

# Logistic OS Journal

Analytical review of the agricultural export market:  
results for 2023/24

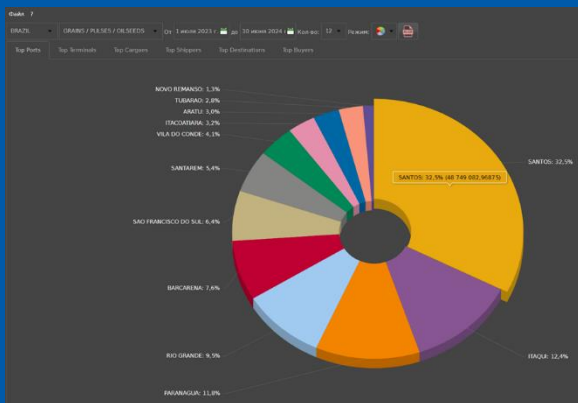
## BRAZIL

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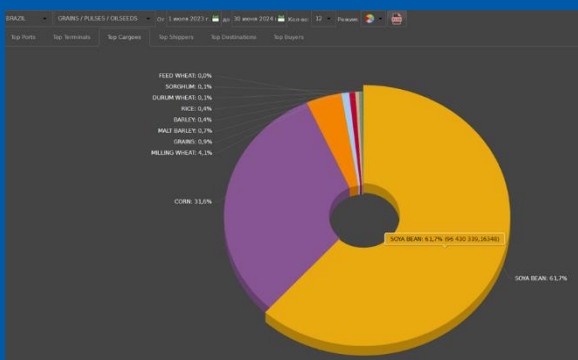
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# Export of grain and legumes: volume statistics



From 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024, **156 385 thousand tons** of grain and leguminous cargo were exported through Brazilian ports.

61.7% of the total export volume was soybeans – **96 430 thousand tons**



The largest share of grain shipments went through the port of Santos, which accounts for 32% of the country's maritime trade.

From 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024, **4 749 thousand tons** of soybeans, corn, grains and rice were shipped abroad through the port's terminals.

SANTOS	(32,50%)	48 749 082,97
ITAQUI	(12,35%)	18 529 454,68
PARANAGUA	(11,81%)	17 710 337,63
RIO GRANDE	(9,55%)	14 320 935,63
BARCARENA	(7,65%)	11 472 598,01
SÃO FRANCISCO DO SUL	(6,40%)	9 592 165,47
SANTAREM	(5,44%)	8 156 588,81
VILA DO CONDE	(4,12%)	6 177 333,09
ITACOATIARA	(3,15%)	4 725 267,21
ARATU	(2,98%)	4 468 917,00
TUBARAO	(2,75%)	4 131 241,51
NOVO REMANSO	(1,31%)	1 958 822,00

Also included in the TOP 5 are the following ports:

**Itaqui** – 18 529 thousand tons

**Paranagua** – 17 710 thousand tons

**Rio Grande** – 14 320 thousand tons

**Barcarena** – 11 472 thousand tons

\*The data given in the article are aggregated on the basis of analytical processing of independent sources of information based on the operational situation in ports in Russia and the world, and can not be used as official confirmed data.

Logistic OS is not responsible for any use of the aggregated data as official information.

Logistic OS uses algorithms to collect and analyze information, which allow forming the most timely and approximate real-time information base on the movement of goods of the major exporting countries

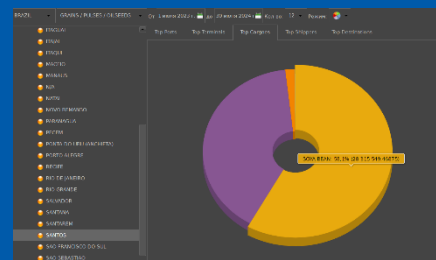
# Grain and legume exports: cargo statistics

## Santos

**Soybean** – 28 315 thousand tons

**Corn** – 19 558 thousand tons

**Wheat** – 780 thousand tons

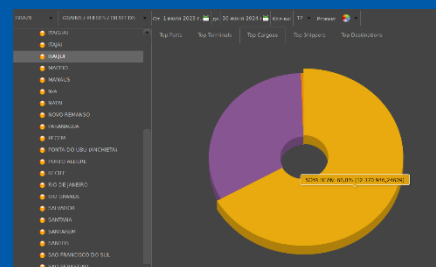


## Itaqui

**Soybeans** – 12 370 thousand tons

**Corn** – 6 061 thousand tons

**Wheat** – 73 thousand tons



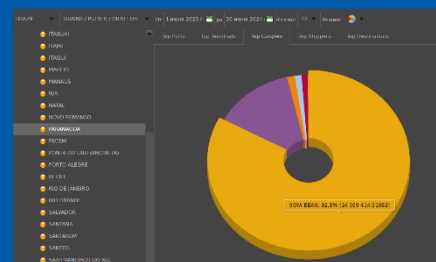
## Paranagua

**Soybeans** – 14 669 thousand tons

**Corn** – 2 393 thousand tons

**Barley malt** – 230 thousand tons

**Wheat** – 202 thousand tons



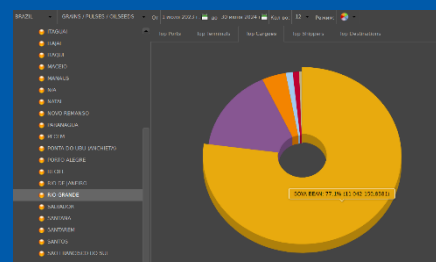
## Rio Grande

**Soybeans** – 11 042 thousand tons

**Wheat** – 2 282 thousand tons

**Rice** – 589 thousand tons

**Corn** – 172 thousand tons



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# Export of grain and legumes: statistics by importing countries

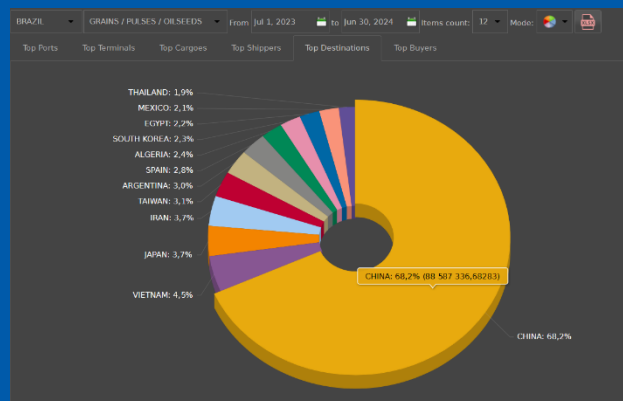
**China** remains the key importer of grain cargoes from Brazil (**68.2% of the total volume**).

The main product that China buys is soybeans. From 01.07.2023 to 30.06.2024, the country received **75 058 thousand tons** from Brazil.

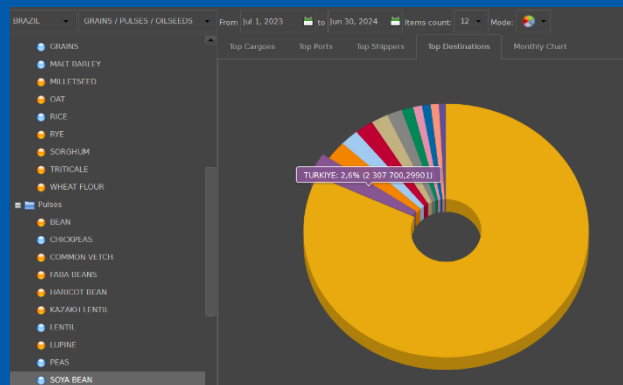
Brazil also exported grain and legumes to Vietnam, Japan, Iran, Taiwan, Argentina, Spain, Algeria, South Korea, Egypt, etc.

Among the largest buyers of Brazilian soybeans are countries such as:

- Turkey** – 2 307 thousand tons
- Thailand** – 2 136 thousand tons
- Taiwan** – 1 894 thousand tons
- Iran** – 1 884 thousand tons



CHINA	(68,25%)	88 587 336,68
VIETNAM	(4,50%)	5 834 982,51
JAPAN	(3,71%)	4 821 600,00
IRAN	(3,68%)	4 780 897,50
TAIWAN	(3,12%)	4 054 863,20
ARGENTINA	(3,04%)	3 942 525,85
SPAIN	(2,84%)	3 692 477,61
ALGERIA	(2,36%)	3 066 656,70
SOUTH KOREA	(2,30%)	2 982 501,40
EGYPT	(2,19%)	2 839 308,07
MEXICO	(2,14%)	2 783 138,60
THAILAND	(1,86%)	2 415 792,09



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With US grain exports to China declining (due to political reasons), Brazil is consolidating its position as the largest supplier of soybeans and corn to China.

Last year, the value of US shipments to China fell by 22% to \$39.2 billion.

At the same time, Brazil exported \$58.62 billion in agricultural products to China, setting a new record.

It now accounts for 24.85% of China's total agricultural imports. In 2023, China imported 69.95 million tonnes of soybeans from Brazil, up 29% from 2022.

US soybean imports fell 13% year-on-year to 24.17 million tonnes last year.

Demand for wheat is growing in Brazil, and this creates favorable conditions for deliveries from Russia and the United States.

Last season, wheat deliveries from Russia to Brazil amounted to a record 785 thousand tons, which is 30% more than the previous year.

Russian experts note that Brazilian consumers have high purchasing power, which makes this market attractive for exporters.

It should be noted that Russian wheat exports to Brazil are volatile and lose out to competitors due to long logistics.

However, the launch of the BRICS Grain Exchange may make deliveries in this direction simpler and more profitable.

