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Collection of full text newspapers that incorporates news information from all over the world. Information provided by these sources covers business, political, economic, and other diverse, international news events. In order to maintain the most current collection of news, this database contains the most recent 30 days of information from each of these wire sources.

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Web Resources

- Bureau of Economic Analysis: International Economic Accounts
  Balance of Payments (International Transactions); Trade in Goods and Services; International Services; International Investment Position; Operations of Multinational Companies (U.S. direct investment abroad, Foreign direct investment in the U.S.); Projects linking BEA data with data from other statistical agencies; Supplemental Estimates; Survey Forms and Related Materials; Previously Published Estimates.

- Central Intelligence Agency: The World Factbook

- Countries and Their Cultures

- Country Reports
  Cultural, historical, and statistical country information.
Economy - Overview

The Brazilian economy is characterized by well-developed agricultural, mining, manufacturing and service sectors. Brazil is Latin America’s largest market and the world’s third largest economy in gross domestic product (GDP) terms. Brazil’s natural resources, particularly iron ore, are highly praised by major manufacturing nations, including China. In addition, the development of the country’s offshore fields has made Brazil self-sufficient in oil, ending decades of dependence on foreign producers. From 2001 to 2007, the Brazilian economy recorded trade surpluses, thanks to a surge in export volumes spurred by a worldwide commodities boom and domestic productivity gains. In 2008, the country became a net external creditor and its export debt was less than its foreign reserve holdings, driven by solid global demand for Brazilian goods as well as surging commodity prices.

The onset of the global economic crisis in September 2008, however, saw the Brazilian real and the Sao Paulo Stock Exchange (BOVESPA) experiencing huge losses in the first two quarters of 2009 as foreign investors pulled out of the country. Global demand for Brazil’s commodity-based exports also diminished, while the external credit market dried up. As a result, Brazil’s GDP contracted by 1.2% in 2009, after growing 5.1% the previous year. Nevertheless, the government’s stimulus packages implemented in early 2009 have gradually revived Brazil’s industrial output and improved consumer access to credit and tax breaks for purchases of manufactured goods such as cars and home appliances, and stone production at Brazilian factories. The Brazilian Central Bank expects robust economic recovery to continue throughout the year and forecasts GDP growth of 5% for 2010.