

BRAZIL

Recent trends

Brazil has made improvements in development outcomes during the past decades. In particular, the share of the population living on less than USD 5.5 a day (2011 PPP) decreased from 38.1% to 19.4% between 2005-15. Over the same period, the share of those living on USD 5.5-13 per day (2011 PPP) increased from 33.3% to 33.7%. At the same time, access to education improved as evidenced by a higher net secondary enrolment rate (82.3%). Life expectancy expanded from 65.3 years to 75.5 years between 1990-2016, while infant mortality fell from 52.6 to 13.2 per 1 000 live births between 1990-2017.

Brazil's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita increased by almost one-and-a-half times between 1990-2017, although it has been steadily decreasing since 2014. The country still lags behind in labour productivity in terms of GDP per person employed, which stands at 38% of the OECD average. Total factor productivity growth has registered a -1% on average between 2000-17. Moreover, Brazil does not perform well in terms of income equality, confidence in institutions and citizens' security.

National strategies and international co-operation for development

Brazil's current "Plano Plurianual (PPA) 2016-19: Desenvolvimento, produtividade e inclusão social" [Plurennial Plan 2016-2019: Development, Productivity and Social Inclusion] builds on a vision guided by social inclusion and the promotion of a dynamic economy. The PPA includes annotations on resource expenditure from the budgets of ministries and state-owned enterprises and allocated on programmes related to its goals. The four strategic axes of the plan give special attention to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 (reduced inequalities) and SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) (ECLAC, 2018). The plan includes productivity and competitiveness-enhancing policies. These include co-operation between the state and the private sector, research as a means of economic development and a fiscal balance policy to readjust public finances in view of the tax reform.

The plan has a focus on improving people's lives and productivity through human capital accumulation. The axes of "quality education" and "social inclusion and reduction of inequalities" address the vulnerable population. Brazil's plan also aims to increase the state's operational capacity and its performance. It includes policies that increase the quality of public services and spending, transparency, communication and social participation, such as preventing and fighting corruption. These tasks are carried out by means of qualified monitoring instruments and structures in each of the institutional actors' actions.

In terms of public financing capacities, Brazil's total tax revenues were 32.2% of GDP in 2016 (vs. 22.7% in LAC and 34.3% in the OECD). The country introduced e-invoicing in 2008, which is now mandatory for all business-to-business transactions. With the implementation of its digital bookkeeping system (SPED in Portuguese), authorities have increased total federal taxes collected without increasing the tax rate. Brazil is a signatory of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Exchange of Country-by-Country Reports and of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information to fight tax evasion.

At the same time, international co-operation has played an important role in the Brazilian development strategy for decades. Brazil's multilateral strategy focuses on maintaining an active role in international institutions dealing with development and co-operation issues. Brazil's South-South strategy is aligned with the Brazilian foreign policy and it seeks to contribute to the promotion of the three internationally agreed dimensions of the sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) in other developing countries, in accordance with their national plans, priorities and strategies. The Brazilian Co-operation Agency (ABC in Portuguese) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the legal mandate to co-ordinate technical and humanitarian co-operation with partner-countries, especially in LAC and Africa, but also in Asia, Europe and Middle East.

In what concerns trilateral co-operation with multilateral agencies, the major partners of Brazil are FAO and WFP (food and nutritional security), ILO (decent work) and UNFPA (demography), with focus on countries in LAC and Africa. Brazil also co-operates with countries in Africa, especially Portuguese-speaking ones, such as Mozambique with whom it has implemented over 50 co-operation projects, in themes such as agriculture productivity and food security, urban development, healthcare for women and children, capacity building for justice operators and modernisation of the social welfare and pension system.

	Key Indicators					
	Brazil		LAC [1]		OECD [2]	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016
Income and productivity						
GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international USD) [3]	13 268	14 103	12 603	12 970	38 972	39 586
Labour productivity relative to OECD (%) [4]	36.4	38.0	38.3	36.8	100	100
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure per capita (constant 2010 USD) [3]	5 895	6 819	4 305	5 491	22 098	20 441
Economic Complexity Index [5]	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	1.1	1.1
Average annual change in total factor productivity, 2000-17 (%) [6]	-1.0		-0.7		0.1	
Social vulnerabilities						
Share of people living in poverty, less than USD 5.50 a day (2011 PPP) (%) [7]	32.1	19.4	34.9	24.0	NA	NA
Share of people living in vulnerability, USD 5.50-13.00 a day (2011 PPP) (%) [7]	34.6	33.7	35.5	36.5	NA	NA
Life expectancy at birth (years) [3]	72.8	75.5	73.7	75.6	78.7	80.1
Mean years of schooling (population at 25 and older) [8]	6.6	7.6	7.4	8.6	11.0	11.8
Net enrolment rate, secondary level (%) [9]	73.2	82.3	66.6	74.4	78.7	90.3
Share of population that did not have enough money for food in past 12 months (%) [10]	21.0	27.0	34.8	44.3	12.0	13.0
Gini index [3]	54.9	51.3	50.8	46.2	32.7	36.5
Share of workers in vulnerable employment (% of total employment) [11]	28.3	27.5	32.6	31.0	12.8	12.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) [3]	19.5	13.2	19.4	14.7	7.9	5.7
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) [3]	67.0	44.0	87.1	74.4	19.0	14.0
Mean PISA score in science performance [12]	405	401	406	412	501	493
Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) (%) [12]	21.2		24.6		17.3	
Environment						
Change in forest area, 2000-15 (%) [3]	-5.3		-1.2		0.8	
PM _{2.5} air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic metre) [3]	13.8	12.7	24.7	20.3	15.1	14.9
CO ₂ emissions (kilograms per PPP USD of GDP) [3]	0.15	0.16	0.25	0.23	0.32	0.24
Share of population satisfied with air quality (%) [10]	68.0	71.0	74.0	73.2	74.0	79.0
Share of population satisfied with water quality (%) [10]	79.0	74.0	75.0	70.8	78.0	84.0
Institutions and perceptions about public services						
Total tax revenue as a share of GDP (%) [12]	35.1	32.2	20.8	22.7	33.7	34.3
Share of population satisfied with the educational system (%) [10]	57.0	51.0	68.1	65.0	64.0	68.0
Share of population that believes in honesty in elections (%) [10]	25.0	14.0	36.9	34.9	53.0	60.0
Share of population that thinks corruption is widespread throughout government (%) [10]	68.0	80.0	72.9	74.5	60.0	54.0
Share of population with confidence in national government (%) [10]	38.0	17.0	40.9	36.1	41.0	45.0
Share of population satisfied with roads (%) [10]	57.0	42.0	54.4	53.4	61.0	66.0
Share of urban population satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (%) [10]	42.0	36.0	55.5	49.9	69.0	69.0
Share of population satisfied with standard of living (%) [10]	71.0	66.0	68.6	69.3	73.0	77.0
Share of population that feels safe walking alone at night (%) [10]	36.0	31.0	46.8	46.2	61.0	72.0
Homicide rate (per 100 000 inhabitants) [3]	23.4	28.4	23.7	21.9	2.0	1.8

Sources, footnotes and technical details can be found at the end of the country notes.



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