

# BRAZIL

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

## Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN BRAZIL?

**14m**

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

**No data**

International

**US\$174.1bn**

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

**PPP\$5,792**

See Notes

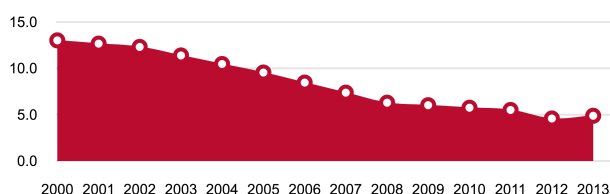
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

**3%**

Depth of poverty

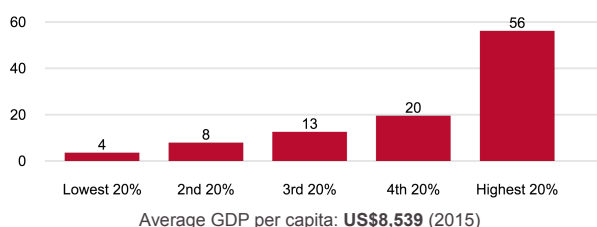
## Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



## The distribution of income

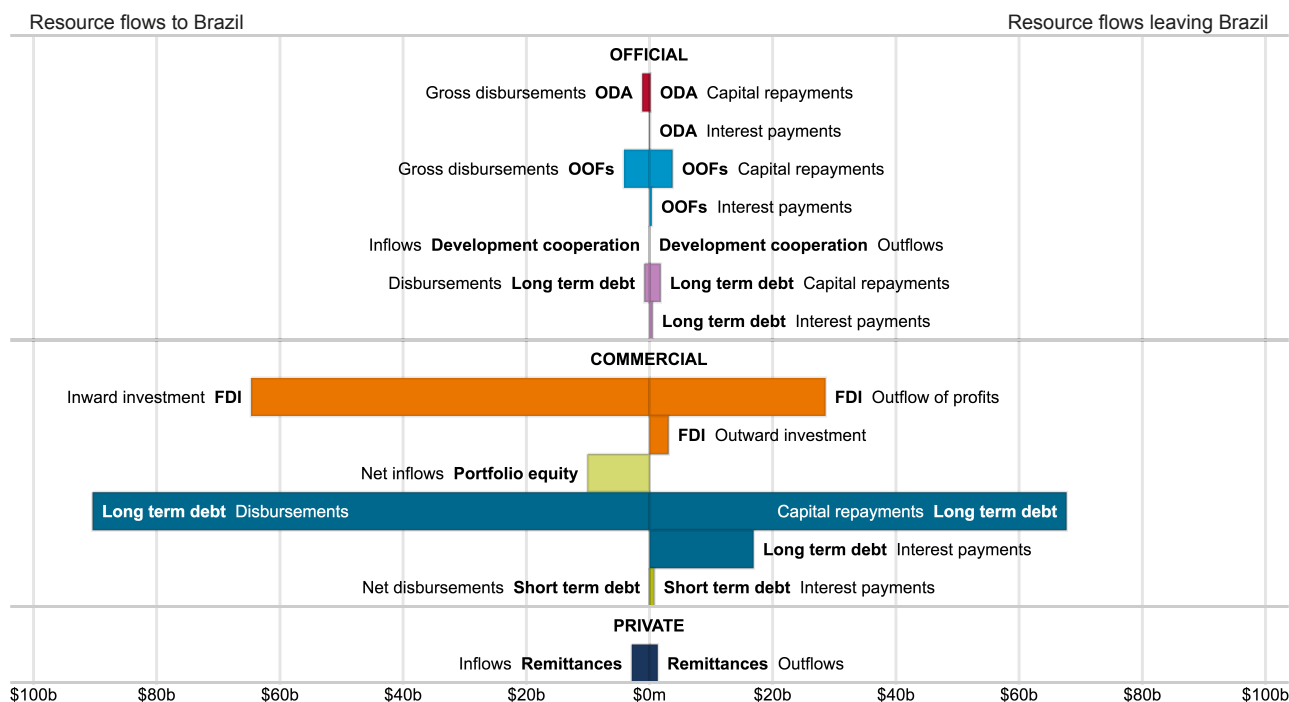
2014, share of income by quintile of population



## Resource flows to and from Brazil

### Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

## Government finance

### Revenue and grants

2014, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total   US\$540bn	Revenue 100% of total   US\$540bn	Taxes 69% of total   US\$372bn
		Other Revenue 12% of total   US\$66bn
		Social Contributions 19% of total   US\$103bn

### Financing

2014, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total   US\$107bn	Net Domestic Finance 87% of total   US\$94bn	Debt Securities 89% of total   US\$95bn
		Loans -21% of total   US\$-23bn
		Currency And Deposits 20% of total   US\$21bn
	Net External Finance 13% of total   US\$14bn	Loans 13% of total   US\$14bn

### Expenditure

2014, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$651bn	Recurrent Expenditure 94% of total   US\$609bn	Compensation Of Employees 23% of total   US\$149bn
		Use Of Goods And Services 37% of total   US\$239bn
		Interest 16% of total   US\$101bn
		Social Benefits 18% of total   US\$120bn
	Capital Expenditure 6% of total   US\$41bn	

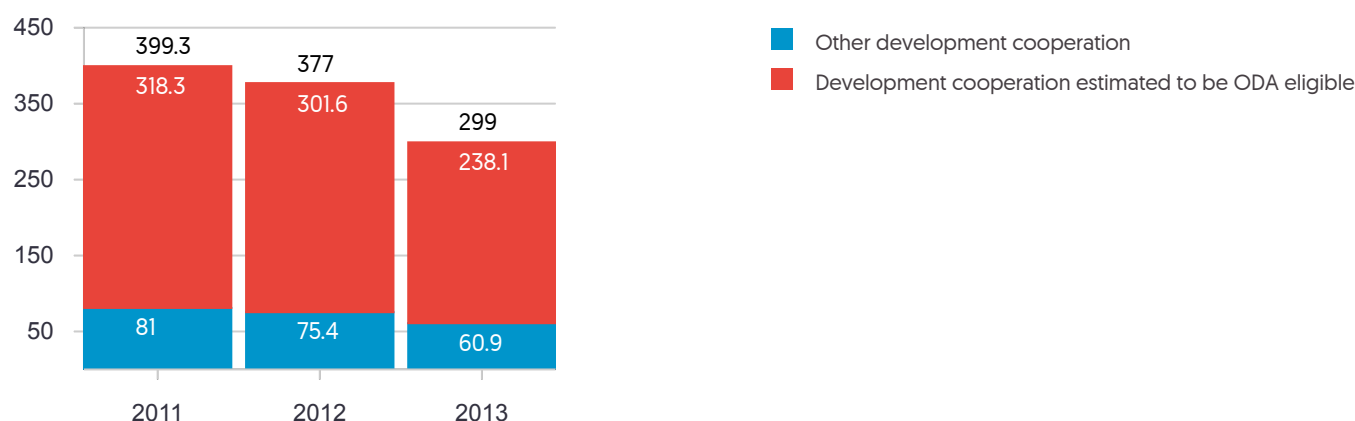
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

# Brazil as a provider of development cooperation

Brazil provides many different modalities of development cooperation, including technical cooperation [the transfer and sharing of knowledge and experiences], educational cooperation [predominantly granting scholarships and opportunities to foreign students in Brazilian educational institutions], scientific and technological cooperation [including agricultural and space research], humanitarian cooperation, refugee support and protection, peacekeeping operations and contributions made to international organisations [including a range of UN agencies, the World Bank, the New Development Bank and the Pan American Health Organisation]. The most recent available figures on Brazil's development cooperation are for 2013, the estimate is provided by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and totals US\$397 million in 2013 [US\$299 million in constant 2015 prices], representing a fall from 2011. An estimate of Brazil's development cooperation which meets the definitional criteria for Official Development Assistance (ODA), is provided by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, and stands at US\$238 million in 2013. The OECD estimate removes peacekeeping expenditures and cooperation to non-ODA eligible countries and multilateral organisations which do not work exclusively on developmental activities in developing countries.

## Development cooperation, 2011 – 2013

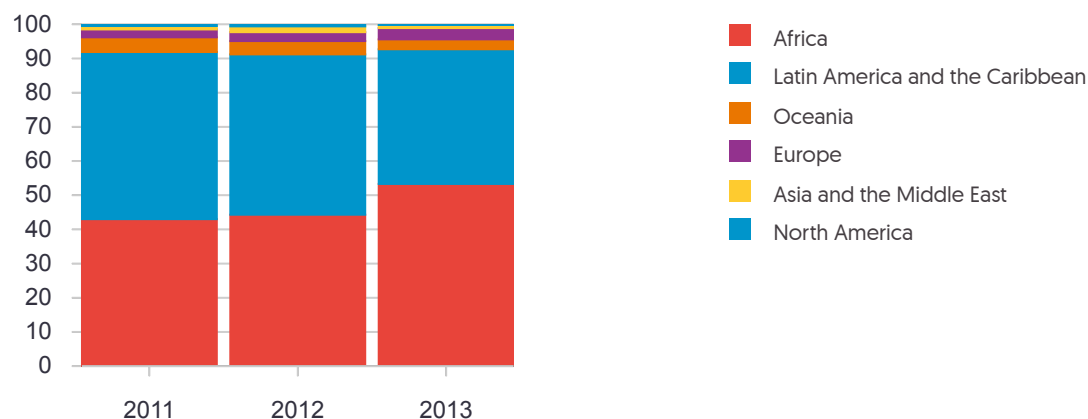
US\$ millions, constant 2015 prices



Source: Brazilian cooperation for international development: 2011-2013. Brasília. IPEA. ABC, 2017 and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

## Technical cooperation by region, 2011 - 2013

Percent



## Top 10 recipients of technical cooperation, 2011-2013

US\$ millions Constant 2015 prices

Recipient country	Development Cooperation
Mozambique	6.9
Sao Tome and Principe	2.68
Non-developing	1.95
Timor-Leste	1.75
Guinea-Bissau	1.59

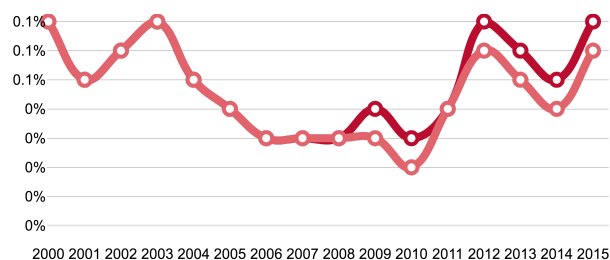
Recipient country	Development Cooperation
El Salvador	1.32
Peru	1.31
Guatemala	0.97
Angola	0.95
Haiti	0.95

Source: Brazilian cooperation for international development: 2011-2013. Brasília. IPEA. ABC, 2017

# Brazil as a recipient of Official Development Assistance

## ODA and national income

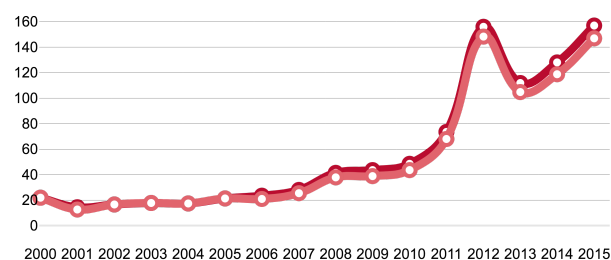
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

## ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



■ Total ODA per poor person ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) per poor person

## The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

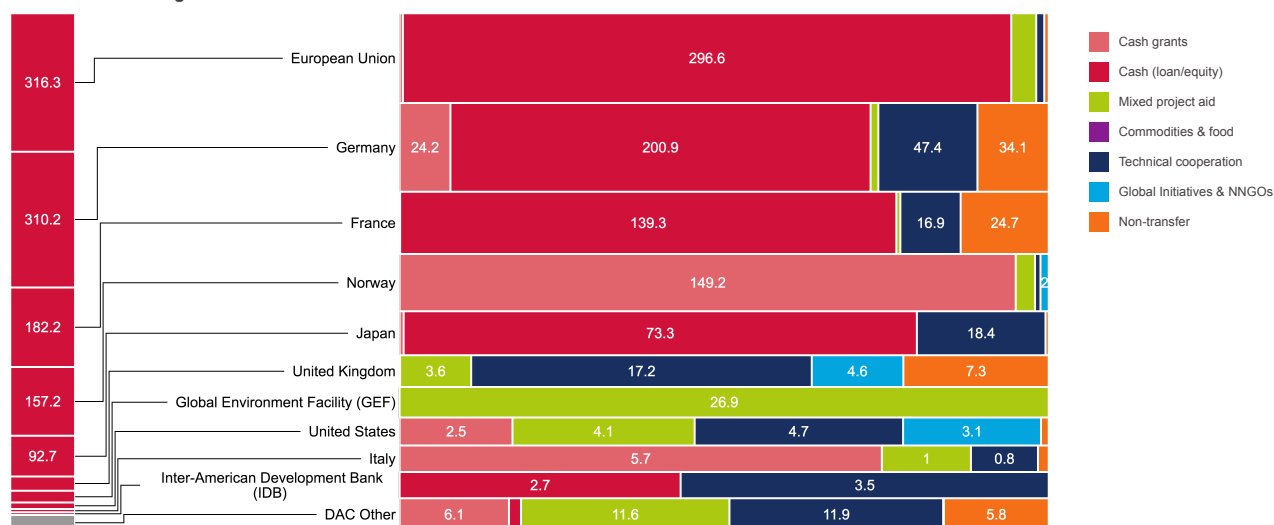


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

## The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



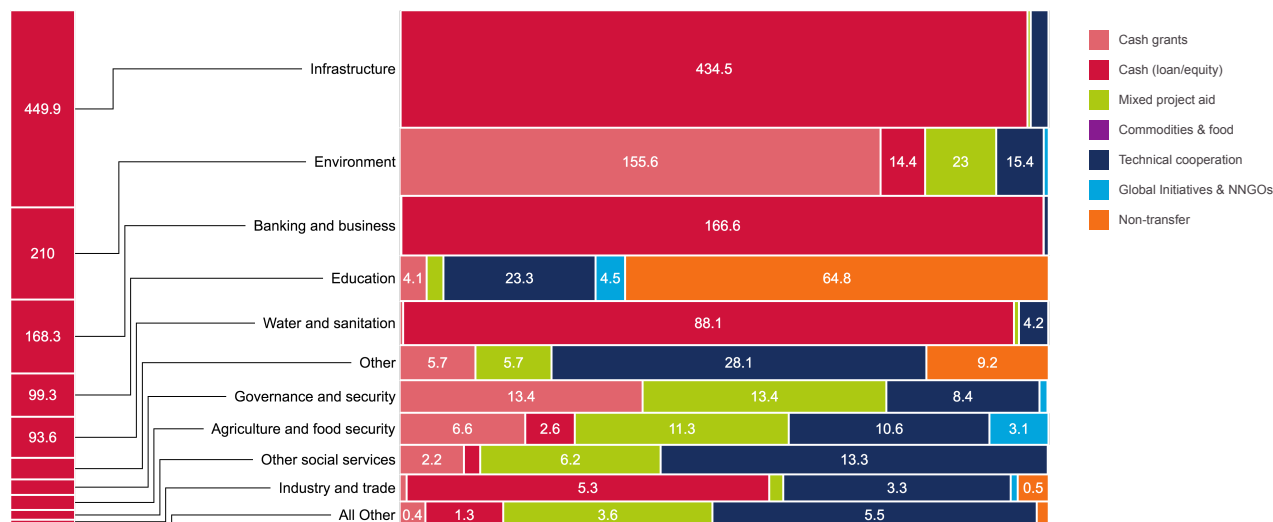
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

## What is aid spent on?

### The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

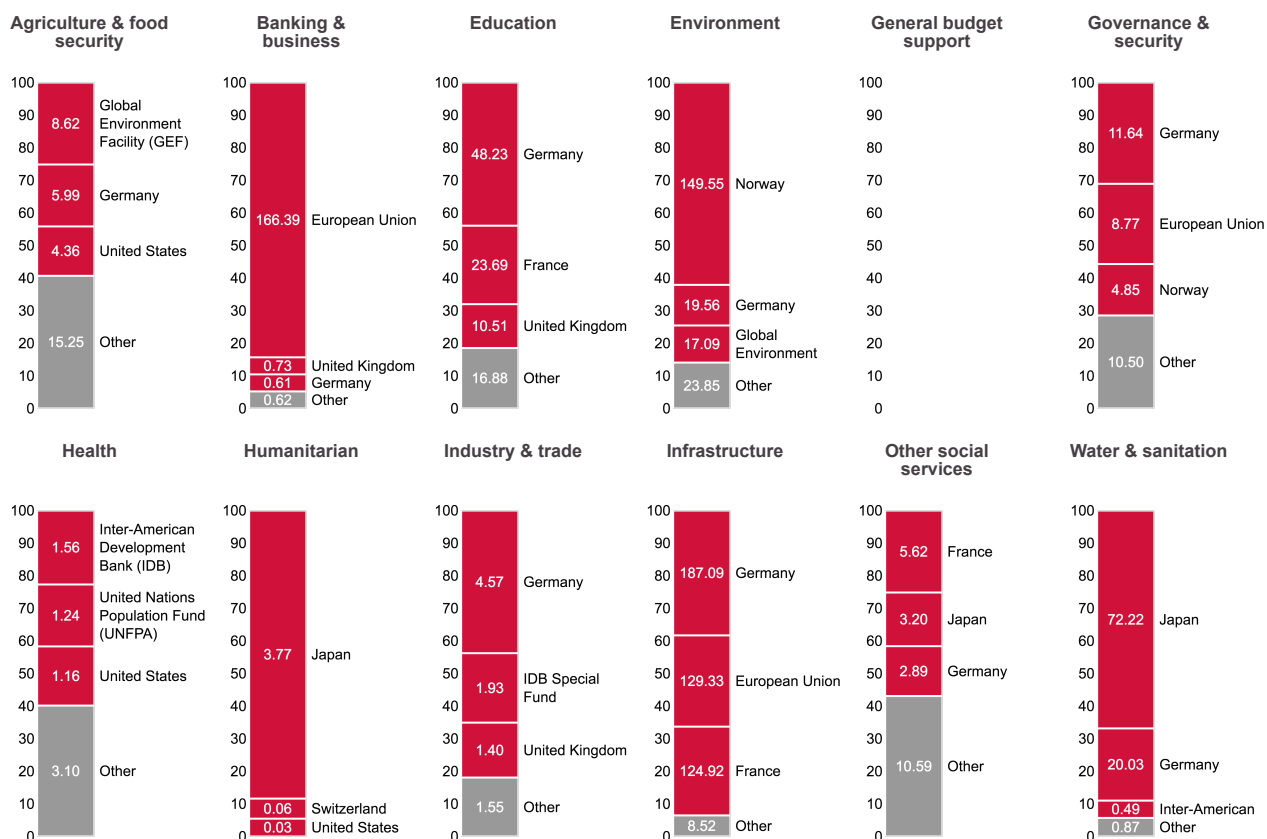
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



### The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.