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Report Highlights:

After being adversely affected by the coronavirus pandemic, Brazil's gross domestic product (GDP) registered two years of consecutive growth, 4.6 percent in 2021 and an estimated 3 percent by the end of 2022. Like other economies around the world, Brazil is struggling with inflationary pressure. Although inflation went up to two digits in 2021, which impacted consumer spending, Brazil's Central Bank was able to bring inflation down to approximately 6 percent in 2022 through monetary policy. Within this scenario, exports of consumer-oriented products to Brazil have performed above expectations in 2021 and 2022. In 2022, U.S. exports of consumer-oriented products will grow above 30 percent, which gives the United States the best individual result among the top exporters to Brazil.

Market Fact Sheet: Brazil

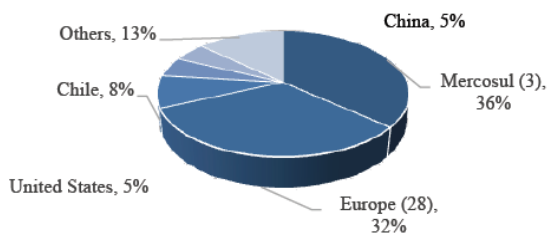
Executive Summary

In 2021, the Brazilian economy expanded by 4.6 percent, reaching US\$1.6 trillion. With the phasing out of COVID-19, Brazil achieved some economic relief. Nevertheless, tighter fiscal and monetary conditions weighed on Brazil's performance in 2022. The country is still struggling with structural bottlenecks. The economic growth outlook shows an increase of 2.9 percent for 2022, while inflation is expected to go back to single digit, at approximately 6 percent. In 2022, Brazil also elected a new president, Luis Inacio Lula da Silva, who will take office on January 2023, after winning his third presidential term.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

In 2021, imports of consumer-oriented products by Brazil reached US\$4.3 billion, a four percent increase compared to the previous year. The United States maintained its position as the 5th major supplier, with a five percent market share. On the other hand, European countries, direct competitors to the United States, gained two percentage points of market share, accounting for 32 percent of the market. Both are positioned at a higher price level and offer products with similar quality and standards; therefore, it is plausible that U.S. companies have considerable room to grow in the Brazilian market.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products in 2021 (US\$ million)



Source: Brazilian Foreign Trade Secretariat (SECEX)

Food Processing Industry

In 2021, the food processing industry registered annual sales of US\$171 billion. About 37,200 companies represent the sector, and food and beverage respond for 81 and 19 percent of total sales, respectively. The major segments of the industry are meats, beverages, dairy, tea, coffee, cereals, oils and fats, sugar, snacks, ice cream, condiments, yeast, wheat products, processed fruits and vegetables, dehydrated and frozen products, chocolate, candy, and fish.

Food Retail Industry

The Brazilian Supermarket Association (ABRAS) reported supermarket revenues at US\$113.2 billion in 2021. Brazil's retail sector includes 92,588 stores and serves 28 million consumers daily. The Southeastern region of Brazil

has the lion's share of the retail industry, with 51 percent of the market. In 2021, the cash-and-carry continued to be the predominant business model for the largest retail groups, as Brazilian consumers are still price sensitive.

Quick Facts CY 2021

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products: US\$4 billion

Top 10 Growth Ag Products in Brazil in 2021

1. Distilled Spirits	6. Beef & Products
2. Pet Food	7. Chewing Gum & Candy
3. Poultry Meat & Products	8. Condiments & Sauces
4. Pork Meat & Products	9. Chocolate & Products
5. Non-Alcoholic Beverages	10. Coffee, Roasted & Extracts

Source: Brazilian Foreign Trade Secretariat (SECEX)

Top 10 Retailers in 2021

1. Carrefour	6. Grupo Muffato
2. Assai	7. SDB Comercio
3. Grupo Pao de Acucar	8. Cencosud
4. Grupo Mateus	9. DMA Distribuidora
5. Supermercado BH	10. Companhia Zaffari

Source: ABRAS

GDP/Population

Population (million): 211

GDP (US\$ trillion): 1.6

GDP per capita (US\$): 7,534

Source: IBGE

Note: Exchange rate US\$1=R\$5.40 (2021)

Strengths/Weakness – Opportunities/Challenges

Strengths	Weakness
U.S. suppliers can respond to market demands, regardless of the segment.	U.S. companies are usually not interested to sell small volumes.
U.S. suppliers are inclined to work with different partners.	Exclusive contract is a common demand for Brazilian companies.
Opportunities	Challenges
Food processing industry demands gain in efficiency and innovation.	Sluggish economy continues to hamper buying power.
Importers of high-value products are constantly searching for unique items.	The United States faces stiff competition in the premium food and beverage category.

Section I. Market Overview

In 2023, Brazil will have a new president, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva. This will be President Lula's third mandate. The new president will find an uncertain scenario due to both domestic and global factors. During the 2019-2022 period, Brazil has reached an average economic growth of 0.7 percent, showing the economy is still fighting against stagnation. Although in 2022, inflation is likely to close at 6 percent, against 12 percent in the past 12 months, public and private debt and global liquidity continued to play a critical role.

Since Lula's election, markets have been volatile due to the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution (PEC), which authorizes the spending ceiling to be flexible in 2023 to sustain financial relief programs. Currently, foreign investors show more optimism believing Lula's economic team will present a fiscal alternative to the spending ceiling and therefore be able to control the upward trend of public and private debt. However, local investors, on the other hand, are more cautious. After weeks of speculation, Lula's cabinet is shaping up. The so awaited Ministry of Finance has been announced, Fernando Haddad. Haddad has already set a tone of his intentions under the Ministry of Finance, focusing on tax and budget reforms, alternative fiscal rules, and the promotion of international trade deals. At the beginning of Lula's mandate, twenty measures taken under the presidency of Jair Bolsonaro are expected to be revoked as the future administration believes they were granted without technical analysis, benefitting imports of luxury goods.

Section II. Exporter Business Tips

A. Market Research

First, U.S. exporters must determine if their product has access to the Brazilian market. Regarding legislation enforcement, Brazil follows the principle of "positive legislation." That is, only that which is expressly established can be practiced or that which is not expressly addressed is prohibited.

The U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) is the primary contact to clarify this issue. U.S. companies can test the market through ATO's marketing activities and benefit from its market intelligence services. Companies should also consider various activities developed by the State Regional Trade Groups (SRTGs) and trade associations. The ATO also recommends that the U.S. exporters create direct dialogues with potential buyers as they are best equipped to discuss key topics such as product feasibility, market size, prices, distribution, and marketing tools.

B. Local Business Customs and Trends

The Brazilian food industry is well developed, and the presence of major multinational companies makes the sector very competitive. U.S. products do not compete with domestically produced goods or Mercosul origin products in terms of price. When a product imported from the United States (and other non-Mercosul members) reaches the Brazilian market, it will most likely fit in the premium price category due to the exchange rate and the applied import tariff.

C. General Consumer Tastes and Trends

In the consumer-oriented products category, purchase decisions are driven by trends and consumers' lifestyles. Since imported food items are perceived as luxury goods, premium characteristics are critical in purchasing decisions.

Section III. Import Food Standards & Regulations and Import Procedures

A. Customs Clearance

The import process has three major phases: pre-shipment, shipment, and customs clearance. The number of required procedures within each phase may vary, depending on the product category. To fulfill local requirements, the exporter must work with the importer, particularly in the initial stage, when the documents for shipment are prepared. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) and the National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (ANVISA) share the primary responsibility for imported food and beverages. These two government bodies ensure the safety of the food supply and enforce regulations related to agricultural goods throughout the supply chain.

Table 1. Brazilian Government Regulators of Agricultural Goods

MAPA	ANVISA
<u>Consumer-Oriented Products</u> . Animal products: red meat and by-products, poultry meat and by-products, fish, seafood products, dairy products, eggs, and honey. . Beverages: alcoholic and non-alcoholic (except energy drinks, non-dairy beverages such as soy, almond, etc.). . Fruits and vegetables: dried and fresh. . Margarine	<u>Consumer-Oriented Products</u> . Food: all consumer-ready or processed products, (except those under MAPA’s authority) . Beverages: energy drinks, non-dairy beverages such as soy, almond, etc.
<u>Intermediate Products</u> . Wheat flour, planting seeds, etc. . Vegetable oils (soy, cotton, canola, corn, sunflowers)	<u>Intermediate Products</u> . Sugar, sweeteners, mineral water, flavored waters, additives, and other ingredients (excluding those under MAPA’s authority) . Oils (excluding those under MAPA’s authority)
<u>Bulk Commodities</u> . Wheat, grains, rice, soybean, cotton, tobacco, pulses, peanuts, flour, etc.	
<u>Others</u> . Pet food, feeds, and fodders . Plants and seeds . Animals, semen, and embryos	

Before shipping agricultural goods, please refer to [FAIRS Report 2021](#), which outlines specific regulations such as plant and product registration, labeling, and other specific requirements. The Brazilian government is currently reviewing and consolidating the overall regulations that establish technical and administrative procedures for the country’s legal system. Government bodies such as ANVISA and MAPA are working to conclude this task by 2022. In 2021, both government bodies released updated versions and reviews of their regulatory framework. Brazilian may work closely with importers as requirements are being modified to avoid non-compliance and clearance burdens.

Pre-Shipment

1. Formula Study (Ingredients Evaluation/Compliance)

Under Brazilian legislation, regulators must maintain “positive” lists of ingredients approved for consumption. In addition, all food or beverage ingredients must meet government specifications and tolerance levels. The “Technical Regulation” provides the “Identity and Quality Standard” (PIQ) for any given product. This means that only specifically authorized products (including additives, colorings, preservatives, etc.) are allowed to enter the market.

According to ANVISA regulations, food products containing new ingredients and foods containing approved ingredients with higher than pre-specified tolerance levels are considered “new foods.” These products must be submitted to ANVISA for analysis and approval prior to importation. As such, the importer should perform a compliance study on product composition, additive limits, and food safety criteria.

2. Label Development

Labeling for consumer-oriented goods must be in accordance with the general legislation on labeling and warnings, as well as with the regulations applicable to the specific food and beverage product category. The requirements are outlined in the Technical Regulation and the Consumer Protection Code.

Brazilian legislation does not require labeling on products meant for further processing. However, the exporter must supply the importer with all the necessary information. The information provided by the exporter can be off the product package (food service and industrial use packages). Still, they should be included in the documents that accompany the goods such as the invoice or a technical description sheet.

3. Product Registration

Some products under ANVISA and MAPA jurisdiction are subject to registration. Please refer to [FAIRS Report 2021](#), which outlines the set of requirements prescribed by the government of Brazil.

4. Exporters’ Pro Forma

Before shipment, it is recommended that a copy of the *pro forma* invoice be shared with the importer. Delays are very common because of inadequate information reported on the invoice. To avoid this, importers often request a copy of the invoice to check the information prior to the shipment.

5. Issuance of an Import License (LI)

All import operations occur through an automated system called Integrated Foreign Trade System (SISCOMEX). The importer requests the Import License (LI), which must be obtained ideally before shipment. The LI is mandatory for products in the “non-automatic clearance” category, which is the case for all food and beverages under MAPA. The information provided in the invoice must match the information provided in the LI. At this point, the importer must provide the Brazilian authority with proper information on the product that will be shipped, including its classification under the Mercosul Common Nomenclature (NCM), which is based on the international Harmonized System (HS).

Shipment

6. Shipping Instructions

Shipping Instructions consist of a document containing all the information related to the sale and the merchandise’s condition upon shipment, such as the quantity of product, form of payment, transport

temperature, packaging, pallet used, etc. The Shipping Instructions should further contain all the documents to be sent to the importer.

Note: Before shipping goods to Brazil, exporters should be aware of wood pallets and wood packaging regulations. Pallets should comply with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures N° 15 (ISPM 15) and have the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) stamp. For countries that have not adopted the ISPM 15 standards, the phytosanitary certificate may be substituted for the IPPC stamp, with an additional declaration on treatment records or the certificate of treatment stamped by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO). Wood pallets, both treated and untreated, are always inspected by MAPA. Inspectors will check for the presence of pests and may or may not release the cargo. Costs related to phytosanitary treatment or returning pallets/cargo to the country of origin will be the exporter/importers' responsibility.

7. Load/Shipment Clearance

With the Shipping Instructions provided by the exporter, the shipping company will be able to issue the bill of lading (B/L) or the air waybill (AWB). This is the proof of loading issued by the shipping company, containing the entire description of shipping.

Clearance

8. Arrival of Merchandise at the Port

Upon arrival, the cargo must be sent to the Customs Terminal (storage). Once the goods are duly placed, the "Presence of Cargo" must be created. This must be done through the SISCOMEX system and prior to registering the Import Declaration (DI).

9. Registering the Import Declaration

Once goods arrive, the importer must prepare the DI. At this point, all taxes must be paid. The amount of taxes to be paid is defined based on NCM. The NCM is formed by eight digits, with the first six digits equivalent to the HS codes, while the seventh and eighth digits correspond to Mercosul specifications.

10. Physical Review by MAPA/ANVISA Authority

Before going through Customs, the importer must present the LI to MAPA or ANVISA officials. Officials will verify whether the cargo was duly authorized and if the documents are accurate.

11. MAPA/ANVISA Product Clearance

MAPA and ANVISA inspectors must perform a re-inspection before admissibility. The admissibility will depend on documents review, physical examination; and lab analysis/sample collection (to be conducted *in loco*, if requested by authorities). During the import process, government agencies will request and generate a series of documents. Certificate of Origin and Certificate of Analysis are generally the two documents issued at the country of origin that create delays due to missing/erroneous information.

12. Federal Revenue Parameterized System

The importer initiates the clearance process when the product arrives in Brazil. Customs officials will authorize the release of the goods after the verification of product classification and tax payments. After the submission of the documents, the system will automatically select one of the inspection/verification methods (see below). Any correction to the information submitted must be carried out in accordance

with SISCOMEX procedures. After registering customs clearance, the fiscal authority - the Secretariat of Federal Revenue - will release an import confirmation, approving customs clearance and the entry of goods into Brazil.

The example below illustrates the costs to clear a cargo of U.S. origin wines. Before clearing goods, importers must pay taxes and tariffs upfront. According to importers, by the time a product arrives on supermarket shelves, it may reach five times the FOB price, considering operational costs and mark-up.

- Product: U.S. Wines (NCM 2204.21.00)
- Quantity: 11,000 bottles (Container: 20’)
- FOB price: US\$34,500 (Unit Price: US\$3.14)

Table 2. Cost Simulation to Import a Consumer-Oriented Product into Brazil

COSTS	REFERENCE	US\$
CARGO (FOB Price)		34,500.00
International Freight		1,750.00
Insurance	0.25% of Freight	86.25
CIF VALUE/TOTAL (1)		36,336.25
CLEARANCE COSTS AT PORT		
Customs Brokers		481.93
Union of Customs Brokers Fee		120.00
Merchant Marine Renewal Tax (AFRMM)	25% Freight + Wharfage Tariff	665.04
SISCARGA Fee		33.33
SISCOMEX Fee		33.33
Handling		46.67
Deconsolidation		85.71
Storage (15 days)		666.67
Lab Test Fee (MAPA Requirement)		295.60
Freight from Port to Importer’s Warehouse		542.86
TOTAL (2)		2,971.14
TARIFFS and TAXES		
Import Tax (II)	27% of CIF	9,824.95
Industrialized Product Tax (IPI)	6.5% of CIF + II	3,003.89
Social Integration Program (PIS/PASEP)	2.10% of CIF	764.16
Social Security Financing Contribution (COFINS)	9.85% of CIF	3,584.29
Merchandise and Service Circulation Tax (ICMS)	27.5% of CIF+IPI+PIS/PASEP+COFINS	12,028.79
TOTAL (3)		26,206.08
TOTAL (1)+(2)+(3)		68,513.47

Section IV. Market Sector Structure and Trends

Within the various food distribution formats, imports of agricultural goods may occur directly or indirectly. Volume is the determining factor for all operators. If the volume is not significant, retailers, food service operators, or even the food processing industry typically prefer to purchase imported products locally from distributors. In general, distributors require exporters an exclusive or semi-exclusive contract. In the second case, the contract would impose limitations on distribution within geographic areas and/or restrictions on product lines. Brazilian importers tend to be risk-averse, which means that initial purchases tend to be small, with few pallets, increasing once market acceptance occurs.

A. Food Processing Sector

According to the Brazilian Food Processors' Association (ABIA), the country's food processing industry amounted US\$171 billion in 2021, an increase of 16.9 percent compared to the previous year. Despite the pressure of higher production costs, the sector is forecast to grow by 2 percent in 2022. The Brazilian food processing industry is comprised of over 37,200 companies, the majority are small and medium-sized companies.

Food and beverages represent 80 percent and 20 percent of total sales, respectively. There is a growing demand for ingredients that allow manufacturers to have products with a “clean” label (with claims like natural, organic, and gluten-free) and clear labels (with information about the sourcing of ingredients and the manufacturing process). The plant-based is growing and an higher number of products are being launched every year. Local companies are increasing the launch of products with immunity-boosting benefits. When it comes to food ingredients, the country is highly dependent on international suppliers to meet its demand. Please refer to [Food Processing Industry 2022](#).

The food processing subsectors are:

- Meat products (25 percent)
- Beverages (18 percent)
- Tea/coffee/grains (10 percent)
- Dairy products (10 percent)
- Oils and fats (9 percent)
- Wheat products (5 percent)
- Processed fruits and vegetables (5 percent)
- Refined sugar (8 percent)
- Frozen and dehydrated products (2 percent)
- Chocolate and confectionery (2 percent)
- Fish products (1 percent)

B. Food Retail Sector

The Brazilian retail sector is the most critical channel in the food distribution system, capturing about 80 percent of food and beverage flows through 92,588 retail operators. The retail industry is well-integrated, dynamic, and sophisticated. According to the Brazilian Supermarket Association (ABRAS), the retail sector accounted for US\$113.2 billion in 2021, representing seven percent of the country's GDP. This result includes the various food retailing formats, such as neighborhood stores, supermarkets,

hypermarkets, cash-and-carry, and e-commerce. Cash-and-carry continued to play a critical role in 2021 due to shoppers' preference for more affordable goods.

E-commerce platforms increased its presence during the pandemic and maintained its position throughout 2021. Daily, 28 million consumers visit retail stores throughout Brazil. In 2021, net profit reached 2.9 percent above 2020, its highest level in the past twenty years. Analysts anticipate retail sales to climb to 3 percent in 2022. Please refer to [Retail Report 2022](#).

C. Food Service Sector

The Brazilian food service sector is characterized by small-to-medium size, family-owned establishments, with chains representing 16 percent of overall sales and small-medium size (independent) operators accounting for 84 percent of expenditures. Due to the high level of informality and fragmentation of the food service industry, market analysts frequently follow sales from the food processing industry to the food service channel to estimate the sector's performance.

Almost a fifth of the food processing industry's overall sales go to the food service channel. In 2021, the Brazilian food service industry reached revenues of US\$85.2 billion, a 26 percent growth compared to 2020. For 2022, the Brazilian Food Processors' Association (ABIA) expects the industry to expand by 18 percent. Please refer to [Food Service-HRI Report 2022](#).

Section V. Agricultural and Food Imports

Despite the excessive volatility created by the exchange rate over the years, Brazil has maintained its position as a major importer of agricultural products from the world and the largest importer of South America. In the past five years, Brazil has managed to maintain imports of agricultural goods at the same level of the past five years, except for inflows of consumer-oriented and intermediate products that were adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Brazil's major partners in the consumer-oriented products segment are Mercosul members (Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay), Chile (a Mercosul-associated country), the European Union (plus the United Kingdom), China, and the United States. While Mercosul members and Chile benefit from free trade agreements, China supplies the market with lower-price range products. European countries and the United States are direct competitors and offer products at premium prices. The United States and European countries offer products with similar quality and standards; however, sales of consumer-oriented products from European countries to Brazil are consistently higher, considering food and beverage products from the United States are less associated with premium characteristics.

In 2021, Brazil's imports of consumer-oriented food products amounted to US\$4.3 billion, a four percent increase compared to the previous year. In the same year, Brazil imported US\$1.3 billion from European countries as opposed to \$221 million from the United States, positioning Europe as Brazil's major trading partner in the high-end category. Nevertheless, the United States is showing a positive performance in 2022. From January-November, U.S. exports of consumer-oriented products to Brazil increased by 30 percent, higher than Europe and the overall results.

Historically, Brazil has a long-standing relationship with Europe based on strong cultural ties. European settlers and immigrants shaped the Brazilian society significantly and this influence has strongly influenced Brazilian food culture. Different from European products, food and beverage products from

the United States are less frequently associated with premium characteristics, despite their premium price. However, U.S. products can gain status and relevance by projecting their own characteristics, considering the U.S. food industry is seen as trendy, diverse, contemporary, and innovative.

Table 3. Brazil Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products (US\$ Million)

Country	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%	2021	%	Country	2021*	2022*
World	4,213	100	4,246	100	4,063	100	4,337	100	World	3,950	4,689
Mercosul (3)	1,489	35	1,508	36	1,493	37	1,585	37	Mercosul (3)	1,434	1,834
EU (28+)	1,257	30	1,301	31	1,207	30	1,391	32	EU (28+)	1,238	1,418
Chile	382	9	347	8	373	9	364	8	Chile	327	403
China	233	6	251	6	278	7	221	5	China	198	196
U.S.	250	6	244	6	219	5	212	5	U.S.	195	254
Others	602	14	594	14	493	13	563	13	Others	558	584

Note (1): Mercosul (3): Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay; EU (28+): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden (+ United Kingdom).

Note (2): * Jan-Nov

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM) based on the Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX)

Within the intermediate products segment, Brazil's supply of food ingredients is limited, making the country highly dependent on imports of food ingredients. China is the leading exporter to Brazil of additives, such as antioxidants, food coloring, vitamins, minerals, and others. When it comes to more technological ingredients, such as dairy ingredients, plant proteins, emulsifiers, fibers, and others, European countries and the U.S. are the leading exporters.

Multinational companies, such as Cargill, ADM, Bunge, International Flavors and Fragrances, among others, are well-established in Brazil and are suppliers of ingredients for major food processors. Therefore, considering certain segments of the food processing industry have not achieved large-scale gains, medium/small-size manufacturers tend to be underserved. In addition, medium/small food processors of higher products are inclined to manufacture goods to supply niche markets - and there the opportunity relies for U.S. exporters. Wheat and bean flour, malt, nuts, berries, vegetable oils and protein are examples of ingredients outsourced by these companies in the past recent years.

Consumer demand for meat substitutes has grown over the past years. Meat processors have been investing in plant-based products to supply the demand. Their portfolio includes hamburgers, sausages, and nuggets and other plant-based frozen food. Milk alternatives have been growing at double-digit rates. Moreover, another niche being explored are plant-based cheeses, yogurts, and ice creams.

Table 4. Brazil Imports of Agricultural Products in 2021

	Imports - World (US\$ Million)	Imports - U.S. (US\$ Million)	Market Share (% U.S.)	Ranking (U.S.)	Import Tariff (%)
CONSUMER-ORIENTED PRODUCTS					
Dairy Products	697,160	41,435	6	3	4-28
Soup & Other Food	278,288	40,585	15	2	14.4
Distilled Spirits	219,101	30,088	14	2	16
Eggs & Products	39,259	28,543	73	1	6-8
Tree Nuts	137,539	18,391	13	3	4.8-11.2
Condiments & Sauces	47,334	8,434	18	3	12.8-16
Chocolate & Cocoa	227,180	7,342	3	3	8-16
Meat Products	168,395	6,405	4	6	8-12.8
Processed Vegetables	576,537	5,299	1	14	6.4-11.2
Processed Fruit	143,956	4,518	3	6	8-11.2
Beer	15,763	3,388	21	2	16
Bakery Goods, Cereals	116,038	3,378	3	8	12.8-14.4
Wine & Related	479,215	2,976	1	8	16
OTHER AG RELATED PRODUCTS					
Fish and Seafood	1,204,560	3,173	0.3	17	8
INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS					
Essential Oils	170,375	59,962	35	1	6.4-11.2
Other Feed & Fodders	342,936	42,726	12	2	6.4-11.2
Industrial Alcohol &	177,401	29,352	17	2	6.4-11.2
Hides & Skins	49,392	22,986	46	1	3.2-16
Dextrins, Peptones &	60,493	22,355	37	1	11.2-12.8
BULK PRODUCTS					
Wheat	1,668,369	25,724	2	4	8
Soybeans	398,904	13,574	3	3	6.4
Rice	316,794	2,659	1	8	8-9.6

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM) based on the Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX)

Note: FAS BICO Report with statistics for the last 5-year period is found at <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/GATS/BicoReport.aspx?type=country>

Section VI. Contacts and Further Information

U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)

U.S. Consulate General
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Attachments:

No Attachments