



BANCO CENTRAL DO BRASIL

Apresentação do Diretor de Assuntos Internacionais e Gestão de Riscos Corporativos do Banco Central do Brasil, Tiago Couto Berriel, no evento *Americas Government Funds Roundtable*, organizado pelo *Sovereign Investor Institute (SII)*, na cidade do Rio de Janeiro.

Brasília, 22 de setembro de 2016.



Brazilian Economic Outlook

Regaining Confidence

Tiago Berriel

Deputy Governor for International Affairs and
Corporate Risk Management

SII Americas Government Funds Roundtable
Keynote Address, Rio de Janeiro

September 22th 2016



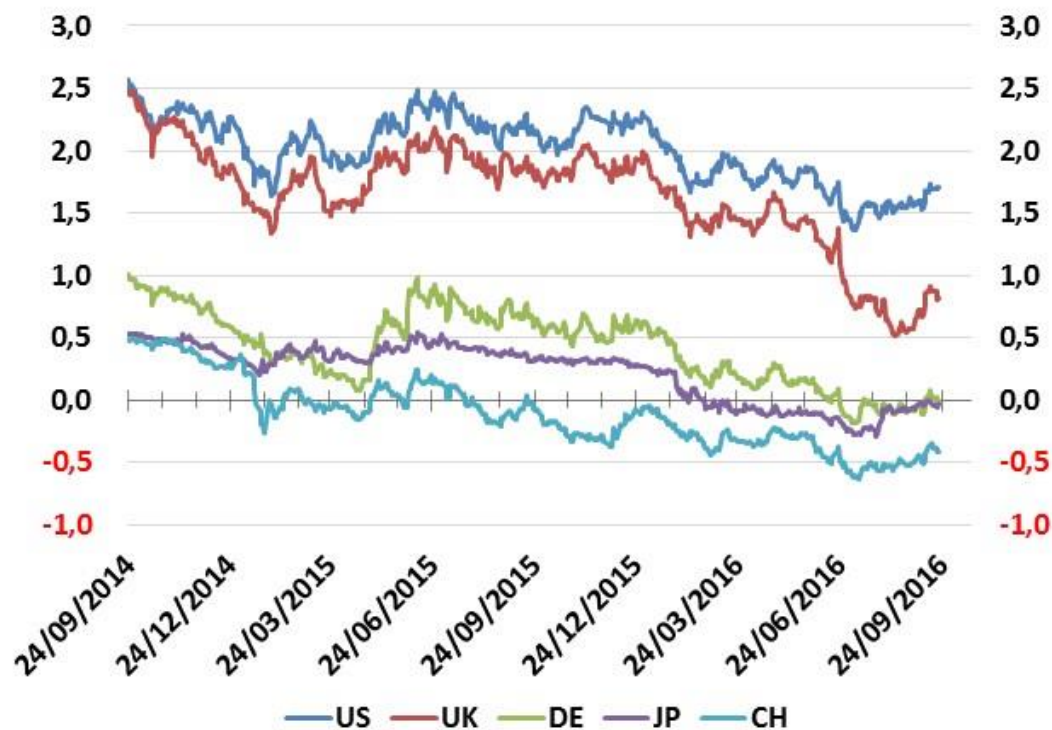
Overview

- ❑ Brazil in a Low Yields and High Liquidity World
- ❑ Brazilian Context: Regaining confidence in a virtuous transition
- ❑ Monetary Policy: Inflation Convergence and Risks
- ❑ Resilience Factors in the recovery

Brazil in a Low Yields and High Liquidity World

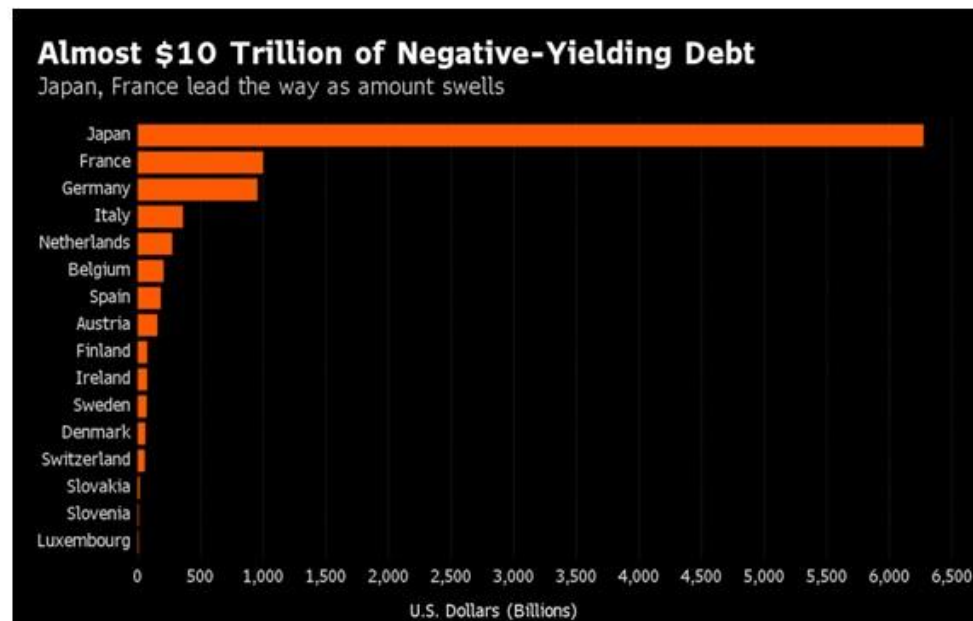
World Scenario: Low Yields and High Liquidity

10 Year Government Bond Yields (%)



Bonds Worldwide * – US\$ BI

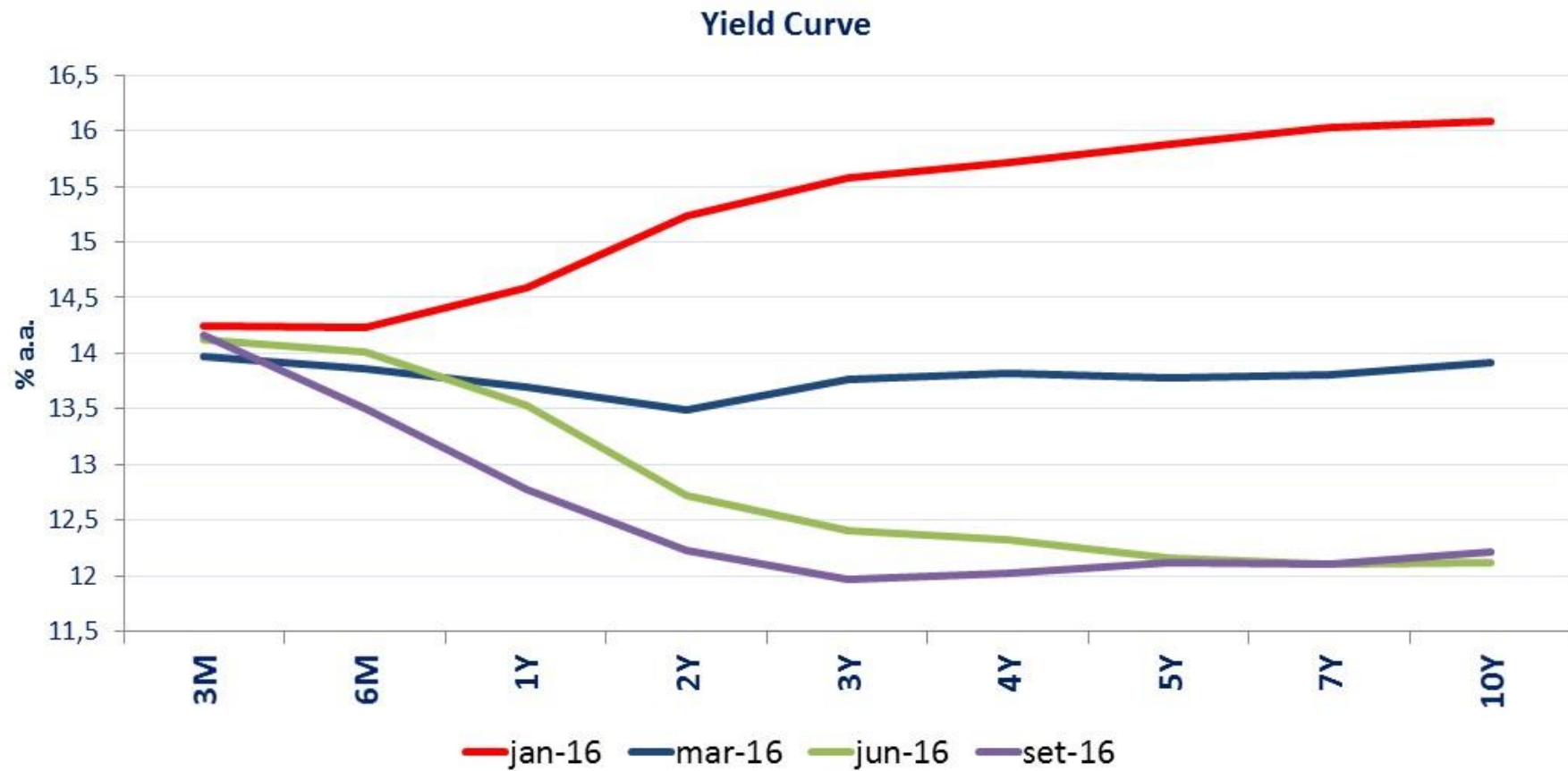
Negative x Positive



* Maturities from 2017 to 2056

Sources: Bloomberg; BCB.

Brazilian Case: Nominal Interest Rates have been falling



Sources: BM&FBovespa; BCB.

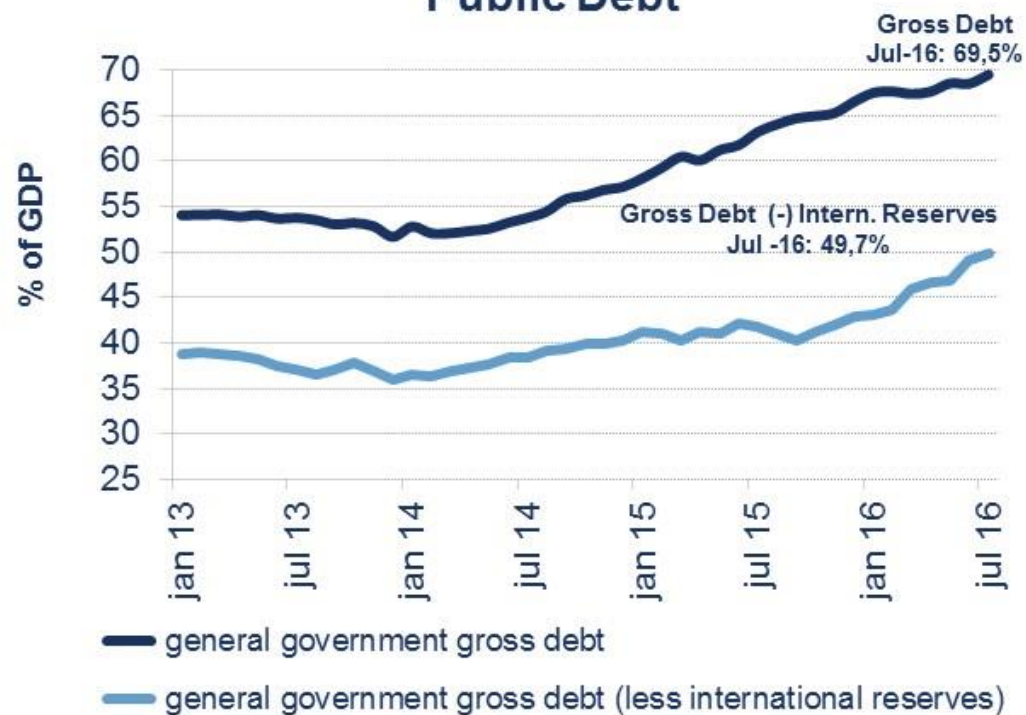
Starting Point

Starting Point

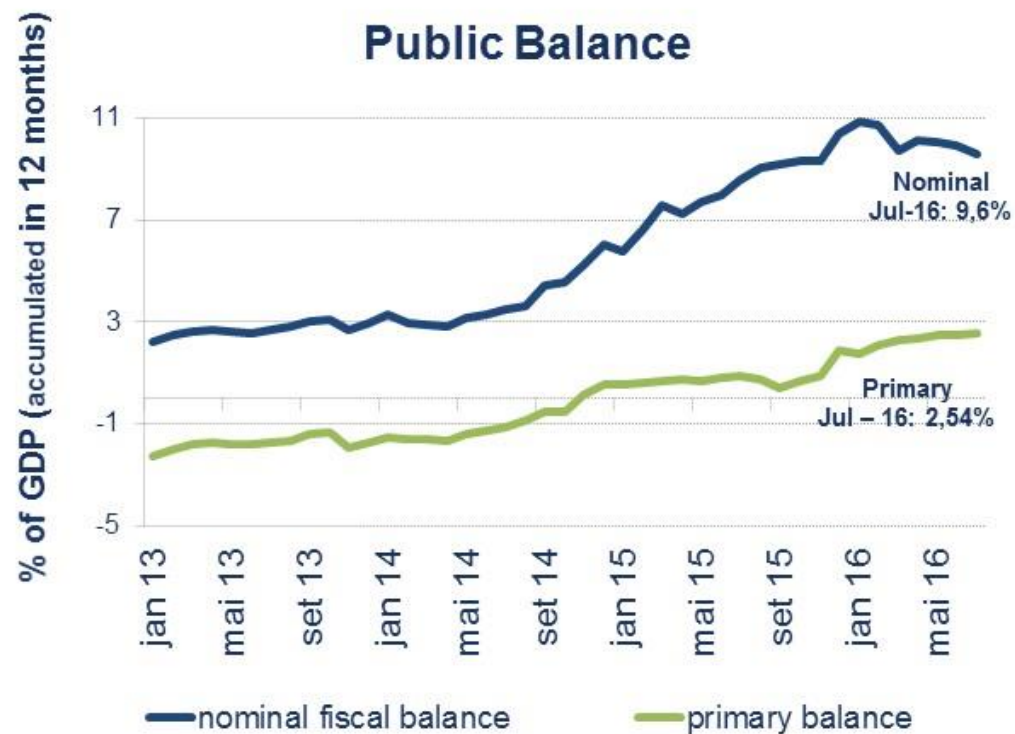
- Economic and political turmoil until the **first quarter of 2016.**
- Recent changes in the economic policy agenda and a recover in confidence are changing the outlook

1Q 2016 Scenario: Fiscal

Public Debt



Public Balance



Sources: BCB

1Q 2016 Scenario: Growth and Prices

Annual Growth



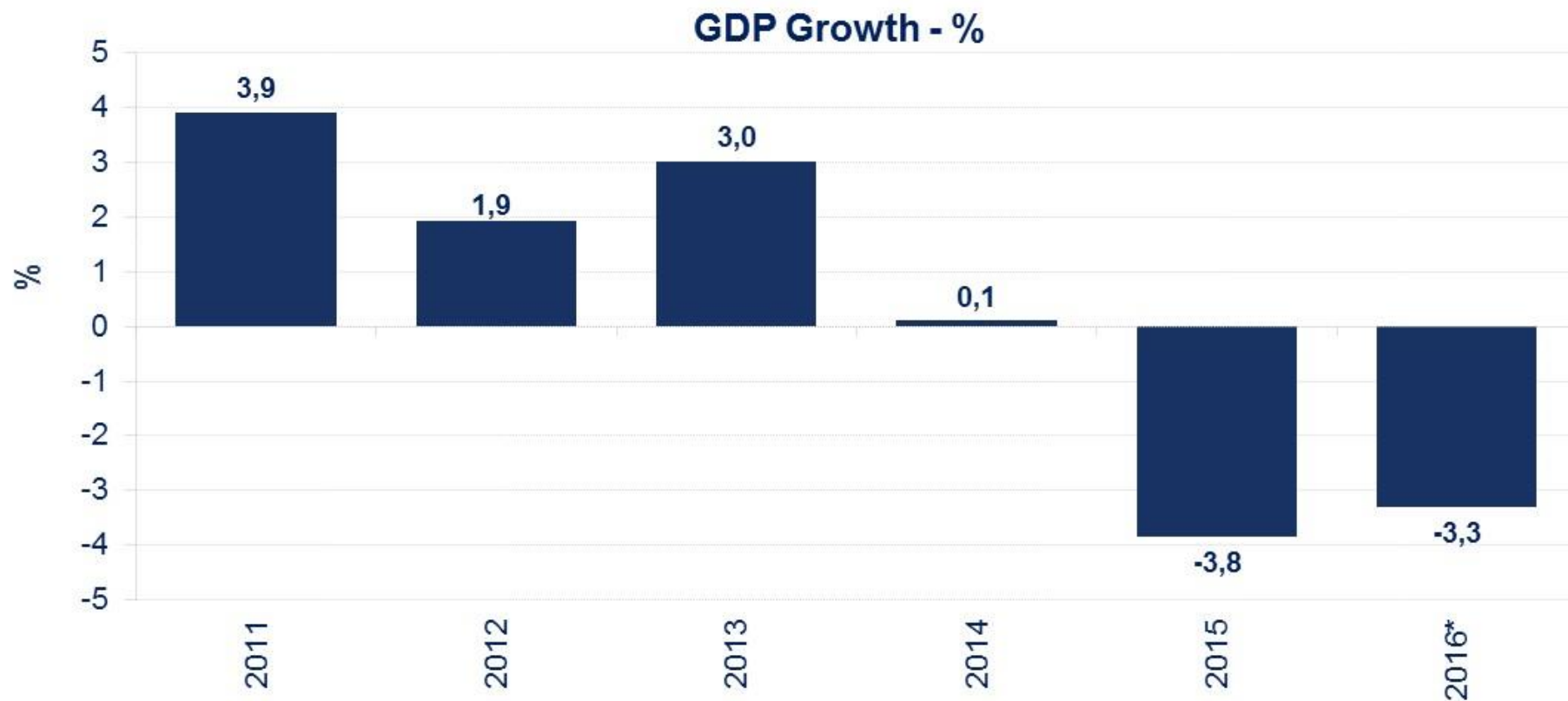
*average of 12 months/average of the previous 12 months

Consumer Price Index - IPCA



Sources: BCB / IBGE

1Q 2016 Scenario: Growth



* Central Bank of Brazil Forecast (Inflation Report – Jun 16)

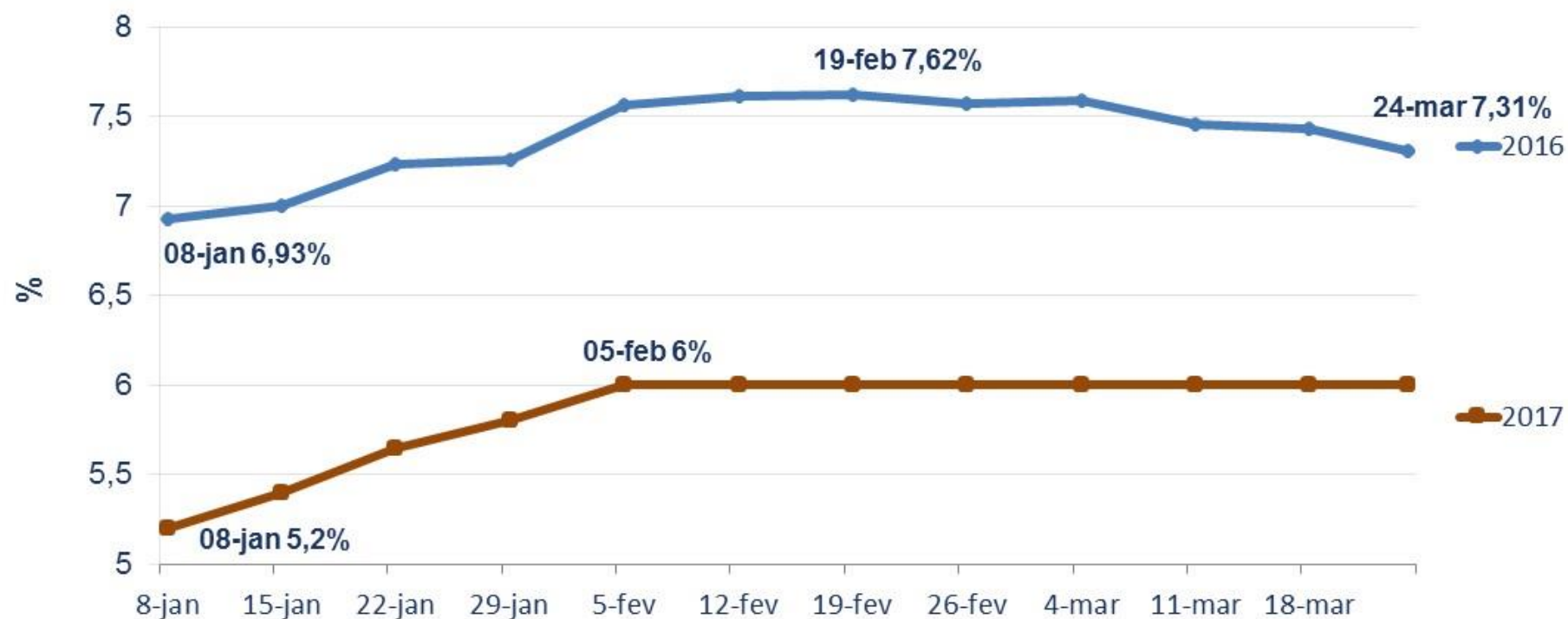
Sources: BCB / IBGE

1Q 2016 Scenario: Risk Premmia was high



Source: Bloomberg

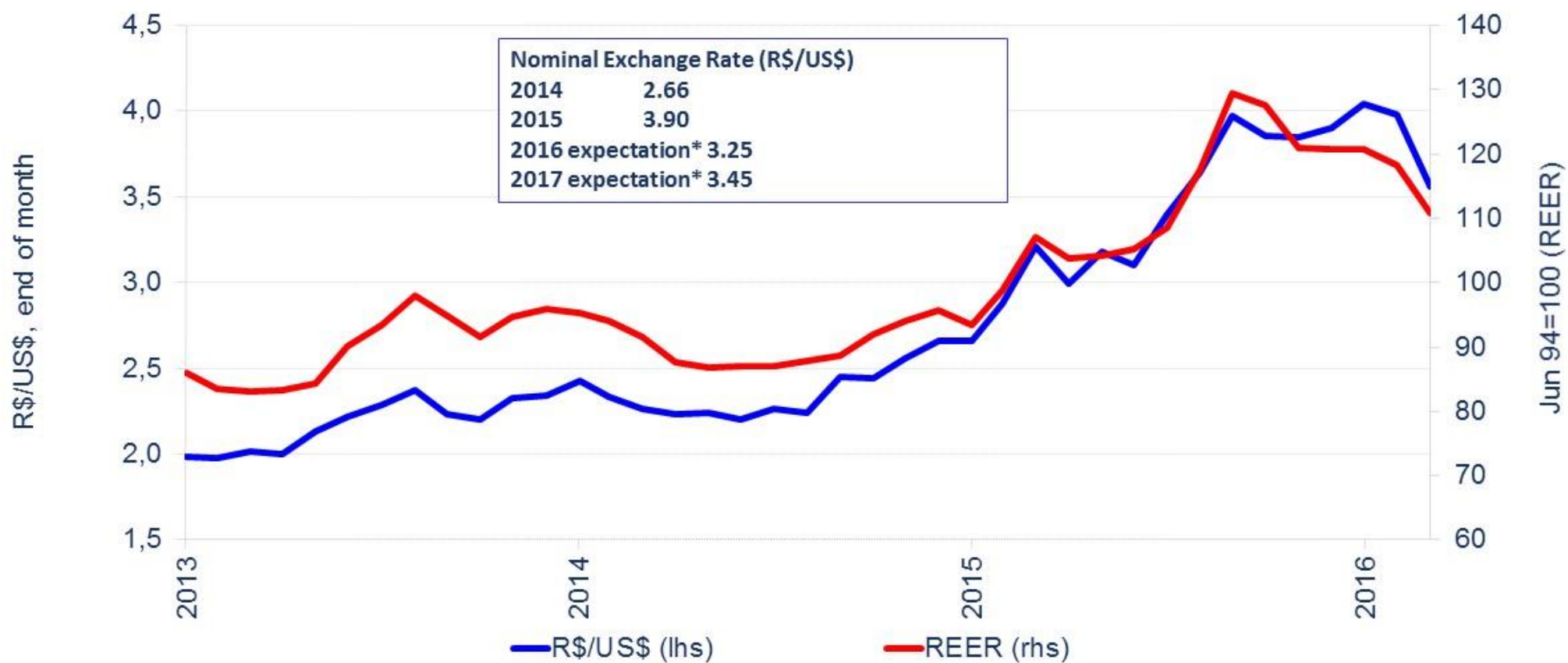
1Q 2016 Scenario: Inflation Expectations were high



*Median of Expectations

Source: BCB - Focus

1Q 2016 Scenario: Exchange Rate was depreciated



R\$/US\$ through Aug/16, REER through Jul/16; *median of expectations on September 9th (end of period)

Source: BCB



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1Q 2016 Scenario: Real Interest Rates



Sources: Bloomberg; BCB.

Expectations Reversal:

Regaining confidence in a virtuous transition

What has happened since then?

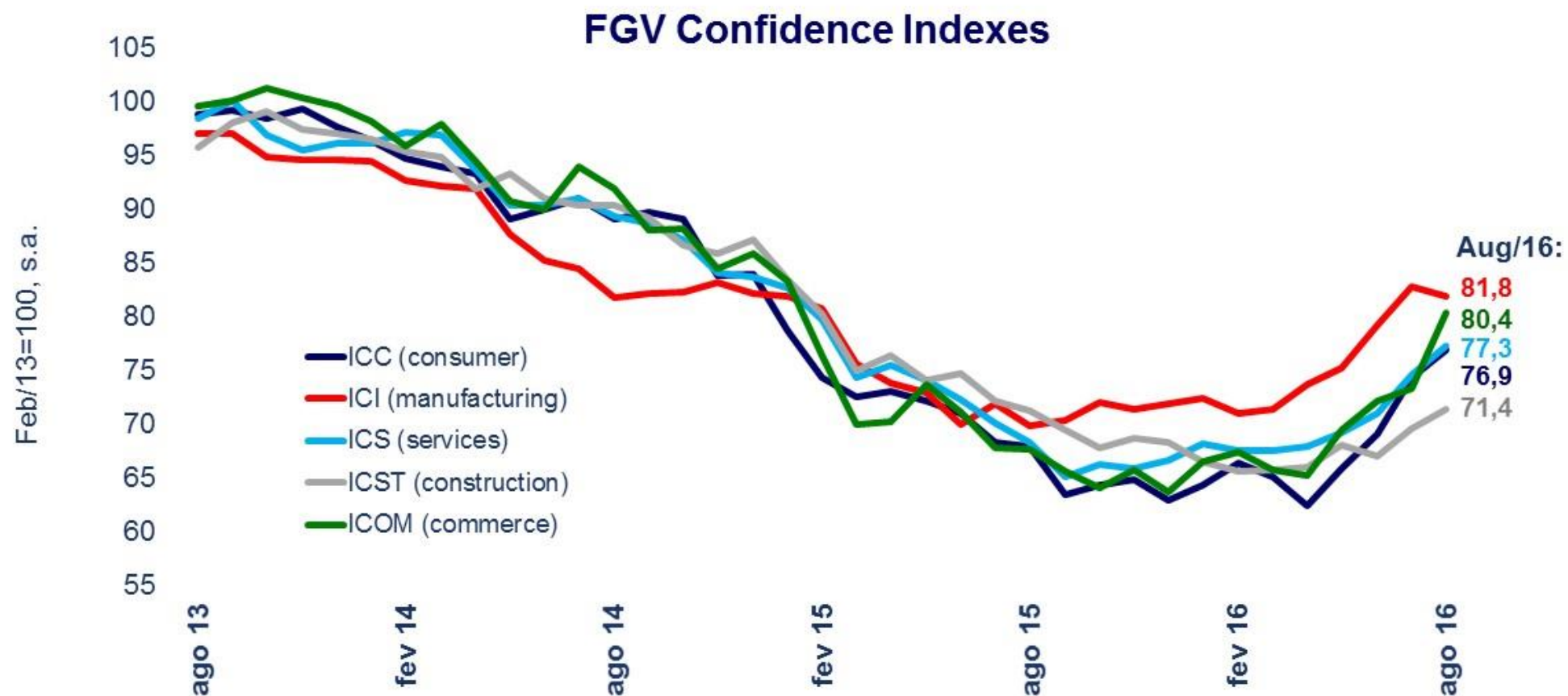
- Decrease in political uncertainty
- Adoption of a Comprehensive Economic Policy Agenda
- **Result: Clear progress in Regaining Confidence**

External Adjustment: Unit Labour Cost Decreasing



Source: BCB.

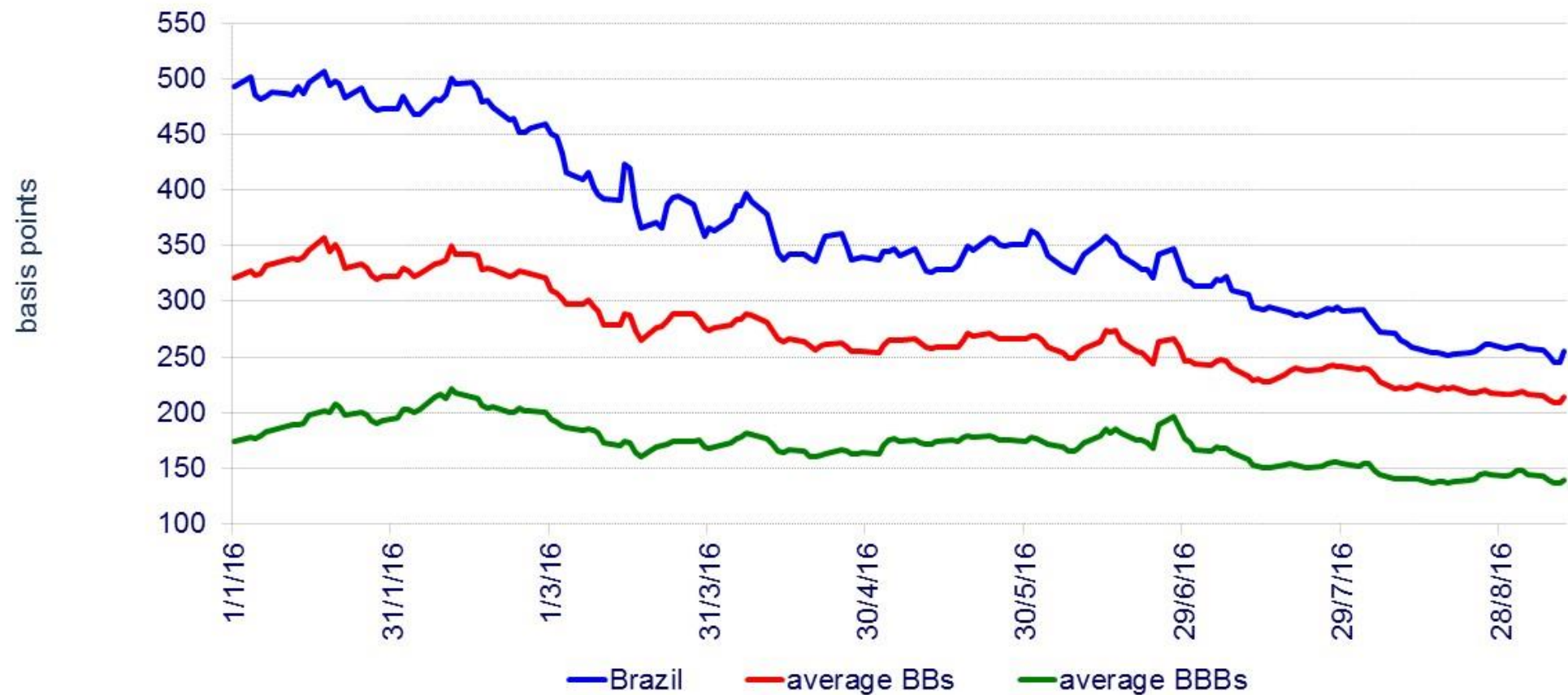
Regaining Confidence: Confidence Indexes



Source: FGV

Regaining Confidence: Risk Premmia

5Y CDS



*through September 9th

Source: Bloomberg



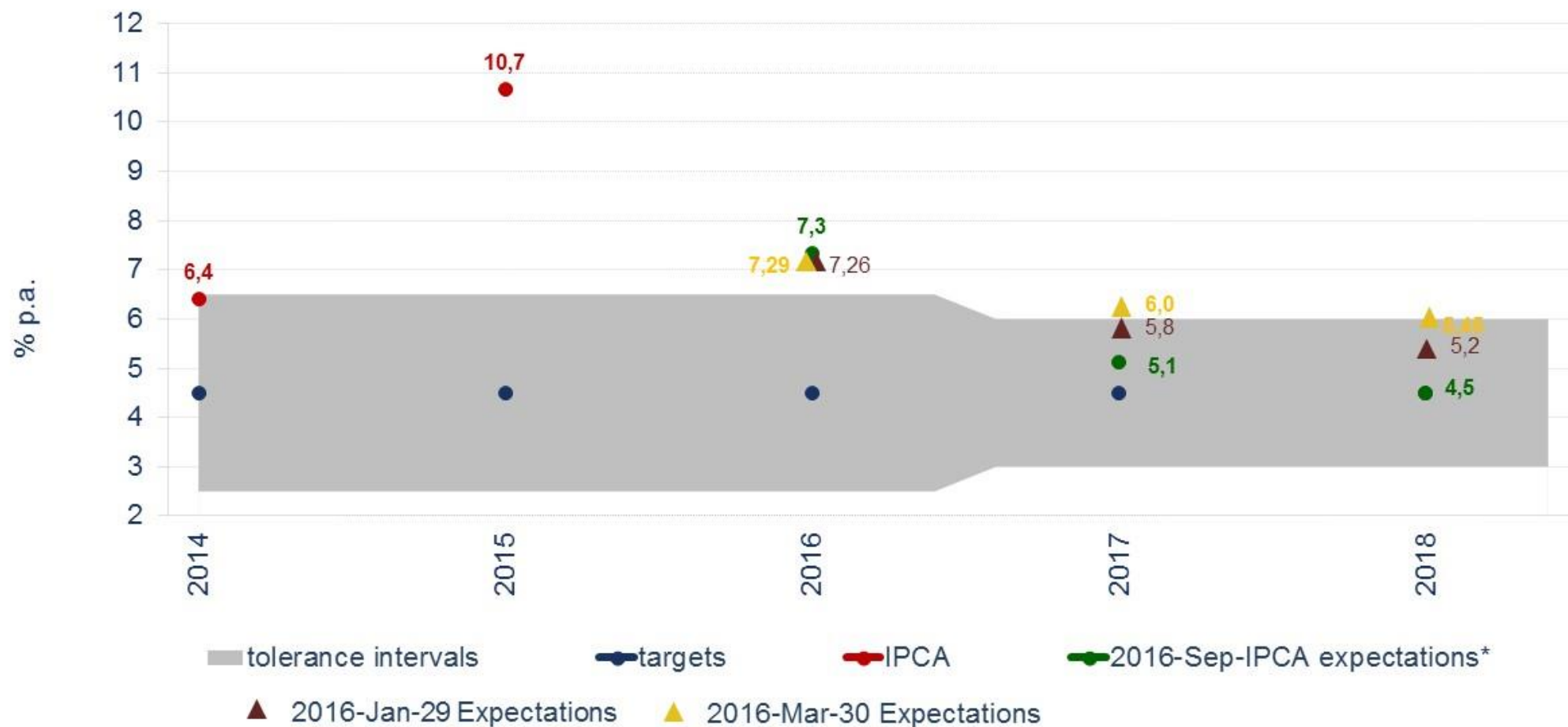
Regaining Confidence

GDP Growth Expectations – 2016/2017 (%)



Source: BCB - Focus

Regaining Confidence



Sources: BCB / IBGE

*median of market expectations as of September 16th



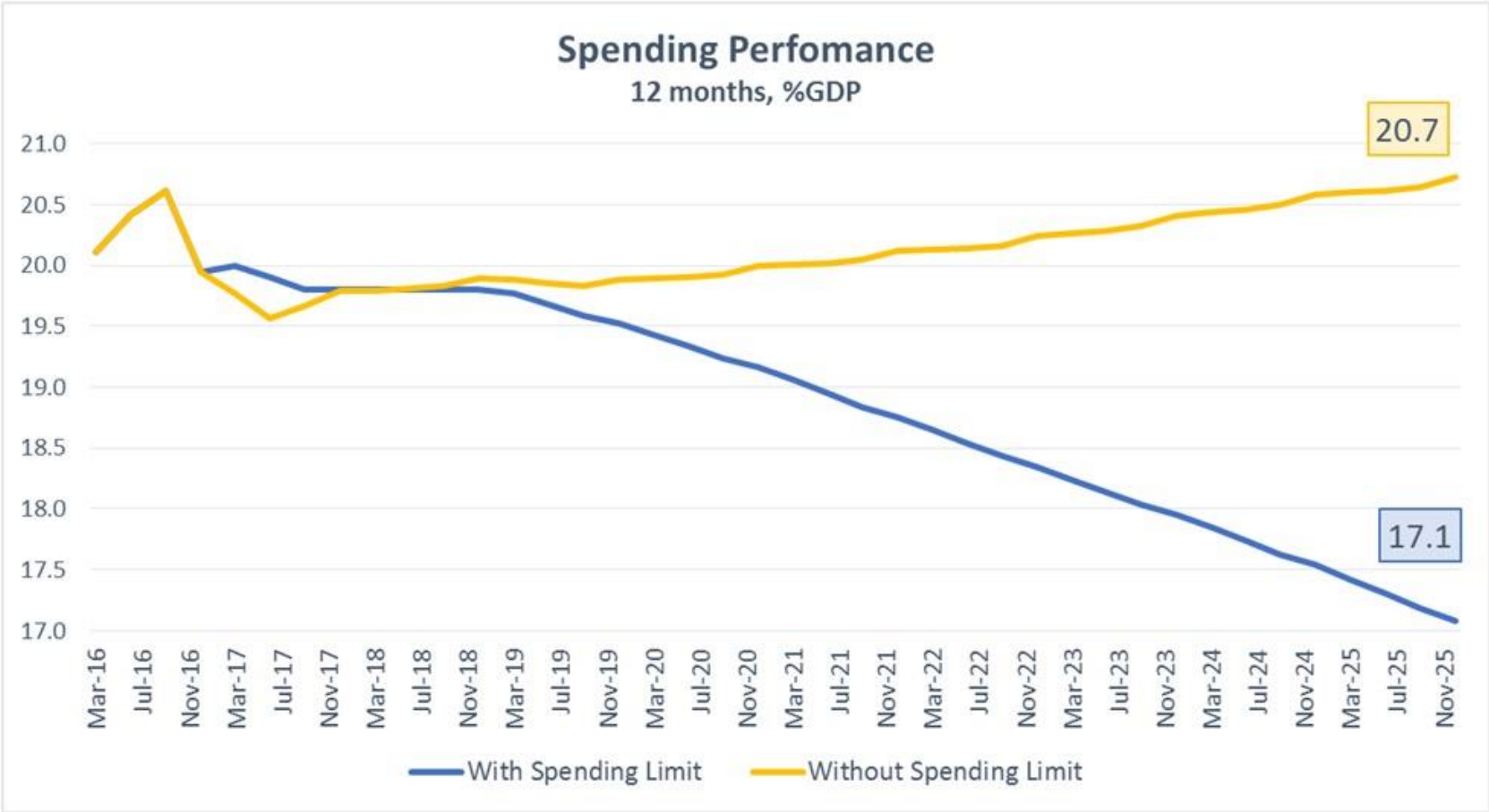
Comprehensive New Economic Policy Agenda (I)

- *Structural Fiscal Reform*
- *Transparency and Clear Objectives in Monetary Policy*
- *Floating Exchange Rate Regime*
- *Concessions to the private sector*

Comprehensive New Economic Policy Agenda (II)

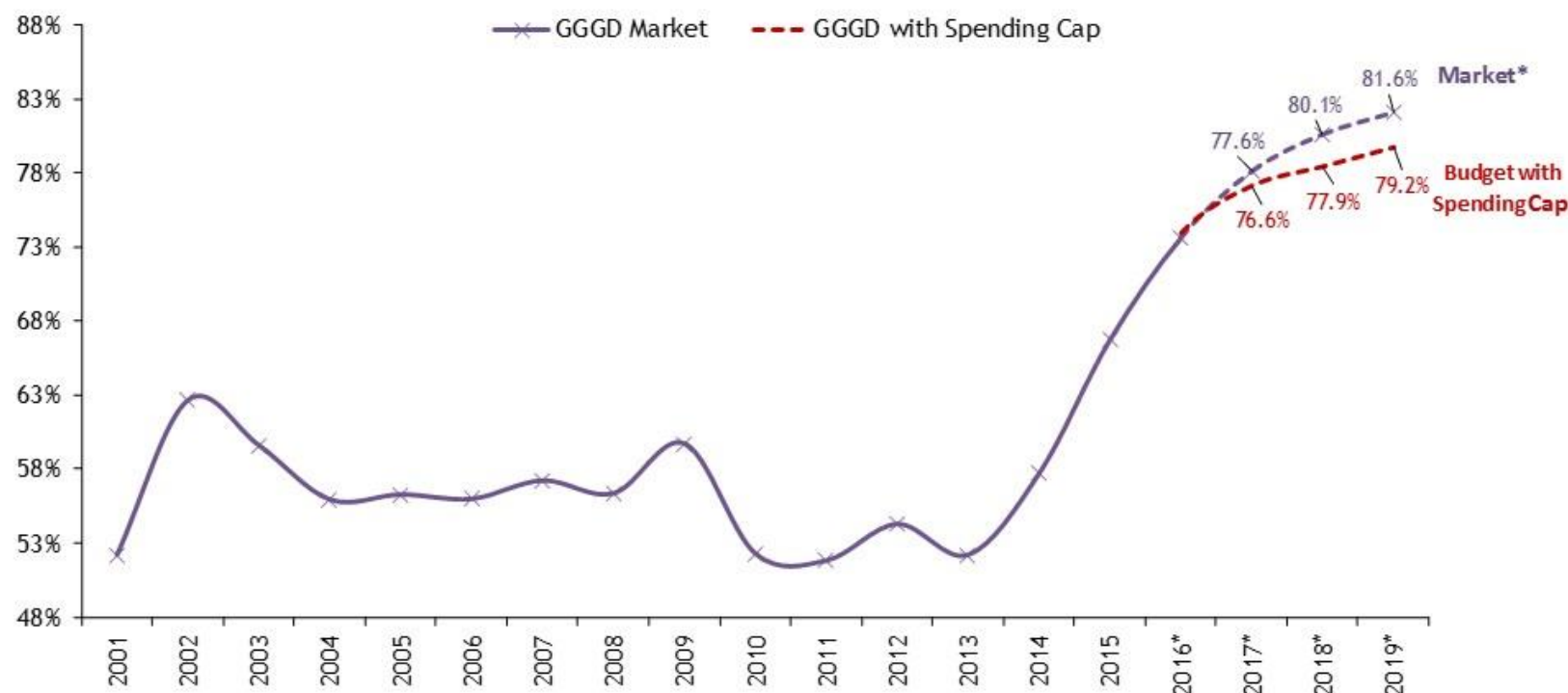
- We are starting implementation of these policies
- Higher gains when the reforms are delivered

Ongoing Reforms – Fiscal Adjustment



Source: National Treasury

Ongoing Reforms – Fiscal Adjustment



» A significant part of the GG Gross Debt responds to:

1. Loans to Public Banks -> This policy has been reversed as of Jan-2015 -> which represents 9.6% GDP
2. REPO Operations -> Collateral for sterilization -> Increase in FX-reserves -> which represents 20.8% GDP

Source: National Treasury

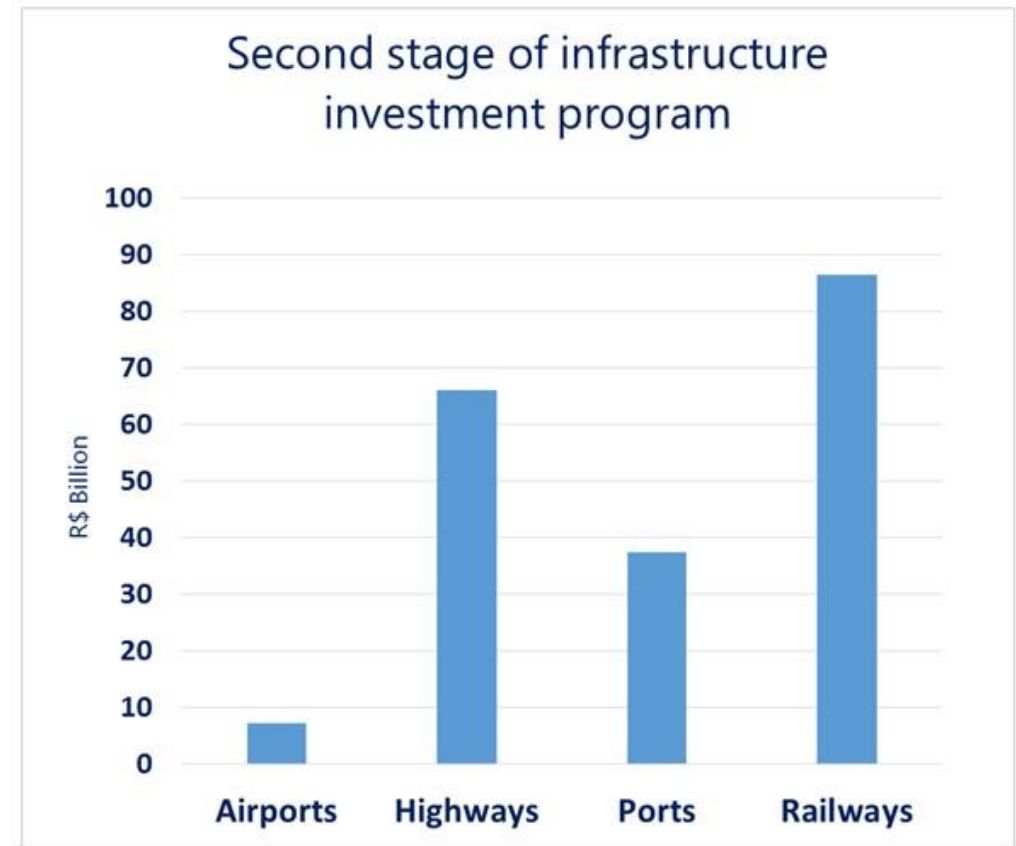
The projections are made based in a real GDP growth of -3.1%, 1.2%, 2.5% and 2.5% in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.
 *Market projection (FOCUS) takes into account market macroeconomic parameters and the National Treasury's model.

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Logistics Investment Program (PIL)

- Brazil launched the second stage of infrastructure investment program: estimated investment of about R\$200 billion.
- Regulatory stability



Source: Ministry of Planning

Focus on Monetary Policy: Inflation Convergence and Factors Monitored

- We can see the inflation gradually converging to the target

Regaining Confidence

Consumer Inflation (IPCA)



*as of September 9th, up to Feb 18; **up to Jun 18

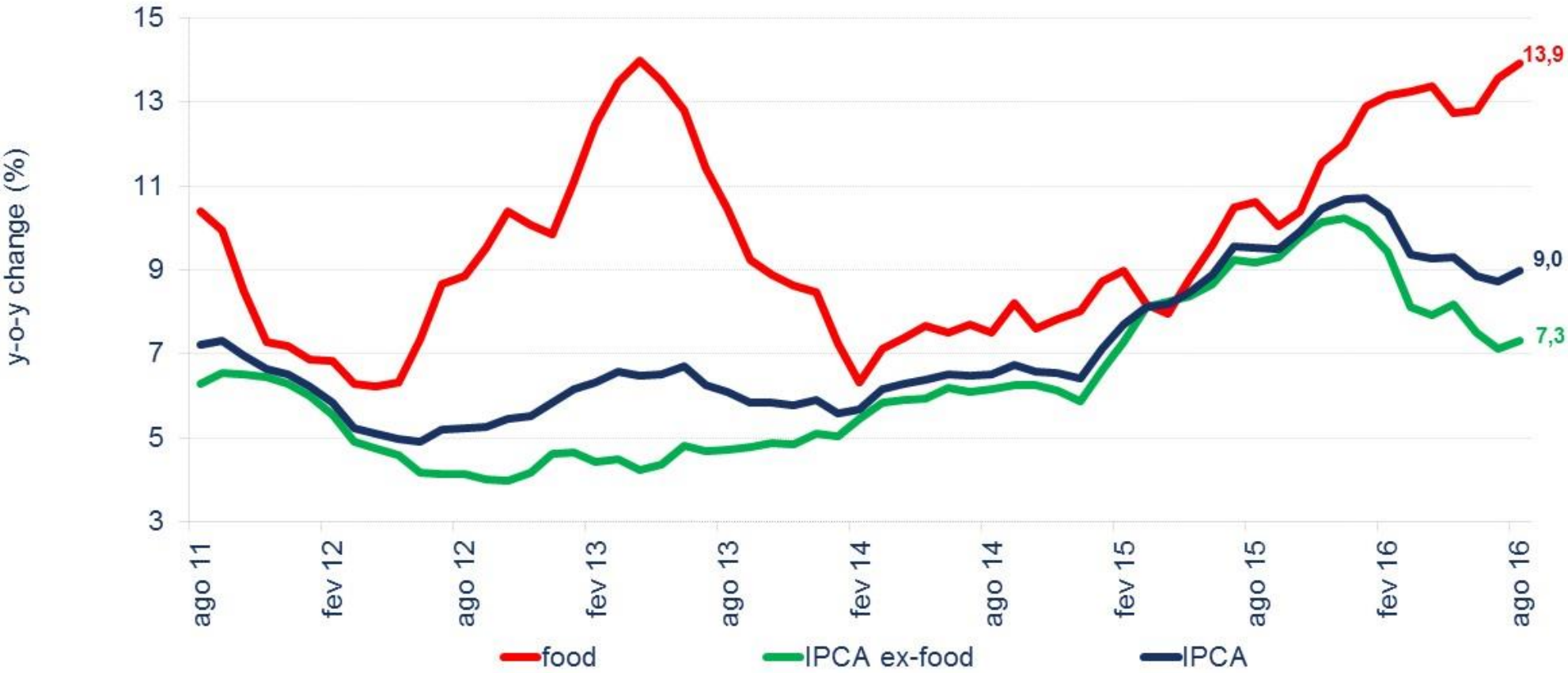
Source: BCB



Central Bank is monitoring the following factors for Monetary Policy

- *Food Prices evolution and secondary effects*
- *Inflation persistence and sensitivity to monetary policy and output gap*
- *Clear progress in implementing fiscal reforms*

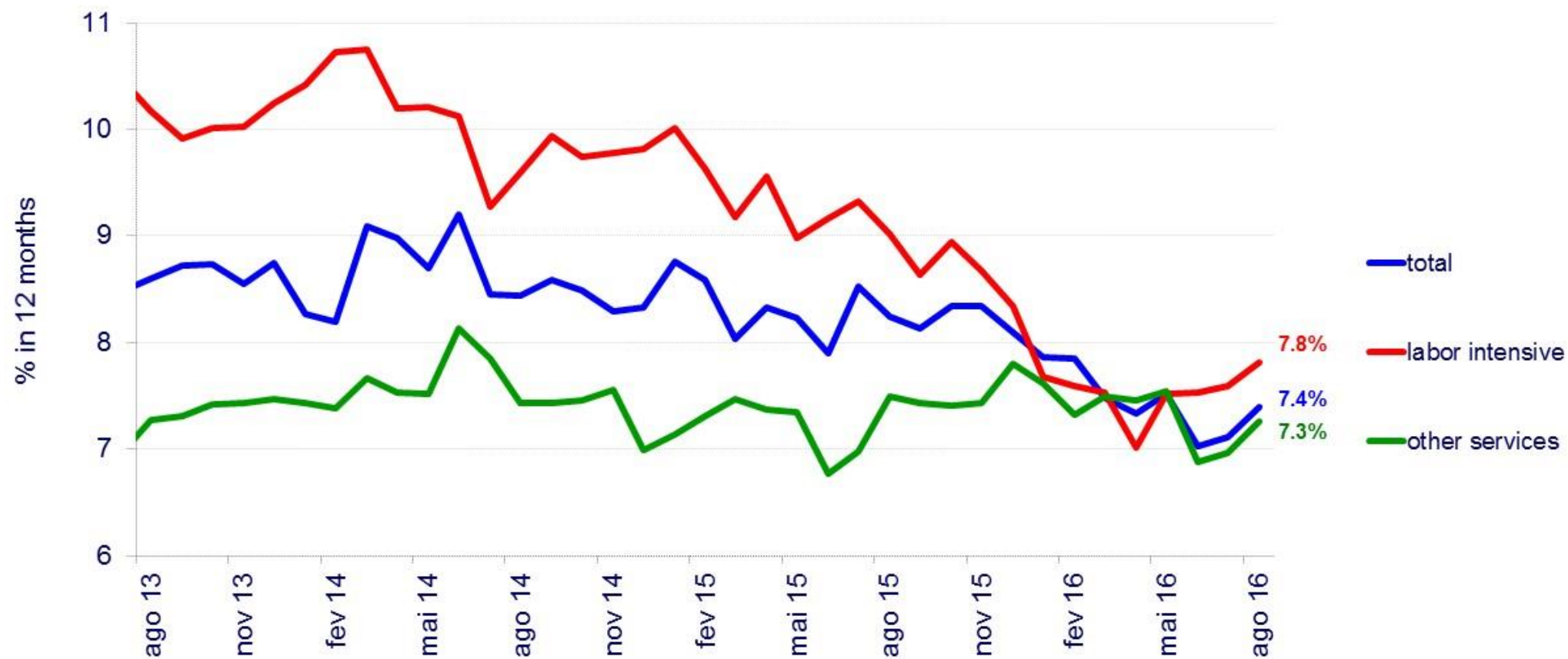
Consumer Inflation (IPCA) and Food Prices



Food weight: 26.1%

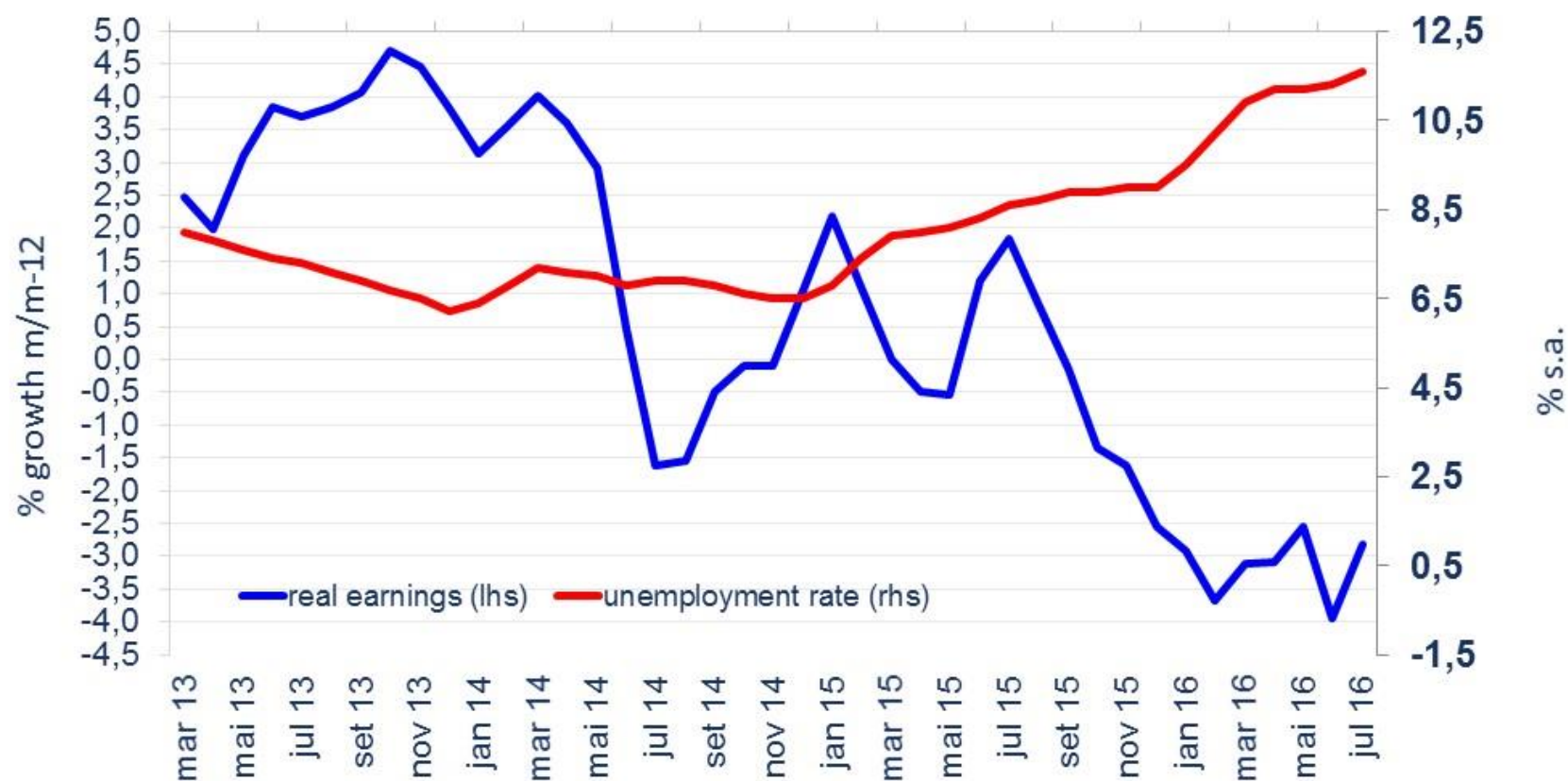
Source: IBGE

Services Inflation



Source: IBGE

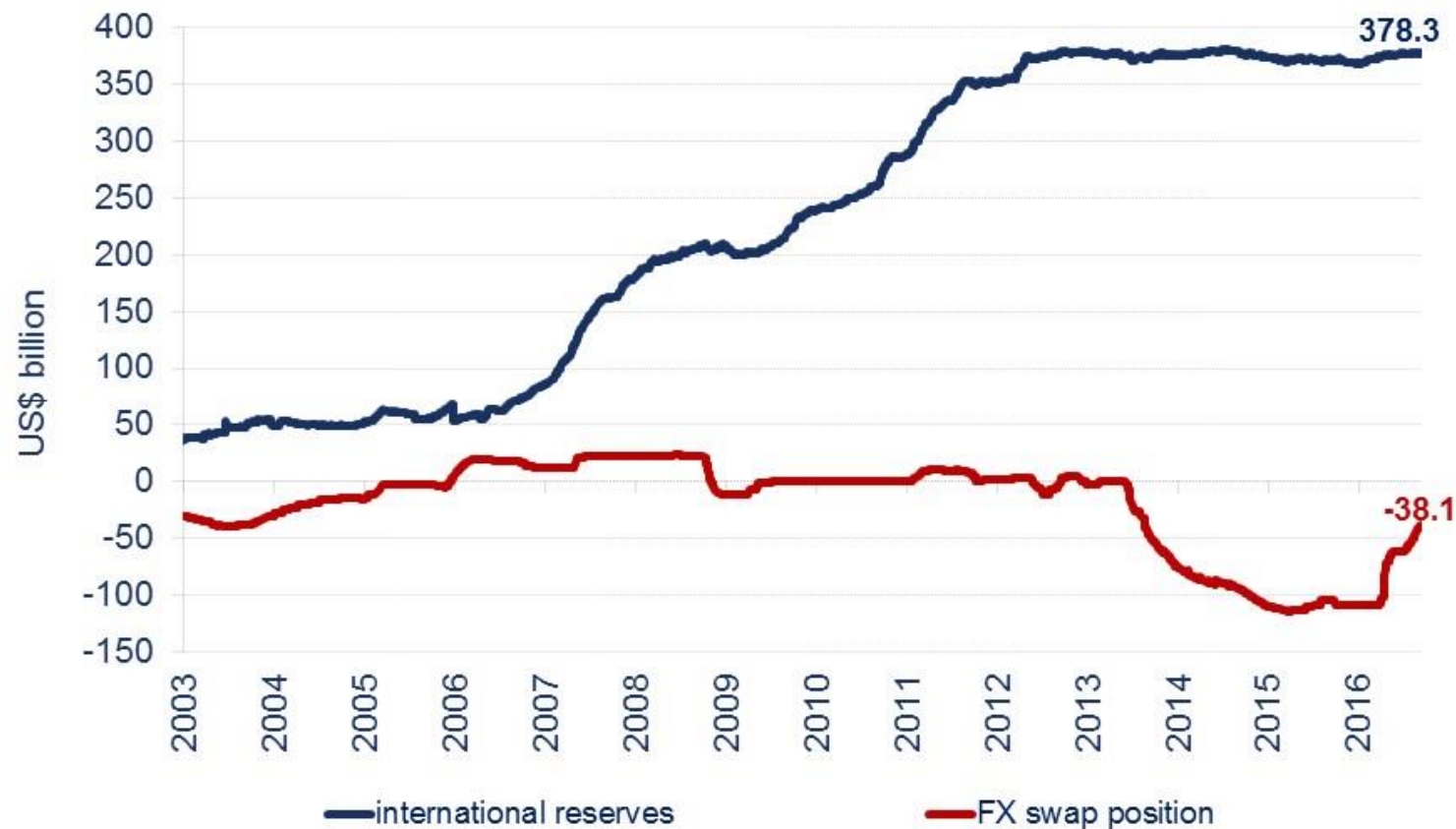
Real Wages and Unemployment



Source: IBGE (Continuous PNAD)

Resilience factors

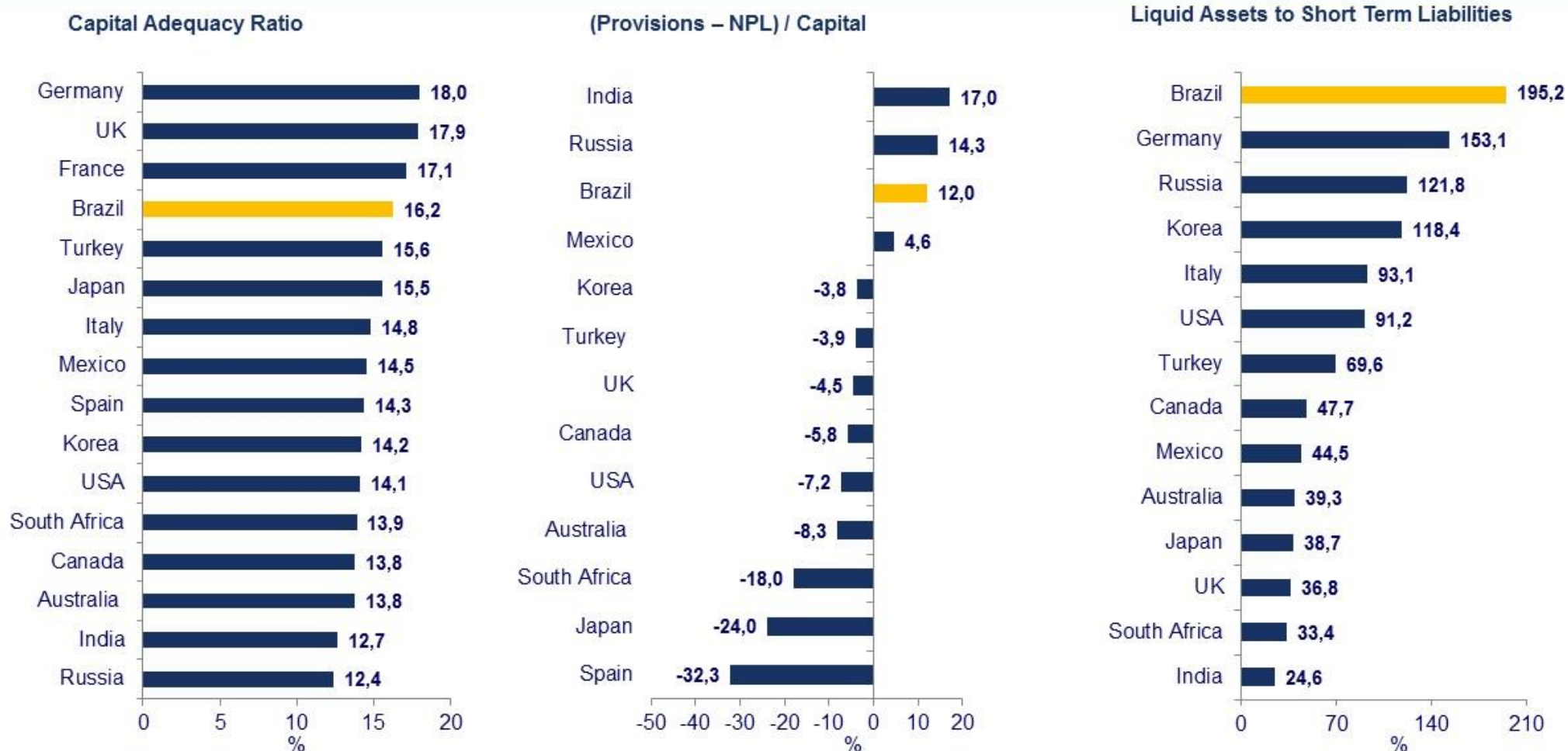
Reduced CB Vulnerability: FX Repos and Reserves Cushion



*data until September 8th

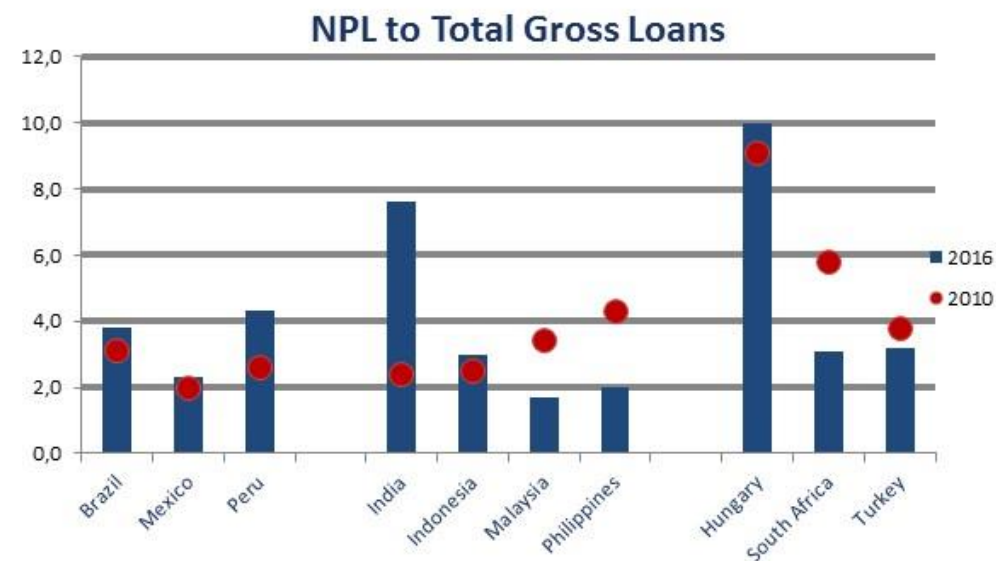
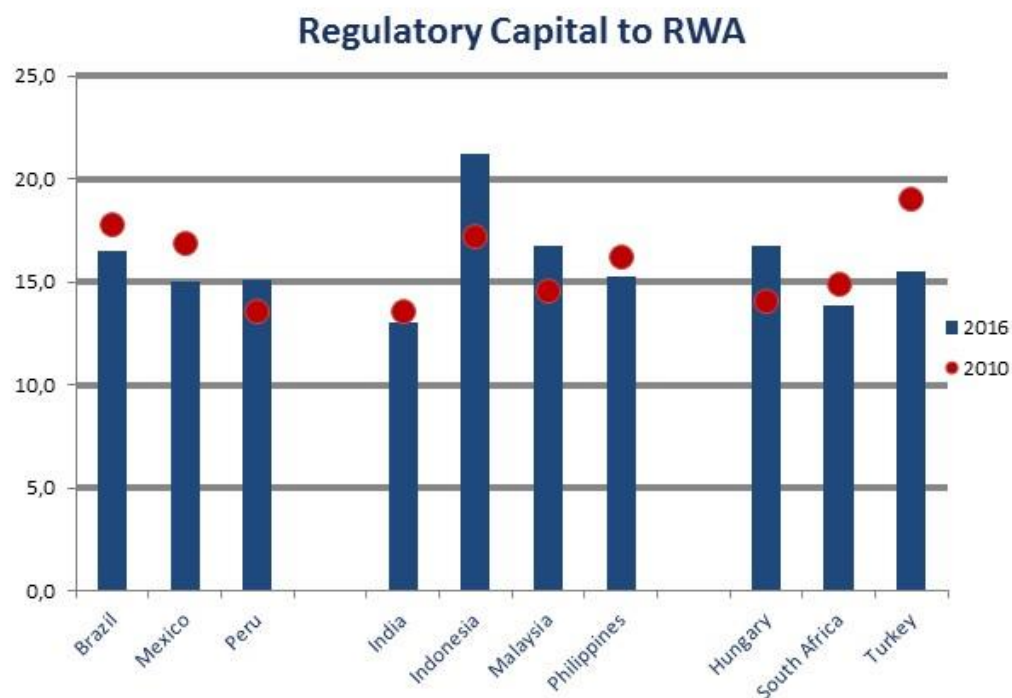
Source: BCB

Brazil: Comparative Financial Soundness Indicators (*)



Source: IMF (FSI) – (*)latest available data

EM and Brazil: Banking sector in stronger position



Source: IMF (FSI).

Outlook: Resilience Factors amid a Virtuous Transition

- Low exposure to forex liabilities and sound current account financing assure resilience to (negative) headwinds from the international economy and limit contagion from external volatility
- Financial system with solid capital structure and limited leverage open room for consumer, investment and housing financing

Outlook: Conclusions

- Brazil can withstand external headwinds
- There is a firm commitment to new comprehensive policy agenda.
- Despite transitional risks, Brazil can show gradual but firm progress addressing domestic challenges
- Final goal is to recover sound fiscal dynamics, converge to inflation target and achieve sustainable growth