

# GDP Forecast Report for Brazil

*Produced in collaboration with the University of Brasília and the Nowcasting Lab @ KOF, ETH Zurich*

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The current prediction for Brazil's annual GDP growth in 2025 is estimated at **2.29%**. On a year-on-year basis, GDP growth for the 3rd quarter of 2025 is projected at **1.46%**, increasing to **1.51%** in the 4th quarter. For quarter-on-quarter changes, the growth prediction for the 3rd quarter is **0.05%**, increasing to **0.07%** in the 4th quarter of 2025. These projections draw on high-frequency economic data, coupled with advanced nowcasting methods, to provide a timely understanding of Brazil's economic trajectory.

The **GDP Forecast Report for Brazil** is a joint project by the [University of Brasília](#), Brazil, and the [Nowcasting Lab @ KOF, ETH Zurich](#), Switzerland.

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**Figure 1: Annual GDP Growth Rate Prediction for 2025**

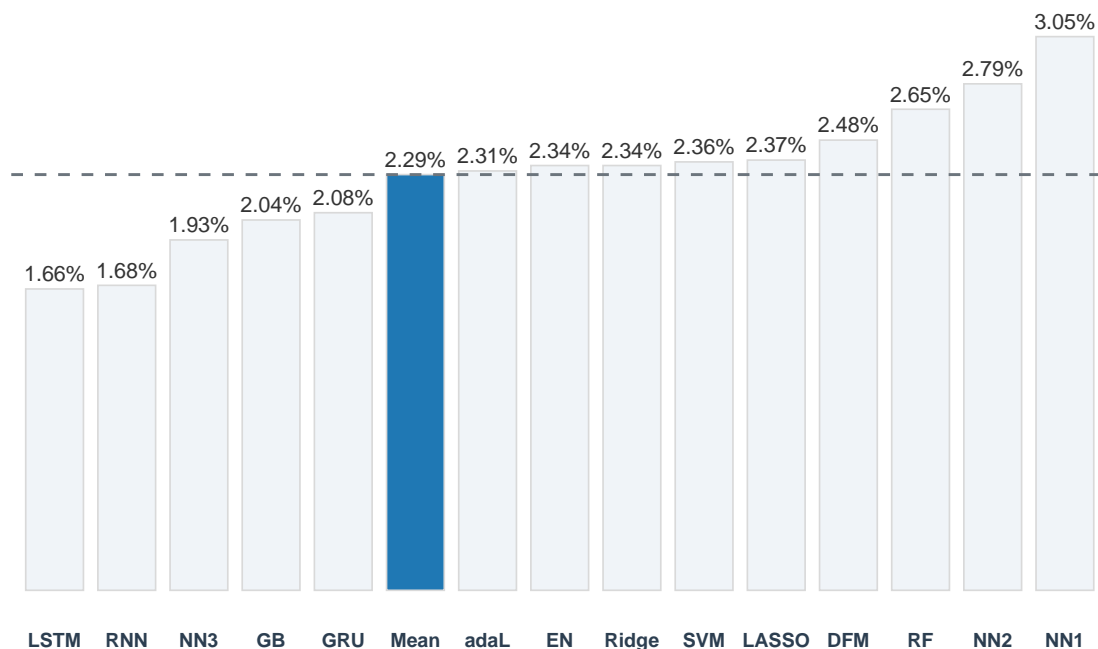
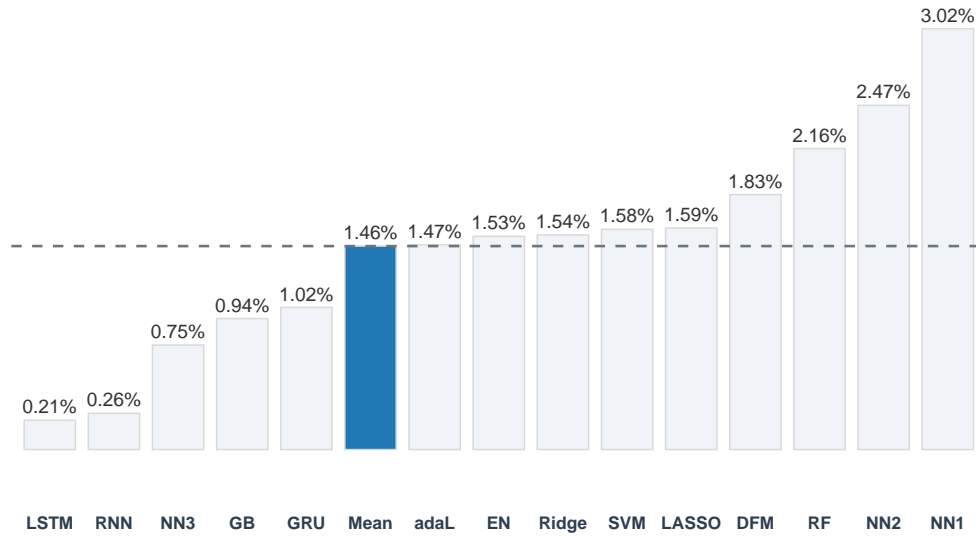
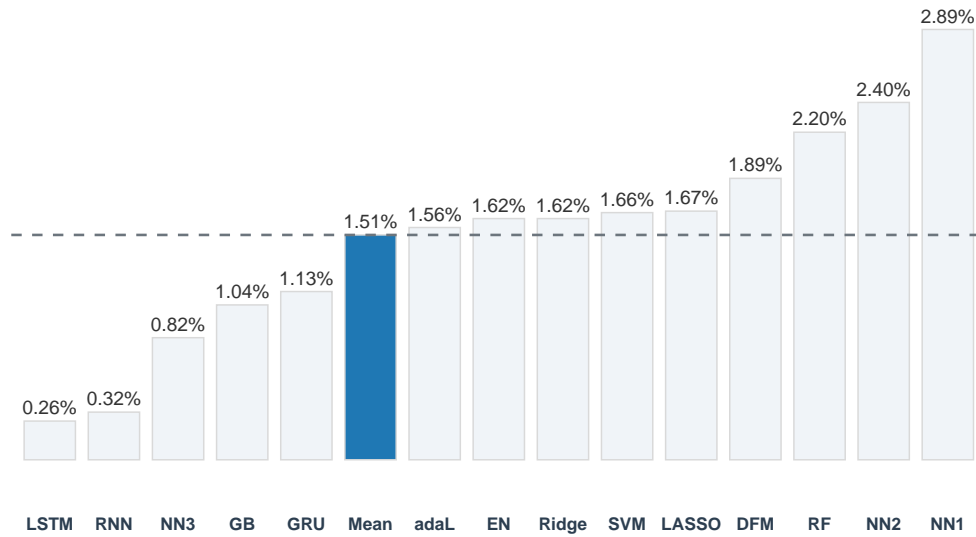


Figure 2: Year-on-Year GDP Growth Rate Predictions

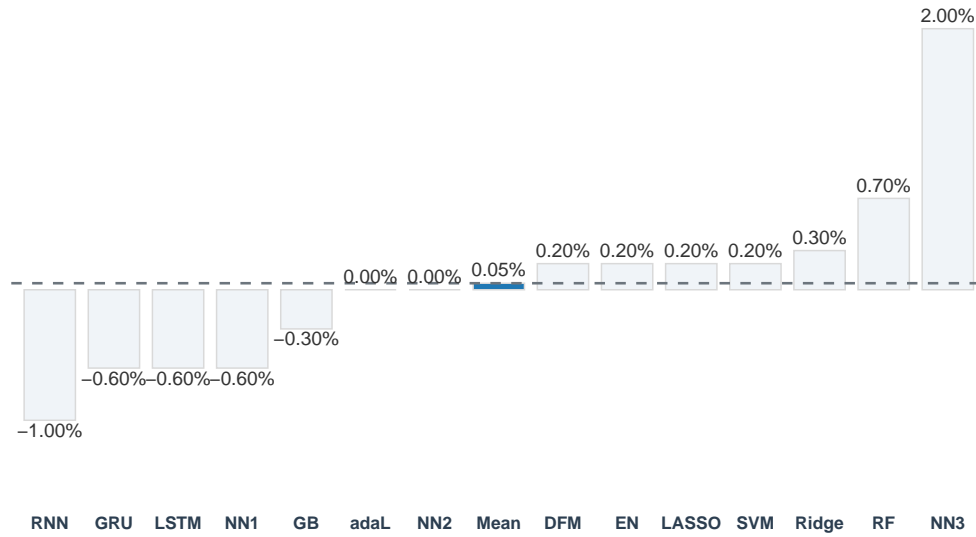


(a) YoY GDP growth rate prediction for 3rd quarter 2025

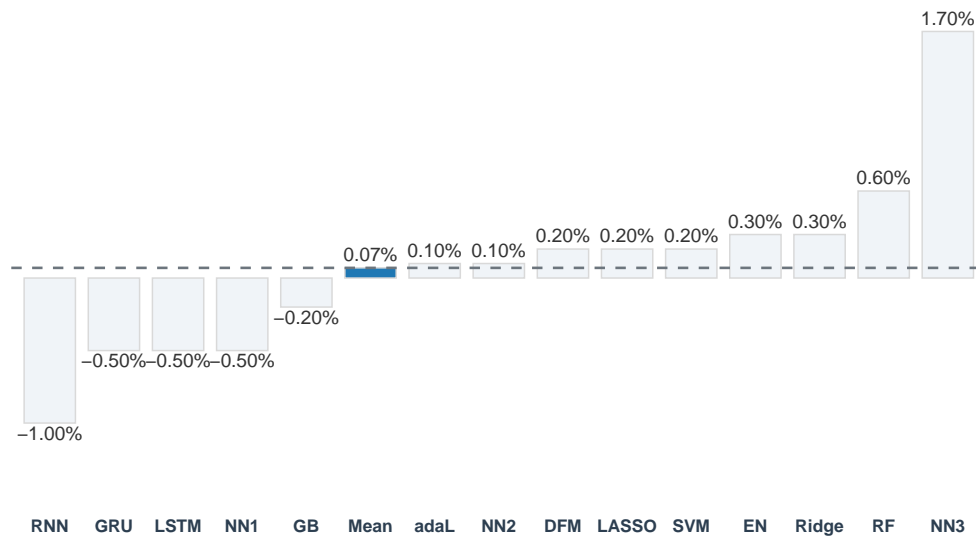


(b) YoY GDP growth rate prediction for 4th quarter 2025

Figure 3: Quarter-on-Quarter GDP Growth Rate Predictions

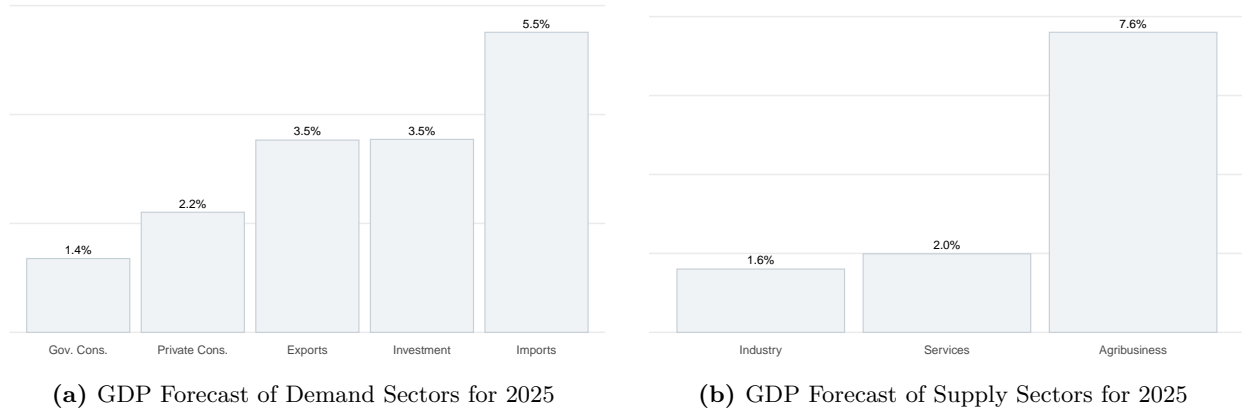


(a) QoQ GDP growth rate prediction for 3rd quarter 2025



(b) QoQ GDP growth rate prediction for 4th quarter 2025

Figure 4: Brazilian GDP Sectoral Growth Forecast



## Appendix

### Forecasting & Nowcasting

This report presents the results of nowcasting and forecasting Brazil's GDP using multiple high-frequency data inputs and a range of machine learning models. In macroeconomics, *forecasting* refers to the estimation of a future value of an indicator (e.g., GDP or inflation). *Nowcasting*, on the other hand, focuses on the current or very near-future state of an indicator—particularly critical for GDP, which is published with significant delays. Nowcasting thus offers timely estimates before official numbers are released.

### Prediction Models

This report presents nowcasts and forecasts for Brazilian GDP growth using a dynamic factor model (DFM) and several machine learning methods/models.

- **Neural Network (NN):** Capture nonlinear relationships in macro data with few functional assumptions.
  - **NN1:** Single-hidden-layer (shallow architecture).
  - **NN2:** Two hidden layers for higher representational capacity.
  - **NN3:** Three hidden layers for more complex patterns (with implicit regularization).
- **LASSO:** Variable selection via  $\ell_1$  penalty, improving interpretability.
- **Adaptive LASSO (AdaLASSO):** Adaptive weights for more flexible penalization and lower bias.
- **Ridge Regression:**  $\ell_2$  penalization; robust to multicollinearity.
- **Elastic Net (EN):** Combines  $\ell_1$  and  $\ell_2$ , balancing selection and shrinkage.
- **Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM):** RNN with memory/forget gates learning long-term dependencies; useful with persistent lags/seasonality.
- **Recurrent Neural Network (RNN):** Simpler recurrent variant modeling temporal dependence via hidden states.
- **Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU):** LSTM-like with fewer parameters (update/reset gates), often trains faster on smaller samples.
- **Support Vector Regression (SVM):** Maximizes margin with kernels (e.g., RBF) to capture nonlinearities with good overfitting control.
- **Gradient Boosting (GBM):** Additive ensemble of trees, strong for non-linear patterns/interactions; good bias–variance via depth and learning rate.

For further methodological details, see Rossi Júnior and Martins de Oliveira (2023) and Martins de Oliveira and Rossi Júnior (2024).

## Balanced Panel Algorithm

A balanced panel algorithm ensures data consistency across varying timespans. Missing values are imputed using neural networks and time-series models, yielding a robust panel for further analysis.

## References

Kronenberg, P., Mikosch, H., Neuwirth, S., Bannert, M. and Thöni, S. (2023): *The Nowcasting Lab: Live Out-of-Sample Forecasting and Model Testing*. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4353052> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4353052>.

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Martins de Oliveira, L. G. and Rossi Júnior, J. L. (2024): *Which One Predicts Better? Comparing Different GDP Nowcasting Methods Using Brazilian Data*. ANPEC 2024 (latest version). Available at: [https://www.anpec.org.br/encontro/2024/submissao/files\\_I/i8-7893a8b48b482c7db93429f5630d3765.pdf](https://www.anpec.org.br/encontro/2024/submissao/files_I/i8-7893a8b48b482c7db93429f5630d3765.pdf).