Geography 7
The History and Geography of Current Global Events

April 6, 2016

Brazil’s Political and Economic Crisis

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What’s Up With the Duck?

“Enough of Paying the Duck”
As Brazilians have protested corruption scandals in their government and called for the impeachment of their president, a Dutch artist has mounted a singular protest of his own. He says the giant yellow rubber duck that protesters have hauled into the streets as a makeshift mascot in the past month is too similar to his own creation.

The duck used in the demonstrations has X’s in place of its eyes and a Portuguese slogan across its chest that says: “We won’t pay for what is not our fault anymore.”

But representatives for the Dutch artist, Florentijn Hofman, who is known for his outsize creations depicting animals, say they saw too many similarities between his rubber duck and the one used in Brazil — and they are not amused.

Mr. Hofman’s six-story-tall version of the bathtub toy appeared in a harbor in Hong Kong as part of an art festival in 2013.
Brazilians marched in the streets of an estimated 400 cities nationwide, with the largest congregations in the capital Brasilia, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro. O Globo estimates that Sao Paulo boasted the largest crowds, with 1.4 million protesting.

One million are estimated to have attended the anti-Rousseff rally in Rio de Janeiro. In the capital, an estimated 100,000 people congregated in front of Congress to demand legislators impeach President Dilma Rousseff.
Dilma Rousseff (born December 14, 1947) is a Brazilian economist and politician affiliated to the Workers' Party (PT). She was appointed as Chief of Staff by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in June 2005, becoming the first female to assume the position.

Daughter of a Bulgarian immigrant and a schoolteacher, Rousseff was raised in an upper middle class household in Belo Horizonte. She would later become interested in socialism during her youth, following the 1964 coup d'état, when she would join urban guerrilla groups that fought against the military dictatorship and for the creation of a communist dictatorship. Rousseff was captured and jailed between 1970 and 1972 and reportedly tortured during that period.
March 30, 2016

**Rousseff’s personal approval rating held at 14 percent**, according to the poll released by the National Industry Confederation, or CNI. The percentage of those who consider her government good or very good was 10 percent, compared with 9 percent in a previous poll in December. The poll comes as the lower house of Congress prepares to vote next month on whether to impeach Rousseff on allegations she covered up budget deficits and may have financed her re-election campaign with graft money.


Urgent: Rate Obama on His Job Performance. [Vote Here Now!](http://www.newsmax.com/Newsfront/dilma-brazil-impeachment/2016/03/30/id/721576/#ixzz44c2612Ru)
Demonstrators hold posters with the images of Brazil’s President Dilma Rousseff, left, and Lower House Speaker Eduardo Cunha as they take part in a protest against the impeachment proceedings against Ms. Rousseff in Sao Paulo on Dec. 16, 2015. The posters read “In defence of Democracy, Dilma, stay”
Glenn Greenwald: Is It A Coup? What Is Happening in Brazil is Much Worse Than Donald Trump

MARCH 24, 2016 | STORY | WATCH FULL SHOW

But Rousseff is refusing calls to resign, saying the impeachment proceedings against her amount to undemocratic attempts by the right-wing opposition to oust her from power. On Wednesday, former Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva called the impeachment proceedings against Rousseff an attempted "coup d’état." We speak to Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Glenn Greenwald. His piece, "Brazil Is Engulfed by Ruling Class Corruption—and a Dangerous Subversion of Democracy," recently was published by The Intercept.

LUÍZ INÁCIO LULA DA SILVA: [translated] “The current attempt against Dilma is a coup. There’s no other word for it. It is a coup. And this country cannot accept a coup against Dilma. If there was one last thing I could do in my life, it would be to help Dilma turn this country around, with the decency that the Brazilian public deserves.”

International Leftist Support as Well
3.6 million people take to the streets of Brazil to protest the government
He is often regarded as one of the most popular politicians in the history of Brazil one of the most popular in the world. Social programs like Bolsa Família and Fome Zero are hallmarks of his time in office. Lula played a prominent role in recent international relations development, and was described as "a man with audacious ambitions to alter the balance of power among nations."

Lula had little formal education. He did not learn to read until he was ten years old, and quit school after the second grade in order to work to help his family. His working life began at age 12 as a shoeshiner and street vendor. At age 19, he lost the little finger on his left hand in an accident while working as a press operator in an automobile parts factory. After losing his finger he had to run to several hospitals before he received medical attention. This experience increased his interest in participating within the Workers' Union. Due to perceived incompatibility with the Brazilian military government and trade union activities, Lula's views moved further to the political left.
Brazil’s Lula Leaves Office With 83% Approval Rating, Folha Says

by Helder Marinho

December 19, 2010 – 5:46 AM PST
In April 2015 the Public Ministry of Brazil opened an investigation for influence peddling against the ex-president Lula. The allegations are that between 2011 and 2014 he lobbied for Odebrecht company to gain public procurements in foreign countries while also getting BNDES to finance those projects. Countries where this allegedly took place include Ghana, Angola, Cuba, and Dominican Republic. In June 2015 Odebrecht's president was arrested under the accusation that his company paid 230 million dollars in bribes for politicians.

On March 4, 2016, as part of "Operation Carwash", Brazilian authorities raided the home of Lula da Silva as part of the ongoing "graft scheme" corruption investigation. After the raid, the police detained Lula da Silva for questioning. In a police statement it was claimed that they had evidence of Lula collaborating in illegal bribes from Petrobras, which benefited his political party and campaign. Regarding the investigation prosecutor Carlos Fernando stated "The favors to Lula from big construction companies involved in the fraud at Petrobras were many and hard to quantify."
A prosecutor is investigating whether the former president failed to declare ownership of a seafront penthouse flat. It now belongs to construction firm OAS, which has been implicated in the Petrobras corruption scandal. "The suspicions are unfounded," Lula's foundation said in a statement.
A judge issued an injunction against Lula's appointment shortly after he was sworn in.

A Brazilian judge has blocked the appointment of ex-President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva as chief of staff to his successor, Dilma Rousseff, shortly after he was sworn in.
A Brazilian Federal Supreme Court justice on Tuesday ordered Congress to start impeachment proceedings against Vice President Michel Temer, in a surprise ruling that risks deepening a political crisis gripping Latin America's biggest country.

Justice Marco Aurelio Mello told the lower house to install a special committee to analyze the potential ouster of Temer over charges he helped doctor budget accounting as part of President Dilma Rousseff's administration.

Another committee is already analyzing similar charges against Rousseff, who is scrambling for support to defeat an impeachment vote in the lower house expected as early as mid-April. Although the decision can be overturned by the full supreme court, Mello's decision raises questions about the future political leadership of a country mired in its worst political and economic crisis in decades. If Rousseff is impeached, Temer would succeed her.
Brazil's Supreme Court said on Tuesday it had accepted a plea agreement offered by prosecutors to Senator Delcídio do Amaral, a legislative ally of President Dilma Rousseff until he was arrested last year in a far-reaching corruption scandal.

A copy of Amaral's testimony for the plea, obtained by Reuters, confirmed leaks to Brazilian media in recent weeks that the senator told prosecutors that both Rousseff and former president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva had been aware of corruption at state-run energy company Petroleo Brasileiro SA.

Both Rousseff and Lula have denied any wrongdoing.

Crucial Player:

Delcídio do Amaral
CURITIBA, Brazil — The most admired figures in Brazil are usually colorful or glamorous — people such as soccer star Neymar Junior or Brazilian supermodel Gisele Bundchen. But this year’s hero is a dark-suited, soft-spoken federal judge who is, according to one of his closest friends, “a nerd.”

Sergio Moro has become a household name for his work presiding over a series of trials in an enormous corruption scandal.

Moro has changed the way corruption cases are tried, de Oliveira said, speeding up the processes and making liberal use of pretrial detentions to keep defendants sweating in jail instead of out on bail. As a result, many of them have opted to turn state’s evidence, a procedure that had been uncommon in Brazil.
Demonstrators hold posters with the images of Brazil’s President Dilma Rousseff, left, and Lower House Speaker Eduardo Cunha as they take part in a protest against the impeachment proceedings against Ms. Rousseff in Sao Paulo on Dec. 16, 2015. The posters read “In defence of Democracy, Dilma, stay” and “Out Cunha, Coup-maker.”
Eduardo Consentino da Cunha (born September 20, 1958) is a Brazilian politician and radio host, born in Rio de Janeiro. He has been President of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil since 2015. BBC News labeled him as the "nemesis" of Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff. He has been indicted in the scandal known as "Lava Jato" (car wash) involving the state-owned oil company Petrobras.

Eduardo Cunha is a conservative evangelical Christian. He seeks to have abortions banned, marijuana penalties increased, and further restrictions on homosexual activity. As an evangelist, Cunha has proposed legislation, titled The Law of Heterophobia (in response to the Law of Homophobia). The law demands a prison sentence of one to three years for anyone who forbids entry to a heterosexual in any public or private property, levies special rates at hotels or restricts the public display of affection.

But, Beware of Interpreting Brazilian Political Positions by US standards

Dilma Rousseff remains proud of her radical roots. Rousseff's views are mostly pro-life, supporting abortion only for pregnancies that endanger the life of the mother or are the result of rape. Rousseff opposes gay marriage, but supports same-sex civil union.
Marina Silva (born 8 February 1958) is a Brazilian environmentalist and politician. Silva was a colleague of Chico Mendes, who was assassinated for defending the Amazon environment. She was a member of the Worker's Party (PT) until 19 August 2009 and served as a senator before becoming environmental minister in 2003. In 1996, Silva won the Goldman Environmental Prize for South & Central America.

She was one of eleven children in a community of rubber tappers on the Bagaço rubber tree plantation, in the western state of Acre. Growing up, she survived five bouts of malaria in addition to cases of hepatitis and metal poisoning. Orphaned at age 16, young Marina moved to the state capital, Rio Branco, to study and receive treatment for hepatitis. She was taken in by nuns in a convent and received a Catholic education. There, she became the first person in her family to learn to read and write. After leaving the convent, she went to work as a housemaid in exchange for lodging.

She has also become a Pentecostal Christian in the Assemblies of God, the second largest Christian denomination in Brazil.
Brazilian House Speaker Eduardo Cunha, who is leading a fierce attempt to impeach President Dilma Rousseff, has been implicated in the Panama Papers for receiving bribes linked to offshore companies involved in the country’s Petrobras state oil scandal, underlining the hypocrisy of the campaign against Rousseff in the noble name of rooting out corruption.

This content was originally published by teleSUR at the following address: "http://www.telesurte.net/english/news/The-Man-Who-Wants-to-Impeach-Rousseff-Named-in-Panama-Papers--20160404-0025.html". If you intend to use it, please cite the source and provide a link to the original article.

www.telesurte.net/english
Crucial Institution: Brazilian National Congress

Extraordinarily Large Array of Parties = Complex Coalitions, Shifting Membership
The Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (Portuguese: Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro, PMDB) is the successor of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB). It is a big tent party with no defined ideology, including a range of politicians from conservatives as Valter Nagelstein to social liberals as Jarbas Vasconcelos, populists as Íris Resende, nationalists as Roberto Requião as well as the former guerrilla movement MR-8.

On 29 March 2016, the PMDB announced that they were breaking their coalition with the Workers' Party following accusations against President Dilma Rousseff and former president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of corruption.
Petrobras executives are alleged to have paid politicians for contracts, using money skimmed from company profits. The head of the country's budget watchdog, Joao Augusto Nardes, has said the kickbacks may total as much as 4 billion Brazilian reais ($1.6 billion), according to the Wall Street Journal.

There is no evidence that Rousseff personally benefited from the illegal payments, but the majority of the alleged events occurred while she was head of the board of directors.
The world's 500 largest companies generated $31.2 trillion in revenues and $1.7 trillion in profits in 2014. Together, this year's Fortune Global 500 employ 65 million people worldwide and are represented by 36 countries. See our methodology and credits

26. Gazprom  OGZPY, -3.68 %
Moscow, Russia
Energy

27. Ford Motor  F, -2.40 %
Dearborn, MI
Motor Vehicles and Parts

28. Petrobras  PBR, -9.88 %
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Petroleum Refining

29. China Construction Bank  CICHHY, -0.16 %
Beijing, China
Banks: Commercial and Savings
Not necessarily good to have a dinosaur named for your company.

**FIGURE 3** Teeth of *Petrobrasaurus puestohernandezi* gen. et sp. nov. and the skeletal reconstruction showing the preserved bones. A) Lateral view (MAU-Pv-PH-449/1). B) Labial view (MAU-Pv-PH-449/1 and 22). Reconstruction scale bar: 1m. Teeth scale bar: 1cm.

L. FILIPPI et al. 2011
Oil Exports by Country

Incorrect Forecast
Since the pré-sal was discovered Brazil's politicians have talked much less about reforming burdensome tax and labour laws. The corrupting tendency of oil is worrying in a country where the president has had to sack five ministers since taking office in January over accusations of illicit enrichment.

A key to success in the pré-sal is Petrobras. The company's older offshore fields are deep enough that it already accounts for 22% of the world's deepwater production. The pré-sal should give it the know-how to become the world leader in “ultra-deep” drilling, too, opening new possibilities for it off Africa (where the geology is similar) and beyond.
Wikipedia: Brazil is often cited for its strong legal framework aimed at curbing corruption and is considered a role model when establishing anti-corruption legal frameworks in developing countries; Nevertheless, enforcement remains weak. **Corruption is an important part of Brazil's politics.** For years, embezzlement and corruption have been involved in Brazilian elections, and yet the electorate continues to vote for the same convicted politicians.

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**BBC**

**Brazil's continuing corruption problem**

By Donna Bowater
Rio de Janeiro

16 September 2015 | Business

One of the factors behind prevalent corruption in Brazil is the **high level of bureaucracy** in the country, according to Transparency International, the global organisation that monitors the problem. It says that companies in Brazil face a number of **regulatory hurdles** to do business, which opens up opportunities for bribery.
2015 Corruption Perceptions Index by Transparency International

Increasing Perceived Corruption

Denmark

Somalia
Around 76% of the over R$3bn ($760m) donated during last year’s election campaigns for the presidency, senate and congress came from corporate entities. Both the ruling leftwing Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT) and the main opposition Partido da Social Democracia Brasileira (PSDB) received over R$1bn each.

Rosa Weber, one of the judges who ruled in favour of the ban, argued that undue economic influence comprised the legitimacy of the country’s elections.
2011 Optimism: Pré-sal to Fulfill old slogan?

“BRASIL, O PAÍS DO FUTURO”
Getúlio Vargas served as president and dictator of Brazil from 1930 to 1945 and from 1951 until his suicide in 1954.

Vargas also won the nickname "O Pai dos Pobres" (Portuguese for "The Father of the Poor") because of his worker's policy.

Petrobras was created in 1953 during the government of Brazilian president Getúlio Vargas under the slogan o petróleo é nosso ("the oil is ours") (and not the foreigners') and was given a legal monopoly in Brazil.

He favored nationalism, industrialization, centralization, social welfare and populism. He was a proponent of workers' rights as well as a staunch anti-communist.
24th President of Brazil until a military coup d'état deposed him on April 1, 1964. He is considered to have been the last left-wing President of the country until Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva took office in 2003.

The last president of the second republic Joao Goulart struggled amid an emerging economic crisis.

Brazil had financed much of its state intervention policies through international borrowing, and trade and budget deficits led to severe inflation.

In 1964, the military stepped in and removed Goulart.
Brazil's President Dilma Rousseff is visibly moved while presenting the final report of the National Truth Commission in Brasilia. Photograph: Agencia Estado/Xinhua Press/Corbis

Brazil president weeps as she unveils report on military dictatorship's abuses

- Dilma Rousseff was herself tortured; 191 people killed; 243 ‘disappeared’
- US and UK trained interrogators in torture during 1964-85 military rule

The **Brazilian military government** was the authoritarian military dictatorship that ruled Brazil from April 1, 1964 to March 15, 1985.
Brazil Economic Growth 1961-1980

Years of the "Economic Miracle"

1964, Military Rule
But High & Rising Inequality
BRAZIL'S ECONOMIC 'MIRACLE' AND ITS COLLAPSE

By PETER T. KILBORN, Special to the New York Times
Published: November 26, 1983

RIO DE JANEIRO— Brazil is the country that might have become another Japan. Instead, it is flat broke, with a broken spirit and an empty treasury.

The Brazilian "miracle" - the spurt of growth from the late 1960's to the late 1970's - became the economist's model of the way to manage expansion from agrarian stagnation to the newly industrialized stage.

Now, however, Brazil is in its third year of recession, and the country that once was the world banking system's ideal borrower pleads for loans just to pay the interest on its debts.
Hyperinflation in Brazil was a fourteen-year period of three-to-four-digit annual inflation rates that went from 1980 until 1994. It coincided with the period of economic crisis and political turmoil triggered by the 1970s energy crisis during the Brazilian military dictatorship until the conclusion of the main processes of the democratic transition in the country in the late-1980s/early 1990s.
1980s-1990s in Latin America: From Military Rule to Democracy

1978, Military Dictatorship In Purple (one-party state)

effective one-party state
The Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy index map for 2014.

Greener colors represent more democratic countries.
Neoliberalism is a term which has been used by many scholars in a wide variety of social sciences and critics primarily in reference to the resurgence of 19th century ideas associated with laissez-faire economic liberalism beginning in the 1970s and 1980s. Its advocates support extensive economic liberalization policies such as privatization, fiscal austerity, deregulation, free trade, and reductions in government spending in order to enhance the role of the private sector in the economy.

1990s

Brazil (more broadly, Latin America)

Movement Toward a Neoliberal Economic System

US Parlance:
Neoliberalism ≠ Liberalism
Neoliberalism = Mainstream Conservatism
He was President of the International Sociological Association (ISA), from 1982 to 1986. His doctoral thesis, under the supervision of Florestan Fernandes, examined the institution of slavery in Southern Brazil, critiquing the dominant approach of Gilberto Freyre to the topic through a marxist perspective. Key contributor to Dependency Theory.

A feature of Cardoso's administration was the deepening of the privatization program, launched by former president Fernando Collor de Mello. During his first term several government-owned enterprises in areas such as steel milling, telecommunications and mining, such as Telebras and Companhia Vale do Rio Doce were sold to the private sector, marking the deepest process of denationalisation in Brazilian history amidst a polarized political debate between "neoliberals" and "developmentalists". Ironically, this time Cardoso was against the latter group, generating uproar among former academic colleagues and political allies that accused him of reneging his previous work as an intellectual.

Key Player:
Moderate Neoliberal Agenda despite Marxist roots
JEFFREY BROWN: Cardoso, now 81, would become one of the chief architects of Brazil’s rise, as both as a scholar — he was first a leading thinker on issues of race and development and has authored or co-written more than 30 books — and then as a political figure serving as the country’s finance minister and then as president for two terms from 1995 to 2002. He oversaw the elimination of runaway inflation, opened up markets and instituted social programs that helped launch the country on its present path.

FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO: Why should we condemned to be stagnant, underdeveloped country? I think this is not realistic. It will be possible to promote policies to implement a better economy and to move up the Brazilian economy and to become much more part of the global system.

Dual Legacy
2000s: Turn Away from Neoliberalism by Scholars, Voters

Neoliberalism and its Consequences in Brazil

EDMUND AMANN a1 and WERNER BAER a2

a1 Edmund Amann is Lecturer in Development Economics the School of Economic Studies, University of Manchester.
a2 Wernner Baer is Professor of Economics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Abstract

This article examines the impact of a decade of neoliberal policies on poverty and income distribution in Brazil. It demonstrates that while trade and market reform contributed towards the attainment of price stability and accelerated capital inflows, little was achieved by way of reducing income inequality and poverty. The article concludes by outlining the policy options which might be adopted to tackle this critical problem.
Pink tide

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with red tide or Crimson Tide.

The term "pink tide" (Spanish: marea rosa, Portuguese: onda rosa) or "turn to the Left" (Sp.: vuelta hacia la izquierda, Pt.: Guinada à Esquerda) are phrases used in contemporary 21st century political analysis in the media and elsewhere to describe the perception that anti-Americanism,[1] leftist ideology and left-wing politics in particular, were increasingly becoming influential in Latin America[2][3][4] primarily between 1998 and 2009.[5][1]
Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva e Fernando Henrique Cardoso, em 2003, ano da eleição de Lula. Fotografia: REUTERS/Rickey Rogers -

Lula: The Best of Both Worlds: Deepening the Dual Legacy?
WHEN, back in 2001, economists at Goldman Sachs bracketed Brazil with Russia, India and China as the economies that would come to dominate the world, there was much sniping about the B in the BRIC acronym. Brazil? A country with a growth rate as skimpy as its swimsuits, prey to any financial crisis that was around, a place of chronic political instability, whose infinite capacity to squander its obvious potential was as legendary as its talent for football and carnivals, did not seem to belong with those emerging titans.

And, in some ways, Brazil outclasses the other BRICs. Unlike China, it is a democracy. Unlike India, it has no insurgents, no ethnic and religious conflicts nor hostile neighbours. Unlike Russia, it exports more than oil and arms, and treats foreign investors with respect. Under the presidency of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, a former trade-union leader born in poverty, its government has moved to reduce the searing inequalities that have long disfigured it. Indeed, when it comes to smart social policy and boosting consumption at home, the developing world has much more to learn from Brazil than from China. In short, Brazil suddenly seems to have made an entrance onto the world stage.
BRICS is the acronym for an association of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The grouping was originally known as "BRIC" before the inclusion of South Africa in 2010. The BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, but they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs; all five are G-20 members. Since 2009, the BRICS nations have met annually at formal summits. Russia hosted the group's seventh summit in July 2015.
### List of countries by GDP (PPP) per capita

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP (Millions of Int$)</th>
<th>GDP per Capita</th>
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<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3,275,799</td>
<td>16,155</td>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Libya</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
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<td>Suriname</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>3,576,841</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3,275,799</td>
<td>16,155</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Solidly Middle Income**
Brazil

Poverty and inequality

Population below poverty line, %

Gini coefficient *

Sources: OECD; IMF

*Index of income inequality in which 0=perfect equality and 1=perfect inequality

GDP:

% change on previous year

per person, 2010 $’000

†Forecast

The Good Years
Brazil’s Municipal Human Development Index (MHDI) rose nearly fifty percent in twenty years,

Brazil’s overall MHDI jumped from 0.493 in 1991 ("very low" – red) to 0.727 ("high" – green) in 2010, images by UNDP/Atlas Brazil 2013.

**Human Development Index**

- **Red=Low**
- **Green=High**
“Bolsa Familia”

Wikipedia: Bolsa Família provides financial aid to poor Brazilian families; if they have children, families must ensure that the children attend school and are vaccinated. The program attempts to both reduce short-term poverty by direct cash transfers and fight long-term poverty by increasing human capital among the poor through conditional cash transfers. It also works to give free education to children who cannot afford to go to school to show the importance of education.

The Economist described Bolsa Família as an "anti-poverty scheme invented in Latin America [which] is winning converts worldwide."

The program was a centerpiece of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's social policy, and is reputed to have played a role in his victory in the Brazilian presidential election, 2006. Bolsa Familia is currently the largest conditional cash transfer program in the world ...
2014 GINI Index

Gini Index (Income equality = 0)

- 25 - 30
- 30 - 35
- 35 - 40
- 40 - 45
- 45 - 50
- 50 - 55
- 55 - 60
- 60 - 66
- No data
Economic Underpinnings of the Recent Brazilian Boom: Exports to China?
Brazil has an export-oriented economy. Brazil is the world’s largest exporter of soybean (40 percent of world’s exports), of orange juice (55 percent of world’s exports) and of raw cane and refined sugar (38 percent of world's exports). Other exports include: iron ore and concentrates (14 percent of Brazilian exports), oil seed (10 percent of Brazilian exports) and mineral fuels (9 percent of Brazilian exports).