Adapting to climate changes
Technology and more sustainable agricultural practices have been at the forefront of adaptations to climate changes, from improved irrigation systems to drought-resistant crops. Through technological advancements, innovative practices, and targeted public policies, Brazil was import-dependent for food, yet transformed itself into an agricultural powerhouse and leading food exporter. Brazil is a leading food exporter, having the productive and logistical potential to become the largest exporter of food globally.

COULD BRAZIL BE THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY?

Brazil is top of the list.

FEEDING A GROWING WORLD

The world population is expected to grow to over 8.5 billion by 2030. Changes to climate, conflict, and war, and trade disruptions have a significant impact on food production. With a growing world population, the world must adapt to these externalities and adjust to meet food demands. Only a few places in the world have the potential to rise to this occasion.

GLOBAL BREADBASKETS: WHAT REGIONS CAN SUPPORT FOOD PRODUCTION GROWTH?

Rice, wheat, corn, and soy make up almost half of the daily calories of the average global diet. Known as the breadbaskets of the world, six regions produce most of the global supply of these grains: United States, Brazil, China, India, Ukraine, and Russia.

Brazil is in a unique position to become an even more important and resilient breadbasket to the world.

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Global agricultural trading system
Trade barriers, export prohibitions on food commodities and agricultural inputs, and other restrictions are often counterproductive and inhibit evolution toward a fully functional global agricultural trading system. Brazil is a leading food exporter, leaving the productive and logistical potential to become the largest exporter of food globally.

Geopolitical disruptions and vulnerabilities
War and conflict have deep implications for food production and food security. At the example of Russia’s war on Ukraine, political and security instabilities pose significant challenges to global food systems, especially in global breadbaskets. Brazil is in a relatively stable and peaceful region.

The demand for food is projected to increase by 60 percent in the next two decades as the global population grows, mostly in developing countries.

The world population is expected to grow to over 10 billion by 2050. Changes to climate, conflict, and war, and trade disruptions have a significant impact on food production. With a growing world population, the world must adapt to these externalities and adjust to meet food demands. Only a few places in the world have the potential to rise to this occasion.

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