



## MACRO OUTLOOK

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June 2019

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- »» BRAZIL: ANOTHER YEAR OF LOW GROWTH
- »» GLOBAL: TRADE WAR STRIKES BACK
- »» MARKETS: RECENT TRENDS

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- »» GLOBAL: TRADE WAR STRIKES BACK
- »» MARKETS: RECENT TRENDS

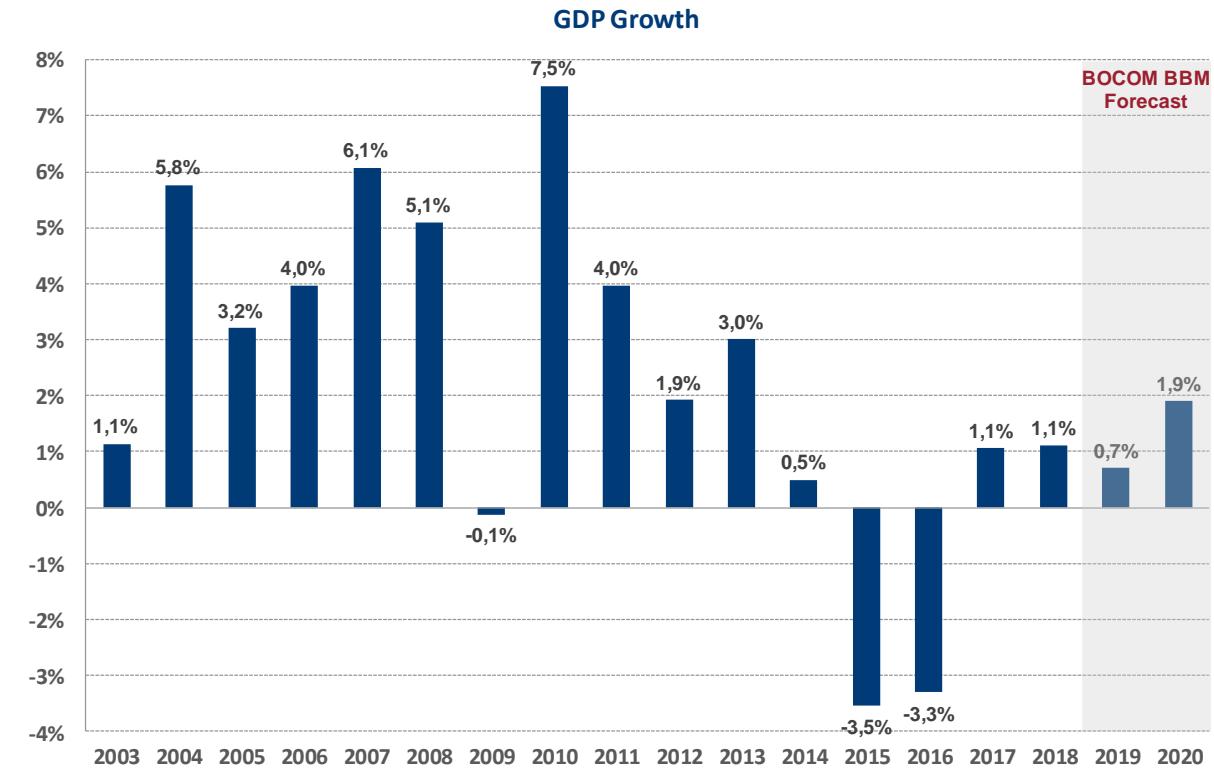
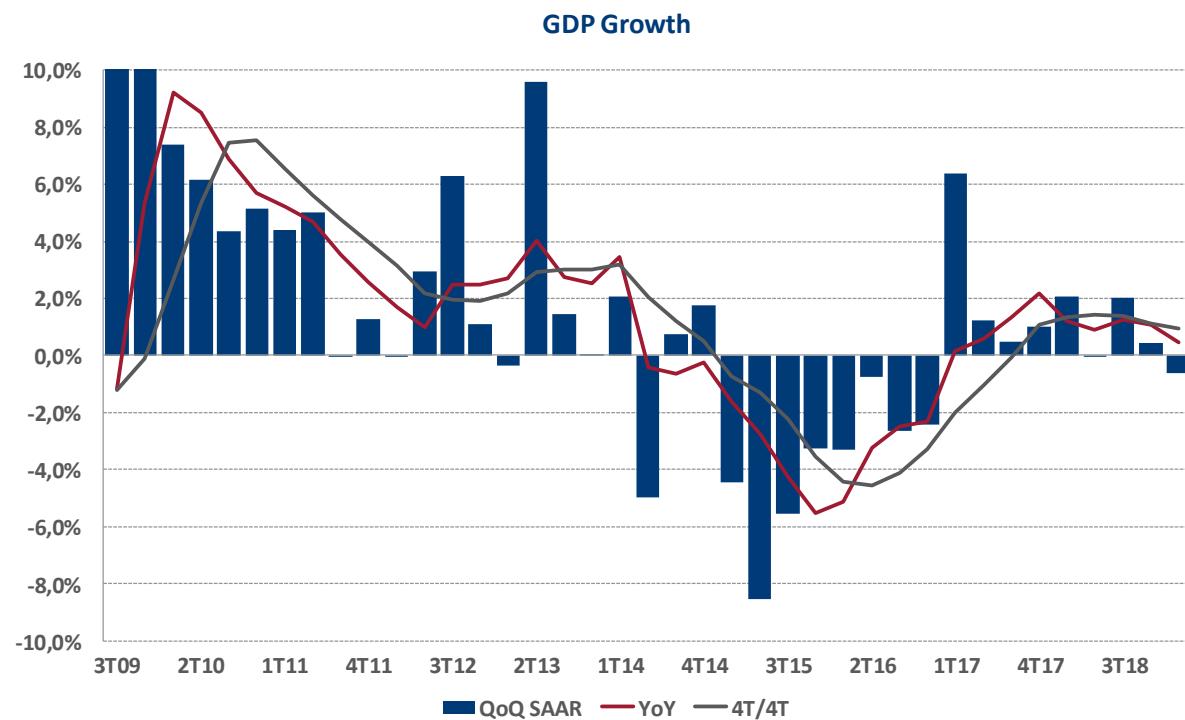
## ANOTHER YEAR OF LOW GROWTH

- » Brazil's economic performance in 2019 now appears to be heading in the same direction as in previous years, with initial optimism giving rise to lower growth forecasts.
- » Uncertainty regarding the reform agenda has been restraining growth.
- » Without a reliable majority in Congress, the government will only manage to approve a diluted pension reform.
- » A favorable inflation outlook, combined with low growth and pension reform approval, allows the Central Bank to lower interest rates in the second half of the year.

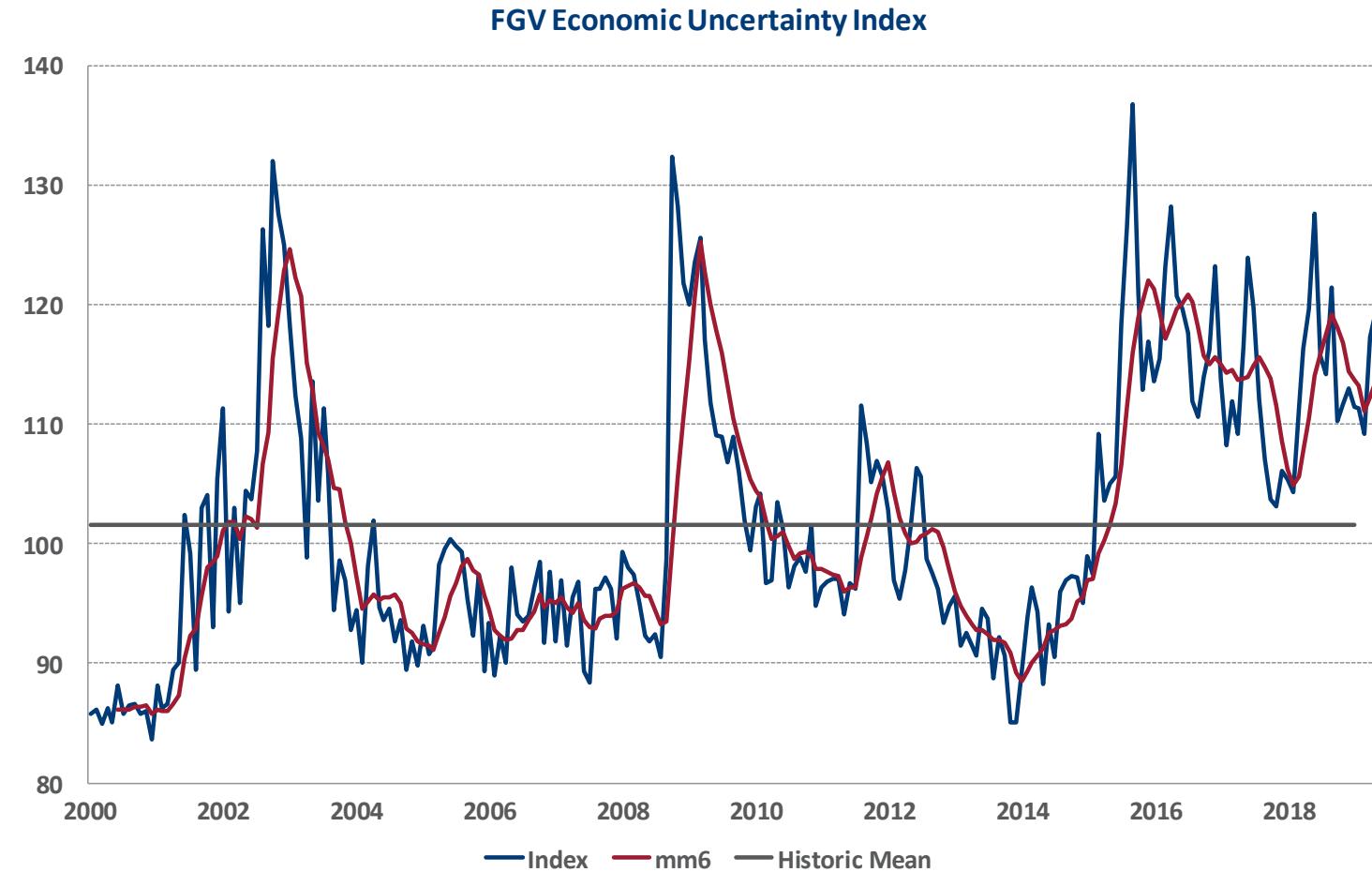
ECONOMIC FORECASTS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 F	2020F
GDP Growth (%)	3,0%	0,5%	-3,5%	-3,3%	1,1%	1,1%	0,7%	1,9%
Inflation (%)	5,9%	6,4%	10,7%	6,3%	2,9%	3,7%	3,9%	3,9%
Policy Rate (%)	10,00%	11,75%	14,25%	13,75%	7,00%	6,50%	5,50%	5,50%
Unemployment Rate (%)	6,8%	7,1%	9,6%	12,6%	12,4%	12,2%	11,7%	10,8%
Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	3	-4	20	48	67	58	56	44
Current Account Balance (US\$ bn)	-75	-104	-59	-23	-10	-13	-21	-38
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-3,0%	-4,3%	-3,3%	-1,3%	-0,5%	-0,8%	-1,0%	-1,7%
Fiscal Primary Balance (% of GDP)	1,7%	-0,6%	-1,9%	-2,5%	-1,8%	-1,6%	-1,5%	-1,2%
Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	51,7%	57,2%	66,2%	69,4%	74,0%	76,7%	78,2%	79,5%

# BRAZIL: ACTIVITY

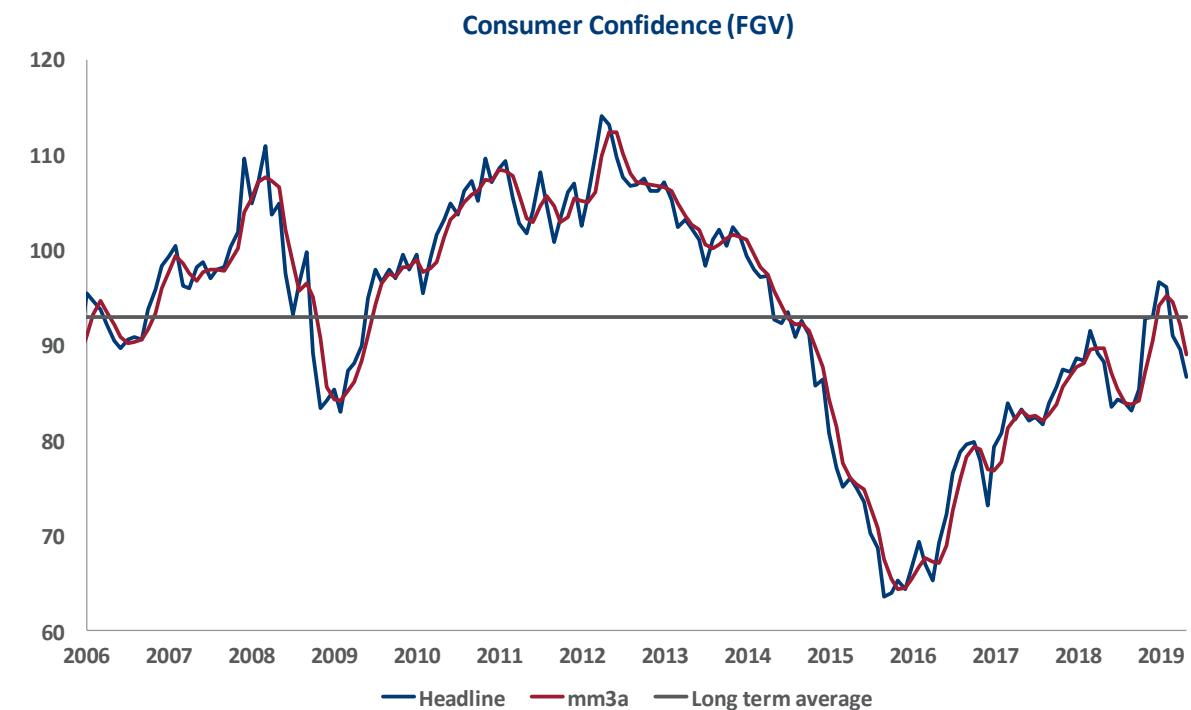
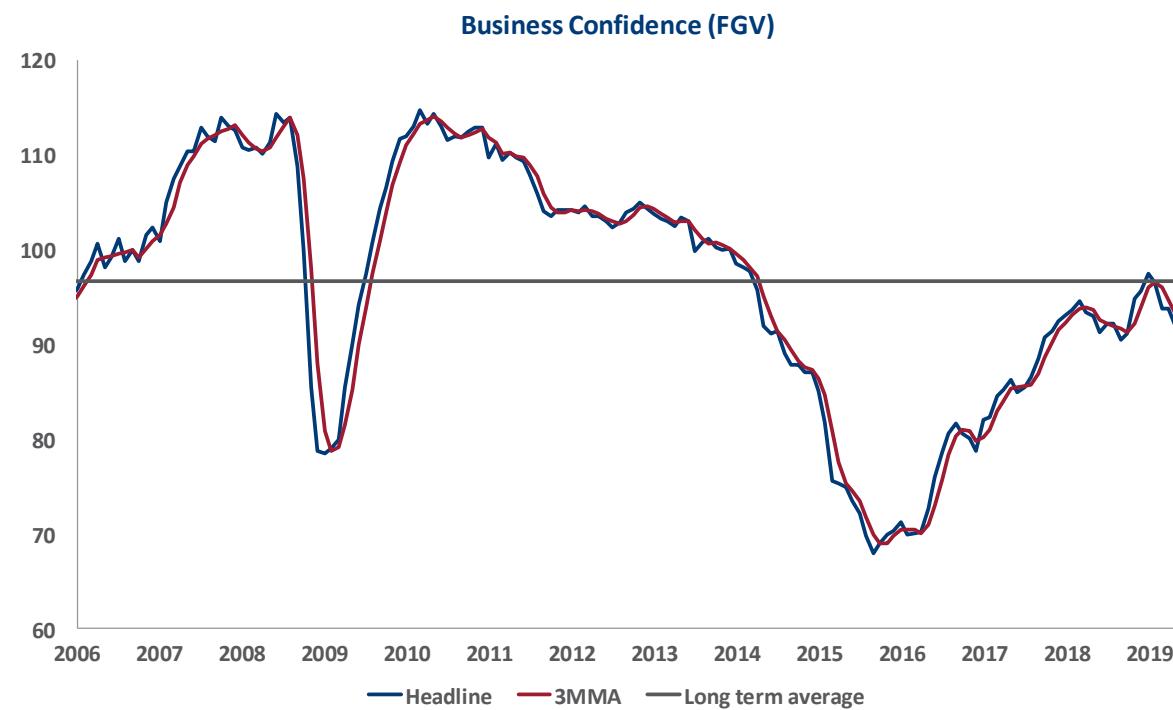
» GDP contracted slightly in the first quarter, confirming that the economy stagnated. We now expect growth to reach +0.7% in 2019.



» The lack of clarity about the prospects for pension reform has kept economic uncertainty high, therefore restraining growth.

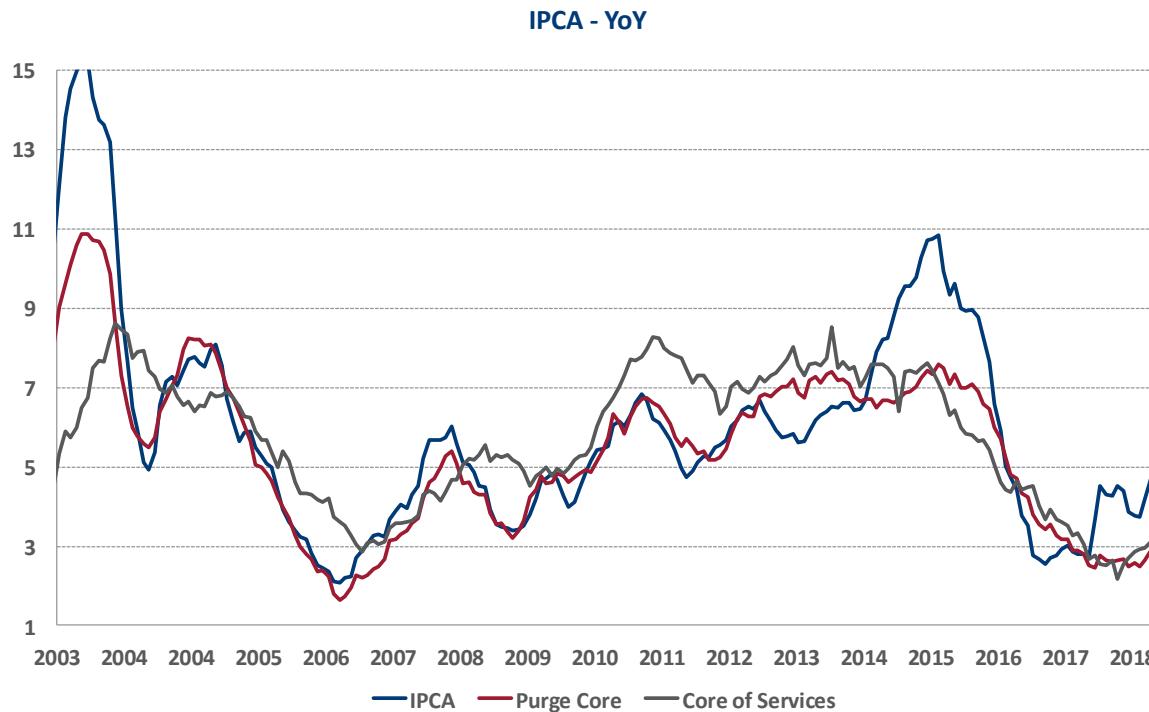


» Business and consumer confidence improved after the election, but has lost steam in the past few months.

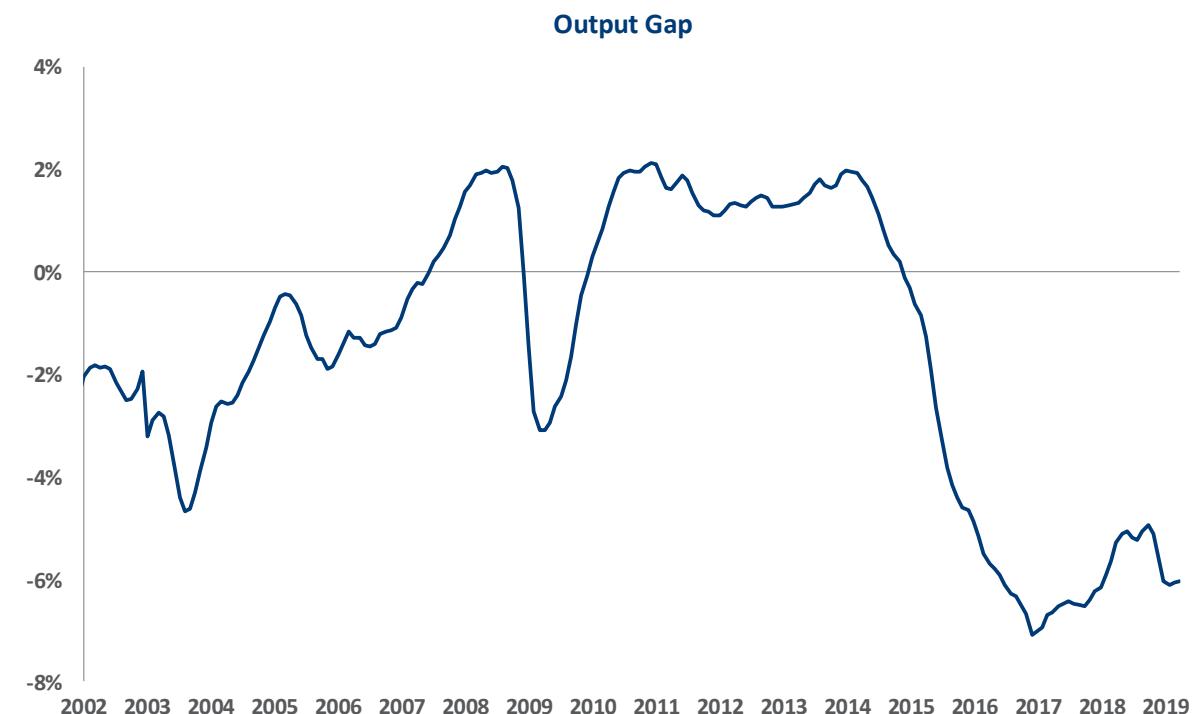


# BRAZIL: INFLATION

» Core inflation measures have been running at low levels.

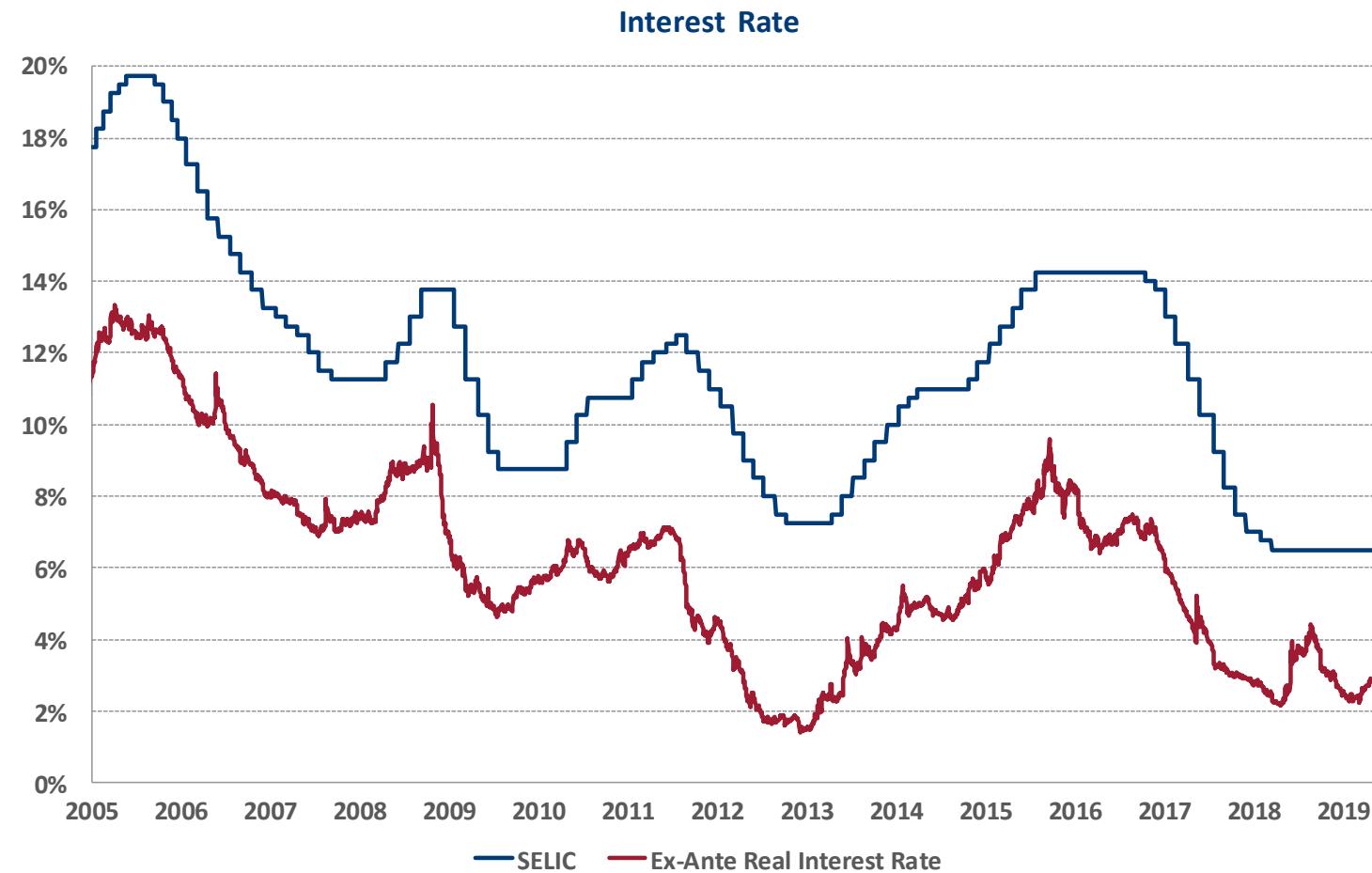


» The output gap remains large and continues to put downward pressure on inflation.

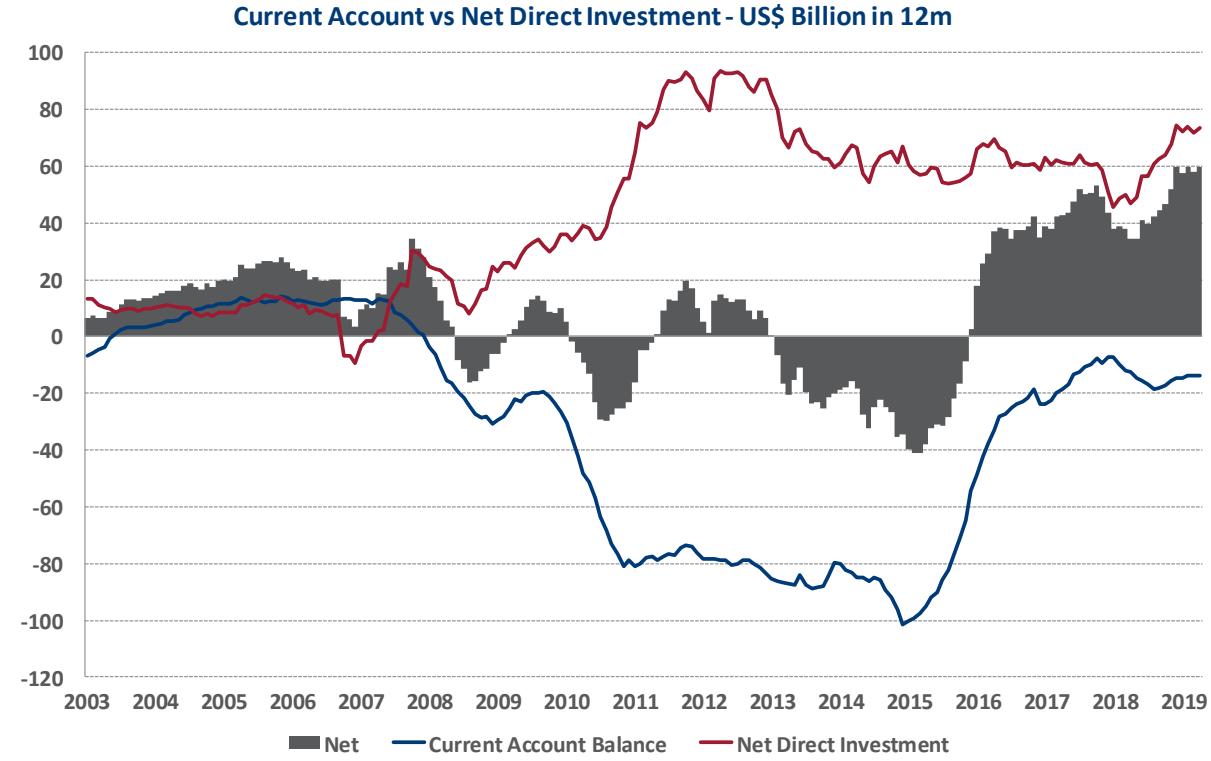
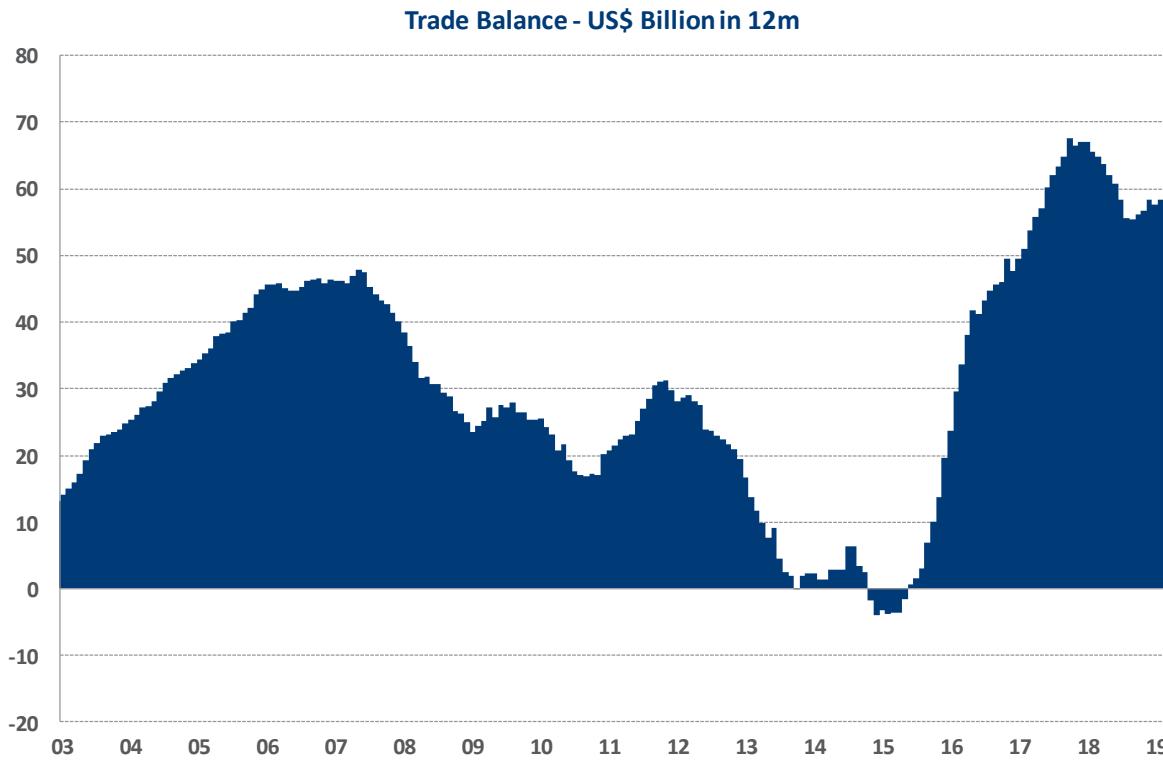


Baseline Scenario												
	Exchange rate of 4.00 in 2019 and 2020 Selic: 5.50% in Dec/18, Dec/19 and in Dec/20											
	IPCA	Non-Regulated (74.7%)	Regulated (25.3%)	Core Inflation (59.0%)	Tradables Ex-Food (20.2%)	Services (35.8%)	Core of Services-BBM (16.7%)	Food at Home (15.7%)	Output Gap	GDP	Selic	
1T16	9,4%	9,0%	10,8%	7,3%	6,6%	7,5%	6,5%	15,3%	-5,5%	-4,4%	14,3%	
2T16	8,8%	8,5%	9,9%	6,8%	6,9%	7,0%	5,9%	14,7%	-5,9%	-4,5%	14,3%	
3T16	8,5%	8,7%	7,9%	6,7%	6,2%	7,0%	5,7%	16,1%	-6,3%	-4,1%	14,3%	
<b>4T16</b>	<b>6,3%</b>	<b>6,6%</b>	<b>5,5%</b>	<b>5,8%</b>	<b>5,2%</b>	<b>6,5%</b>	<b>4,8%</b>	<b>9,4%</b>	<b>-7,1%</b>	<b>-3,3%</b>	<b>13,8%</b>	
1T17	4,6%	4,3%	5,6%	4,6%	3,2%	6,0%	4,5%	3,0%	-6,7%	-2,0%	12,3%	
2T17	3,0%	2,9%	3,3%	3,9%	1,5%	5,7%	4,5%	-0,6%	-6,5%	-1,0%	10,3%	
3T17	2,5%	1,4%	6,1%	3,4%	1,0%	5,0%	3,7%	-5,3%	-6,5%	-0,1%	8,3%	
<b>4T17</b>	<b>2,9%</b>	<b>1,3%</b>	<b>8,0%</b>	<b>3,1%</b>	<b>0,9%</b>	<b>4,5%</b>	<b>3,6%</b>	<b>-4,9%</b>	<b>-6,2%</b>	<b>1,1%</b>	<b>7,0%</b>	
1T18	2,7%	1,3%	7,1%	2,8%	0,6%	3,9%	3,2%	-4,3%	-5,7%	1,3%	6,5%	
2T18	4,4%	2,0%	11,8%	2,6%	0,8%	3,1%	2,8%	0,1%	-5,1%	1,4%	6,5%	
3T18	4,5%	2,6%	10,4%	2,7%	1,4%	3,2%	2,5%	2,2%	-5,1%	1,4%	6,5%	
<b>4T18</b>	<b>3,7%</b>	<b>2,9%</b>	<b>6,2%</b>	<b>2,5%</b>	<b>1,1%</b>	<b>3,3%</b>	<b>2,6%</b>	<b>4,5%</b>	<b>-5,6%</b>	<b>1,1%</b>	<b>6,5%</b>	
1T19	4,6%	4,0%	6,3%	2,7%	1,4%	3,6%	3,0%	8,7%	-6,1%	0,9%	6,5%	
<b>2T19</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>3,7%</b>	<b>4,1%</b>	<b>2,8%</b>	<b>0,9%</b>	<b>4,1%</b>	<b>2,7%</b>	<b>6,9%</b>	<b>-5,9%</b>	<b>0,9%</b>	<b>6,5%</b>	
3T19	3,5%	3,4%	3,7%	2,3%	0,2%	3,5%	2,4%	7,7%	-5,6%	0,8%	6,0%	
<b>4T19</b>	<b>3,9%</b>	<b>3,1%</b>	<b>6,0%</b>	<b>2,2%</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>3,5%</b>	<b>2,1%</b>	<b>6,6%</b>	<b>-5,4%</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>5,5%</b>	
1T20	3,7%	2,9%	6,2%	2,3%	0,1%	3,6%	1,8%	5,0%	-5,0%	1,0%	5,5%	
2T20	3,6%	3,1%	5,0%	2,6%	0,8%	3,6%	2,2%	4,6%	-4,5%	1,3%	5,5%	
3T20	3,6%	3,3%	4,3%	2,8%	1,0%	3,7%	2,4%	4,8%	-4,2%	1,6%	5,5%	
<b>4T20</b>	<b>3,9%</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>4,3%</b>	<b>2,9%</b>	<b>0,9%</b>	<b>3,7%</b>	<b>2,5%</b>	<b>6,2%</b>	<b>-4,0%</b>	<b>1,9%</b>	<b>5,5%</b>	

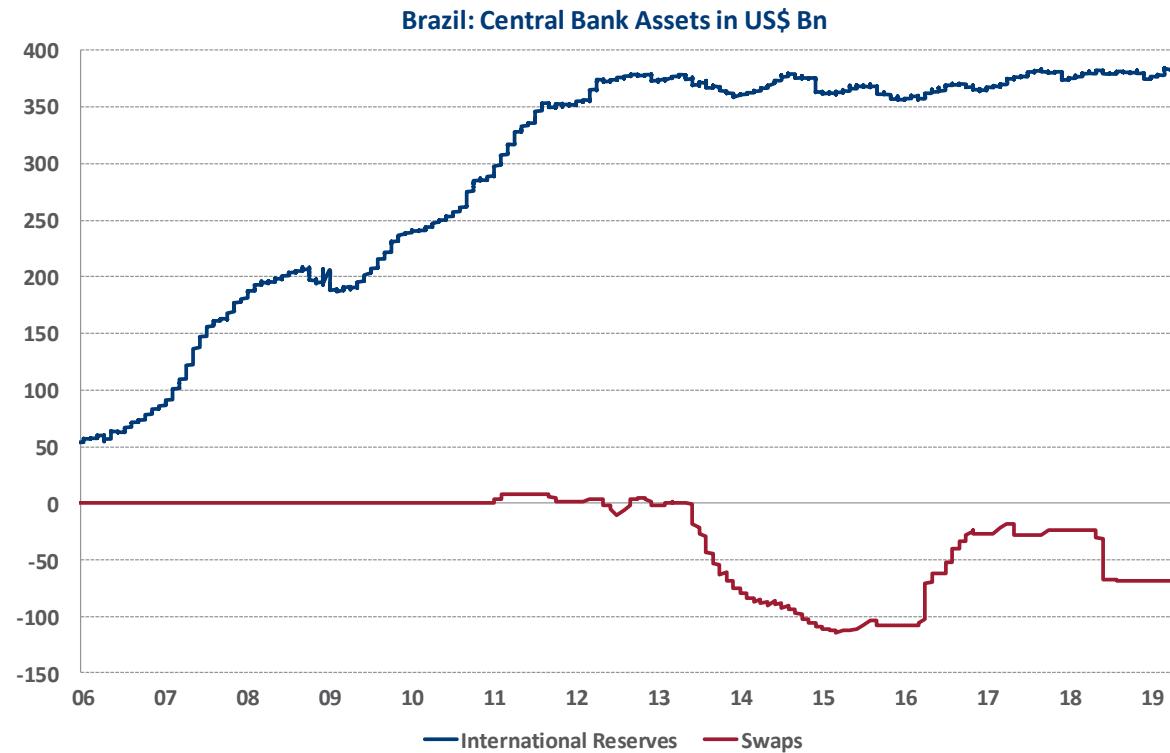
» A favorable inflation outlook, combined with low growth and pension reform approval, allows the Central Bank to lower interest rates to +5.5% in the second half of the year.



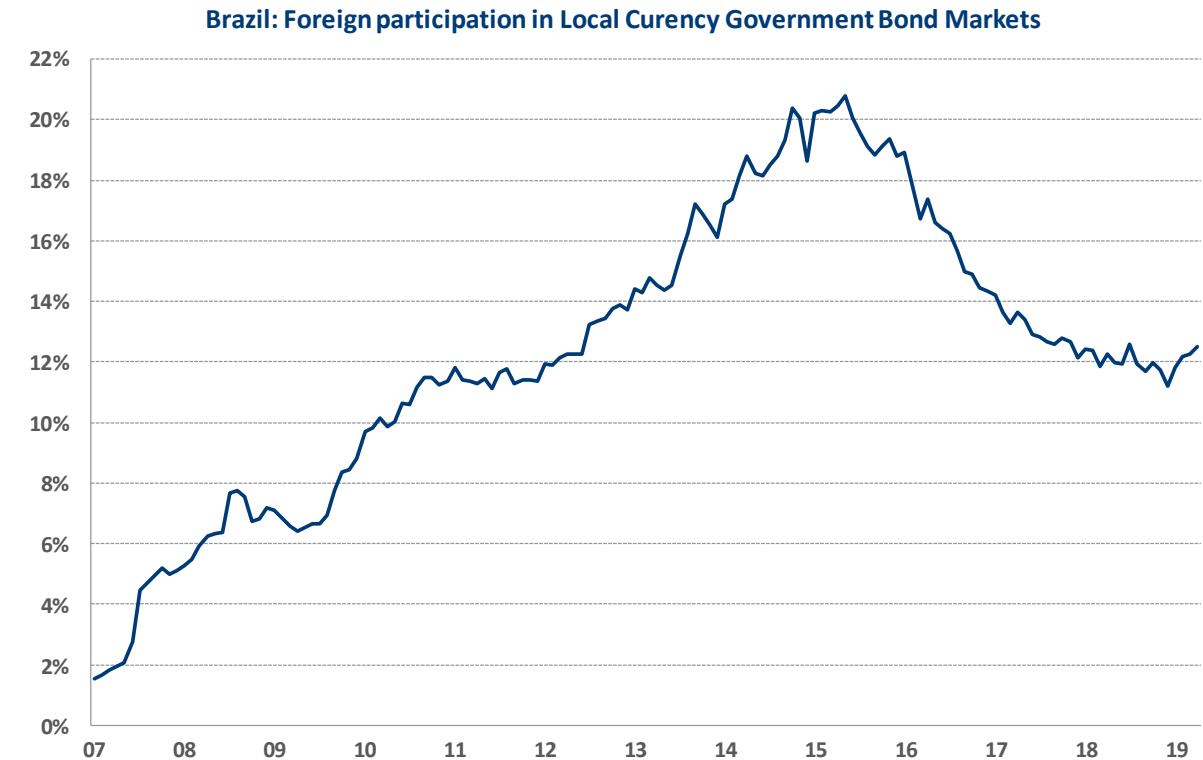
- » Country has no external vulnerability: trade surplus remains large and FDI continues to overfinance the current account deficit.



» Central Bank holds substantial international reserves.

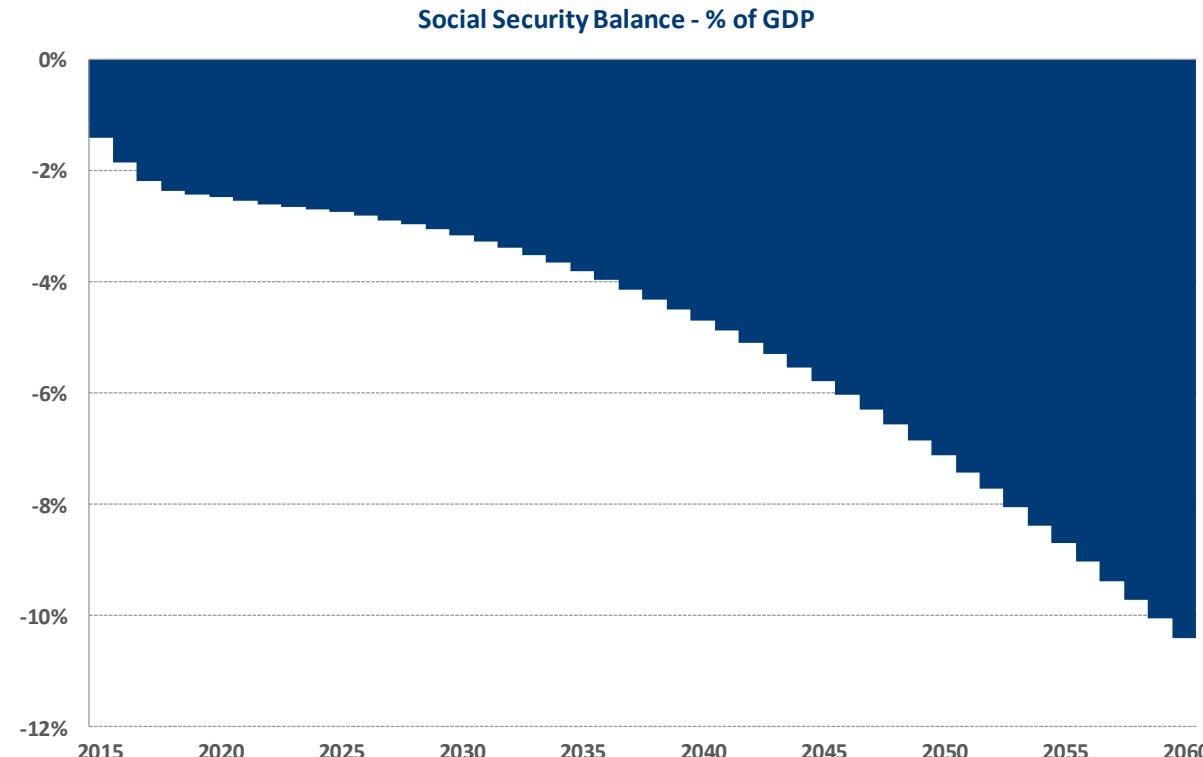
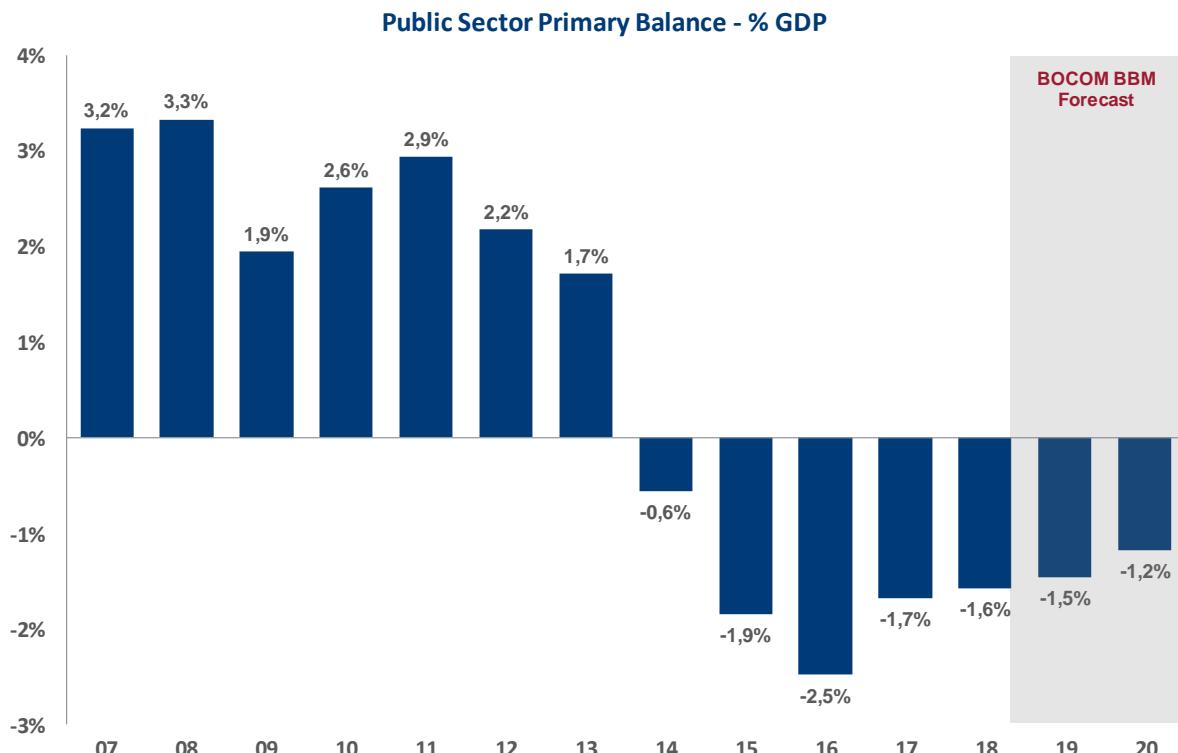


» Government domestic debt exposure to foreign investors continues to fall.

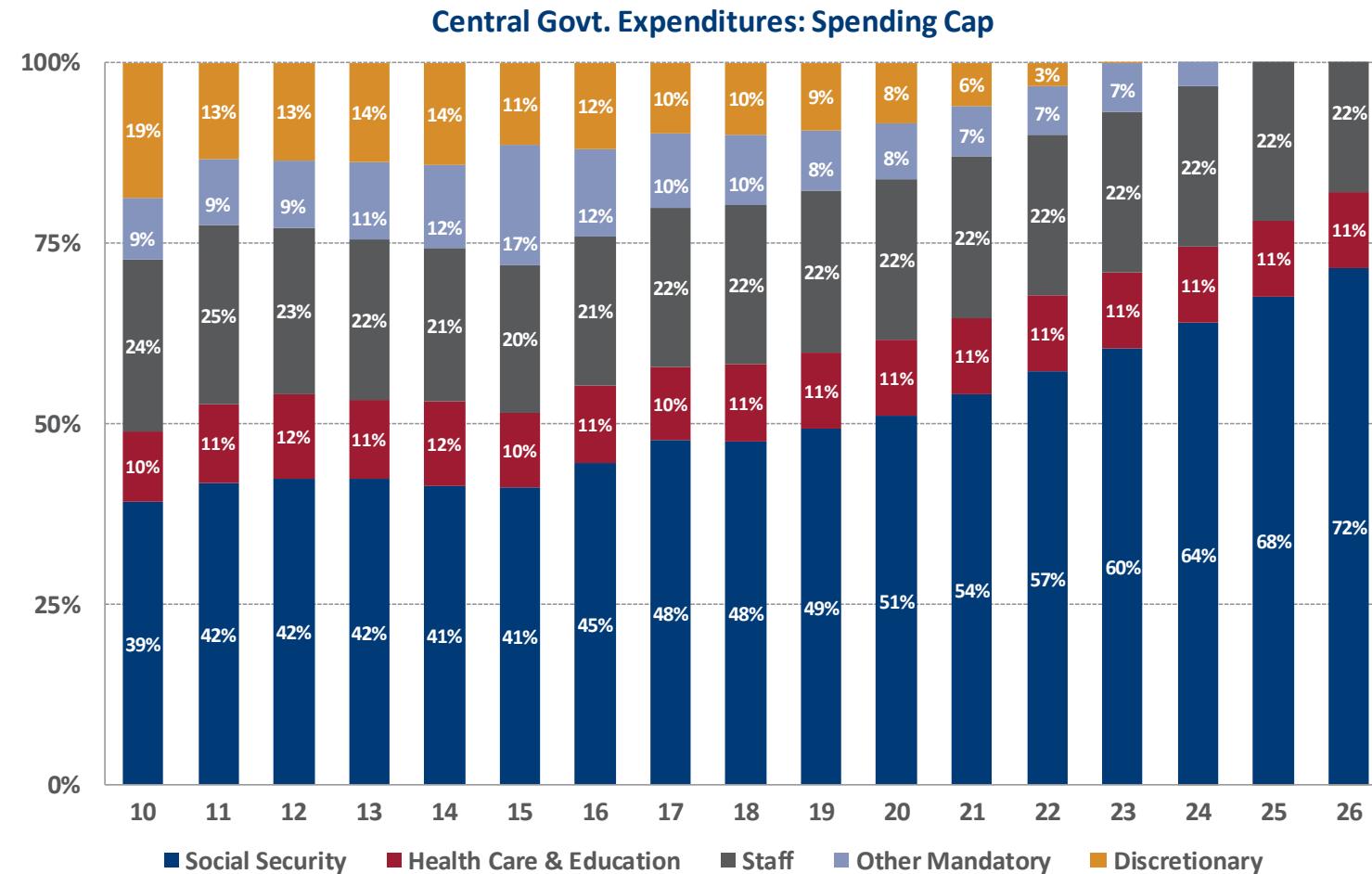


» Fiscal policy remains the main challenge: the country has run a primary deficit for 6 years.

» Social security deficit (RGPS) is rapidly increasing.

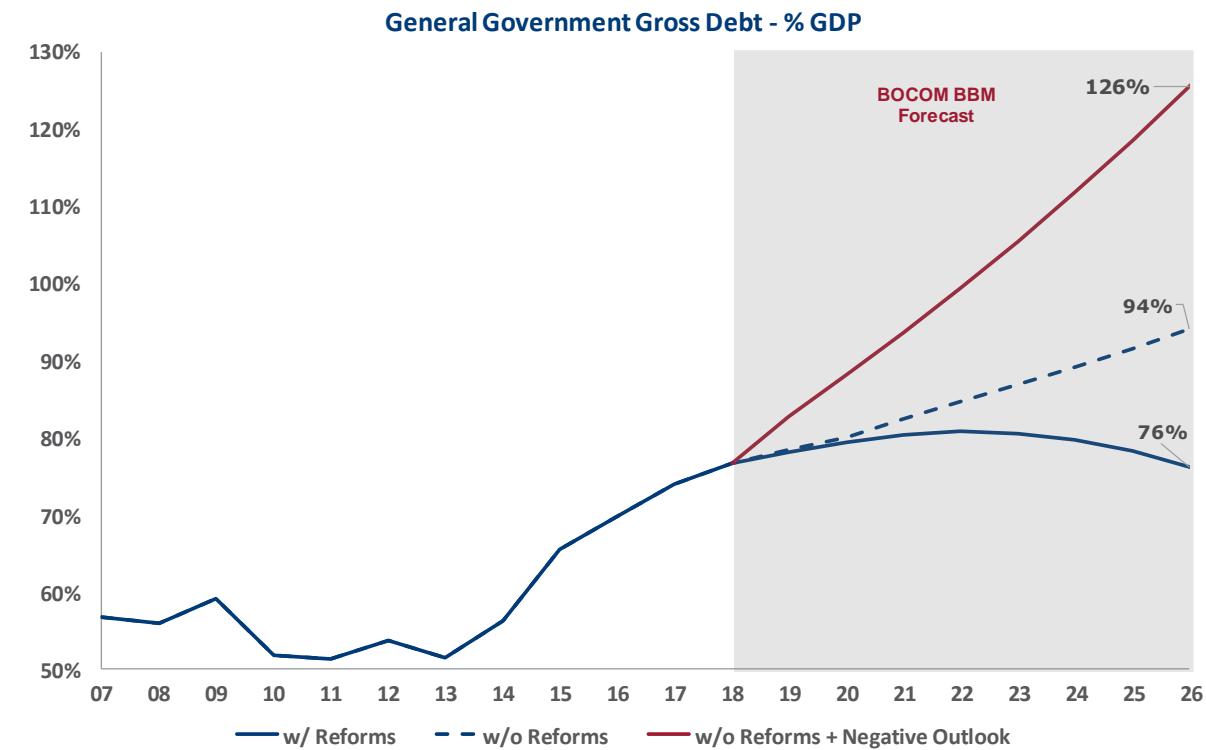
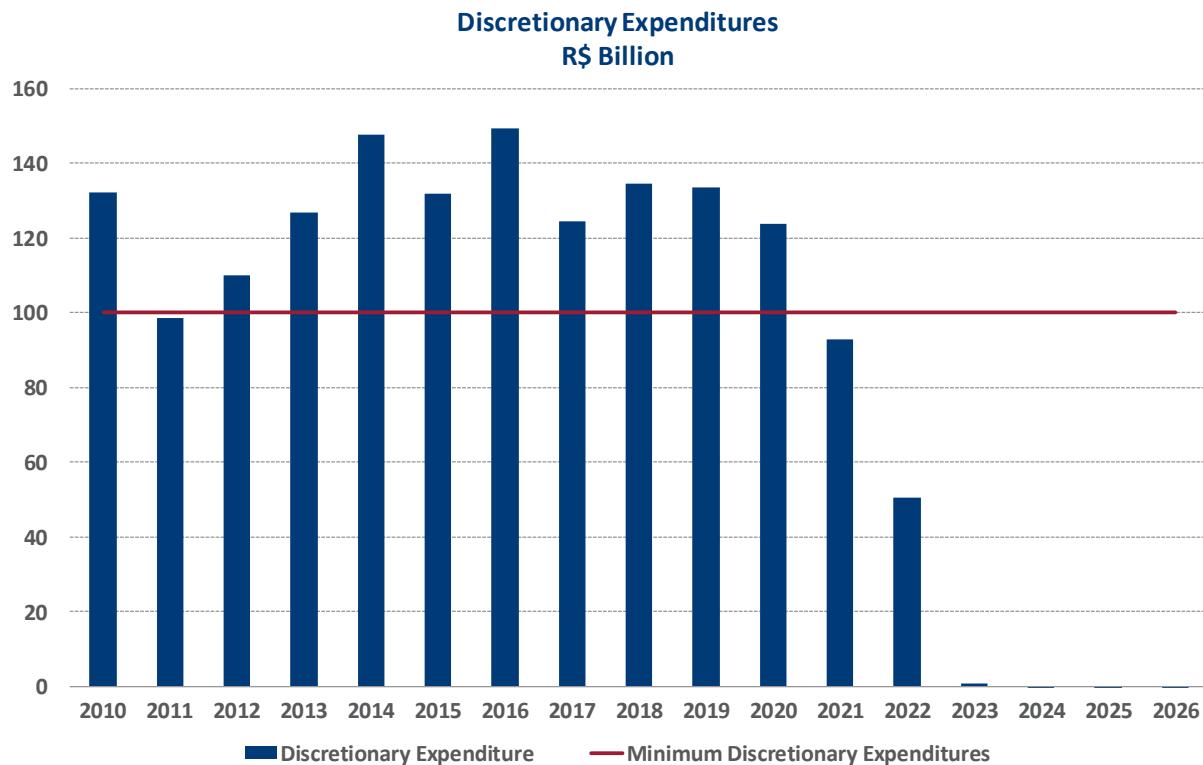


» The government spends 50% of its budget with social security and 90% of it with mandatory spending. Without reforms, the spending cap becomes unsustainable in 2023.



» The spending cap will be hard to sustain already in 2020.

» Without reforms, government debt will reach more than 100% of GDP by 2026.



## PENSION REFORM CALENDAR

- » May 7: First session in the Special Commission
- » May 30: Amendments' deadline
- » June 7-11: Samuel Moreira (rapporteur) presents his report
- » Late June: Commission debates and votes the report
- » Early July (before the recess): Lower House vote?
  
- » Our expectation is that reform approval will only occur in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, with savings of BRL 670bn in 10 years.

Measure	BRL bn saved in 10y (2020 - 2029)	Current Situation		Positive Scenario		Baseline		Negative Scenario	
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>(90%)</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>(90%)</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>(66%)</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>(43%)</b>
Retirement by age	128	128		128		96	(75%)	64	(50%)
Retirement by contribution time	433	433		433		325	(75%)	216	(50%)
Bereavement payment	112	112		112		84	(75%)	56	(50%)
Retirement by disability	79	79		79		60	(75%)	40	(50%)
Rural retirement	92	0	(0%)	0		0		0	
Progressive contribution rates	-28	-28		-28		-28		-28	
<b>Social assistance</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>(83%)</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>(41%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0%)</b>
Salary Allowance	169	169		85	(50%)	0	(0%)	0	
BPC	35	0	(0%)	0		0		0	
<b>Public servants (Federal)</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>225</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>(56%)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>(56%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0%)</b>
Restriction in access, parity and integrality / Transition rules	197	197		98	(50%)	98	(50%)	0	
Progressive contribution rates	28	28		28		28		0	
<b>Public sector (Military)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>10</b>	
Pension reform	97	97		97		97		97	
Career restructuring	-87	-87		-87		-87		-87	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>1128</b>	<b>(90%)</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>(76%)</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>(54%)</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>(29%)</b>
<b>Total in % GDP</b>	<b>2,5%</b>	<b>2,2%</b>		<b>1,9%</b>		<b>1,3%</b>		<b>0,7%</b>	

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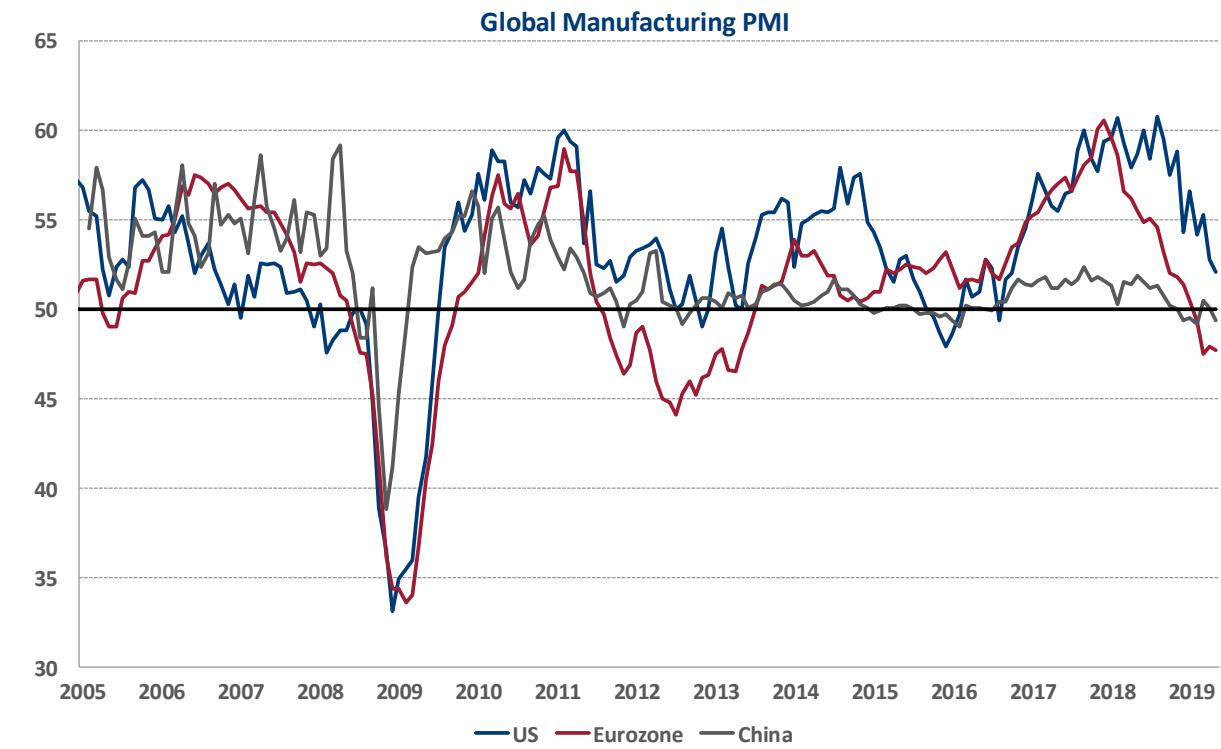
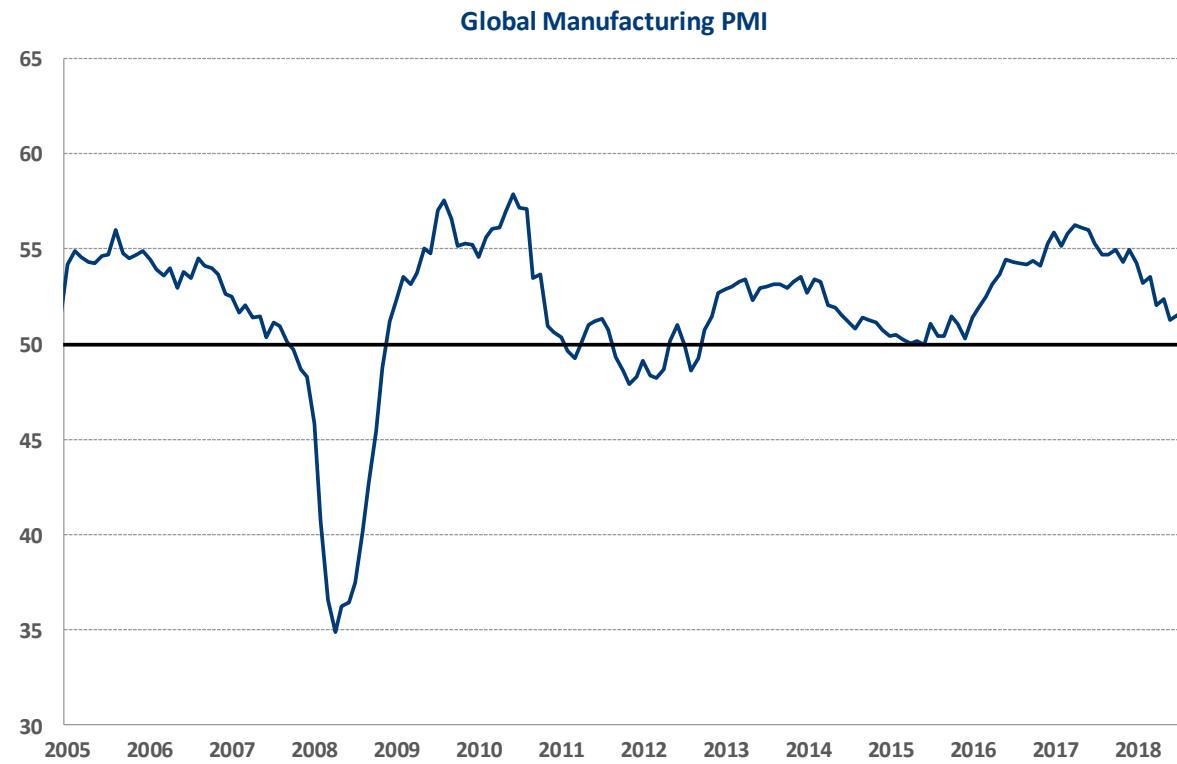
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## TRADE WAR STRIKES BACK

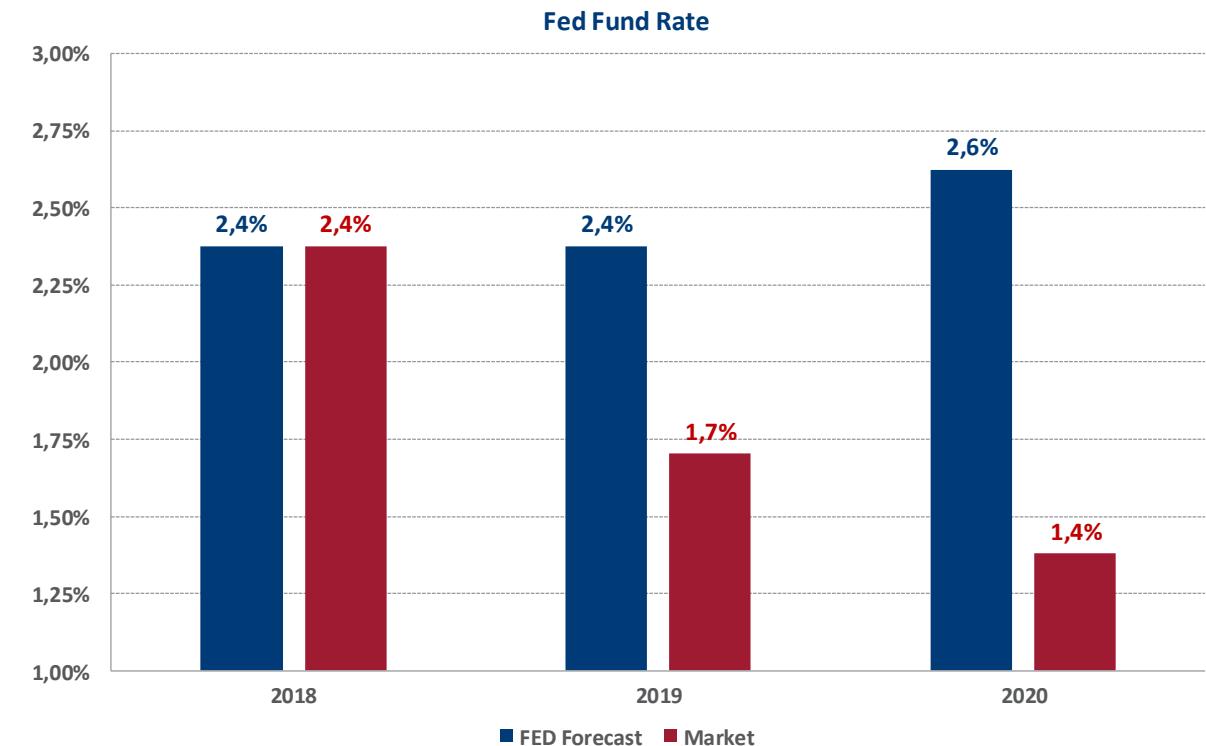
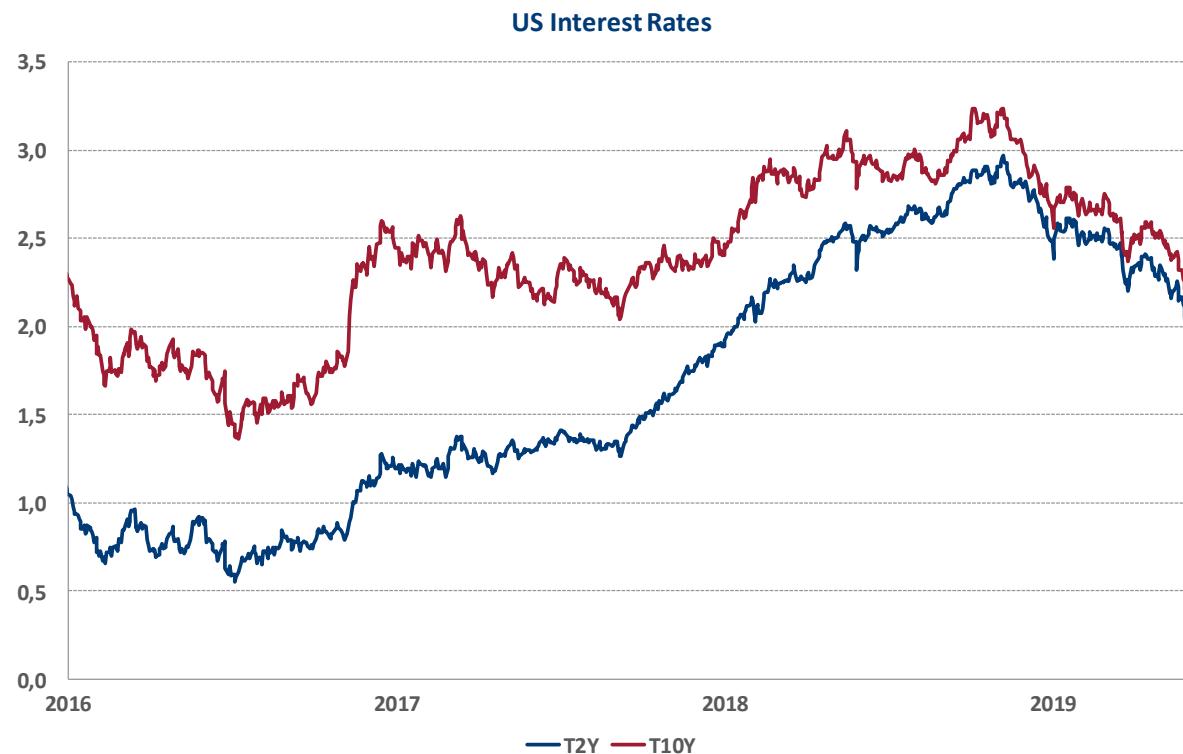
- »» May 10: Trump raised tariffs on \$200bn of imports from China from 10% to 25%.
- »» May 20: Trump blacklisted Huawei.
- »» May 31: Trump promised a 5% tariff on imports from Mexico on June 10 (tariffs will increase to 25% if illegal immigration is not interrupted).
- »» 28-29/Jun: Trump meeting with Xi at G20 meeting in Japan.
- »» July: US implements 25% tariffs on remaining \$300bn of imports from China.

# GLOBAL: TRADE WARS

» Trade war escalation increase the risk of a significant slowdown of the global economy.



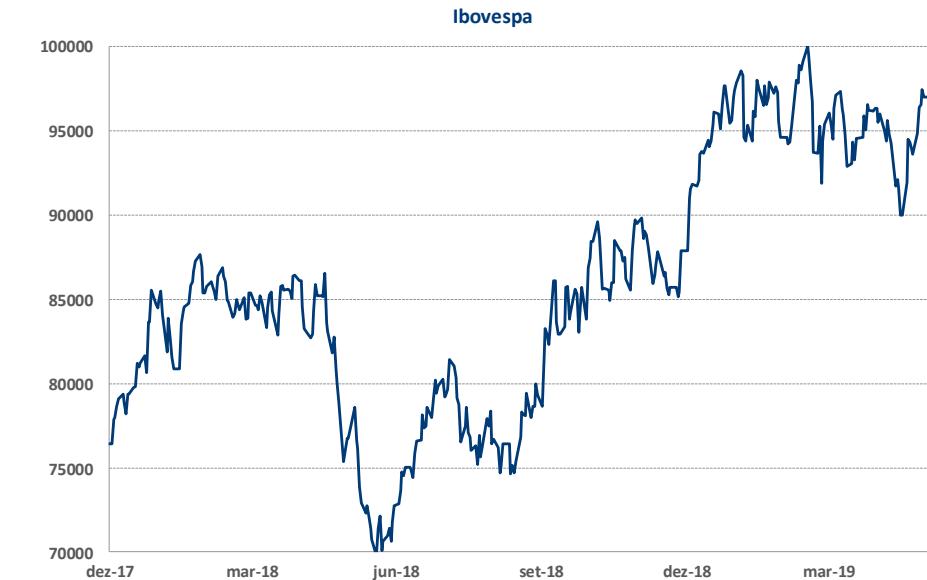
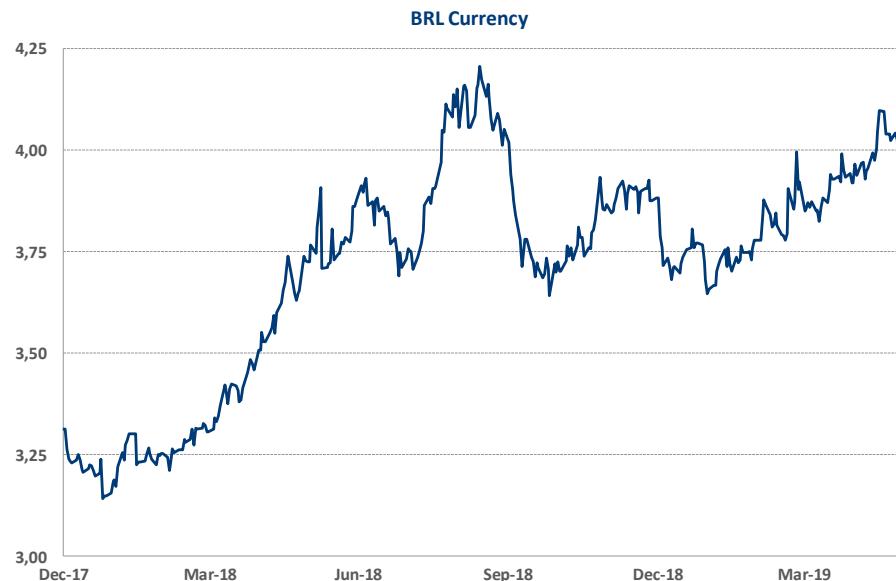
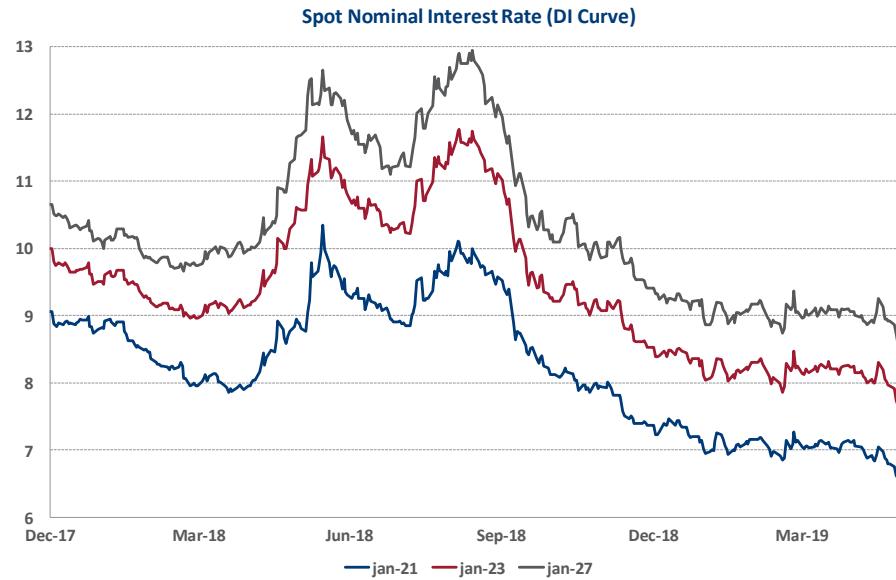
» US interest rates are falling to accommodate the trade war shock and a FED interest rate cut is now on the radar.



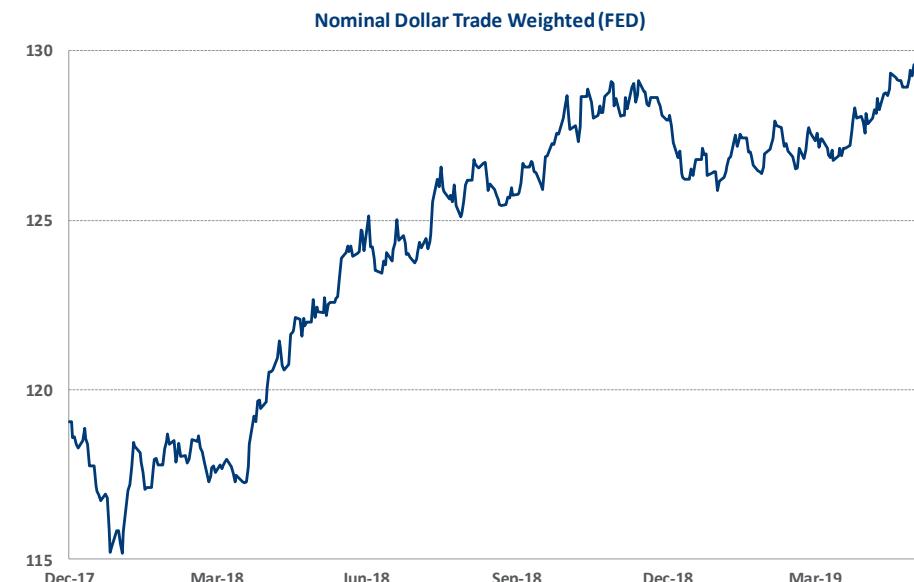
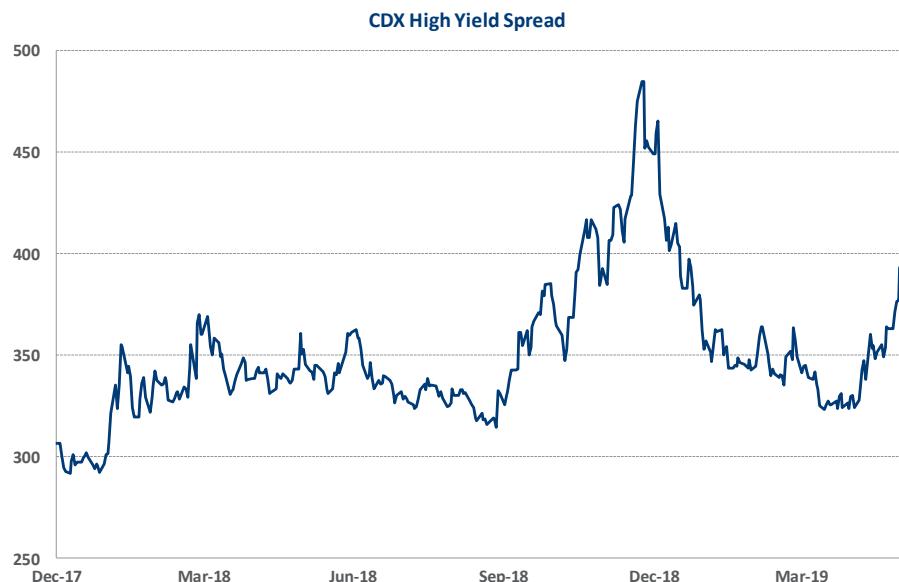
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# BRAZIL: MARKETS



# GLOBAL: MARKETS



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