



## MACRO OUTLOOK

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September 2019

## CONTENT

- » BRAZIL: SLOW RECOVERY AMID LOW INFLATION AND FALLING INTEREST RATES
- » GLOBAL: RISKS AND UNCERTAINTY ON THE RISE

## CONTENT

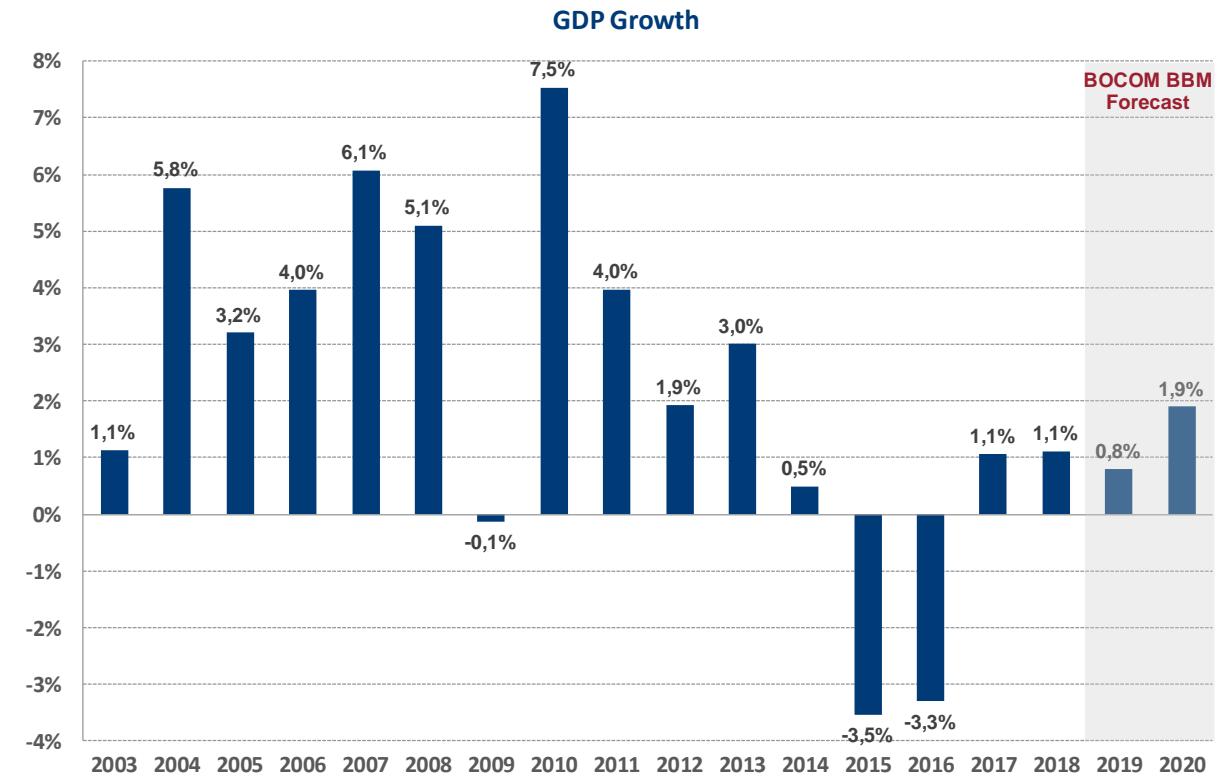
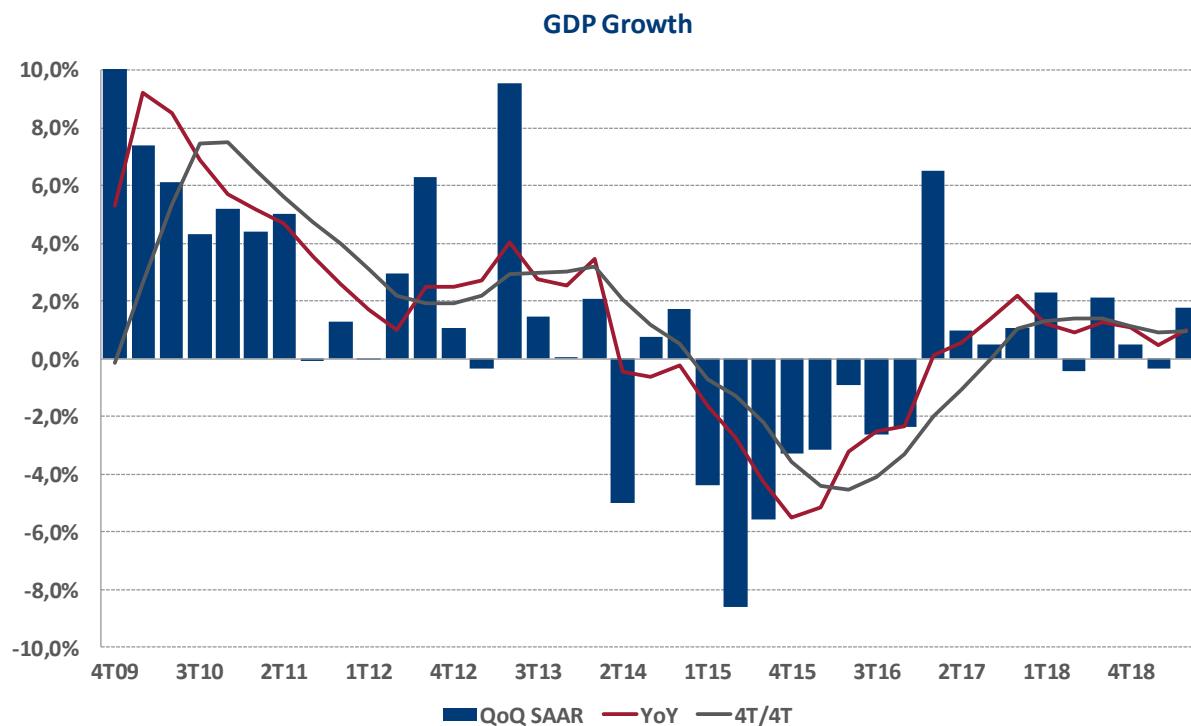
- » BRAZIL: SLOW RECOVERY AMID LOW INFLATION AND FALLING INTEREST RATES
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## SLOW RECOVERY AMID LOW INFLATION AND FALLING INTEREST RATES

- » The recovery remains weak: GDP advanced +0.4% in the 2Q19 and +1.0% from the same quarter of the previous year.
- » Inflation and its core measures have been running at low levels and the output gap remains large.
- » The Central Bank lowered its policy rate (Selic) to 6.0% from 6.5% and indicated that it sees leeway for more cuts in the coming months. We maintain our 5.0% forecast for the end of the year.
- » The reform agenda advances: Pension Reform will be approved by the Senate until October and the Lower House is debating tax reform.

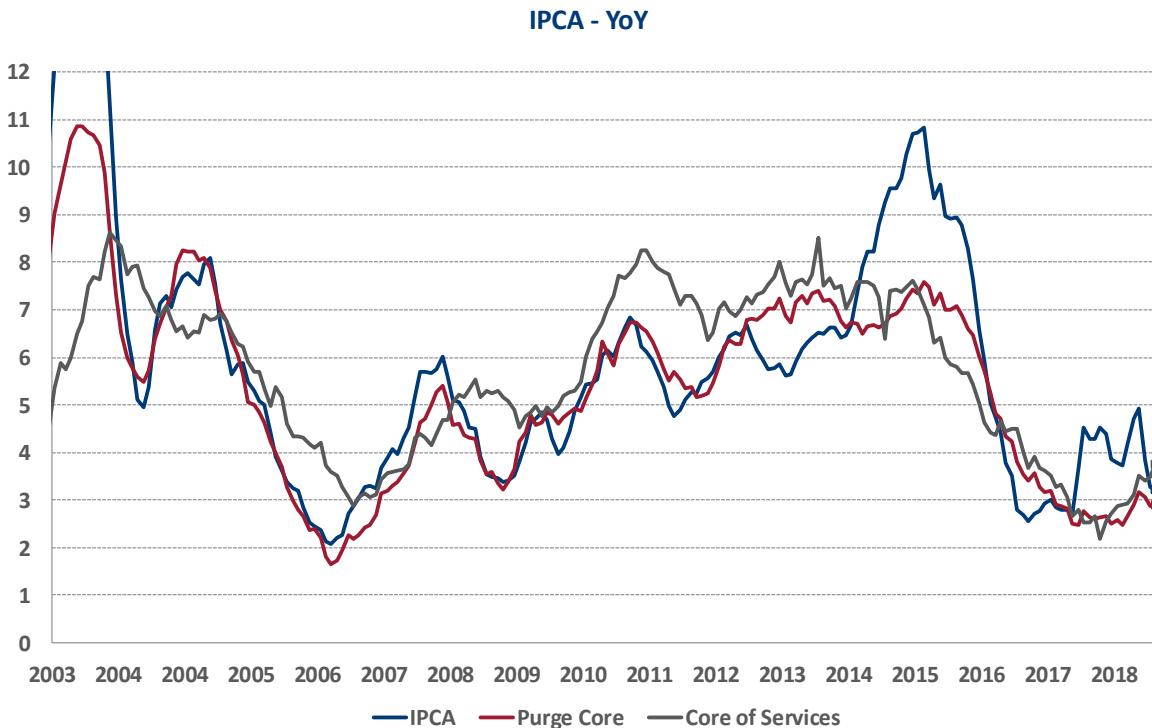
ECONOMIC FORECASTS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 F	2020F
GDP Growth (%)	3,0%	0,5%	-3,5%	-3,3%	1,1%	1,1%	0,8%	1,9%
Inflation (%)	5,9%	6,4%	10,7%	6,3%	2,9%	3,7%	3,6%	3,6%
Policy Rate (%)	10,00%	11,75%	14,25%	13,75%	7,00%	6,50%	5,00%	5,00%
Unemployment Rate (%)	6,8%	7,1%	9,6%	12,6%	12,4%	12,2%	11,4%	10,7%
Trade Balance (US\$ bn)	3	-4	20	48	67	58	49	43
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%	-1,6%	-0,9%
Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	51,7%	57,2%	66,2%	69,4%	74,0%	76,7%	78,3%	79,3%

» The recovery remains weak: GDP advanced +0.4% in the 2Q19 and +1.0% from the same quarter of the previous year.

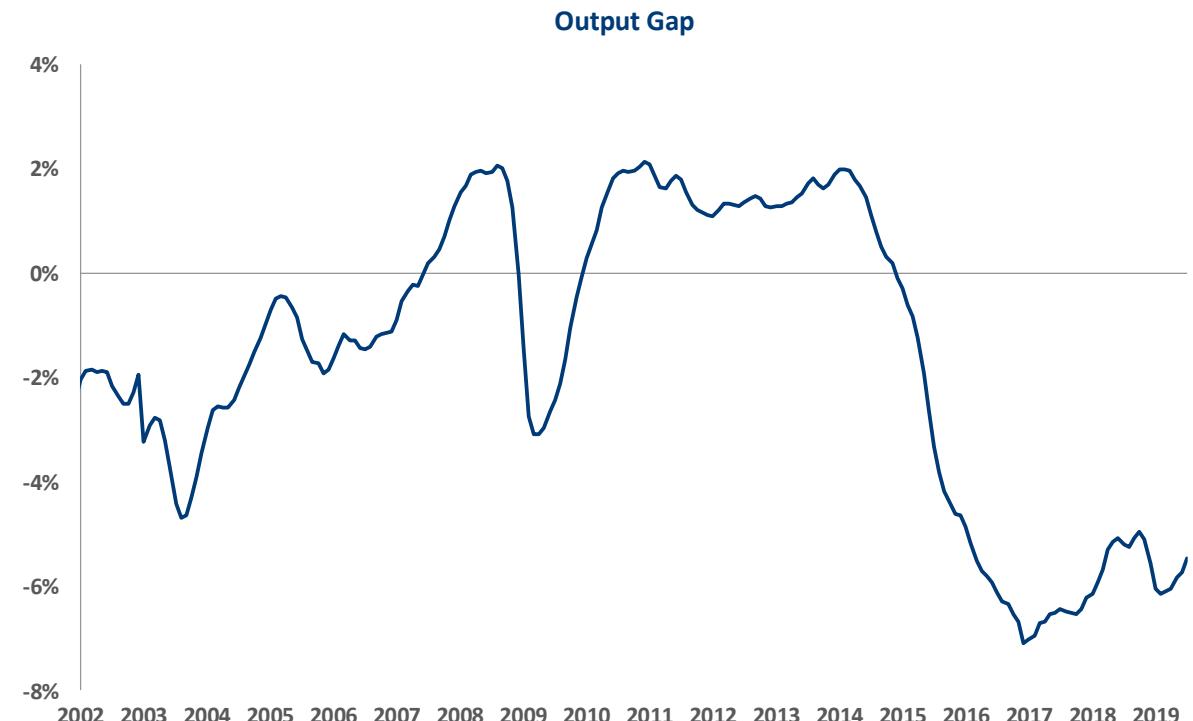


# BRAZIL: INFLATION

» Inflation and its core measures have been running at low levels.

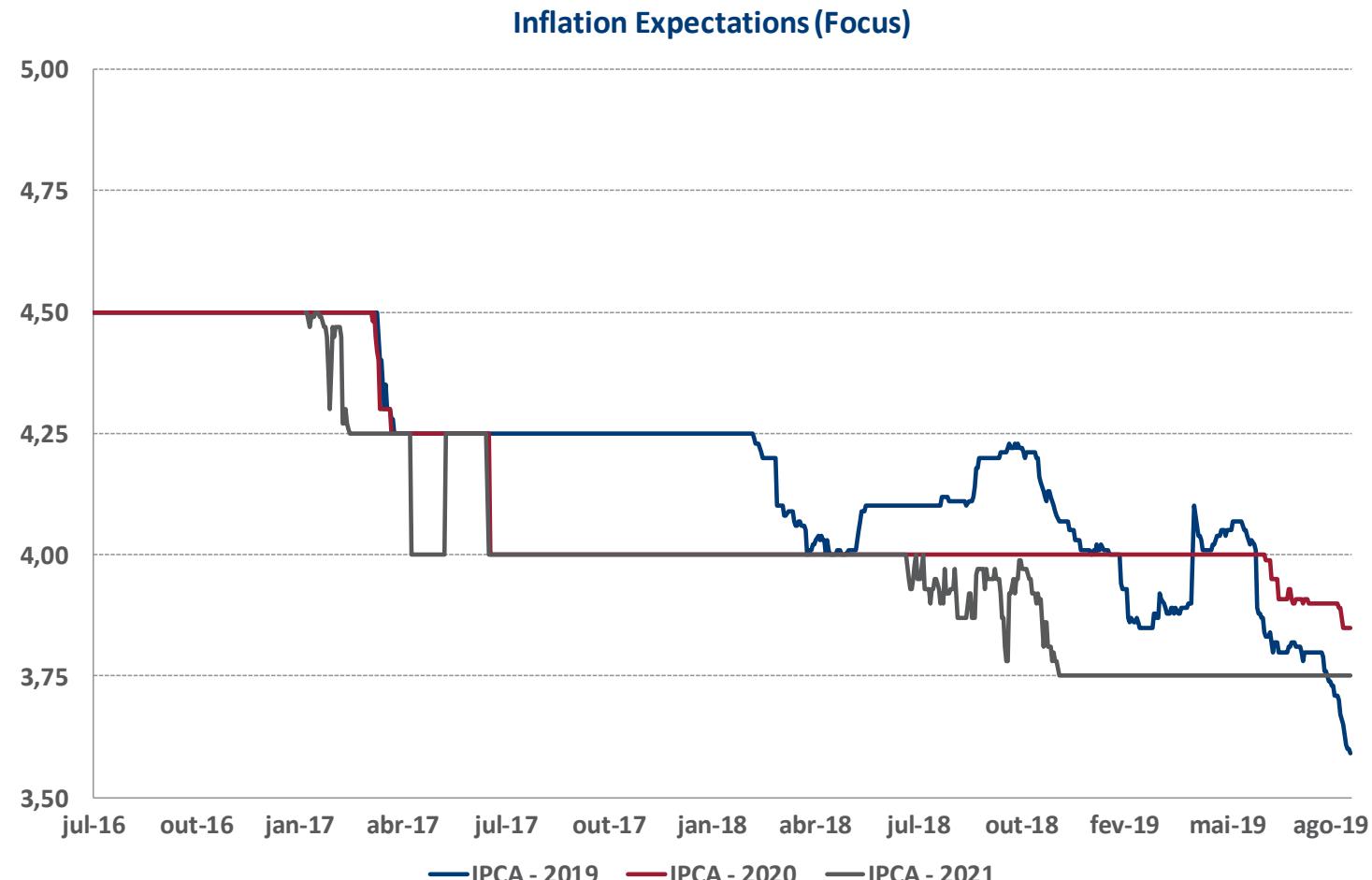


» Growth has been insufficient to reduce the output gap.

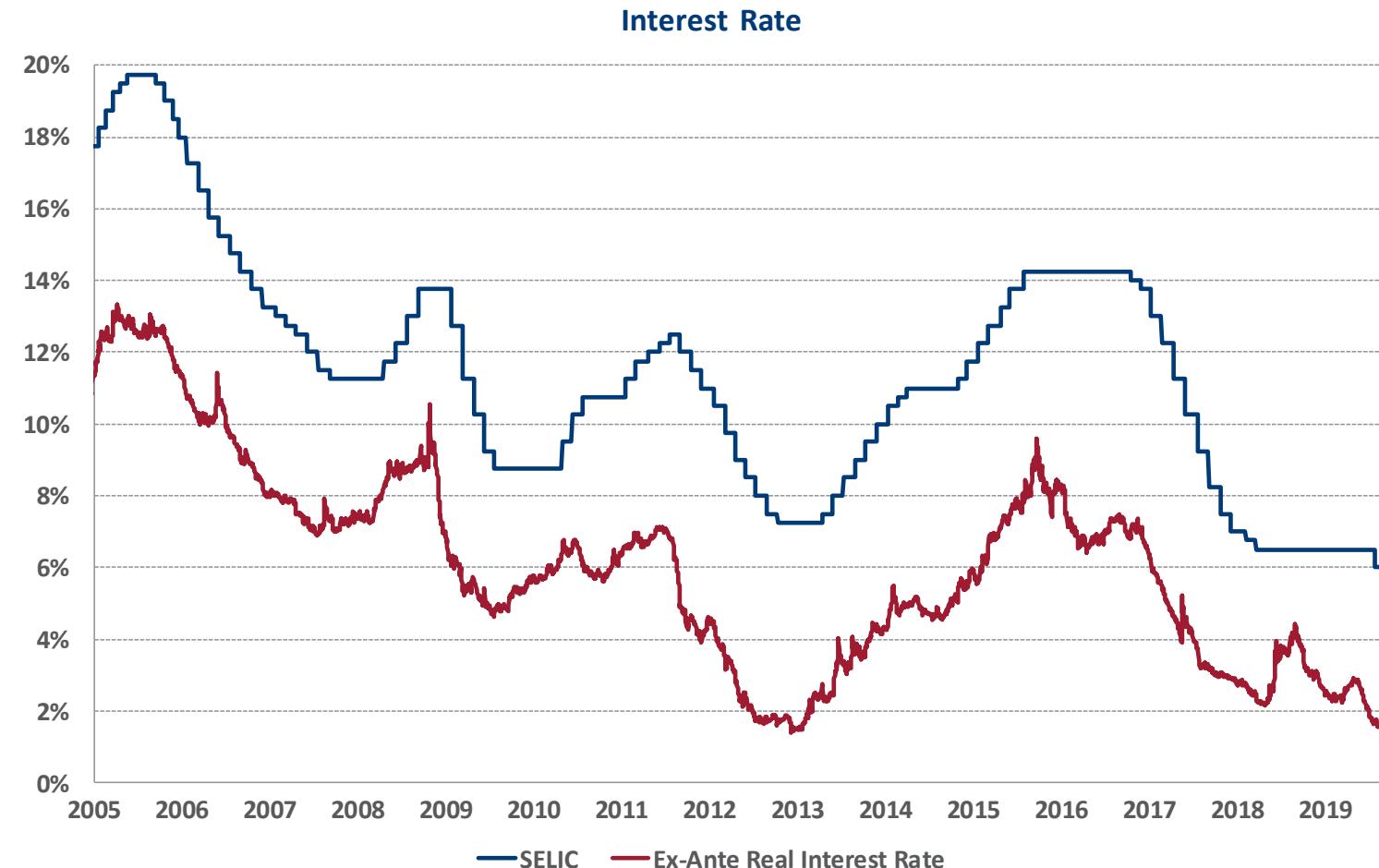


Baseline Scenario												
	Exchange rate of 4.00 in 2019 and 2020 Selic: 5.00% in Dec/19 and in Dec/20											
	IPCA	Non-Regulated (74.7%)	Regulated (25.3%)	Core Inflation (59.0%)	Tradables Ex-Food (20.2%)	Services (35.8%)	Core of Services-BBM (16.7%)	Food at Home (15.7%)	Output Gap	GDP	Selic	
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%	
2T19	3,4%	3,2%	3,8%	3,0%	1,7%	4,0%	3,1%	4,1%	-5,7%	1,0%	6,5%	
<b>3T19</b>	<b>3,0%</b>	<b>3,0%</b>	<b>2,9%</b>	<b>2,9%</b>	<b>1,4%</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>3,6%</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>-5,6%</b>	<b>0,8%</b>	<b>5,5%</b>	
<b>4T19</b>	<b>3,6%</b>	<b>3,1%</b>	<b>4,8%</b>	<b>3,0%</b>	<b>1,4%</b>	<b>3,9%</b>	<b>3,2%</b>	<b>4,1%</b>	<b>-5,2%</b>	<b>0,8%</b>	<b>5,0%</b>	
1T20	3,3%	2,8%	4,8%	3,0%	1,2%	4,1%	2,8%	2,5%	-4,8%	1,2%	5,0%	
2T20	3,4%	3,3%	3,8%	3,0%	1,0%	4,3%	2,8%	4,9%	-4,4%	1,4%	5,0%	
3T20	3,5%	3,6%	3,4%	3,0%	1,2%	4,0%	2,3%	6,2%	-4,2%	1,7%	5,0%	
<b>4T20</b>	<b>3,6%</b>	<b>3,6%</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>3,1%</b>	<b>1,6%</b>	<b>3,9%</b>	<b>2,6%</b>	<b>5,7%</b>	<b>-3,9%</b>	<b>1,9%</b>	<b>5,0%</b>	

» Inflation expectations for 2019 and 2020 are below the target.



» The Central Bank lowered its policy rate (Selic) to 6.0% from 6.5% and indicated that it sees leeway for more cuts in the coming months. We maintain our 5.0% forecast for the end of the year.



» The reform agenda advances: Pension Reform will be approved by the Senate until October and the Lower House is debating tax reform.

Measure	BRL bn saved in 10y (2020 - 2029)	Baseline	
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>(71%)</b>
Retirement by age	128	111	(86%)
Retirement by contribution time	433	385	
Contribution time	363	325	(90%)
Teachers' regime	12	7	(58%)
Special regimes	58	53	(91%)
Bereavement payment	112	92	(82%)
Retirement by disability	79	79	
Rural retirement	92	0	(0%)
Taxation on rural exports	84	0	(0%)
Progressive contribution rates	-28	-28	
<b>Social assistance</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(49%)</b>
Salary Allowance	169	76	(45%)
BPC	35	23	(67%)
<b>Public servants (Federal)</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>(73%)</b>
Restriction in access, parity and integrality /	197	137	(70%)
Transition rules			
Progressive contribution rates	28	28	
<b>Public sector (Military)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	
Pension reform	97	97	
Career restructuring	-87	-87	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>913</b>	
<b>Total in % GDP</b>	<b>2,5%</b>	<b>1,8%</b>	
CSLL		20	
<b>Total with CSLL</b>		<b>933</b>	
<b>Total with CSLL in % of GDP</b>		<b>1,9%</b>	

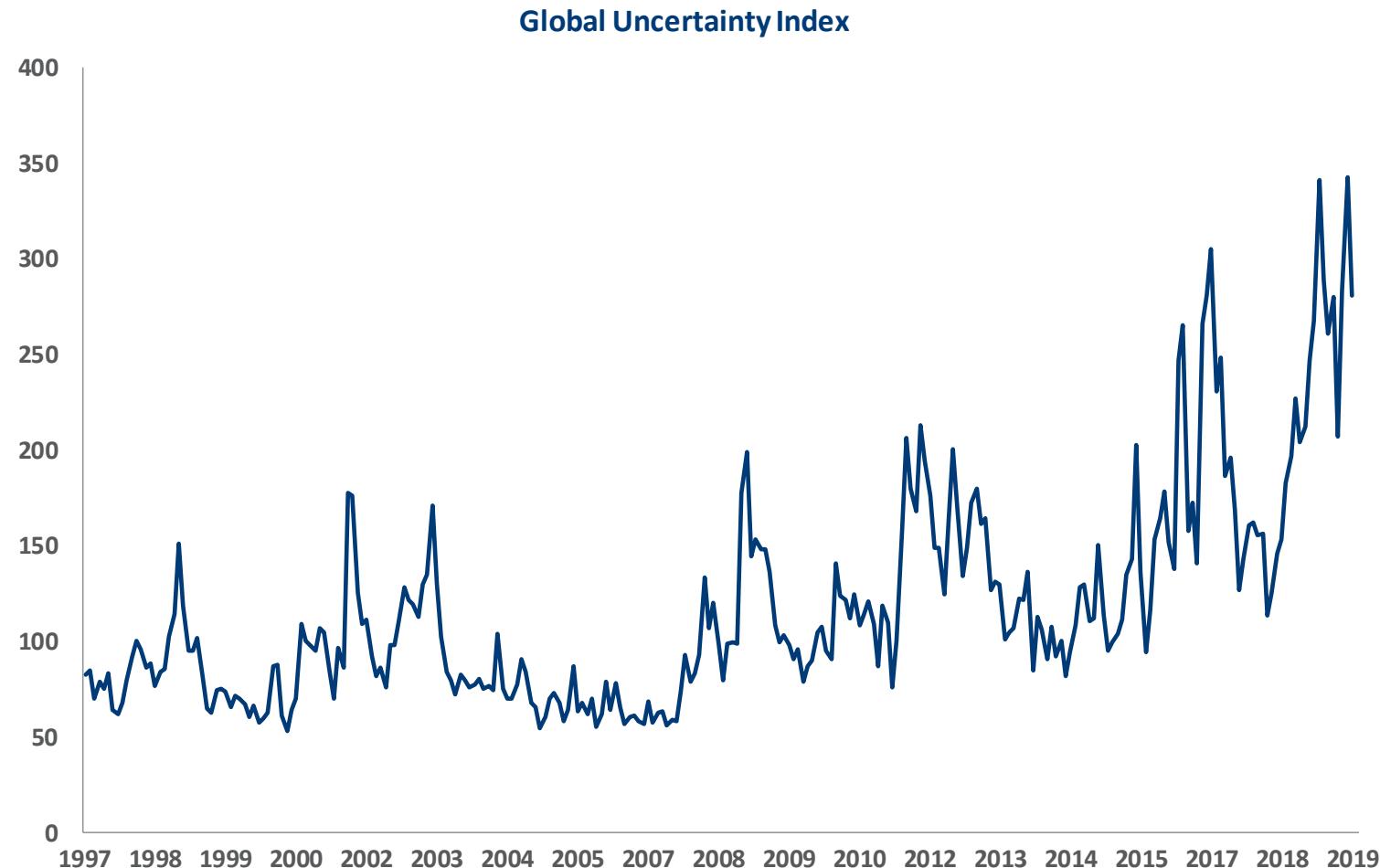
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## RISK AND UNCERTAINTY ON THE RISE

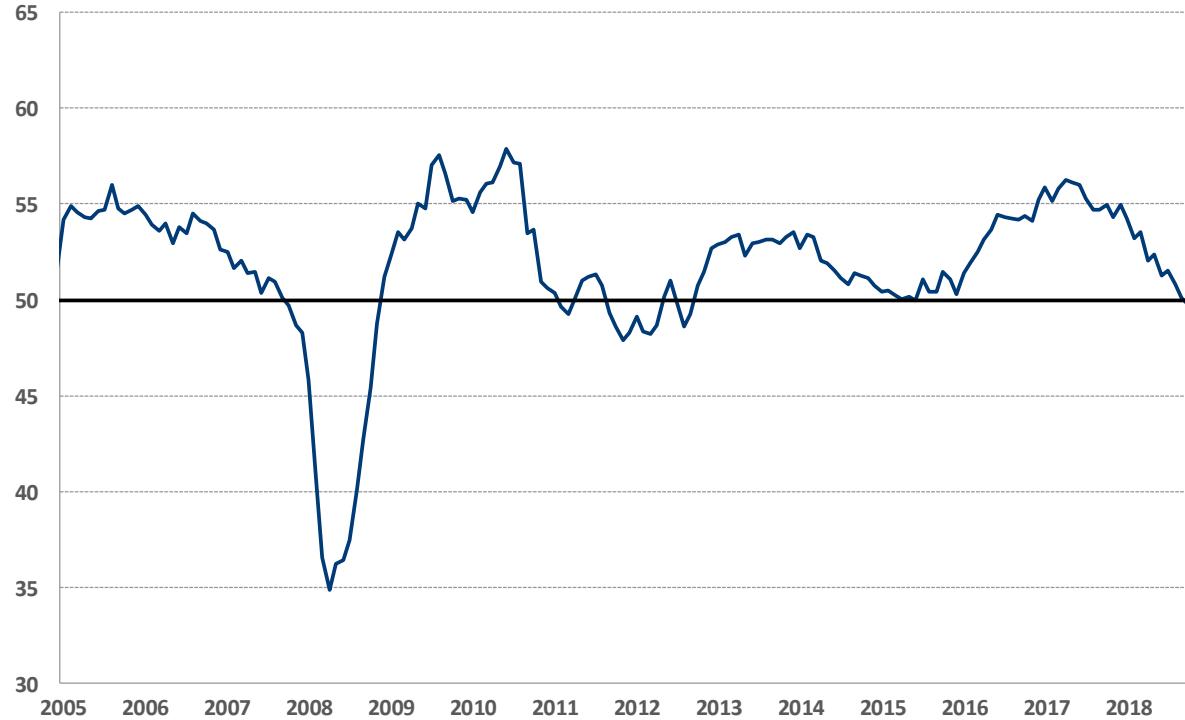
- » Signs of a broader slowdown intensify.
- » The US-China trade war escalation represents an important risk to the global economy.
- » No deal Brexit also represents a risk.
- » Central Banks continue to increase monetary stimulus, pushing global interest rates down.

» Risks and uncertainty on the rise.

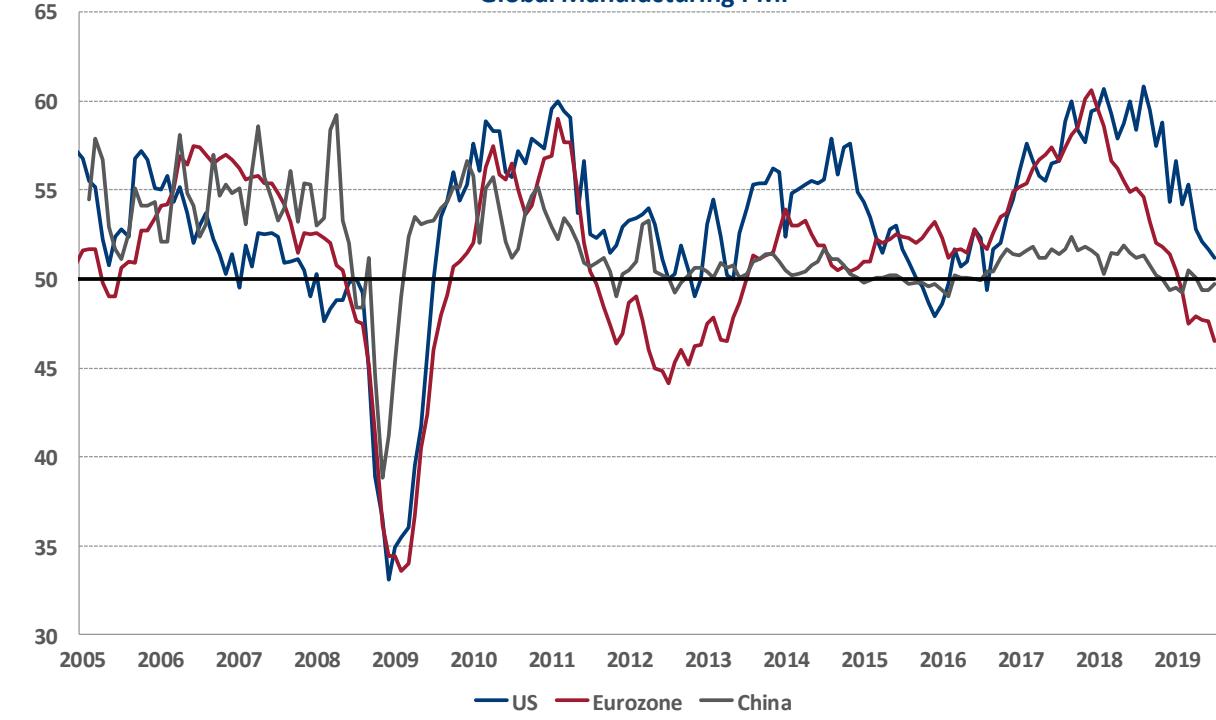


## » Signs of a broader slowdown intensify

Global Manufacturing PMI



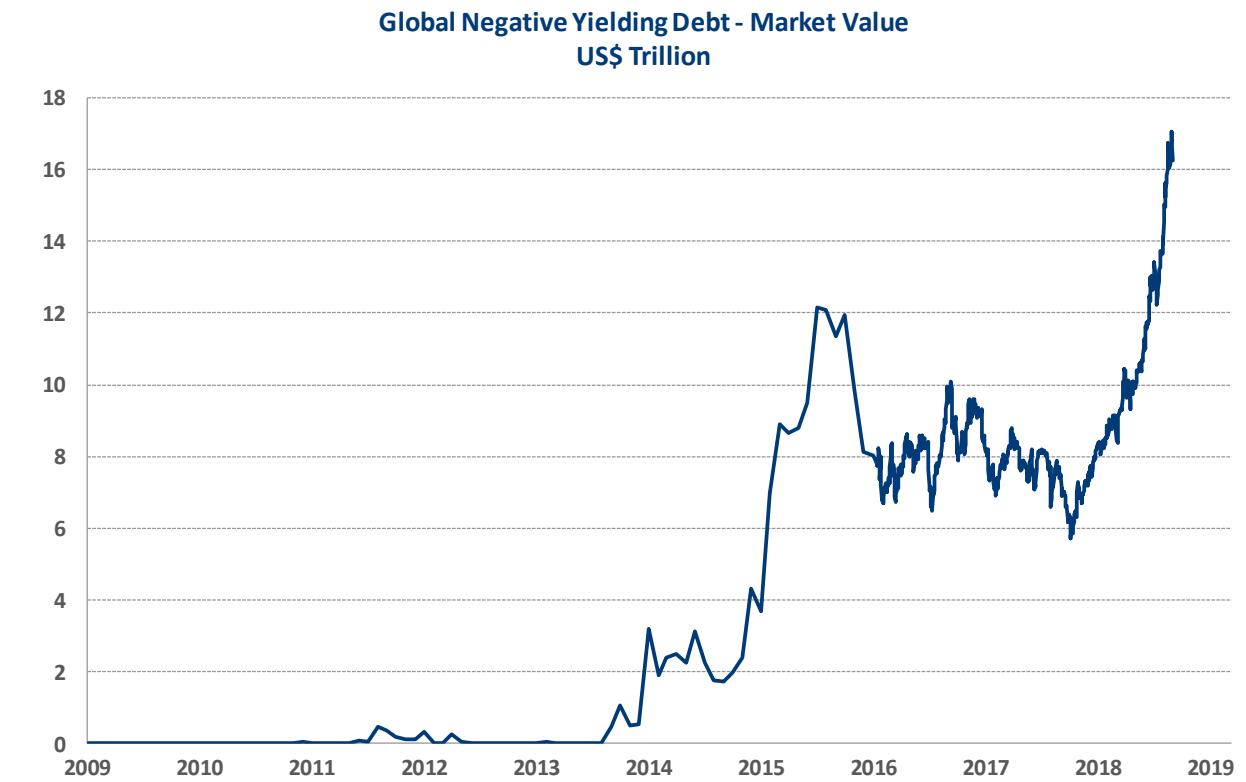
Global Manufacturing PMI



» The US-China trade war escalation represents an important risk to the global economy.



» Central Banks continue to increase monetary stimulus, pushing global interest rates down.



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