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**THE GLOBAL INTEGRATION OF THE BRAZILIAN AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM
AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL AREAS: THE PARADIGMATIC
CASE OF MATO GROSSO**

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Transformations in Brazilian agribusiness have altered the economic and spatial organization of several rural regions. The trajectory of areas such as Mato Grosso reveals a structural shift from an expanding agricultural frontier to a territory integrated into global commodity circuits, in which agricultural production, logistics, and finance operate in a coordinated manner (McMichael, 2009; Navarro, 2022). Approaches such as Global Commodity Chains and Global Production Networks analyze governance and the insertion of territories into global flows (Coe et al., 2004; Gereffi & Korzeniewicz, 1994). However, they tend to privilege inter-firm relations and market coordination, paying less attention to internal transformations of rural space.

This study builds on the observation that, in certain agro-exporting regions, the articulation between production systems, logistical infrastructure, and financial mechanisms increasingly organizes production practices, labor temporalities,

and forms of economic regulation. In this regard, it engages with rural sociology and contributions from agricultural economics that emphasize how the incorporation of industrial and technological processes into agriculture reshapes its productive and institutional foundations (Goodman, Sorj & Wilkinson, 2008). The analysis also draws on socio-technical systems studies, which highlight the role of infrastructure in stabilizing large-scale production regimes (Geels, 2002; Hughes, 1987).

In contexts similar to Mato Grosso, rural areas are reconfigured as spaces of global agro-industrial production, where production, circulation, and financing operate in an integrated manner. Empirical evidence indicates that real prices of agricultural products destined for the domestic market have increasingly followed exchange rate fluctuations, subordinating domestic production dynamics to global benchmarks (Barros, 2022). These processes are associated with persistent land concentration and recurrent socio-environmental conflicts (Borras Jr. & Franco, 2013; Pastoral Land Commission [CPT], 2025).

By focusing on transformations of rural space, the analysis examines how agro-industrial integration reshapes the economic and social conditions of contemporary rural territories.

Palavras-chave: rural space; agroindustrial integration; logistics infrastructure; mato grosso; agricultural commodities.