

THE ROLE OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED EUCALYPTUS IN BRAZILIAN FORESTRY PRODUCTION

Producing more wood sustainably is a global challenge. Technology developed by FuturaGene could position Brazil as a new model for the plantation forestry industry. This innovation provides benefits in the social, economic and environmental spheres. This is what it means in numbers:

CONVENTIONAL EUCALYPTUS

GENETICALLY MODIFIED EUCALYPTUS

Harvested at **7 years**

TIME TO MATURITY

Reaches the same size as conventional eucalyptus in **5.5 years**

One-and-a-half years of savings in production resources

159 million m³/year of wood on 5.1 million hectares of land

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

185 million m³/year of wood from the same area

An increase of **15%**

Total area of **3.1 million** hectares to supply 60 million m³ of wood

AREA REQUIRED TO MEET DEMAND

2.7 million hectares to meet the same demand

13% less

Around **240 tons** of CO₂ per hectare in each 7-year cycle

CARBON DIOXIDE CAPTURE

270 tons of CO₂ per hectare in each 7-year cycle

A **12%** increase

4.4 million jobs

JOB CREATION

5.1 million jobs

A **700,000** increase

R\$ 700 per hectare/year

PROFIT FOR RURAL GROWERS

R\$ 900 per hectare/year

28% more. Small growers will have free access to the technology

3.3 million people

COUNTERING RURAL EXODUS

4.2 million people retained

970,000 people could remain in their home communities

Cost of wood production **US \$46/m³**

COMPETITIVE POSITION OF THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

US \$35/m³

Reduction of over **20%**

Genetically Modified Eucalyptus (GME) can contribute to the pulp and paper, furniture, steel, civil construction, bioenergy and bioproducts industries.

Benefits may not be additive.
Data based on projected deployment of GME in Brazil by 2050.