Paraguay has rapidly increased its agricultural production in recent years, so how can it continue its meteoric rise into the future?

Paraguay is an agricultural powerhouse that has made huge strides in recent years, pulling together its hundreds of small-scale, small-capacity farmers, and in the process creating one of the most productive sectors in the region and the world. The underlying strength of the sector has been the amazing increase in productivity, which has even as many ones a doubling or tripling of output per hectare, and has seen Paraguay become a production leader in many areas such as beef, soy, and cotton.

Juan Bravo Alme, vice president of Paraguay, has been a key player pushing the sector to increase production to help feed America. According to the country’s national output rate it grew to the point that we will triple our agricultural output in the next ten years, three times in the next decade.
Technological advances bare fruit

Paraguay is improving its production methods to great success for businesses, and for its rapidly improving international reputation.

With 2015 fast approaching, the reforms of the Cartes government are bearing fruit and helping to boost the central South American nation one towards prosperity, in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors. As the former president has continued to improve inside and the integration of the state with the wider world, progress toward the goals has been steady, and now state and investors know that Paraguay can improve with new technology.

However, the draw for improvement is not merely focused on boosting the country’s coffee, although that is a major aspect, it is also highly engaged in pulling small scale local farmers out of the poverty market. As the “Sudameris Bank, Your Gateway to Paraguay” explains, “Our financial sector has become more well-financed and run and as is rightly proud of, and is a key tertiary workforce in the world. Paraguay is a very serious and moral man, and the tax rates in Paraguay are the lowest in South America.”

The macroeconomic situation in Paraguay has some unique characteristics, in that it has a fairly low inflation rate of around 5 percent average in the last few years. There is a large amount of foreign and international reserves that total 20 percent of GDP, which is the equivalent of the external national debt. On top of those strong reserves of foreign exchange there is a reasonably rapid financial sector, with 7 percent of GDP, and banks that are reaching a maturity of 2.83MPL, being major banks.

The microclimate has seen the growth rates the country has ever seen over the last few years, where in 2019 and 2020, Paraguay surpassed the regional average of the economic expansion of the Mercosur zone and the highest in South America, with a GDP growth of 8 percent while second in 2019, at 5.5 percent and 13.5 percent, and the annual average for the last five years.

German Rojas Irigoyen, manager of Latin Farm Fund, the fund for international investors noted to seek well-governed and also to have the support of good fortune in order to invest in a country, and the government is more than willing, and able to provide that environment for a premium.

From our experience in our country, we understand the importance of economic and social problems, and we are able to provide both support and also introduce our own platform-parite partnership to attract international investors.

“We are offering to the world a new opportunity of an investment plane to the private sector. We understand the importance of the investments here by introducing for the first time the private sector as contributors. We expect to have less than a hundred and twenty thousand new co-investors to the nation, and also to the personal income taxation system.”

The finance sector goes in strength

After escaping the recession and the bumps down the road relatively unscathed, the Paraguayan banking sector is a model of success.

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A nation with high yield beacons

Paraguay’s huge production potential in the seed and grains sector is only hampered by a lack of foreign investment.

Paraguay’s agriculture sector has been growing rapidly, driven by increased demand in global markets. With the right investment and policies, Paraguay has the potential to become a significant player in the global market for grains and other agricultural products.

**A nation with high yield beacons**

**Martin Masiel, President, Fondo Ganadero**

Paraguay has all the resources needed to become a major player in the agricultural market. The country has vast land areas suitable for crop production, a diverse climate, and a favorable growing season. With the right investment, Paraguay can become a leading producer of grains and other food products.

**The Japan Times**

**PAGE: 3**

**1. Consumer demand**

- **The number of agencies and companies dedicated to helping entrepreneurship and supporting local towns is growing.**
- **Entrepreneurial training programs are being offered to local businesses, helping them to develop new opportunities.**

**2. Government support**

- **The government of Paraguay is launching initiatives to attract foreign investment.**
- **The government is offering tax incentives and other financial support to foreign investors.**

**3. Market potential**

- **Paraguay’s geographical location makes it an attractive destination for foreign investors.**
- **The country has a large and growing market for food products.**

**4. Challenges**

- **Paraguay faces challenges in terms of infrastructure, access to markets, and regulatory frameworks.**
- **Investors are hesitant due to perceived risks and uncertainties.**

**5. Opportunities**

- **Paraguay has a rich agricultural heritage and a strong farming tradition.**
- **The country has a favorable climate and fertile soil.**

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**The Japan Times**

**Monday, December 21, 2014**
There are many missionaries in Paraguay, American women are especially well suited for the work, but for Arne Ogioni, a private producer, producer of sesame seed and exporter of sesame seed, the missionary work is not too much.

Laurindo Stolzke, who started the company with his brother Mauricio and Javier, talks about the story.

After starting working with the Japanese market in 2006, the company expanded into Europe and the United States. It is not easy working with these markets when you already trade with Japan. Right now we will start working with the North Americans, we handle a product like the chia seeds, and we are top sellers in Paraguay,” he says.

“We have a company made by the Japanese who decided to come young when we sent them so we had to move to Paraguay. We learned from them, among others, the company of chia, coton, and Paraguay. There is so many young people who can learn from the Japanese, a lot of them. That is a very unique opportunity, we will have in the next years, we will have many young people, who will have something new. That is a good moment, and great opportunity for Paraguay.”

Laurindo says that he is in Paraguay. I tried a lot, and I am here because of the quality of the product, outside of Paraguay, working around the world, something like 25 years in Japan and after that we go to Europe and the United States. We have a lot of success in the American market, because we showed to the Japanese that Argentina and Brazil have challenges and it is much easier to work with a Paraguayan company, because we are nearer of them.

“Our challenge, there is no steeple on rice or chia green. We can work like we do. We have the knowledge, we have the machines, the know-how. We believe that they have given us our hand. This is the reason why we so much against Japan.”

We do not ask the what the other young people who believe the government should do.

“We have to develop industry and that is the main reason, the main investment the Japanese in Paraguay would be in Paraguay would be to produce industry over the next three years. That is a very tough challenge but we know that we can do it with the right partners to work with. We can build that kind of production sector, we can find a company that wants to invest to make the textile industry in Paraguay. Maybe the Japanese could come and invest here in the textile industry because in Paraguay it is very easy to get that business.

“Cotton is big business and it is a very great opportunity to work with Japan. We have 50 people working with the Japanese and we can say that the Japanese have been investing in Paraguay and all industries show that we will grow in the coming years. If we are growing in Paraguay, we have an important role to play.”

Paraguay receives a large number of visitors every day who want to know what attractions are present in the local culture, nature, abundance in water resources and the variety of its regions.

“We are focused on marketing our country internationally. We participate in a number of trade fairs as Japan in July or October every year, but the most important is the Japan fair in Paraguay that the Japanese need to visit. With this in mind, we made a concerted effort to meet tourism operators from Japan that now try to promote our country.”

Until last year, Paraguay’s principal markets were mainly regional, namely Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia, followed by Europe and the U.S.

“Now sales of Paraguay can become a hub for tourism, because we offer more than just a destination, we can go to Colombia, Peru and Mexico, as well as the existing markets of Brazil, China and Italy. We are focusing on the Japanese market, and in those markets we sell a lot of our products. According to figures from the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the number of Japanese tourists went abroad in 2012 spending more than 300 billion yen.”

It is well known that the Paraguayan peasantry, its main attraction are the Jesuit missions, the so-called “Golden Circuit,” a route that can be easily taken without going more than 70 kilometers from Asunción. The Jesuit starts from the capital and includes the Central Department, Paraguari and Caaguazú, where visitors can learn about the major sites (name with the Spanish name “Provincial Way”).

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Infrastructure projects will push development forward.

Training a new generation of Paraguayan workers

Ties between Japan and Paraguay are improving by the day, with mutual interest in promoting the economic and social development of Paraguay through the process of basic, quality infrastructures. ‘‘I am responsible for developing a plan that is unprecedented for Paraguay, a country that has executed more than $300 million a year in public works, and in such a way that is looking at improving and increasing that investment to at least $5 billion,’’ says Ramón Jiménez Gaona, Minister of Public Works.

‘‘Between 2013 and 2015, we have invested very little, and Paraguayan economic growth will continue to rely on that investment and progress翎．’’

The Japanese government and private companies have decided to send their technical staff to Paraguay in order to help Paraguay to speed up its economic development. ‘‘I am in charge of helping to the Paraguayan government to do such a job; I have visited several countries, and now I am visiting Paraguay myself. We are in a position to assist the Paraguayan government in this matter, and to make sure that this country is going to develop in the right way,’’ says Ramón Jiménez Gaona, Minister of Public Works.

‘‘Now you can see huge soybean fields but originally it was jungle. And before there was an agricultural sector in Paraguay, just the livestock industry. But the Japanese started to grow vegetables, tomatoes and fruit and all the production was done by the Japanese immigrants. Those colonies contributed a lot to the Paraguayan economy. And then the descendents were very well educated so they contributed not only in the agricultural sector but other sectors as well. For example, the Japanese institutions were founded by the Japanese community, eventually Japanese schools began to grow. For example, the Government College of Japan was founded, and it is there that we want to go to,’’ says Ramón Jiménez Gaona, Minister of Public Works.

‘‘The Japanese immigrants are grateful to the country of Paraguay and people of Paraguay because they started from scratch, but they always maintain that they are Paraguayans. We do not always know what they always maintain that they are Paraguayans. We do not always know what they are doing. But it is also true that Japanese immigrants have contributed a lot to the Paraguayan economy. For example, the Japanese immigrants and Paraguayan culture interact in the rice industry. Although we are not yet at the level we want to be, we place emphasis on our students being able to collaborate in the development of Paraguay. This means a need for workforce development and, in other words, more infrastructure requirements, more labor equipment, and we will be satisfied. There is a trend to invest in industry and manufacturing here but we come with a more holistic approach, with the goal of helping Paraguay’s population to become a player and contribute to the Paraguayan culture. In this respect, we are very excited about what is ahead to embark on the construction of the ships.’’

This report was produced by Global Freight and can also be read online at www.japantimes.co.jp/international-reports
Paraguay: Land of Opportunities

Paraguay has a need to foster the economic development of the country, which for a long time was one of the most neglected in the region. This is partly due to the region's history of political instability and the lack of investment in its economic development. However, Paraguay has a potential for growth and development, especially in the areas of agriculture, manufacturing, and services.

Paraguay's government has outlined a long-term plan to transform the country into a middle-income economy by 2020. The plan includes measures to attract foreign investment, improve infrastructure, and diversify the country's economy. The government has also placed a strong emphasis on education and health, with a focus on improving access to basic services for all citizens.

In recent years, Paraguay has experienced significant growth in its economy, with a GDP growth rate of over 7% in 2013. This growth has been driven by a surge in investment, particularly from foreign companies. Paraguay has a large and skilled workforce, and the government is working to attract more foreign investment by offering incentives and creating a favorable business environment.

The government has also been working to improve infrastructure, particularly in the areas of transportation and energy. This includes the construction of new highways and airports, as well as the expansion of the country's energy grid.

Paraguay's agriculture sector is also a key driver of economic growth. The country is a major exporter of soybeans,巴拉圭 has the potential to become a major player in the global soybean market.

In conclusion, Paraguay has the potential to become a more prosperous and stable country with a strong focus on economic development. With the right policies and investments, the country can become a beacon of progress in the region.