Brazil at a Glance

November 2013
Introduction

In the countdown to the 2014 FIFA World Cup, Brazil is celebrating important achievements in the economic and social fields: 37 million Brazilians have risen to the middle class between 2002 and 2012 and the country has become the seventh largest economy in the world. Brazil’s development model, based on growth with stability, fiscal balance, social inclusion and competitiveness, has been the engine of these transformations. Now, Brazil is facing a new challenge: to grow more and grow better. The goal is to improve infrastructure, advance technological development and improve the quality of education, in its various levels.

To make this leap in quality and raise the competitiveness of the economy, in 2012 the federal government introduced a series of measures to lower production costs and enhance the country’s investment capacity. In the energy sector, residential consumers had their electricity bills reduced by 18 percent and 25.94 percent. For consumers of high-voltage power, price reductions reached up to 32 percent. In the area of infrastructure, Brazil’s Logistics Investment Program will invest US$ 101 billion in transportation. These resources are aimed at the construction and modernization of highways (US$ 23 billion), railways (US$ 49.8 billion), ports (US$ 23.7 billion) and airports (US$ 4.6 billion). Additionally, the Planning and Logistics Company (Empresa de Planejamento e Logística - EPL) has been established to lead the integrated planning of infrastructure projects as well as to design a transportation system that is both efficient and compatible with sustainable development.

Meanwhile, Brazil has established - and improved - conditions to lower interest rates, reduce taxes, keep inflation under control and balance the exchange rate. Taxes on companies’ payrolls, capital goods and durable goods such as cars and furniture have also been significantly reduced. These changes have a common goal: to ensure both continued growth with social inclusion and employment and income generation.

Brazil’s social development model is one of the most recognized in the world. It combines, among its main strategies, the conditional cash transfer program (Bolsa Família) – which was created in 2003 and currently benefits about 13.8 million families – with a set of social protection and promotion programs. Among these are initiatives aimed to include family agriculture in the production chain and to ensure the supply of electricity in remote areas, in addition to full access to water by all Brazilians. Sixteen social programs involving thirteen ministries are systematically organized around the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty plan.

Committed to sustainable development, one of Brazil’s priorities is the implementation of policies that combine environmental protection, social inclusion and economic growth. The country has also succeeded in reducing deforestation in the Amazon region between 2004 and 2012 by 84 percent, having reached the lowest all time rate, based on a strategy that combines satellite monitoring and tougher inspections. Reducing deforestation is also at the core of Brazil’s strategy to tackle climate change.

In 2009, Brazil was one of the first developing countries to have voluntary targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases provided for in its legislation, including specific plans so that key sectors of the economy such as energy, industry and transport can move towards an inclusive green economy. The country’s
growth is driven by one of the cleanest energy matrices on the planet, which uses 42.4 percent of renewable sources including hydropower, biofuels like ethanol, and the growing presence of wind energy.

### Key Facts

**Official name:** Federative Republic of Brazil

**Capital:** Brasília, located in the Federal District, in the Midwestern region and officially inaugurated in 1960

**Official language:** Portuguese

**National Flag:** The national flag of Brazil was created in 1889 by Raimundo Teixeira Mendes and Miguel Lemos, with design by Décio Vilares. Inspired by the Empire flag designed by the French painter Jean Baptiste Debret, Brazil’s national flag displays the blue circle and the motto "Order and Progress" replacing the imperial crown.

**Area:** 8,515,767 square km
Brazil is the world’s fifth largest country in terms of land area.

**Number of bordering countries:** 10

**Population:** 196.9 million [IBGE – Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics - PNAD 2012]
Brazil is the fifth most populous country in the world.

**Economically active population:** 100.1 million (PNAD 2012)

**Urban population:** 84.4 percent (IBGE - Census 2010)

**Age distribution**
- 0-4 years – men (7.1%), women (6.4%)
- 5-9 years – men (8.1%), women (7.2%)
- 10-14 years – men (8.9%), women (8.1%)
- 15-19 years – men (9.1%), women (8.3%)
- 20-24 years – men (8.3%), women (7.8%)
- 25-39 years – men (23.5%), women (23.6%)
- 40-59 years – men (23.6%), women (24.9%)
60 years - more – men (11.5%), women (13.7%)  

(PNAD 2012)

**Life expectancy**  
74.1 years (overall population); 70.6 years (men) and 77.7 years (women) (IBGE Mortality Tables, 2011)

**Ethnic groups**  
White - 46.2 percent  
Mulatto - 45 percent  
Black - 7.9 percent  
Asian and Indigenous - 0.8 percent  
(PNAD 2012)

**Religion**  
Catholic - 64.99 percent;  
Evangelical - 22.16 percent;  
Spiritist - 2.02 percent;  
Umbandists and Candomblecists - 0.31 percent;  
No religion - 8.04 percent;  
Other - 2.47 percent (IBGE Census 2010)

**Human Development Index (HDI):** In 2012, Brazil was ranked 85th out of 187 countries listed by the Human Development Index by the UN Development Program, having calculated an average national index of 0.730.  
(UNDP – United Nations Development Program)

**Economy**

**Currency:** Real (symbol R$)

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

| Gross Domestic Product of Brazil (GDP) |
|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **US$ (billion)** | **Annual Growth** |
| 2012 | 2,252.628 | 0.9% |
Brazil’s GDP is currently among the world’s top ten.

**Per capita GDP:** R$ 22,400/US$ 11,400 remaining practically stable (0.1 percent) compared to 2011. (IBGE 2012)

**Inflation (consumer price index – IPCA)**
2012: 5.84%
2011: 6.50%
2010: 5.91%
2009: 4.31%
2008: 5.90%
2007: 4.46%
2006: 3.14%
2005: 5.69%
2004: 7.60%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,475.066</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2,143.921</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,625.636</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,650.897</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,366.544</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,088.767</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>882.439</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>663.783</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>553.603</td>
<td>1.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>504.359</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>553.771</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>644.984</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2003: 9.30%
2002: 12.53%
2001: 7.67%
2000: 5.97%
(IBGE 2012)

International Reserves
US$ 368.6 billion (in September, 2013, Brazilian Central Bank)

Foreign Direct Investment
2012: US$ 65.3 billion
2011: US$ 66.7 billion
2010: US$ 48.5 billion
2009: US$ 25.9 billion
2008: US$ 45.1 billion
2007: US$ 34.6 billion
2006: US$ 18.8 billion
(Brazilian Central Bank)
Foreign Trade

Trade Balance

In 2012, Brazilian foreign trade registered its second largest trade flow record with US$ 465.7 billion, a figure only inferior to 2011 (US$ 482.3 billion), representing a drop of 3.4 percent. Exports ended the period at US$242.6 billion and imports at US$ 223.1 billion, results also only inferior to 2011, at US$ 256.0 billion and US$ 226.2 billion respectively. Compared to 2011, exports retracted by 5.3 percent and imports by 1.4 percent. The trade surplus thus reached US$19.4 billion, a reduction of 34.8 percent over the previous year’s surplus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Trade Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>242.6</td>
<td>223.1</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>256.0</td>
<td>226.2</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>201.9</td>
<td>181.8</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>153.0</td>
<td>127.7</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>197.9</td>
<td>173.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>160.6</td>
<td>120.6</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>137.8</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>118.5</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
Brazil’s ten main trading partners (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of Imports and Exports in US$ FOB</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. China</td>
<td>75.476.039.012</td>
<td>16.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Estados Unidos</td>
<td>59.057.909.404</td>
<td>12.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Argentina</td>
<td>34.441.806.756</td>
<td>7.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Alemanha</td>
<td>21.485.991.200</td>
<td>4.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Países Baixos</td>
<td>18.147.108.631</td>
<td>3.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Japão</td>
<td>15.690.455.422</td>
<td>3.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Coréia do Sul</td>
<td>13.598.748.035</td>
<td>2.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Itália</td>
<td>10.779.953.515</td>
<td>2.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Índia</td>
<td>10.619.773.211</td>
<td>2.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. México</td>
<td>10.078.079.242</td>
<td>2.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total geral (Brasil)</strong></td>
<td><strong>465.728.906.081</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC)

Exports Profile

- Brazil is the world’s largest exporter of various commodities such as ethanol, coffee, orange juice, beef, chicken, and sugar.
- In 2012, Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade registered 18,630 Brazilian exporting companies and 42,458 Brazilian importing companies.

Source: Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC)

Innovation

The federal government coordinates, through the Brazilian Innovation Agency (FINEP), a series of initiatives to foster scientific and technological development in the country. One such initiative is the "Inova Empresa" (Innovative Companies), whose resources are to be used for the promotion of research, the deployment of
technology parks, improvements to products and services and the development of new markets. The plan comprises thematic programs such as "Inova Brasil" (Innovative Brazil), "Inova Energia" (Innovative Energy), "Inova Saúde" (Innovative Health) and "Inova Aerodefesa" (Innovative Aerospace & Defense). Fostering the adoption of sustainable practices is also a key element of the strategy.

The Inova Empresa program has R$ 32.9 billion in assets, and has received more than 2,000 applications from innovation projects in private companies and in scientific and technological institutions. Of those, R$ 10.7 billion are to be invested in a number of areas in 2013. Those include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINEP Credit Portfolio</th>
<th>Investment for 2013 (RS$ million)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agribusiness</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace and Defense</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>2,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>1,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability</td>
<td>1,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICTs</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InovaCred</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,710</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FINEP - Aug/2013

**Inova Brasil**

Ensures financing with reduced fees for research, development and innovation projects in Brazilian companies.

**Inova Energia**

Promotes investment in innovative solutions for electronic devices, the implementation of smart grids and production chains for renewable energy alternatives.

**Inova Aerodefesa**
Provides financial support for the Aerospace, Defense and Security sectors. Includes investments aimed at fostering research, development and innovation for the production chains of these sectors.

**Inova Agro**

Coordinates actions to promote and improve the integration of the production chain inputs and equipment/machinery segments of agribusiness.

**Inova Saúde**

Research, development and innovation projects for public and private institutions that operate within the Economic-Industrial HealthCare Complex (CIES in Portuguese).

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**Energy**

**Brazil’s energy matrix (2012):** renewable sources: 42.4 percent (sugarcane products - 15.4 percent; hydro - 13.8 percent; firewood and charcoal - 9.1 percent; others - 4.1 percent). Non-renewable sources: 57.6 percent (oil and oil products - 39.2 percent; natural gas - 11.5 percent; coal - 5.4 percent; uranium - 1.5 percent).

Of the major economies, Brazil is a world leader in the use of renewable and clean energy sources. While in Brazil renewable energy accounts for 42.4 percent of the energy matrix, the average is 13.2 percent worldwide and 8 percent in developed countries.

**Installed Power Generation Capacity**

Installed capacity: 133,202 megawatts (MW) in October 2013

Renewable and clean energy sources, especially hydropower, account for 64.2 percent of Brazil’s installed power generation capacity.

(ANEEL 2013)

**Ethanol**

Production of 23.6 billion liters of ethanol – harvest 2012/2013 (CONAB - October 2013)

Estimated production of 27.2 billion liters of ethanol – harvest 2013/2014 (CONAB - October/13)

**Daily Production of Oil and Natural Gas**

About 2.067 million barrels / day of oil and Natural Gas Liquid (NGL) (ANP - January-December2012)

Approximately 0.44 million barrels of natural gas equivalent / day (ANP - January-December 2012)
Environment

Biodiversity
Brazil houses at least 103,870 species of animals and between 43,000 and 49,000 species of plants – in addition to microorganisms, algae and species not yet studied. About 20 percent of the planet's biodiversity is native to Brazil.

Decline in deforestation
Brazil reduced deforestation by 84 percent between 2004 and 2012, having reached the lowest rate ever in 2012. (INPE – 2012)

Protected areas
Brazil has 313 Protected Areas (PAs), which cover 9 percent of the national territory, and 621 Private Natural Heritage Reserves (481,746.17ha). The Amazon region holds the largest protected area, with 14.3 percent of its total area in PAs, of which 8 percent are full protection areas. (ICMBio 2012)

Political and administrative system

Executive
Head of State and Government: President Dilma Rousseff
Vice President: Michel Temer
Elections: The president and vice president are elected by popular vote for a 4-year term and may run for reelection once.

Legislature
The National Congress consists of the Federal Senate (81 members elected by majority vote for an 8-year term) and the Chamber of Deputies (513 members elected by proportional vote for a 4-year term).

Judiciary
The following are bodies of the Judiciary: Supreme Court (Constitutional Court); Superior Court of Justice; Federal Regional Courts and Federal Judges; Labor Courts and Judges; Electoral Courts and Judges; Military Courts and Judges; and Courts and Judges of the States and of the Federal District and Territories.

Source: Brazilian Federal Government

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World Cup Portal
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www.copa2014.gov.br (Português)

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