

2016 specification
first exams in 2018



GCSE Edexcel A Case Studies with Exam Prep

Topic 5: Global Development

Brazil

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE Edexcel A specification (1GA0) **Topic 5: Global Development**.

This detailed case study is on **Brazil** representing a country with **high to medium-high human development** based on the Human Development Index (HDI) classifications.

The case study includes a main content section which can be used as part of a lesson plan or distributed to students for self-guided research; a selection of ICT interactive links to further students' research around each topic and a set of Springboard Images and discussion questions (also available as a PPT file accessible by digital download) which makes a fantastic starter activity.

A webpage containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at zzed.uk/8825

You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing in each URL.

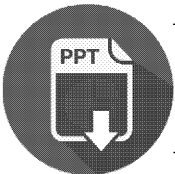


The exam preparation section which follows the case study contains a summary table, bringing together all of the key facts and figures relating to the case study; rapid-fire revision questions (with answers) to help recall and retention of the main points; and an exam-style question and mark scheme, written in the style of the Edexcel A sample material, so that students can practice answering questions relating to case studies and applying relevant knowledge in their answers.

The resource may be used as a source of reference for the required case studies for individual study, or for group work leading to discussion or debate. Subheadings in the information sections are designed to enable tabulated comparisons of social, economic and environmental impacts.

Another detailed case study is available for this topic area representing a country with a different level of development:

- Kenya (LHD)



A PowerPoint presentation containing the Springboard Images starter activity to accompany this resource is available as a free digital download. Just register for free updates using the link below to download all available content for your school or purchasing site.

November 2018

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Part 1: Case Study



Content

Background



Figure 1 – location of Brazil in the world

Brazil is the largest country in South America and the fifth largest country in the world. It is located on the eastern coast of the South American continent, and has a long coastline.

As it has such a long coastline, shipping is very important for Brazil to stay connected to its neighbours and the world more generally. People stay connected by air, sea, and land. Brazil has a large number of waterways and roads, although the road network is suffering underdevelopment. Brazil has a large number of airports – which makes it only second to the USA in terms of number of airports.

Significance

Brazil is not only significant in terms of its size, but in terms of its economy and its role as a regional power in South America, but as it is a member of the fast growing BRICS group, its significance around the world is growing too.

Regionally...	Global...
Brazil is the largest country in South America both in terms of physical size – 8.5 million km ² – and in population size – 305 million people	Member of the BRICS group. Its economy has undergone rapid growth in recent years
Brazil has the second largest military in Latin America	Brazil takes part in global peacekeeping under the United Nations
Brazil has the largest economy of any Latin American country	Thanks to its economic growth, Brazil can provide aid to many countries around the world

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Political context

Brazil is a **federal republic**, this means it doesn't have a monarch (king/queen), and is one big country with lots of smaller states inside it (like the USA). It has a president who is the head of state and government, and a parliament that makes all the laws. The government and president are elected every four years. Democracy has been a difficult journey for Brazil, as since 1964 there has been a series of military takeovers and corruption, leading to a lack of representation for Brazilian people and anger at their governments. Currently there is a lack of confidence in the Brazilian government (protests (including the President and former President) were accused of corruption).

Brazil's relationships with its neighbours are peaceful and cooperative. Brazil has no disputes with any countries in South America.

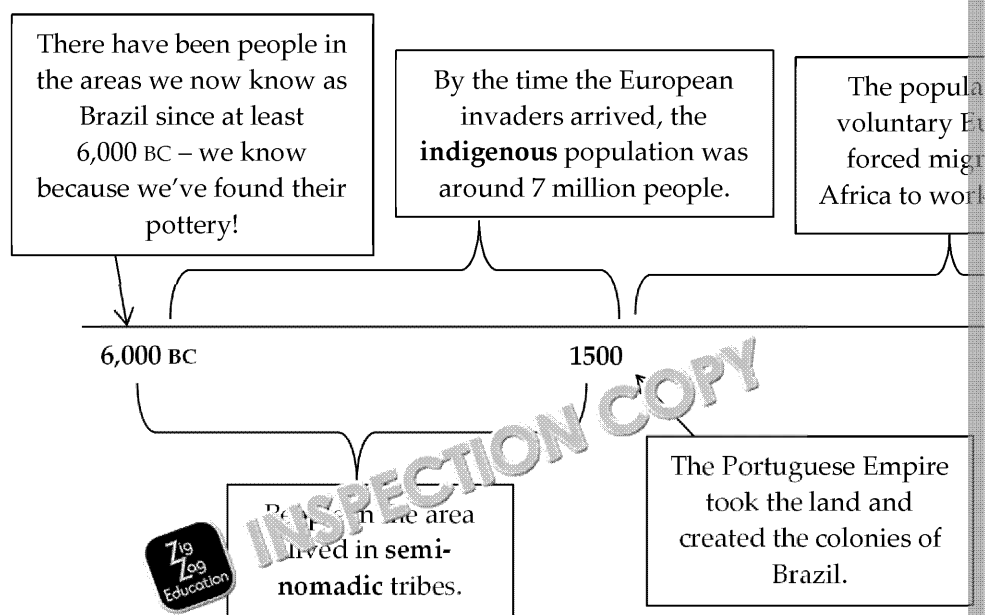


Figure 3 – timeline of Brazil's history

Social and cultural context

Portuguese is the most common language spoken in Brazil, which makes it culturally very distinct from other countries in South America, where most people speak Spanish.

The culture and ethnicity of the country reflects its diverse history of migration and settlement. Music and food contain European, African and indigenous influences. Brazil is so good at growing many fruits that they have a lot of fruit flavoured sweets and ice creams. Musical styles have evolved in Brazil, with some becoming popular the world over, such as capoeira, which is a mix of dance and martial arts, and samba music and dancing. Maybe you have heard of the famous samba street carnivals they have in Brazil!

Sport is also very popular in Brazil, particularly football. In 2014 the country hosted the World Cup and in 2016 it hosted the Olympic Games – although these prestigious events were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

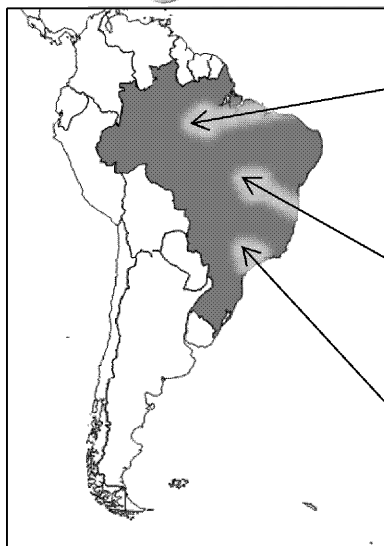
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Environmental context

Brazil is a very resource-rich country, with many geological deposits such as iron, gold and gems, as well as biological resources such as timber. Many ingredients in medicines can be found in the Amazon rainforest. Additionally, the large landmass and rich soils provide a good foundation for agriculture, and Brazil produces coffee, corn, potatoes, soybeans, beef, pork and many other **commodities**. Oil was also recently found offshore from the country.

Brazil is a very large country, crossing the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn, and contains many different types of climate and environment.



Much of the north of the country falls in the Amazon Basin, through which the Amazon (the world by volume) flows. The Amazon is home to rare plants and animals that biologists are studying. The climate here is tropical, with regular heavy rain.

The central area of Brazil has a drier savanna climate. At lower latitude and higher altitude. The area has many mountains, and can suffer bad periods of drought.

The south of the country is much cooler climate. It is here that some of the country's major cities are found: such as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Economic change

Brazil has a very productive and large economy. It is ranked sixth in the world for 2014, although in terms of GDP per capita it ranks much lower due to the large population.

	Country Name	GDP (trillion dollars)
1	United States	17.4
2	Japan	4.6
3	Germany	3.8
4	United Kingdom	2.9
5	France	2.8
6	Brazil	2.4

The economy overall is very diverse and healthy, with agriculture and mining (including financial) and research and high-tech development all playing a role. In recent years the government has done much to encourage entrepreneurship and business holding, although the economy shrunk between 2013 and 2016.

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Figure 5 – GNI per capita growth since 1990

History

Brazil underwent a great change in the 1970s known as the **economic miracle** industry caused by investments in infrastructure and encouragement of FDI. Since the Brazilian economy has grown tremendously since 1990. The **Global Financial Crisis** really affect it much, and the health of the economy has grown overall due to exports. However, since 2011 the country has seen a downturn in GDP, causing a **recession** by 2016.

Economic sectors

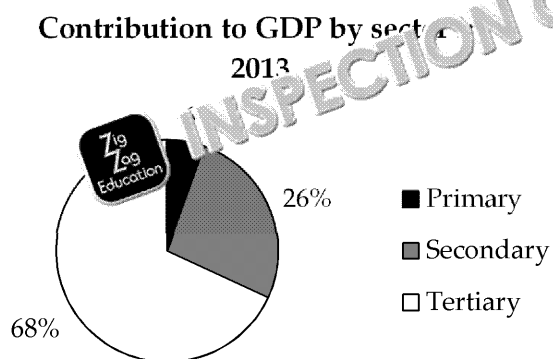


Figure 6 – contribution to GDP

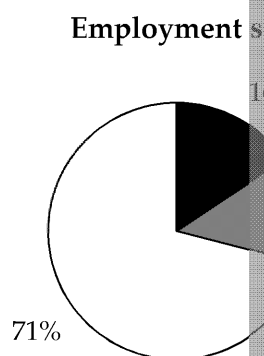


Figure 7 – employment

Figures 6 and 7 compare the relative importance of the three economic sectors in terms of money they bring in (6) and how many people they employ (7). Notice that the primary sector only comprises 6% of the GDP, it takes up 16% of the workforce, showing it is labour intensive. Conversely, manufacturing only employs 23% of the workforce but contributes 26% to GDP, showing it is very profitable. Very clear from both is that the tertiary sector is the most dominant.

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Brazil's tertiary sector

Brazil is big

- Tourism – people come from all over the world for the beaches, carnival and Amazon
- Finance – São Paulo is home to one of the world's biggest stock exchanges
- Research and high-tech development – with advanced physics research facilities

	Top five imports (percentage of total imports)	Top five exports (percentage of total exports)
1	Refined petroleum (7.5%)	Iron ore (12%)
2	Crude petroleum (6.1%)	Soybeans (10%)
3	Petroleum gas (3.6%)	Crude petroleum (7.2%)
4	Cars (3.4%)	Raw sugar (4.3%)
5	Vehicle parts (3.1%)	Poultry meat (4.2%)

Brazil's exports are mostly raw materials, such as those seen in the rankings. It also exports manufactured goods, such as cars.

Imports are mostly taken up by fossil fuels for power, machinery and industry, as well as food.

	Top five import origins (percentage of total imports)	Top five export destinations (percentage of total exports)
1	China (16%)	China (18%)
2	United States (15%)	United States (12%)
3	Argentina (6.1%)	Argentina (6.3%)
4	Germany (6.0%)	Netherlands (4.7%)
5	South Korea / Nigeria (3.8%)	Germany (3.6%)

Brazil's main trading partners are China and the USA, who it imports a lot from and exports a lot to. Both of these countries require large amounts of raw materials, and export manufactured goods. Argentina is the only neighbour of Brazil to make the rankings.

This flow line map shows the same data as is shown in the table above, but in a much more striking way! China clearly dominates the picture, being the destination for nearly 20% of Brazil's exports.



Figure 8 – proportional flow line map of Brazil's exports

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Political and trading relationships

Globalisation

Brazil's development has, in many ways, been encouraged by the process of globalisation. Brazil is a country that exports large amounts of raw materials (it's the second largest supplier of iron ore in the world) and it benefited from **standardisation** of shipping. Air travel has also promoted globalisation. Brazil has over 2,500 airports help to keep this very large country connected, but international business people from all over the world to come to São Paulo for business meetings and Rio de Janeiro for the beaches. Over five million people visited Brazil in 2010.

Internet usage is increasing in Brazil, especially in cities, which allows Brazilians to interact internationally. This encourages tourism, education and global communication. Brazil has adopted mobile internet devices such as smartphones and tablets, and is the largest market for mobile internet technology.

Geopolitics

Foreign policy

Brazil's relationships with other countries have greatly affected its development. Brazil focuses on allowing other countries to determine their own path, not imposing its own. Brazil seeks peaceful solutions. It has a reputation as a champion of other countries in international negotiations. However, since 2011, Brazil has been claiming that the political problems and economic downturn in the country have led to a loss of international representation. The funding for the foreign policy department in the government has been cut, and Brazil has missed some global summits in recent years.

In terms of development, Brazil's trade policy focuses on allowing its foreign policy to focus on trade with other Global South countries or countries in the Americas. The Inter-American Development Bank provides loans across South America. Brazil's increase in trade with other countries has coincided with a period of great economic growth and trade cooperation.

Defence and military

Brazil has had an uneasy relationship with its military power. Domestically, there have been military coups throughout the twentieth century. Internationally, Brazil has usually used soft power such as negotiation, rather than the 'hard' power of military force, and its intervention in Haiti has largely been non-violent. However, the Brazilian government has been looking towards developing its defensive capabilities, particularly the navy to protect the Amazon, to enforce law and promote sustainable development.

The areas of military and defence that Brazil has been focusing on since 2000 include aerospace industries, specifically cybernetics, space technology and nuclear technology. Research into tech military aspects will also help the research and design industries to grow. Brazil is generally, as well as encouraging investment from the USA.

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Nuclear matters

Brazil does not have nuclear weapons, but through its uranium enriching operations and the country does have the capability of developing these. In a 2008 national defence strategy, the Brazilian government explicitly states that having the potential to cultivate nuclear weapons would be a key to Brazil's global presence. The country has agreements in place to buy nuclear submarines and technology, and exports enriched uranium to Argentina.

Territorial disputes

Brazil has no conflict with any of its neighbours, although there are two small areas of land in the south where the border with Uruguay is unclear.

- 1) Brazilian Island (Figure 9), on the border with Argentina and Uruguay. Situated in the middle of a river, the land is claimed by both Brazilian and Uruguayan local courts. However, no one lives there, and neither country seems to want to protect its claim.
- 2) The area of Rincao de Artigas in the south of Brazil. When the borders between Uruguay and Brazil were set, the instructions were unclear, simply stating that the border ran along a stream, but both countries disagree about which stream this is! The area is currently controlled by Brazil.

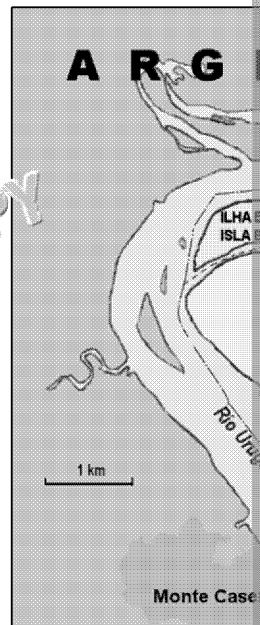


Figure 9

The international role of Brazil

As Brazil has grown in economic terms, so has its regional and global power aspects: leader in renewable energy, self-sufficient in energy, exporting oil, significant Amazon biome, and significant cultural exports. Brazil's politics to extend 'soft power' – control that comes from influence and leadership rather than military might. Brazil has been a leader in many international situations, such as prevent conflict and promote development in Haiti. Brazil is very focused on countries in the Global South, such as China and Angola. Brazil also uses that other developing and emerging countries have a say, challenging the power of the USA. However, Brazil's protectionist economic policies and its economic and political situation in 2016 may serve to hold back its potential.

While Brazil may not be a significant global leader yet, it is a clear leader in Latin America. It is the largest member of Mercosur – a trade bloc composed of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Venezuela. Some suggest that as Mexico is focused on its relationship with the USA, which is going into decline, there is a clear power vacuum in Latin America that Brazil could fill.

Brazil and the USA

- TNCs from the USA settle in Brazil, but TNCs from Brazil also settle in the USA, making Brazil a world manufacturing leader.
- Both countries exchange thousands of tourists each year.
- The USA actively encourages and supports Brazil's increasing power, such as through the IMF and World Bank.
- The USA and Brazil have a complex history of cooperation and competition. Before Brazil's independence, Brazil was the only South American country to ally with the USA during the Second World War, but Brazil disapproves of the USA's protectionist economic policies.

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Brazil and the EU

- Brazil still has strong ties to Europe following colonialism.
- Brazil receives a lot of money from the EU, over €61 million up to 2014 for student research projects.
- Since 2007, Brazil and the EU have held regular summits and partnership discussions on trade and exchange.
- The EU mostly imports raw materials from Brazil, while Brazil imports manufactured goods from the EU.
- Brazil and the EU are such good friends that EU citizens don't need a visa to go on holiday.

If other countries like the EU and US, who have adopted free trade policies, then how will we be able to protect our manufacturing industries? I say closer integration with the USA is a bad thing.

Brazil has no border disputes or conflicts with neighbours – and we have a duty to spread peace around the world.

Brazil is a global influence, allowing us to become a world leader.

If Brazil is really powerful, then it will attract lots of investments, and be able to have trade deals that benefit it.

The old world order is over, and it is countries like Brazil and China who are most important now. This will make countries in North America and the EU feel defensively, so that they must be prepared to protect itself.

Being a member of international events like the World Cup sounds good. Brazil a lot of people think should be making people.



10 – a range of views about Brazil's changing international relations

TNCs

Brazil, in many ways, is quite hostile to large foreign multinationals. It is number 120 out of 189 countries on the World Bank ease of doing business index, partly because domestic companies have been favoured and promoted by the government for such a long time. **Tariffs** on certain imported goods are still high, and this is because the government fears that domestic manufacturing will be outcompeted entirely if TNCs are allowed to import all the goods they want to.

Did you know?
Brazil is a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). TNCs are not allowed to operate in Brazil without government approval. Brazil has heard of TNCs.

Brazil's gradual encouragement of foreign-owned TNCs is due to their ongoing participation in projects, including making it easier for foreign companies to merge with Brazilian companies. Brazil may not want manufactured goods imported, they do want to export them, and encourage foreign companies to manufacture their manufacturing here.

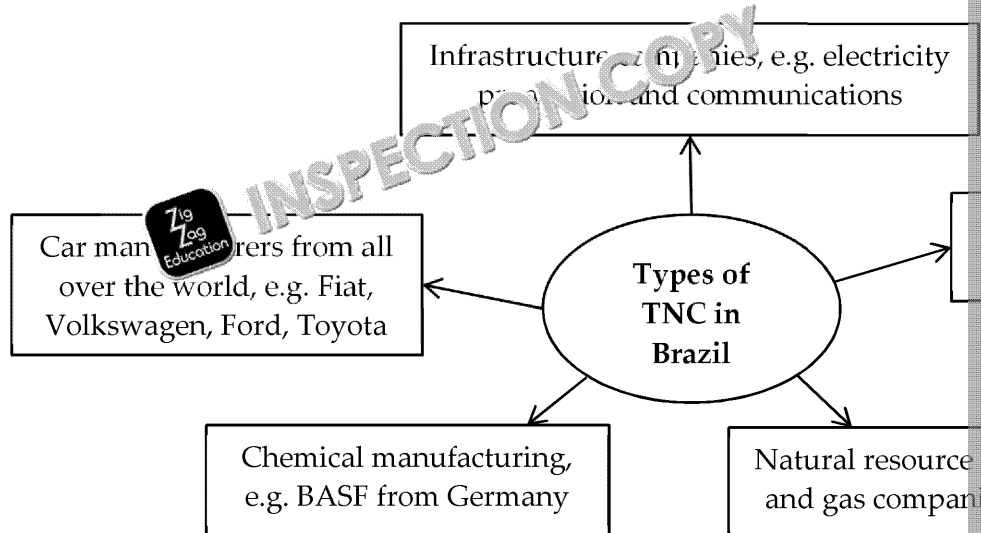


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TNCs also bring FDI for Brazil – investment in factories, infrastructure and benefit the country. Brazil received more FDI per year than any other country due to its good shipping, location near to other American countries and the materials available for manufacturing. In 2015, the top sources of FDI to Brazil (20%), the USA (12%), Spain (11%), and Luxembourg (11%).



The automobile industry

Car manufacturers have been building cars in Brazil since the 1920s, but car companies like Toyota, Chevrolet and Ford mostly remained inside the country. It wasn't until the 1990s that more companies gained access to Brazil and so began to **offshore** production.

There are many reasons why so many TNCs want to manufacture in Brazil:

- To get access to the large Brazilian consumer market. If companies want to sell in Brazil, they have to pay taxes, whereas if they build the product in Brazil, it's easier.
- The very large population size means that there is a large workforce ready to work.
- The good education system in Brazil means that there is a good supply of workers with the higher levels of manufacturing. Poverty also means there are workers willing to do repetitive and menial work.

For the economy and development of Brazil, the actions of foreign TNCs have been outlined in the table below.

Advantages	Disadvantages
TNCs contribute money to infrastructure projects – as this helps to improve efficiency for their own manufacturing operations in the country	The government has to spend a lot of money on infrastructure projects in order to promote the growth of the country
Car manufacturers may outsource certain non-core operations (like making parts) to Brazilian companies	These global brands are worried that it is stopping domestic companies from competing
Since 2003, the unemployment rate in Brazil has increased, but the number of people employed has decreased	The vast majority of the population is poor
Due to government rules, automobile TNCs have to invest in innovation and technology, improving the competitiveness of Brazilian-made cars abroad	Car factories can pollute the environment

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Aid

Multilateral aid, from **NGOs** and **IGOs**, and bilateral aid, from countries like the USA, were very important to Brazil in its recent stages of development. While its economy has been growing and overall **development indicators** have been improving, Brazil has a big problem with inequality – as economic development and industry are concentrated in the urban areas of the south, the north of the country can suffer lack of investment. Additionally, Brazil has skill and expertise shortages in certain areas, meaning that in some aspects aid is still very much needed.

Family planning USAID in Brazil

In the late 1960s, the USA aid agency USAID started a 30-year-long programme to provide skills, materials and buildings to support family planning in Brazil. This was motivated by the huge inequalities in infant and maternal mortality rates in Brazil, caused by a lack of family planning and contraception. Of those who did use contraception, 80% used oral contraceptives or female sterilisation, meaning that protection against STDs like HIV/AIDS was low.

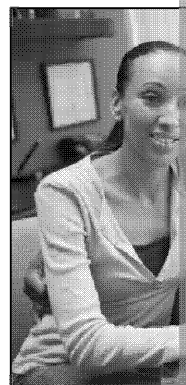


Figure 11

In the 1980s when Brazil wrote its new constitution, it stipulated that all healthcare should be free, but at the time there were not funds to provide this.

USAID:

- Worked with universities to train healthcare providers in issues of family planning and contraception
- Worked with state agencies to build clinics and provide drugs and education
- Helped to support and train The Brazilian Society for Family Welfare (CIB) to carry on work once USAID's programme ended in 2000
- Worked with international private healthcare companies to provide low-cost services

Tourism

Tourism in Brazil really became big business from 2000, benefiting from economic growth. It allowed Brazil to open up economically from the 1990s. A downturn in money (see Figure 8), but overall the tourist industry is healthy and growing, and is

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Did you know...

- That Brazilians love to go on holiday – more of them travel abroad every year than in any other country. They also like to travel within their own country – in Brazil the domestic tourism market has more travellers than the international market.
- This is great news for tourism companies and airlines based in Brazil!

In 2012 the industry contributed more than \$6,000 million to the Brazilian economy. However, the 6.8 million tourists it received isn't enough to beat Argentina in terms of international arrivals. Brazil scores twenty-eighth on the Travel and Tourism Competitive Index (no.1 in Latin America), but suffers from poor roads and high prices.

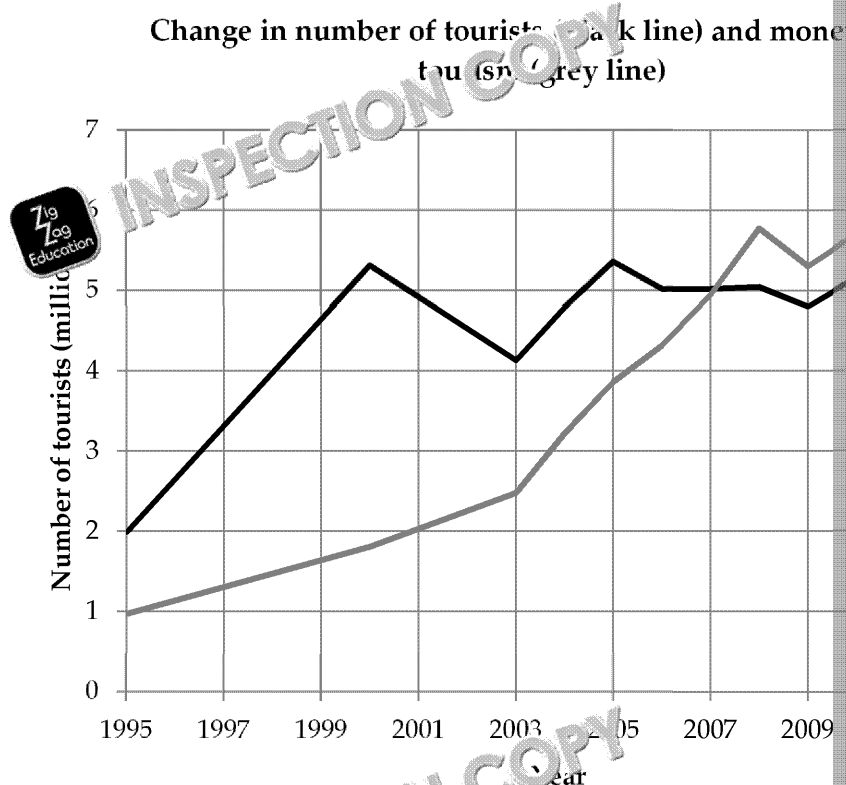


Figure 12 – changing tourism trends

Brazil has many attractions for both international and domestic tourists alike:

- Beaches and resorts along the coast
- The laid-back and vibrant cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo
- The Amazon rainforest – for adventure tourism, nature tourism
- Cultural events, such as the Rio de Janeiro carnival
- Cultural history and sightseeing – with many UNESCO world heritage sites
- Sports events, such as the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2016 Olympic Games
- **Ecotourism**, allowing Brazil to exploit its natural environment while conserving it

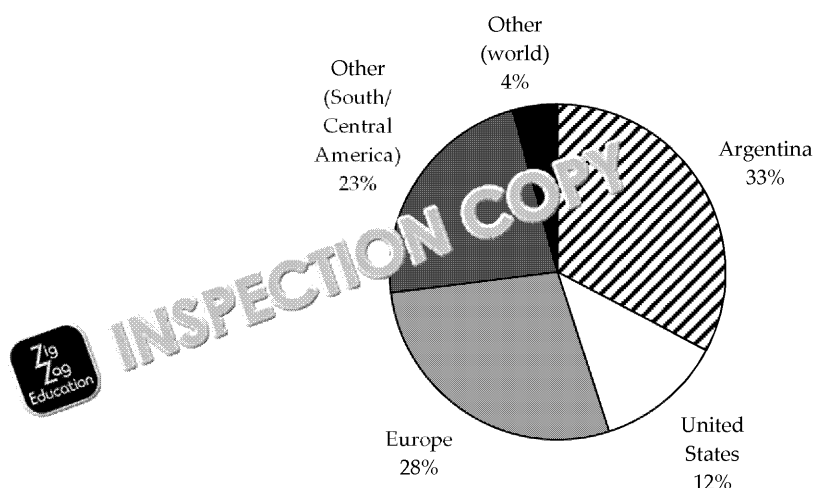


Figure 13 – tourists to Brazil in 2014 by country of origin

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Impacts of tourism

Tourism has both positive and negative impacts on Brazil, some of which are

	Positive	
Uneven development	Tourism could help the poorer areas in the north of the country grow, as these have good attractions like the Amazon rainforest.	Tourism is concentrated on the south that are already rich. These will become richer incomes.
Employment	While the number of people employed in the tourist industry is low (only 7% of the population in 2005), the whole sector is predicted to grow.	Many jobs in the informal sector have uncertain future.
Economy	There is no worry that Brazil will become overly dependent on tourism in the future as the industry is still relatively small.	Enclave tourism – resorts in the Amazon benefit the local travel companies.
Infrastructure	Tourism increases the demand for infrastructure, meaning that it is more likely that funding will be given for projects like roads.	Tourists often demand good infrastructure which may not be a trend.
Environment	Some argue that the only way Brazil will be able to protect the rainforest from deforestation is to allow tourists into them.	The lack of infrastructure in the Amazon means that it can be a real challenge. In the Amazon, even water quality and facilities can disturb local people.
Culture	Tourism allows Brazilians to share their culture with the world, increasing the popularity of Brazilian food and music, and creating new economic opportunities.	There are already many indigenous people in the Amazon region. Continued tourism could completely change their lives.

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Impacts of development

Impacts of economic change

<p>1. Primary industry</p> <p>Brazil's primary industry has been its most powerful, with rising commodity prices in the 1990s responsible for much of the country's economic growth. This has spurred on improvements in quality of life.</p> <p>However, concerns that Brazil was over-reliant on its commodity exports have been correct, as the fall in prices in 2011 onwards has meant that Brazil has suffered economic recession.</p> <p>Agricultural industries are also the top cause of environmental destruction in the Amazon rainforest, as land is taken for growing crops and rearing cattle.</p>	<p>2. Secondary industry</p> <p>Brazil's manufacturing industry has grown in the last 20 years, and the country has seen increases in manufacturing economies, leading to job growth in urban areas, and more revenue for the government to roll out social programmes.</p> <p>Additionally, much of the industry has been focused on certain industries, meaning the country may be vulnerable in the future to fluctuations in manufacturing to truly benefit the country. Brazil needs to diversify its economy. Additionally, many of the manufacturing processes in Brazil have a negative impact on the environment.</p>
<p>3. Tertiary industry</p> <p>The tertiary industry is the most dominant industry in Brazil, and has led to a rise in incomes and increasing diversity of the economy, which is good because it makes the country more resilient to economic downturns.</p> <p>However, increases in the tertiary industry have only really benefited cities in the south of the country, where most financial services and tourism activities are concentrated.</p>	<p>4. Quaternary industry</p> <p>Although the research on the quaternary industry in Brazil has received a lot of attention, it has not yet been fully developed. The quaternary industry is the most advanced in the economy and provides the highest income, but at the moment it can only be seen by rich urban areas.</p>

Quality of life

As is shown in the table below, the economic development of Brazil since 1960 has had positive impacts on people's quality of life. Education and healthcare has improved, and sanitation infrastructure has also improved.

Development indicator	Past value	Recent value (2010)
Human development index (HDI)	1980 – 0.547	0.755
Life expectancy	1960 – 54 years	74 years
Fertility rate	1960 – 6.2 births per woman	1.8 births per woman
Birth rate	1960 – 43 people per 1,000	15 people per 1,000
Death rate	1960 – 13 people per 1,000	6 people per 1,000
Percentage living on under \$1.9 a day	1981 – 24%	4.9%
Percentage access to improved water source	1990 – 89%	98%
Access to improved sanitation facilities	1960 – 67%	83%

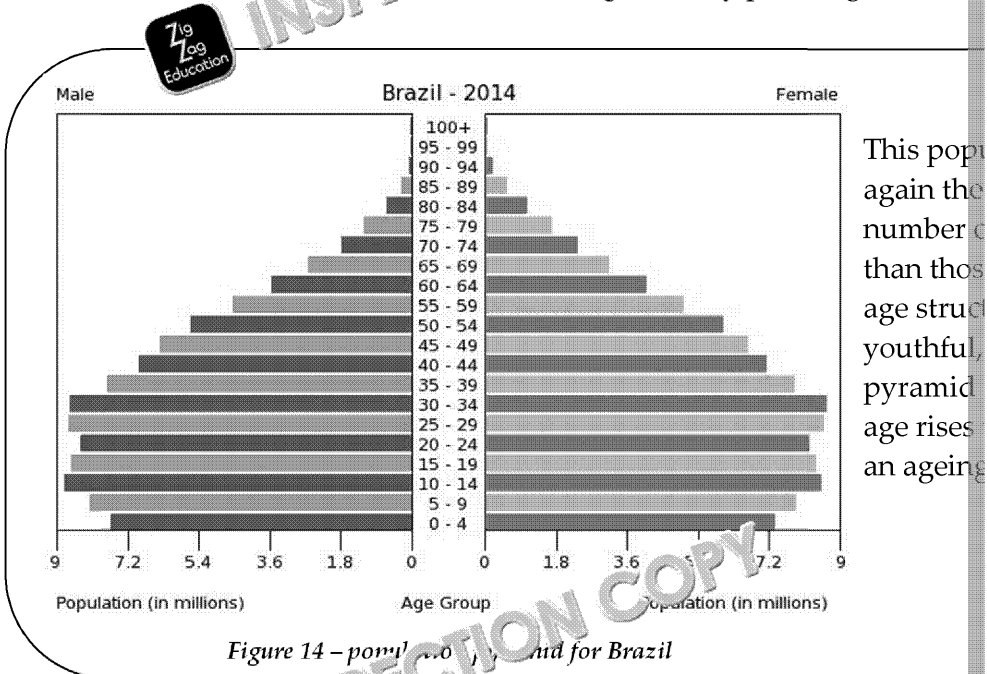
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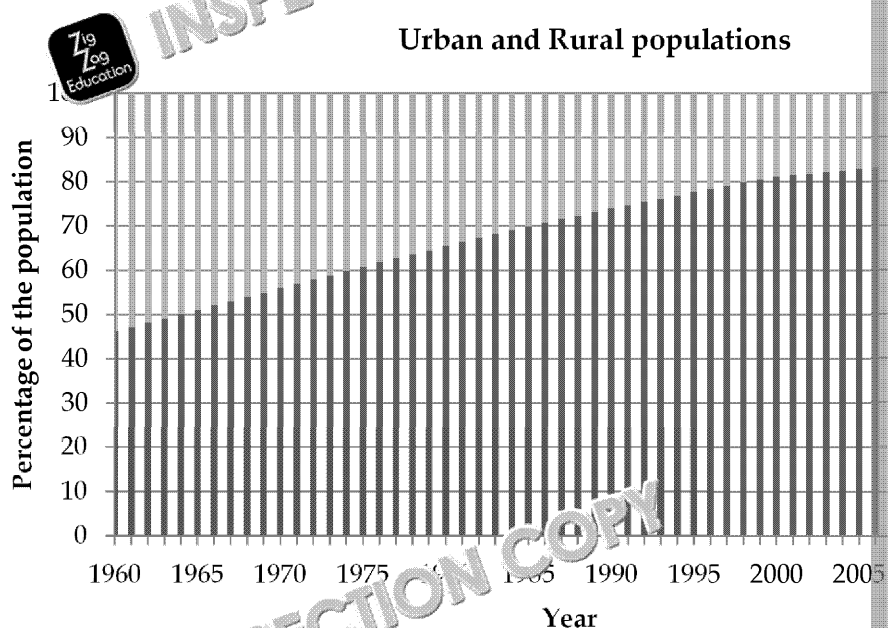


Many of these improvements have come through specific initiatives, such as a programme that pays low-income families to keep their children in school. Many more of these improvements have come from rising wages for workers, caused by Brazil's economic growth. Wage growth has also led to the availability of financial credit (e.g. mortgages and credit cards) have allowed people to improve their living standards and grow in Brazil.

As well as improvements in quality of life, the table also shows the demographic changes that Brazil has undergone as a result of development. The death rate has decreased and is signalling improvements in health care. While fertility rate and birth rate have decreased, this is the result of increased education for women relating to family planning.



This population pyramid shows the distribution of the Brazilian population by age group in 2014. The x-axis represents the population in millions for males (left) and females (right). The y-axis represents age groups from 0-4 to 100+. The pyramid is roughly symmetrical, with a slight bulge in the 20-24 age group for both genders. The population in millions for males ranges from approximately 0.5 million for the 100+ group to 7.2 million for the 0-4 group. For females, the population ranges from approximately 0.5 million for the 100+ group to 7.2 million for the 0-4 group.

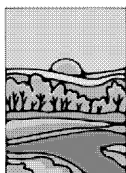


Development has not only changed the demographics of the population, but also the location of the population. Figure 12 shows that urbanisation has been a dominant process in Brazil, with the proportion of people living in urban areas rising over 50% in 1964. This is due to rural-urban migration, as the fertility rate in Brazil as a whole is only 1.8 but is lower in urban areas.

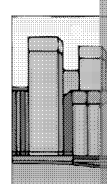
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Rural Area
e.g. Bahia



Urban Area
e.g. 'Rio'



Push Factors

- Jobs in rural areas are lower paid, as they tend to be in agriculture
- Infrastructure and access to services is poorer in rural areas
- Access to education and healthcare is low



Pull Factors

- Urban areas are where the economy is concentrated, meaning there is more investment in infrastructure
- The large amount of people creates an exciting cultural mix
- There is a larger variety of jobs

Inequality

While Brazil's recent development has brought improvements for the country as a whole, economic growth has not benefited everyone. As can be seen from Figure 16, the small Federal District (which contains the capital Brasilia) has the highest HDI, while rural areas in the north score much lower. The cities in the south of the country could be thought of as the core regions, where the political power, industrial development and high living standards are concentrated, while the north represents the periphery which supplies the south with raw materials and migrates labour.



Some suggest this is because schemes to redistribute wealth and improve inequalities in development have not been tackling the causes, which are rooted in the country's history of agricultural slavery.

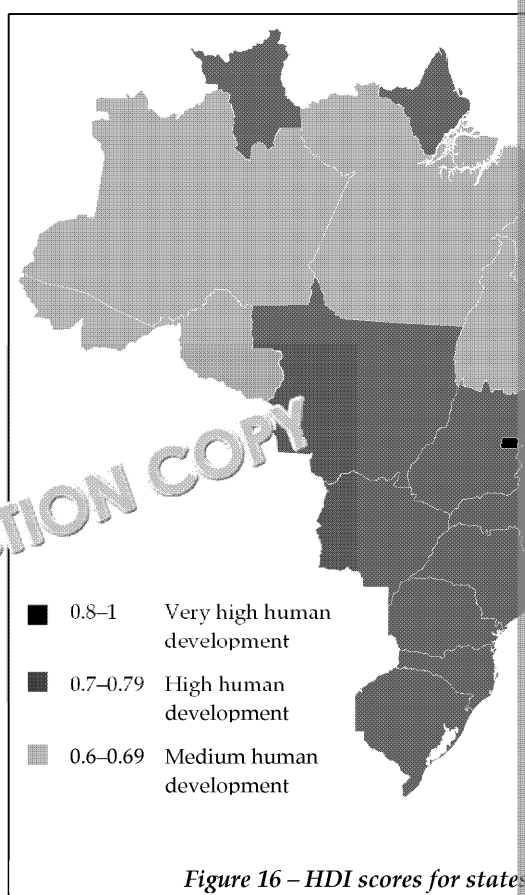


Figure 16 – HDI scores for states

In the poorer, rural regions in the north of the country, children are less likely to go to work while girls had to look after families, malnourishment rates are higher. Other people suffer are in urban 'favelas' or shanty towns, where people work in informal jobs and the quality of life is poor.



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Inequality facts:

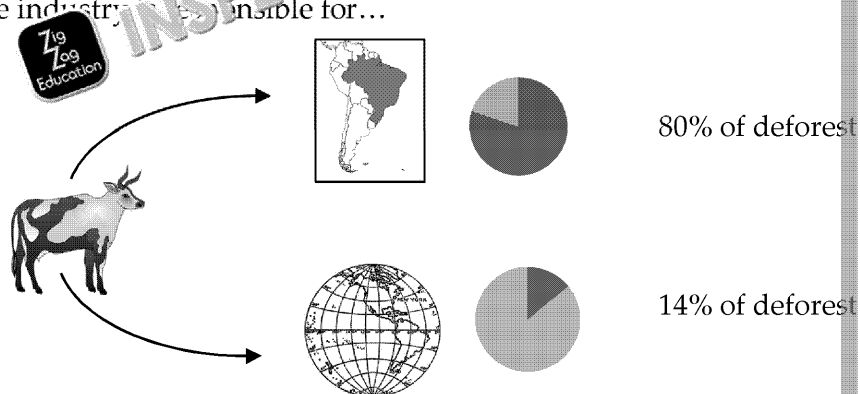
- Brazil has a Gini Coefficient (a measure of income inequality where 0 is equal and 1 is the worst in South America!
- In terms of gender, women are much more likely to be restricted to typically female jobs.
- Even when women are able to do the same jobs as men, they get paid much less.
- Although natural resources is a big industry, only rich people really benefit, as the poor are excluded. Despite programmes to change this, in 2014 just 3% of the population owned 60% of the land.
- Brazil has a race problem – according to Christian Anjo, black people make up 70% of the population and only make up 30% of the richest population group.
- People with low incomes actually have less access to the Internet – 50% as opposed to the richer people.
- The average proportion of people over the age of 10 who access the Internet was 40% in 2014.
 - In the south east, it was 40% – 5% more.
 - In the poorer north east, it was 25% – 10% less!

On the whole, development in Brazil has benefited young, educated, middle class groups living in urban areas, giving these people more social mobility and better living standards. Development has helped to alleviate some of the most extreme cases of poverty. There are still 16 million people living in poverty in Brazil, and for these people the entrenched social and economic inequality mean that their problems are not likely to be going away any time soon.

Environment

The most significant environmental impact of industrial development in Brazil has been the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest. The trees themselves are used as raw material for timber or processed into charcoal, and the land beneath is used either for large scale agriculture growing commodities such as soybeans, or cattle ranching, producing beef and leather. Although the deforestation rate slowed, but declined, after laws in 2012 that allowed for development purposes (farms growing crops, electric power) mean that deforestation is still a major problem.

The cattle industry is responsible for...



Deforestation of the Amazon rainforest has several negative aspects:

- decrease in local air quality where wood is burnt
- loss of habitat for wild animals
- loss of biodiversity and important species
- release of greenhouse gases as trees are burnt
- removing the forest, which can act as a 'sink' to soak up carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, making climate change more deadly

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Additionally, urbanisation and increasing car use has also increased air pollution so much so that it is damaging human health. In São Paulo, where air quality is twice the amount of particles in the air than recommended by the World Health Organisation, 17,000 people died each year between 2006 and 2011. Industrial areas just outside the city suffer land and water pollution despite the strong environmental laws, as enforcement of everything and local corruption is a big problem. Rural areas are likely to suffer from management issues, as there is less infrastructure in these areas.



Fact Table



Population	207 million people
Country size	8.5 million square kilometres
Birth rate	15 people per 1,000 people per year
Death rate	6 people per 1,000 people per year
Infant mortality	15 infants per 1,000 live births
Percentage living on under \$1.9 a day	4.9%
GDP	\$2.4 trillion (2014)
GNI per capita	\$15,570
Human development index (HDI)	0.755
Percentage of population employed in primary sector	16%
Percentage of population employed in secondary sector	13%
Percentage of population employed in tertiary sector	71%



All data from 2014

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BRIC	Acronym of Brazil, Russia, India, China; four countries as having high levels of growth
Commodities	Primary goods (raw materials) that are bought and sold
Development indicators	Measurements of a country's level of development
Ecotourism	A type of sustainable tourism that is focused on educating tourists about ecological issues
Enclave tourism	Tourism that is very separated from the local economy and external tourist companies
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment – financial investment from foreign businesses
Federal republic	Where a country has a structure of states within a certain amount of power – there is no monarch
Global financial crisis	A 2008 crash in the world economy caused by credit mismanagement
Global South	A group made up of emerging and developing countries, the 'Global North' of developed countries
Globalisation	The increasing economic, cultural, political and social connections across geographical boundaries, particularly movement of capital
IGOs	Inter-governmental organisation – international cooperation between and above the level of governments
IMF	International Monetary Fund – international body that promotes economic stability, and they do this through promoting free trade policies
Latin America	A group of countries of South and Central America (all Spanish speaking)
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations – groups such as charities, pressure groups and community groups which are not owned by the state but do work to encourage development on local scales
Offshore	When a company moves an operation to another country
Outsource	When a company employs another company to do a task rather than doing this itself
Protectionist	Government policies which encourage domestic industries by imposing tariffs on imports to encourage people to buy domestic companies
Raw materials	Items that do not undergo any substantial processing, such as crops or minerals
Recession	When the wealth of the country is shrinking rather than growing
Semi-nomadic	Groups that move regularly throughout the year but have the same settlement areas (halfway between full nomadic and settlement, living in one place)
Standardisation	To make things the same as each other – in the context of shipping, standardised containers makes shipping easier
Subsidies	Money given to businesses by a government to encourage them to operate at a competitive rate
Tariff	A type of tax which can be applied to goods being imported or exported
United Nations (UN)	An international body aimed towards world peace and cooperation – it aims to promote development

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ICT interactive page

Rather than type out these we

Useful websites:

- 🖱 You can get lots of facts on Brazil from this graph – try changing the axes at the bottom back and forward in time to see how the country has progressed.
<https://www.gapminder.org/tools/brazil-bubbles>
- 🖱 Zoom in to see how much forest cover has been lost in Brazil.
<http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest>



Videos:

- 🖱 Increasing minimum wage and helping people enter the formal economy.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XfzPyY0e5Hc&index=1&list=PLSp4NxHtpG70>
- 🖱 This great video really breaks down the history of the political and economic situation in Brazil in 2015 and 2016, and has lots of great background information.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rFKsY5O7oYs>
- 🖱 Find out how Brazil is trying to protect its forests with this video on rainforests.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tk9BntFE_RY

News stories:

- 🖱 Brazil underwent political turmoil and economic recession in 2016 – read the news and find out if you can find some more recent events.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/17/brazil-government-rousseff-lula-petrobras>
- 🖱 Find out more about the environmental impacts of development in this video.
<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/jun/15/brazil-risk-destroying-amazon-greenpeace-tapajos-river>



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1. Location of Brazil

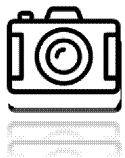


1. What countries neighbour Brazil?
2. Describe the variation in climate and ecosystems across Brazil.
3. How has Brazil's physical geography affected its development?

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2. Economic change

GDP per capita over time



1. What is GDP per capita? How can it help measure development?
2. Describe how the GDP per capita has changed between 1960 and 2015.
3. Explain why the GDP per capita has changed between 1960 and 2015.

3. TNCs



1. Why might a TNC want to operate in Brazil?
2. What are the positive impacts of a TNC for Brazil?
3. What are the negative impacts of a TNC for Brazil?

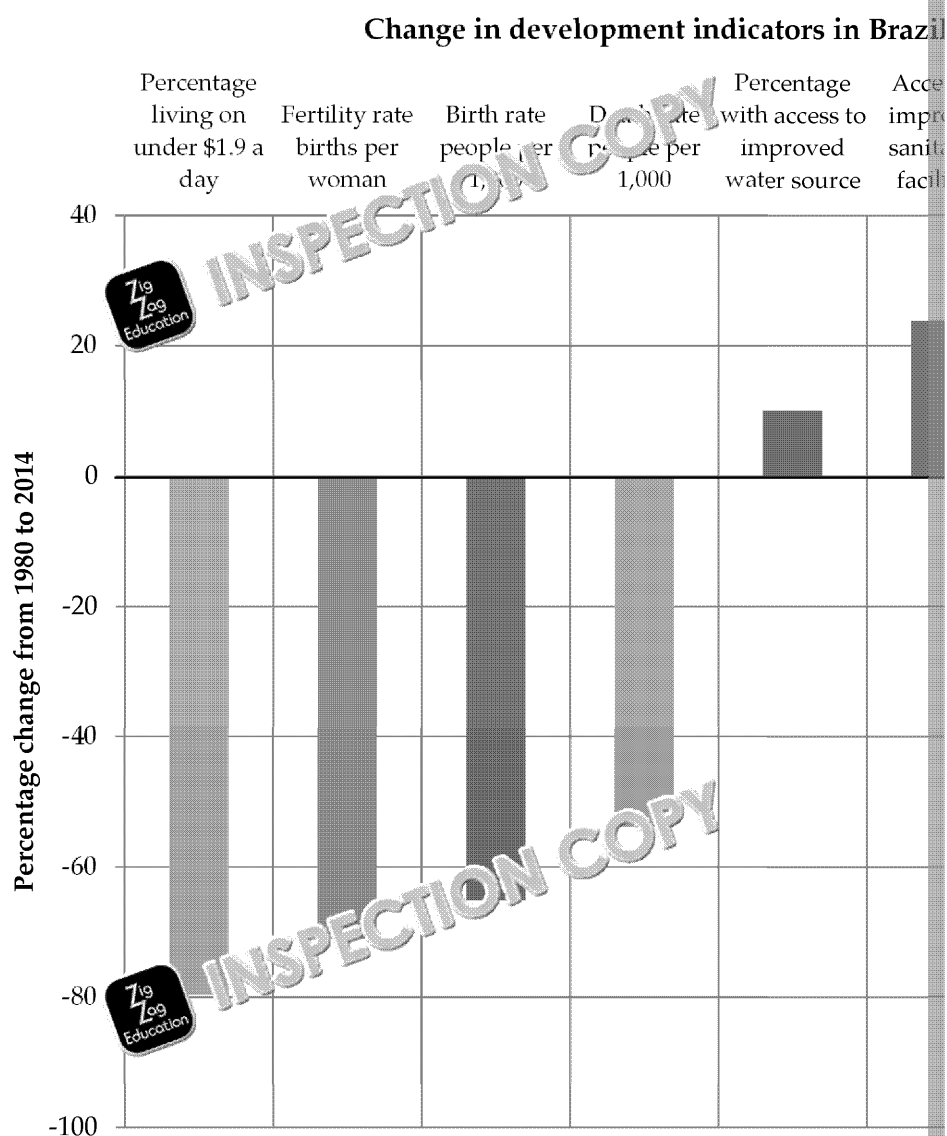
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4. Impacts on quality of life



1. Describe the trends shown in the bar chart. Which development indicators have improved? Which has changed the least?
2. Do the trends indicate that development has taken place?
3. How can development improve people's quality of life in Brazil?

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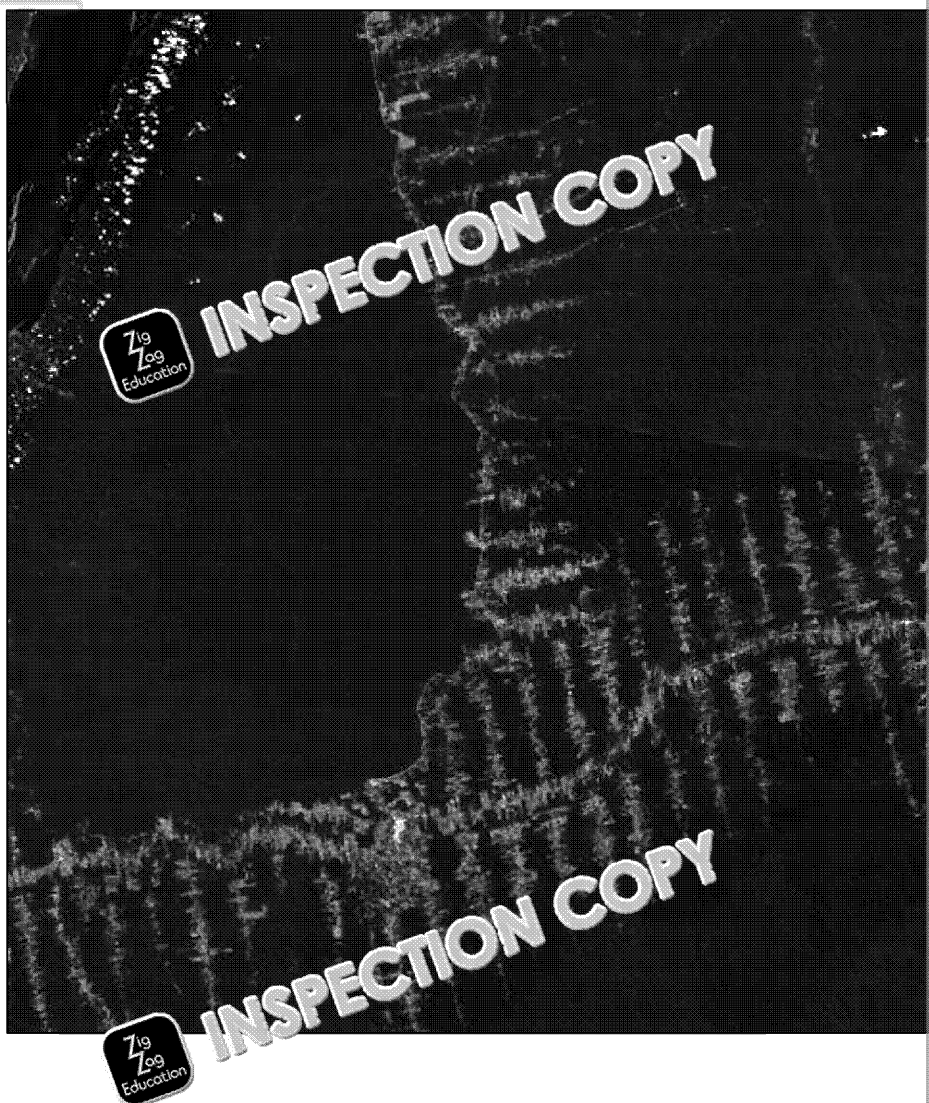
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5. Impacts on environment



1. This is a photograph of a region of the Amazon. What do you think it shows?
2. What sort of local-scale impacts does development have on the Amazon?
3. What sort of large-scale impacts does development have on the Amazon?





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Springboard Suggested Answers

Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion
Location 	1	French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay (every country in South America apart from Chile)
	2	<p>Much of the north east of the country falls into the large area through which the Amazon River (largest river in the world) flows. The climate here is tropical, with heavy rain and humidity. The south of the country has a drier savanna climate as a result of its distance from the equator. The central area has many mountains, and can suffer from drought. The south of the country is much cooler and wetter, with a high level of rainfall. That some of the country's largest cities can be found.</p>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil has a long coastline and many navigable rivers, making it easy to transport heavy goods by water easily, and ship materials all over the country. The country's geology and ecology mean it is rich in natural resources, minerals, and can produce large amounts of timber and agricultural products. Uneven development has been caused by the lack of infrastructure in the north – these have less infrastructure and higher levels of poverty.
Economic 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP per capita is the amount of goods and services produced in a country divided by the amount of people in the country. It can let us see how wealthy a country is. Usually, it allows a country to afford to improve quality of life for its citizens by spending on social projects. High levels of GDP per capita are usually only found in developed countries.
	2	<p>GDP per capita rose significantly over the time period, from more than 13,000 US\$ in 1970 to 11,000 US\$ in 2015. The change in GDP per capita can be divided into four separate periods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1970 to 1980, showing a stable increase in GDP per capita of around 9.1% (shown by an increase in the line gradient) 1982 to 2003, a time of fluctuation, where GDP per capita also had significant highs and lows 2003 to 2011, a time of relatively constant very fast increase, followed by a downturn in 2008. 2011 to 2015, decrease in GDP per capita, at quite a fast rate. <p>The peak score for GDP per capita was in 2011, at around 11,000 US\$.</p>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reason for the overall increase is the continued development, increased trade and exports, increased manufacturing and services. The reason for the very fast rise from 2003 could be the political reforms in the 1990s, the impact of the internet and globalisation. The reason for the small fall in GDP per capita in 2008 is the global financial crisis. The reason for the fall in GDP per capita since 2011 is the global financial crisis and Brazil still relies on raw material exports for much of its income. Political turmoil could also contribute to this.

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Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion
TNCs 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil has a large, well-skilled workforce (thanks to in Brazil has a large consumer market, and lots of types Brazil to be bought there – they cannot be imported
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNCs contribute money to infrastructure projects – as efficiency for their own manufacturing operations in t Manufacturers may cut some certain minor operation Brazilian companies Since 2000, minimum wage in Brazil has increased while Due to government rules, automobile TNCs have to in technology, improving the competitiveness of Brazilia
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government has found it necessary to give manu subsidies in order to promote the manufacturing These global brands are now so popular in Brazil that manufacturers from competing Factories can pollute the environment The vast majority of the jobs are low-skilled
Impacts: quality of life 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first four indicators show negative figures, meani 1980 to 2014 The last four indicators show positive change, meani up from 1980 to 2014 The percentage living on under \$1.9 a day changed the The percentage of people with access to improved wa only increasing by around 8%
	2	<p>Yes, all of the development indicators changed in positive</p> <p>Brazil now has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less people in poverty Lower infant mortality and birth rate (usually indicates w Less farming, and agriculture is less dominant) Lower death rate and higher life expectancy due to in and nutrition More people have access to good quality water and sa investments in infrastructure The Human development index has increased, showing
	3	<p>Economic development can allow people to live longer, he</p> <p>access to all of the things they need to provide for themse</p> <p>incomes per person and higher government incomes can r</p> <p>provide more public services like education and healthcar</p> <p>infrastructure.</p>
Impacts: environment 	1	<p>It is showing deforestation along road paths. You can see</p> <p>horizontally at the bottom of the image, with another road</p> <p>vertically. Off these roads are sections of lighter green land</p>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat for animals Increase in local pollution from deforestation Destruction of forest, which may put off tourists
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of plants from the face of the earth Loss of global biodiversity – many of the plants in the in medicines Contributing to climate change – not only with burnin greenhouse gases, but also removal of the forest 'carb

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Part 2: Exam Preparation

Summary



Brazil

Background	
Located	Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world
Transport	On the eastern side of the South American continent
Significance	Via airports, seaports and (poor quality roads)
Political system	Regionally significant, and some suggest it is a superpower
Relationship with neighbours	Democratic federal country, with elected president
History	Peaceful relationship with neighbours
Culture	Portuguese colony from 1500 to 1822
Natural resources	Distinctive culture formed from European and African influences
Environmental significance	Rich in natural resources, including minerals and agricultural products
Economy	
Size of economy compared to others	A megadiverse country, part of the Amazon basin
Economic event in the 1970s	Sixth largest economy in the world by GDP
Economic event in the 1990s	Economic miracle of very fast growth
Economy from 2013 to 2016	Trade liberalisation – huge time of growth
Tertiary sector	2013 slowdown in economy and then further decline
Primary sector	The tertiary sector contributes the most to the economy
Primary export destination countries	The primary sector contributes the least to the economy
Primary imports	sector employs the least amount of people
Globalisation and government policy	
Importance of trade	Brazil mostly exports raw materials to other countries
Investment in IT and ICTs	manufacturing, such as China and the USA
Technology use	Brazil imports oil and machinery from other countries

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Geopolitics	
Constitutional attitude to foreign policy	Peace, non-intervention, self-determining
Foreign policy stance since 2011	Lack of focus, due to political problems
Role of the Brazilian Development Bank	Giving aid all over South America
Type of power used	'Soft' non-military power
Involvement with the UN	Mission in Haiti
Threats of military investment since 2000	Cybernetics, space technology, nuclear
Two areas of contested border	Brazilian Island, Rincão de Artigas – border
Brazil's international role	
Regional power?	Yes, part of a trade bloc with other South American countries
Global power?	Arguably also a global power, taking leadership in the BRICS, but focusing on the role of other developing countries
Relationship with USA	Brazil and the USA have a long history of trade, but have some disputes
Relationship with the EU	Brazil has a long history of trade with the EU, but no specific summits on their cooperation
Doing business in Brazil	
Hard place to do business in	High tariffs and complex laws in order to protect domestic industries
Types of industries thriving	Including food processing, resource extraction, manufacturing
Brazil is an attractive location for the automobile industry due to	Access to Brazilian consumers, large workforce
Benefits from car factories	Infrastructure, increased work for small businesses, wage increases
Downsides to car factories	Threaten domestic manufacturers, pollution, require subsidies
Aid	
Brazil needs aid to	Overcome inequality issues and to provide social services that it cannot
The USAID programme for family planning	Trained staff, supplied materials and birth control, the uptake of contraception and decreased population growth
Tourism	
Tourism in Brazil has increased since 2011	The economic growth and opening up of the country
No. of tourists in 2012	6.8 million
Amount of revenue from tourism in 2012	\$6,000 million

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Why do tourists come?	Tourists arrive for beach breaks, cultural events and sports events
Impacts of development	
Brazil has made great strides in terms of its development since the 1960s	Improvements in quality of life, health and education
Aging population	Contributes to the falling birth rate and increasing life expectancy
Increasing urbanisation	Brazil urbanised quite early on, passing the world average in 1964 – mostly caused by economic growth
Inequality	
In regions	With the cities benefiting more than rural areas, the south benefiting more than the north
Between groups	White people, men and those who are educated are more likely to benefit from development
Environment	
Pressure on Amazon caused by	Industrial development, need for resources and power generation
Other environmental issues	Air pollution (which damages human health) and land and water pollution

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Quick-fire Questions: Brazil

1	How is Brazil significant?	
2	What are the 'BRIC' economies?	
3	How is Brazil regionally significant?	
4	How is Brazil globally significant?	
5	Which empire ruled Brazil from the 1500s to 1822?	
6	What three commodities does Brazil export?	
7	What part of Brazil is covered by the Amazon rainforest?	
8	What was the GNI per capita PPP in 2014?	
9	What three sub-industries are part of Brazil's tertiary sector?	

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10	What percentage of people work in the secondary sector?	
11	What sort of goods does Brazil import?	
12	Which countries are Brazil's top three trade partners?	
13	What is Brazil's 'for ease of doing business'?	
14	Why did Brazil receive so much FDI in recent years?	
15	What is the difference between offshoring and outsourcing?	
16	Why did USAID contribute to family planning in Brazil?	
17	What was the life expectancy in Brazil in 2014?	
18	What percentage of people lived in urban areas in Brazil in 2015?	
19	What is the Gini coefficient, and what is Brazil's score?	
20	How is deforestation contributing to climate change?	

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Quick-fire Answers: Brazil

1	8.5 million square miles – the fifth largest country in the world
2	A group of emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China) that have all experienced recent growth
3	It is very large in terms of land mass, population and economy
4	Brazil is a leader among emerging economies, and a member of many IGOs. It also provides aid
5	The Portuguese Empire
6	Coffee, soybeans, corn, potatoes, beef, pork
7	The north
8	15,750
9	Tourism, finance industries, research and high-tech development
10	13%
11	Fossil fuels and machinery
12	China, the USA, Argentina
13	120 out of 189
14	Because of large amounts of raw materials, it is close to Latin American countries, and it has good access to the sea
15	Offshoring is when a company moves operations to another country; outsourcing is when a company hires workers from another country
16	Because there were not many contraception options being used in Brazil, and people weren't using condoms, leading to a high birth rate
17	74 years
18	85%
19	It's a measure of income inequality, and Brazil's is high, which is quite bad!
20	The removal and burning of trees releases greenhouse gases, and also less forest means a smaller carbon sink

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Extension Questions: Brazil

1. How does Brazil stay connected with the world around it?
2. Do you think Brazil is a global power? Justify your answer.
3. What impact has the forced migration of African peoples to Brazil had?
4. Why do some people say that Brazil's reliance on exporting commodities is a problem?
5. How can a higher percentage of people be employed in agriculture, yet it contributes less to GDP?
6. Why does the Brazilian government put tariffs on imports of manufactured goods?
7. Which contributes more FDI to Brazil: EU countries or the USA?
8. How did USAID ensure that family planning continued to be supported after 2000?
9. What is causing urbanisation in Brazil?
10. How has development affected inequality in Brazil?

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Extension Answers: Brazil

1. Brazil has well-developed air and seaport links (over 2,500 airports), but has low road usage is high
2. Students' own answers:
 - They may raise economic power, in that Brazil is a BRIC (although it is not)
 - Discussion of the world order – Europe and USA being dominant, but others rising
 - They may focus on the work Brazil does in Haiti, or its role in advocating developing countries
3.
 - It has increased the population size, both initially and now, as ties between Africa and Brazil are strong
 - African culture has also greatly influenced Brazilian culture, in terms of music, dance, food, etc.
4.
 - Because raw materials fluctuate in price and might leave the country vulnerable
 - Additionally, jobs in agriculture are low-skilled and low-paid, so they do not attract investment
5. Agriculture is not very productive – it takes a lot of people to work the land and they don't make as much money as manufactured goods or services
6. Because they want to protect domestic companies who manufacture – if TNCs were allowed they could produce things much more cheaply and so the domestic companies would go out of business
7. EU countries
8. They worked with and trained people in Brazil. It's a long step of the way – they train healthcare providers, and the universities can carry on doing that, and then they can transfer all operations to BEMFAM
9. Today, Brazil has experienced rapid rural-urban migration – although a lot of people are employed in the service sector, it is low-paid, low-skilled, and not as attractive as the manufacturing or service sectors in other countries
10. In many ways it has increased, due to corruption in the country, and entrenched interests. Development has mostly benefited rich, powerful urban people

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Exam-style Question



With reference to a developing or an emerging country you have studied, explain how your relationship with other countries changes with economic development.



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Level Marking

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences limited understanding of the connections between environments and processes. A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced through basic application of understanding. The argument is uneven and inadequate. There is some evidence to support the conclusions.
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences a good understanding of the connections between environments and processes. A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidenced through adequate application of understanding. The argument is slightly unbalanced and there is some evidence to support the conclusions.
3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences a firm understanding of the connections between environments and processes. A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through logical application of understanding. The argument is evenly balanced and well supported by evidence to support the conclusions.

Indicative Content

- The student should offer an evaluation of the ways in which geopolitical relationships have changed as a result of economic development in a developing or an emerging country.
- Students may choose to discuss the involvement of TNCs, changing political relationships, international aid, foreign policy or another manifestation of the geopolitical relationships.

Suggested Content

Brazil

- Brazil has always had a major power in South America, but as one of the fastest growing economies, it has now gained a powerful influence across other parts of the globe.
- As Brazil has developed, it has become increasingly involved in global peacekeeping operations and providing international aid.
- Brazil has played a leading role in promoting peace and prosperity in Haiti, and has been successful in the use of military force.
- Brazil has developed strong trading relationships with China, the United States and other major countries being Brazil's main partners for both importing and exporting goods.
- Brazil has become increasingly connected to other countries through the flow of people and goods, which has increased due to the development of air travel. A good relationship means that visitors to Brazil from the UK do not need a visa.
- Brazil has used its growing power and influence to push for more representation for the South in international negotiations.
- Brazil's period of economic development was characterised by increasing cooperation with other countries in the Global South, particularly other countries in South America.
- Brazil has gained political leadership through its influence and leadership, as well as its economic strength.
- Brazil has developed a strong business relationship with the USA, with Brazil's economy growing and vice versa. In general, however, Brazil remains relatively hostile to TNCs, favouring local businesses. This hinders the formation of global connections and the flow of goods and services.
- Brazil has continued to develop its relationship with the EU, through holding regular meetings and discussions to facilitate trade and exchange.
- Brazil's development has been helped through the aid provided by countries such as the USA. This forms another dimension to the relationship that exists between Brazil and the USA. This is an example of one way in which the USA is facilitating development in Brazil through providing the skills, materials and buildings to support its growth.

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