



 CHINA-BRAZIL
BUSINESS COUNCIL
中国-巴西企业家委员会

CHINESE INVESTMENTS IN BRAZIL 2016

ABOUT THE PUBLICATION

Aiming to provide insight on the Chinese investments scenario in Brazil in 2016, the purpose of this publication is to offer a general overview of such activity to the business community, government agencies and analysts. The sources and information disclosed in this document were selected and compiled through a CBBC survey, based on news reports during this period.



CHINESE INVESTMENTS IN BRAZIL

2016



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

05

CHINESE INVESTMENTS IN BRAZIL -
HIGHLIGHTS

06

A NEW PHASE OF CHINESE
INVESTMENTS IN BRAZIL

12

GENERAL ANALYSIS

15

ENTRY MODE OF CHINESE
COMPANIES IN BRAZIL

17

DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR

20

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

22

DESCRIPTION OF ANNOUNCED
INVESTMENTS

26

TABLE:
CHINESE INVESTMENTS IN
BRAZIL (2016)

GRAPHS

GRAPH 1 - Chinese investment projects in Brazil – 2016	12
GRAPH 2 - Evolution of Chinese investment projects in Brazil – 2007-2016	13
GRAPH 3 - Chinese investment in Brazil by type of company– 2007-2015	14
GRAPH 4 - Entry mode of Chinese companies in Brazil (2016)	15
GRAPH 5 - Entry mode of Chinese companies in Brazil (2007-2016)	16
GRAPH 6 - Distribution by sector of projects announced in 2016 (number of projects)	17
GRAPH 7 - Distribution by sector of projects announced in 2016 (US\$ million)	19
GRAPH 8 - Geographical distribution of projects announced in 2016 by Region (%)	20
GRAPH 9 - Geographical distribution of projects announced in 2016 by State (%)	21

CHINESE INVESTMENTS IN BRAZIL - HIGHLIGHTS



Development: CBBC

A NEW PHASE OF CHINESE INVESTMENTS IN BRAZIL

In recent years, Chinese investments in Brazil have become increasingly relevant to Brazil's economy. The entry of Chinese companies has been gaining ground both in terms of volume of activity and breadth of sectors since 2010. This phenomenon has developed in distinctive ways over time, being possible to distinguish four phases of investment, each with specific characteristics. The year 2015 marked a new phase of Chinese investments in Brazil, characterized not only by an increase in value invested, but also in terms of the types of projects on which Chinese companies have focused their activities.

Between 2007 and 2009, the Brazil-China trade flow was already one of importance and demonstrated a clear growth trend, but overall Chinese investment in the country was not highly relevant. This situation changed starting in 2010, a year that marked a transformation for important Chinese companies in relation to Brazil, as they announced large-scale investments that would start to be regular (but with different profiles) in the years that followed.

Between 2010 and 2015, US\$ 67.5 billion in Chinese investments were announced in the country, of which US\$ 37.1 billion of these was confirmed. This phenomenon undeniably ushered in a new phase in the bilateral

relationship, directed not only at trade but at a broader range of partnerships as well.

Initially, China prioritized investment in activities directly linked to commodities, which account for the bulk of Brazil's exports to the Asian country. As an illustrative example, the purchase of 40% of the Brazilian operations of the Spanish company Repsol by the Chinese state-owned Sinopec may be mentioned. This acquisition is fully aligned with the volume of Brazilian crude oil imported by China and with the global internationalization process of Chinese companies, which have made several purchases of companies associated with the exploration of natural resources.



Initially, China prioritized investment in activities directly linked to commodities, which account for the bulk of Brazil's exports to the Asian country.

During the second phase, taking place between 2011 and 2013, a gradual change in the profile of Chinese investments in Brazil can be observed. During this period, Chinese companies sought new opportunities in the industrial area, particularly in the machinery, equipment, automobile and electronic devices sectors, with an eye on the Brazilian domestic market. The arrival of machine and equipment builders (Sany) and automobile manufacturers (Chery), as well as the expansion in the country of already established enterprises in the electronics and communication sector (Huawei and Lenovo), was directly linked to the favorable conditions that Brazil offered for such investments. Among these conditions were the strong pace of economic growth and the expanding domestic consumer market.

The process of diversification of Chinese investments in Brazil followed with a subsequent interest in the services sector, mainly in the financial area. A third phase of the bilateral relationship began around 2013, when Chinese banks established themselves

in the country or acquired shares of Brazilian or international banks already operating in Brazil. These operations were aimed at supporting the gradual internationalization of the *Yuan*, as well as bilateral trade and investment. An example of this type of move is the arrival of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) in Brazil through an initial investment of US\$ 100 million.

A new turning point occurred between 2014 and 2015, when the volume invested by Chinese companies in Brazil began to grow considerably and such projects started to undergo not only through quantitative changes but also in administrative and strategic matters. This new phase is defined by a series of specific characteristics aligned with the rhythm defined by the general context of Chinese investments worldwide, transformations in terms of perceived attractiveness of certain sectors of the Brazilian economy, the entry mode of these companies in the country, and the overall situation of the Brazilian economy.

**During the second phase,
Chinese companies
sought new opportunities
in the industrial area.**





A third phase of the bilateral relationship began around 2013, when Chinese banks established themselves in the country or acquired shares of Brazilian or international banks already operating in Brazil.

Throughout 2015, purchasing activities by Chinese companies around the world hit the highest level in history, surpassing a value of US\$60 billion, according to a survey conducted by the Rhodium Group¹. Recent Chinese acquisitions on a global scale have had an effect on Brazil, as can be seen in cases such as the purchase of Nidera and Noble by COFCO and Pirelli by ChemChina. Given this, it is possible to state that the growth in the volume of Chinese investments observed in Brazil in the last biennium is aligned with what is taking place worldwide.

This fourth phase also marks a shift in the sectors of the economy in which Chinese investors have advanced. Starting in 2014, Chinese companies invested considerable amounts in the area of production and transmission of electricity. Companies such as State Grid and China Three Gorges won bids for the construction of hydroelectric plants and transmission lines and acquired the assets of Brazilian and foreign companies in the Brazilian energy sector. Investments in

the agribusiness sector, mainly through the acquisition of trading companies, are also a key feature of this phase.

Recently, the entry mode of Chinese enterprises in Brazil also demonstrates some specific features that signal structural changes in the investment scenario in the country. In recent years, the Chinese companies have opted for operations based on mergers and acquisitions (M&A), be they national or foreign. Since 2014, the entry mode through M&A has accounted for most of the Chinese projects in the country. This characteristic reflects a global particularity of Chinese investment, which has shown a strong tendency to buy assets already in operation abroad. In the Brazilian context, there are indications that mergers and acquisitions are the most efficient means for Chinese companies to establish themselves on national soil, as it allows the control of highly mature assets in the domestic market.

¹ <http://rhg.com/notes/chinas-global-outbound-ma-in-2015>, consulted in March 2017.



Starting in 2014, Chinese companies invested considerable amounts in the area of production and transmission of electricity.

Finally, the participation of Chinese companies in tenders within the infrastructure sector is another characteristic of this new phase. The Brazilian shortcomings in this sector has created a window of opportunity for Chinese investors, already recognized for their experience in implementing infrastructure projects. In complement, China has the

required capital to execute initiatives in this area that are aligned with the interests of the Asian giant in the region, facilitating the outflow of the main products in Brazil's basket of exports, such as soy and minerals. In 2016, such trends within this new phase of Chinese investments in Brazil were confirmed and further developed.



Finally, the participation of Chinese companies in tenders within the infrastructure sector is another characteristic of this new phase.

The China-Brazil Business Council is a pioneer in executing independent studies on Chinese investments in Brazil, having previously conducted four studies of varying perspectives and degrees of analysis. This present publication has explored the fundamental points and particularities of this new phase of Chinese presence in Brazil. In this context, the CBBC aims to collaborate for an enhanced understanding of the Sino-Brazilian relationship, providing useful information to the public, private, academic and civil society sectors.

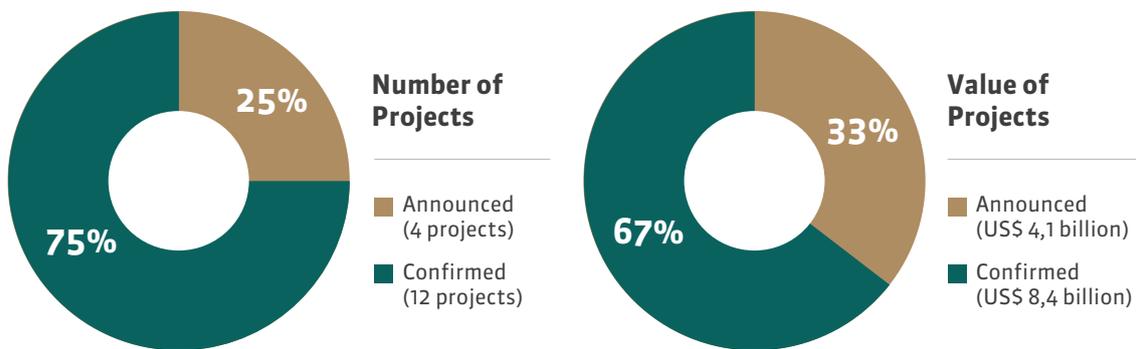


GENERAL ANALYSIS

The survey conducted by the China-Brazil Business Council (CBBC), based on news reports¹ regarding Chinese investments in Brazil, recorded 16 projects announced in 2016, totaling US\$ 12.5 billion. Of these, 12 projects totaling US\$ 8.4 billion are confirmed, according to the CBBC research team that is in direct contact with Chinese companies and their Brazilian partners.

GRAPH 1

Chinese Investment Projects in Brazil – 2016



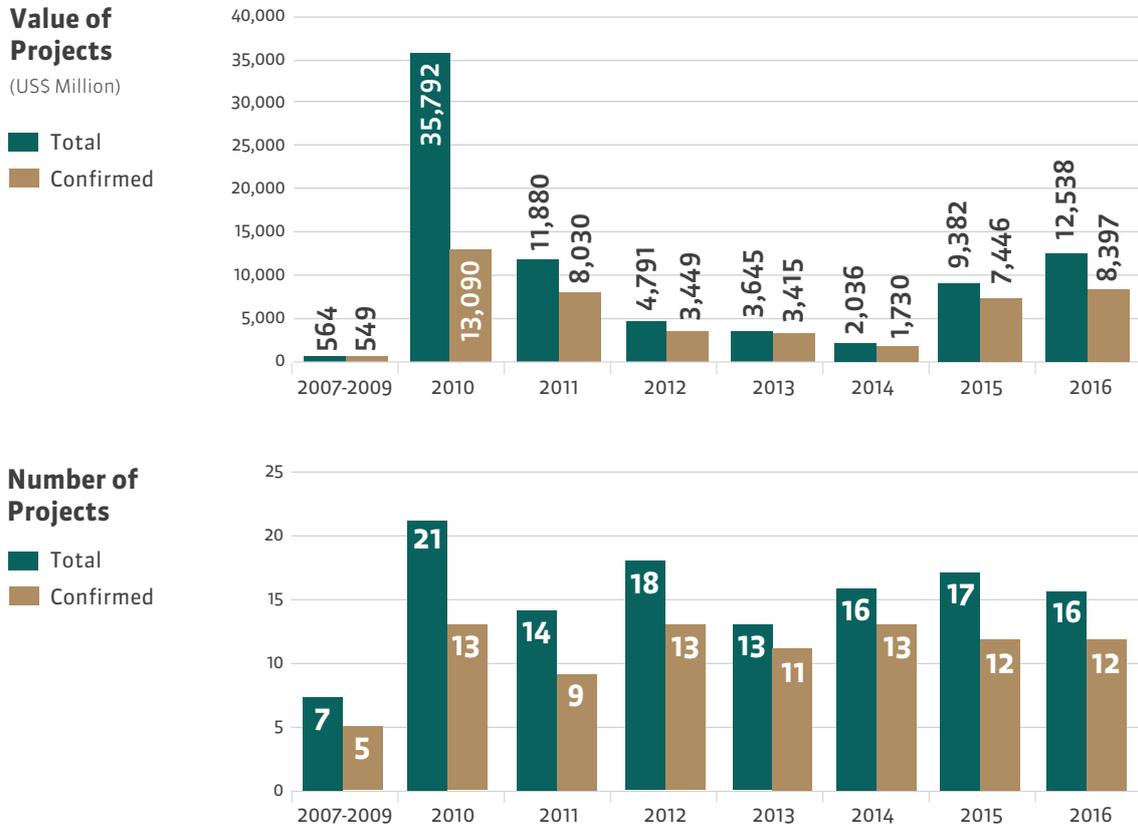
Source: Consolidated CBBC list

A comparative analysis of investments realized in 2016 and projects from previous years shows a progressive increase in the value of investments. The value of the projects confirmed (US\$ 8.4 billion) exceeds that of 2015 (US\$ 7.4 billion). In this way, we can see that in 2016 there was a development of the trend that started in 2015, when there was notable growth in values invested by Chinese companies in the country.

¹ The sources for the survey were high-circulation Brazilian newspapers and news portals.

GRAPH 2

Evolution of Chinese investment projects in Brazil – 2007-2016



Source: Consolidated CBBC list

As noted in the introduction to this research, a new phase of Chinese investments in Brazil began in recent years, characterized not only by the increase in value invested, but also by the type of projects on which Chinese companies have focused their activities.

A considerable portion of investment projects confirmed for the 2015-2016 biennium corresponds to projects in the area of electric energy, a sector that is distinguished by high investment values and relatively long maturity periods.

The activities of large companies such as State Grid and China Three Gorges, which had already made significant investments in 2015, continued to further develop in 2016. However, in the past year, these companies concentrated on acquiring assets from other companies already operating in the Brazilian electricity sector. State Grid completed the acquisition of an equity stake of CPFL Energia and CPFL Renováveis, considerably expanding its participation in the Brazilian market, in the transmission and distribution sectors and, above all, the generation of electricity from renewable energy resources. China Three Gorges acquired Duke Energy's assets in Brazil in a US\$ 1.2 billion transaction.

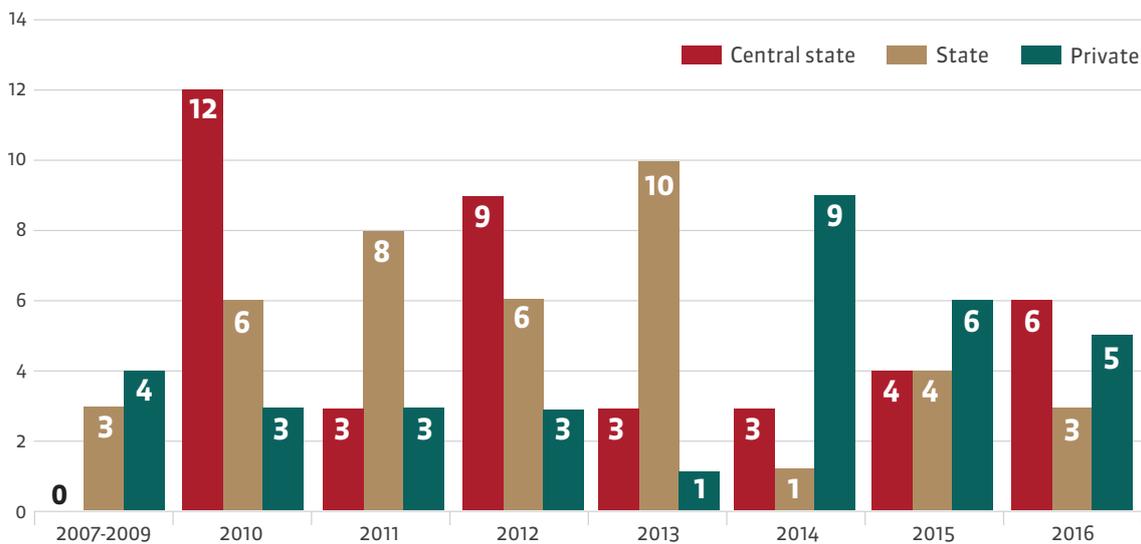
In addition, the entry of Chinese investors into Brazilian agribusiness, which is another major specificity of this new phase, continued in 2016. Hunan Dakang Pasture Farming, a business of the Chinese holding group Shanghai Pengxin Group, invested about US\$ 200 million in the acquisition of a 57% share of the Brazilian trading company and grain processor Fiagril.

When analyzing the types of Chinese companies that invested in Brazil in 2016, it can be observed that a large number is still composed of central state-owned companies that lead the way in projects related to the energy sector. However, it should be noted that in the last three years, private companies have been increasing their presence in the country, mainly in the manufacturing and services sectors.



GRAPH 3

Chinese investment in Brazil by type of company– 2007-2015



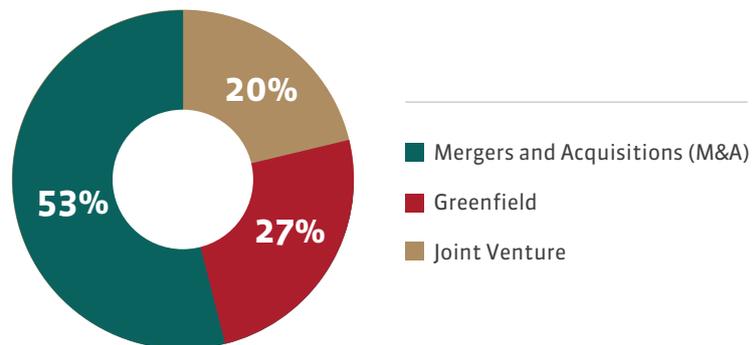
Source: Consolidated CBBC list

ENTRY MODE OF CHINESE COMPANIES IN BRAZIL

In 2016, there was a predominance of Chinese investments in Brazil through mergers and acquisitions (M&A), which accounted for slightly more than half of all ventures. The preference of the Chinese for acquiring local assets can be explained in part by the ease of operating through companies already consolidated in the domestic market. Among the sectors of note in which Chinese companies entered Brazil through M&A are the financial, infrastructure, agribusiness, energy and mining areas.

GRAPH 4

Entry mode of Chinese companies in Brazil (2016)



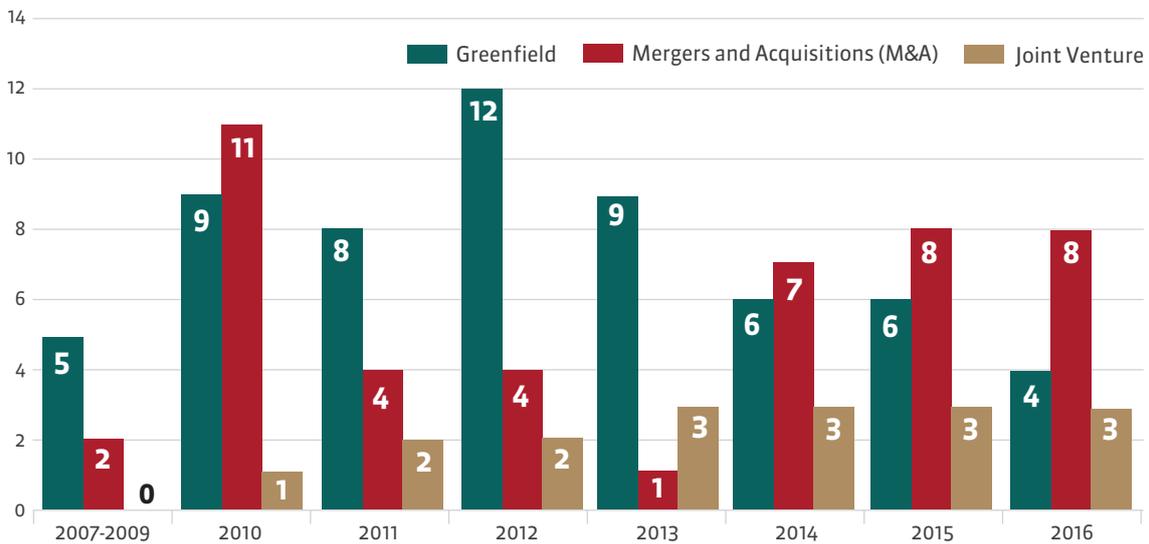
Source: Consolidated CBBC list

Following this are greenfield investments, which account for 27% of the total, with the presence of the manufacturing sectors being observed. In the case of Chinese investment starting from the ground up, there were projects in the electronics, renewable energy, and automotive sectors, in addition to an announced steel sector project.

The arrival of Chinese companies through joint ventures also played a role, and corresponded to 20% of the overall total. The home appliance area, in particular, had notable participation. Chinese companies such as TCL and Midea have opted to participate in local alliances, in order to expand their presences in the Brazilian domestic market, given the advantage offered by the previous expertise of partners already operating in Brazil.

GRAPH 5

Entry mode of Chinese companies in Brazil (2007-2016)



Source: Consolidated CBBC list

In analyzing the history of entry modes of Chinese companies in Brazil, it should be noted that the new investment phase includes a resumption of mergers and acquisitions that corresponds to the majority of projects in the country since 2014. This new entry mode reflects a global particularity of Chinese investment, which has demonstrated a strong tendency to acquire assets already in operation overseas. In turn, there are indications that mergers and acquisitions are the most effective means for Chinese companies to establish themselves in Brazil, as it allows for control of mature assets in the domestic market.

It is worth mentioning that unlike other years, when the acquisition of the Brazilian operations was a part of a global acquisition (as in the case of the purchase of Pirelli by ChemChina), these recent operations instead are directly aimed at the Brazilian market.

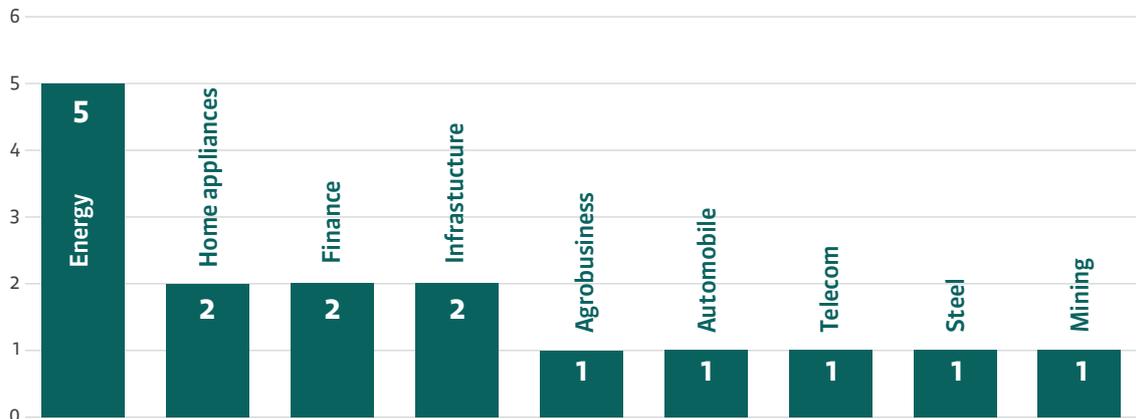
DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR

DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR BY NUMBER OF PROJECTS

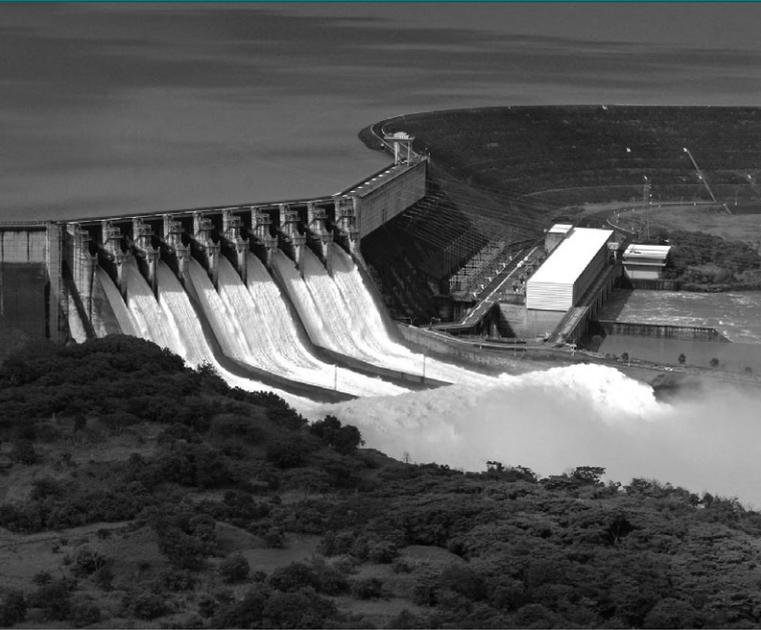
The year 2016 featured projects in nine sectors, including areas in which the Chinese had already invested, such as energy and manufactured goods, and also in areas that previously were relatively unexplored but of great interest to the Asian country, such as mining and steel.

GRAPH 6

Distribution by sector of announced projects 2016 (number of projects)



Source: Consolidated CBBC list



As was the case in the previous two years, the energy sector played a significant role, representing the largest number of investment projects in Brazil in 2016. With contributions from companies such as State Grid, China Three Gorges, BYD and the sovereign fund China Investment Corporation, the sector experienced a considerable increase in the number of projects. The trend of increased investments in this area is notable not just because of the amount, but also because it points out that the Brazilian energy sector combines characteristics and opportunities that are unique in the world in terms of investment attraction.

In the home appliance sector, there were investments with national reach, through joint ventures signed between Chinese companies and local partners. Examples include the Midea-Springer and TCL Multimedia-SEMP partnerships.

The financial sector, for its part, received a new contribution announced by China Construction Bank, which had already incorporated the operations of BicBanco in Brazil, and also the Fosun Group, through the acquisition of shareholder control in Rio Bravo.

The infrastructure sector in the country, which traditionally has certain deficiencies, received contribution from the China Communications Construction Company (CCCC). The company focused on investments in the areas of civil and port construction.

The agribusiness sector received investment through the acquisition of the Brazilian trading company Fiagril by Hunan Dakang. This underscores the Chinese strategy of buying smaller trading companies abroad, aiming to gain greater control over the flow of agricultural products, mainly grains, to China.

The automobile sector, which has been presenting nearly continual investments in Brazil, has attracted the automaker Zotye, which intends to build a plant on national soil.

China Unicom announced an ambitious project in the telecommunications area, informing Fortaleza's city government that it will begin the licensing and registration phase for installation of the submarine fiber-optic cable that will connect the Brazilian state of Ceará to Cameroon.

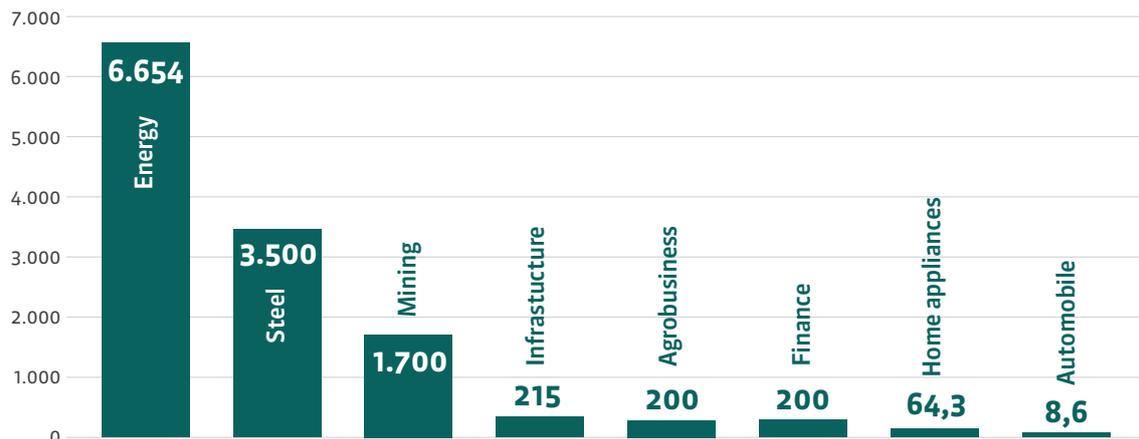
There was also Chinese presence in the mining and steel sectors. CMOIC International acquired Anglo American Group's niobium and phosphate businesses. CBSteel announced the signing of a memorandum with the Brazilian government, for plans to invest in the construction of a steel mill in Maranhão.

DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR BY VALUE OF PROJECTS

In analyzing Chinese investments in Brazil in 2016 in terms of value of the projects, once again there is clear predominance of projects related to the energy area. Building on investments made in previous years, State Grid and China Three Gorges continued with an entry strategy based mainly on acquisitions of companies already operating locally. Overall, investments in the sector total US\$ 6.6 billion.

GRAPH 7

Distribution by sector of projects announced in 2016 (US\$ million)



Source: Consolidated CBBC list

Among confirmed projects, the mining sector emerged as second in terms of value, with contributions of approximately US\$ 1.7 billion. The infrastructure and agribusiness each contributed approximately US\$ 200 million in investment. It was not possible to calculate a total value for the financial sector. China Construction Bank announced an investment of nearly US\$ 200 million, but the value of the acquisition of the controlling stake in Rio Bravo by Fosun, which should be considered in the estimate, was not disclosed.

Comparatively speaking, the manufacturing sector presented the lowest values. Investments in the area of home appliances reached US\$ 64.3 million, while in the automotive sector the amount totaled US\$ 8.6 million.

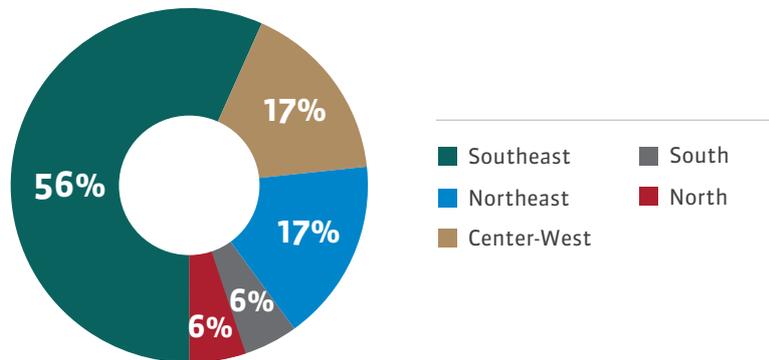
As is the case with the financial sector, it was not possible to estimate investment in the telecommunications area, due to the unavailability of data referring to the fiber-optic cable project linking Brazil to Africa.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

In 2016, as was the case in previous years, the Southeast region accounted for the bulk of Chinese investments in Brazil, corresponding to more than half of the Asian country's projects in Brazil. After the Southeast, the second-largest presence of Chinese investments was in the Brazilian Northeast and Central-West, followed by the South and North regions.

GRAPH 8

Geographical distribution of projects announced in 2016 by Region (%)

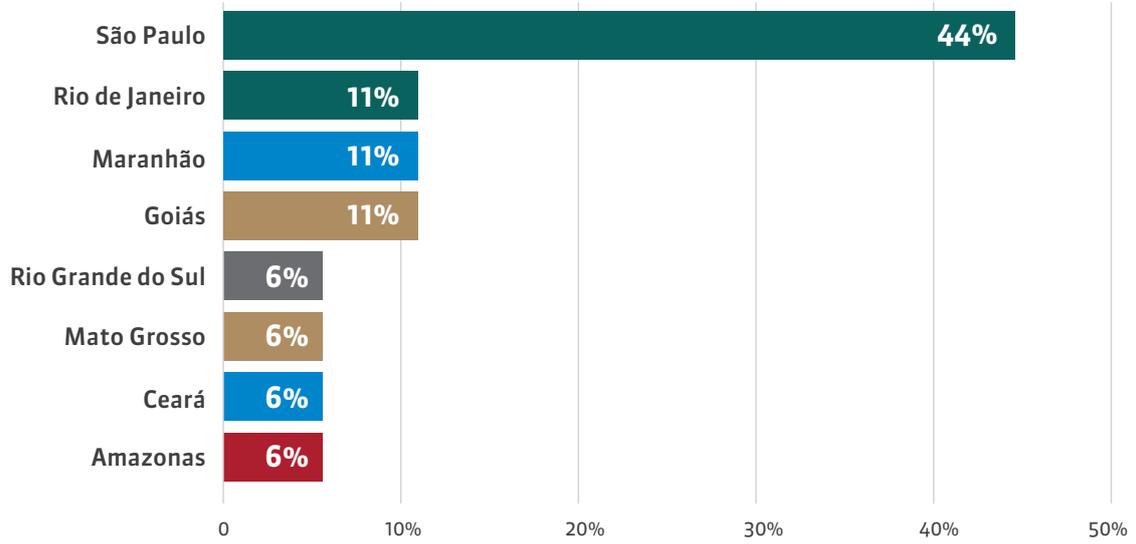


Source: Consolidated CBBC list

In analyzing the distribution of Chinese companies in Brazil by state, once again, it is clear that the state of São Paulo is highly attractive, accounting for 44% of all investments in the country. Following this, the states with the largest number of investments were, in this order: Rio de Janeiro, Goiás and Maranhão, followed by Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso, Ceará and Amazonas.

GRAPH 9

Geographical distribution of projects announced in 2016 by State (%)



Source: Consolidated CBBC list



DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

AGROBUSINESS



HUNAN DAKANG PASTURE FARMING

Hunan Dakang Pasture Farming, a unit of the Chinese Group Shanghai Pengxin Group, invested about US\$ 200 million in the acquisition of a 57% share of Brazilian grain trading and processing company Fiagril Ltda. The investment mainly concerns soy and corn and is located in Lucas do Rio Verde, Mato Grosso.

AUTOMOBILE



ZOTYE

Zotye Motors of Brazil invested R\$ 30 million in the country in 2016. The investment was

mainly realized in the city of Goianésia, in the state of Goiás, where the company will build an industrial unit that will manufacture 100% electric vehicles – including automobiles, scooters and utility models.

HOME APPLIANCES



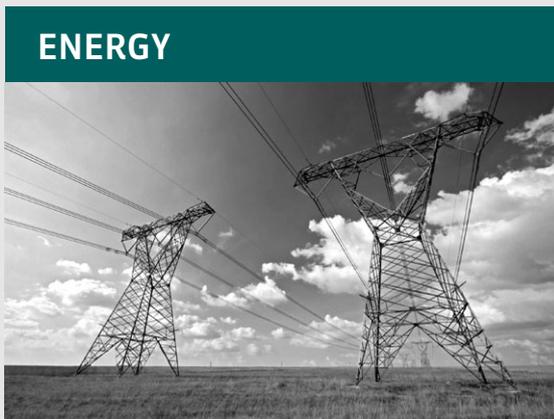
MIDEA

In 2016, Midea invested in the creation of the Springer Midea sub-brand that will mark the new air conditioners and climate control equipment produced in the country. The combination of both brands involved an investment of R\$ 15 million, and includes new product development in Canoas, Rio Grande do Sul, and trade marketing at the company's office in São Paulo. Since the creation of the joint venture between Midea and Carrier in August 2011, the Midea operation in Brazil has been executed through the agreement. Midea Carrier ABC JV operates in Argentina, Brazil and Chile and includes the brands Midea, Carrier, Springer and Toshiba (the latter only involves commercial air conditioning products). As the residential climate control portfolio had many products and several

brands from the same company, management decided to restructure, merging brands and creating the Springer Midea sub-brand, which translates more into a marketing strategy than a business strategy.

TCL MULTIMEDIA

Through the signing of a memorandum of understanding, the Chinese TCL Multimedia announced intention to invest US\$ 60 million in a joint venture with SEMP, a leading Brazilian home appliance company. The initiative serves as an important step in the process of internationalization of the company, as well as a significant moment for the expansion of its businesses in Brazil and potentially in South America as well.



BYD ENERGY

BYD invested approximately R\$ 80 million in Campinas, in the countryside of the State of São Paulo, in solar panels and electric bus chassis production units.

CHINA INVESTMENT CORPORATION (CIC)

In September 2016, Petrobras' board of directors approved the sale of 90% of the shares of Nova Transportadora de Sudeste (NTS) to Brookfield Infrastructure Partners (BIP) and its affiliates for US\$ 5.19 billion.

The transaction will be executed through an Investment Partnership Fund, whose remaining shareholders are British Columbia Investment Management Corporation (BCIMC), GIC Private Limited (GIC) and CIC Capital Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Investment Corporation (CIC). According to information from Petrobras, CIC should hold 8.5% of the fund.

CHINA THREE GORGES

China Three Gorges Corporation (CTG), through CTG International, CTG Brasil and other subsidiaries, concluded the acquisition of Duke Energy's assets in Brazil in December 2016. With the transaction totaling US\$ 1.2 billion, CTG Brasil increased the installed capacity under its management to 8,27 GW.

The assets include eight hydroelectric plants with a total installed capacity of 2,242 MW, located on the Paranapanema River, and two small hydroelectric plants with a total installed capacity of 32 MW, located in the Sapucaí-Mirim River, in São Paulo State.

STATE GRID

State Grid completed the acquisition of a 54.64% equity stake in CPFL Energia through the purchase of shares owned by Camargo Corrêa and Previ, Cesp, Sabesp, Sistel and Petros pension funds. With this acquisition, the Chinese company will take control of CPFL, thus considerably expanding its coverage in the Brazilian market in the transmission and distribution sectors, particularly in the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources. In total, State Grid acquired 556,164,817 common shares of CPFL Energia at R\$ 25.51 per share, equivalent to a transaction valued at R\$ 14.19 billion. An agreement for acquisition of shares of CPFL Renováveis, owned by Camargo Corrêa, at R\$ 12.20 per

share, or R\$ 3.17 billion in total, was also made.

As a result of the change in company control, State Grid is expected to hold a Share Acquisition Public Offer (OPA), for minority shareholders of both CPFL Energia and CPFL Renováveis.

FINANCE



CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK/BIC BANCO

More than two years after initiating a purchase for control of BicBanco as a mean of entering Brazil, the Chinese banking giant China Construction Bank (CCB) agreed to a capital injection of US\$ 200 million in the near future, as a result of initial difficulties in establishing its operations in Brazil.

FOSUN GROUP

The Fosun Group, a private investment holding company with an international presence and assets worth US\$ 60.75 billion, confirmed in 2016 the purchase of a controlling stake in Rio Bravo, manager of R\$10 billion in assets. The acquisition is part of Fosun's expansion strategy in emerging countries, with Brazil serving as a gateway for the conglomerate in Latin America.

INFRASTRUCTURE



CHINA COMMUNICATIONS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY (CCCC)

The company China Communications Construction Company (CCCC) has agreed to acquire 80% of the capital of Brazilian construction company Concremat Engenharia for R\$ 350 million. The Chinese group has interests in infrastructure projects, heavy equipment and dredging services in Brazil, where it plans to invest US\$ 1 billion in the midterm. Concremat has confirmed that it signed a preliminary agreement, with terms and conditions to be defined at a later date.

China Communications Construction Company (CCCC), a Chinese conglomerate operating in infrastructure, heavy equipment and dredging services, will participate in the Private Use Terminal in São Luís, Maranhão, a WPR multi-port terminal, the infrastructure arm of the WTorre group. The Chinese partner will invest R\$ 400 million for construction of the project.

The details of the project should be negotiated by the end of the due diligence process by Banco Modal, which is the exclusive financial advisor for CCCC in the region. During the first half of 2016, the company inaugurated the São Paulo office of the CCCC South America Regional Company, a CCCC holding company created exclusively to handle business in South America, where the Asian group intends to have a greater presence.

MINING



CHINA MOLYBDENUM

The Anglo American Group signed a deal with Cmc International, the international arm of China Molybdenum (CMOC), selling its Niobium and Phosphates business to the Chinese company for a total value of US\$ 1.7 billion, with US\$ 1.5 billion representing the agreed-upon purchase price and another US\$ 187 million referring to adjustments necessary to complete the deal. The Niobium and Phosphates businesses are located in the states of Goiás and São Paulo and include mines, mineral deposits, chemical complexes, processing plants and Sales and Marketing offices in the United Kingdom and Singapore.

STEEL



CBSTEEL

China Brazil Xinnenghuan International Investment (CBSteel) has plans to build a long steel mill in the state of Maranhão with

a production capacity of 3 million tons per year in its first phase. By the end of phase two, the unit should be able to produce 10 million tons annually. The amount invested in the first phase would be US\$ 3.5 billion and approximately US\$ 4.5 billion in the second. The Secretary of Development, Industry and Commerce of Maranhão said that this is a long-term venture, with the completion of the first phase expected in about eight years. The project was announced by the then-Foreign Minister, José Serra, during the official visit of Brazilian President Michel Temer to China.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS



CHINA UNICOM

The company China Unicom has informed the Fortaleza's city government that it will begin the licensing and registration phase for installation of the fiber-optic submarine cable that will link Fortaleza (Brazil) to Cameroon (Africa). The value of the investment was not disclosed, and completion is forecast for 2018.

TABLE: CHINESE INVESTMENTS IN BRAZIL (2016)

Origin Company	Destination Company	Sector	Status	State	Value	Entry Mode in Brazil
China Construction Bank	BIC Banco	Finance	Announced	SP	US\$ 200 million	M&A
Hunan Dakang Pasture Farming	Fiagril	Agrobusiness	Confirmed	MT	US\$ 200 million	M&A
CCCC	Wtorre	Infrastructure	Confirmed	MA	US\$ 115 million	JV
CCCC	Concremat	Infrastructure	Confirmed	RJ	US\$ 100 million	M&A
State Grid	CPFL Energia	Energy	Confirmed	SP	US\$ 4.08 billion	M&A
State Grid	CPFL Renováveis	Energy	Confirmed	SP	US\$ 910 million	M&A
Zotye	-	Automobile	Confirmed	GO	US\$ 8.6 million	GF
China Unicom	-	Telecom	Announced	CE	Not disclosed	GF
Fosun Group	Rio Bravo	Finance	Confirmed	SP	Not disclosed	M&A
BYD Energy	-	Energy	Confirmed	SP	US\$ 23 million	GF
Midea	Springer	Home appliances	Confirmed	SP/RS	US\$ 4.3 million	JV
CBSteel	-	Steel	Announced	MA	US\$ 3.5 billion	GF
Cmc/China Molybdenum	Anglo American	Mining	Confirmed	GO/SP	US\$ 1.7 billion	M&A
China Three Gorges	Duke Energy International Brazil Holdings	Energy	Confirmed	SP	US\$ 1.2 billion	M&A
TCL Multimedia/SEMP	SEMP TCL	Home appliances	Confirmed	AM	US\$ 60 million	JV
China Investment Cooperation	Petrobras	Energy	Anunciado	RJ	US\$ 441 million	-

Total (US\$ mil)	12,538,844
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Confirmed	8,397,844
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Announced	4,141,000
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Development: CBBC

ABOUT CBBC

WHO WE ARE

The China-Brazil Business Council (CBBC) was founded in 2004. It is a non-profit bilateral institution comprised by two independent Sections, one in Brazil and the other in China. The CBBC seeks to promote dialogue among firms of both countries. The CBBC focuses its activities on structural issues in China-Brazil bilateral relations, aiming to improve the climate for business and investment between the two countries.

The CBBC's working agenda involves contact with authorities of both governments, periodic gatherings of Brazilian and Chinese firms, thematic seminars, mechanisms for sharing business experiences, and the dissemination of important business research.

The CBBC's two Sections are completely autonomous and define their activities according to the interests of their members, while cooperating intensively to foster mutual trade and investment.

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**CHINESE
INVESTMENTS
IN BRAZIL
2016**