



Brazil



Background	After more than three centuries under Portuguese rule, Brazil gained its independence in 1822. By far the largest and most populous country in South America, Brazil underwent more than a half century of populist and military government until 1985, when the military regime peacefully ceded power to civilian rulers.
Capital	name: Brasília
Government type	federal presidential republic
Area	total : 8,515,770 sq km land: 8,358,140 sq km water: 157,630 sq km
Climate	mostly tropical, but temperate in south
Natural resources	alumina, bauxite, beryllium, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, niobium, phosphates, platinum, tantalum, tin, rare earth elements, uranium, petroleum, hydropower, timber
Population	total: 220,051,512
Population growth rate	0.61% (2024 est.)
Ethnic groups	mixed 45.3%, White 43.5%, Black 10.2%, Indigenous 0.6%, Asian 0.4% (2022 est.)
Religions	Roman Catholic 52.8%, Protestant 26.7% (Evangelical 25.5%, other Protestant 1.2%), African-American cultist/Umbanda 1.8%, other 3%, agnostic/atheist 0.6%, none 13.6%, unspecified 1.4% (2023 est.)
Languages	Portuguese (official and most widely spoken language); less common languages include Spanish (border areas and schools), German, Italian, Japanese, English, and many minor Amerindian languages
Executive branch	chief of state: President Luiz Inácio LULA da Silva (since 1 January 2023) head of government: President Luiz Inácio LULA da Silva (since 1 January 2023)
Legislative branch	summary: bicameral National Congress consists of the Federal Senate (81 seats) and the Chamber of Deputies (513 seats)
Diplomatic representation in the US	chief of mission: Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro VIOTTI (since 30 June 2023)

Diplomatic representation from the US	chief of mission: Ambassador Elizabeth Frawley BAGLEY (since 5 February 2023)
Economic overview	industrial-led economic growth model; recovering from 2014-2016 recession when COVID-19 hit; industry limited by Amazon rainforest but increasing deforestation; new macroeconomic structural reforms; high income inequality; left UNASUR to join PROSUR
Real GDP (purchasing power parity)	\$4.016 trillion (2023 est.) \$3.902 trillion (2022 est.) \$3.788 trillion (2021 est.)
Real GDP per capita	\$18,600 (2023 est.) \$18,100 (2022 est.) \$17,700 (2021 est.)
Exports	\$389.626 billion (2023 est.) \$380.619 billion (2022 est.) \$315.494 billion (2021 est.)
Exports - partners	China 26%, US 11%, Argentina 5%, Netherlands 3%, Spain 3% (2022)
Exports - commodities	soybeans, crude petroleum, iron ore, refined petroleum, corn (2022)
Imports	\$346.639 billion (2023 est.) \$376.084 billion (2022 est.) \$306.087 billion (2021 est.)
Imports - partners	China 24%, US 18%, Germany 5%, Argentina 5%, India 4% (2022)
Imports - commodities	refined petroleum, fertilizers, vehicle parts/accessories, crude petroleum, pesticides (2022)