

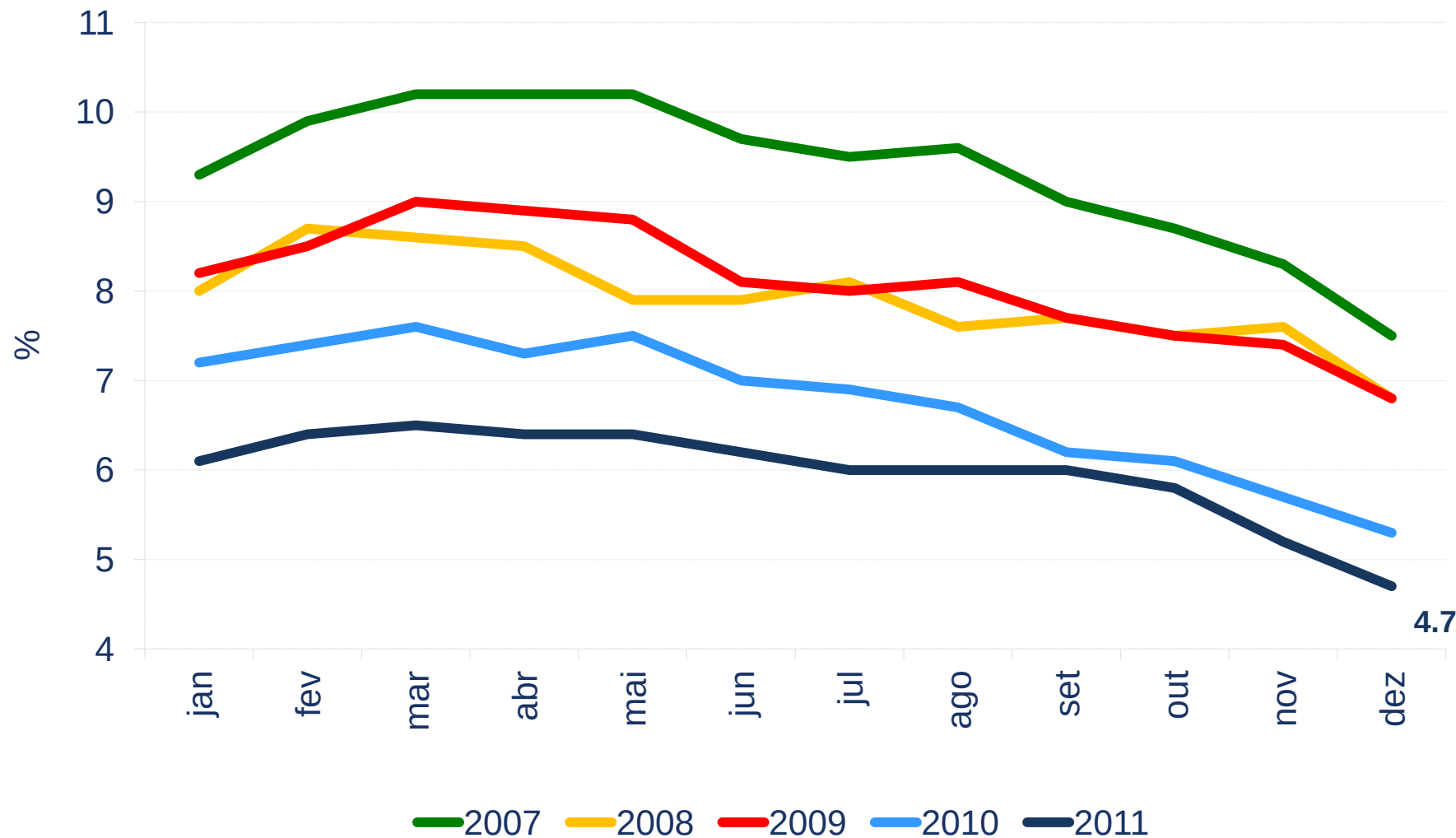


up to Nov 11

# Industrial Capacity Utilization

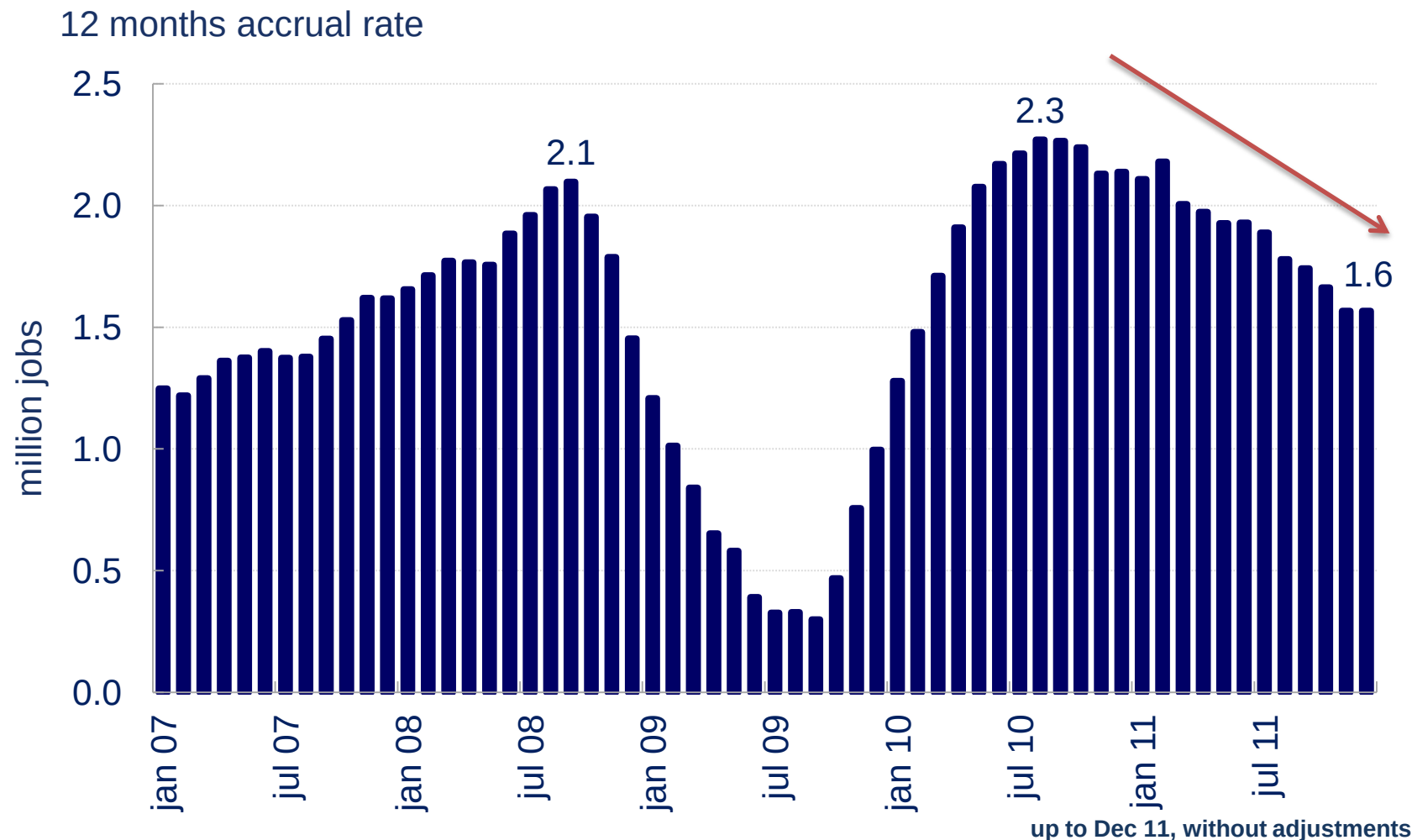


# Unemployment Rate



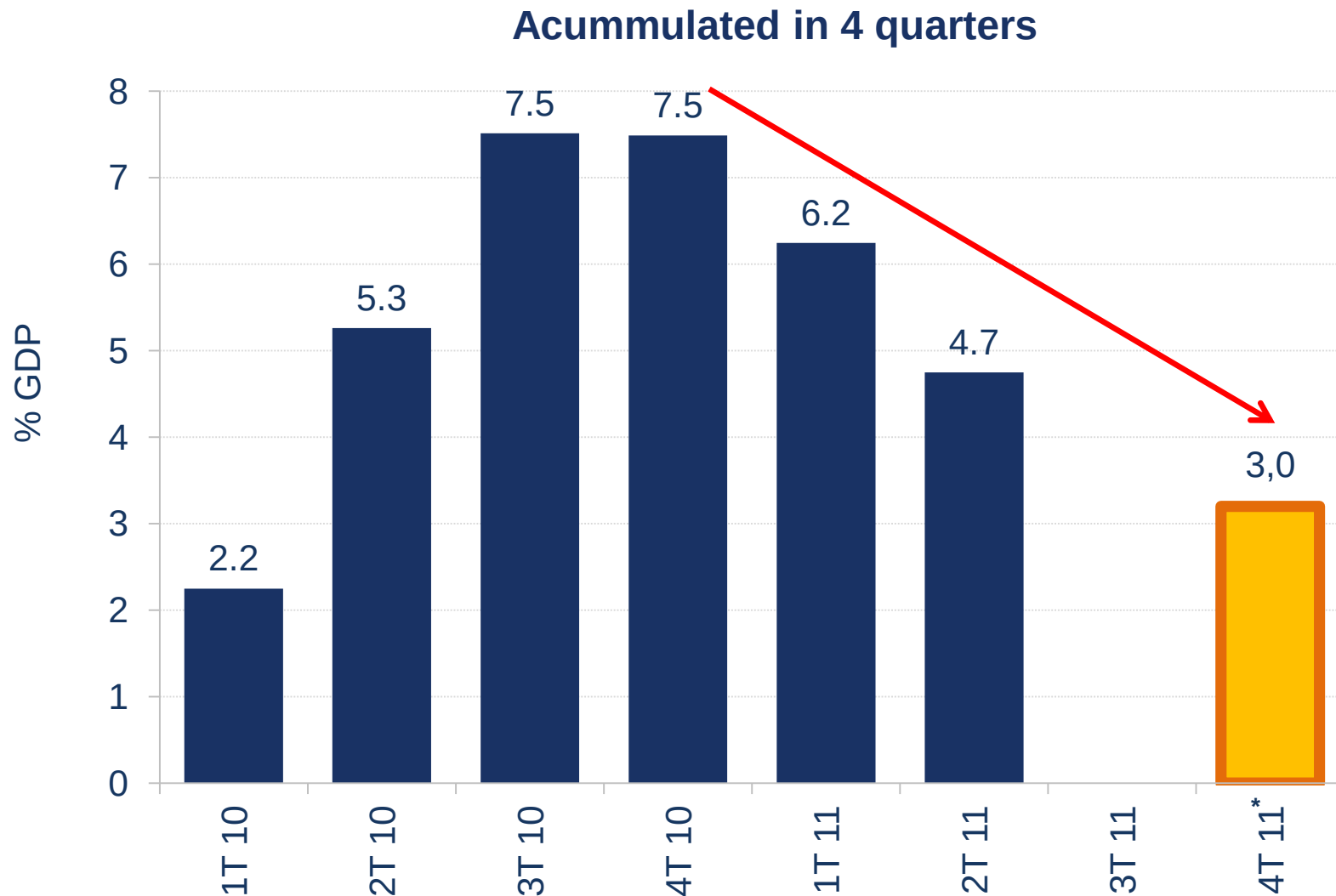
# Formal Job Creation

Formal job creation endures but in a bit more moderate pace than in previous months.



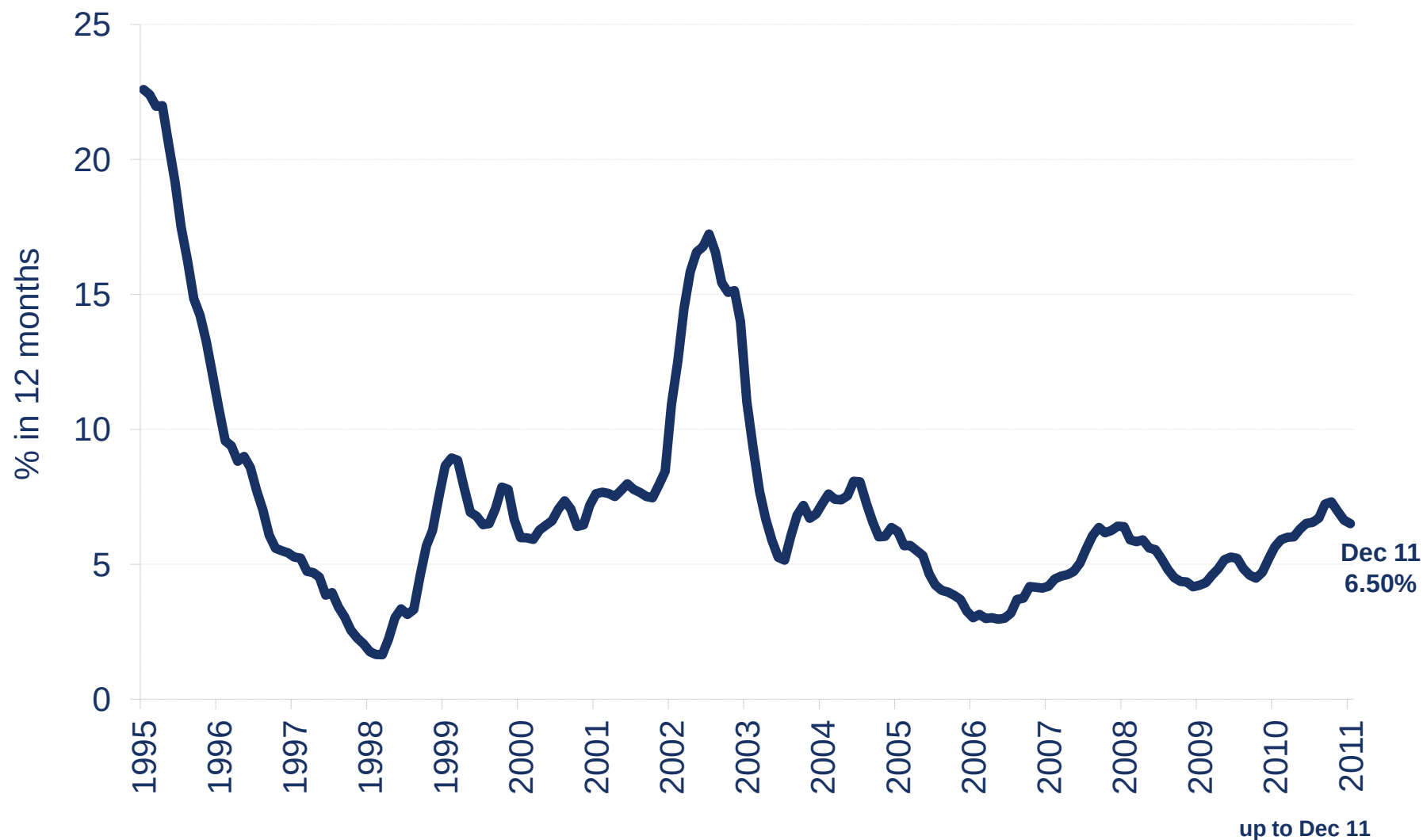


# Economic Growth is moderating

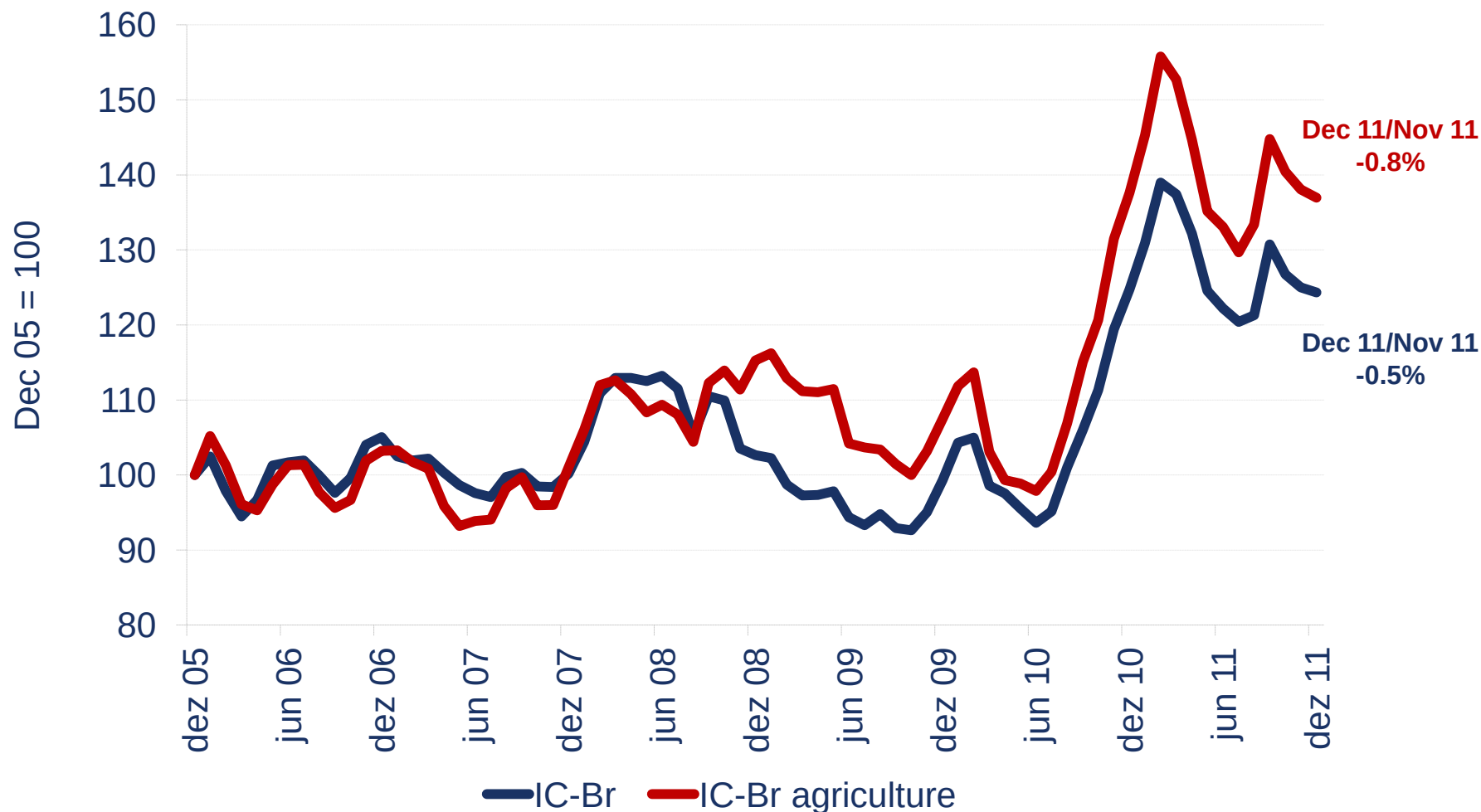


\*Focus forecast by Nov. 18, 2011

# Consumer Price Index (IPCA)

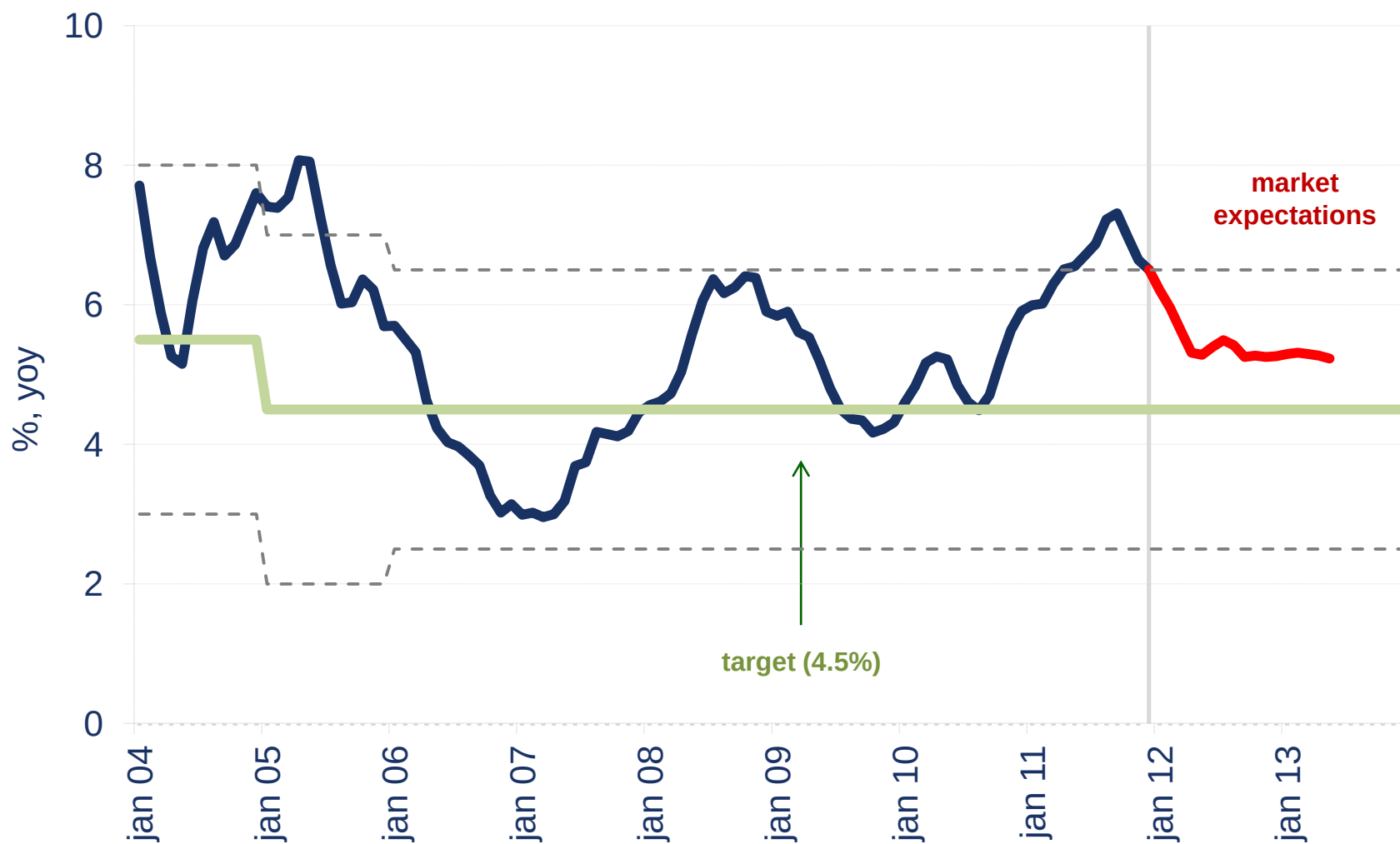


# Commodity Price Index



IC-Br: Brazilian Commodity Price Index in BRL; up to Dec 11

# Inflation – Convergence to Target



market expectations: as of Jan 27<sup>th</sup>, up to Jun 13; target up to Dec 13

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# 6. Concluding Remarks

# Brazil is Well Positioned to Face Global Economic Deterioration

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1. A sizeable international reserves as well as large reserves requirement (both higher than in 2008).
2. A proven set of measures/policies that were applied in 2008-09, which can be used.
3. A sound financial system, enjoying a modern market infrastructure that can easily withstand external shocks (rating agencies upgrades in 2011); and
4. Brazil economic activity is presently experiencing a sustainable growth and inflation shows a gradual convergence to target (resulting from enacting global forces and proper policy adjustment).

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# Thank You