

BRAZILIAN AGRIBUSINESS



HOW BRAZIL
BECAME AN
AGRICULTURAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL
POWERHOUSE

BRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION OF CITRUS EXPORTERS

CITRUSBR



NATURAL VOCATION FOR AGRICULTURE

Brazil has the largest tropical area on the planet and its farms produce US\$ 139 billion worth in products per year. It is the 4th largest exporter of agricultural products, reaching almost \$ 100 billion annually, trailing the European Union, the United States and China. Brazil leads beef, chicken, orange juice, soy, sugar and coffee exports.



408%



This was the Brazilian grain and **fiber production growth** in 40 years, reaching **240 million tons**. In the same period, the agricultural area advanced **63%**, reaching **61 million hectares**. Productivity rose 211%.

Source: IBGE

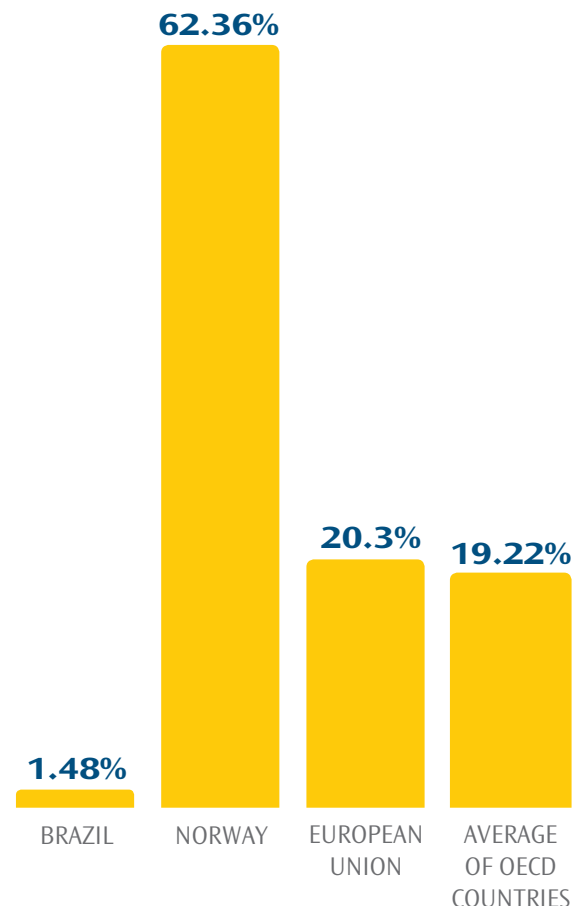
WITHOUT SUBSIDIES

With only **1.48%** support over gross revenue, Brazil placed 21st in the OECD ranking of **subsidies** among the largest agricultural producers in 2018.

The ranking is led by **Norway**, with **62.36%** subsidies on revenues.

The **European Union** (28 nations) placed 7th with **20.03%**.

The **average agricultural** support in OECD countries is **19.22%**.



PRODUCTION WITHOUT DEFORESTATION. BRAZIL'S TERRITORIAL OCCUPATION

Brazil's territory has
851.6 million hectares



ONLY **30.2%**
OF THE TOTAL
TERRITORY ARE
RURAL PROPERTIES

9% of those are planted crops and forests,
8% are native pastures and
13.2% are planted pastures' areas.

66.3% ARE
PRESERVED AND
PROTECTED
VEGETATION AREAS

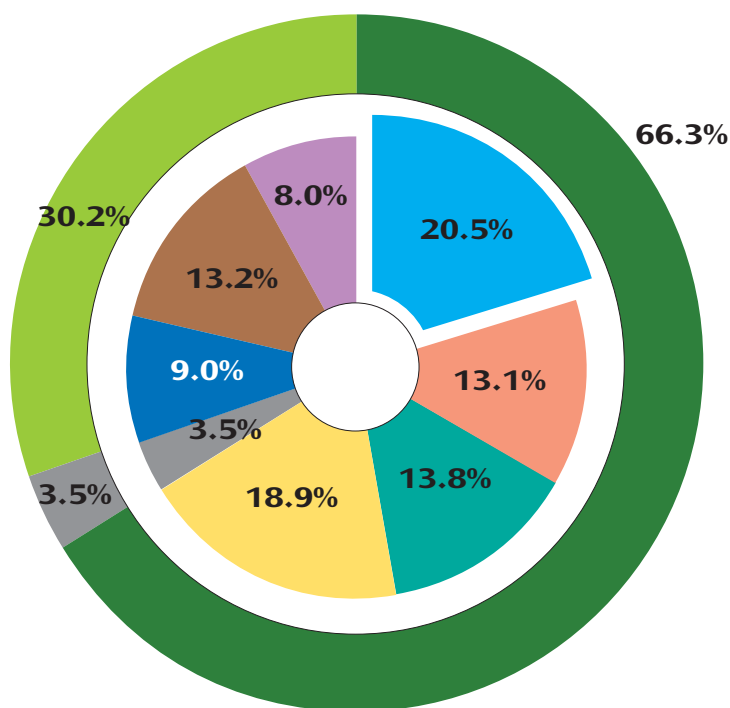
13.1% are protected areas of native
vegetation,

13.8% are indigenous lands,

18.9% of the land is vacant and
unregistered (lack of regulation can incur
deforestation and occupations) and...

20.5% of the protected
vegetation is located
inside rural properties

AND THE REMAINING
3.5% CORRESPOND
TO AREAS
SURROUNDING CITIES
AND GREEN
INFRASTRUCTURE



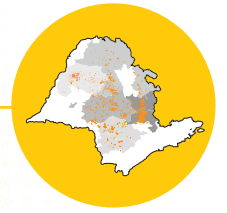
- PRESERVED AND PROTECTED VEGETATION
- CITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- RURAL PROPERTIES
- PRESERVED VEGETATION INSIDE RURAL
- NATIVE VEGETATION IN PROTECTED AREAS
- INDIGENOUS LANDS
- LAND IS VACANT AND UNREGISTERED
- CITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- PLANTED CROPS AND FORESTS
- PLANTED PASTURES
- NATIVE PASTURES

WHERE IS THE ORANGE JUICE BEING PRODUCED



LEGAL AMAZON

It is a demarcation instituted by the Brazilian government as a way to plan and promote the sustainable social and economic development of the states in the Amazon region. The area is formed by nine Brazilian states and covers the entire North region, as well as parts of the Midwest and Northeast. It encompasses **5 MILLION** square kilometers, or **59%** of the entire national territory. This includes the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins and Maranhão.



CITRUS BELT

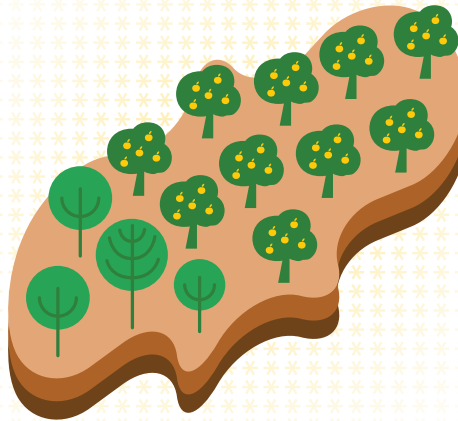
The orange juice is produced in the so-called CITRUS BELT, an area MORE THAN 3 THOUSAND MILES DISTANT FROM THE LEGAL AMAZON. It is AN AREA FORMED BY **347 MUNICIPALITIES**, DIVIDED IN **12 REGIONS**, MAINLY IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO AND WITH SOME CITIES IN THE STATE OF MINAS GERAIS.

2.400
MILES

PRESERVATION

The area dedicated to citrus crops in the citrus plantation region is of 459,058 hectares, and there are additional 181,750 hectares occupied by protected native forest.

1 hectare
of native
vegetation is
preserved.



...from every
2.52 hectares
dedicated to
citrus crops

SOURCE: Fundecitrus

RESPECT TO BIODIVERSITY

With preserved forests and rational use of chemical defensives, the production of honey grew 136% in the citrus plantation region in 10 years



The citrus plantation region responds for **84%** of the total honey produced in the state of São Paulo.

SOURCE: Fundecitrus



STRICT ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION:

A legal framework imposing environmental preservation quotas on rural producers is in place in Brazil since 1935. The current Brazilian Forest Code, dated 2012, enforces producers to register their area and preserve part of their property with native vegetation. The percentage of preserved land is dictated by biomes to which they belong

- 80% in the Amazon, 35% in the Cerrado and 20% for the others.

The Forest Code also establishes the obligation to maintain preservation areas along watercourses.

DID YOU KNOW?

In addition to being one of the countries that most preserves nature, Brazil is a signatory to the Paris Agreement. The country's goals are:

BY 2025: _____



Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by **37%** in relation to 2005

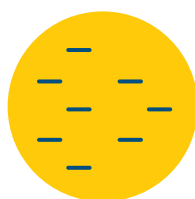
BY 2030: _____



Reduce emissions by **43%**



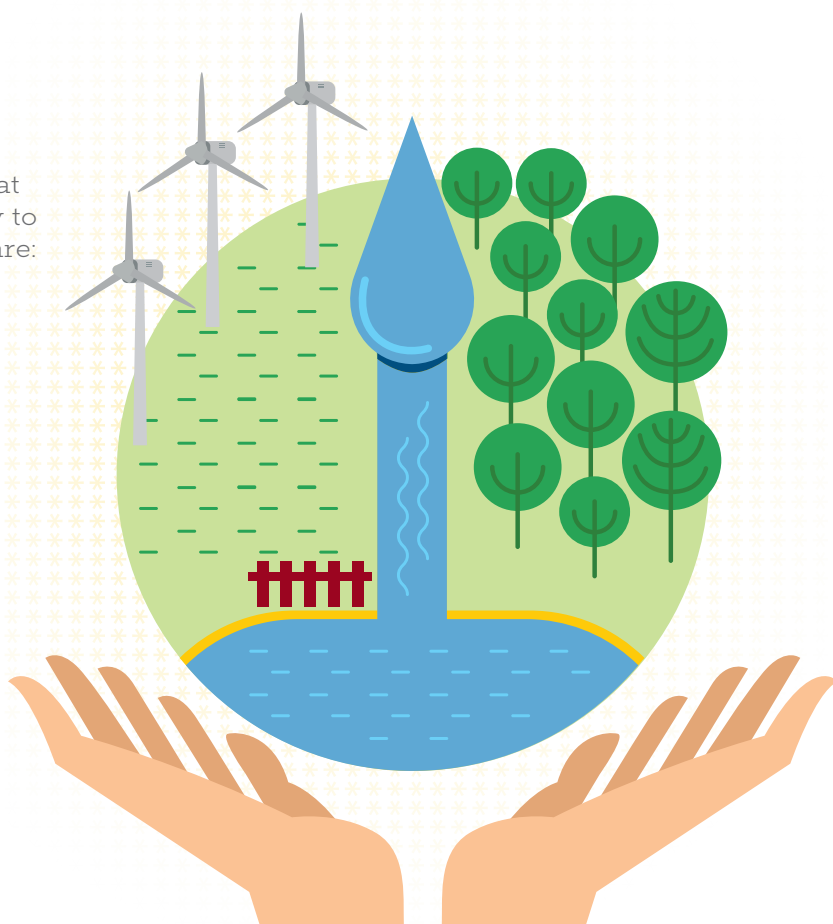
Reforest **12 million hectares** and reduce deforestation



Recover **15 million hectares** of degraded pasture



Have **45%** of electricity supplied by renewable energy sources





BRAZIL IS THE GLOBAL LEADER IN THE DEPLOYMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

Brazil is an example for the world when it comes to clean energy production and has made progress towards expanding renewable sources, which already accounted for **45.3% of the energy mix in 2018**. The renewable energy that saw the highest growth was **solar energy**, which increased by **298%**, followed by **wind and hydro sourced energy**.

The figures show that the Brazilian energy mix ranked first among the ten largest economies, as the cleanest in the world and are worth becoming an example to be followed:

83% of Brazil's electricity originates from renewable sources.

Concerning biofuels (anhydrous and hydrous ethanol and biodiesel), it supplies more than **23% of the transport sector's energy demand**, which is **7 times the global level of 3.3%**.

Much of this clean and renewable energy originates from rural areas. Ethanol, industrial heat, propulsion power and bioelectricity are obtained from reprocessing animal fats and sugarcane bagasse.

70% of all renewable energy originates from rural areas.

More than 60% of the national electricity grid stems from renewable sources.



OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION...

BRAZILIAN INITIATIVES THAT THE WORLD SHOULD KNOW ABOUT



PRESERVED AREAS ON RURAL PROPERTIES

The total preserved area is of **174.3 million hectares**, equivalent to **20.5% of the Brazilian territory**

PAYMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AS A SIGN OF A FUTURE THAT GUARANTEES EVEN MORE PRESERVATION



National Policy for Payment of Environmental Services (PSA) (PL 312/2015)

WHAT'S IT?

In 2021, the Brazilian Congress approved a new legislation that authorizes the government or private agents to pay for the maintenance of environmental services of rural producers or even urban citizens who preserve or develop environmental preservation and recovery initiatives on private property, be it individuals or legal entities.



WHAT'S ENTAILED?

Payments can be monetary and non-monetary. The producer may also receive technical assistance, a service, a donation of supplies, or anything that is linked to improving ecosystems.



REDD + (acronym for Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation + conservation of Forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and increased Forest carbon stocks)

WHAT'S IT?

Incentive developed at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to financially reward developing countries for their REDD + Green house Gas Emission Reduction results.



WHAT'S ENTAILED?

To gain recognition for their REDD+ results, developing countries must produce evidence of their achievements to the UNFCCC. Once the process is finished, the REDD + results measured in tons of carbon dioxide will be entered into a platform and the country will then be able to obtain pay-for-results resources. Payments can originate from different international sources, in particular the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

