

CHINA “GOES OUT”

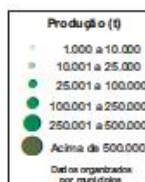
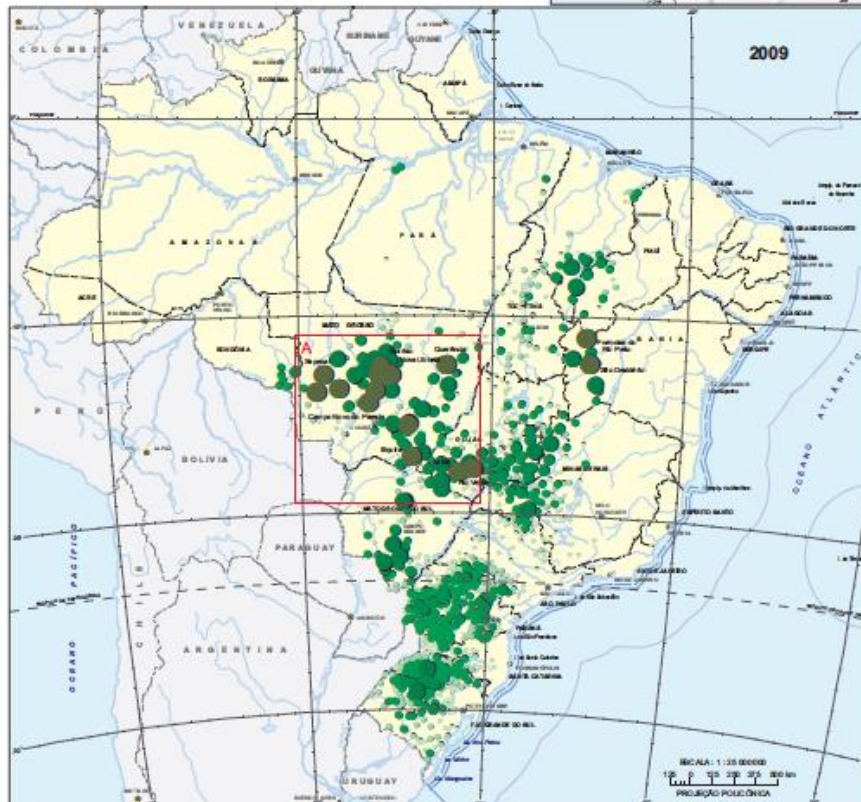
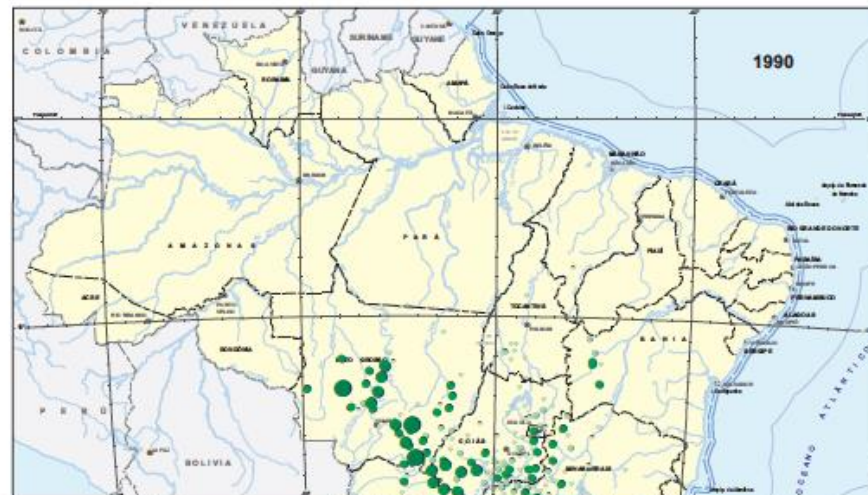
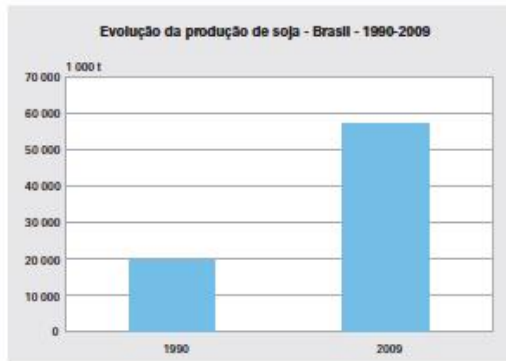
**WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR
BRAZIL?**

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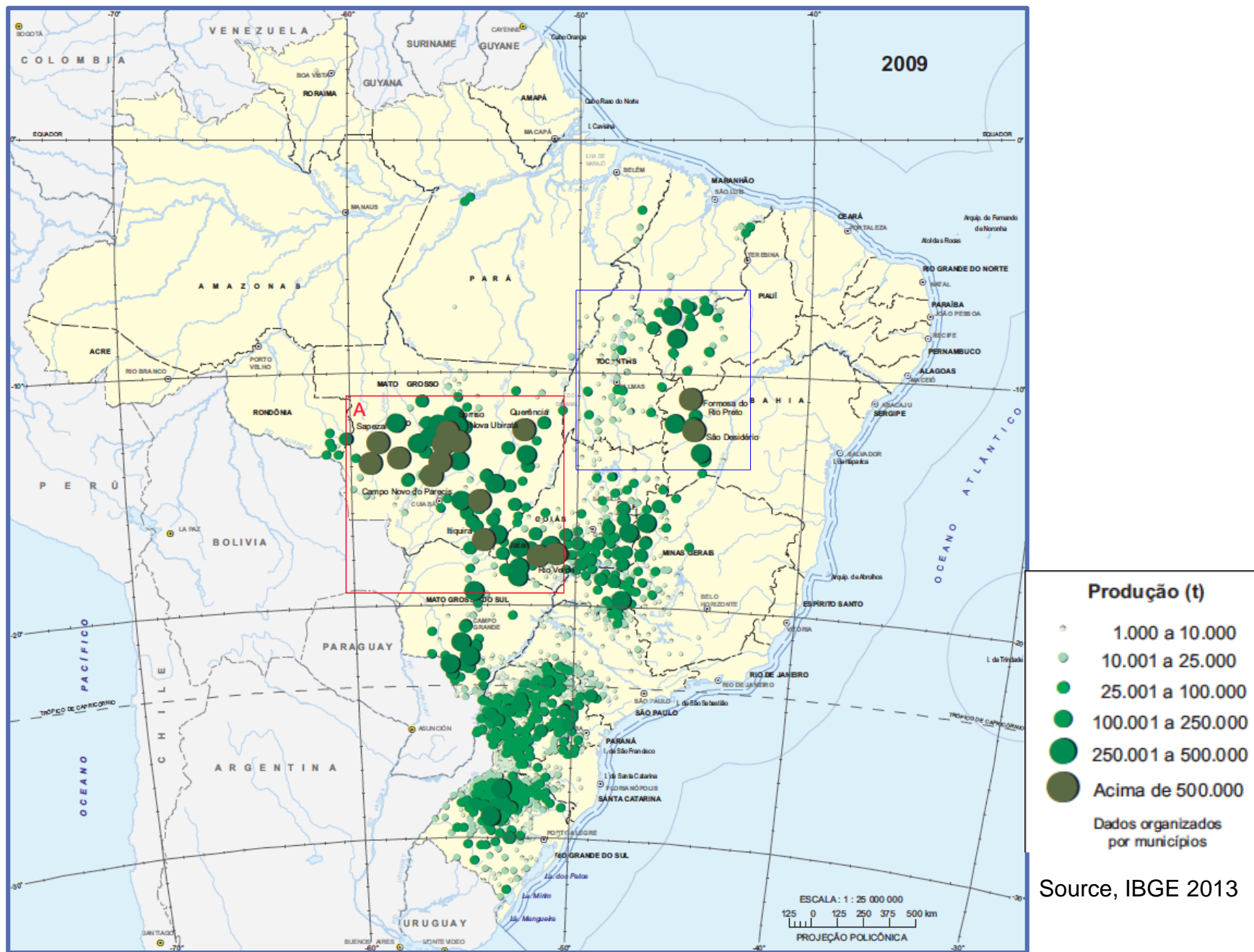
CHINA'S 2008 OILSEED INDUSTRIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE

- Expand domestic soy production
- Encourage supply chain integration
- Limit the expansion of crushing capacity
- Encourage enterprises to buy domestic soybeans
- Enhance and promote the liquidity of GM soybeans
- **Encourage enterprises to “go out” and develop international resources**

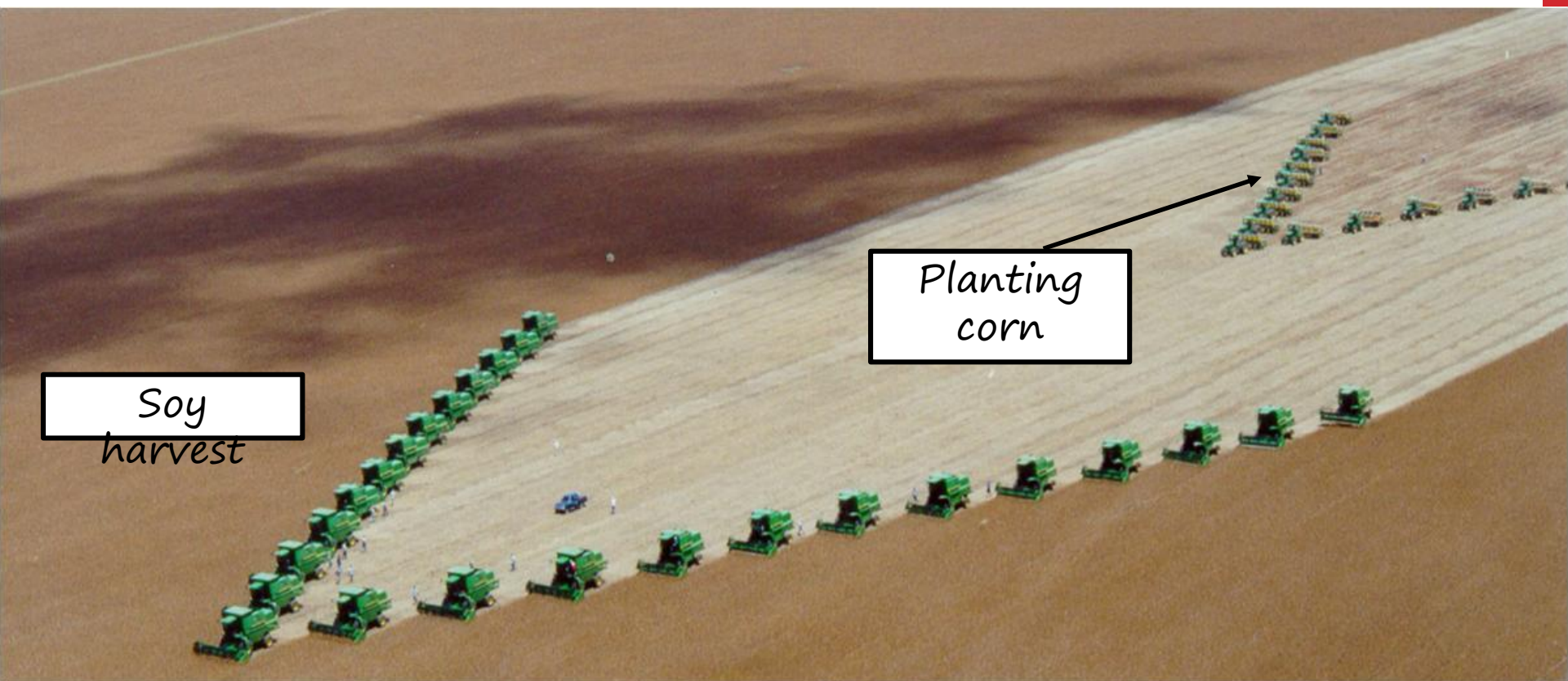
Evolução do cultivo de soja



Fonte: Produção agrícola municipal 1990/2009. In: IBGE. Sistema IBGE de Recuperação Automática - Sina. Rio de Janeiro, [2011]. Disponível em: <<http://www.sidra.ibge.gov.br/bda/>>. Acesso em: out. 2011.

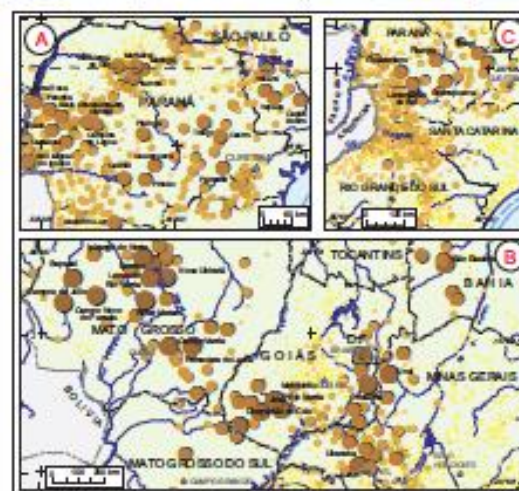
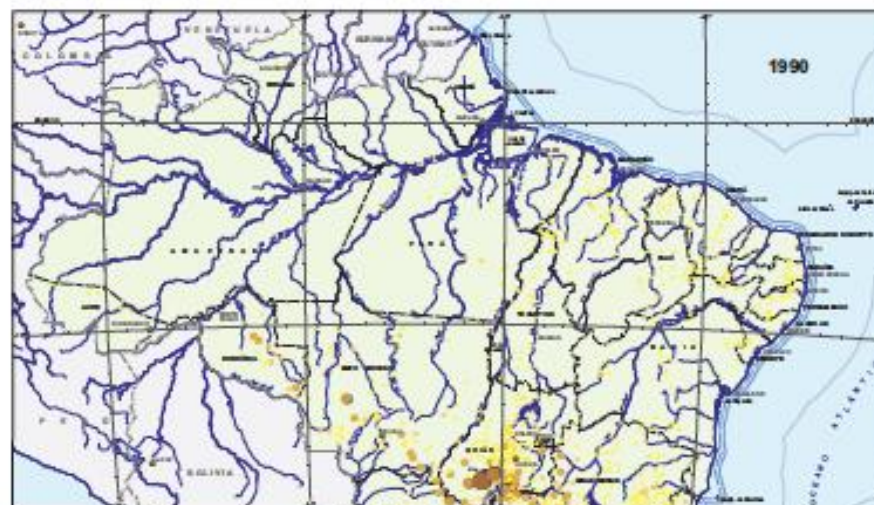
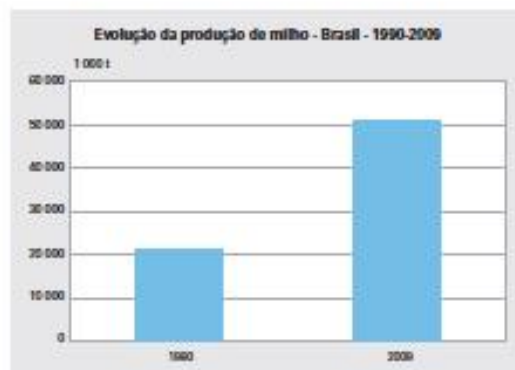


Source, IBGE 2013

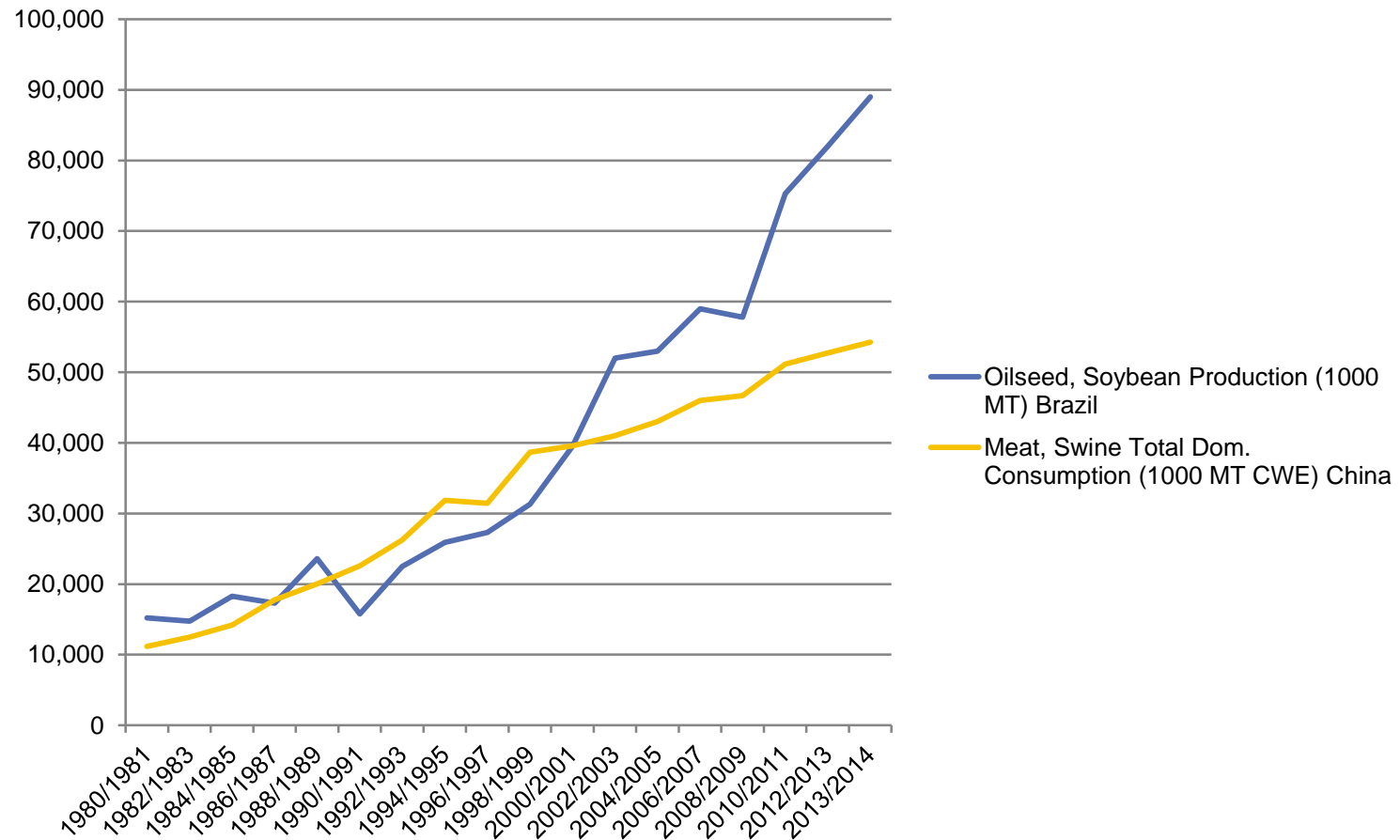


- Two crops in the same year—soy followed by corn or cotton
- Scale, mechanization, technology
- Without irrigation

Evolução do cultivo de milho

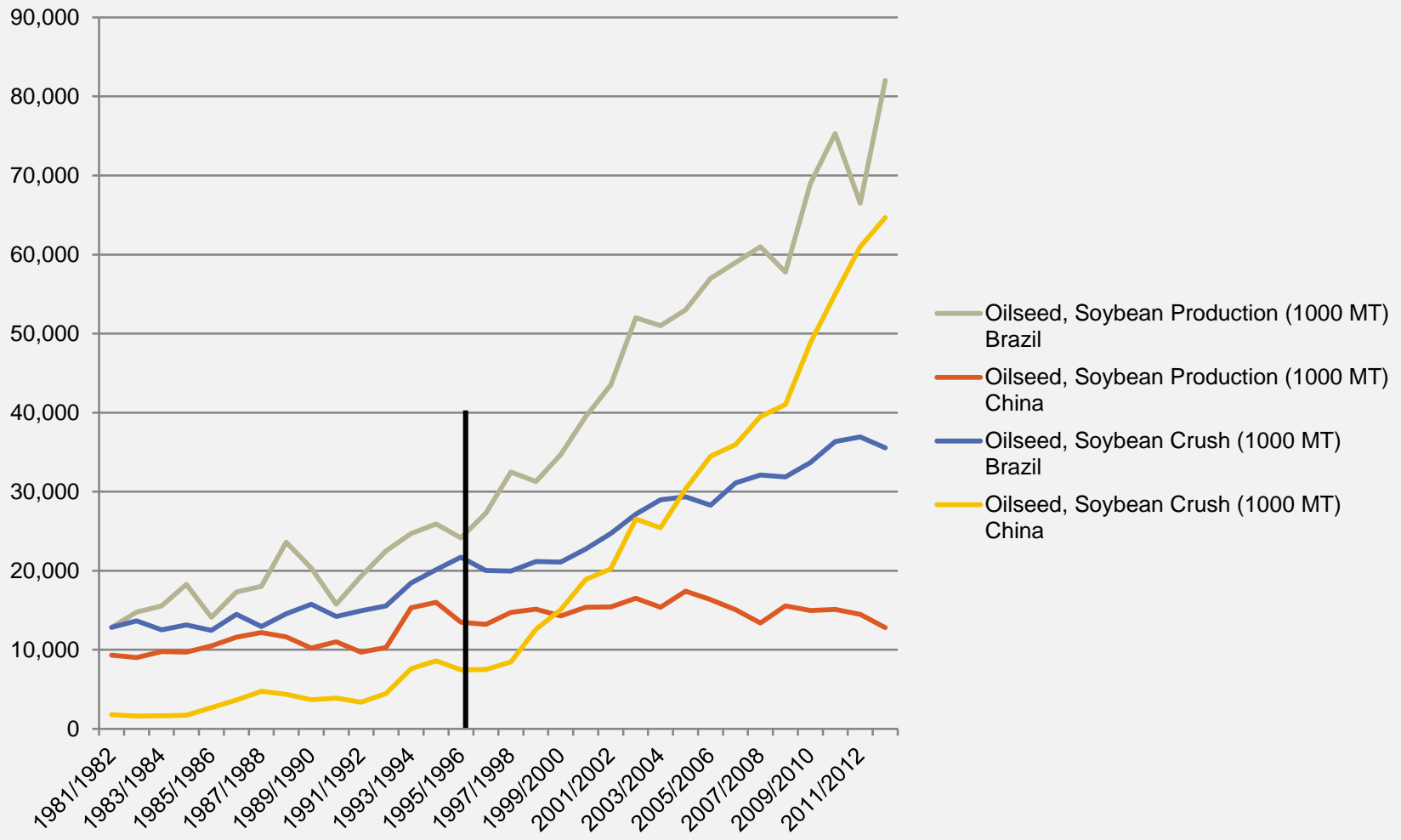


Chinese pork consumption and Brazilian soybean production 1980-2013



China and Brazil

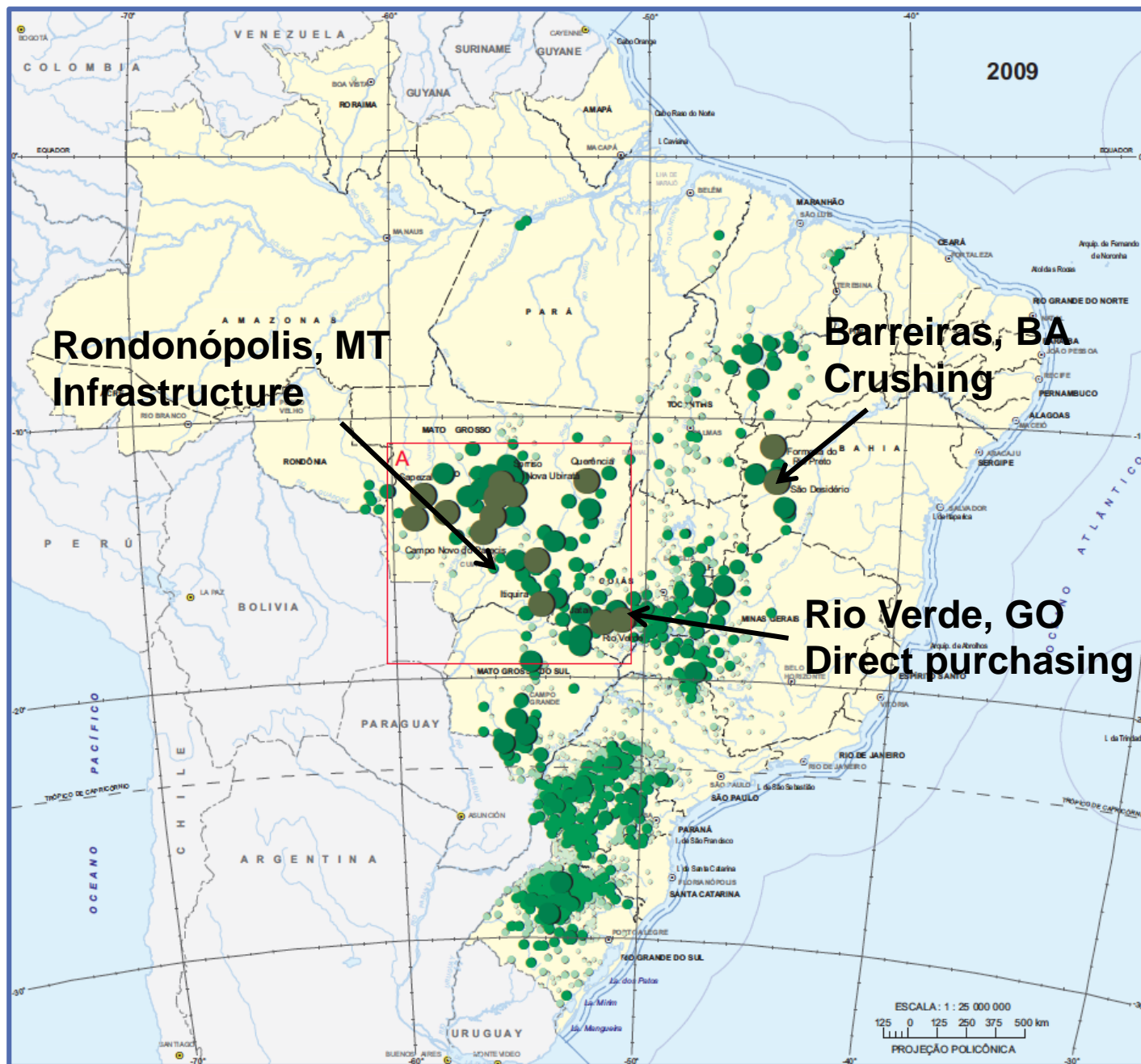
Soybean Production and Crush



Source: PSD online

HOW IS CHINA INVESTING IN BRAZILAN SOY?

- **Buying farmland**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Direct purchasing**
- **Crushing plants**



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR BRAZIL?

Brazilian farmers and Chinese consumers remain beholden to transnational agribusiness.

- **Will China be able to “go out” even further and compete in this oligopolistic market?**
- **If so, what will that mean for:**
 - Farmers?
 - The environment?
 - Brazilian food sovereignty?