

# Logistic OS Journal

Analytical review of the agricultural export market:  
January 2024 - October 2024

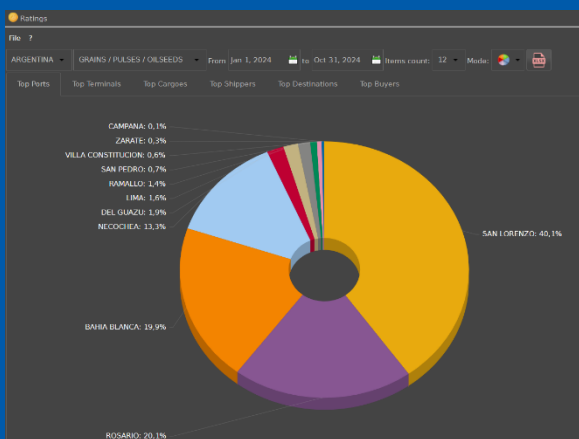
# ARGENTINA

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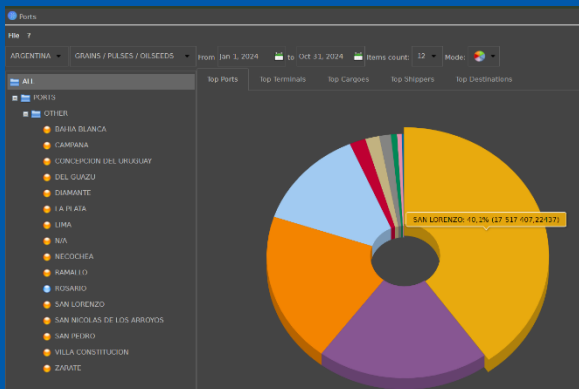
№ 5  
December 2024

# Export of grain and legumes: volume statistics



From 01.01.2024 to 31.10.2024, **43 648.9** thousand tons of grain and leguminous cargo were exported through the ports of Argentina.

65.2% of the total export volume was corn – **28 462.6 thousand tons**



The port of **San Lorenzo** remains the leader in grain shipments.

From January 1, 2024 to October 31, 2024, **17 517.4 thousand tons** of corn, soybeans, wheat, barley and other grain crops were shipped abroad through the port terminals

SAN LORENZO	(40,13%)	17 517 407,22
ROSARIO	(20,12%)	8 781 141,83
BAHIA BLANCA	(19,93%)	8 698 172,34
NECOCHEA	(13,30%)	5 805 863,52
DEL GUAZU	(1,89%)	825 924,95
LIMA	(1,65%)	718 658,69
RAMALLO	(1,37%)	598 652,00
SAN PEDRO	(0,72%)	313 500,00
VILLA CONSTITUCION	(0,55%)	241 670,00
ZARATE	(0,28%)	120 376,00
CAMPANA	(0,06%)	27 580,00

Also in the TOP-5 were the following ports:

**Rosario** – 8 781.1 thousand tons

**Bahia Blanca** – 8 698.1 thousand tons

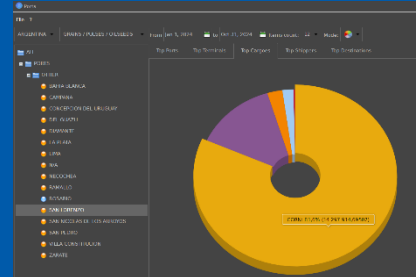
**Necochea** – 5 805.8 thousand tons

**Del Guazu** – 825.9 thousand tons

# Export of grain and legumes: statistics by cargo

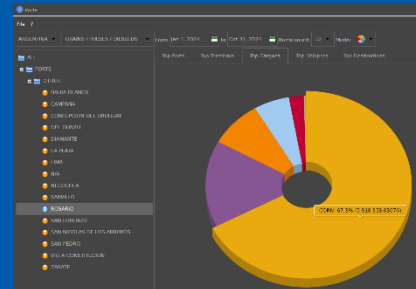
## San Lorenzo

**Corn** -14 297.9 thousand tons  
**Wheat** – 2 395 thousand tons  
**Soybean** – 443 thousand tons  
**Sorghum** – 326 thousand tons



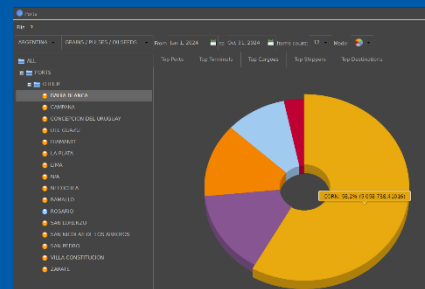
## Rosario

**Corn** – 5 910.3 thousand tons  
**Wheat** – 1 380.7 thousand tons  
**Sorghum** – 741.7 thousand tons  
**Soybean** – 501.9 thousand tons



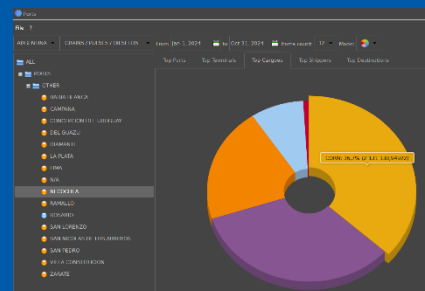
## Bahia Blanca

**Corn** – 5 058.7 thousand tons  
**Soybeans** – 1 327.9 thousand tons  
**Wheat** – 1 163.2 thousand tons  
**Barley** – 858.7 thousand tons

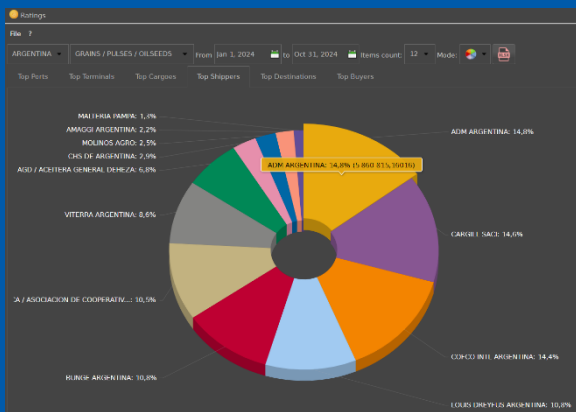


## Necochea

**Corn** – 2 131.1 thousand tons  
**Barley** – 1 934.3 thousand tons  
**Soybean** – 1 194 thousand tons  
**Wheat** – 490.1 thousand tons



# Grain and Pulses Export: Statistics by Exporters



Among the largest exporters, the first place is occupied by **ADM Argentina**, a division of one of the world's largest grain traders.

From January 1, 2024 to October 31, 2024, the company shipped **5 860.8 thousand tons** of grain and leguminous cargo abroad.

The TOP-5 also included the following companies:

- Cargill Saci** – 5 791.2 thousand tons
- Cofco INTL Argentina**– 5 696.4 thousand tons
- Louis Dreyfus Argentina** – 4 293.4 thousand tons
- Bunge Argentina** – 4 278.1 thousand tons

The most highly exported crops in the period January - October 2024 were corn and wheat.

Argentina announced the start of exports to China from July 2024

ADM ARGENTINA	(14,78%)	5 860 815,16
CARGILL SACI	(14,61%)	5 791 255,70
COFCO INTL ARGENTINA	(14,37%)	5 696 477,89
LOUIS DREYFUS ARGENTINA	(10,83%)	4 293 479,07
BUNGE ARGENTINA	(10,79%)	4 278 196,64
ACA / ASOCIACION DE COOPERATIV...	(10,48%)	4 156 790,23
VITERRA ARGENTINA	(8,58%)	3 401 772,67
AGD / ACEITERA GENERAL DEHEZA	(6,76%)	2 681 637,29
CHS DE ARGENTINA	(2,90%)	1 148 634,95
MOLINOS AGRO	(2,47%)	978 881,20
AMAGGI ARGENTINA	(2,18%)	862 815,00
MALTERIA PAMPA	(1,26%)	498 294,10

CORN	(65,22%)	28 462 637,79
MILLING WHEAT	(13,70%)	5 980 305,91
SOYA BEAN	(10,09%)	4 402 984,17
BARLEY	(6,48%)	2 828 829,75
SORGHUM	(2,56%)	1 119 204,24
MALT BARLEY	(1,27%)	555 942,69
RICE	(0,26%)	111 736,00
GRAINS	(0,14%)	61 000,00
PEAS	(0,11%)	46 376,00
BEAN	(0,09%)	38 530,00
MUSTARD	(0,04%)	19 000,00
RAPSEED	(0,03%)	14 800,00

\*The data presented in the article are aggregated based on the analytical processing of independent information sources based on the operational situation in the ports of Russia and the world, and cannot be used as officially confirmed data. Logistic OS is not responsible for any use of aggregated data as official information. To collect and analyze information, Logistic OS uses algorithms that allow the formation of the most operational and close to real-time

# Grain and Pulse Exports: Statistics by Importing Countries

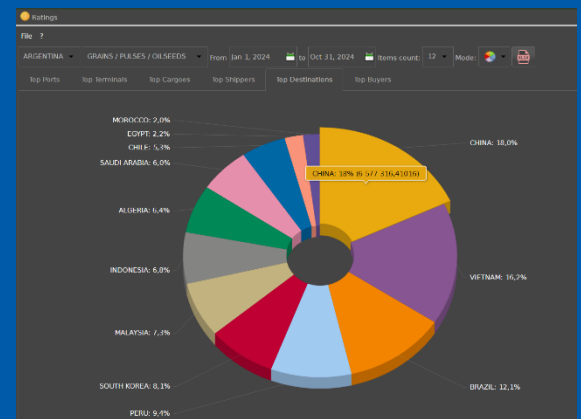
The main country where grain and leguminous cargoes from Argentina were delivered was **China (18% of the total volume)**.

From January 1, 2024 to October 31, 2024, the country received **6 577.3 thousand tons** of grain and leguminous cargoes from Argentina.

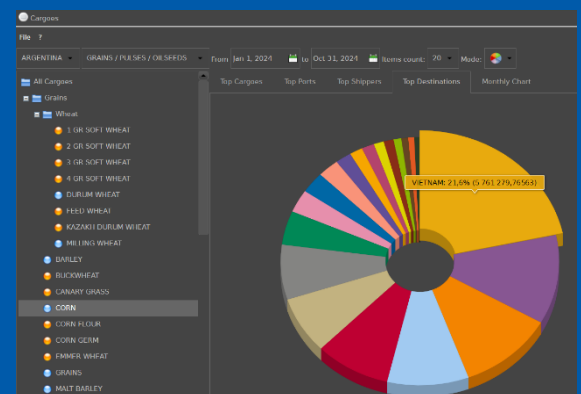
Argentina also exported grain and legumes to Vietnam, Brazil, Peru, South Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Egypt, Morocco, etc.

**Vietnam** is the leading buyer of Argentine corn, having purchased 5 761.2 thousand tons.

**Next is Peru** – 3 096.4 thousand tons  
**South Korea** – 2 955.5 thousand tons  
**Malaysia** – 2 503.7 thousand tons  
**Algeria** – 2 337.9 thousand tons



CHINA	(18,03%)	6 577 316,41
VIETNAM	(16,23%)	5 918 820,77
BRAZIL	(12,08%)	4 404 306,93
PERU	(9,45%)	3 446 110,10
SOUTH KOREA	(8,10%)	2 955 550,92
MALAYSIA	(7,34%)	2 675 695,56
INDONESIA	(6,83%)	2 489 584,72
ALGERIA	(6,41%)	2 337 952,25
SAUDI ARABIA	(6,04%)	2 201 913,33
CHILE	(5,29%)	1 928 510,05
EGYPT	(2,18%)	794 202,81
MOROCCO	(2,04%)	742 290,54



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## Logistic OS

Corn produced in Argentina is known all over the world and is valued for its quality and exported to more than 100 countries.

At the same time, international trade and grain production constantly face various problems:

new markets, geopolitical tensions, phytosanitary and sanitary requirements in destination countries, etc.

Conflicts between Russia and Ukraine, Israel and Iran, China and Taiwan not only affect world prices, but also force trade flows to be redirected.

The Chinese market alone consumes more than 20 million tons of corn annually, becoming the world's largest importer and increasing its market share from 3% to 12%.

China is increasing its share of purchases from South America, reducing the volume of supplies from the United States, and this is a direct chance for Argentina to increase exports to China.

Argentina has received the opportunity to export corn to China under a phytoprotocol similar to Brazil's.

Now the country faces the task of becoming a reliable supplier of products to China, while complying with all requirements.

More than 70% of Argentine corn is produced for export, so it is important for the country to comply not only with Senasa requirements, but also with the requirements of the purchasing countries.

In 2008, Argentina lost the EU market due to the use of DDVP on corn, which has not been restored.

