



# Brazil in Figures— Fasteners, Automobiles, Construction, GDP, PMI

## 巴西扣件、汽車、建築、 GDP、PMI 統計數據

There are about 4,000 fastener manufacturers, traders and retailers in Brazil, of which there are about 200 manufacturers. Among them, the top three fastener manufacturers have a monthly production capacity of more than 6,000 tons. Most of these manufacturers are located in states such as Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina.

Most of the screws, bolts and nuts circulating in Brazil are used in automobiles, construction, furniture, machinery and other industries. In particular, the number of cars in Brazil exceeds 40 million, and the demand for car production and maintenance is high. It is worth noting that China has been accelerating its expansion into the Latin American market including Brazil in recent years, and China's vehicle market share is shaking the dominance of General Motors and Volkswagen in Brazil. These signs provide background conditions for Brazil's increased demand for fasteners.

This article combs through Brazil's customs data and compiles for readers the import and export statistics of Brazil's main fasteners in the past five years. It will lead you to peek into Brazil's demand changes. It also collects Brazil's automobile and construction demand data, as well as industrial and economic data on GDP and PMI, providing you with a reference for considering investment in the Brazilian market.

### Fasteners

#### Import

Let's review the growth and changes in Brazil's fastener trade in the past five years. From 2019 to 2023, the country's fastener

Fig. 1. Brazil's Fastener Import Value from the World (Unit: USD)

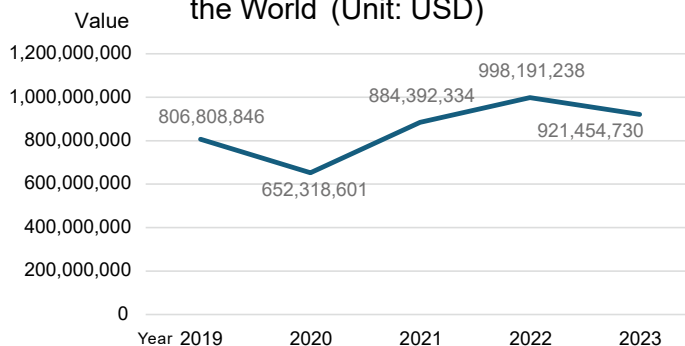
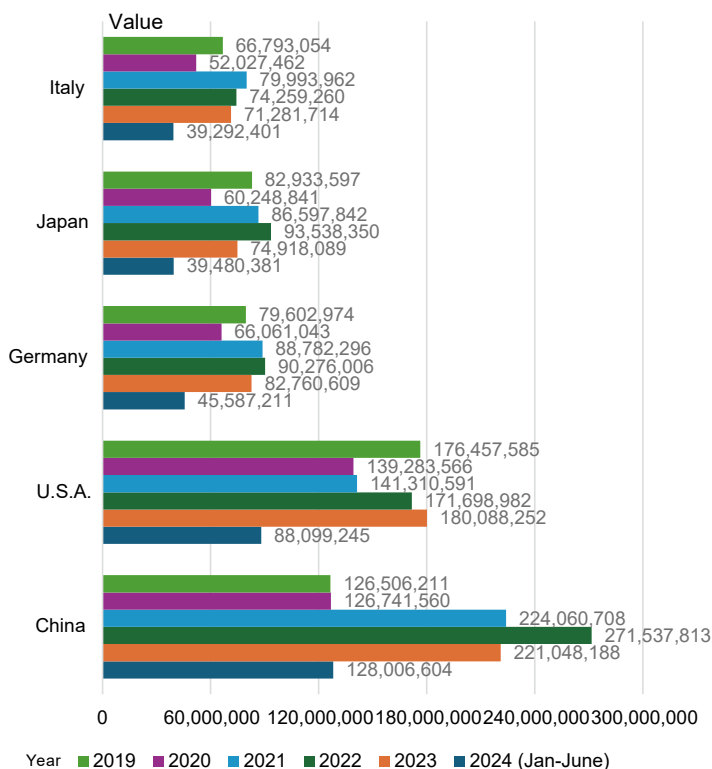


Fig. 2. Top 5 Import Sources for Brazil's Fasteners (Unit: USD)



Data source: Comexstat



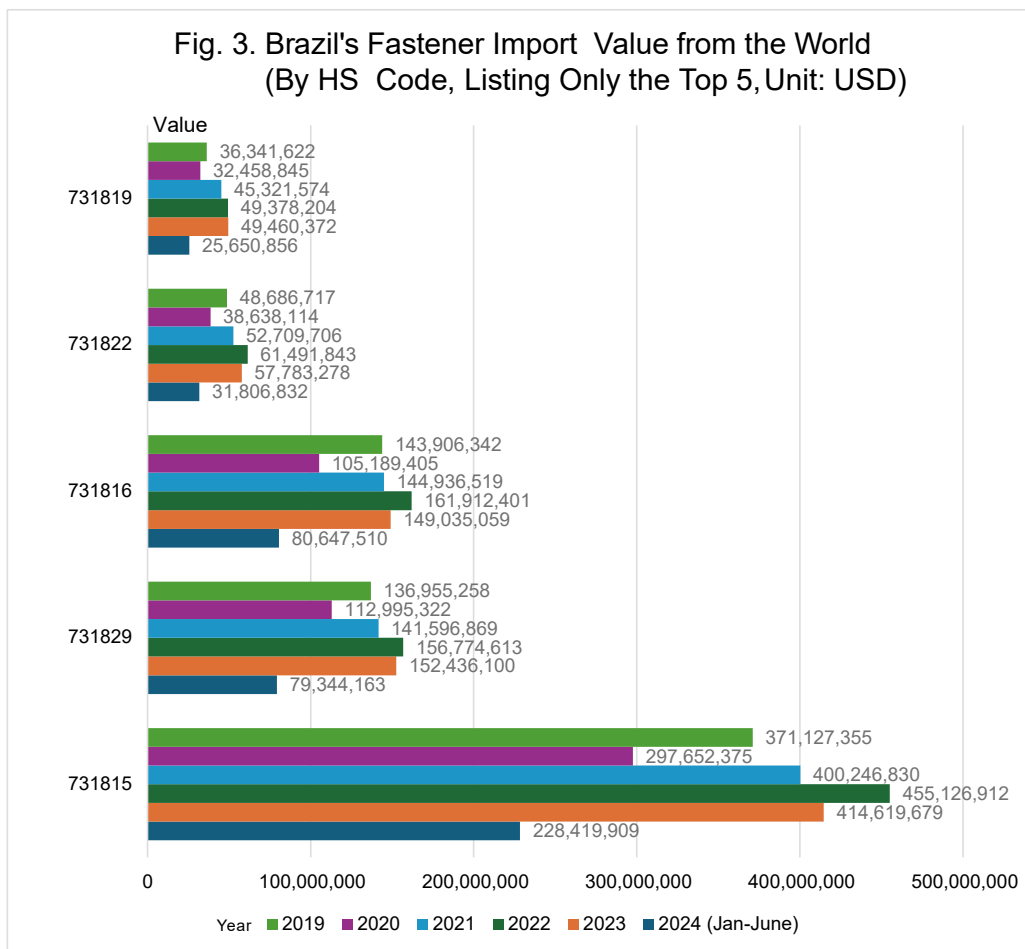
import value (Figure 1) increased from US\$806,808,846 to US\$921,454,730, up 14.2%. Except for a 19.1% decline in 2020 when the pandemic broke out, the rest of the years have been positive growth. It is worth noting that the growth rate from 2020 to 2022 was the highest in the past five years, reaching 53%, showing that Brazil's demand for global fasteners has surged during the worst times of the pandemic. Another point to note is that when the pandemic in many countries ended in 2023, Brazil's fastener import value fell back to levels close to 2019. Overall, in the past five years, the amount of fasteners imported by Brazil from around the world experienced sharp declines and surges, and then returned to normal levels. The import value in the first half of 2024 was US\$501,979,151, accounting for 54.4% of last year's. The import value for the whole 2024 has a chance to exceed last year's.

Table 1. Top 5 Import Sources for Brazil's Fasteners (Unit: USD)

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (Jan-June)
China	126,506,211	126,741,560	224,060,708	271,537,813	221,048,188	128,006,604
U.S.A.	176,457,585	139,283,566	141,310,591	171,698,982	180,088,252	88,099,245
Germany	79,602,974	66,061,043	88,782,296	90,276,006	82,760,609	45,587,211
Japan	82,933,597	60,248,841	86,597,842	93,538,350	74,918,089	39,480,381
Italy	66,793,054	52,027,462	79,993,962	74,259,260	71,281,714	39,292,401

Figure 2 shows that Brazil's top five fastener import sources in the past five years were China, the U.S., Germany, Japan, and Italy. Last year, China's fastener share accounted for 23.9%, the U.S. accounted for 19.5%, Germany 8.9%, Japan 8.1%, and Italy 7.7%. Although a large number of low-price fasteners were imported from China, a total of 44.2% of European, American and Japanese fasteners were also imported from Germany, Japan and Italy. The value of fasteners imported by Brazil from the U.S. continued to grow last year, while the amount of fasteners imported from China, Germany, Japan, and Italy all decreased last year.

Fig. 3. Brazil's Fastener Import Value from the World (By HS Code, Listing Only the Top 5, Unit: USD)



Data source: Comexstat

Table 2. Brazil's Fastener **Import Value** from the World (By HS Code, Unit: USD)

HS Code	Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (Jan-June)
731815	Threaded screws and bolts, of iron or steel, whether or not with their nuts and washers (excl. coach screws and other wood screws, screw hooks and screw rings, self-tapping screws, lag screws, stoppers, plugs and the like, threaded)	371,127,355	297,652,375	400,246,830	455,126,912	414,619,679	228,419,909
731829	Non-threaded articles, of iron or steel	136,955,258	112,995,322	141,596,869	156,774,613	152,436,100	79,344,163
731816	Nuts of iron or steel	143,906,342	105,189,405	144,936,519	161,912,401	149,035,059	80,647,510
731822	Washers of iron or steel (excl. spring washers and other lock washers)	48,686,717	38,638,114	52,709,706	61,491,843	57,783,278	31,806,832
731819	Threaded articles, of iron or steel, n.e.s.	36,341,622	32,458,845	45,321,574	49,378,204	49,460,372	25,650,856
731814	Self-tapping screws, of iron or steel (excl. wood screws)	29,354,817	29,336,256	39,432,452	46,866,009	41,201,116	23,749,661
731812	Wood screws of iron or steel (excl. coach screws)	9,451,390	8,025,912	20,308,745	22,162,711	17,083,201	10,917,365
731821	Spring washers and other lock washers, of iron or steel	12,556,422	11,328,317	17,273,317	18,334,228	16,716,988	9,267,008
731824	Cotters and cotter pins, of iron or steel	9,241,552	8,645,475	10,712,632	11,792,808	10,792,532	4,958,874
731823	Rivets of iron or steel (excl. tubular and bifurcated rivets for particular uses)	7,607,930	6,351,385	9,050,393	10,466,886	9,563,367	5,123,885
731813	Screw hooks and screw rings, of iron or steel	1,402,845	1,466,733	2,562,188	2,775,106	2,071,470	1,581,193
731811	Coach screws of iron or steel	176,596	230,462	241,109	1,109,517	691,568	511,895
	Sum	806,808,846	652,318,601	884,392,334	998,191,238	921,454,730	501,979,151



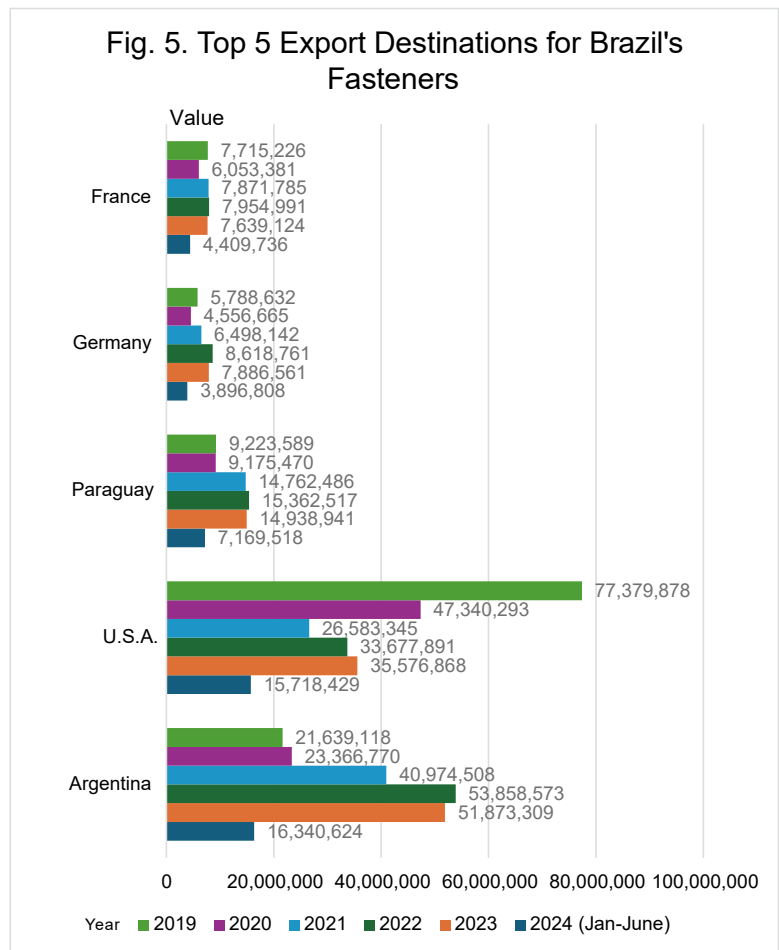
**Figure 3** shows the top five HS codes of fastener products with the highest import value in Brazil (see **Table 2** for other product codes). Last year, the total import market size of these 12 HS codes in Brazil was approximately US\$921 million. The import value of code 731819 increased slightly last year, while the import values of codes 731822, 731816, 731829, and 731815 all declined last year. In the first half of 2024, the total of these five HS codes has reached 54.4% of last year's total, and there is a chance that this year will surpass last year's scale.

**Export**

In the past five years, Brazil's fastener export value (**Figure 4**) dropped from US\$180,725,098 to US\$170,326,934, a decrease of 6.1%. After falling 28.5% in 2020, when the pandemic broke out, it increased 31.8% in the following three years, returning to levels close to pre-pandemic levels in 2023. The export value in the first half of 2024 was US\$72,378,922, accounting for 42.4% of the export value in 2023. This year's total export value is likely to be close to last year's.

Comparing Figures 1 and 4, we can find that Brazil's fastener import value has been greater than its export in the past five years. The country's fastener import demand is greater than its export demand.

**Figure 5** shows that Brazil's top five fastener export destinations in the past five years were Argentina, the U.S., Paraguay, Germany, and France. Last year, Argentina's share accounted for 30.4%, the U.S. 20.8%, Paraguay 8.7%, Germany 4.6%, and France 4.4%, showing that Brazilian fasteners were mainly sold to North and South America, followed by Europe. However, it is worth noting that Brazil's export of fasteners to the U.S. reached a peak of US\$77.37 million during the US-China trade war in 2019. Then, it declined sharply when the pandemic broke out the following year, and was preceded by the export to Argentina in 2021 when the pandemic was worst and then onwards to this day.



Data source: Comexstat

**Table 3. Top 5 Export Destinations for Brazil's Fasteners (Unit: USD)**

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (Jan-June)
Argentina	21,639,118	23,366,770	40,974,508	53,858,573	51,873,309	16,340,624
U.S.A.	77,379,878	47,340,293	26,583,345	33,677,891	35,576,868	15,718,429
Paraguay	9,223,589	9,175,470	14,762,486	15,362,517	14,938,941	7,169,518
Germany	5,788,632	4,556,665	6,498,142	8,618,761	7,886,561	3,896,808
France	7,715,226	6,053,381	7,871,785	7,954,991	7,639,124	4,409,736



Table 4. Brazil's Fastener **Export Value** to the World (By HS Code , Unit: USD)

HS Code	Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (Jan-June)
731815	Threaded screws and bolts, of iron or steel, whether or not with their nuts and washers (excl. coach screws and other wood screws, screw hooks and screw rings, self-tapping screws, lag screws, stoppers, plugs and the like, threaded)	67,760,688	50,347,380	63,239,087	83,458,219	84,913,584	33,644,582
731816	Nuts of iron or steel	42,201,888	28,978,869	26,911,903	30,928,621	33,445,593	12,630,542
731829	Non-threaded articles, of iron or steel	39,680,223	22,776,990	16,313,875	16,649,237	17,169,974	8,512,638
731819	Threaded articles, of iron or steel, n.e.s.	9,588,402	7,507,368	10,652,388	11,594,599	10,737,849	6,200,677
731822	Washers of iron or steel (excl. spring washers and other lock washers)	10,276,981	7,924,216	6,119,437	7,598,202	7,993,071	3,735,973
731814	Self-tapping screws, of iron or steel (excl. wood screws)	3,033,972	2,984,853	3,911,200	4,216,984	4,435,760	2,487,933
731821	Spring washers and other lock washers, of iron or steel	1,404,522	1,379,398	2,070,286	2,384,692	3,143,570	1,411,030
731824	Cotters and cotter pins, of iron or steel	1,589,091	1,118,692	1,866,416	3,165,705	3,012,472	1,511,730
731812	Wood screws of iron or steel (excl. coach screws)	1,242,090	1,969,836	3,193,722	3,149,292	2,422,332	1,088,800
731823	Rivets of iron or steel (excl. tubular and bifurcated rivets for particular uses)	2,908,192	2,355,283	2,417,320	3,031,778	2,034,114	837,875
731811	Coach screws of iron or steel	903,965	1,724,811	1,508,897	1,231,042	786,813	223,917
731813	Screw hooks and screw rings, of iron or steel	135,084	139,647	248,993	269,524	231,802	93,225
Sum		180,725,098	129,207,343	138,453,524	167,677,895	170,326,934	72,378,922



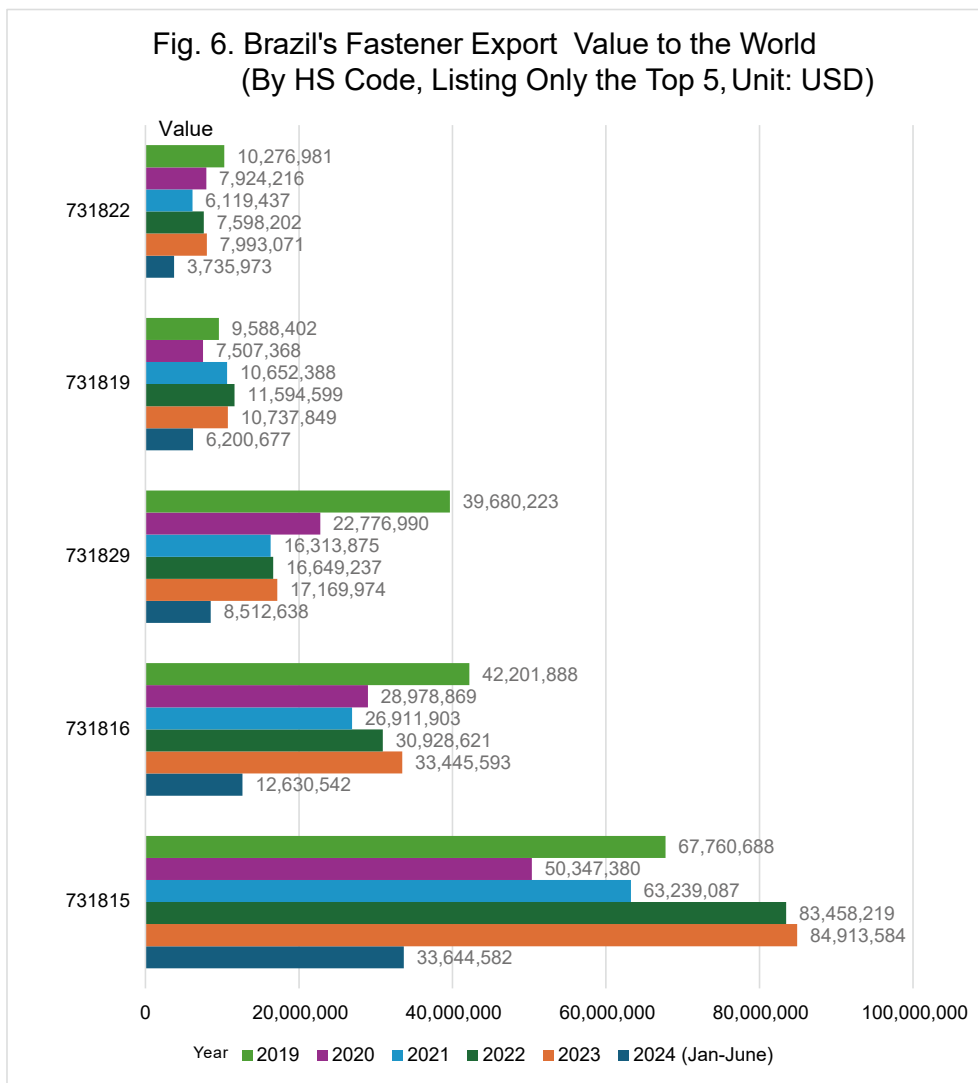
As shown in **Figure 6**, the total import market size of these 12 HS codes in Brazil last year was approximately US\$170 million. Except for code 731819, the export value of other HS codes has begun to increase in the past three years. In the first half of 2024, the total of these five HS codes has reached 42.4% of last year's total, which has a chance to exceed last year's scale or be equal to it.

## Automobiles

**Figure 7** is a chart of Brazilian automobile production trends over the past nine years up to the first half of 2024. Brazil has experienced two sharp declines during this period, one in 2016, and the other in 2020 when the pandemic broke out. It fell to about 150,000 vehicles in 2016, dropped to nearly zero in 2020, and rebounded to about 239,000 vehicles in 2021. It has been fluctuating back and forth from 2021 to 2023, and in the first half of 2024 it has returned to the level of 2021. Overall, Brazil's automobile production has averaged between 170,000 and 230,000 units over the past nine years. The Brazilian car sales in **Figure 8** also reflect a similar trend.

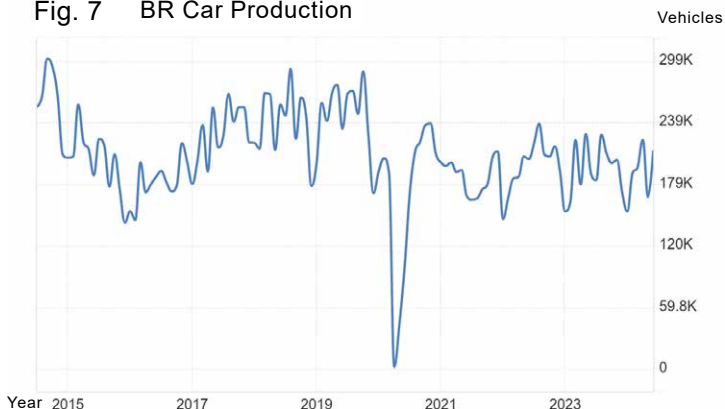
## Housing

From 2015 to 2019, the Brazilian housing index (**Figure 9**) has stayed at around 130 points. The turning point occurred after 2020. Up to the first half of 2024, the index increased significantly by 25%, reaching 163 points, showing stable positive growth for 4.5 years, and there is even a good chance of continued growth until the end of this year. In addition, Brazil launched a new version of its Accelerated Growth Plan last August, planning to invest 371 billion Brazilian reals through the national budget within four years to drive domestic infrastructure investment. These signs indicate that the demand for Brazilian construction fasteners and the fastening tools required for them still has significant growth potential in the foreseeable future.



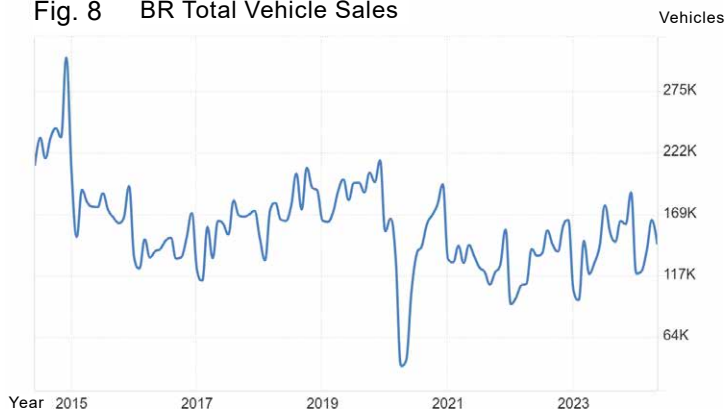
Data source: Comexstat

Fig. 7 BR Car Production



Source: tradingeconomics.com | ANFAVEA, Brazil

Fig. 8 BR Total Vehicle Sales



Source: tradingeconomics.com | Banco Central do Brasil

## GDP & PMI

The annual growth rate of Brazil's GDP (**Figure 10**) fluctuates greatly. According to calculations by FocusEconomics, on a 10-year average, the average annual growth rate is 0.6%. Although it does not seem high, it can be observed through the orange bar chart that the GDP has continued to increase from 1996 to the first half of 2024.

The Brazilian PMI (**Figure 11**) has been swinging back and forth over the past decade. Although it bottomed out during the pandemic and then surged, it returned to the average level after the pandemic. The good news is that the latest data from S&P Global shows that Brazil's manufacturing PMI rose to 52.5 in June from 52.1 in May this year, reflecting the rapid growth in output, purchasing and inventories. ■

Fig. 9 BR Housing Index



Source: tradingeconomics.com | FipeZAP

Fig. 10 Brazil GDP

MacroMicro.me | MacroMicro

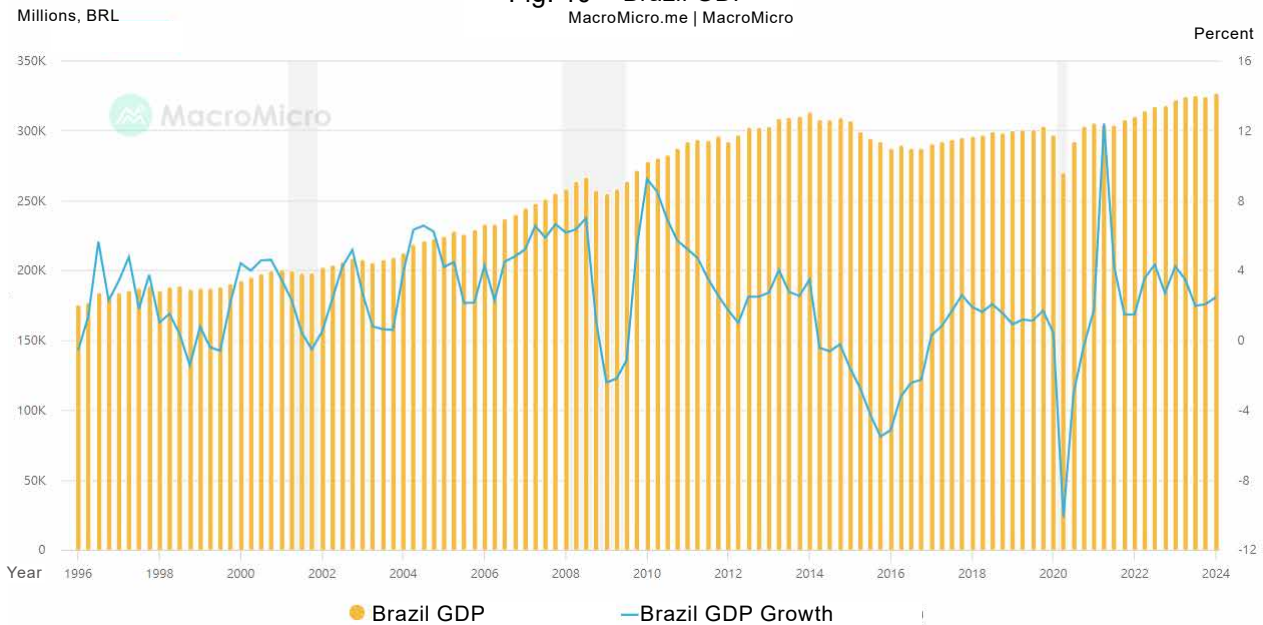


Fig. 11 Brazil PMI & NMI

MacroMicro.me | MacroMicro

