

## Scenario

Na comparação com a edição de junho, nosso Mapa de Riscos sinalizou nesta edição de julho elevações nos indicadores de risco de liquidez, risco de mercado e risco macroeconômico, este assumindo o posto mais alto dentre todos os indicadores do Mapa. Ressalta-se ainda nova queda no indicador de apetite pelo risco, este agora o menor dentre todos. Acrescenta-se que a elevação do indicador de risco de mercado nesta edição deveu-se à sua componente de renda fixa, podendo ser demonstrada pelo comportamento de alta na volatilidade do índice de renda fixa nacional IMA-G (gráfico 2.6). Por sua vez, a queda no indicador de apetite pelo risco nesta edição pode ser atribuída a componente de renda variável nacional (gráfico 4.1).

O contexto no qual o Mapa de Riscos operou no mês de junho foi novamente um no qual os principais índices acionários brasileiros obtiveram performance negativa e abaixo daquela dos índices dos países emergentes e mundiais, além de novo aumento na sua volatilidade (gráficos 2.1 e 2.2). Dos demais índices brasileiros de ativos de risco (gráfico 2.5), a maioria demonstrou performance estável, apesar da elevação em sua volatilidade. Excetua-se nesse quesito o índice de fundos imobiliários (IFIX), este com comportamento semelhante aos índices acionários no mês. Pontua-se ainda que tais movimentos mostraram correlação com o outro forte fluxo mensal de saída de capitais estrangeiros da B3, este correspondendo ao o segundo maior da série desde 2010 (gráfico 1.5).

Destacam-se ainda no contexto as novas altas nos indicadores de spread entre títulos soberanos brasileiros e americanos e no indicador de Preço/Lucro Esperado para índices de renda variável nacional (gráficos 4.1 e 4.2). Tais alterações encontram-se em linha com o novo movimento de alta dos indicadores de juros nominais soberanos (gráfico 1.2), dos indicadores de CDS soberanos (gráfico 1.3) e, por fim, de depreciação cambial de alguns países emergentes (gráfico 1.1).

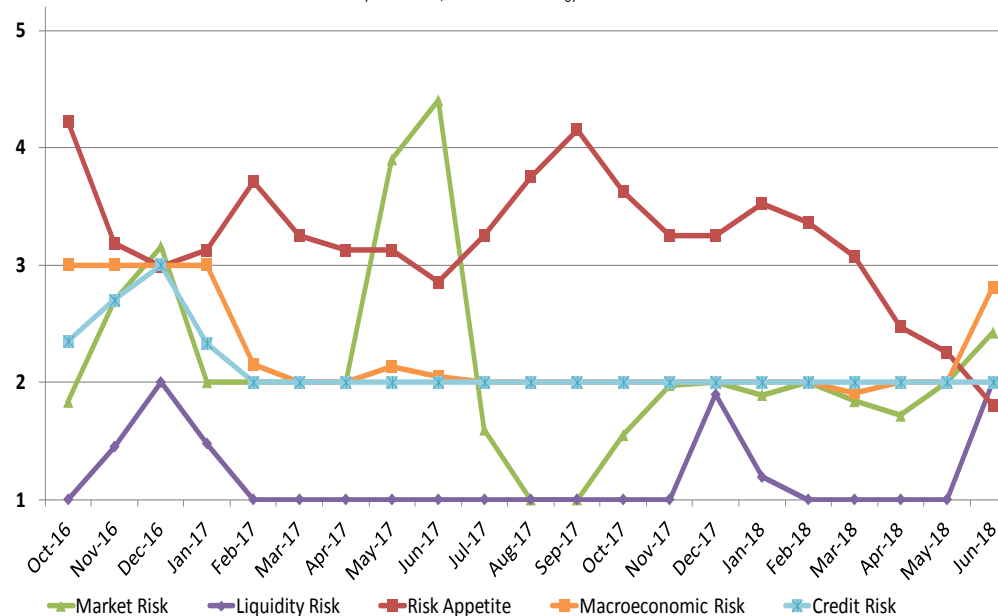
Por fim, acerca da elevação do indicador de risco macroeconômico, outros indicadores vão ao encontro de tal fato. A proporção entre a dívida bruta do governo geral e a arrecadação do governo federal mantém-se muito próxima ao

maior valor de uma série iniciada em 2012<sup>[1]</sup>. Nesse sentido, apesar do arrefecimento dos indicadores de déficit primário e nominal nos últimos meses, o indicador de dívida bruta atingiu seu recorde em relação ao PIB, numa série iniciada em 2006<sup>[2]</sup>. Sendo assim, e considerando o contexto descrito, ressalta-se que ainda é possível que os indicadores de risco de mercado, risco de liquidez e risco de crédito sejam pressionados para cima nas próximas edições, bem como poderemos observar quedas adicionais no indicador de apetite pelo risco do Mapa.

Risk Map - last 12 months

Sources: Bloomberg; CVM. Design: Office of Economic and Risk Analysis/CVM.

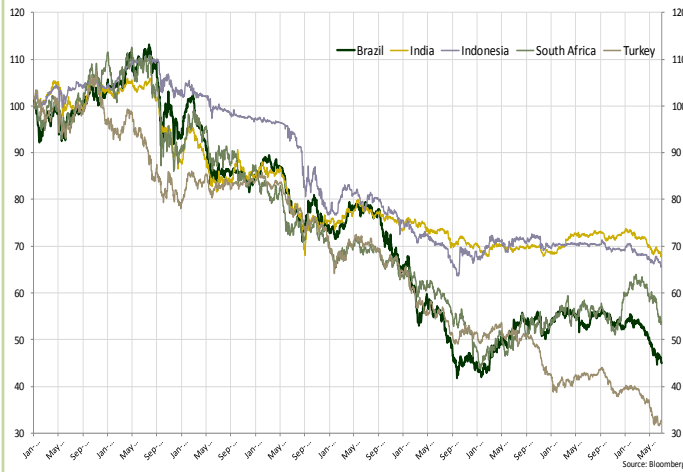
Note: Changes in the depicted scenarios are calculated based on selected "Bulletin" indicators. For a detailed explanation of the criteria utilized in the Map construction, check the "Methodology" section.



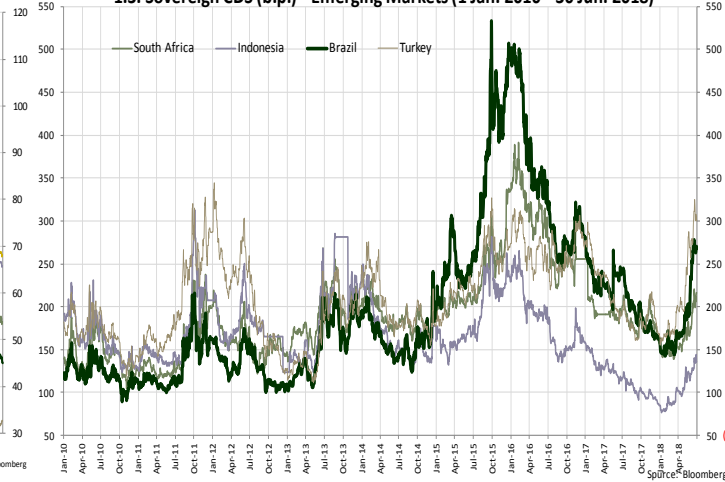
Note: Data collected until 06/30/2018 and does not reflect any future changes that may have occurred after such date. Reference Notes available in the last page.

# 1. Macroeconomic Risk

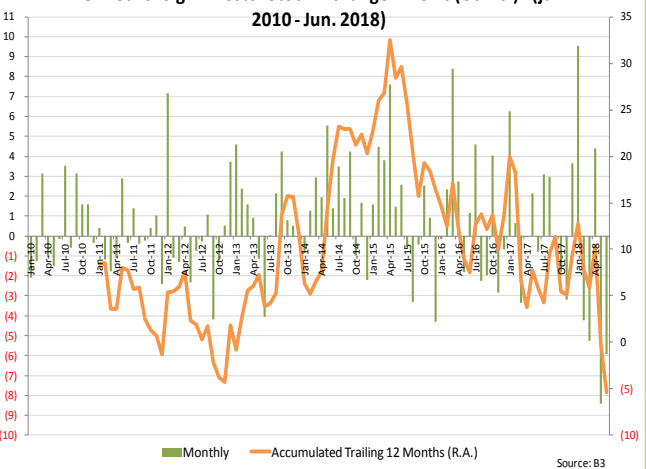
1.1. Selected FX return (USD pairs) - (2 jan. 2010 - 30 jun. 2018)



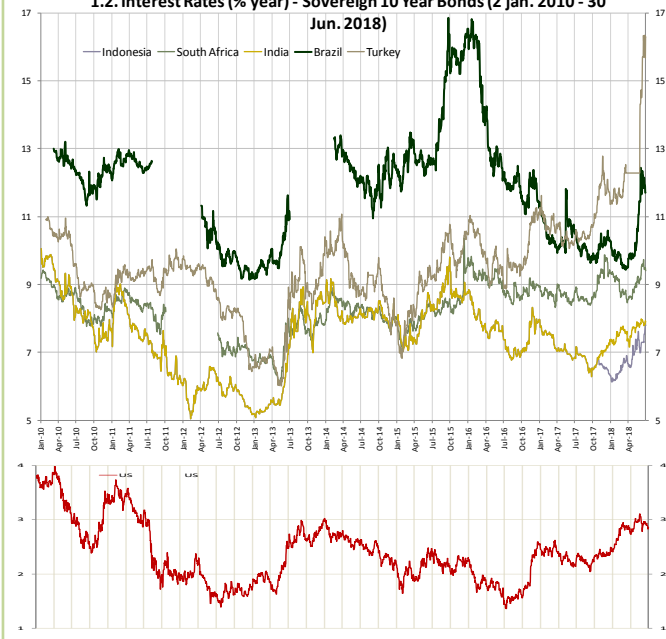
1.3. Sovereign CDS (b.p.) - Emerging Markets (1 Jan. 2010 - 30 Jun. 2018)



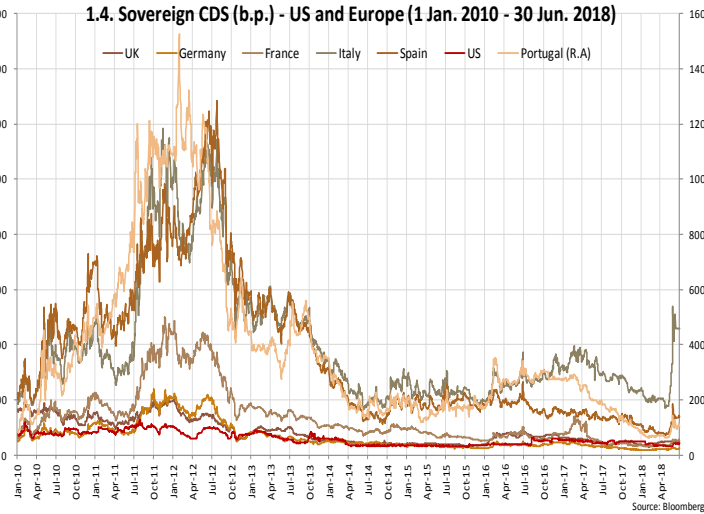
1.5. Net Foreign Investor Stock Exchange Inflows (USD bi) - (jan. 2010 - Jun. 2018)



1.2. Interest Rates (% year) - Sovereign 10 Year Bonds (2 jan. 2010 - 30 Jun. 2018)



1.4. Sovereign CDS (b.p.) - US and Europe (1 Jan. 2010 - 30 Jun. 2018)

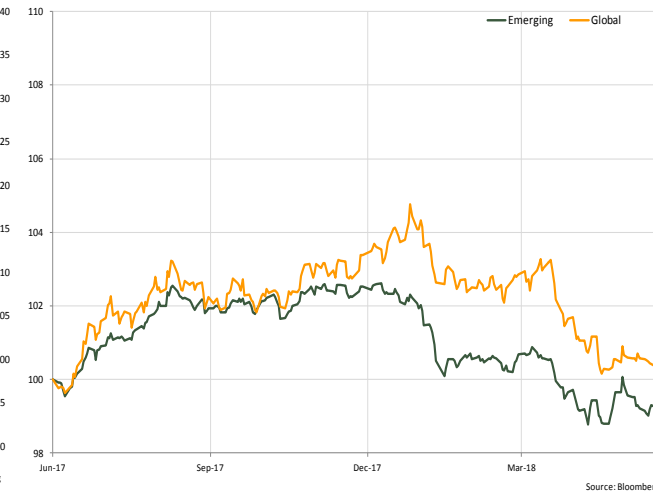


## 2. Market Risk

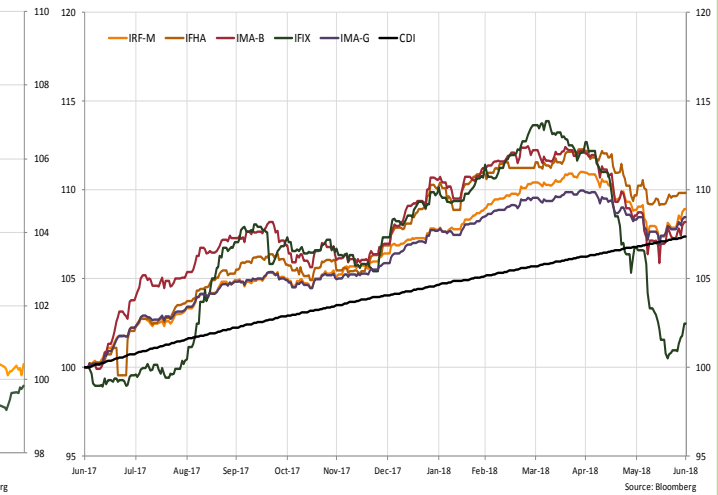
2.1. Equity indexes (MSCI) - trailing 12 months (USD)



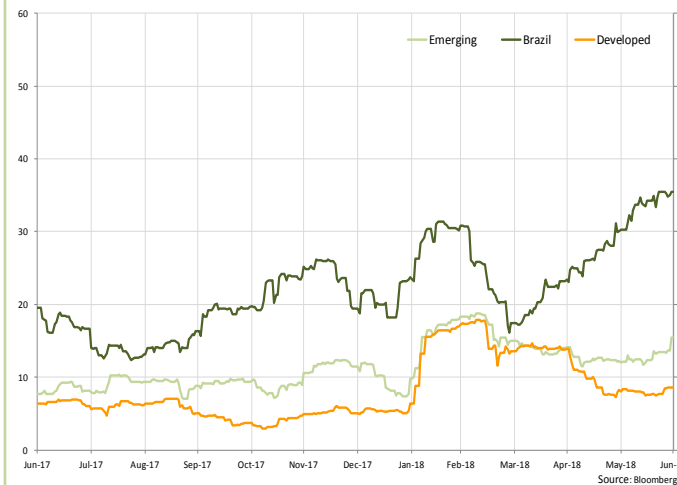
2.3. Corporate bond indexes - trailing 12 months return - base 100



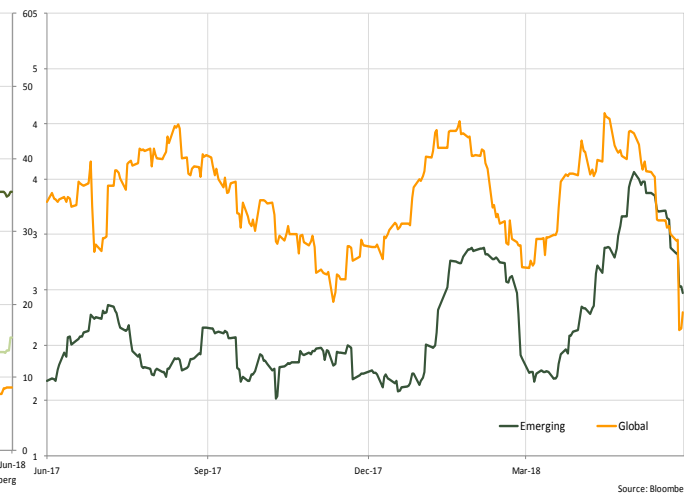
2.5. Reference indexes trailing 12 months return - base 100



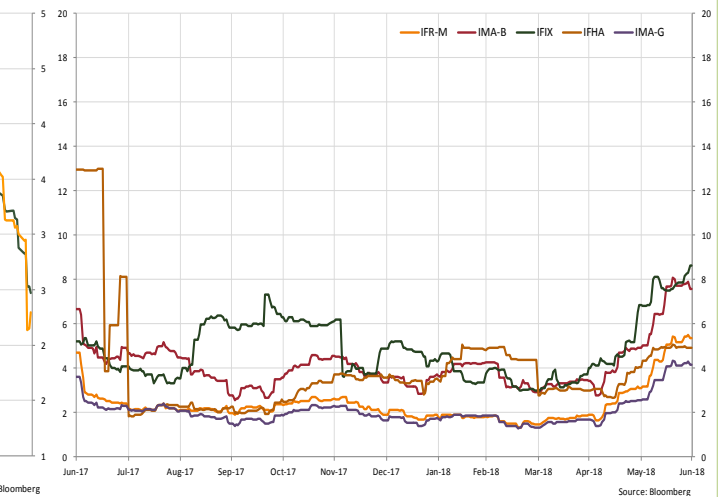
2.2. Equity indexes (MSCI) - 30 day realized annualized volatility (%)



2.4. Corporate bond indexes - 30 day realized annualized volatility (%)

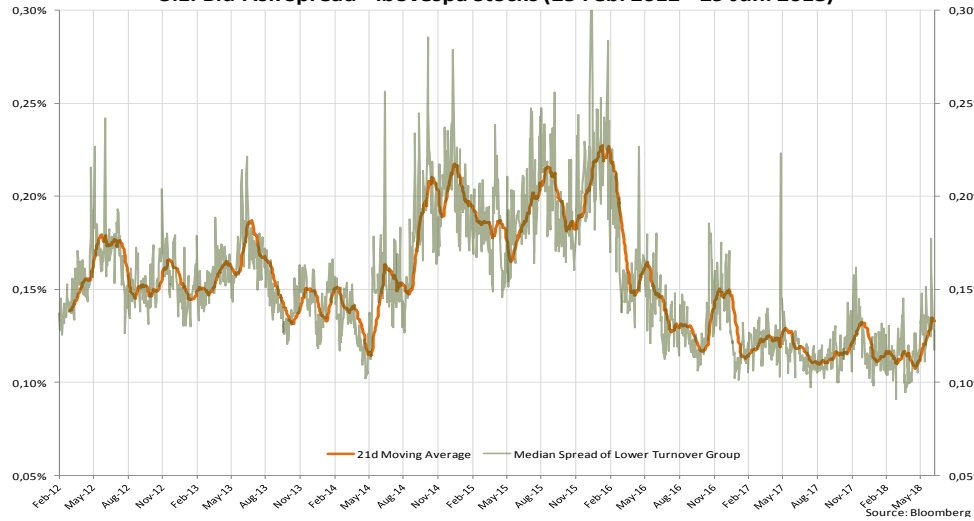


2.6. Reference indexes - 30 day realized annualized volatility (%)

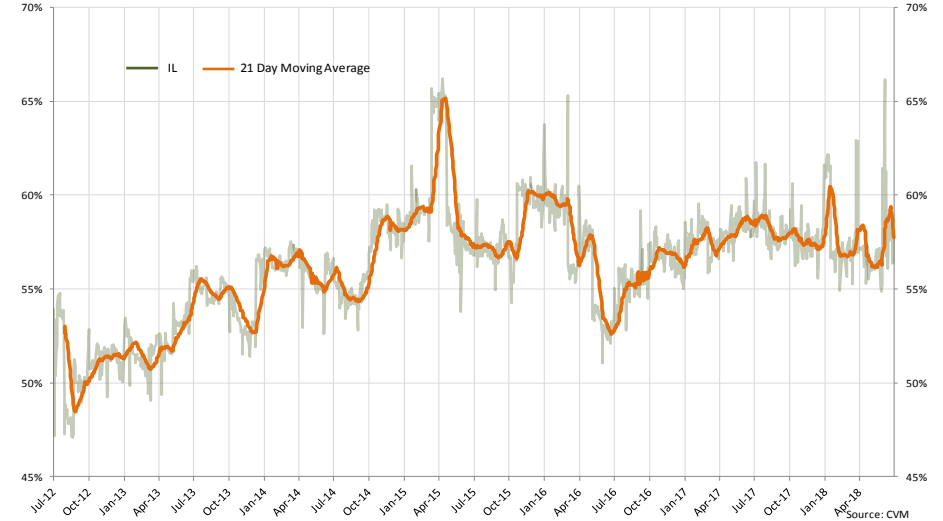


### 3. Liquidity Risk

3.1. Bid-Ask Spread - Ibovespa Stocks (23 Feb. 2012 - 29 Jun. 2018)



3.2. Liquidity Index - ICVM 555 Funds (2 Jul. 2012 - 29 Jun. 2018)

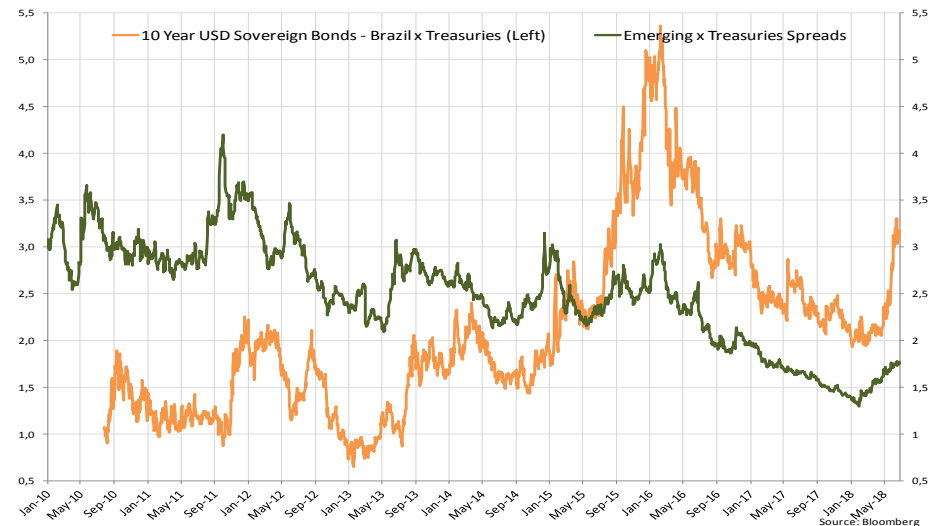


### 4. Risk Appetite

4.1. Adjusted Estimated PE Ratio - MSCI Indices (9 Jul. 2010 - 29 Jun. 2018)



4.2. Spreads vs US Treasuries (% per year) (4 Jan. 2010 - 29 Jun. 2018)



## 5. Credit Risk

**5.1. Weighted Average Default Probability Index (4 Jan. 2010 - 29 Jun. 2018)**



Source: Bloomberg

### Scenario – Reference Notes

<sup>[1]</sup> Fontes: BCB e Bloomberg. Os dados já expurgam a arrecadação extraordinária oriunda do programa de repatriação de recursos.

<sup>[2]</sup> Fonte: BCB.

**Methodology** Graphs and analysis contained in this report are partially or fully based on non—proprietary data, including commercial providers and other public authorities. CVM does utilize this data in good faith and does not hold itself responsible for its accuracy and completeness. The content of this report is merely analytic and does not constitute neither does it imply investment recommendations.

#### Risk Map

**Macroeconomic Risk:** simple monthly average of the daily Z-score (2500 day rolling window) of the Brazilian sovereign CDS (graph 1.3). Z-score Intervals and corresponding Risk Scale: Above 2sd => 5; Between 1,5 e 2sd => 4; Between 0,5 e 1,5sd => 3; Between -1 e 0,5sd => 2; Below -1sd => 1.

**Market Risk:** simple average of two indicators, the first indicator corresponding to the arithmetic monthly average of the daily Z-score (1250 day rolling window) of the 30 day realized annualized volatility of the MSCI Brasil Index, and the second corresponding to the Anbima IMA-G Index (see below) counterpart. Z-score Intervals and corresponding Risk Scale: Above 2sd => 5; Between 1,5 e 2sd => 4; Between 0,5 e 1,5sd => 3; Between -1 e 0,5sd => 2; Below -1sd => 1.

**Liquidity Risk:** simple monthly average of the daily Z-score (1250 day rolling window or maximum window, in case the number of observations is lower 1250) of the bid-ask spread indicator (graph 3.1). Z-score Intervals and corresponding Risk Scale: Above 2sd => 5; Between 1,5 e 2sd => 4; Between 0,5 e 1,5sd => 3; Between -1 e 0,5sd => 2; Below -1sd => 1.

**Risk Appetite:** weighted average of three values: the simple monthly average of the weekly Z-score of the Adjusted Estimated PE Ratio (graph 4.1 – see below), this series with a 0.5 weight; the simple monthly average of the daily Z-score (1250 day rolling window) of the two series that compose the Spreads vs US Treasuries graph (graph 4.2 – see below), each series with a weight equal to 0.25. Z-score Intervals and corresponding Risk Scale for the Adjusted Estimated PE Ratio: Above 2sd => 5 Between 1,5 e 2sd => 4; Entre 0,5 e 1,5sd => 3; Between -1 e 0,5sd => 2; Below -1sd => 1. Z-score Intervals and corresponding Risk Scale for series composing the Spread x US Treasuries graph: Below -2sd => 5; Between -1,5 e -0,5sd => 4; Between -0,5 e 1sd => 3; Between 1 e 2sd => 2; Above 2sd => 1.

**Credit Risk:** the Weighted Average Default Probability Index (described below, corresponding to the graph 5.1) is daily transformed in a number in the range of 1 to 5 based on the Z-score (1250 day rolling window) of the indicator, and as a further step the simple monthly average is calculated. Z-score Intervals and corresponding Risk Scale: Above 2sd => 5; Between 1,5 e 2sd => 4; Between 0,5 e 1,5sd => 3; Between -1 e 0,5sd => 2; Below -1sd => 1.

#### Macroeconomic Risk

**Selected FX return (USD pairs).** Daily trend of the local currencies of some emerging markets usually considered peers to Brazil against the USD.

**Interest Rates.** Daily trend of yearly interest rates for local currency sovereign bonds, calculated based on Bloomberg bond indexes for the US and for some emerging markets usually considered peers to Brazil.

**CDS (Credit Default Swap).** Credit derivative in which its buyer disburses a series of payments (known as “spread” or “premium”) for the seller in exchange for protection against a credit event impacting the reference entity. The higher the default probability, the higher will be the traded CDS premium, hence working as a proxy for the credit risk of the reference entity. The graphs depict the daily trend of the closing price (in b.p.) of the 5YR sovereign CDS spreads of some emerging markets usually considered peers to Brazil, and of some European countries most followed by the market analysts.

**Foreign Investment in Stocks.** Monthly foreign investor net inflows in the B3 secondary market (equity and equity derivatives only).

**Foreign Investment in Portfolio.** Monthly foreign investor net inflows according to ICVM 560, only related to flows in the Brazilian organized secondary markets, not corresponding to the Balance of Payments methodology.

#### Market Risk

**MSCI Indexes.** Equity indexes calculated by the Morgan Stanley Capital International. The MSCI World Index (denominated in this report as “Developed”) reflects the performance of the equity markets of several developed markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index (denominated in this report as “Emerging”) reflects the performance of the equity markets of several emerging markets, including the so called “BRICS”. The MSCI also values single markets, such as the case of the MSCI Brazil Index.

**Fixed income indexes.** Indexes developed by Barclays/Bloomberg to measure the performance of investment grade bonds, converted to USD when appropriate. The BEHGTRUU Index (denominated in this report as “Emerging”) refers to bonds in emerging markets, while the LGCPTRUU Index (denominated in this report as “Global”) does the same for the developed markets. In Bloomberg methodology, the bonds are weighted by market value, without currency hedge.

**Reference indexes.** IRF-M = index composed by a basket of sovereign fixed-rate bonds (LTN and NTN-F). Works as a benchmark for the fixed-rate fixed income portfolios. IMA-B = fixed income index that depicts the trend, at market prices, of a basket of inflation-linked sovereign bonds (NTN-B). IHFA = index for the mutual fund industry in Brazil, whose value reflects, in local currency, the performance of a hypothetical portfolio of mutual funds selected according to a methodology developed by ANBIMA. IFIX = theoretical portfolio composed by shares of the most traded REITs and measures the performance of the Brazilian REIT industry. IMA-G = weighted average of the daily returns of IMA-B, IMA-C (wholesale price inflation linked sovereign bond index), IMA-S (floating rate sovereign bonds index) e IRF-M indexes.

**Volatility.** It is a dispersion measure for the realized returns of an index or of a security. The 30 day realized volatility refers to the annualized standard deviation of the closing price returns in the last 30 trading days, expressed in percentage terms. It is one of the most frequently used indicators to measure the market risk of a security. The higher the volatility, the higher the market risk of the security.

#### Liquidity Risk

**Bid/Ask Spread.** It is the difference of bid and ask prices of a security, utilized as a measure of market liquidity. In comparing different securities, it is common to refer to the ratio of the bid-ask spread against the midprice of the security. The lower this percentage ratio, the more liquid the security is. The graph refers to the daily trend of the median spread calculated based on a sample comprised by the half of the Ibovespa Index stocks with the lowest turnover for a given month.

**Liquidity Index –ICVM 555 Funds.** Daily trend of the ratio between the total reported Liquid Assets (according to ICVM 512) and the total reported NAV, expressed as a percentage. Excludes funds of funds.

#### Risk Appetite

**Adjusted Estimated PE Ratio.** It is the ratio between the current price of an index or security and its estimated positive earnings for the following accumulated 12 months, according to the consensus of market analysts, excluding companies with negative EPS projections. Hence, the PE ratio can be understood as the payback time necessary to recover through its profits the capital investment in a given company. A high PE ratio indicates that the security might be overvalued relative to its recent profit potential. Inversely, a low PE ratio points that the security might be undervalued relative to its profit potential. In this report, the country/region analysis is done using the weekly PE ratio for the corresponding MSCI Indexes as a reference. The calculated indicators refer to the Z-score (250 week rolling window) of such ratios. Finally, values above 2 standard deviations indicate that stocks are, on average, overvalued (+2sd) or undervalued (-2sd).

**Emerging vs US Treasuries Spread.** Spread between the yields of a corporate and sovereign bond index (*investment grade*) for emerging markets and the yield of US treasuries, expressed as an annual percentage yield. Calculations use the BEHGTRUU Index (emerging markets corporate and sovereign investment grade bond index) and the BUSY Index (US treasuries bond index), both available through Bloomberg.

**10YR USD Sovereign Bond Spread – Brazil x US Treasuries.** Difference between the yields of a generic 10YR USD-denominated sovereign Brazilian bond and an analogous US bond, both calculated by Bloomberg.

#### Credit Risk

**Weighted Average Default Probability Index.** Daily indicator built in order to grasp the average default probability of non-financial corporates traded in the B3 exchange. The calculation of the index proceeds as follows: for each trading day and for the whole available sample of companies in that day, the weighted average (by market cap of the companies traded in that day) of the 1YR default probabilities is calculated (“BB\_1YR\_DEFAULT\_PROB”), as made available by Bloomberg.