



AGRICULTURE

- Coffee
- Poultry
- Soybeans
- Cocoa
- Oranges
- Cane
- Sugarcane
- Sugarcane

TOURISM

- Christ the redeemer in Rio de Janeiro
- Amazon Rainforest
- Beaches in Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina
- Carnatal in Natal
- Iguazu Falls in Parana



ABOUT BRAZIL

- The fifth largest country in the world with 8,514,877 sq km
- It has the third wonder of the world
- Brazil has one of the world's fastest growing major economies (average annual growth of 2%)
- It is the only country that its official language is Portuguese in America.
- GDP per capita is \$11,700



Christ the Redeemer



TEXTILES: QUALITY

- Now industries that have been developed with government aid
- Brazil has the largest textile operating facilities in Latin America
- Fibers and leather are used to produce clothing, shoes, and luggage

TRANSPORT VEHICLES

- Brazil does are exported mainly to Europe, where they are famous for their quality
- Machinery and transport equipment is one of the biggest exports from Brazil
- Brazil has manufacturing plants for General Motors, Volkswagen, Ford, Fiat, Honda, and Toyota
- Workers are highly unionized, receiving the highest salaries among the manufacturing industries
- Indirect government participation is noticed in the textile industry and machinery industry through export subsidies and low interest loans

Transportation

Capitals economies depend for transport networks

Highways:
The most important highway of the country is BR-116 and the second is BR-262. BR-116 (Program of Quality) due to its route accidents caused by the vehicle weather conditions of the region.

Seaports:
With a total of 1200 navigable kilometers, Brazil's port sector currently serves about 100 million tons of foreign cargo, exports, and is responsible for over 70% of exports.

Airports: Most International Flights
Guarulhos International Airport in São Paulo
Cumbica International Airport in Rio de Janeiro

Communication

The TV is the most popular media in the country, almost 95% of the Brazilian houses.

Post-Secondary Education
Brazilian spend more than the richest developing countries on higher education. However, the quality of education is not as good as in the developed world.



Emerging Country Economy Report



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Textiles
The textile industry is one of the most developed in Brazil. It has a long history and is a major export sector. The industry is highly unionized and receives high salaries. The government provides subsidies and low interest loans to support the industry.

Transport Vehicles
Brazil is a major manufacturer of transport vehicles. It has a long history of producing cars, trucks, and buses. The industry is highly unionized and receives high salaries. The government provides subsidies and low interest loans to support the industry.

Transportation

Experts increase demand for transport networks

Highways:
The most important highway of the country is BR-116 and the second is BR-101. BR-116 is 4740 km long and BR-101 is 3740 km long. Both highways are in poor condition due to the weather. Conditions of the highways are poor. BR-116 runs in a north-south direction. BR-101 runs in a north-south direction. BR-116 is the longest in the country (4740 km long).

Seaports:
With a coast of 7400 km, Brazil has 1000 km of coastline. Brazil's port sector currently moves about 700 million tons of cargo. The main ports are: Rio Grande, Santos, Fortaleza, Salvador, Recife, Porto Alegre, Natal, and Rio de Janeiro.

Airports: Most International Flights
Guarulhos International Airport in São Paulo. Galeão International Airport in Rio de Janeiro.



Communication

- The TV is the most popular media in the country. Brazilians spend more than five hours watching TV.
- 43% of Brazilians have televisions. Only 1% of Brazilians have televisions. Only 1% of Brazilians have televisions.
- 43% daily newspapers.
- Expansion problems lack in political corruption, homelessness, and environmental degradation.

Post-Secondary Education

- Private universities. Access to Higher Education came from wealthier backgrounds. Modern infrastructure, better amenities.
- Public universities. 200% financed by the government. High competition with entry exams. 100 candidates for every place. The best quality education.
- University of São Paulo, ranked by academic performance 20th in the world.



Communication
Brazil has a high rate of television ownership. The majority of Brazilians have televisions. The government provides subsidies and low interest loans to support the industry.



São Paulo
The most important city in the country is São Paulo. It is the financial capital of Brazil. It is the location for the headquarters of many major corporations and the country's most renowned banks and financial institutions. The city is a major center for commerce and industry. It is the most important city in the country. It is the financial capital of Brazil. It is the location for the headquarters of many major corporations and the country's most renowned banks and financial institutions.

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RENT
Rent is often higher in São Paulo. It is the most expensive city in the country. It is the financial capital of Brazil. It is the location for the headquarters of many major corporations and the country's most renowned banks and financial institutions.

Brazil Membership in International Organizations
Brazil is a member of several international organizations. It is a member of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the Organization of American States. It is a member of the G20 and the BRICS nations. It is a member of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It is a member of the Inter-American Development Bank. It is a member of the Latin American Integration Association. It is a member of the Mercosur trade bloc. It is a member of the Rio Group. It is a member of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries. It is a member of the Lusophone Community. It is a member of the Portuguese Speaking Community. It is a member of the Lusophone Community. It is a member of the Portuguese Speaking Community.

World Bank
The World Bank is a major international organization. It is a member of the World Bank. It is a member of the International Monetary Fund. It is a member of the World Trade Organization. It is a member of the United Nations. It is a member of the Organization of American States. It is a member of the G20. It is a member of the BRICS nations. It is a member of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It is a member of the World Trade Organization. It is a member of the United Nations. It is a member of the Organization of American States. It is a member of the G20. It is a member of the BRICS nations.

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Fastest Growing
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Emerging Country Economy Report

The Globalization Report

ANCED ECONOMY

s to pursue industrial and
rowth and development of its
iversified natural resources.
of employment.

CHALLENGES

Skilled labor
marginal (government)
population rates
infrastructure



Emerging Country Economy Report

The Case Solution



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- Workers are highly unionized, receiving the highest salaries among the manufacturing industries.

Indirect government participation is noticed in the textile industry and machinery industry through export subsidies and low interest loans.

Transportation

Exports increases demand for transport networks

Highways:

The most important highway of the country is BR-116 and the second is BR-101. BR-116 - Highway of Death, due to its many accidents caused by the variable weather conditions of the region. BR-101 runs in a north-south way along Brazil's western coast, and the longest in the country (about 4800 km long).

Seaports:

With a coast of 7,600 km (4660 miles), Brazil's port sector currently moves about 700 million tons of the most diverse merchandise and is responsible for over 90% of exports.

Airports: Most International Flights

Guarulhos International Airport in São Paulo, Galeão International Airport in Rio de Janeiro.

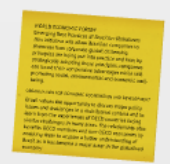
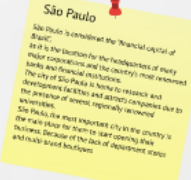
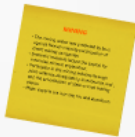
Communication

- The TV is the most popular media in the country, present in 95 % of the Brazilian houses.
- Brazilians spend more than five hours watching TV.
- 43% radio listeners.
- 17% of Brazilians have smartphones, only to talk and to send texts.
- 4.8 daily newspapers.

Post-Secondary Education

- Private universities: Access to Higher Education came from wealthier backgrounds. Modern infrastructure, better amenities.
- Public universities: 200% financed by the government, high competition with entry exams, 10 candidates for every place, the best quality education.

University of São Paulo, ranked by academic performance 20th in the world



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