

BRICS

COUNTRIES:



BRAZIL

VS

PARAGUAY

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# WHAT IS BRICS?

Economists at Goldman Sachs originally coined the term BRIC (without South Africa) in 2003. Analysts speculated that, by 2050, these four economies would be the most dominant. South Africa was added to the list on April 13, 2011 creating "BRICS".

BRICS is the acronym coined for an association of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

Its main objectives: to cooperate between the member nations for development, provide financial assistance, support various projects, infrastructure among others.





GEOGRAPHY BRAZIL

# GEOGRAPHY PARAGUAY



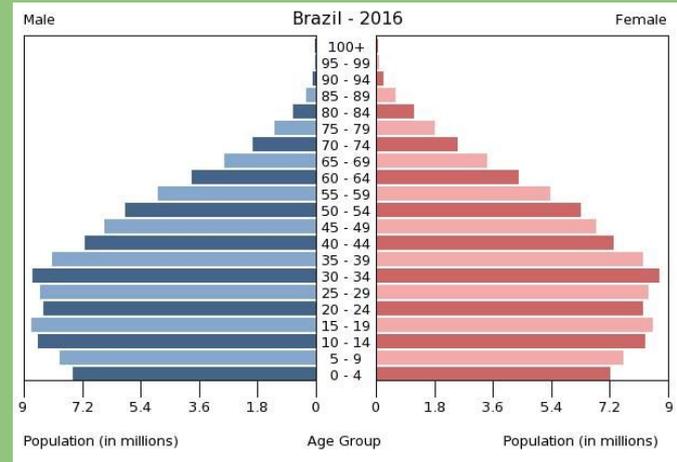
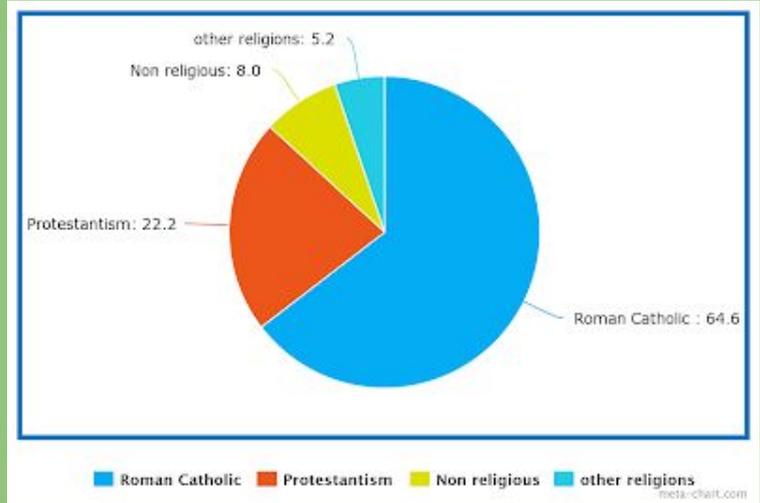
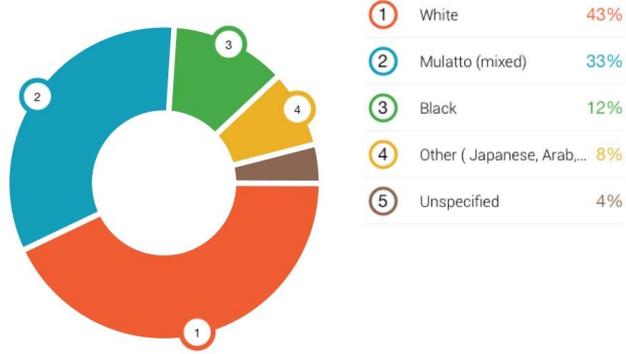


NATIONAL SYMBOLS

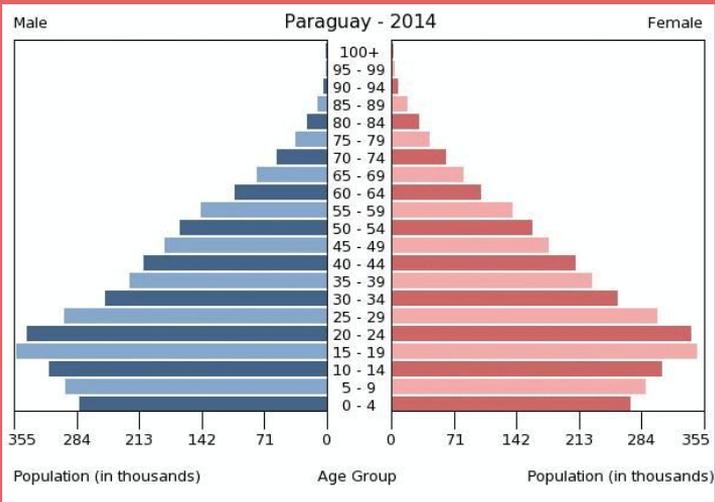


NATIONAL SYMBOLS

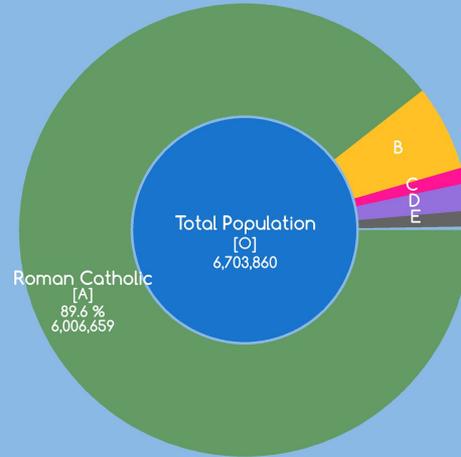
# ETHNIC GROUPS IN BRAZIL



# DEMOGRAPHICS BRAZIL



## Paraguay : Religions and Ethnicity



**B** : Protestant : 6.2 % 415,639  
**C** : other Christian : 1.1 % 73,742  
**D** : other or unspecified : 1.9 % 127,373  
**E** : none : 1.1 % 73,742  
**F** : other : 0.1 % 6,704

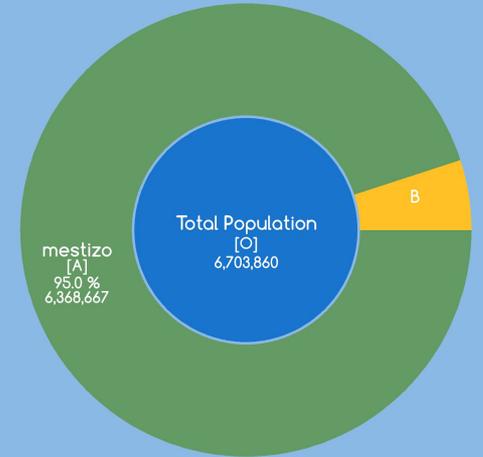
Help : How to read and make sense of the Circlaid?

Each slice of a circle is the summation of the sub-slices in the layer on top of it. I.e.

O=A+B+C+D+E+F

M ECO Meter

For more detailed info, visit: <http://mecometer.com/whats/paraguay/religions-and-ethnicity/>



**B** : other : 5.0 % 335,193

Help : How to read and make sense of the Circlaid?

Each slice of a circle is the summation of the sub-slices in the layer on top of it. I.e.

O=A+B

# DEMOGRAPHICS PARAGUAY

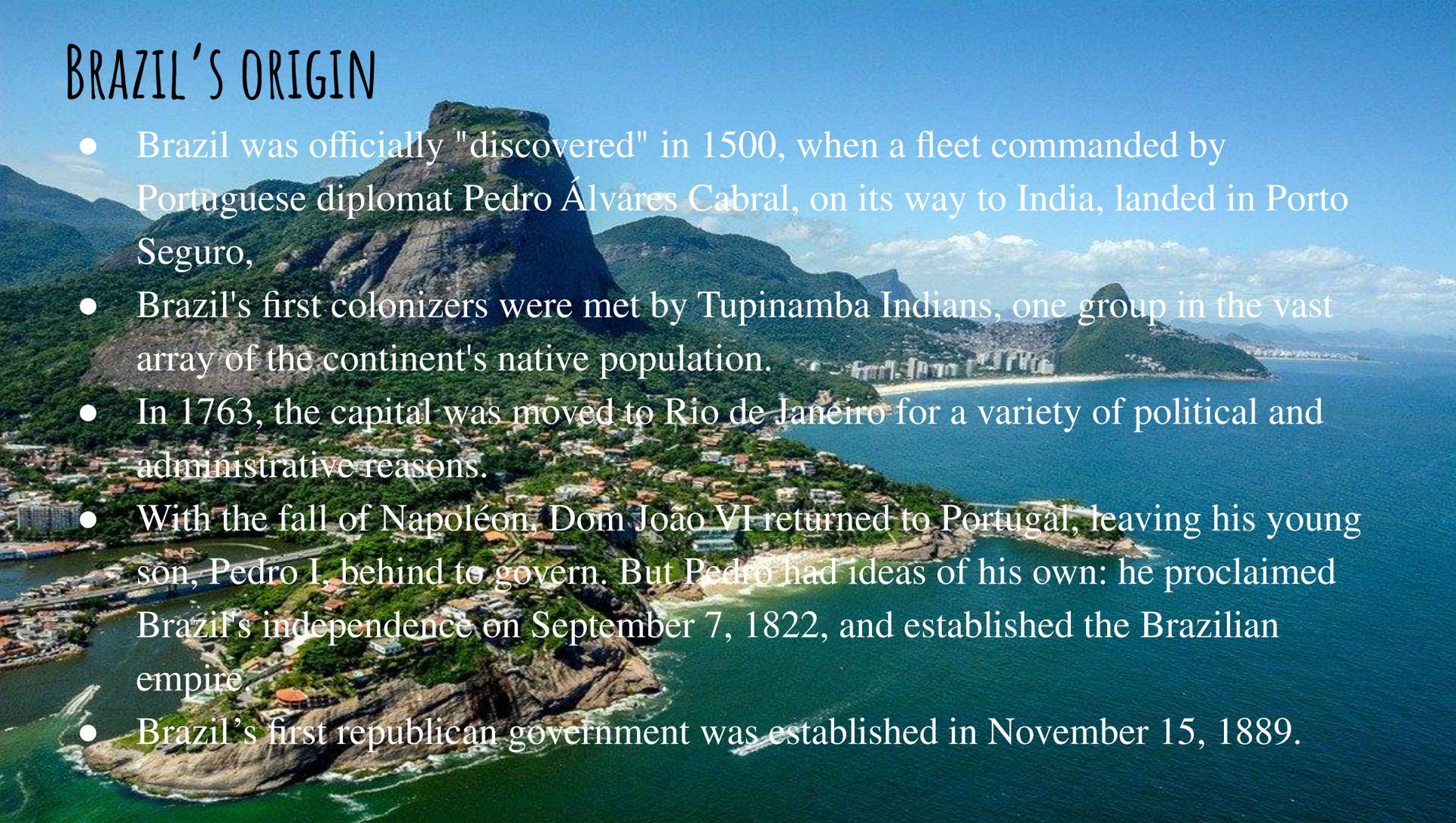
Data Source: CIA World Factbook Data

A vibrant Brazilian carnival dancer in a red and yellow feathered costume. The dancer is wearing a large, ornate headdress with many yellow and red feathers. She is also wearing a red and yellow sequined top with fringe. The background is a mix of red and yellow feathers and sequins.

# BRAZIL FUN FACTS:

- Biggest country in South America
- Is in the top five largest countries in the world
- 208 million people
- Main spoken language is portuguese
- Around 60% of the Amazon Rainforest is located in Brazil.
- There are around 2,500 airports in Brazil.
- Football (soccer) is the most popular sport in Brazil with the national team consistently among the best in the world, winning the World Cup a record 5 times.

# BRAZIL'S ORIGIN

An aerial photograph of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, showing the bay, mountains, and city buildings. The image is used as a background for the text.

- Brazil was officially "discovered" in 1500, when a fleet commanded by Portuguese diplomat Pedro Álvares Cabral, on its way to India, landed in Porto Seguro,
- Brazil's first colonizers were met by Tupinamba Indians, one group in the vast array of the continent's native population.
- In 1763, the capital was moved to Rio de Janeiro for a variety of political and administrative reasons.
- With the fall of Napoléon, Dom João VI returned to Portugal, leaving his young son, Pedro I, behind to govern. But Pedro had ideas of his own: he proclaimed Brazil's independence on September 7, 1822, and established the Brazilian empire
- Brazil's first republican government was established in November 15, 1889.

# PARAGUAY'S ORIGIN

- In 1526 and again in 1529, Sebastian Cabot explored Paraguay when he sailed up the Paraná and Paraguay rivers.
- Before the Spanish arrived in Paraguay it was inhabited by people called the Guarani. The Spanish arrived in the region in the 16th century and the capital of Paraguay, Asuncion was founded on August 15, 1537 by Juan de Salazar.
- Paraguay became independent of Spain in 1811 and Jose Gaspar Rodriguez Francis became the dictator.
- In 1870, the War of the Triple Alliance began and Paraguay fought Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. The war lasted until 1870 and it was a disaster for Paraguay. Many of its citizens were killed and Paraguay lost much of its territory.
- In the Chaco War, fought with Bolivia from 1932 to 1935, Bolivia was defeated and Paraguay re-established sovereignty over the Chaco region.

# POLITICAL CHANGES IN MODERN TIMES OF BRAZIL

- From 1964 to 1985, the military controlled the government under a succession of generals. Civilian government was restored in 1985, and a new democratic constitution took effect in 1988. It provided for direct elections of a president and vice president to 6-year terms.
- Bolsonaro, current president, plans to change Brazil environmental laws to open the amazon rainforest towards commercialization.

# POLITICAL CHANGES IN MODERN TIMES OF PARAGUAY

- An internal power struggle within the ruling Colorado Party, rather than public pressure, led to a transition to democracy in 1989.
- A more involved youth have been changing the political panorama by demanding a more transparent government.
- Move from a very traditional and classist government towards a more open and transparent government have been taking place thanks to the large representation of young people (more than 50% of the population is under 25)

# GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS IN BRAZIL

- Brazil is a Presidential Federal Republic composed of the Union, States, Federal District and municipalities.
- **Republic-** Head of State is elected by the people for a determined period of time.
- **Presidential-**The elected president is the head of State and Government.
- **Federal-** States have political autonomy.
- The Union is divided into Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.
- Devolution exists under the laws of the Constitution.

Jair Bolsonaro



# GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS IN PARAGUAY

- Representative and pluralist democracy.
- The president is the commander in chief of the armed forces and is authorized to appoint and remove commanders of the army and police.
- Devolution exists under the laws of the Constitution.





President of the Republic

Ministries

Chosen by the president and respond directly to him.

Legislative

Draft laws.

Federal  
Senate

Draft  
laws.

Chamber of  
deputies

Vote on  
government  
bills.

Executive

Execute programs  
and provide public  
services.

Judiciary

Resolve legal  
conflicts.



# President

## Legislative

Draft laws

## Executive

Execute public services  
and programs

## Judiciary

Resolve legal conflicts.

Chamber of  
Deputies

Vote on  
government  
bills.

Senate

Draft  
laws.

# ECONOMY BRAZIL

- Brazil is the 8th largest economy in the world
- Type of economy: Its economy is mixed and based largely on a free-market (capitalist) system but with some government controls
- GDP: \$2 trillion
  - Services sector 60% to 70% of Brazil's GDP
  - Industrial sector 30% of Brazil's GDP
  - Agricultural sector 5% of Brazil's GDP (which have increased significantly because of the trade issues between the US and China)
- Currency: reais; sign: R\$; code: BRL (only used in Brazil)
- Imports: Its top imports are Refined Petroleum, Vehicle Parts, Packaged Medicaments, Integrated Circuits, and Cars
- Exports: 22nd largest export economy
  - Biggest export destinations: China 22%, US 12.5%, Argentina 8%
- Trading partners: exports were China, United States, Argentina, Netherlands and Japan and for imports they were China, United States, Argentina, Germany and Korea

# ECONOMY PARAGUAY

- Paraguay is not a rich society; 30% to 50% of the Paraguayan population lives in poverty.
- The distribution of wealth is very unequal: 80 percent of land is held by 2.5 percent of the population, and 161 people control 90 percent of the wealth of Paraguay.
- Type of economy: a market economy that is highly dependent on agriculture products.
- GDP: 29.73 billion USD
- Currency: Guaraní, code is PYG and it is denoted as ₲.
- Imports: machinery, appliances and motors (30 percent of total imports); fuels and lubricants (12 percent); chemicals (9 percent); and transport element and accessories
- Exports: soybeans, feed, cotton, meat, edible oils, wood, leather
  - Biggest export destinations: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Russia, and Italy (\$293M).
- Trading partners: exports were Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Russian Federation and Turkey and for imports they were China, Brazil, Argentina, United States and Netherlands.

# FACTS OF BRAZIL:

**Unemployment rate:** 9.79 percent from 2012 until 2020, reaching an all time high of 13.70 percent in March of 2017 and a record low of 6.20 percent in December of 2013.

**Life expectancy:** 75.51 years

**Literacy:** an adult literacy rate of 92.05%. Only in a few countries female literacy rates are above male literacy rates, in Brazil, 92.34% of all women aged 15 years and older are literate, compared to 91.73% of men.

## HOW IS POWER OBTAINED?

- **Brazil** is a federal presidential constitutional republic, which is based on a representative democracy. Executive power is exercised by the executive, headed by the President, advised by a Cabinet of Ministers. The President is both the head of state and the head of government.

- **Paraguay:** The National Constitution mandates a separation of powers in three branches. Executive power is exercised solely by the President. Legislative power is vested in the two chambers of the National Congress. The Judiciary power is vested on Tribunals and Courts of Civil Law and a nine-member Supreme Court of Justice, all of them independent of the executive and the legislature.

## HOW ARE LAWS AND DECISIONS MADE?

- **Brazil** Laws are formally made in Brazil through a congressional - parliamentary process. Laws generally originate in the lower or upper houses of Congress, known as the “Câmara dos deputados”, and the “Senado”

- **Paraguay:** The National Constitution is the fundamental law of the Republic. In hierarchical order, in addition to the Constitution, treaties, covenants and international agreements approved and ratified by the legislature, laws passed by Congress as well as other inferior dispositions that have been ratified make up national positive law.

# ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF BRAZIL



## Advantages:

- Its exports are relatively diversified, both in terms of export products and markets. Together with the large domestic market, this reduces the vulnerability to external shocks
- Large stock of foreign reserves
- Cultural elements originated from genuinely popular life experiences and traditions.

## Disadvantages:

- A complicated and high rate tax system and inadequate supply of infrastructure and human capital constrain the competitiveness of Brazilian producers and the growth potential of the economy.
- Economic growth continues to disappoint
- Middle class protests

# ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PARAGUAY



- If you have your residence in Paraguay, you do not have to pay taxes on income from abroad, for instance: pensions, dividends, billing related to your own business, fee related to teleworking, and it is really great for pensioners and investors.
- They can do business on that same territory. As a matter of fact there is another advantage: it is a zone of free commerce.
- There are high levels of inequality in the country. This inequality is the main reason for the devastating poverty in **Paraguay**. In the late '90s, less than 10 percent of the population owned and controlled 75 percent of the land. This left most of the rural population without land and living in extreme poverty.
- Paraguay suffers from a immense problem of environmental issues throughout the nation

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