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Brazil

Tomatoes and Products

Annual

2004

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Report Highlights:
Post is estimating a 6 percent decrease in total Brazilian tomato production in 2004 to 3.4 million tons and an 8 percent fall in planted and harvested area. The tomato crop suffered from climatic and late blight problems in various regions. Production and area in 2005 are forecast to increase by 1 percent due to more normal planting conditions and a continued increase in yields.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Brasilia [BR1]
[BR]

Executive Summary

Post is estimating a 6 percent decrease in production in 2004 to 3.4 million tons and a 8 percent fall in area planted and harvested. A decrease in planted area in three traditional planting areas in Minas Gerais, Goias, and Rio de Janeiro occurred due to 2003's dismal prices. The 2004 tomato crop suffered in particular from late blight, and various other climatic and pest problems. Production and area in 2005 are forecast to remain virtually unchanged; except for a possible shift in area from fresh to processed production. Yields in Brazil continue to increase with ever-expanding tomato seed research which has succeeded in developing varieties well suited to the climatic regions of Brazil.

Tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces have traditionally been the only sizable exports of U.S. product although in diminishing amounts. Meanwhile, Brazilian production of tomato paste, ketchup, and other products is on the rise.

Economic Overview

After a decade in which growth averaged 1.8%, hampered by frequent crises, Brazil is living one of its best economic moments in recent memory. GDP growth in the year through the third quarter of 2004 was 5.3% and is estimated at 5% for 2004 as a whole. The external accounts remain healthy as exports continue to boom; Brazil ran 1.5% of GDP current account surplus in 2004, its second in a row. Unemployment, while still high, has begun to fall while real incomes are beginning to rise after several years of decline. Inflationary pressures are building, however, leading the Central Bank to raise interest rates from 16% in September to 18% in December 2004. The inflationary trajectory already has shifted; inflation in 2004 was 7.38%, within the plus/minus 2.5 points band around the 5.5% target. Due to these dynamics, the Central Bank on September 23 announced the revision of its 2005 inflation target from 4.5% to 5.1%.

Strong fiscal performance, healthy GDP growth and currency appreciation have decreased the public debt-to-GDP ratio from 58.6% in December 2003 to about 54.2% in December 2004, a result which would mark the first year-on-year decline in the debt-to-GDP ratio in a decade. Combined with the export boom, this has reduced Brazil's external vulnerability and made the current recovery more sustainable. 2005 GDP growth is predicted to be about 3.5%, with inflation remaining under control and closing out 2004 at 5.7%.

The agricultural sector (including agribusiness) accounts for 30 percent of Brazil's gross domestic product. Agricultural exports represented 34 percent of Brazil's total exports in 2003. Total Brazilian agricultural exports in 2003 reached $24.9 billion, while Brazilian agricultural imports were only $3.8 billion. Brazil's agricultural exports to the United States are ten times higher than U.S. agricultural exports to Brazil. Primary U.S. agricultural exports to Brazil (2004=$287 million) include cotton, rice, feeds, beverage bases, hides and skins, planting seeds, snack foods, processed fruit and vegetables and juices, and dairy products. Primary Brazilian agricultural exports to the United States (2004=$3.4 billion) include panel products, coffee, tobacco, softwood lumber, processed meats, tree nuts, fruit and vegetable juices, lumber, cocoa, and lobster.

Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
GDP Growth (%)	0.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	1.9	.5	5.0
Inflation (%) (IPCA/IBGE))	1.7	8.9	6.0	7.7	12.5	9.3	7.4
Average Exchange Rate (R$/US$)	1.16	1.81	1.83	2.35	2.93	3.07	2.94
Total Exports (US$ billion)	51.1	48.1	55.0	58.2	60.4	73.1	94.0
Total Imports (US$ billion)	57.5	49.2	55.7	55.5	47.2	48.3	62.0

Sources of table:
- Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry and Commerce (MDIC)/Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX) trade databases (1998-2002)
- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) (1998-2002)
- Brazilian Central Bank trade data
- Current trend analysis

* Projections for 2004 are based on Central Bank and IBGE Figures.

Production

Total Tomato Production

Post is estimating a 6 percent increase in total Brazilian tomato production in 2004 to 3.4 million tons and an 8 percent fall in area harvested. The 2004 winter harvest in Brazil wrapped up with higher prices than the previous year, due to the decrease in area planted in three major production areas: Araguari (Mato Grosso), Goianapolis (Goias), and Sao Jose de Uba (Rio de Janiero). In Araguari, a 17% area decrease occurred relative to 2003. Producers in the region decreased their area for fear that the low prices they received during the previous harvest would reoccur in 2004. In Goianapolis, a decrease of 50% in planted area of fresh tomatoes occurred due to a shift to processing tomatoes. This was due to the attractiveness of this year's contracts offered by processors. In Sao Jose de Uba, an initial area reduction of 25% was later increased due to major problems with late blight. Of the 9 million plants, only 6 million were harvested, leading to a 50% decrease in area harvested in the region from the previous year. Other production areas simply maintained the same area from the previous harvest.

The three largest producing states of Goias, Minas Gerais, and Sao Paulo are expected to produce 51 percent of Brazil's total crop. The center-west growing area, encompassing the states of Minas Gerais and Goiás, is expected to produce approximately 81 percent of total processing tomatoes. Production in three states is projected to be slightly greater than in 2004.

Due to the growth potential for Brazilian consumption, Brazilian agricultural institutes and seed research companies have invested considerable resources to develop new and improved tomato varieties during the last 20 years. Brazilian research entity Embrapa is working on seed that is not only resistant to the Gemini virus but also better suited to the climates of Brazil. New varieties and greater use of inputs and technology are boosting productivity, as evidenced in the chart below.

Average Yield of Brazilian Tomato Production (kg/ha): 1997-2004

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
44.032	50.369	53.263	53.784	58.546	59.211	59.238

Source: IBGE

There are no official Brazilian statistics distinguishing processing and table tomatoes. Tomatoes can be grown in many regions of Brazil, and a favorable climate allows for production throughout the year but the main season runs from June to September. Production is greatest in regions with milder winters and low chance for frost. Summer production poses greater risks for disease and fruit set problems, and is concentrated in higher elevations. The cost of production for tomatoes is very high, as it entails heavy use of labor and imported inputs, such as seeds, fertilizer and chemicals. Many input costs are U.S.

dollar-based, so the recent appreciation of the Brazilian currency relative to the U.S. dollar has begun to bring some relief, although production costs continue to increase.

New higher-yielding tomato varieties are expected to further boost yields and production. Planted area is increasing rapidly in the Center-west region and has climbed from just 292,795 tons in 1996 to an estimated 877,445 tons in 2004. Yields in this area known as the Cerrado are the highest in the county at about 76 tons per hectare compared to 65 tons per hectare in the southeast region, which is the largest production region. Use of drip irrigation in the Center-west region is gaining popularity as it saves water (20 percent less) and energy. Additionally, drip irrigation applies water to the base of the plant without wetting the leaves and thus cuts down on humidity thereby impeding the development of diseases and cutting fungicide costs. Though installation of drip irrigation costs double that of center-pivot, some producers report a financial return 25 to 30 percent greater than with conventional center pivot irrigation. Yields under drip irrigation are reported at 110 tons per hectare, which is 40 percent greater than under traditional irrigation.

Production in the Center-West is also spurred by the Sustainable Agricultural Program, which is a technical assistance program of Unilever Bestfoods. The project aims to increase participating farmers profit margins as well as stimulate overall production, which would theoretically lower the company's tomato procurement costs. Unilever has also established a research farm in Goias in the Center-West which works to establish new tomato varieties, test irrigation systems, and monitor diseases.

For Fresh Consumption

According to industry contacts, tomatoes for fresh consumption accounted for 60 percent of total Brazilian tomato production in 2004. The percentage of production for processing tomatoes is increasing, and is expected to continue growing. Therefore, 2004 fresh production is estimated to drop to 58 percent of total production.

The state of Goias became the leading producer in 2003 overtaking Sao Paulo. However, the major consumer market for table tomatoes in Brazil remains Sao Paulo and an increasing percentage of its market demand is being filled by neighboring states.

For Processing

Brazilian processed tomato production is estimated at 1.4 MMT for 2004, remaining the same from the previous year. New high-yielding hybrids and greater use of inputs and technology are boosting productivity of processing tomatoes, particularly in the Center-West or Cerrado region. Yields in this area are highest in the country at about 76 tons/ha compared to 65 tons/ha in the Southeast region.

Tomatoes are produced throughout Brazil, primarily for the consumption of fresh tomatoes, but there are three regions within Brazil that are commercially important for processing tomatoes. These are:

Region 1: the states of Bahia (BA) and Pernambuco (PE) in the northeast region (planting in March-May, harvesting in June-October),
Region 2: the states of Goias (GO) and Minas Gerais (MG) in the center of the country (planting in March-June, harvesting in June-October), and
Region 3: the state of São Paulo (SP) in the center-south region (planting in February-June, harvesting in June-November).

Based on official Brazilian statistics (IBGE), these three regions account for roughly 75 percent of all tomato production in Brazil, and virtually all the processing tomato production.

Tomato production declined in Region 1 from 2002 to 2003 by 35 percent due, in large part, to further expansion of more profitable fruit production (bananas, grapes, mangoes, guavas) in the region and continued disease/pest problems, particularly with the white fly. The increased cost of pesticides and other inputs to combat the problem elevated the production costs for industrial tomatoes.

Production of processing tomatoes in Region 3 is expected to continue gradually declining over the long-term due to competition for area by other crops, urban encroachment, and subsequent increases in land values. Disease and pests are also a problem in this area and the cost of keeping these under control reduces the cost incentive to continue to grow processing tomatoes.

Tomato producers and the processing industry continue to migrate to the center-west, particularly to the state of Goias due to financial incentives and favorable growing conditions. Financial incentives include lower taxes and easier access to long-term financing with low interest rates. Furthermore, farmers are enticed by lower fixed production costs in the form of cheaper land prices.

Production Processing Breakdown

In general, industry contacts indicate that 41 percent of domestic production of processing tomatoes goes into extracts, which are more concentrated than paste and often used for marinating meats. Thirty percent goes into tomato sauces and purees, 15 percent goes into paste, and 14 percent into ketchup. However, since no official data on tomato products exists in Brazil and there is not a good match between terms used in Brazil and those used in the United States, it is difficult to estimate production numbers for processed tomato products.

Tomato Paste

Brazilian production of tomato paste is estimated at 130,000 in 2002, 130,300 tons in 2003, 140,000 tons in 2004, and forecast to increase to 140,500 in 2005. The majority of the paste is used in further processing for consumer-ready sauces and other such products.

Canned Tomato Production

Both Brazilian production and consumption of canned tomatoes are very low. What little production exists is used in the form of diced tomatoes, which is further processed into consumer-ready sauces and other such products. Consumer-ready sauces in the supermarkets in Brazil tend to be very smooth, including the sauces with additional ingredients and flavorings, reflecting Brazilian consumer preference. In general, Brazilian consumers do not use canned tomatoes in cooking at home either. The very small amount of canned tomatoes that are on the supermarket shelves are either from Italy or Argentina.

Since 2003, the Brazilian Real has appreciated relative to the dollar (from approximately 3.0 to 2.57 in February 2005). This change has brought about a slight increase in imports of canned tomatoes.

Consumption

Demographic Trends and Tomato Product Consumption

Since the 1990s there has been a fundamental shift in consumer preference toward ready-to-eat and "semi-ready-to-eat" foods in Brazil. This in turn has lead to increased consumption of prepared tomato-based products such as "ethnic" sauces for cooking meats, and for pasta, and ketchup. In addition to increased purchasing power, Brazilians have less time to go shopping for fresh produce, more women are part of the work force, more people are working "9-to-5" jobs, fewer people have time to go home for lunch and are eating fast food for lunch, fewer people have full-time maids to do the cooking, and urbanization is increasing. In addition, increasing consumption of fast food (pizzas, hot-dogs, hamburgers) has also increased demand for tomato products. Popularity of gourmet tomato products, such as sundried tomatoes, continues to rise in Brazil.

The recent changes in Brazilian consumer habits and lifestyles are expected to continue to drive consumption trends in Brazil over the long term. Although short-term economic factors have slowed growth in consumption of tomato-based products, consumption should recover and grow at a healthy pace with economic recovery.

Fresh Tomato Consumption

Per capita tomato consumption is fairly low in Brazil, particularly for fresh tomatoes. According to Ceagesp (A Sao Paulo based Agricultural Institute), Brazilian per capita tomato consumption is 6.3 kilos per year, while per capita consumption in Norway, Greece, Switzerland, and other countries exceeds 40 kilos per year. Brazilian fresh tomato consumption should increase with economic growth, improvement in varieties, and quality control.

Trade

Historically, the majority of Brazilian imports of tomato products are in the form of tomato paste (imported paste is 28-32 Brix), which is used to supplement domestic production and is further processed in Brazil into consumer-ready sauces and other similar products. Most Brazilian imports of tomato paste, when they occur, enter the country during the first half of each calendar year after the Brazilian harvest has already been processed and subsequently used in the production of finished products (harvesting in Brazil ends in October/November).

In the past, the vast majority of Brazilian imports of tomato products have come from Chile, which is the largest and most efficient producer in the region. Imports of most tomato products dropped considerably in 1999 because the January 1999 devaluation of the Brazilian currency increased the cost of imported products. Conversely, Brazilian exports of fresh tomatoes, primarily to neighboring countries, increased in 1999 as the devaluation made Brazilian products more competitive but have since dropped considerably.

Brazil's fresh tomato imports, which were primarily sourced from other South American nations, have dropped considerably in recent years. The Netherlands is currently the largest source of Brazil's fresh tomato imports. The vast majority of Brazil's fresh tomato exports are destined to MERCOSUL nations. African nations, particularly former Portuguese colonies, occasionally import small quantities of fresh Brazilian tomatoes.

The United States was the leading supplier to Brazil of ketchup and other tomato sauces. However, U.S. ketchup exports have dropped considerably since 1998 and domestic production of ketchup has increased and replaced imports.

Tariffs

Brazil is a member of MERCOSUL, which is comprised of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Countries within MERCOSUL enjoy duty-free access for most agricultural products traded within the trading bloc, while a Common External Tariff (CXT) is applied for non-MERCOSUL countries. The CXT puts U.S. agricultural products at a competitive disadvantage. The MERCOSUL's Common External Tariff (CXT) was lowered one percent in January 2002.

As of February 2005, Brazil's applied Common External Tariff (CET) rates for non-MERCOSUL trading partners for selected tomato products are:

HS code	Tariff
0702.00	10 percent
2002.10	14 percent
2002.90	14 percent
2103.20.10	18 percent
2103.20.90	16 percent

This is a 1 1/2 percent drop for all codes since the last report.

U.S. agricultural products also face a Merchant Marine Tax, which is a 25-percent surcharge on the value of the freight for imports of all products (Note: this measure has been waived for imports to the North/Northeast regions of Brazil in order to stimulate development in the region).

Brazil's tariff rates for MERCOSUL partners including Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay is zero for fresh tomatoes and all processed products.

Chile and Bolivia are associate members of MERCOSUL and receive preferential reductions of 60% of the duty from the CET.

Since May 1, 2005, all import transactions of goods and services are subject to a PIS/COFINS social tax of 9.5 percent. There are some exceptions, but most of the agricultural and food product imports are subject to the 9.5 percent tax, which represents the sum of two social taxes: PIS/PASED (1.65%) + COFINS (7.60%). The PIS/COFINS tax was approved through Law 10,865.

HS Code	PIS/COFINS (%)
0702.00	0
2002.10.10	9.25
2002.10.90	9.25
2103.20.10	9.25
2103.20.90	9.25

Other

Loss Rates

Product loss for tomatoes in Brazil is falling due to the adoption of long life and more transport resistant varieties. Loss rates have dropped from more than 40 percent to an estimated 20 percent, according to industry contacts. Improper handling continues to be the main reason for losses. The common forms for packing and packaging are the predominate causes for product damage. Tomatoes are generally packed in wooden "K boxes," which are often infested with harmful bacteria and mold and are easily contaminated. Furthermore, the tomatoes on the bottom of the crates are crushed, thereby accelerating the rotting of the fruit.

Industry Terms and Standards

Terms for the different classes of products are used differently in Brazil than they are in the United States and this could cause some confusion. In both the United States and Brazil, paste is considered to be a product that has 28-32 Brix; generally 31 in Brazil.

Brazil also has a class of products that are called "extratos" or extracts. Extratos have 21 Brix and can be considered a "semi-concentrated" product. Puree would probably be the most similar product in the United States. The difficulty is that paste and extratos are considered one class of products by the industry and trade and it is difficult to make a distinction between the two in the case of Brazil. In general, it can be assumed that imported paste is 28-32 Brix but domestic production will include products that are 28-32 Brix and products that are 21 Brix.

To further confuse the issue, Brazil also has a class of products termed "puree," which has 12 Brix and is analogous to tomato sauce in the United States. Finally, there are sauces that also have 12 Brix but have other ingredients or flavorings in them and are more consumer-ready than the other classes of products.

PS&D Tables

PSD Table Country Brazil Commodity Fresh Tomatoes (HA)(MT)							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	MM/YYYY
Plnt For Fresh Consump	40800	35800	34500	38000	0	34500	(HA)
Plnt For Processing	21684	24000	23400	24800	0	24000	(HA)
TOTAL Area Planted	62484	59800	57900	62800	0	58500	(HA)
Harv. For Fresh Cons.	40700	35700	34000	36000	0	34250	(HA)
Harv. For Processing	21684	24000	22986	24800	0	23500	(HA)
TOTAL Area Harvested	62384	59700	56986	60800	0	57750	(HA)
Fresh Sale Production	2176140	2176143	1957000	1940000	0	1940250	(MT)
Processing Production	1465000	1391305	1462100	1500000	0	1500050	(MT)
TOTAL Production	3641140	3567448	3419100	3440000	0	3440300	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	3641140	3567448	3419100	3440000	0	3440300	(MT)

PSD Table
Country
Brazil
Commodity
Tomato Paste,28-30% TSS Basis
(MT)(MT, Net Weight)

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	MM/YYYY
Deliv. To Processors	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Beginning Stocks	7949	7949	7649	9000	0	11235	(MT, Net Weight)
Production	130500	140000	0	145000	0	150000	(MT, Net Weight)
Imports	300	12770	0	6452	0	2000	(MT, Net Weight)
TOTAL SUPPLY	138749	160719	7649	160452	0	163235	(MT, Net Weight)
Exports	1100	19288	0	14217	0	14500	(MT, Net Weight)
Domestic Consumption	130000	132431	0	135000	0	140000	(MT, Net Weight)
Ending Stocks	7649	9000	0	11235	0	8735	(MT, Net Weight)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	138749	160719	0	160452	0	163235	(MT, Net Weight)

PSD Table Country Brazil Commodity Tomatoes, Canned (MT)(MT, Net Weight)							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	MM/YYYY
Deliv. To Processors	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Beginning Stocks	100	210	100	100	0	100	(MT, Net Weight)
Production	2950	2850	0	2950	0	3100	(MT, Net Weight)
Imports	6250	6000	0	6250	0	6150	(MT, Net Weight)
TOTAL SUPPLY	9300	9060	100	9300	0	9350	(MT, Net Weight)
Exports	200	175	0	200	0	250	(MT, Net Weight)
Domestic Consumption	9000	8785	0	9000	0	9000	(MT, Net Weight)
Ending Stocks	100	100	0	100	0	100	(MT, Net Weight)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	9300	9060	0	9300	0	9350	(MT, Net Weight)

Prices

Estimated Tomato Production Cost Comparison – 2003 & 2004 Crop Years

Factor / State	Table Tomatoes		Tomatoes for Processing	
	2003	**2004**	**2003**	**2004**
Total Costs (R$/ha) *(U.S.$/ha)*	28,832 *9,610*	32,098 *11,463*	7,680 *2,560*	9,199 *3,285*
Income (R$/ha) *(U.S.$/ha)*	32,000 *10,666*	38,940 *13,907*	11,900 *3,966*	13,600 *4,857*
Net Income (R$/ha) *(U.S.$/ha)*	3,168 *1,056*	6,842 *2,443*	4,219 *1,376*	4,400 *1,571*
Margin (%)	9.9	17.5	35.5	32.4

Source: FNP

Tomato Prices (Santa Cruz variety) cents per kg in Brazilian Reals*

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg.
Brasilia:													
2001	66	62	58	68	70	52	53	43	29	28	n/a	n/a	76
2002	n/a	64	74	59	54	64	66	60	72	62	73	53	80
2003	59	84	144	116	91	57	41	39	35	52	59	78	71
2004	114	84	89	73	88	111	156	143	117	98			107
Belo Horizonte:													
2001	39	34	31	43	47	32	34	27	17	17	n/a	n/a	46
2002	n/a	37	36	46	33	43	44	31	50	37	53	27	50
2003	38	57	85	74	57	28	27	22	25	33	37	43	53
2004	62	49	44	37	66	96	125	113	105	79			78

Source: FNP Consultoria and SIMA

Salad Tomato Prices (Ceagesp - Sao Paulo) cents per kg in Brazilian reals*

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
2001	64	58	66	79	73	51	54	52	51	48	49	62	82
2002	54	62	64	79	59	71	74	63	82	80	79	58	85
2003	65	89	163	134	85	64	56	54	58	76	70	98	84
2004	100	78	86	91	134	164	151	172	152	103	81	79	116

Prices refer to tomatoes commercialized at CAEGESP in Sao Paulo only.
Source: CAEGESP, Boletim Mensal, Jan/Feb 2005 Edition of Hortifruti Brasil
*February 2005 Exchange Rate approx. RS 2.65=U$S 1.00

Trade Tables

Imports of Fresh or Refrigerated Tomatoes

0702 Tomatoes, Fresh or Refrigerated								
Brazil Imports								
	(January - December)							
Country	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	US $	Tons	US $	Tons	US $	Tons	US $
	2001		2002		2003		2004	
Netherlands	4	7,479	0	0	0	0		
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Argentina	0	0	41	7,413	0	0		
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	12,902
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	23	5,300	200	54,782
WORLD TOTAL	4	7,479	41	7,688	23	5,300	223	67,684
Source: Ministry of Development, Industry, and Commerce								

Imports of Tomato Ketchup and Other Tomato Sauces

210320 Tomato Ketchup and Other Tomato Sauces				
Brazil Imports - Tons				
	(January - December)			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
United States	171	149	161	157
Italy	183	139	132	303
Chile	38	78	0	93
WORLD TOTAL	457	377	175	562
Source: Ministry of Development, Industry, and Commerce				

Exports of Fresh or Refrigerated Tomatoes

0702.00 Tomatoes, Fresh or Refrigerated								
Brazil Exports								
	(January - December)							
Country	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	US $	Tons	US $	Tons	US $	Tons	US $
	2001		2002		2003		2004	
Argentina	11,131	3,019,525	3,791	917,687	2,604	537,063		
Uruguay	544	90,573	158	39,992	0	0		
Angola	11	8,135	4	2,864	0	0		
Paraguay	16	10,905	0	0	40	21,124		
WORLD TOTAL	11,702	3,129,138	3,954	961,021	2,645	595,349		
Source: Ministry of Development, Industry, and Commerce								