

# Logistic OS Journal

Analytical review of the export market  
of the agro-industrial complex:  
results of the first half of 2022/23 this year

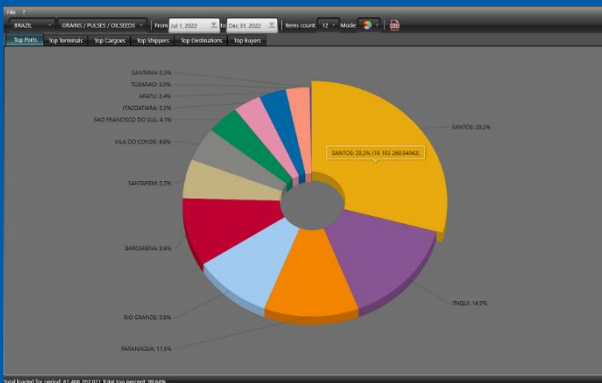
## BRAZIL

Logistic OS



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# Export of cereals and legumes: volume statistics



From 01/07/2022 to 31/12/2022 **62 466.3 thousand tons** of grain and leguminous cargo were exported through Brazilian ports.

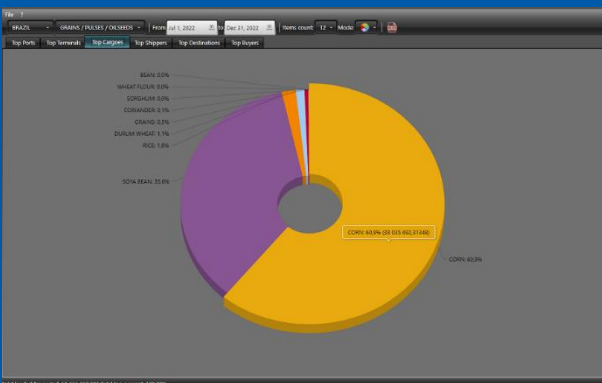
Corn accounted for 60.9% of total exports – **38 035.6 thousand tons**.

The largest portion of grain shipments went through the port of **Santos**, which provides one-third of the country's maritime trade.

During the first half of the 2022/2023 season, **18 193.3 thousand tons** of soybeans, corn, grains and rice were shipped abroad through the port terminals.

Also in the top 5 were the ports:

- Itaqui**- 9 264.8 thousand tons.
- Paranagua**- 7 374.4 thousand tons.
- Rio Grande**- 6 130.1 thousand tons.
- Barcarena**- 5,997.5 thousand tons



SANTOS	(29,23%)	18 193 268,94
ITAQUI	(14,89%)	9 264 834,73
PARANAGUA	(11,85%)	7 374 441,00
RIO GRANDE	(9,85%)	6 130 155,34
BARCARENA	(9,64%)	5 997 536,87
SANTAREM	(5,52%)	3 432 611,65
VILA DO CONDE	(4,75%)	2 959 094,00
SAO FRANCISCO DO SUL	(4,12%)	2 564 259,00
ITACOATIARA	(3,48%)	2 165 045,99
ARATU	(3,40%)	2 118 756,00
TUBARAO	(2,98%)	1 855 897,00
SANTANA	(0,30%)	183 974,60

\*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

# Export of cereals and legumes: cargo statistics

## Santos

**Corn** - 14 406.5 thousand tons

**Soya** – 3 783.7 thousand tons

**Rice** – 2.9 thousand tons

## Itaqui

**Corn** – 5 843.2 thousand tons

**Soya** - 3 368.5 thousand tons

**Grain** - 53.0 thousand tons

## Paranagua

**Soybean** - 4 006.6 thousand tons

**Corn** - 3 298.4 thousand tons

**Durum wheat** - 544.0 thousand tons

**Barley** - 69.3 thousand tons

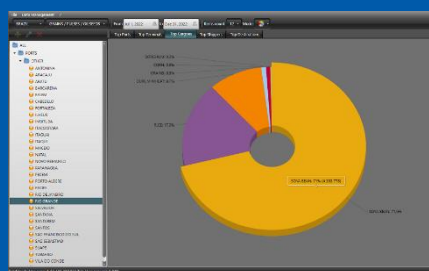
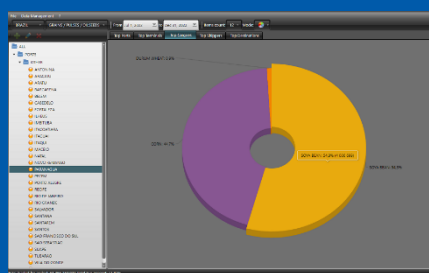
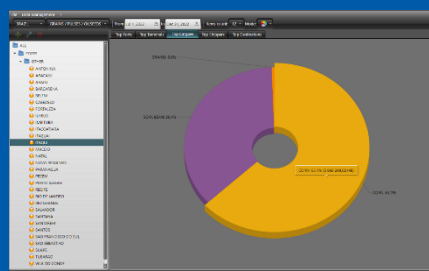
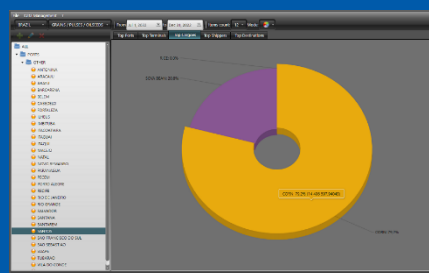
## Rio Grande

**Soybean** – 4 353.7 thousand tons

**Rice** - 1 060.3 thousand tons

**Durum wheat** - 596.1 thousand tons

**Cereals** – 53.0 thousand tons



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# Export of cereals and legumes: statistics on importing countries

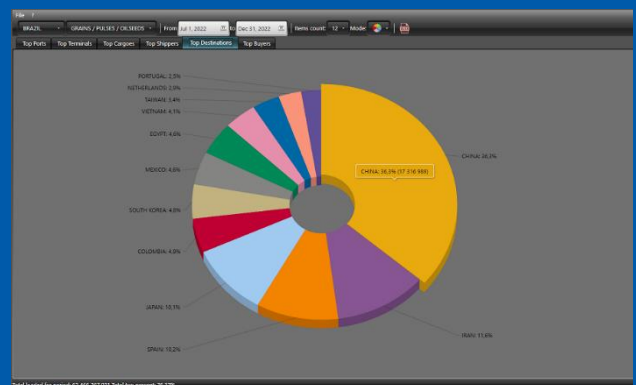
The main country of destination for Brazil's grain and legume shipments is **China (36.3% of the total volume)**.

The Celestial Empire mainly imports soybeans: in the first half of 2022/23 SG, the country received 15 352.0 thousand tons from Brazil.

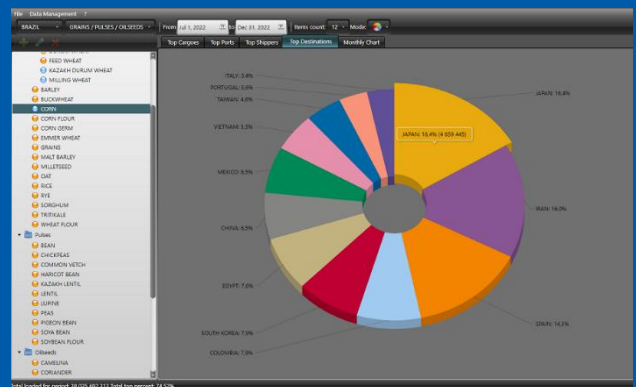
Brazil also exported grains and legumes to Iran, Spain, Japan, Colombia, South Korea, Mexico, Egypt, Vietnam, Taiwan, the Netherlands and Portugal.

Among the buyers of Brazilian corn the leader is **Japan**, which bought 4 659.4 thousand tons.

Next comes **Iran** - 4 553.5 thousand tons  
**Spain** - 4 055.7 thousand tons  
**Colombia**- 2 242.0 thousand tons  
**South Korea** - 2 235.6 thousand tons



CHINA	(36,30%)	17 316 989,00
IRAN	(11,62%)	5 545 287,89
SPAIN	(10,21%)	4 872 028,00
JAPAN	(10,08%)	4 810 265,00
COLOMBIA	(4,82%)	2 297 968,00
SOUTH KOREA	(4,81%)	2 295 679,00
MEXICO	(4,63%)	2 208 488,00
EGYPT	(4,63%)	2 206 851,55
VIETNAM	(4,06%)	1 937 175,00
TAIWAN	(3,44%)	1 640 910,00
NETHERLANDS	(2,85%)	1 361 453,00
PORTUGAL	(2,54%)	1 210 431,00



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## Logistic OS

In 1973, the Brazilian Agricultural and Livestock Research Corporation Embrapa was created.

In many ways, it was this company that contributed to the rise and prosperity of Brazil's agricultural industry.

Over the past few decades, the country has been able not only to increase agricultural productivity, but also to become one of the world's largest producers and exporters of food.

The Brazilian economy is among the top ten economies in the world and is the largest in Latin America.

Today, food exports account for 28% of Brazil's foreign trade earnings.

Grain and legume crops provide the bulk of the profits.

In 2022, Russia exported \$128 million worth of agro-industrial products to Brazil, a 2.5-fold increase from 2021.

The growth was mainly due to wheat supplies, which Russia began exporting to Brazil in 2018 after an eight-year break.

By the end of 2022, Brazil's revenues from agricultural exports reached \$160 billion, up 32% from 2021.

Most of the growth came from soybean exports, which brought the country \$59 billion.

Cereal crops were exported for \$12 billion, including a 200% increase in sales of corn, wheat and rice.

Brazil is projected to produce 126 million tons of corn in 2022-2023 MY. Exports are projected at 47 million tons.

