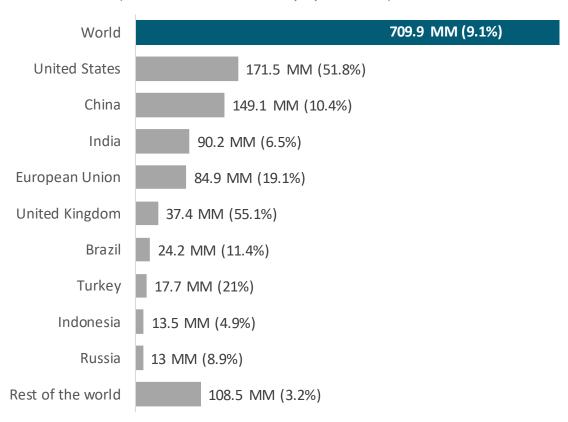


Covid-19 vaccination

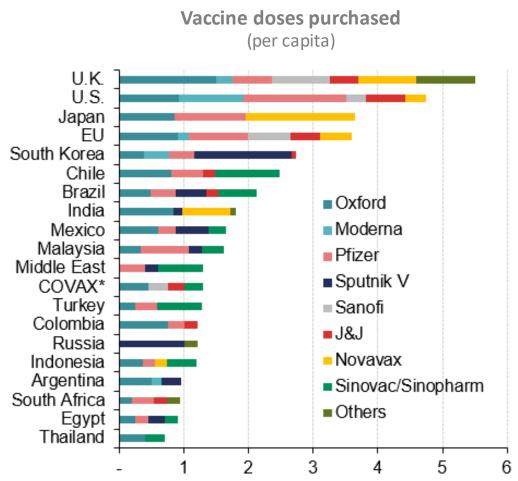
The biggest vaccination campaign in history

Millions of administered doses

(in millions and in % of population*)



Note: * The number of administered doses is less than or equal to the number of people vaccinated. In some countries, some people have already taken the second dose. Therefore, the percentage in relation to the population should be understood as "maximum percentage of the vaccinated population".

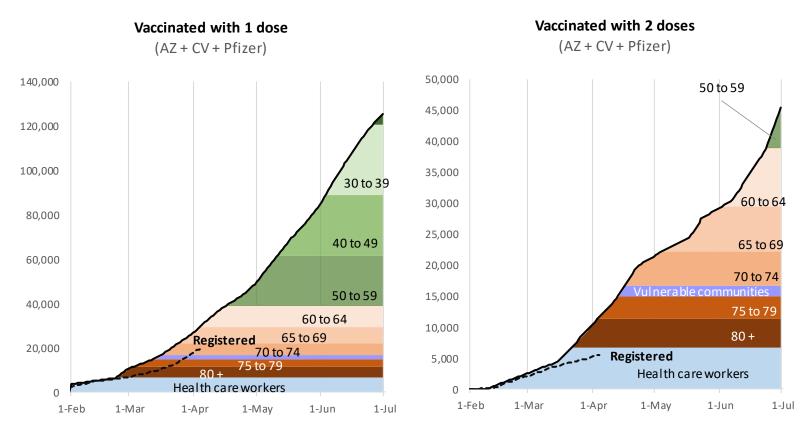


^{*}UN initiative to support vaccination in low- and middle-income countries. Sources: Airfinity, FT, economic Times. BNP Paribas

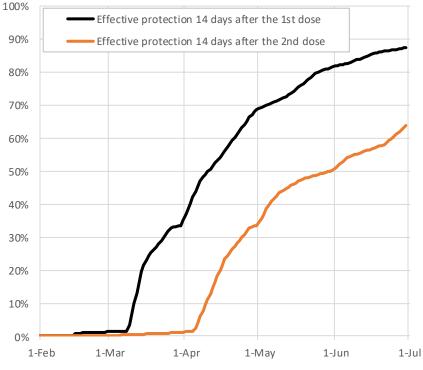
Vaccination in Brazil: a simplified exercise

This is a simplified scenario for the purpose of indicating the degree of protection over time afforded by vaccination.

The scenario assumes 90% efficacy of vaccines regarding to deaths by Covid-19 and a simplified vaccination strategy based on age.



Simulated death reduction compared to a scenario without vaccination Effective protection 14 days after the 1st dose

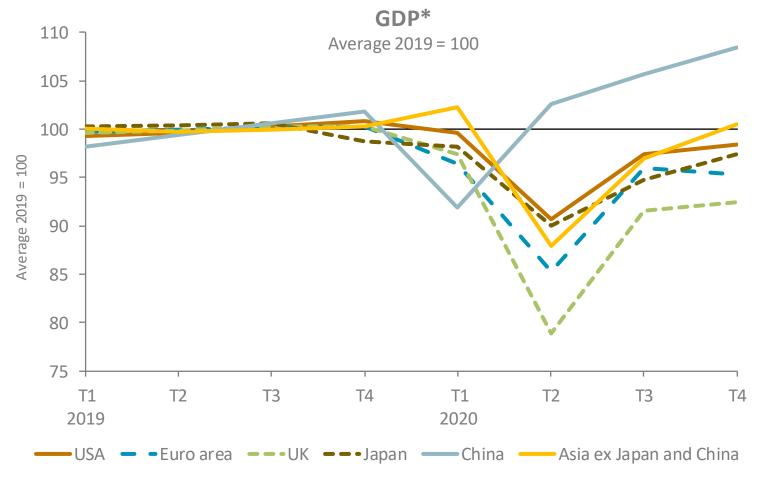


Availability of doses compiled from a schedule released by the Ministry of Health on March 19, with adjustments that reflect news from the press. Population groups are a simplified version of the schedule on the National Vaccination Plan Against Covid-19 (4th edition). Only vaccines authorized for use by Anvisa and with delivery contracts signed were included (Astrazeneca-Oxford via Fiocruz, Coronavac, Pfizer-BioNTech, Astrazeneca-Oxford via Covax consortium, Janssen). Sputnik V and Covaxin vaccines, not yet authorized for use by Anvisa, were not considered. The Moderna vaccine was not considered, as it is still under negotiation. There is uncertainty about the dose delivery schedule – graphs indicate, in general, a possible scenario for the vaccination campaign. Latest Ministry of Health schedule released does not coincide with the dates foreseen by Instituto Butantan and Fiocruz, Registered number of vaccinated people based on data from https://coronavirusbra1.github.io/.

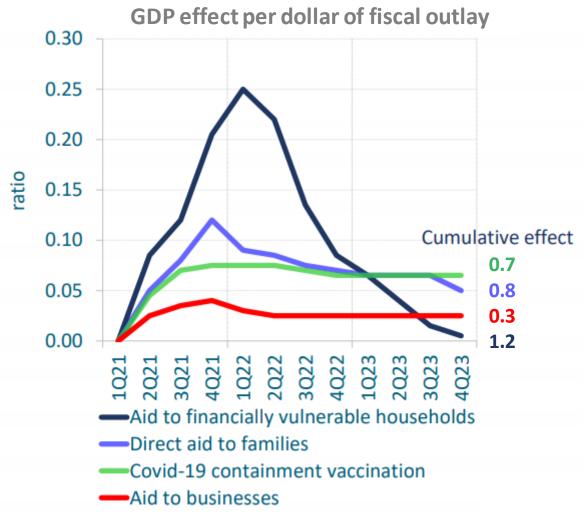
Vaccination order of priority groups follows, in a simplified way, the National Vaccination Plan Against Covid-19 (4th edition). Vaccine supply as indicated on the first two charts. The estimated reduction in deaths is calculated in relation to the scenario without individual protection from vaccines, assuming everything else equal (including average level of exposure to contagion). Main hypotheses adopted for the exercise: 1) vaccines reduce the probability of death by 90%, given the same exposure to the virus: 2) 100% of each target group is vaccinated: 3) effective vaccination follows the supply of doses; 4) reference of mortality by age group follows the 2020 pattern of deaths by SRAG Covid (ref. Epidemiological Bulletins of the Ministry of Health); 5) 2nd doses are attributed to groups in accordance with their priority, while actual 2nd doses for some higher priority individuals may occur later due to longer dose intervals for the AZ vaccine; 6) the full effect of vaccines occurs either 14 days after the 1st or 2nd doses.

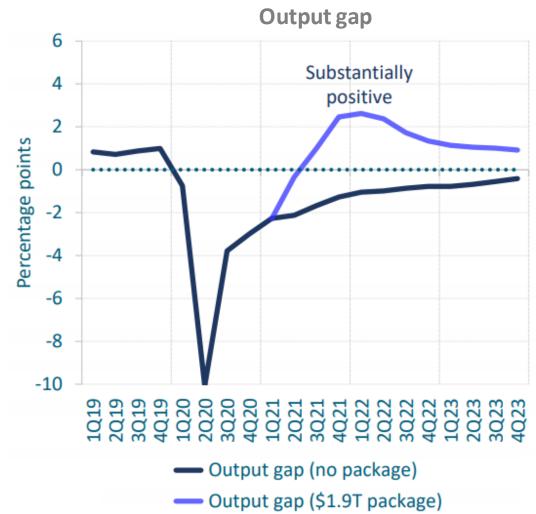
Notes:

Global economic recovery continues to be directly linked to the evolution of the pandemic and containment measures.

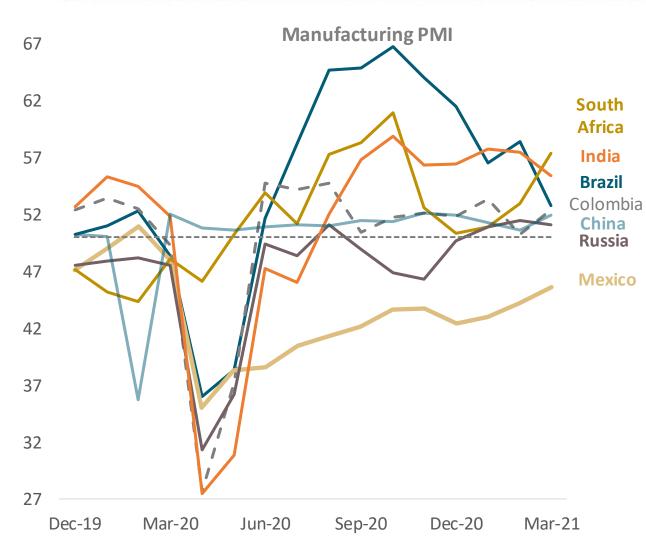


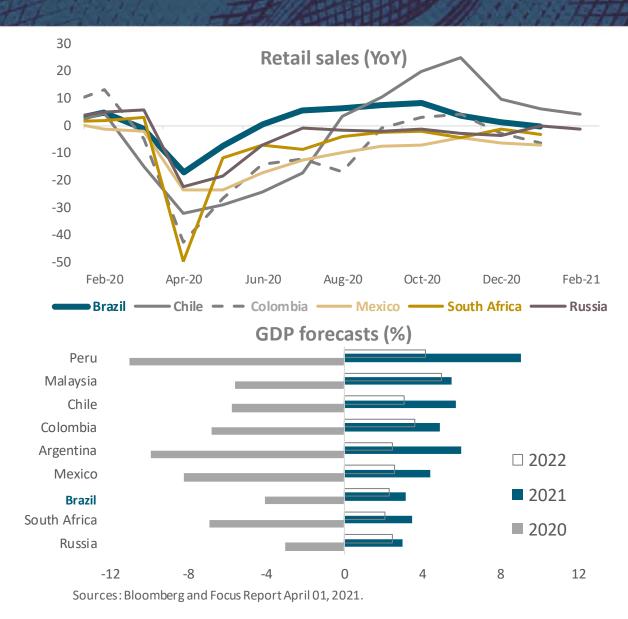
^{*} Series at constant prices, seasonally adjusted. The series 'Asia ex. Japan and China' was calculated as a weighted average of Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan and Turkey. The series of Singapore, India and Indonesia are not seasonally adjusted.





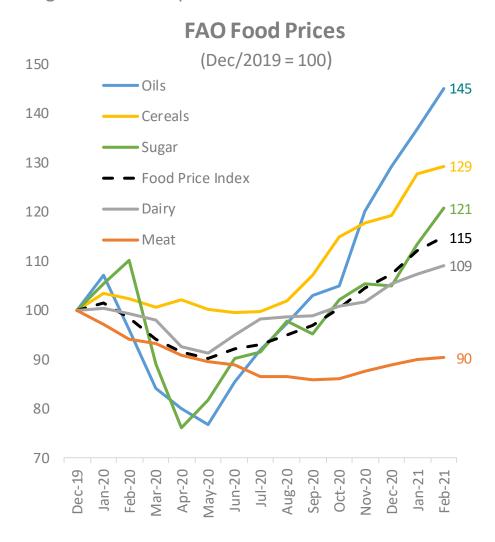
Emerging markets

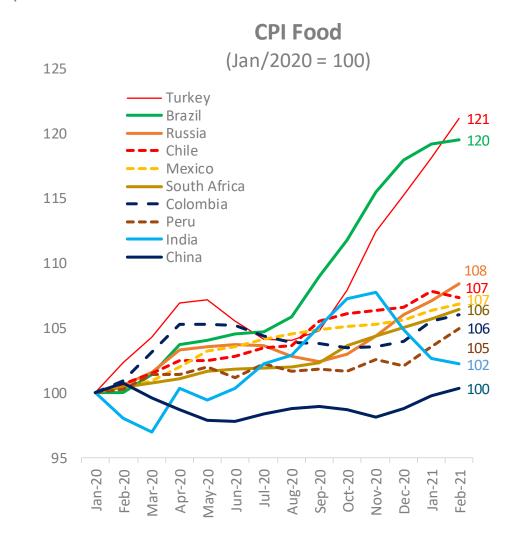




Emerging markets: food prices

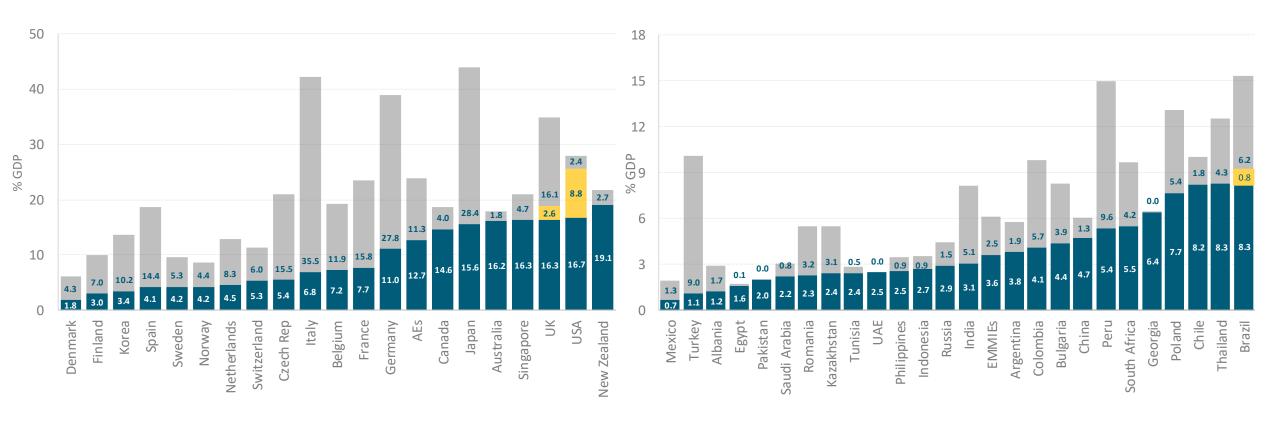
Increasing trend of food prices in international markets create upward pressure on inflation.





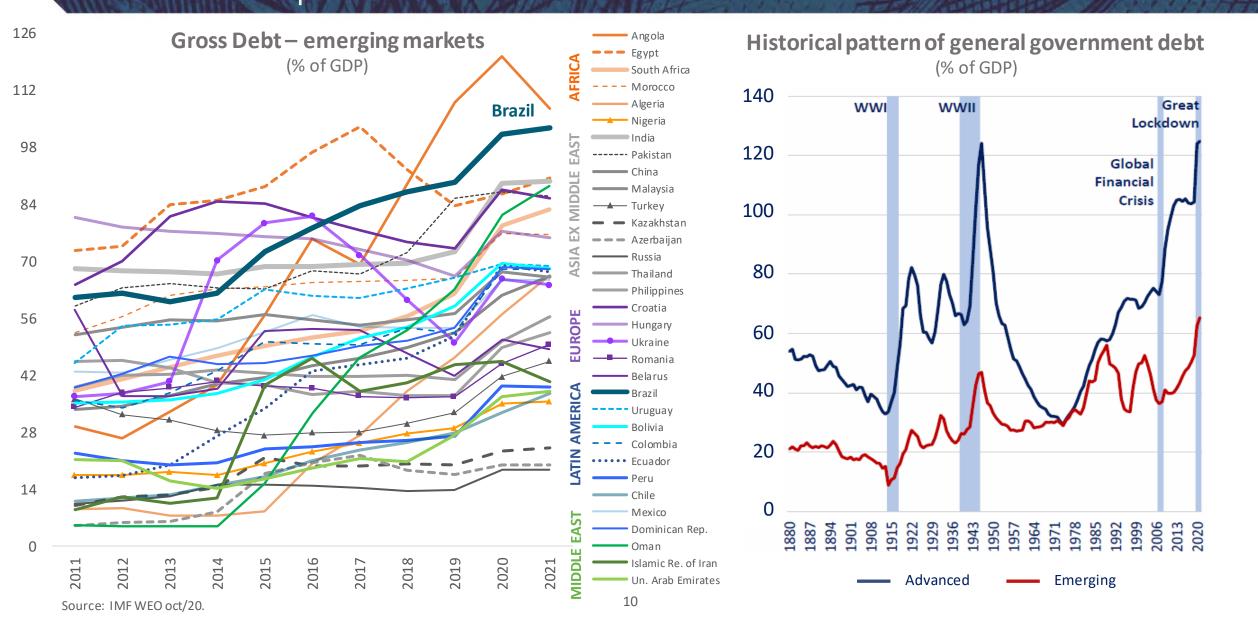
Advanced Countries

Emerging and Middle-Income Countries

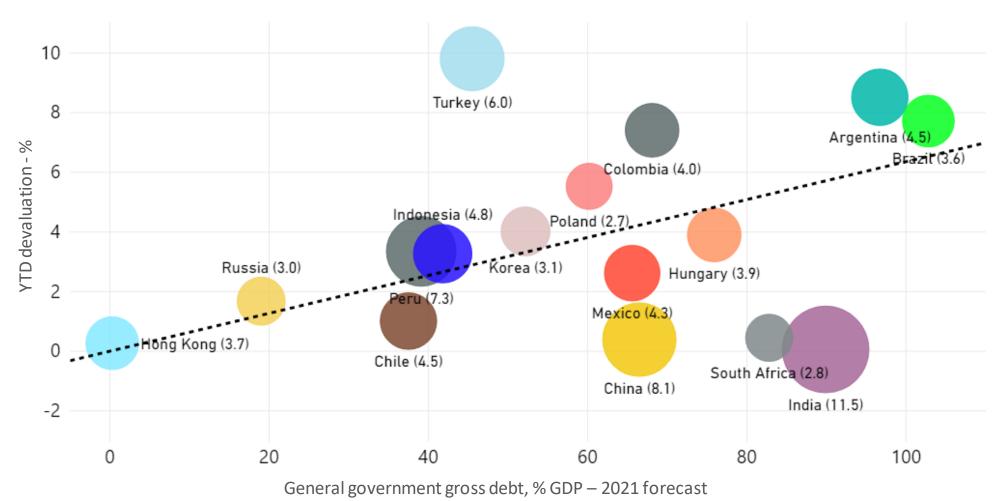


Equity, loans, and guarantees Additional spending and forgone revenue (2021) Additional spending and forgone revenue

Fiscal response



Fiscal Aspects in Emerging Markets

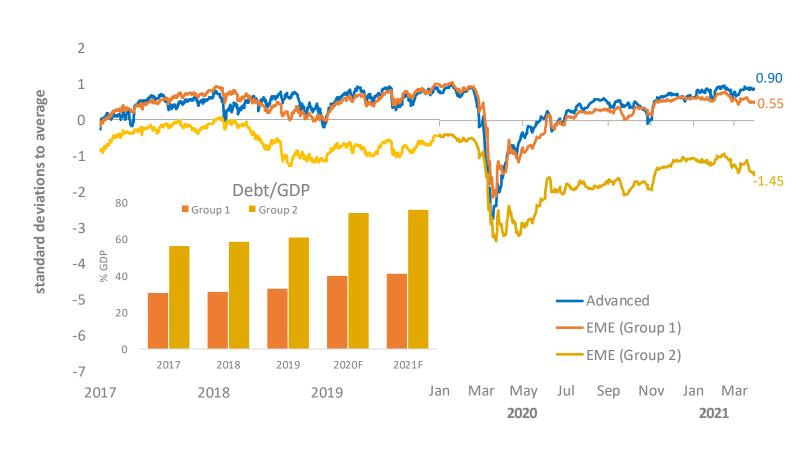


Risk Appetite



Differentiation in risk appetite for emerging economies with unfavorable economic fundamentals remains.

Risk Appetite



EME Group 1:

Chile, Indonesia, Malaysia and Russia.

Gross Debt/GDP (average 2017-21) = 34.9%

EME Group 2:

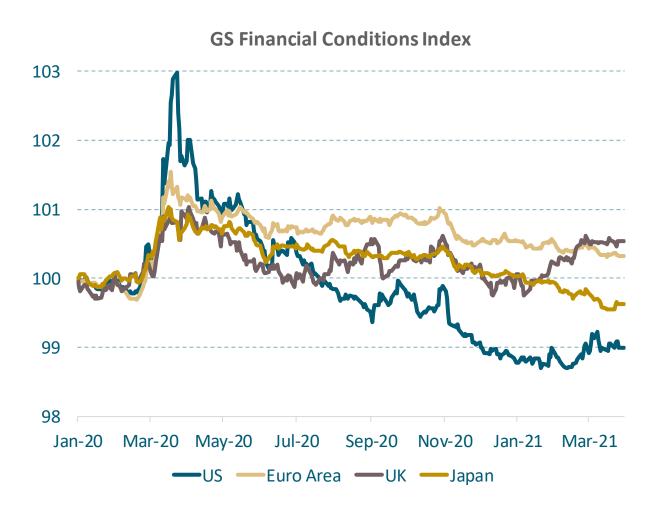
Brazil, Colombia, India, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey.

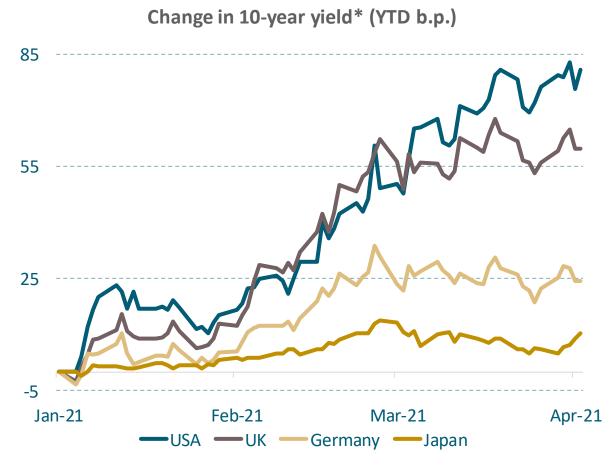
Gross Debt/GDP (average 2017-21) = 65%

Financial conditions and yields



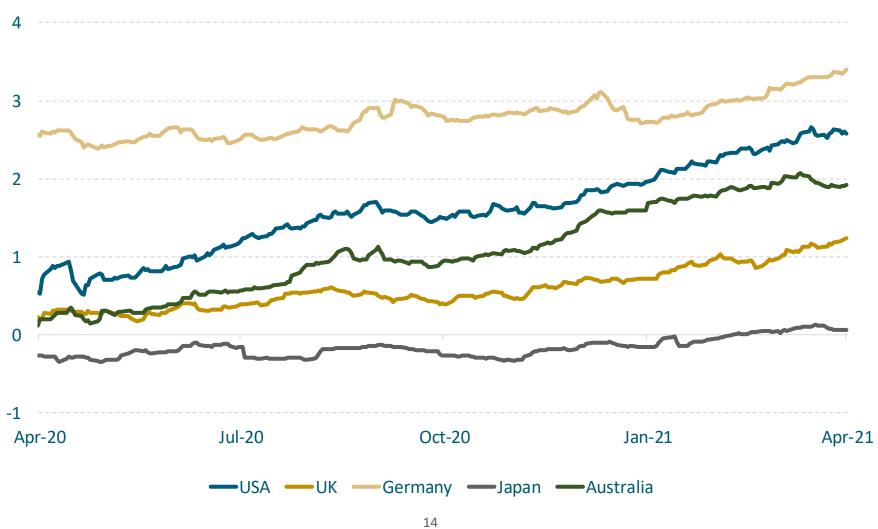
Financial conditions more stimulative in the US. Increase in long term yields, especially in the US and the UK.



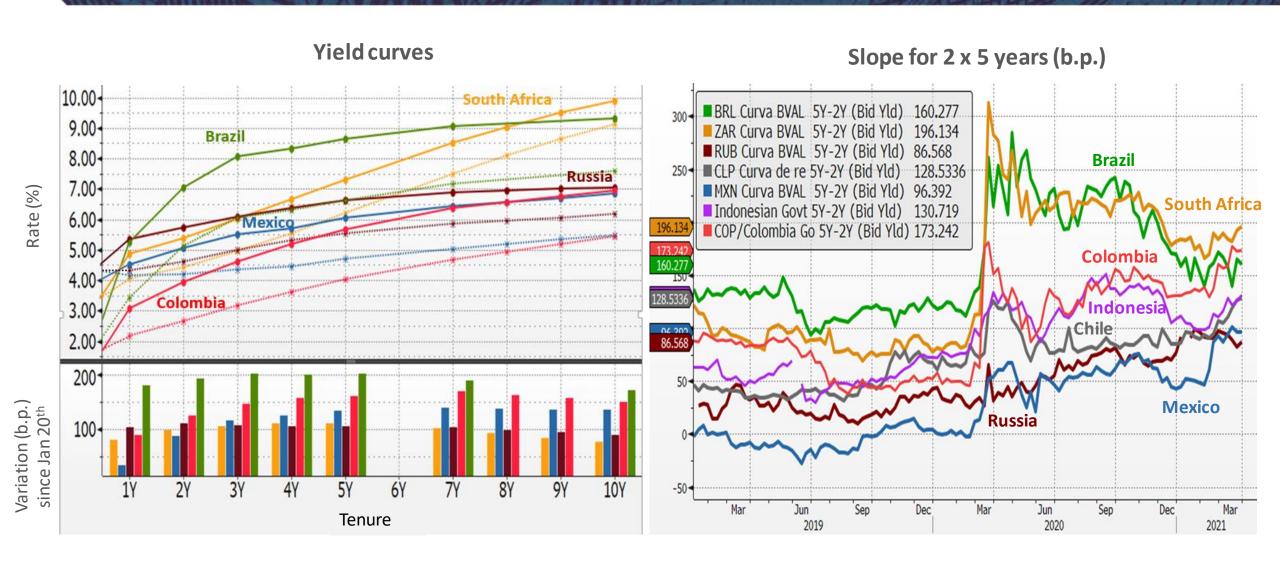




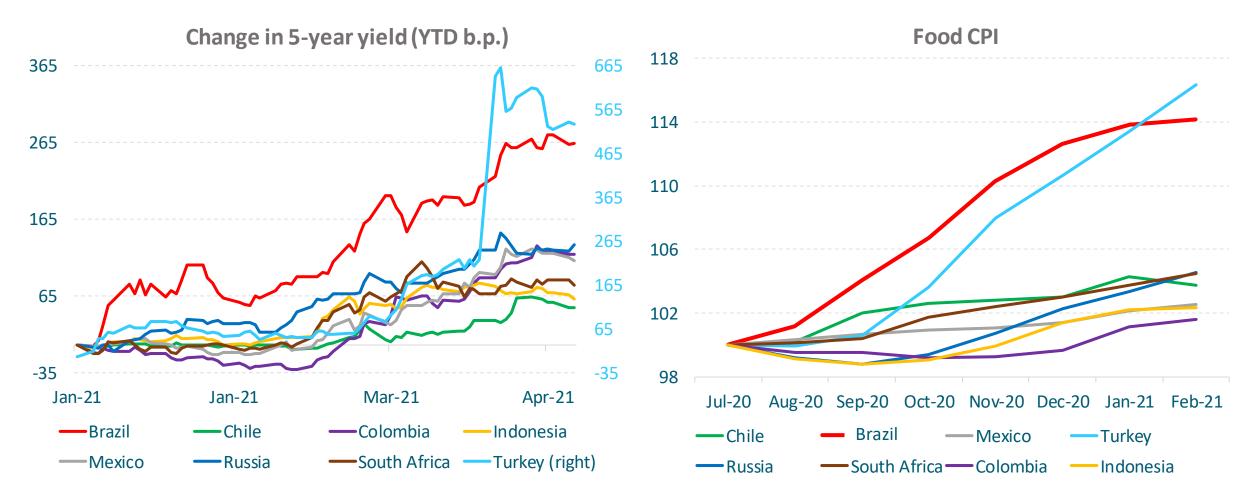
Implicit inflation (5-years break-even)



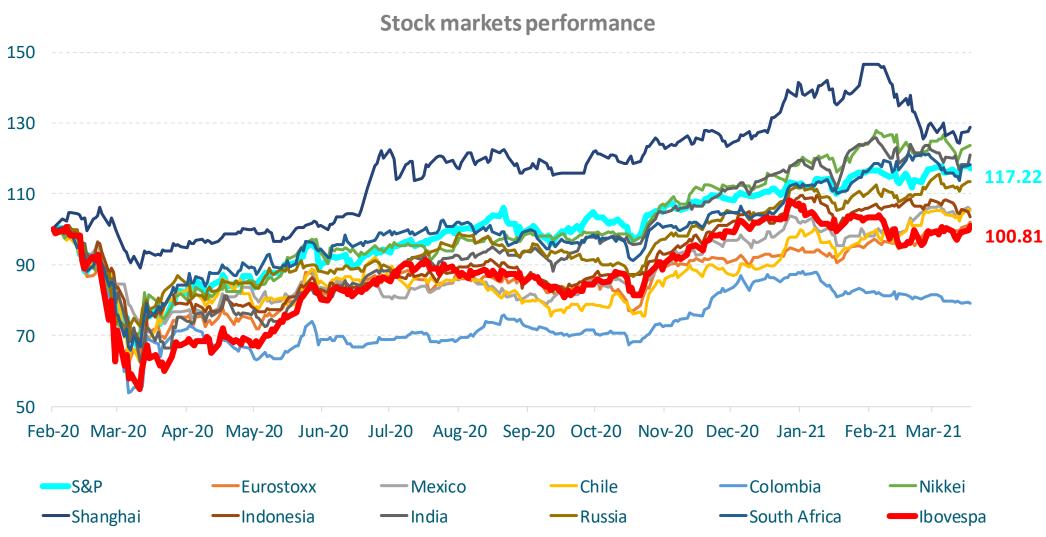
Emerging markets: yield curves

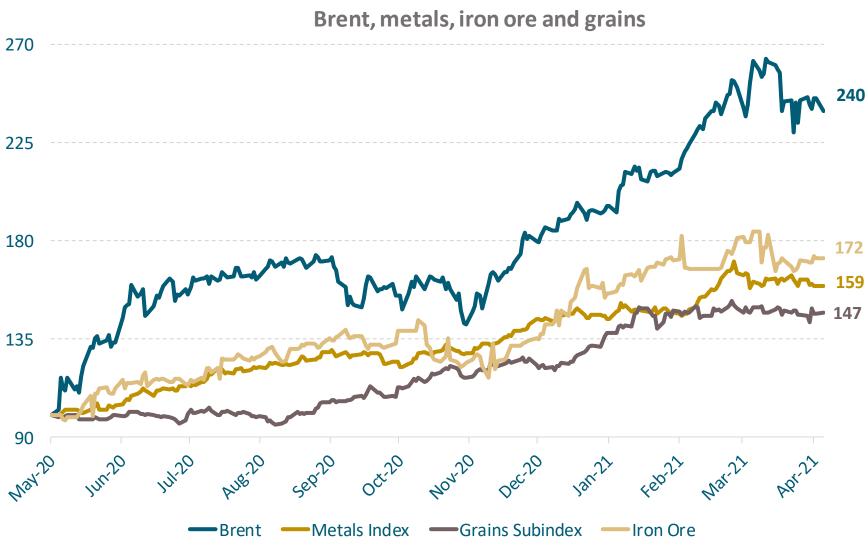


Yields and food CPI – Selected countries



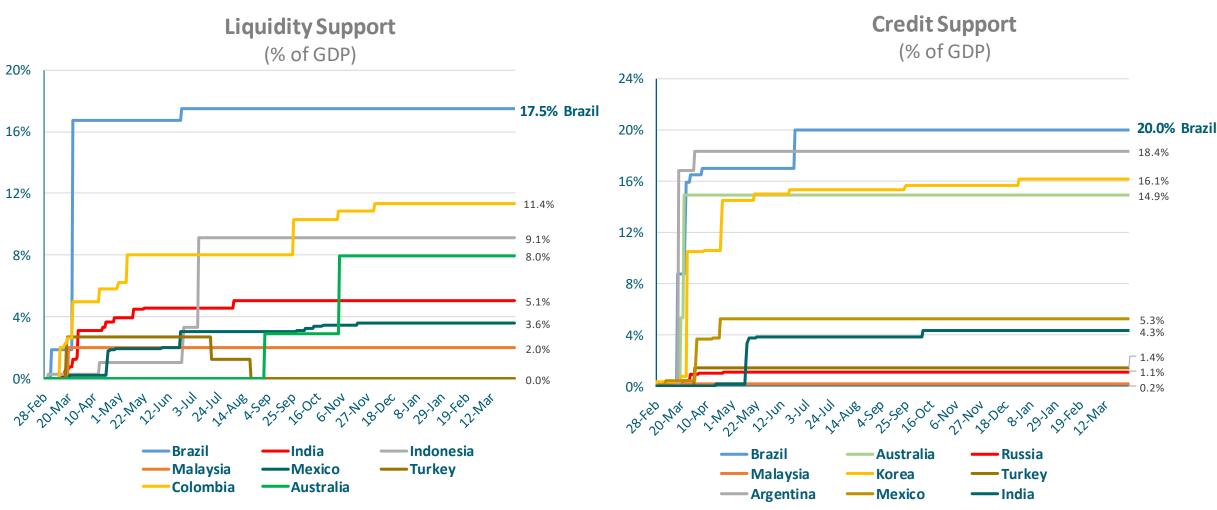
Stock markets





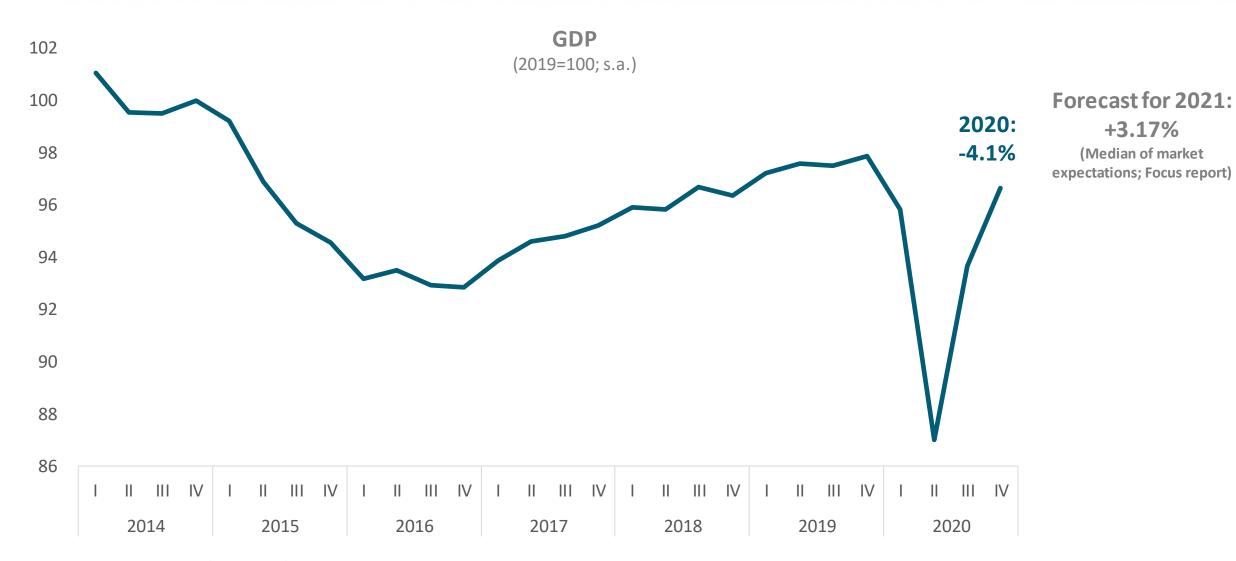
BCB's responses

EMEs – Comparative overview of announced measures

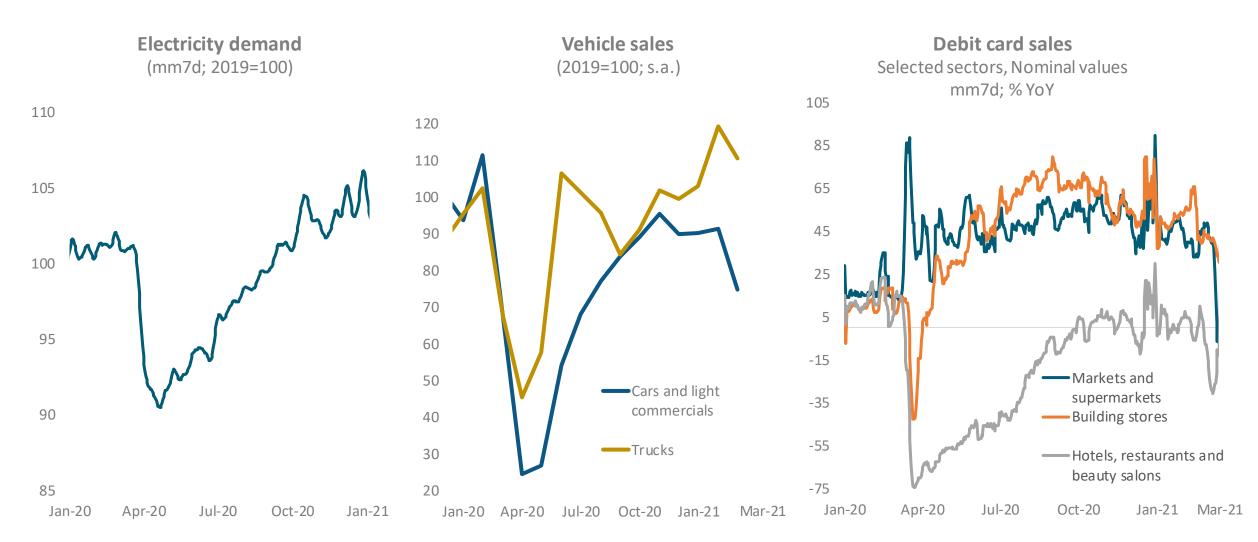


Source: FSB/BCB - updated until 03/30/2021

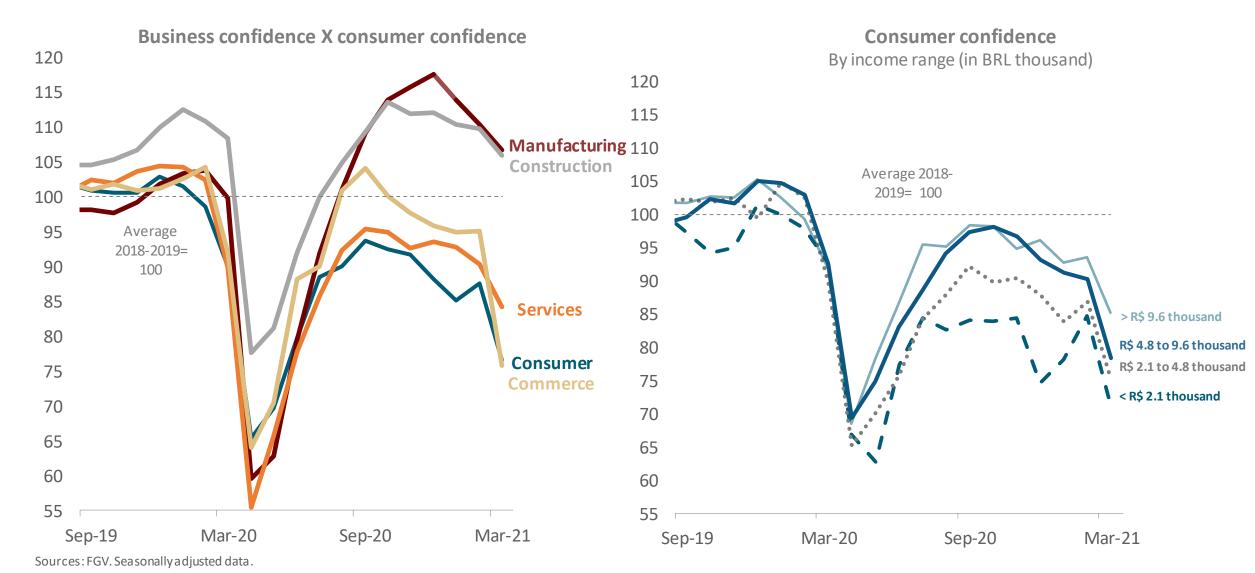
Brazil: GDP



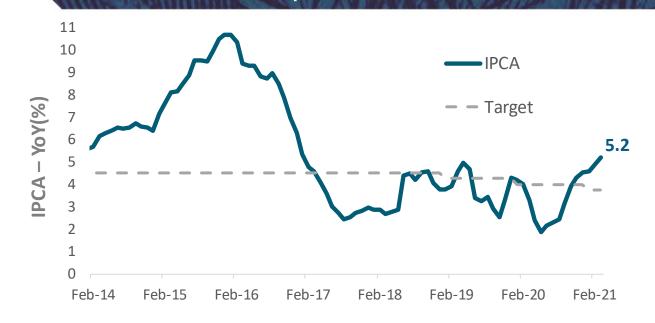
High frequency indicators



Confidence indicators



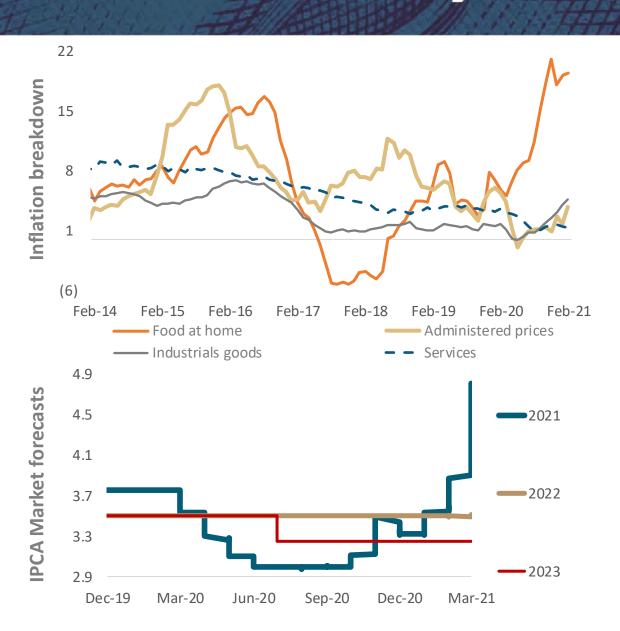
Consumer Inflation: IPCA



		January COPOM [1]	March COPOM [2]	Difference [2-1]	Contribution to the difference
		Dec 2020	Feb 2021	Feb - Dec	(p.p)
I	PCA	4.52	5.20	0.68	0.68
	Administered	2.61	3.80	1.19	0.31
	Free prices	5.18	5.68	0.50	0.38
	Food	18.16	19.44	1.28	0.17
	Industrials goods	3.17	4.62	1.45	0.33
	Services	1.73	1.39	-0.34	-0.13

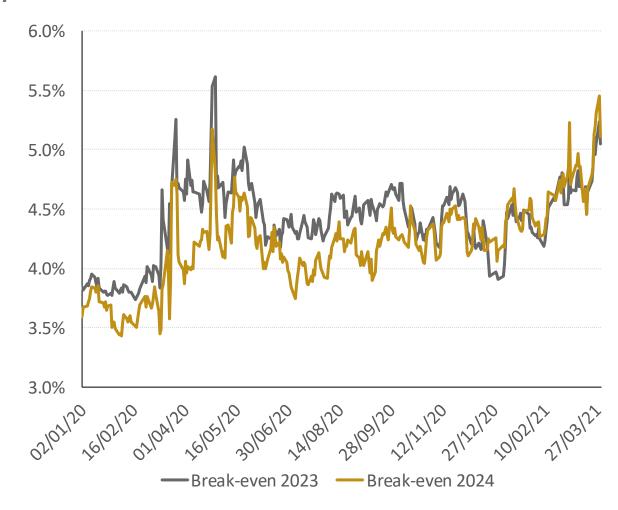
Sources: IBGE, BCB, Focus Report.

12-month change



Inflation expectations – Brazil

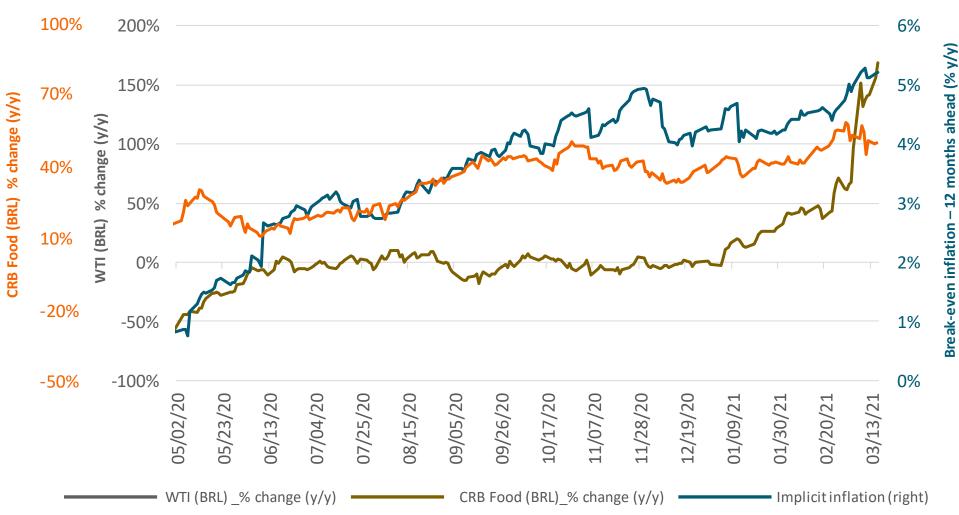




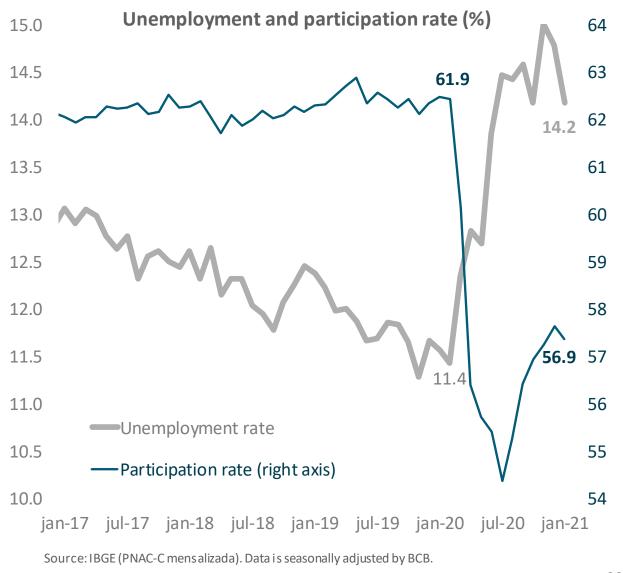
Sources: BCB. Rates estimated from DAP.

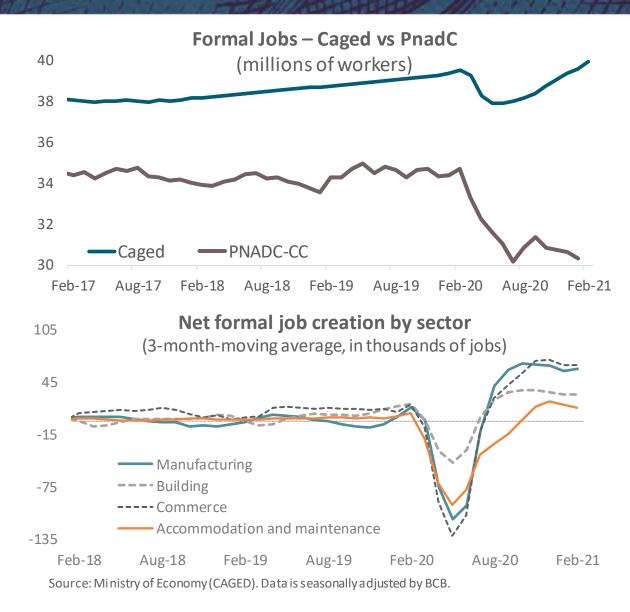
Implicit inflation and commodities

CRB Food and WTI vs. implicit inflation 12 months ahead



Labor market: formal vs informal





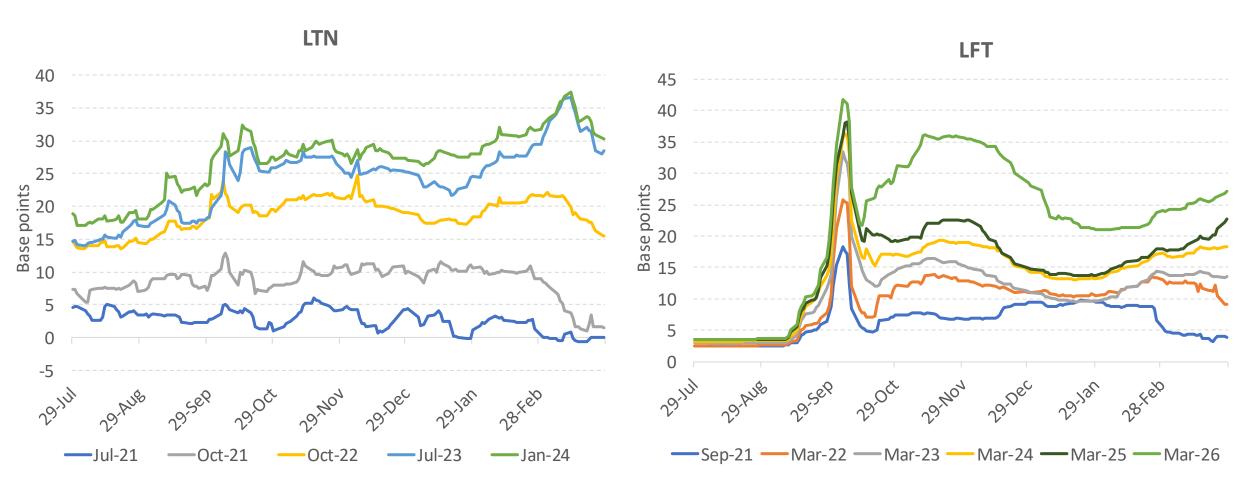
Monetary policy



237th Copom meeting – March 2021

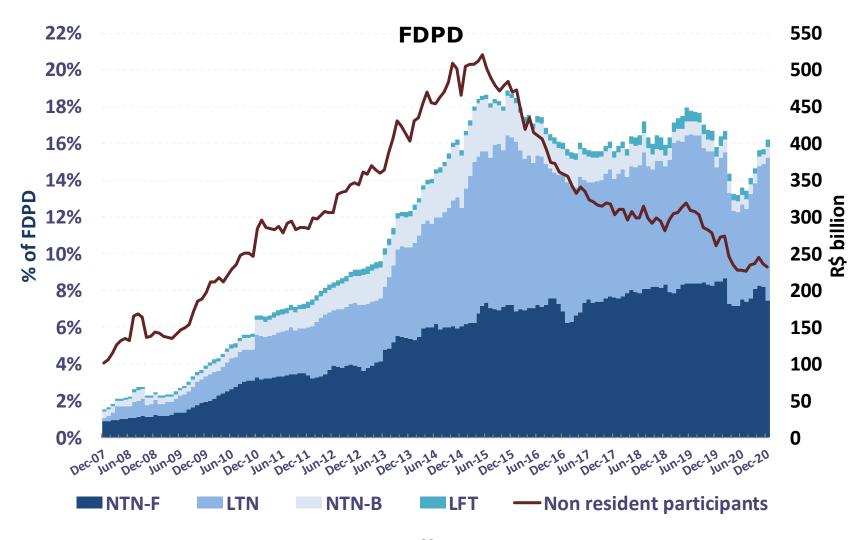
- In its 237th meeting, the Copom unanimously decided to increase the Selic rate to 2.75% p.a.
- The Committee judges that this decision reflects its baseline scenario for prospective inflation, a higher-thanusual variance in the balance of risks, and it is consistent with convergence of inflation to its target over the relevant horizon for monetary policy, which includes 2021 and, mainly, 2022.
- The Copom members consider that the current conditions ceased to prescribe an extraordinary stimulus.
- Therefore, the Copom decided to start a process of partial normalization by reducing the extraordinary degree of monetary stimulus. For all the aforementioned reasons, the Committee considered appropriate an adjustment of 0.75 p.p. in the Selic rate. In the Committee's evaluation, a swifter adjustment has the benefit of reducing the probability of not meeting the inflation target in 2021, as well as of keeping longer horizon expectations well anchored. Additionally, the broad set of information available to the Committee suggests that this strategy is consistent with meeting the 2022 inflation target, even if social distancing increases temporarily.
- For the next meeting, unless there is a significant change in inflation projections or in the balance of risks, the Committee foresees the continuation of the partial normalization process with another adjustment, of the same magnitude, in the degree of monetary stimulus.

Risk premia in government bonds



Debt and nonresident participation

Federal Domestic Public Debt

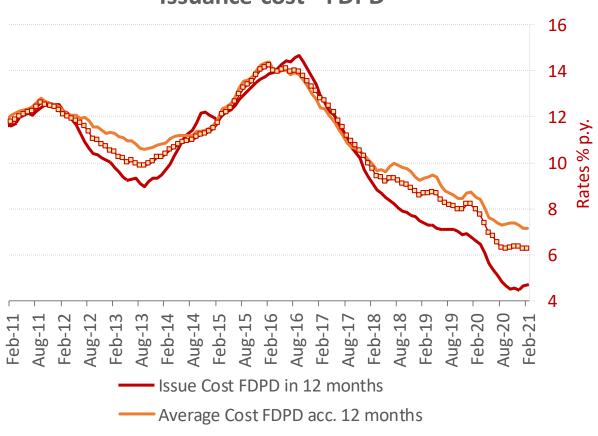


Govnt. bonds: cost and maturity structure

Maturity structure

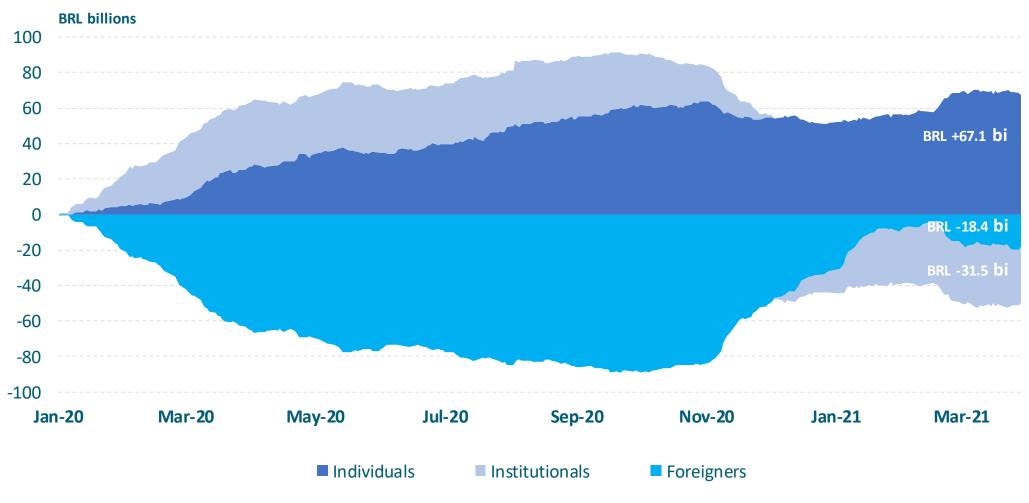


Issuance cost - FDPD

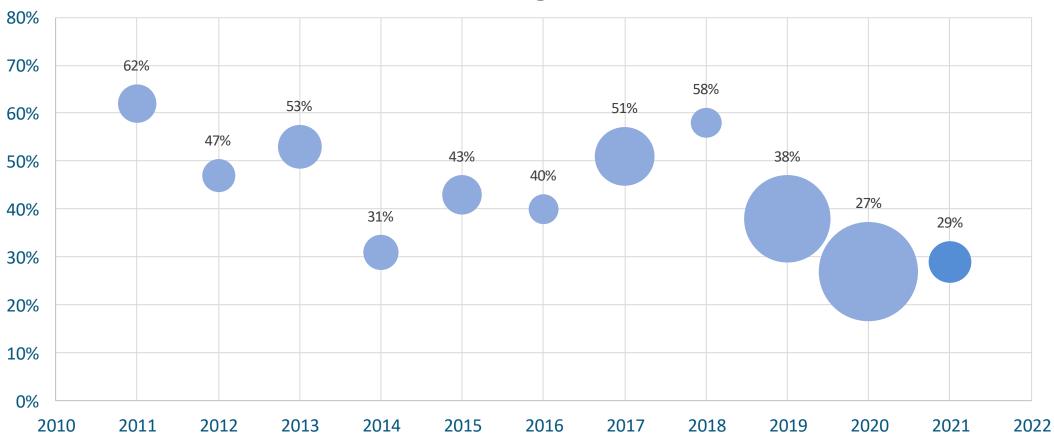


Sources: B3, BCB.

Accumulated flows into the stock market

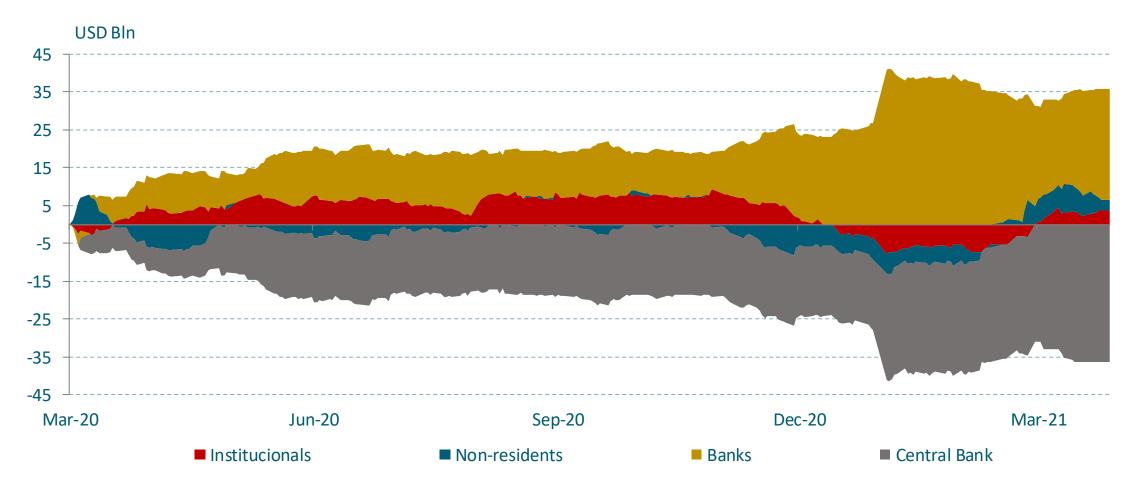


IPO/Follow-on - Foreign Investors' share



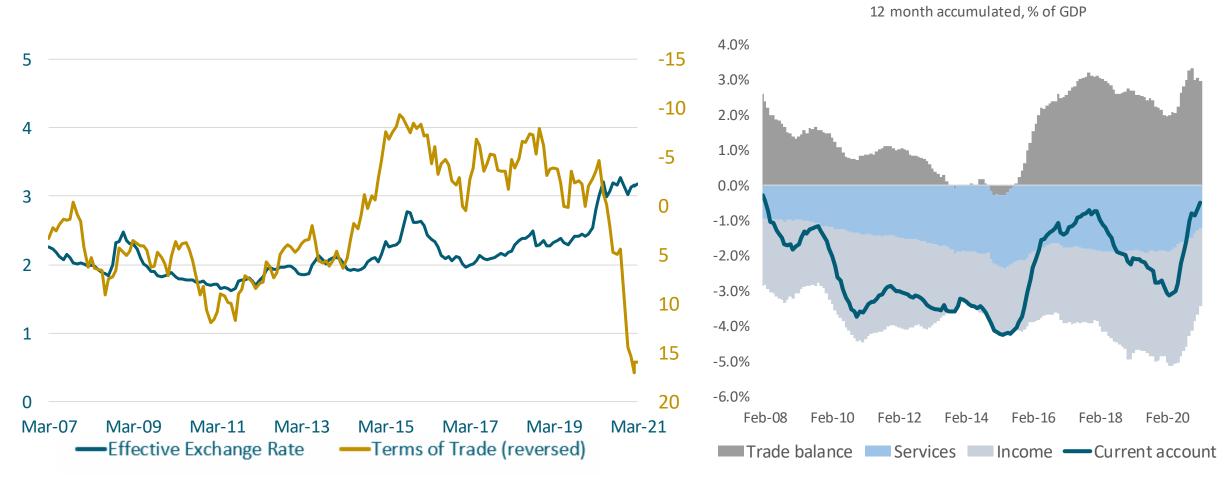


Investors' position change in foreign exchange derivatives at B3



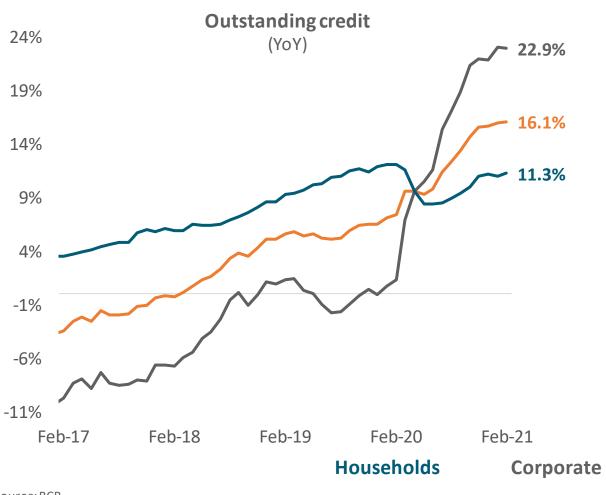
Current account

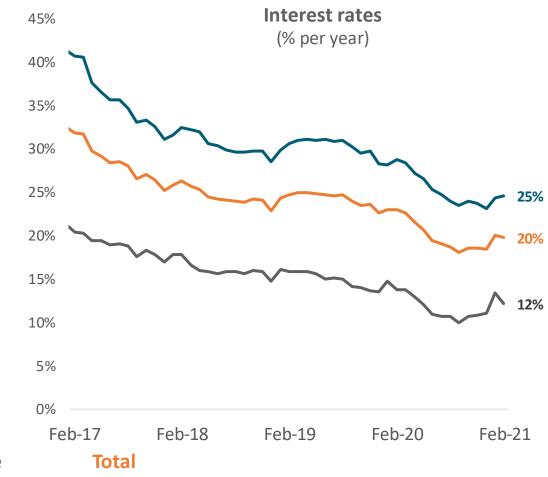
Effective foreign exchange rate and terms of trade



Credit in the National Financial System

Credit increase amid the crisis. Interest rates at historically low levels.





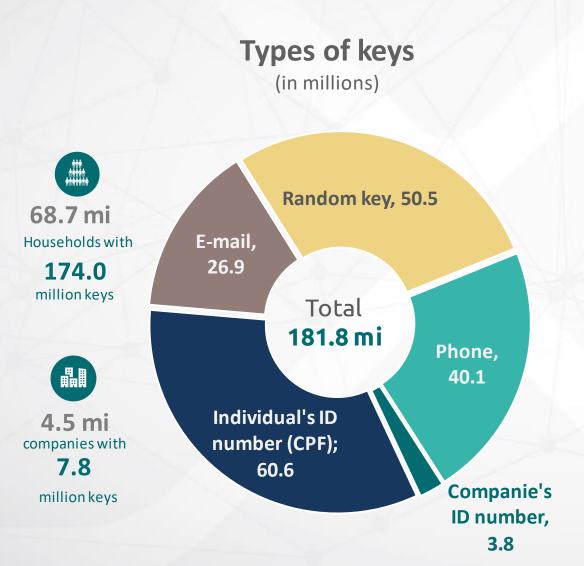


# INCLUSION	Cooperative credit Microcredit	
	Currency convertibility Initiatives for capital market	••••
# COMPETITIVENESS	Innovation Market efficiency International reserves	
# TRANSPARENCY	Rural credit Housing credit Relationship with Congress Transparency of Monetary Policy Communication plan for BCB actions Relationship with foreign investors	
# EDUCATION	Financial education	••••
# SUSTAINABILITY	BCB's S&E responsibility Regulation	



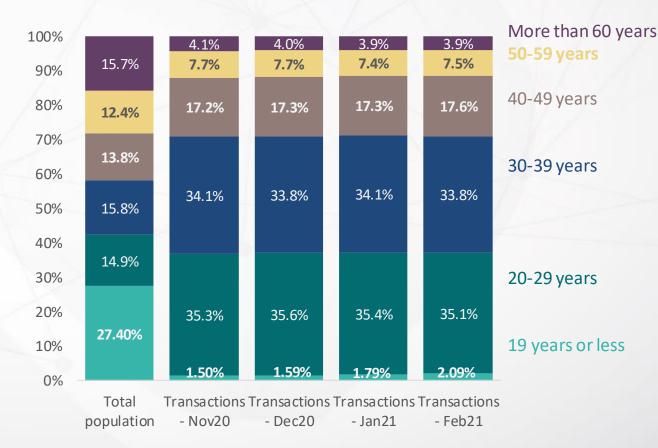


PIX registration and transactions by age



Distribution by age

(transactions X population)

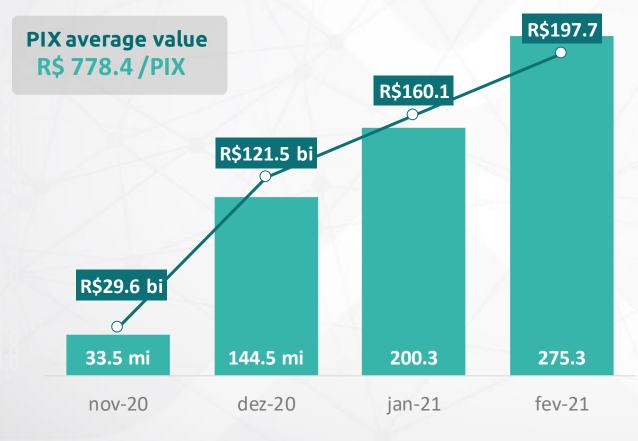


Pix transactions



Number of transactions and volume

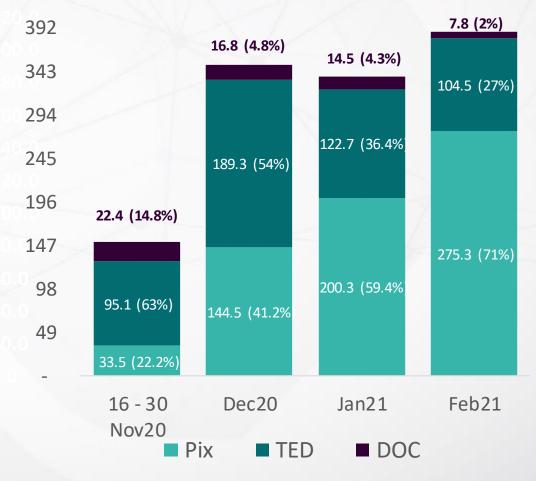
(in million of transactions and BRL billions)



■ Number of transactions (millions) - Volume (R\$ billions)

Pix versus other instruments

(in million of transactions and % of total)



Open Banking





- Implementation will be scheduled throughout 2021.
- Solutions that can be developed from Open Banking:





Financial Advice and Family Planning Apps



Payments Initiation in Social Medias



Credit Marketplace

Regulatory Sandbox

BCB's Regulatory Sandbox starts in 2021 with the Cycle 1.

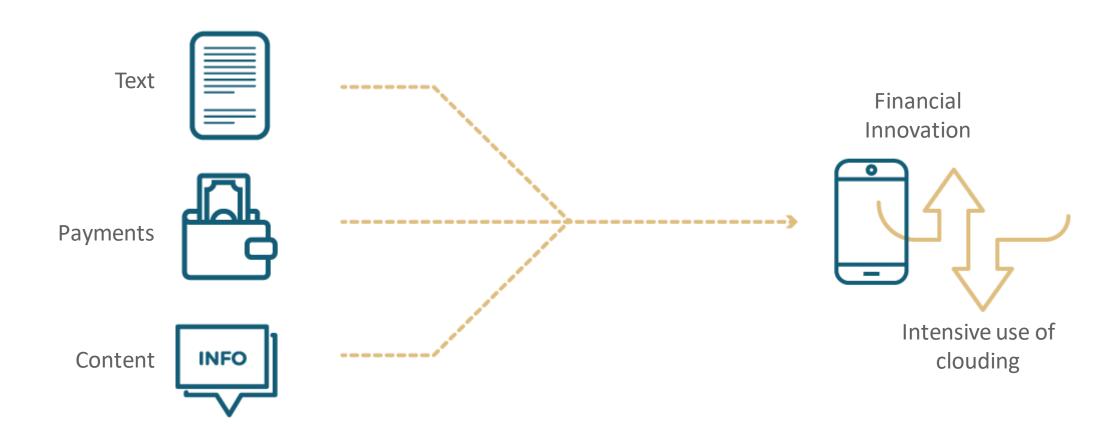


During the sandbox licensing process, BCB will assess whether the submitted projects comply with the definition of innovative project and whether their development is under the regulatory scope of BCB and CMN, among other criteria.

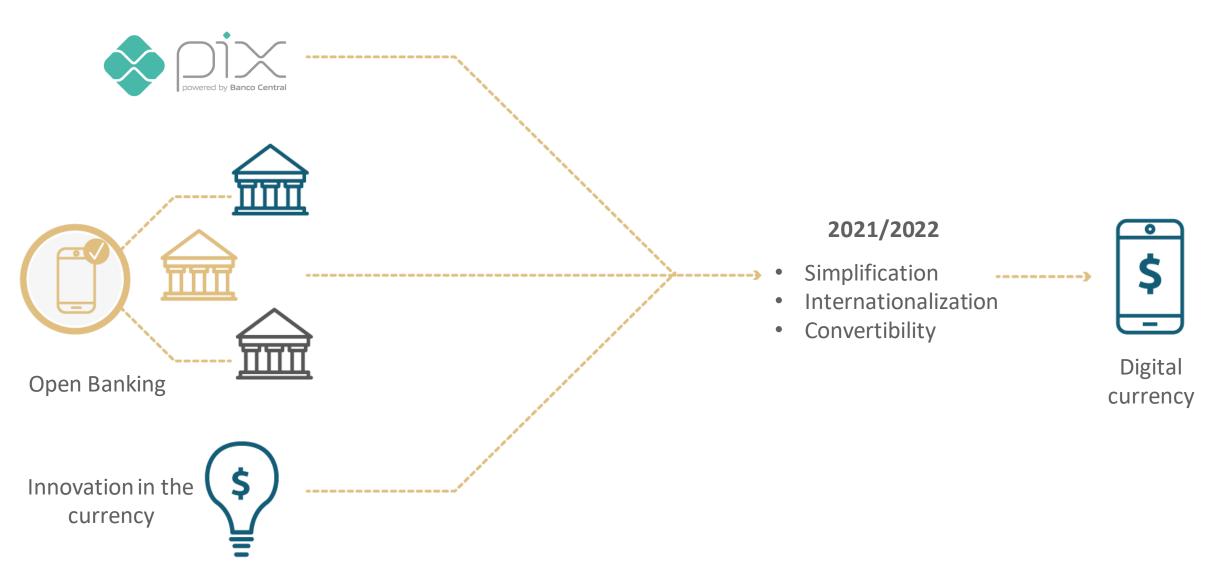
Legal persons, notary and registration service providers, public companies, and semipublic companies can participate, even when not yet fully licensed by BCB.

Simplified monitoring procedures will be adopted, considering the complexity and risks associated to each innovative project and, should BCB deems appropriate, additional limits and criteria may be applied.

By the end of cycle 1, participants may obtain a permanent license from BCB to operate. The projects may be a stepping stone for the improvement of the regulation issued by BCB and CMN.



Innovation in the financial system



BC#Sustainability

Measures:

- BCB's S&E Responsibility
- Partnerships
- Policies
- Supervision
- Regulation



More technology

The epidemic has accelerated technological change in medicine, education, finance, communication

Common factors in recovery

More sustainable and more inclusive growth

World trade

Changes in global value chains

Vision for the future

Low interest rates and high liquidity in the world

There are challenges, but also opportunities to reinvent the economy with private resources

Impact of possible reflation global conditions on EMEs



