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Abstract:

Brazil is the biggest nation in South America, and it has a booming economy that is primarily dependent on exports. With an emphasis on enhancing its business climate, luring foreign investment, and encouraging entrepreneurship, the nation has undergone considerable economic and political changes recently. This research paper will give a general summary of Brazil's economy and business development, including the country's entrepreneurial ecosystem, climate for foreign investment, issues with its infrastructure, consumer markets, top exports, GDP, and political environment.

Introduction:

Brazil and Canada are two countries with vastly different economies and business environments. Brazil, located in South America, is the fifth-largest country in the world both by land area and population. It is an emerging economy, rich in natural resources, with a diversified industrial base and a large agricultural sector. Canada, on the other hand, is a developed country located in North America, with a strong and stable economy, driven by its service sector and abundant natural resources.

Despite the differences in their economic and business landscapes, there are several interesting points of comparison between Brazil and Canada that make them compelling subjects for research. For instance, both countries have experienced economic growth and development in recent years, although at different rates and through different means. While Canada has seen steady growth over the past few decades, Brazil has experienced more volatile economic growth, with periods of boom and bust.

Moreover, Brazil and Canada have taken different paths in terms of their economic policies, particularly in relation to trade and foreign investment. Brazil has historically pursued policies of import substitution and protectionism, while Canada has been more open to free trade and foreign investment. These divergent policies have had significant implications for the countries' respective business environments, as well as their relationships with other countries.

Furthermore, there are important differences in business in Brazil and Canada. Brazil has a large informal sector and a business culture that is often characterized by bureaucracy and a complex regulatory environment. Canada, on the other hand, has a highly developed and efficient business infrastructure, with a culture that is often characterized by innovation and entrepreneurship.

Given these differences, this research paper will seek to compare the economic and business development of Brazil and Canada, with a focus on Brazil. Through an analysis of their economic and business environments, we aim to gain a deeper understanding of the factors that have driven their respective economic growth and development, as well as the challenges they face in the years ahead. Ultimately, this research aims to contribute to a greater understanding of the economic and business dynamics of two countries that are important players in the global economy.

Brazil's Economy:

Brazil's economy is an important player in the global economy and is known for its size and diversity. According to the World Bank, Brazil's GDP was \$1.4 trillion in 2019, making it the ninth largest economy in the world (World Bank, 2021). The country has a diversified economy, with significant contributions from the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors.

The agricultural sector is a major contributor to Brazil's economy, with the country being the largest exporter of soybeans and coffee, and the second largest exporter of beef (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, 2021). The industrial sector is also an important part of Brazil's economy, with manufacturing accounting for approximately 21% of GDP (World Bank,

2021). Finally, the service sector is the largest contributor to Brazil's GDP, accounting for approximately 70% of economic activity (World Bank, 2021).

Despite its size and diversity, Brazil's economy has experienced significant volatility in recent years, with periods of rapid growth followed by periods of recession. For example, Brazil experienced a severe economic downturn in 2015-2016, when GDP fell by 3.5% (World Bank, 2021). This was largely due to a combination of falling commodity prices, a slowdown in the Chinese economy, and domestic political and economic instability.

One factor that has contributed to Brazil's economic volatility is the country's complex regulatory environment, which can make it difficult for businesses to operate. This has been a particular challenge for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which often struggle to navigate Brazil's bureaucracy and regulations (Pellegrini, et al., 2021). In addition, corruption and political instability have also been challenges for Brazil's economy, as they can undermine investor confidence and hinder economic growth (Barbosa, et al., 2019).

Despite these challenges, Brazil has made significant progress in recent years, particularly in terms of poverty reduction and income inequality. The country's middle class has grown significantly, which has helped to drive domestic consumption and economic growth (Ferreira, et al., 2020). In addition, Brazil has made significant investments in infrastructure and education, which have helped to improve the country's economic competitiveness (OECD, 2018).

Overall, Brazil's economy is a complex and dynamic system, with a significant role to play in the global economy. While the country has faced significant challenges in recent years, it has also made significant progress in terms of economic growth and development. However, there are still significant challenges that must be addressed if Brazil is to realize its full economic potential.

Canada's Economy:

Canada has a mixed economy, which means it combines elements of both market and planned economies (Statistics Canada, 2022). It is the 10th largest economy in the world in terms of nominal GDP, and it is heavily reliant on international trade, particularly with the United States (Government of Canada, 2022).

The country's economy is dominated by the service sector, which accounts for around 70% of GDP and employs about three-quarters of the Canadian workforce (Government of Canada, 2022). The largest service industries include finance, insurance, real estate, and retail trade. The manufacturing sector is also significant, particularly in the production of transportation equipment, machinery, and chemicals (Government of Canada, 2022).

Canada is a major exporter of natural resources, including crude oil, natural gas, minerals, and lumber (Natural Resources Canada, 2022). It is also a significant agricultural producer, with crops such as wheat, canola, and barley, and livestock such as cattle and pigs (Government of Canada, 2022).

The Canadian government plays a significant role in the economy through its policies and regulations, including its management of the healthcare system, education, and social welfare programs (Government of Canada, 2022). The country has a relatively high standard of living and a well-developed social safety net, which provides support for those who are unemployed, disabled, or otherwise in need (Government of Canada, 2022).

Canada's economy has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with many businesses struggling to stay afloat due to lockdowns and reduced consumer spending (Government of Canada, 2022). However, the country has implemented various economic stimulus measures to support businesses and individuals during the crisis (Government of Canada, 2022; Bank of Canada, 2022).

Business Development and Entrepreneurship:

Brazil and Canada are two countries with contrasting levels of entrepreneurship and business development. In Brazil, entrepreneurship and small business development have been important drivers of economic growth and development. According to Pellegrini, Figueiredo, and Gonçalves (2021), small businesses account for around 27% of Brazil's GDP and employ more than half of the country's workforce. Moreover, the Brazilian government has introduced several initiatives to encourage entrepreneurship and small business development, such as the National Entrepreneurship Network and the Entrepreneurial Capital Program.

However, there are still challenges that entrepreneurs and small businesses face in Brazil, including high levels of bureaucracy and complex tax regulations (Pellegrini et al., 2021). These challenges can make it difficult for small businesses to compete with larger firms and limit their growth potential.

In contrast, Canada has a highly developed entrepreneurial ecosystem with a strong emphasis on innovation and technology. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, Canada ranks as one of the top countries in terms of entrepreneurial activity and innovation. The Canadian government has introduced several initiatives to encourage entrepreneurship and small business development, including tax incentives and funding programs for start-ups and small businesses (Global Affairs Canada, 2020).

However, despite the favorable environment for entrepreneurship in Canada, there are still challenges that entrepreneurs and small businesses face, such as access to funding and markets, and high costs of living and doing business in certain regions (Global Affairs Canada, 2020).

In summary, while Brazil has a growing and dynamic small business sector, entrepreneurs in the country face significant challenges due to bureaucracy and tax regulations. On the other hand, Canada has a highly developed entrepreneurial ecosystem with a strong focus on innovation and technology, but entrepreneurs still face challenges related to access to funding and markets.

Foreign Investment:

Foreign investment in Brazil has been significant in promoting the country's economic growth. Brazil has implemented policies that are aimed at attracting foreign investment, such as tax incentives, reducing bureaucratic procedures, and providing subsidies. These policies have made Brazil a favorable destination for foreign investors, especially in the automotive, electronics, and aviation industries. Brazil's government has also signed various bilateral investment treaties, which provide legal protection for foreign investors.

According to the Brazilian Central Bank, the country received a total of \$44.8 billion in foreign direct investment in 2020. The main countries investing in Brazil were the United States, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The main sectors that attracted foreign investment were infrastructure, energy, and technology.

Canada has also been successful in attracting foreign investment. Canada's stable political environment, skilled workforce, and infrastructure have made it an attractive destination for foreign investors. Canada has implemented various policies aimed at attracting foreign investment, such as tax incentives, subsidies, and reduction in bureaucratic procedures.

According to Statistics Canada, the country received a total of \$53.9 billion in foreign direct investment in 2019. The main countries investing in Canada were the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. The main sectors that attracted foreign investment were finance, manufacturing, and mining.

Brazil and Canada have similar foreign investment strategies, such as providing tax incentives and reducing bureaucratic procedures. However, Brazil's foreign investment strategy is more focused on attracting investment in the infrastructure, energy, and technology sectors, whereas Canada's strategy is more focused on finance, manufacturing, and mining sectors. Brazil's government has signed more bilateral investment treaties than Canada, which provides more legal protection for foreign investors.

Infrastructure:

Infrastructure plays a critical role in the economic development and competitiveness of a country. In Brazil, infrastructure has been a key challenge for many years. According to the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Competitiveness Report 2019, Brazil ranks 73rd out of 141 countries in terms of overall infrastructure quality (World Economic Forum, 2019). Poor infrastructure can negatively impact the business environment and limit opportunities for economic growth and development.

One of the biggest challenges for Brazil's infrastructure is transportation. The country has a vast geography and a large population, which makes transportation a key aspect of economic development. However, the transportation infrastructure is inadequate and often plagued by congestion, leading to high transportation costs and delays. Additionally, Brazil's energy infrastructure has also been a challenge, with frequent blackouts and power outages affecting the reliability of the country's electricity supply (World Economic Forum, 2019).

In contrast, Canada has a well-developed infrastructure system, ranking 13th out of 141 countries in the WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum, 2019). Canada's infrastructure system is modern, well-maintained, and efficient, with a strong focus on sustainable development. The country has a well-connected transportation network, including a large and modern highway system, railroads, and airports. Moreover, Canada has a strong energy infrastructure, with a diverse mix of energy sources, including hydroelectric, nuclear, and renewable energy sources.

The difference in infrastructure between Brazil and Canada can have significant implications for the business environment and economic development of both countries. Inadequate infrastructure in Brazil can limit opportunities for business growth and development, while Canada's efficient infrastructure can provide a competitive advantage for businesses operating in the country.

In conclusion, infrastructure plays a critical role in the economic development and competitiveness of a country. Brazil faces significant challenges in infrastructure, particularly in transportation and energy, which can limit opportunities for business growth and development. On the other hand, Canada has a well-developed and efficient infrastructure system that can provide a competitive advantage for businesses operating in the country.

Global Relations:

Brazil is one of the largest and most influential countries in Latin America, with a significant role in global affairs. The country has developed important economic and political relationships with other nations, particularly with its neighbors in South America, as well as with countries in Europe, Asia, and the United States.

One of Brazil's most significant partnerships is with China. China is Brazil's largest trading partner, and bilateral trade between the two countries has increased significantly in recent years. Brazil is one of the world's largest producers of agricultural products, such as soybeans and beef, and China is the largest consumer of these products. This partnership has led to significant economic benefits for both countries (Chen & Li, 2019).

Brazil also has important economic and political relationships with other countries in South America. The country is a member of the Mercosur trade bloc, which includes Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, among others. This bloc is responsible for a significant portion of Brazil's trade and has led to important economic benefits for the country (Mercosur, n.d.). In comparison, Canada has also developed important economic relationships with other countries, particularly with the United States. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which includes the United States, Canada, and Mexico, has significantly impacted Canada's economy. The agreement has facilitated the free flow of goods and services between these countries and has led to increased economic integration (Office of the United States Trade Representative, 2018).

However, Canada has also developed important economic relationships with other countries outside of North America. For example, Canada has strong economic ties with Europe, particularly with the European Union (EU). Canada has a free trade agreement with the EU,

which has facilitated trade between the two regions and has led to important economic benefits for Canada (European Commission, n.d.).

In conclusion, Brazil has developed important economic and political relationships with other countries, particularly with China and other South American countries. These partnerships have led to significant economic benefits for Brazil. Canada has also developed important economic relationships with other countries, particularly with the United States and the EU. While there are differences in these relationships, both Brazil and Canada have benefited from their global partnerships.

Consumer Market:

Brazil is the fifth-most populous country in the world. With a population of over 214 million and a sizable and expanding consumer market. The middle class in the nation is quickly growing, with rising purchasing power and a high demand for goods and services for consumers.

The consumer market in Brazil is very dynamic and constantly evolving, with new trends emerging all the time. Some of the most significant consumer trends in Brazil include a growing interest in healthy and sustainable products, as well as a preference for premium brands. Furthermore, although preferring premium and high-quality brands and products, Brazilians look to save as much as possible. When shopping for a certain product from a brand, Brazilians will look for the most affordable place to buy that specific item.

One of the most important industries in Brazil's consumer market is the food and beverage sector. Brazilians are known for their love of food and drink, and the country has a rich culinary tradition. In recent years, there has been a growing trend towards healthier eating habits, with consumers looking for products that are natural, organic, and low in sugar and fat.

Another important sector in Brazil's consumer market is the fashion industry. Brazilian consumers are known for their love of fashion and style, and the country has a thriving fashion industry. Brazilian consumers are particularly interested in high-end and luxury brands and are willing to pay a premium for quality products.

Brazil's consumer market is also heavily influenced by technology. The country has a large and growing tech industry, and consumers are increasingly interested in the latest gadgets and devices. Brazilians are particularly interested in smartphones and other mobile devices, and the country has a large and active community of social media users.

Lastly, Brazil has a very fast-growing eCommerce market. Today, Brazil has the 12th largest eCommerce market in the world. In 2019, they had the 15th largest. In 2023, it's predicted that the eCommerce market will bring in over \$47 billion USD in revenue.

Overall, Brazil's consumer market is diverse, dynamic, and constantly evolving. With a large and growing population, a strong economy, and a vibrant cultural scene, Brazil is an attractive market for companies looking to expand their global footprint.

Geographic Advantage:

Brazil's economic development has benefited greatly from its geographic advantages. Brazil can generate a variety of agricultural goods, minerals, and other natural resources due to its large landmass and diverse climate. Due to its coastal location, Brazil serves as a significant hub for international trade, with numerous vital ports and shipping lanes linking it to various markets.

Brazil has several geographic advantages that have contributed to its economic and cultural growth. One of the most significant advantages is its size and location. Brazil is the largest country in South America and the fifth largest country in the world by both land area and population. It is also the only country in South America with both a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean and a land border with every other South American country.

This geographic advantage has helped Brazil become a hub for trade and commerce in the region. The country's ports, airports, and highways connect it to the rest of South America and the world. This has allowed Brazil to become a major exporter of commodities such as soybeans, coffee, and beef, as well as manufactured goods such as automobiles and aircraft.

Another advantage of Brazil's location is its proximity to the equator, which provides the country with a favorable climate for agriculture and tourism. Brazil's tropical climate allows to produce a wide range of crops, including coffee, sugar, and tropical fruits. The country's diverse landscape also attracts tourists from around the world, with attractions such as the Amazon rainforest, the beaches of Rio de Janeiro, and the Iguazu Falls.

Finally, Brazil's geographic advantage includes its natural resources. The country has abundant reserves of oil, natural gas, minerals, and timber, which have played a significant role in its economic development.

Overall, Brazil's size, location, and natural resources have given it several advantages in terms of trade, agriculture, tourism, and economic development.

Canada is a large country, which is one of its most significant geographic advantages. With the second-largest land area in the world, Canada has abundant natural resources and a diversity of ecosystems. This large land area has allowed for the development of various industries, such as forestry, mining, and agriculture, which have contributed significantly to Canada's economy. Furthermore, the country's vast wilderness areas are a draw for tourists from around the world, providing another important source of revenue for the country.

Canada's access to three oceans - the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic - is another geographic advantage. These bodies of water provide Canada with valuable sea routes for shipping goods and natural resources around the world. Canada's location on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans allows for easy access to Europe and Asia, respectively. Meanwhile, Canada's northern position on the Arctic Ocean provides access to the region's natural resources, which are becoming increasingly valuable as global warming opens new shipping lanes and access to previously inaccessible resources.

Canada's freshwater resources are another significant geographic advantage. The country has one-fifth of the world's freshwater resources, which is an asset for its agriculture and hydroelectric power generation industries. This abundance of freshwater also makes Canada an attractive destination for companies that require large quantities of water for their operations, such as breweries and soft drink manufacturers.

Canada's proximity to the United States is another advantage. The country shares the world's longest undefended border with the United States, which is the world's largest economy. This proximity has allowed for close economic ties and facilitated trade between the two countries. The United States is Canada's largest trading partner, and many Canadian businesses have established operations in the United States to take advantage of its large consumer market.

Finally, Canada's northern location can also be considered a geographic advantage. While it presents challenges for transportation and infrastructure, it also provides the country with advantages such as access to the Arctic's natural resources and proximity to emerging markets in Asia. As global warming continues to melt sea ice in the Arctic, shipping lanes are opening, which could potentially create new economic opportunities for Canada. Additionally, the country's northern location is attractive to companies that want to take advantage of its cooler climate for activities such as data centers and cold storage facilities.

Exports and Imports:

Brazil's location in the southern hemisphere also offers a counter-seasonal advantage for producing and exporting goods like coffee and soybeans, which are in high demand around the world, as well as fresh fruits and vegetables to the northern hemisphere. Brazil's fruit exports totaled \$876 million in 2020, according to the Brazilian Association of Fruit Exporters (ABRAFRUTAS), with the European Union, the United States, and China as its primary export destinations. Brazil will be the world's largest exporter of coffee with \$5.1 billion in exports in 2020 thanks to its geographic location and climate.

Soybeans, which are used for biofuels, animal feed, and food production, are another important export from Brazil. Soybean exports made up most Brazil's exports in 2020, bringing in \$35.2 billion in income, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supplies. After the United States, Brazil is the main exporter and second-largest producer of soybeans globally.

Brazil imports mainly chemicals, electronics, machinery and equipment, oil and gas, and other raw materials. China, the United States, and Argentina are the top three import partners for the nation, which belongs to the BRICS group of nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), which is made up of important emerging economies with expanding influence in international commerce.

Canada is a major player in global trade, with a highly diversified economy that exports a wide range of products and services. The country's largest exports include crude oil, natural gas, automobiles, and precious metals. The United States is Canada's largest trading partner, accounting for around three-quarters of its total exports. Other significant trading partners for

Canada include China, Japan, and the United Kingdom. In terms of imports, Canada primarily brings in machinery and equipment, vehicles, and crude oil. The United States is also Canada's largest supplier of imports, followed by China and Mexico. Overall, Canada's trade is characterized by a high degree of integration with the United States, as well as significant trade relationships with countries around the world.

Political Landscape:

Brazil has a federal presidential constitutional republic system of government, with the President serving as both head of state and head of government. The President is elected for a four-year term and can serve a maximum of two terms consecutively. The legislative branch is composed of two houses: the Chamber of Deputies, with 513 members, and the Federal Senate, with 81 members (Library of Congress, 2021). The judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative branches and is headed by the Supreme Federal Court. Brazil's political landscape has been characterized by periods of stability and instability. In recent years, the country has faced significant political and economic turmoil, including a major corruption scandal involving the state-owned oil company, Petrobras, and the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff in 2016 (Falleti, 2018). After a fiercely contested election in one of the biggest republics in the world, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva was chosen as president of Brazil on October 30, 2022.

A week after Lula's inauguration, on January 8, thousands of Bolsonaro fans stormed the Supreme Court, Congress, and the presidential residence in Brasilia, alleging that the election had been rigged. This marked the peak of Brazil's extreme polarization. Before being separated by military police, Bolsonaro's followers vandalized several government buildings while waving Brazilian flags and holding signs that claimed the election was rigged, evoking memories of the Jan. 6 Capitol riots. They have also urged the military to remove Lula on numerous occasions, putting Brazil's fledgling democracy to the test. Following a coup d'état in 1964, the military controlled the nation for 20 years (Central Intelligence Agency 2023). Lula promised to rebuild a nation that was in "terrible ruins" in his inaugural address. He stated shortly after taking office that he wanted to give Brazilians a sense of hope and that he would "rebuild the nation and make a Brazil of all, for all" in order to do so. After an absence of more than ten years and a stint in jail following his conviction for corruption, Lula returned to the presidency. In 2021, the convictions were later overturned. He also pledged to quickly repeal the contentious gun laws put in place by his predecessor. He has stated that his government will not act in "a spirit of retaliation," but rather, those who have committed blunders will be held accountable.

The political landscape in Brazil is complex and dynamic, with significant implications for the country's economic and business development. Political stability and a favorable business environment are important factors for attracting foreign investment and promoting economic growth. However, political instability and uncertainty can undermine investor confidence and hinder economic development. Furthermore, political polarization and a lack of consensus on important policy issues can also create challenges for economic and business development (Peralta, 2019).

Canada's political landscape is characterized by a federal system of government with a parliamentary democracy (Parliament of Canada, 2021). The country's federal government is

composed of three branches: the executive, legislative, and judicial (Parliament of Canada, 2021). The executive branch is led by the Prime Minister, who is the head of government, and includes the Cabinet, which is responsible for managing the day-to-day affairs of the government (Parliament of Canada, 2021). The legislative branch is composed of the House of Commons and the Senate, which are responsible for making and passing laws (Parliament of Canada, 2021). The judicial branch is independent and is responsible for interpreting and applying the law (Parliament of Canada, 2021). Canada has a multi-party system, with the Liberal Party, Conservative Party, and New Democratic Party being the largest and most influential parties (Parliament of Canada, 2021). The country also has a strong tradition of social democracy and progressive policies, such as universal healthcare, publicly funded education, and a strong social safety net (Parliament of Canada, 2021).

Entrepreneurial Ecosystem:

The entrepreneurial ecosystem in Brazil has expanded recently because of several programmes designed to aid small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) and foster innovation. With numerous successful businesses growing in industries like banking, e-commerce, and logistics, Brazil has a strong start-up environment. Also, the nation has started several programmes to encourage entrepreneurship, including the National Startup Program and the Startup Brazil initiative, which offer funding, mentorship, and tools to early-stage firms.

Canada's entrepreneurial ecosystem is thriving, with a vibrant start-up culture and a supportive policy environment (Government of Canada, 2021). The country has a highly educated and skilled workforce, with a strong tradition of innovation and entrepreneurship (Government of Canada, 2021). Canada's federal and provincial governments offer a range of programs and incentives to support entrepreneurs, including funding for research and development, tax credits, and grants (Government of Canada, 2021). In addition, Canada has a robust venture capital industry, with a growing number of angel investors and venture capitalists willing to invest in early-stage start-ups (Government of Canada, 2021). The country also has a strong network of start-up accelerators and incubators, providing entrepreneurs with access to mentorship, resources, and funding (Government of Canada, 2021). Overall, Canada's entrepreneurial ecosystem is well-positioned to support the growth and success of start-ups across a wide range of industries.

Conclusion:

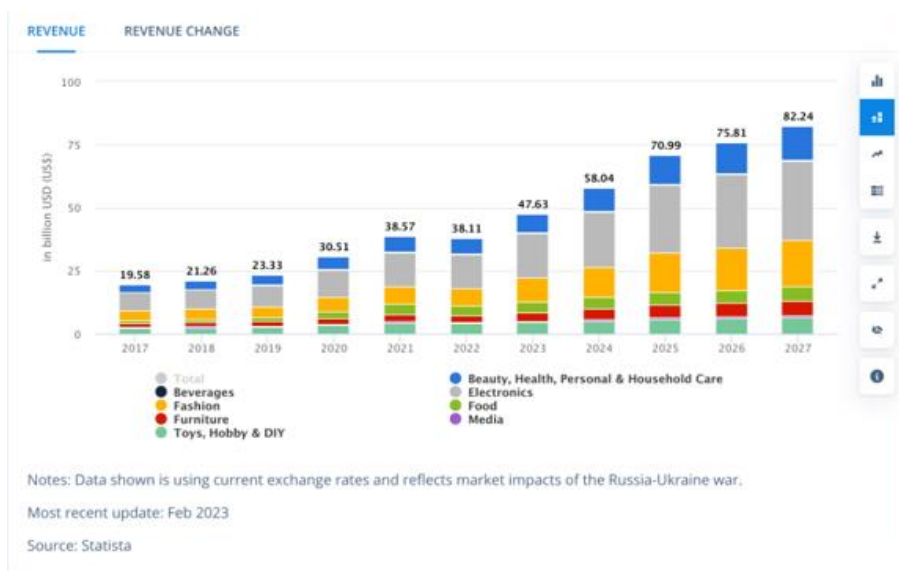
Brazil's economy is the ninth largest in the world, with significant contributions from agriculture, industry, and the service sector. However, the country has experienced significant economic volatility due to a complex regulatory environment, corruption, and political instability. Despite these challenges, Brazil has made progress in poverty reduction and improving infrastructure and education.

Brazil's small business sector has contributed to economic growth and development, but entrepreneurs face challenges related to bureaucracy and tax regulations. Canada has a highly developed entrepreneurial ecosystem with a strong focus on innovation and technology, but entrepreneurs still face challenges related to access to funding and markets.

Brazil has been successful in attracting foreign investment due to its advantageous position, natural resources, and talented labor force. However, the country's infrastructure quality ranks 73rd out of 141 countries, with transportation and energy infrastructure being significant challenges. Overall, Brazil's economy is complex and dynamic, with progress being made, but challenges still needing to be addressed.

Canada is the 10th largest economy in the world with a mixed economy that relies heavily on international trade, particularly with the United States. The service sector dominates the economy, followed by manufacturing and natural resource production. The Canadian government plays a significant role in the economy through policies and regulations. Canada has a well-developed infrastructure system, with a strong focus on sustainable development, and has developed important economic relationships with other countries, particularly with the United States and Europe. Its large land area, access to three oceans, and abundant freshwater resources provide significant geographic advantages. Canada has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, but the government has implemented various economic stimulus measures to support businesses and individuals during the crisis.

Appendix:

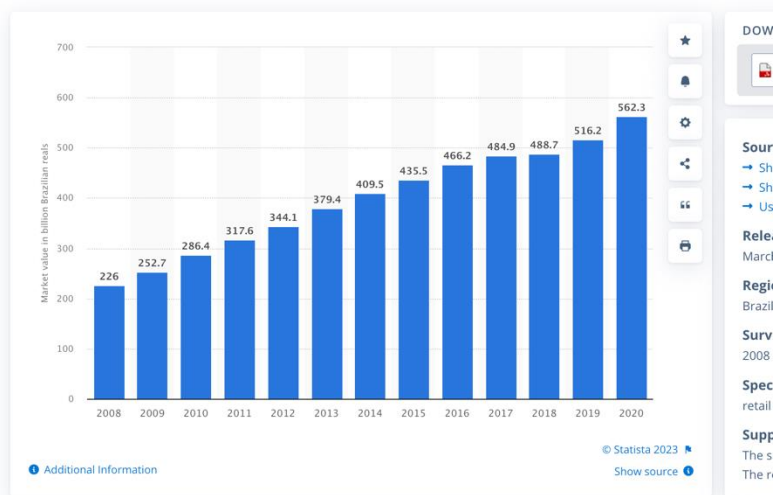


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Retail & Trade > Wholesale

Market value of the consumer market in Brazil from 2008 to 2020

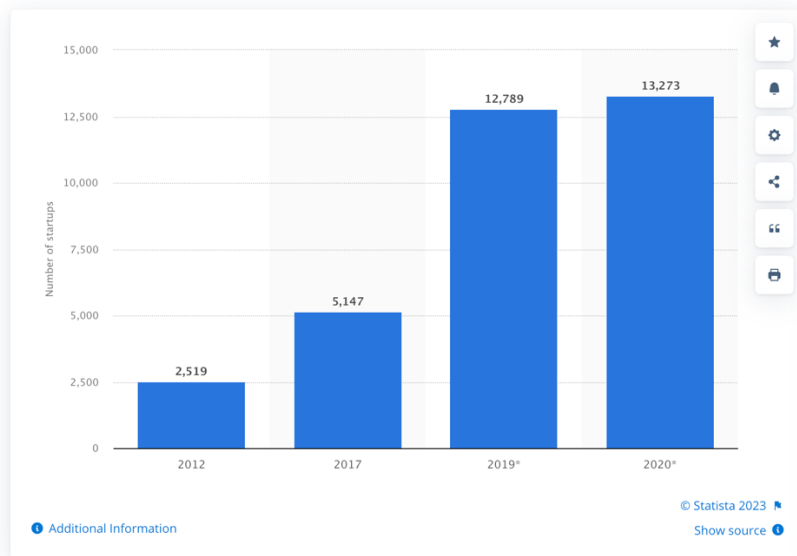
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Economy & Politics > Economy

Number of startups in Brazil between 2012 and 2020



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