

RIO GRANDE DO SUL



AGRI BUSI NESS OUTLOOK 2023

BRASIL



RIO
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DO SUL

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EXPEDIENT

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Diversification and modernization of the production



Gustavo Mansur/ Palácio Piratini

Rio Grande do Sul is one of the most diversified states in Brazil, both in terms of agriculture and livestock. This is the result of the existing climate and soil conditions, as well as the hard work of farmers who have the background and knowledge of the different cultures, races and ethnicities that make up the people of Rio Grande do Sul.

There are more than 35 production chains of great importance and relevance in the state, many of which occupy the top positions in the country's production rankings. And the figures presented in this Outlook for Agriculture and Livestock in Rio Grande do Sul give an idea of the strength of grain production, livestock, fruit and vegetable production, forestry and so many other sectors that are important for the economy of Rio Grande do Sul and its development.

Likewise, this raw material base allows the state to have a strong agro-industrial sector, be it cereals, meat, dairy products, cellulose and wood, wines, juices and sparkling wines, yerba mate, tobacco and, more recently, extra virgin olive oil and pecans.

By presenting the work and data of this Outlook, the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Sustainable Production and Irrigation wants to record all the prosperity of Rio Grande do Sul's agribusiness and the vocation of our people to work, innovate and continue to be the locomotive of the state's economy.

A work that generates positive figures and that is built every day by many hands. By the public authorities, through structuring actions, but also in partnership with the productive sectors, the representative organizations, the companies and the community of Rio Grande do Sul.

The challenge now is to continue this remarkable production and modernization in line with the trends and demands of the national and international markets. It is also necessary to continue to improve and develop new public policies, based on the figures of the sectors, in order to promote the agribusiness of the state.

Giovani Feltes, Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Sustainable Production and Irrigation

Harvest rewards and a glimpse into the future

The countryside is the place where determination, daring and hope, come together every cycle, every harvest, to produce the wealth that moves our state and our country forward. The government also reaps what it sows for the benefit of the people it serves. In recent years, the State Government of Rio Grande do Sul has reaped the rewards of the serene and productive sowing of our management.

Inspired by the entrepreneurial spirit of the people of Rio Grande do Sul, we implemented a plan of fiscal adjustment and structural reforms that has become a model for Brazil. We offered our state a coherent and reliable agenda, a seed from which everyone could work.

From this seed grew the Forward Program. We have created the fiscal space to resume investment and have invested record amounts in agriculture and in areas related to our production, such as infrastructure. We are improving public services on different fronts and in different places, combining public and private investment so that the state can accelerate its economic growth in a way that is well distributed across the territory, benefiting both rural and urban areas.

The government's attention is also focused on what is our biggest challenge: drought management. We have launched the Drought Overcoming Program, which includes measures to support farmers in Rio Grande do Sul, such as the cancellation of debts from the Seed Exchange Program for more than 40,000 families and the payment of new rounds of SOS Drought, with a focus on small producers. This is a long-



Gustavo Mansur/ Palácio Piratini

term challenge in the face of climate change, and one that requires diverse and robust public policies. Behind the figures and data presented in this Outlook, there is a government working tirelessly to consolidate the achievements of agriculture and to qualify public policies for the sector. The future unites us, and the future of Rio Grande passes through the countryside.

Eduardo Leite, Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul



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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The information gathered by the research team and presented in this publication refers to 2022, the 2022/23 harvest and in some cases, other years, from various official and private bodies that produce agricultural data.

The Animal Health Control and Information Division (DCIS) of Seapi's Animal Health Surveillance and Defense Department obtained information on: beef and dairy cattle farming, swine farming, poultry farming, sheep farming, equideoculture, fish farming and apiculture. In the Inspection Division of Plant-Based Products (Dipov), of the Department of Plant Defense, data were collected on state winemaking.

From the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), through its automatic retrieval system (Sidra), data were extracted from the following surveys: Municipal Agricultural Production (PAM); Municipal Livestock Survey (PPM); Forestry and Plant Extraction Production (PEVS) and from the Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA).

Preliminary data have been collected at the technical meetings on Agricultural Statistics of the State (Reagro), in which IBGE is building its database.

Valuable information was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) regarding the Gross Value of Agricultural Production - VBP (CGPOP/DAEP/SPA/MAPA), as well as Foreign Trade, through the "Foreign Trade Statistics of Brazilian Agribusiness - Agrostat". Additional information on foreign trade was taken from the "Comex Stat" portal of the Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services.

We also consulted the "Monitoring of the Brazilian Grain Harvest" published by the National Supply Company (Conab), as well as the entity's National Register of Storage Units (SICARM).

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figure for the State of Rio Grande do Sul was obtained from the Department of Economics and Statistics (DEE) of the State Secretariat for Planning,



Governance and Management (SPGG).

From Emater/RS systematized data was retrieved in the work commissioned by Seapi: “Survey of Commercial Fruit Growing in RS - 2023” and “Survey of Commercial Olive Growing in RS - 2023”, as well as specific information on various crops.

The Rio Grande do Sul Rice Institute (Irga) has released reports on rice production. Data on the purchase of corn from other federative units (UF's) was obtained from the Treasury Department (Sefaz).

Information on fish farming was obtained from the Cooperativism Department of the Rural Development Secretariat. Ceasa/RS technical management provided information on the marketing of fruit and vegetables.

We would like to thank the following private and public entities from the state of Rio Grande do Sul and as well as national entities for providing statistical information for this publication: The

Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (Fecoagro), the Poultry Farming Association (Asgav), the Swine Breeders Association (Acsurs), the Swine Products Industry Association (SIPS), the Fund for the Defense and Development of Animal Health (Fundesa), the Association of Forestry Companies (Ageflor/RDK Logs), the Association of Intercity Timber Industries (Sindimadeira), the Brazilian Animal Protein Association (ABPA), the Tobacco Growers Association of Brazil (Afubra), the Brazilian Institute of Pecan Growing (IBPecan), the Brazilian Institute of Olive Growing (Ibraoliva), the Brazilian Fish Breeders Association (Peixe BR), the Brazilian Association of Sheep Breeders (Arco) and the Brazilian Institute of Equideoculture (IBEqui).

To all the public servants and employees of private institutions who work day in, day out in the search for statistical data on agriculture in Rio Grande do Sul and Brazil, our thanks and recognition for their work.



AGRIBUSINESS IN THE ECONOMY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL

THE STATE'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP (2022) WAS AROUND

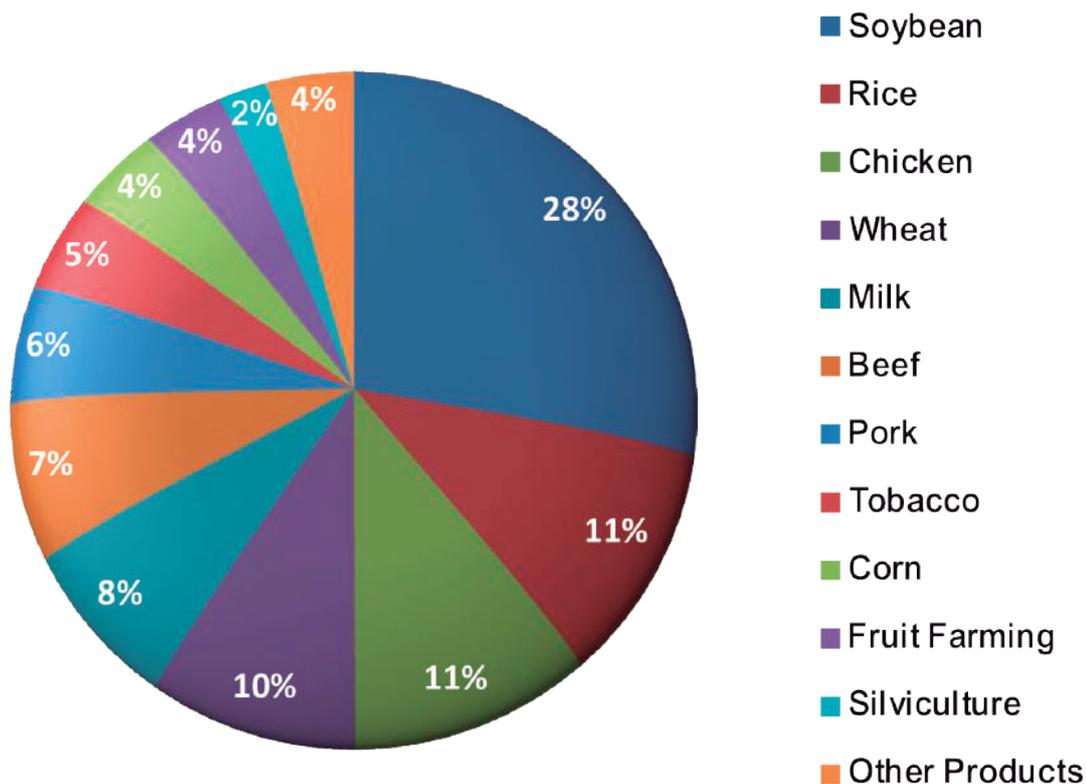
R\$ 594
BILLION

THE GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - GPV (2022) HAS REACHED

R\$ 98.6
BILLION

The Gross Value of Agricultural Production in 2022 was lower than in the previous year due to poor grain harvests, especially soybeans and corn, as a result of the severe drought in the state. Nevertheless, agribusiness accounted for 73% of exports and continues to be the main driver of Rio Grande do Sul's economy.

Main agricultural products of the state, based on Gross Production Value (GPV)



Sources: SPGG-RS/DEE (2022); CGPOP/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2022); PAM/IBGE (2021); PEVS/IBGE (2021); SEAPI (2022).



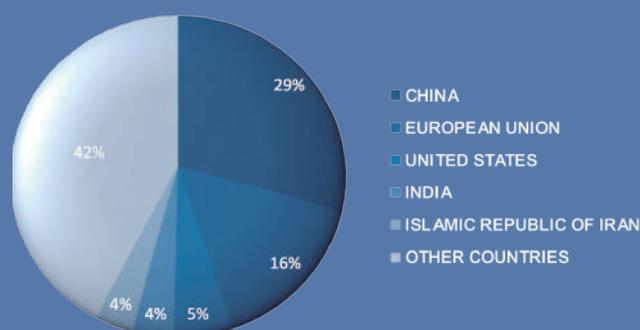


EXPORTS 2022

MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS

In 2022, the state of Rio Grande do Sul exported agricultural products to 201 countries, with a value of US\$ 15.8 billion. Below is a list of the main products and main export destinations.

PRODUCTS	MILLION US\$	%
SOYBEAN COMPLEX	5,563.7	35.2%
MEAT	2,749.1	17.4%
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	2,163.8	13.7%
TOBACCO AND DERIVED PRODUCTS	1,976.4	12.5%
CEREALS, FLOUR AND CEREAL-DERIVED PRODUCTS	1,788.6	11.3%
OTHER PRODUCTS	1,558.7	9.9%
TOTAL	15,800.3	100%



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

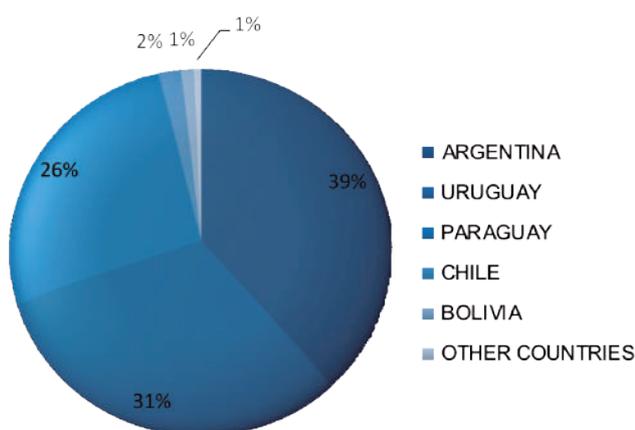
During the period, US\$ 587.8 million worth of agricultural machinery and equipment was exported to

94 countries.

COUNTRY	MILLION US\$	%
PARAGUAY	157.3	26.8%
UNITED STATES	97.2	16.5%
ARGENTINA	86.8	14.8%
URUGUAY	51.5	8.8%
BOLIVIA	41.0	7.0%
OTHER COUNTRIES	153.9	26.2%
TOTAL	587.8	100%

MANURE AND FERTILIZERS

In 2022, US\$ 100.3 million worth of fertilizers were exported to 17 countries. Below are the top destinations for the state's exports, as well as the types of fertilizers exported.



PRODUCTS	MILLION US\$	%
NPK	71.7	71.5%
NITROGEN FERTILIZERS	19.7	19.6%
PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER	5.1	5.1%
POTASSIUM FERTILIZER	2.3	2.3%
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FERTILIZERS	1.6	1.6%
TOTAL	100.3	100%

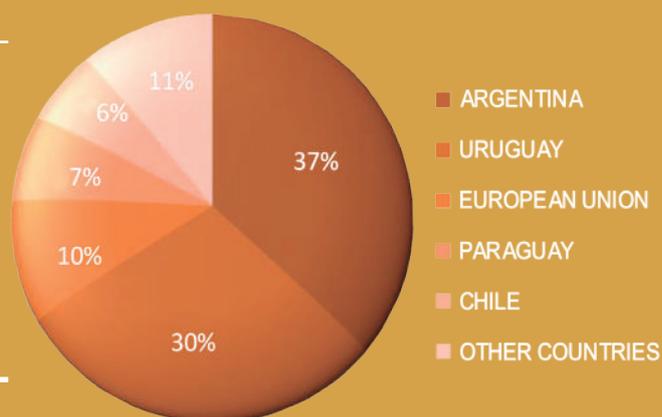
Sources: Agrostat/MAPA (2022); Comex Stat/ME (2022); SEAPI (2023).

IMPORTS 2022

MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR ORIGINS

In 2022, the state of Rio Grande do Sul imported agricultural products from 97 countries, valued at US\$ 1.03 billion. Below is a list of the main imported products with their respective origins.

PRODUCTS	MILLION US\$	%
CEREALS, FLOUR AND CEREAL-DERIVED PRODUCTS	372.0	36.1%
DAIRY PRODUCTS	132.0	12.8%
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	80.0	7.8%
FRUITS (INCL. NUTS AND CHESTNUTS)	66.6	6.5%
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, LEGUMES, ROOTS AND TUBERS	50.7	4.9%
OTHER PRODUCTS	329.2	31.9%
TOTAL	1,030.4	100%

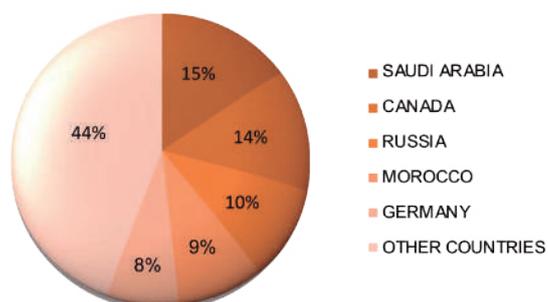


AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

During this period, US\$ 160.2 million worth of agricultural machinery and equipment was imported from 33 countries.

COUNTRY	MILLION US\$	%
UNITED STATES	82.4	51.4%
CHINA	23.9	14.9%
INDIA	14.5	9.1%
GERMANY	11.3	7.0%
ITALY	8.8	5.5%
OTHER COUNTRIES	19.3	12.0%
TOTAL	160.2	100%

MANURE AND FERTILIZERS



PRODUCTS	MILLION US\$	%
NPK	1,358.2	38.7%
POTASSIUM FERTILIZER	1,097.0	31.2%
NITROGEN FERTILIZERS	878.5	25.0%
PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER	174.7	5.0%
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FERTILIZERS	2.1	0.1%
TOTAL	3,510.6	100%





TRADE BALANCE 2022

In 2022, Rio Grande do Sul's total exports amounted to approximately US\$ 22 billion, of which US\$ 16.5 billion was related to agribusiness, responsible for 73.1% of exports, guaranteeing the state's positive trade balance.

The total imports of Rio Grande

do Sul amounted to about US\$ 16 billion, of which US\$ 4.7 billion (29.4%) were related to the agribusiness sector, mainly due to fertilizers, which amounted to US\$ 3.5 billion, representing 74.7% of all imports from this sector.

Total State Exports (US\$ billion)	Agribusiness Exports (US\$ billion)	Agribusiness Share (%)
22.6	16.5	73.1%
Total State Imports (US\$ billion)	Agribusiness Imports (US\$ billion)	Agribusiness Share (%)
16.0	4.7	29.4%
Trade Balance		
6.6	11.8	

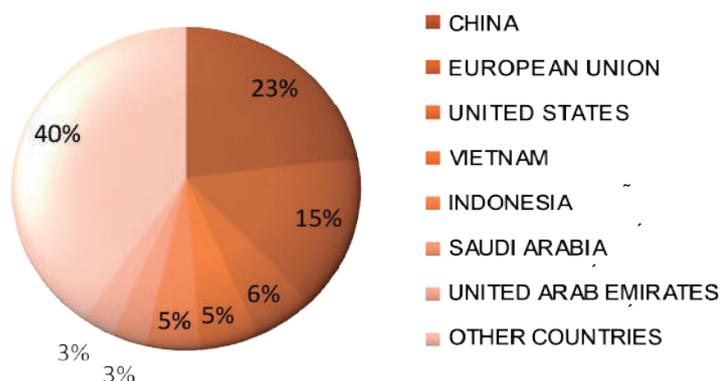
Note: The values of agribusiness exports and imports were obtained from the sum of agricultural products, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery and equipment

EXPORTS 1st SEMESTER OF 2023

In the first half of 2023, agricultural products were exported to 194 countries, valued at US\$ 7.1 billion. The table below shows the main products on the state's export list. The top export destinations are shown in the chart.

MAIN PRODUCTS - MILLION US\$			
PRODUCTS	2022	2023	%
SOYBEAN COMPLEX	1,900.2	2,195.3	15.5%
MEAT	1,277.6	1,323.0	3.6%
TOBACCO AND DERIVED PRODUCTS	881.9	1,063.4	20.6%
CEREALS, FLOUR AND CEREAL-DERIVED PRODUCTS	1,085.0	992.6	-8.5%
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	955.7	828.8	-13.3%
OTHER PRODUCTS	818.9	737.2	-10.0%
TOTAL	6,919.2	7,140.4	3.2%

Main export destinations



Sources: Agrostat/MAPA (2022 e 2023); Comex Stat/ME (2022 e 2023); SEAPI (2023).

SOYBEAN

HARVESTED AREA

6.65

MILLION
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

12.71

MILLION
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE - GPV

R\$ 38.42

BILLION

The drought during the summer months severely damaged the 2022/23 crop. Although production of 12.71 million tons was still 36% higher than the 2021/22 crop, it was significantly lower than the 2020/21 crop.

According to IBGE data 187,300 hectares were irrigated (only 2.8% of the total area planted), with an average yield 66.1% higher than in non-irrigated areas. Soy is grown in 435 municipalities

EXPORTS

In 2022, Rio Grande do Sul exported soy complex products to 49 countries for a total value of US\$ 5.56 billion, making it the fourth-largest exporter of soy complex products in the country that year. Moreover, soy complex products represent the main export category of the agribusiness sector, accounting for about 35% of the sector's exports in 2022.

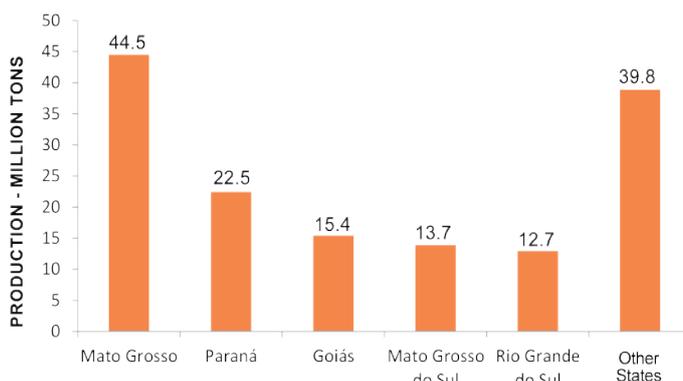
MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	CHINA	2,896.0	4,626,652.4	52%
2 nd	INDIA	568.3	394,857.2	10%
3 rd	ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN	501.7	780,259.9	9%
4 th	SPAIN	287.8	593,022.4	5%
5 th	SOUTH KOREA	228.8	447,699.0	4%
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	1,081.2	2,094,770.2	19%
	TOTAL	5,563.7	8,937,261.1	100%

Municipalities with the largest production

	Rain-fed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1 st	Dom Pedrito	1 st	Itaqui	
2 nd	São Gabriel	2 nd	Dom Pedrito	
3 rd	Vacaria	3 rd	São Borja	
4 th	Muitos Capões	4 th	Cruz Alta	
5 th	Palmeira das Missões	5 th	São Luiz Gonzaga	
6 th	Tupanciretã	6 th	Santa Bárbara do Sul	
7 th	Santana do Livramento	7 th	Boa vista do Cadeado	
8 th	Santa Vitória do Palmar	8 th	Santo Augusto	
9 th	Júlio de Castilhos	9 th	Jóia	
10 th	Rosário do Sul	10 th	Tupanciretã	

LARGEST PRODUCING STATES - 2022/2023 Crop







SOWN AREA

839.97

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

7.24

MILLION
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE - GPV

R\$ 11.44

BILLION

EXPORTS

The state exported a total of US\$ 637.9 million worth of rice to 65 countries in 2022.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	MEXICO	152.9	446,767.7	24%
2 nd	SENEGAL	83.8	226,365.6	13%
3 rd	VENEZUELA	70.5	202,890.7	11%
4 th	COSTA RICA	49.3	149,556.5	8%
5 th	CUBA	48.7	116,077.2	8%
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	232.6	555,514.0	36%
	TOTAL	637.9	1,697,171.7	100%

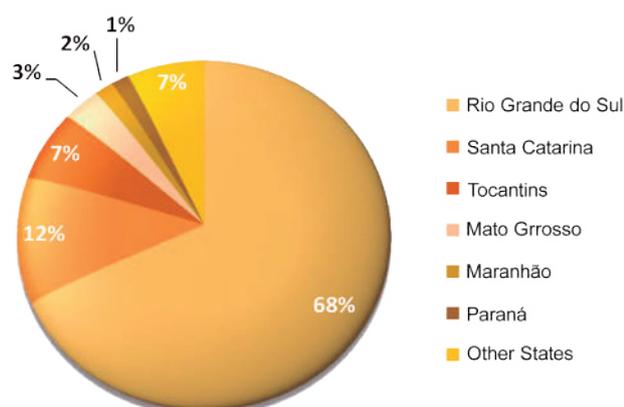
The state of Rio Grande do Sul is the largest rice producer in the country, where 176 municipalities are responsible for 68.15% of the national production. The varieties developed by the Rio Grande do Sul Rice Institute (Irga) were the most planted, accounting for 64.5% of the total sown in this harvest, with the 424 RI variety standing out. Below are the results by region.

The State's Regions	Sown Área (ha)	Productivity (tons/ha)	Production (tons)
CAMPAIGN	122,548	8.96	1,096,300
CENTRAL	112,051	8.34	920,312
WESTERN BORDER	251,096	8.77	2,078,850
OUTER COASTAL PLAIN	93,927	8.08	758,741
INNER COASTAL PLAIN	122,767	8.63	1,058,861
SOUTHERN ZONE	137,583	9.64	1,326,921
TOTAL	839,972	8.79	7,239,985

Largest Producers

1 st	Santa Vitória do Palmar
2 nd	Uruguaiana
3 rd	Alegrete
4 th	Itaqui
5 th	Dom Pedrito
6 th	Camaquã
7 th	Mostardas
8 th	São Gabriel
9 th	Arroio Grande
10 th	São Borja

Producing states



CORN

HARVESTED AREA

816.94

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

3.95

MILLION
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE - GPV

R\$ 5.47

BILLION

The 2022/23 corn crop produced 3.95 million tons, about 35% less than initially expected due to the prolonged drought. However, it was 31% higher than the previous crop, which was the most affected by the lack of rain in the last four years. There is a significant difference of almost 2.5 times between the average yield of rainfed corn, which was 4.02 tons per hectare, and the average yield of irrigated corn, which was 9.91 tons

per hectare. The total irrigated area was 113,553 hectares (13.7%). Corn for silage occupied an area of 386,64 thousand hectares with a production of 9.06 million tons.

For the first time, the opening of the corn harvest took place in the lowlands, demonstrating the viability of growing irrigated corn using furrow-tillage-technology.

CORN IMPORTS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)
1 st	ARGENTINA	55.1	218,047.3
2 nd	PARAGUAY	43.1	189,105.8
TOTAL IMPORTS		98.2	407,153.0
		VALUE (MILLION R\$)	WEIGHT (tons)
PURCHASES OF CORN FROM OTHER STATES OF BRAZIL		4,124.0	2,966,628.0
GRAND TOTAL			3,373,781.0

ACQUISITION

In order to satisfy the domestic demand for corn in the state in 2022, 3.37 million tons were purchased, with an expenditure of more than R\$ 4 billion reais.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	EGYPT	37.8	108,633.0	28%
2 nd	SLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN	34.1	65,530.8	25%
3 rd	SAUDI ARABIA	23.1	64,037.3	17%
4 th	MALASIA	23.0	22,070.0	17%
5 th	VIETNAM	7.8	28,017.9	6%
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	9.2	375,999.7	7%
TOTAL		134.9	375.999,7	100%

EXPORTS

The state exported a total of US\$ 134.9 million worth of corn to 21 countries in 2022.

Largest Producers

Rain-fed Cultivation

1st	Vacaria	6th	Venâncio Aires
2nd	Muitos Capões	7th	Doutor Maurício Cardoso
3rd	Bom Jesus	8th	São Francisco de Paula
4th	Esmeralda	9th	Lagoa Vermelha
5th	Caxias do Sul	10th	São Lourenço do Sul

Largest Producers

Irrigated Cultivation

1st	São Luiz Gonzaga	6th	São Borja
2nd	Cruz Alta	7th	Santo Antônio das Missões
3rd	Palmeira das Missões	8th	Boa Vista do Cadeado
4th	São Miguel das Missões	9th	Coronel Bicaco
5th	Santa Bárbara do Sul	10th	Tupanciretã

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2023); CGPOP/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2023); SEFAZ (2022); Agrostat/MAPA (2022); REAGRO-RS(2023); SEAPI (2023).





WHEAT AND OTHER WINTER GRAINS

HARVESTED AREA

1.53

MILLION HECTARES
(2022)

PRODUCTION OF

5.29

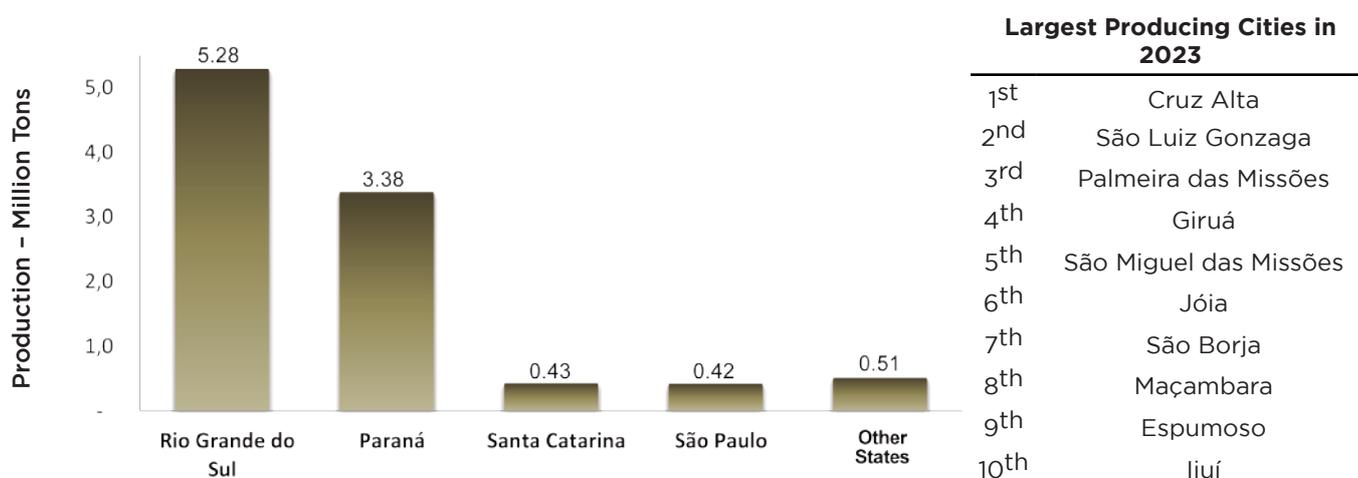
MILLION TONS
(2022)

GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPV

R\$ 9.4

BILLION (2022)

Good weather conditions and the work of wheat growers resulted in record wheat production in Rio Grande do Sul, accounting for 52.6% of the country's production. The chart below shows the top producing states for 2022.



Largest Producing Cities in 2023

1 st	Cruz Alta
2 nd	São Luiz Gonzaga
3 rd	Palmeira das Missões
4 th	Giruá
5 th	São Miguel das Missões
6 th	Jóia
7 th	São Borja
8 th	Maçambará
9 th	Espumoso
10 th	Ijuí

IBGE's estimate for the 2023 wheat harvest is 1.49 million hectares, with an expected production of 4.80 million tons. Wheat is grown in 379 municipalities of Rio Grande do Sul.

Information on other winter cereals is presented in the table below:

OTHER WINTER CROPS

Cereal	Area 2022 (thousand ha)	Production 2022 (thousand tons)	Area 2023 (thousand ha)*	Production 2023 (thousand tons)*
White oats	360.1	913.0	365.8	863.9
Canola	56.8	108.6	59.9	106.9
Rye	1.6	2.5	1.3	2.0
Barley	42.0	142.6	38.5	117.5
Triticale	6.5	20.8	7.8	23.1
Total	467.0	1,187.7	473.4	1,113.4

* Forecast from LSPA - 2023/May

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2022 e 2023); CGPOP/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2022); REAGRO-RS (2023); SEAPI (2023).

BEANS

HARVESTED AREA

47.56

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

68.58

THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE - GPV

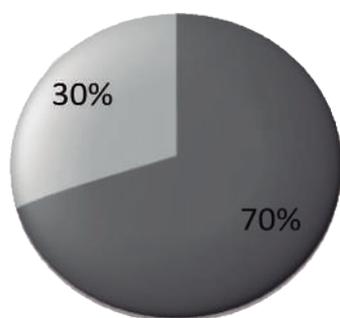
R\$ 351.1

MILLION

The production of beans in the state takes place in two harvests. The first was obtained in a harvested area of 28,330 hectares, which generated a production of 40,680 tons, similar to the previous year's harvest. As for the second harvest, due to the drought, there was a reduction in the area planted compared to the previous

year, reaching 19,200 hectares, with a corresponding production of 27,800 tons. It's worth noting that irrigation is more common in the second crop than in the first, accounting for 14% of the area planted. The graph below shows the production of each type of bean in the first harvest.

Bean Varieties - First Crop



■ Black bean
■ Colored bean

Note: In the 1st crop, black-eyed beans account for less than 1% of production.

In the 2nd crop, black beans account for practically 100% of production.

Largest Producers First Crop

Rain-fed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1st	Muitos Capões	1st	Carazinho
2nd	Vacaria	2nd	Getúlio Vargas
3rd	Bom Jesus	3rd	Silveira Martins
4th	Esmeralda	4th	Ivorá
5th	Monte Alegre dos Campos	5th	-
6th	Camaquã	6th	-
7th	Rolante	7th	-
8th	Venâncio Aires	8th	-
9th	São Lourenço do Sul	9th	-
10th	Boqueirão do Leão	10th	-

Largest Producers Second Crop

Rain-fed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1st	Dois Irmãos das Missões	1st	Santo Augusto
2nd	Sertão	2nd	Chiapetta
3rd	Boa Vista das Missões	3rd	Coronel Bicaco
4th	Trindade do Sul	4th	Palmeira das Missões
5th	Três Palmeiras	5th	Cruz Alta
6th	Victor Graeff	6th	Júlio de Castilhos
7th	Nonoai	7th	Entre-Ijuís
8th	Seberi	8th	Carazinho
9th	Lajeado do Bugre	9th	Tapera
10th	São José do Ouro	10th	Ibirubá





TOBACCO

HARVESTED AREA

148.11

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

290.27

THOUSAND
TONS

VGROSS
PRODUCTION VALUE
- GPV

R\$ 5.25

BILLION

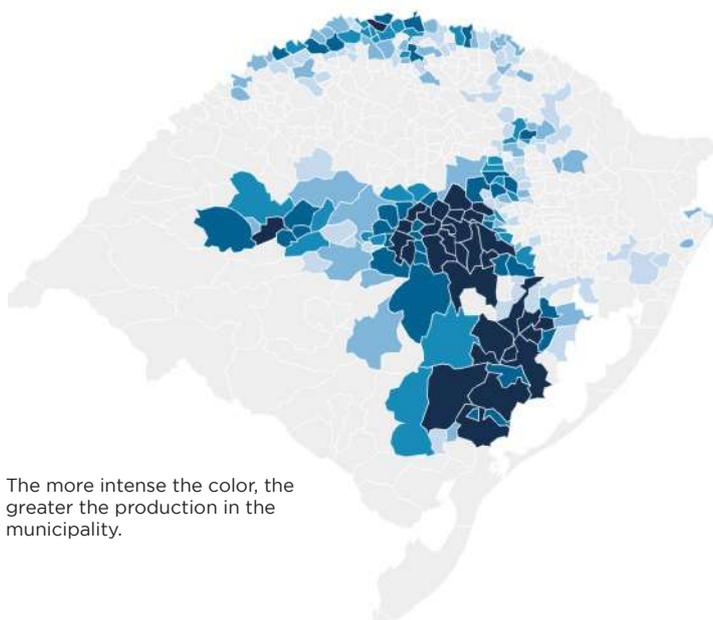
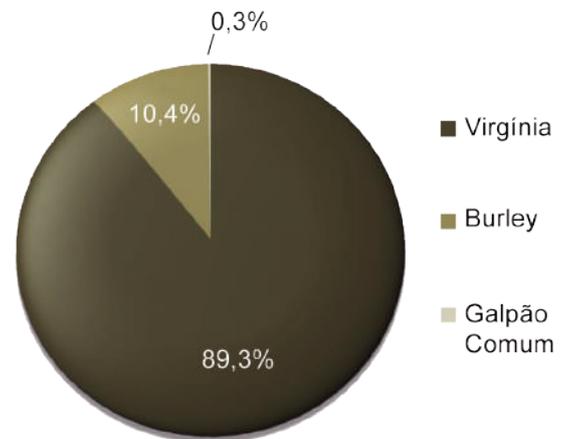
EXPORTS

In 2022, the state exported tobacco and its derived products to 89 countries, generating revenues of about US\$ 2.163 billion. In this sense, Rio Grande do Sul is the largest exporter of this crop in the country.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	BELGIUM	571.3	135,837.2	26%
2 nd	CHINA	453.3	73,534.8	21%
3 rd	UNITED STATES	143.2	34,792.1	7%
4 th	INDONESIA	77.6	16,374.3	4%
5 th	TURKEY	63.8	19,613.2	3%
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	854.7	244,788.4	39%
	TOTAL	2,163.8	524,940.1	100%

Tobacco is currently produced in 200 municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul. It is one of the most labor-intensive production chains in rural areas. There are about 66,200 tobacco-growing families in the state and three types of tobacco are grown. There are 86,280 greenhouses used by tobacco growers. Beside is a breakdown of the share of each variety in tobacco production, according to the Brazilian Tobacco Growers' Association (AFUBRA):



The more intense the color, the greater the production in the municipality.

Largest Producers

Rain-fed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1 st	Camaquã	1 st	Barão do Triunfo
2 nd	Venâncio Aires	2 nd	Canguçu
3 rd	São Lourenço do Sul	3 rd	São Lourenço do Sul
4 th	Canguçu	4 th	Cristal
5 th	Vale do Sol	5 th	Pelotas
6 th	Santa Cruz do Sul	6 th	Arroio do Padre
7 th	Candelária	7 th	Mariana Pimentel
8 th	Pelotas	8 th	Restinga Sêca
9 th	Dom Feliciano	9 th	Dona Francisca
10 th	Arroio do Tigre	10 th	Ivorá

Sources: REAGRO-RS (2023); SEAPI (2023); Agrostat/MAPA (2022); AFUBRA (2023); CENSO AGRO/IBGE (2017).

FORESTRY

HARVESTED AREA

966.5
THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION VALUE FORESTRY

R\$ 2.4
BILLION (2021)

4th

LARGEST
EXPORTER OF FOREST
PRODUCTS

Rio Grande do Sul exported forest products to 139 countries, generating revenues of US\$ 1.976 billion, making it the fourth largest exporter of forest products in the country.

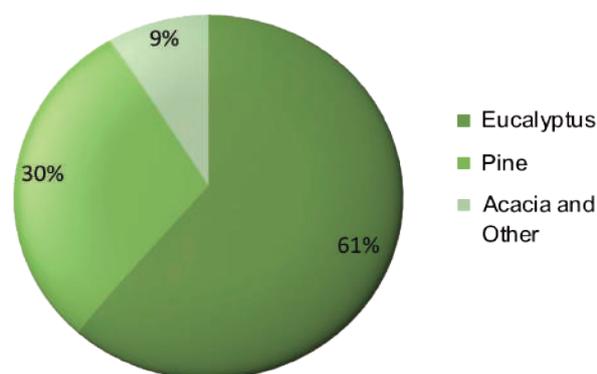
MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	CHINA	407.9	1,745,986.8	21%
2 nd	UNITED STATES	297.1	495,311.0	15%
3 rd	JAPAN	196.9	324,861.2	10%
4 th	ITALY	168.7	309,562.2	9%
5 th	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	108.0	155,479.8	5%
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	797.8	2,243,253.3	40%
	TOTAL	1,976.4	5,274,454.2	100%

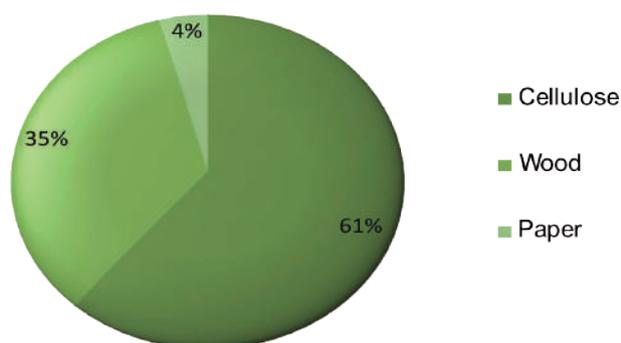
The importance of the planted forest sector is recognized by the high level of employment generation and income circulation in various segments of the economy. There are 65,000 direct jobs generated by planted forests in the state. The southern region, Campos de Cima da Serra and Depressão Central stand out. The value of forest production in the state reached R\$ 2.4 billion in 2021, an increase of 24% compared to the previous year.

Most cultivated species

Species	Area (thousand ha)
Eucalyptus	592,000
Pine	289,000
Acacia and Other	85,500
Total	966,500



Forest Products



Natural rubbers and gums account for less than 1% of production

Largest Planted Areas

1 st	Encruzilhada do Sul
2 nd	São Francisco de Paula
3 rd	Piratini
4 th	Cambará do Sul
5 th	Cachoeira do Sul
6 th	Bom Jesus
7 th	São José do Norte
8 th	Butiá
9 th	Triunfo
10 th	Mostardas





YERBA MATE

HARVESTED AREA

28.02

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

258.04

THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE - GPV

R\$ 309.53

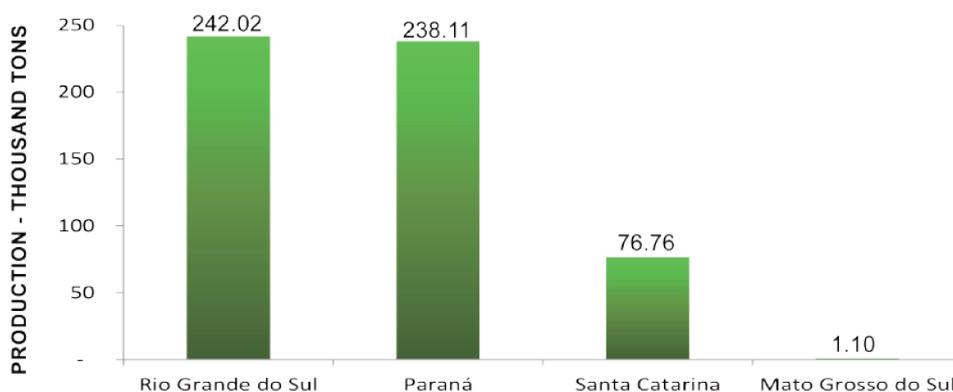
MILLION

The state exported yerba mate to 33 countries in 2022, generating US\$ 70.32 million in revenue, making it the largest exporter of the crop in the country.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	URUGUAY	57.2	26,891.1	81%
2 nd	ARGENTINA	10.1	6,006.6	14%
3 rd	SPAIN	0.8	323.6	1%
4 th	CHILE	0.5	288.8	1%
5 th	UNITED STATES	0.4	166.1	1%
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	1.2	502.7	2%
	TOTAL	70.3	34,178.9	100%

Currently, yerba mate is produced in 185 municipalities of Rio Grande do Sul. The state has 7,242 yerba mate producers and was the largest producer in the country in 2021 as can be seen in the graph below.

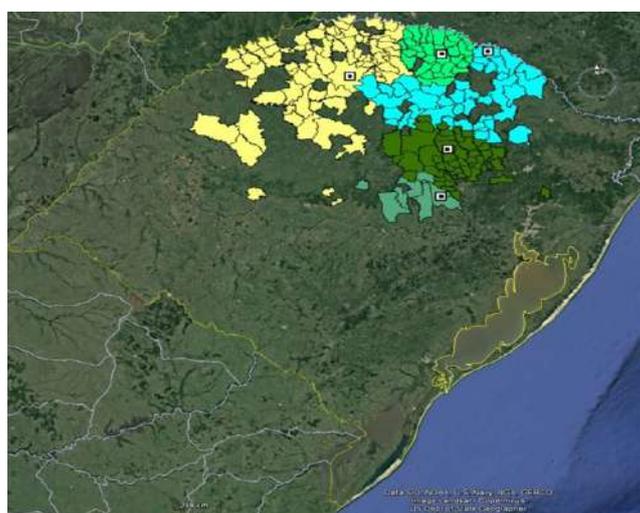


Largest Producers

1 st	Ilópolis
2 nd	Arvorezinha
3 rd	Anta Gorda
4 th	Fontoura Xavier
5 th	Palmeira das Missões
6 th	Putinga
7 th	Itapuca
8 th	Áurea
9 th	Viadutos
10 th	Barão de Cotegipe

DISTRIBUTION OF THE YERBA MATE INDUSTRY IN THE STATE

Production Clusters	Municipalities	%
1 st Alto Taquari	46	22.33
2 nd Missões/Celeiro	80	38.83
3 rd Região dos Vales	8	3.88
4 th Alto Uruguai	30	14.56
5 th Nordeste Gaúcho	42	20.39
Total	206	100



Sources: REAGRO-RS (2023); Agrostat/MAPA (2022); PAM/IGBE(2021); SEAPI (2023).

GRAPE

HARVESTED AREA

47.15

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

907.66

THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE - GPV

R\$ 1.86

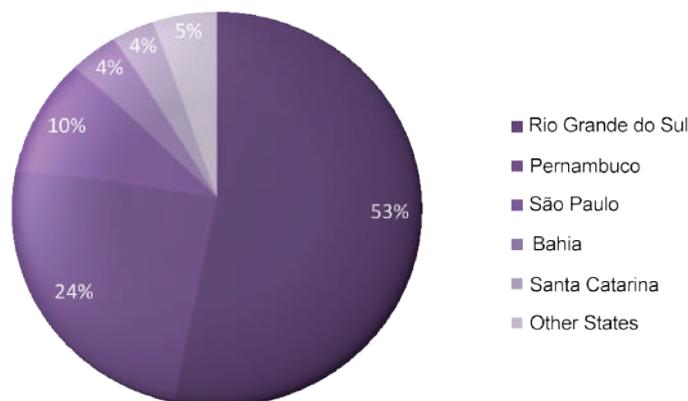
BILLION

WINE (THOUSAND LITERS)	
TABLE WINE	195,032
FINE WINE	47,512
TOTAL	242,543
GRAPE JUICE (THOUSAND LITERS)	
WHOLE GRAPE JUICE	35,248
SWEETENED GRAPE JUICE	79
TOTAL	35,327

SPARKLING WINE (THOUSAND LITERS)	
SPARKLING WINE BASE	11,534
SPARKLING WINE	98
TOTAL	11,631
OTHER WINES AND JUICES (THOUSAND LITERS)	
CONCENTRATED GRAPE JUICE	29,893
WINES	67
TOTAL	29,959,550

OTHER GRAPE PRODUCTS (THOUSAND LITERS)	
GRAPE MUST	126,048
GRAPE PULP	388
OTHER BY-PRODUCTS (GRAPE/WINE)	30
ORGANIC GRAPE JUICE	589
ORGANIC WINE	89
TOTAL	127,145

Rio Grande do Sul accounts for 53% of the country's grape production. It is largely responsible for the production of the country's wines, sparkling wines and juices. The chart below shows the largest grape producing states in Brazil.



Municipalities with the largest production

Grapes for processing		Grapes for table consumption	
1 st	Bento Gonçalves	1 st	Flores da Cunha
2 nd	Alpestre	2 nd	Caxias do Sul
3 rd	Veranópolis	3 rd	Farroupilha
4 th	Farroupilha	4 th	Nova Pádua
5 th	Vale Real	5 th	São Marcos
6 th	Caxias do Sul	6 th	Bento Gonçalves
7 th	Cotiporã	7 th	Ametista do Sul
8 th	Alto Feliz	8 th	Campestre da Serra
9 th	Antônio Prado	9 th	Nova Roma do Sul
10 th	São Marcos	10 th	Pelotas

The area under cultivation for table grapes was 3,888 hectares, with a production of 66,186 tons (9% of the total).





HARVESTED AREA

15.96
THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

556.49
THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE - GPV

R\$ 1.12
BILLION (2021)

Rio Grande do Sul exported apples to 39 countries in 2022, generating US\$ 20.4 million in revenue. The state is the largest exporter in the country with 83% of the exported volume.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

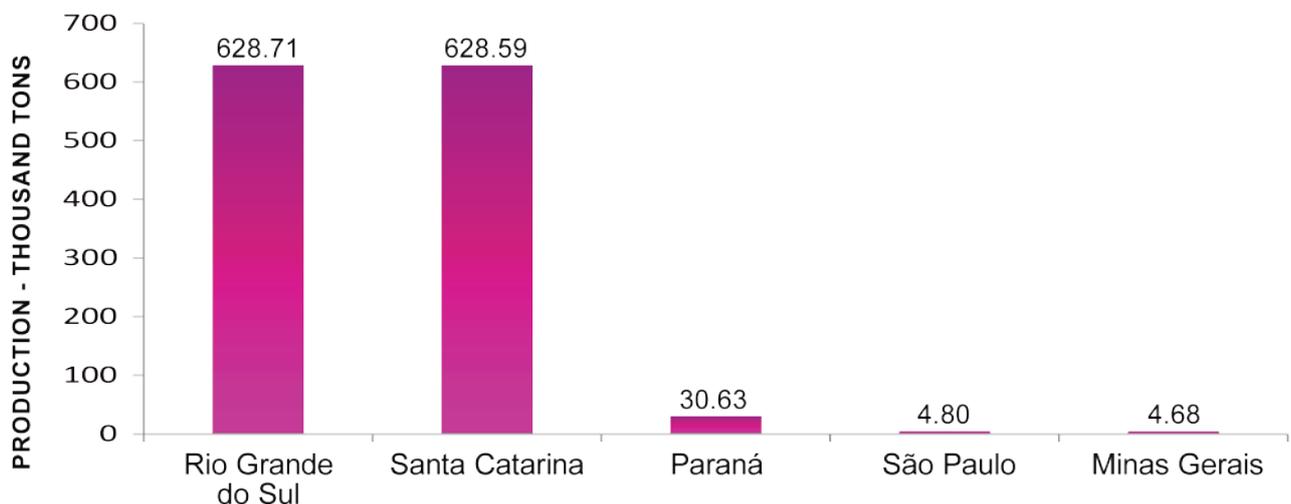
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	BANGLADESH	9.2	14,013.2	45%
2 nd	ÍNDIA	7.1	10,444.3	35%
3 rd	IRLANDA	1.8	2,140.7	9%
4 th	REINO UNIDO	0.9	1,274.2	4%
5 th	FRANÇA	0.8	677.4	4%
--	OUTROS	0.6	770.7	3%
	TOTAL	20.4	29,320.6	100%

Apples are produced in 47 municipalities of the state, almost all of them located in the Serra, Nordeste and Campos de Cima da Serra regions. The production chain is highly technological in terms of production, post-harvest, marketing and export.

The chart below shows the largest fruit producing states in 2021, according to IBGE. The states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina are responsible for 97% of the national production.

Municipalities with the largest production

Rain-fed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1 st	Vacaria	1 st	Ipê
2 nd	Bom Jesus	2 nd	Antônio Prado
3 rd	Muitos Capões	3 rd	São Marcos
4 th	Caxias do Sul	4 th	Flores da Cunha
5 th	São Francisco de Paula	5 th	Esmeralda
6 th	Monte Alegre dos Campos	6 th	Pelotas
7 th	São José dos Ausentes	7 th	Arroio do Padre
8 th	Campestre da Serra	8 th	-
9 th	Veranópolis	9 th	-
10 th	Ipê	10 th	-



ORANGE

HARVESTED AREA

20.40
THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

320.11
THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE
- GPV

R\$ 446.40
MILLION

In 2022, the state exported orange juice to 19 countries, generating US\$ 9.74 million in revenue.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1st	NETHERLANDS	7.1	4,580.1	73%
2nd	GREECE	0.7	400.4	8%
3rd	ISRAEL	0.4	233.9	4%
4th	IRELAND	0.3	152.9	3%
5th	BELGIUM	0.2	104.0	2%
-	OTHER COUNTRIES	1.1	690.3	11%
TOTAL		9.7	6,161.6	100%

Due to the drought, orange production was down 10% to 40% from the previous year, depending on the region.

There are approximately 8,000 producers in the state, 98% of which are family citrus farms. In addition, there are also six juice concentrate industries.

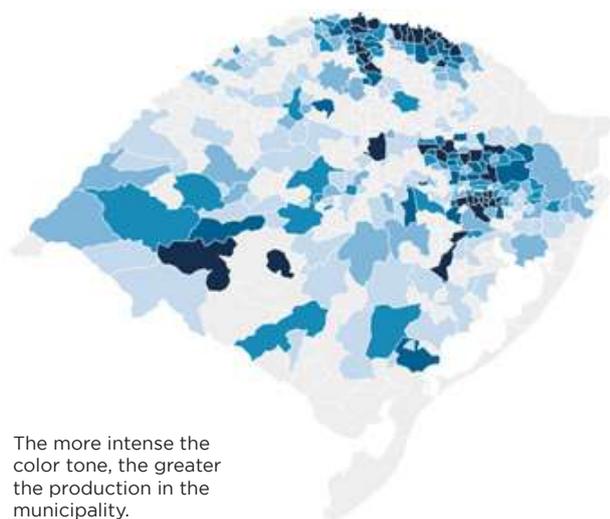
The Alto Uruguai region is the largest producer of juice oranges, with Valencia, Hamlin, Rubi, Iapar 73 and other varieties dominating.

In the Vale do Caí, Serra and Fronteira Oeste regions, the production of table oranges stands out, with the Umbigo varieties: Monte Parnas, Baía, Baianinha, Navelina, as well as Salustiana and Céu (without acid).

To satisfy the local demand, Rio Grande do Sul buys oranges from the central region of the country, especially during the summer months.

Municipalities with the largest production

1 st	Alpestre
2 nd	Aratiba
3 rd	Liberato Salzano
4 th	Itatiba do Sul
5 th	Planalto
6 th	Arvorezinha
7 th	Harmonia
8 th	Mariano Moro
9 th	Rosário do Sul
10 th	São José do Hortêncio



The more intense the color tone, the greater the production in the municipality.





TANGERINE

HARVESTED AREA

12.30

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

169.17

THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPV

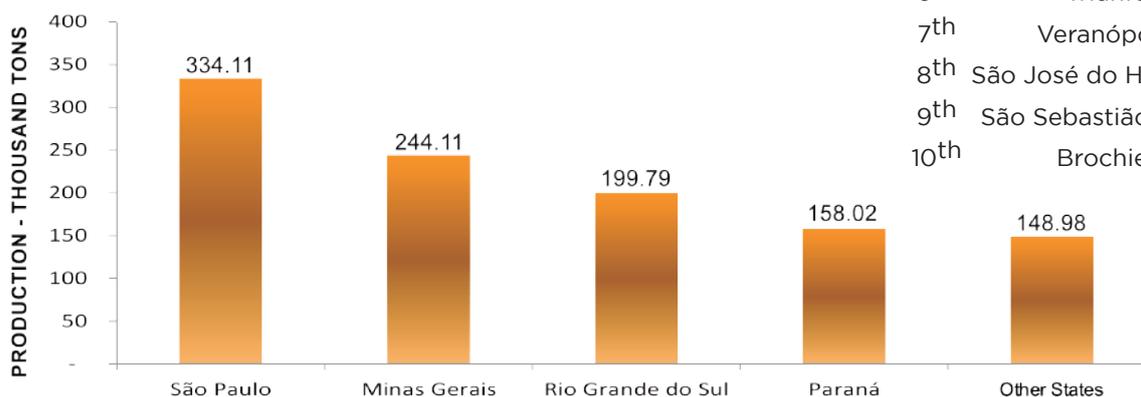
R\$ 257.95

MILLION (2021)

Rio Grande do Sul has the largest tangerine growing area in the country, with more than 13,000 hectares, representing almost a quarter of the crop in Brazil.

States	Area (ha) - 2021
Rio Grande do Sul	13,373
Minas Gerais	12,969
São Paulo	10,191
Paraná	9,027
Paraíba	1,810
Other states	8,037
Total	55,407

Rio Grande do Sul is one of the largest tangerine producers in the country. In 2021, it was the third state with the highest production, as shown in the graph below. Currently, according to Emater/RS, tangerines are grown in 403 municipalities of the state, by 4,581 producers.



Municipalities with the largest production

1 st	Montenegro
2 nd	Pareci Novo
3 rd	São José do Sul
4 th	Harmonia
5 th	Rosário do Sul
6 th	Triunfo
7 th	Veranópolis
8 th	São José do Hortêncio
9 th	São Sebastião do Caí
10 th	Brochier

In the south of the country, tangerines are known as bergamots or “mexericas”. The excellent climatic conditions in Rio Grande do Sul have favored the development of its production, which justifies the large area planted.

The main production region is located in the Vale do Rio Caí, where the varieties Montenegrina, Caí, Ponkan, Satsuma Okitso and Murcott stand out. In the same region, there are industries producing essential oils from tangerines, which are an important source of employment and income for the local economy.

The western border of the state, close to Uruguay and Argentina, is an important cluster for the production and export of seedless tangerines.

BANANA

HARVESTED AREA

12.16

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

142.47

THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPB

R\$

501.76

MILLION

On the north coast of the state, one of the main socio-economic activities is banana production. The Prata variety accounts for 80% of production.

The climate of the North Coast and the Uruguay River Valley, in the northwest of Rio Grande do Sul, is favorable for tropical fruits, and commercial banana cultivation by

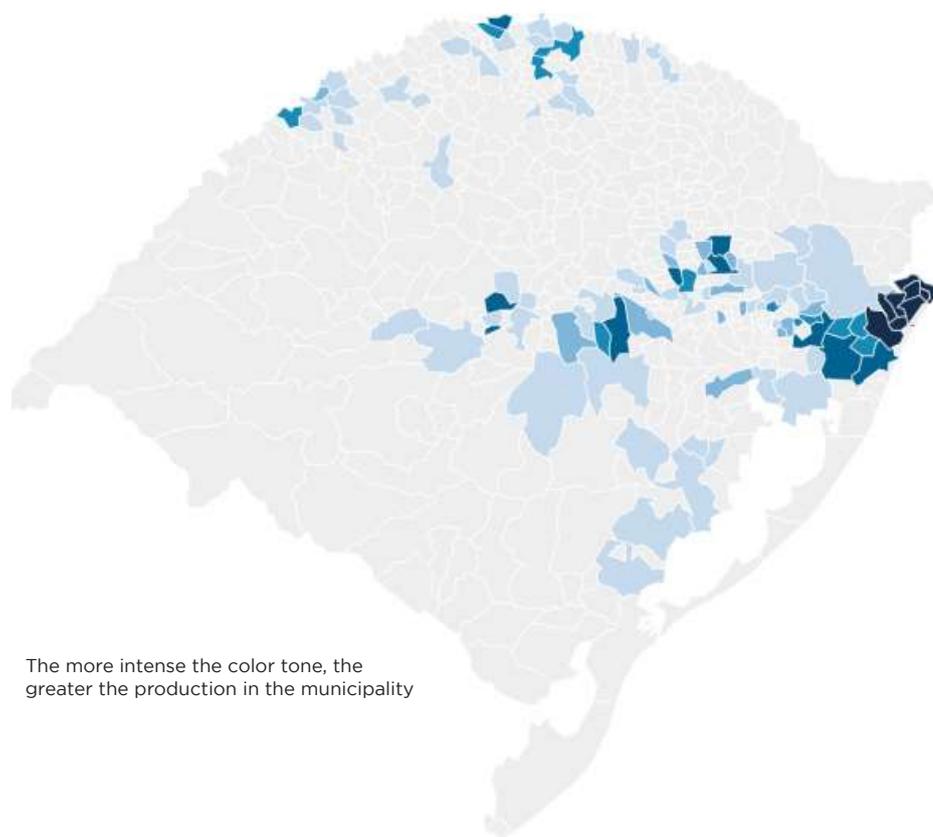
family farmers is prominent.

Despite good local production, Rio Grande do Sul imports bananas from the states of Santa Catarina, São Paulo and Minas Gerais to meet its domestic demand.

According to Emater/RS, there are currently 2,831 banana producers in the state.

Municipalities with the largest production

1 st	Três Cachoeiras
2 nd	Morrinhos do Sul
3 rd	Mampituba
4 th	Dom Pedro de Alcântara
5 th	Três Forquilhas
6 th	Terra de Areia
7 th	Torres
8 th	Maquiné
9 th	Itati
10 th	Osório







PEACH

HARVESTED AREA

11.65

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

130.81

THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPV

R\$ 288.02

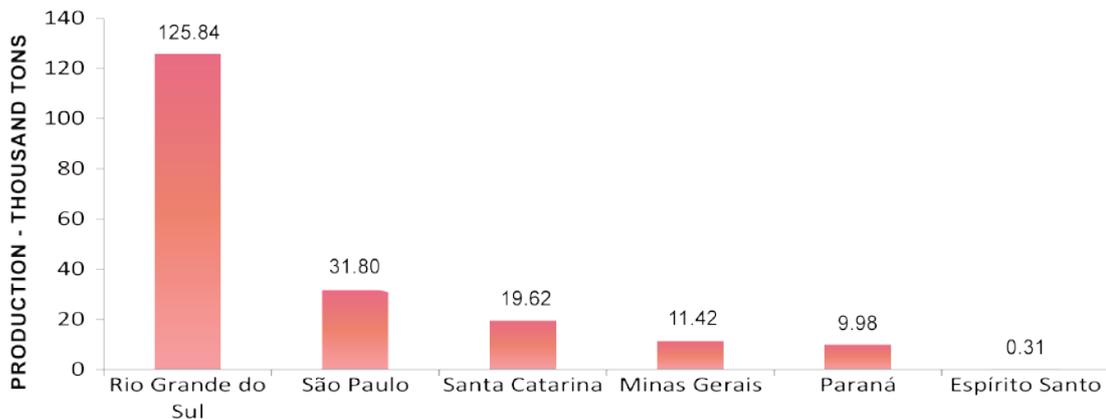
MILLION (2021)

Rio Grande do Sul has the largest peach-growing area in the country, with more than 11,000 hectares, representing more than 70% of the area harvested in Brazil.

States	Area (ha) - 2021
Rio Grande do Sul	11,389
São Paulo	1,431
Santa Catarina	1,200
Paraná	829
Minas Gerais	603
Espírito Santo	44
Total	15,496

Peach growing is very popular and is present in 364 municipalities of the country. Current data from Emater/RS indicate that there are 2,368 producers of table peaches and 1,002 producers of peaches for industrial processing.

In the graph below, you can see the production of the Brazilian states for the year 2021, as well as a table with the largest producing municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul.



Largest Producers - Table consumption

1st	Pinto Bandeira
2nd	Farroupilha
3rd	Caxias do Sul
4th	Antônio Prado
5th	Pelotas
6th	Campestre da Serra
7th	Ipê
8th	Flores da Cunha
9th	Bento Gonçalves
10th	Nova Pádua

Largest Producers - Industrial processing

1st	Pelotas
2nd	Canguçu
3rd	Morro Redondo
4th	Piratini
5th	Jaguarão
6th	Cerrito
7th	Santo Expedito do Sul
8th	--
9th	--
10th	--

Sources: REAGRO-RS (2023); PAM/IBGE (2021); SEAPI (2023); EMATER (2023).

WATERMELON

HARVESTED AREA

8.24

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

166.35

THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPV

R\$ 152.43

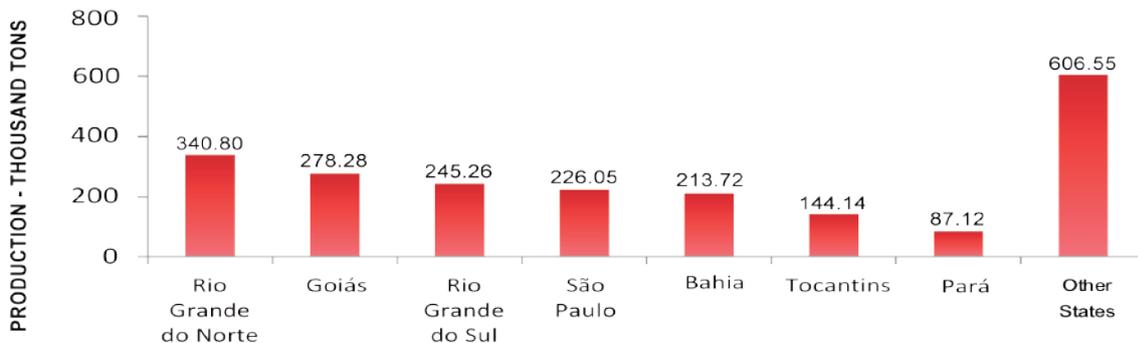
MILLION (2021)

The advance of the soybean crop, as well as the droughts of the past three years, were factors in the decline of watermelon acreage in the state.

State	Area (ha) - 2021
Rio Grande do Norte	14,704
Bahia	13,253
Rio Grande do Sul	10,418
São Paulo	8,577
Goiás	6,370
Outros	38,600
Total	91,922

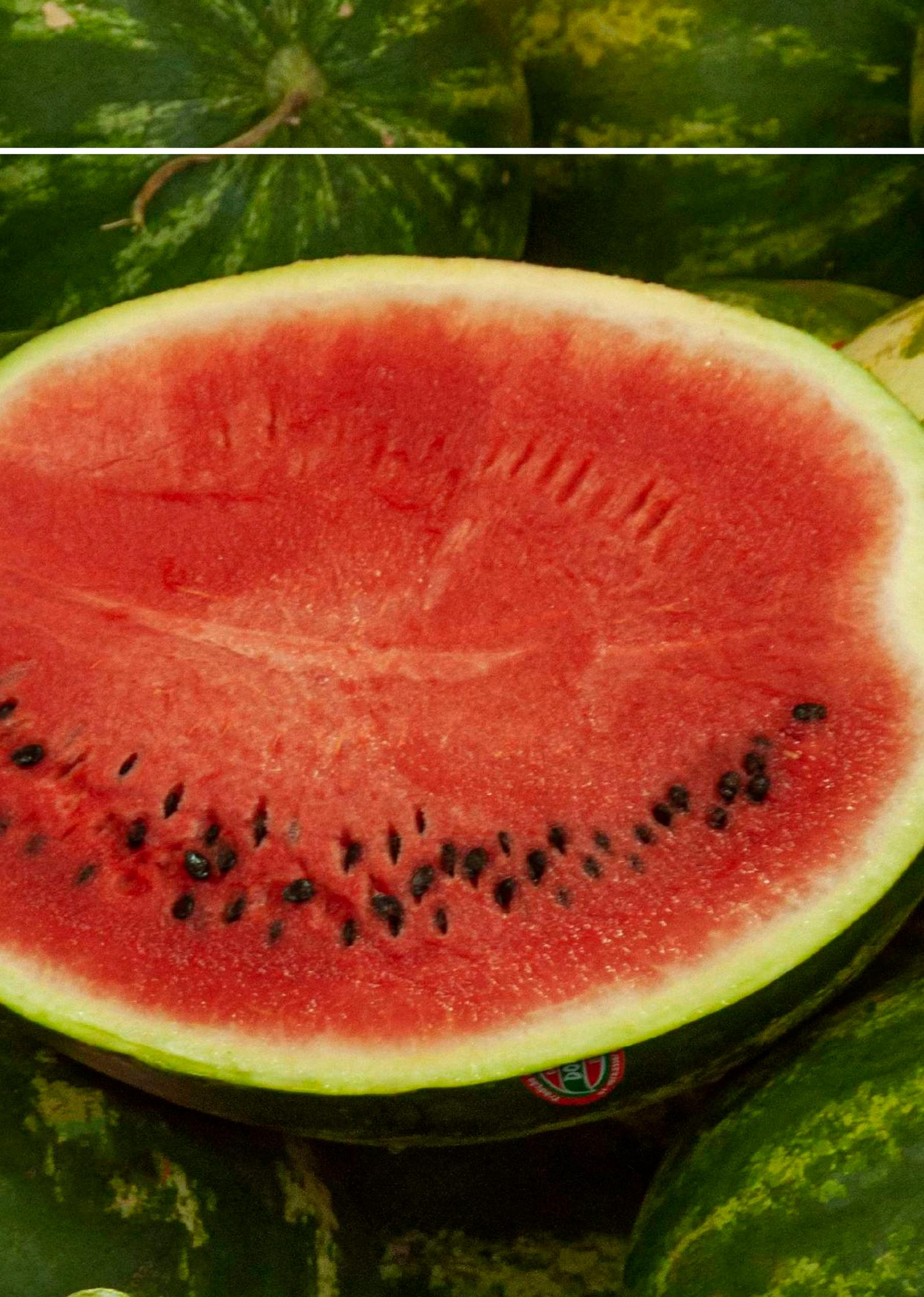
In 2023, watermelon production decreased by 17.5% compared to the previous year due to severe drought during the spring and summer seasons. Nevertheless, Rio Grande do Sul remains one of the largest watermelon producers in the country.

The graph below shows the production of all Brazilian states for 2021.



The largest producing communities in the State in 2023 are listed below.

Municipalities with the largest production			
Rain-fed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1 st	Triunfo	1 st	Encruzilhada do Sul
2 nd	Bagé	2 nd	São Jerônimo
3 rd	Rio Pardo	3 rd	Rio Pardo
4 th	Rosário do Sul	4 th	Arroio dos Ratos
5 th	Arroio dos Ratos	5 th	Pedro Osório
6 th	São Francisco de Assis	6 th	Barão do Triunfo
7 th	Montenegro	7 th	Arroio Grande
8 th	Rio Grande	8 th	Charqueadas
9 th	Cacequi	9 th	General Câmara
10 th	Encruzilhada do Sul	10 th	Taquari





HARVESTED AREA

4.39

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PLANTED AREA

6.85

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION ESTIMATE

5.17

THOUSAND TONS | IN
2023

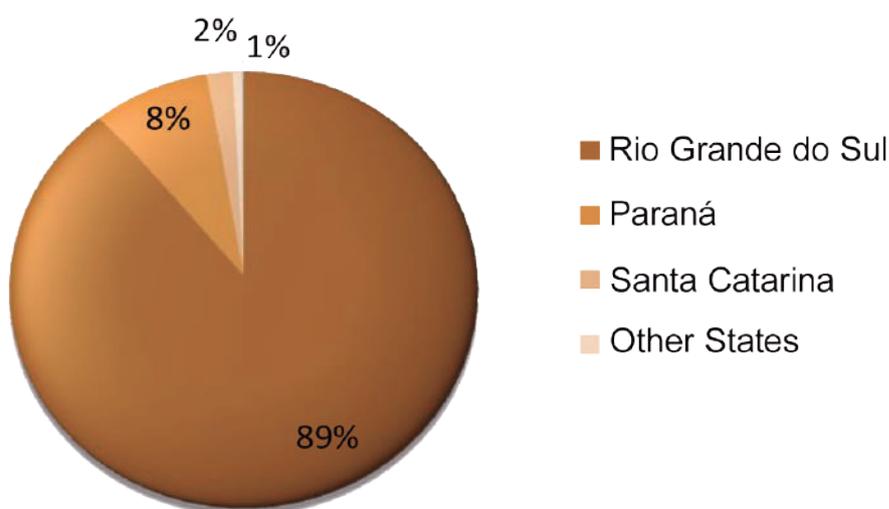
The yield of the 22/23 crop was higher than the previous year, but lower than the 20/21 crop. The drought affected yields somewhat. Irrigation is an important practice for productivity and quality.

Rio Grande do Sul is responsible for the largest national production

of pecans. The crop is distributed in different regions of the state and, according to Emater/RS, there are 1,502 pecan producers in 2023.

The nurseries registered with Pró-Pecã, as well as other information about this crop, can be found at: <https://www.agricultura.rs.gov.br/pro-pecã>

The graph below shows the percentage of production in the Brazilian states for the 2021 harvest, according to IBGE, as well as a table showing the largest producing municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul.



Municipalities with the largest production

1 st	Cachoeira do Sul
2 nd	Anta Gorda
3 rd	Santa Maria
4 th	Dom Pedrito
5 th	Rio Pardo
6 th	Caxias do Sul
7 th	Antônio Prado
8 th	General Câmara
9 th	Santa Cruz do Sul
10 th	Viamão

OLIVE GROWING

PLANTED AREA

6.20

THOUSAND
HECTARES

HARVESTED AREA

4.30

THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF

5.27

THOUSAND TONS OF
FRUIT

Rio Grande do Sul has the largest area planted with olive trees in the country. Of the 6,200 hectares planted, it is estimated that only 4,300 hectares were 4 years old or older in the 22/23 harvest.

In 2023, 580,200 liters of olive oil were produced, an increase of 29% over 2022 production. This increase in production was due to the entry of new olive groves, new technologies

and improved management, as well as the confirmation of the resistance of olive trees to drought.

Extra virgin olive oils from Rio Grande do Sul are of excellent quality and have won hundreds of awards in various international competitions.

For more information, visit: <https://www.agricultura.rs.gov.br/pro-oliva>

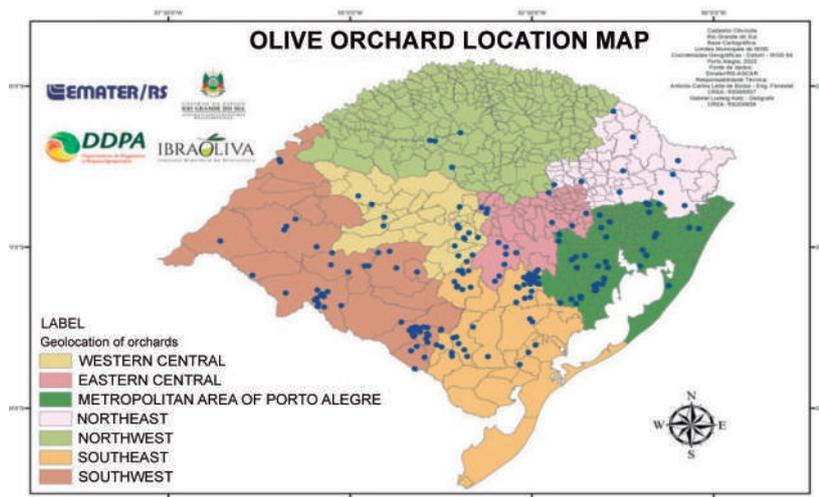
OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION 2023: 580,228 LITERS 22 INDUSTRIES and 93 BRANDS

Largest Olive Oil Producers in 2023

1 st	Pinheiro Machado
2 nd	Canguçu
3 rd	Caçapava do Sul
4 th	Encruzilhada do Sul
5 th	Cachoeira do Sul
6 th	Dom Feliciano
7 th	Bagé
8 th	Sant'Ana do Livramento
9 th	São Gabriel
10 th	Viamão

Largest Planted Areas

1 st	Encruzilhada do Sul
2 nd	Canguçu
3 rd	Pinheiro Machado
4 th	Bagé
5 th	Cachoeira do Sul
6 th	Viamão
7 th	São Gabriel
8 th	Dom Pedrito
9 th	Sentinela do Sul
10 th	Caçapava do Sul



Sources: SEAPI (2023); IBRAOLIVA (2023); EMATER (2022).





OTHER FRUITS

Rio Grande do Sul has a climate that allows the cultivation of fruit species for temperate, subtropical and even tropical zones. According to IBGE and Emater/RS, here is information about some of these species:

CULTIVATION	PLANTED AREA (ha)	PRODUCTION (thousand tons)	NUMBER OF PRODUCERS
AVOCADO	554	4.47	175
PINEAPPLE	464	4.50	164
PLUM	1,891	30.40	1,040
BLACKBERRY	322	3.38	470
KHAKI	2,518	46.78	1,308
FIG	1,140	7.65	669
RASPBERRY	41	0.33	196
GUAVA	420	4.63	233
KIWI	186	2.50	154
LEMON	1,523	18.31	907
MANGO	101	1.13	18
PASSION FRUIT	284	5.03	208
MELON	1,203	10.97	763
BLUEBERRY	74	0.358	69
STRAWBERRY	581	23.55	2,577
NECTARINE	60	0.95	74
PEAR	487	7.45	157
PYTAIA	144	1.59	276

CEASA

FRUIT TRADE 2022

Compared to 2021, there was an average 20% increase in fruit prices. The huge increase in input prices in 2022, which increased production costs, was a major factor. As a result, there was an average 3.5% decrease in fruit sales.

TRADE OF THE MAIN FRUITS IN CEASA/RS - 2022

RANKING	PRODUCTS	TONS	MILLION (R\$)	ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE PER KILOGRAM
1 st	ORANGE	40,316	115.59	R\$ 2.86
2 nd	BANANA	39,977	156.68	R\$ 3.91
3 rd	WATERMELON	28,180	49.59	R\$ 1.75
4 th	PAPAYA	24,385	168.21	R\$ 6.90
5 th	APPLE	20,195	125.19	R\$ 6.19
6 th	TANGERINE	17,942	56.86	R\$ 3.16
7 th	PINEAPPLE	17,149	63.67	R\$ 3.71
8 th	MANGO	13,196	51.67	R\$ 3.92
9 th	LEMON	9,287	33.61	R\$ 3.62
10 th	MELON	7,164	34.92	R\$ 4.87
11 th	GRAPE	4,806	34.25	R\$ 7.12
12 th	AVOCADO	4,688	24.95	R\$ 5.32
13 th	PEAR	4,041	23.79	R\$ 5.88
14 th	PEACH	3,777	20.08	R\$ 5.31
15 th	PERSIMMON	2,981	15.24	R\$ 5.10
16 th	STRAWBERRY	2,898	41.94	R\$ 14.46
17 th	PLUM	2,821	18.78	R\$ 6.65
18 th	PASSION FRUIT	1,983	13.53	R\$ 6.82
19 th	KIWI	714	8.28	R\$ 11.59
20 th	COCONUT	670	2.11	R\$ 3.89
21 st	GUAVA	389	2.77	R\$ 7.09
22 nd	NECTARINE	191	1.71	R\$ 8.95
23 rd	FIG	111	1.11	R\$ 9.93

Source: CEASA/RS (2023).





VEGETABLE TRADE 2022

Compared to 2021, there was a significant average increase in vegetable prices, of about 30%, due to the significant increase in production costs during 2022. In this sense, there has been an average reduction of 11% in the sale of vegetables.

TRADE OF THE MAIN VEGETABLES IN CEASA/RS - 2022

RANKING	PRODUCTS	TONS	MILLION (R\$)	ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE PER KILOGRAM
1 st	TOMATO	66,069	337.60	R\$ 5.11
2 nd	POTATO	47,188	164.33	R\$ 3.48
3 rd	SWEET POTATO	26,351	71.32	R\$ 2.71
4 th	ONION	20,102	81.78	R\$ 4.06
5 th	CABBAGE	18,345	41.28	R\$ 2.25
6 th	CARROT	15,988	62.94	R\$ 3.94
7 th	CHAYOTE	11,029	29.04	R\$ 2.63
8 th	CUCUMBER	10,760	40.66	R\$ 3.78
9 th	PUMPKIN	10,756	31.43	R\$ 2.92
10 th	BEET	9,896	31.19	R\$ 3.15
11 th	CAULIFLOWER	8,602	14.46	R\$ 1.68
12 th	BELL PEPPER	7,697	53.65	R\$ 6.97
13 th	CASSAVA	7,333	15.13	R\$ 2.06
14 th	LETTUCE	6,494	29.28	R\$ 4.50
15 th	ZUCCHINI	5,768	19.16	R\$ 3.32
16 th	BROCCOLI	5,466	32.18	R\$ 5.89
17 th	GARLIC	2,896	56.08	R\$ 19.36
18 th	SWEET CORN	2,671	9.99	R\$ 3.74
19 th	KALE	2,600	8.81	R\$ 3.39
20 th	EGGPLANT	1,814	8.43	R\$ 4.65
21 st	RADISH	920	3.58	R\$ 3.90
22 nd	ARUGULA	745	6.94	R\$ 9.31
23 rd	GINGER	630	4.70	R\$ 7.45
24 th	SPINACH	311	1.11	R\$ 3.56
25 th	TURNIP	115	293.33	R\$ 2.55

Source: CEASA/RS (2023).



VEGETABLES

Data on the main olive crops in Rio Grande do Sul, including leafy vegetables, roots, bulbs, tubers and fruits, taken from the IBGE's Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA) and the Survey of Commercial Olive Cultivation in Rio Grande do Sul, conducted by Emater/RS.

CULTIVATION	AREA PLANTED (ha)	PRODUCTION (thousand tons)	NUMBER OF PRODUCERS
CASSAVA	8,221	125.56	5,640
LETTUCE	6,194	93.46	3,681
GARLIC	1,453	11.58	700
POTATO (1st and 2nd crops)	16,934	468.16	879
SWEET POTATO	11,061	154.38	3,183
BEET	1,061	29.54	1,464
ONION	6,081	156.72	3,728
CARROT	1,460	48.50	1,093
KALE	518	8.88	1,541
CABBAGE-BROCCOLI	11,897	172.24	2,079
CAULIFLOWER	1,609	29.66	1,445
SWEET CORN	2,484	31.29	1,131
CABOTIA PUMPKIN	3,518	32.22	1,567
BELL PEPPER	298	7.79	957
RADISH	438	6.26	602
CABBAGE	2,333	84.88	2,409
ARUGULA	742	7.93	1,257
TOMATO	1,945	100.04	3,095

APICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF

9.21

MILLION OF
KILOGRAMS (2021)

19,697

APICULTURISTS
REGISTERED AT
SEAPI IN 2022

GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPV

R\$ 131.49

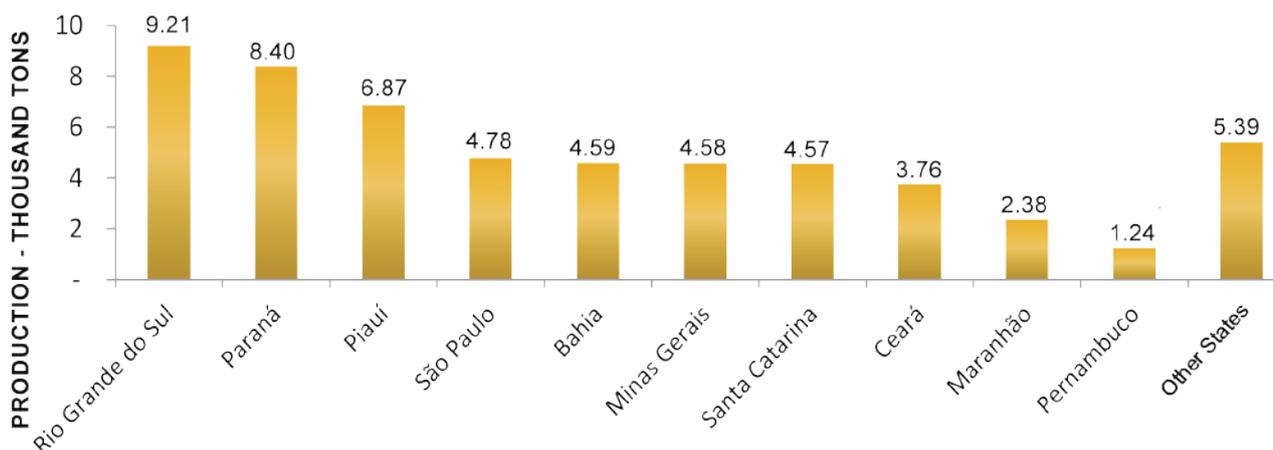
MILLION (2021)

In 2022, Rio Grande do Sul exported bee products to 30 countries, generating revenues of US\$ 10.1 million.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	UNITED STATES	7.15	1,964.2	70.86%
2 nd	GERMANY	1.26	338.5	12.52%
3 rd	CANADA	1.19	313.0	11.76%
4 th	NETHERLANDS	0.18	46.8	1.77%
5 th	UNITED KINGDOM	0.16	42.4	1.56%
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	0.15	41.9	1.53%
	TOTAL	10.09	2,746.8	100,0%

The state is one of the largest honey producers in the country. The graph below shows the production for 2021, the year in which Rio Grande do Sul was the top producer in the country.



Currently, there are about 438,000 hives registered with SEAPI.

The main bee blooms in the state are: eucalyptus, wild flora (fields, forests, marshes, crops and orchards), citrus fruits, blooms in the Campos de Cima da Serra region, among others.

Municipalities with the largest production

1 st	Santiago
2 nd	Bagé
3 rd	Sant'Ana do Livramento
4 th	Dom Pedrito
5 th	Cambará do Sul
6 th	São Gabriel
7 th	Venâncio Aires
8 th	Taquari
9 th	Antônio Prado
10 th	Caxias do Sul





BEEF CATTLE FARMING

A DECLARED
HERD OF

10.08

MILLION CATTLE
(2022)

1.82

MILLION HEAD OF
LIVESTOCK FOR
SLAUGHTER (2022)

GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPV

R\$ 7.35

BILLION (2022)

MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR BEEF

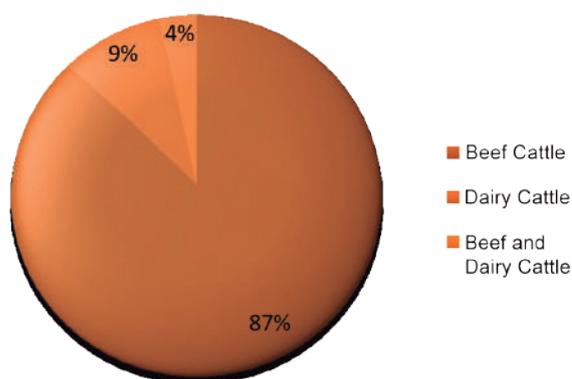
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	CHINA	220.3	34,701.0	49.7%
2 nd	UNITED KINGDOM	71.4	14,235.8	16.1%
3 rd	UNITED STATES	42.4	7,101.3	9.6%
4 th	URUGUAY	15.9	3,634.1	3.6%
5 th	NETHERLANDS	8.3	1,415.6	1.9%
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	84.77	21,837.1	19.1%
	TOTAL	443.0	82,924.8	100%

MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR LEATHER AND SKINS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	CHINA	64.4	18,870.3	20.1%
2 nd	UNITED STATES	40.1	2,736.8	12.5%
3 rd	ITALY	33.7	10,796.4	10.5%
4 th	HONG KONG	29.4	2,235.1	9.2%
5 th	MEXICO	24.1	1,332.9	7.5%
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	128.79	29,859.3	40.2%
	TOTAL	320.5	65,830.8	100%

In 2022, Rio Grande do Sul exported beef to 92 countries, generating US\$ 442.96 million. In the same year, leather and skins were exported to 59 countries, worth US\$ 320.51 million.

Cattle herd by purpose

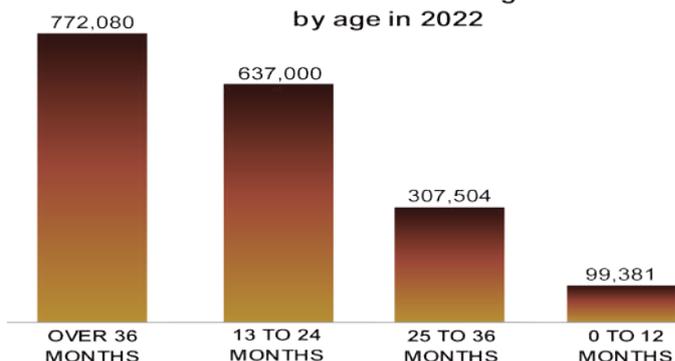


The Agregar RS Carnes Program, coordinated by Seapi, aims to increase the number of slaughterhouses slaughtering under official health control and to promote the development and competitiveness of the meat production chain. The program has 110 qualified companies, of which 61 are with the State Inspection Service (SIE), 38 with the Municipal Inspection Service (SIM) and 11 with the Federal Inspection Service (SIF). Agregar grants a 3.6% presumptive credit on the value of the invoice for the entry of animals for slaughter and another 4% ICMS credit on the value of the invoice for the sale of meat. With these benefits, the tax on beef, sheep and buffalo meat in Rio Grande do Sul is approximately 2%.

Municipalities with the largest cattle herd

1 st	Alegrete
2 nd	Santana do Livramento
3 rd	Uruguaiana
4 th	Dom Pedrito
5 th	Rosario Do Sul
6 th	Sao Gabriel
7 th	Bage
8 th	Quarai
9 th	Santiago
10 th	São Francisco de Assis

Number of livestock slaughtered by age in 2022



Sources: SEAPI (2023); CGPOP/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2022); Agrostat/MAPA (2022).

DAIRY CATTLE FARMING

A DECLARED
HERD OF

1.07

MILLION HEAD OF
DAIRY CATTLE (2022)

PRODUCTION OF

4.39

BILLION LITERS OF
MILK PER YEAR (2021)

GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPV

R\$7.64

BILLION (2022)

In 2022, Rio Grande do Sul exported dairy products to 45 countries, generating revenues of US\$23.8 million and maintaining its third place in the ranking of exporting states in the country. In turn, imports reached US\$ 132 million in 2022, practically doubling compared to the previous year. The entry of milk powder and other dairy products, mainly from Uruguay and Argentina, continues to be a major concern for the sector in 2023. Below are the main destinations and origins of our exports and imports.

Municipalities with the largest cattle herd

1 st	Santo Cristo
2 nd	Augusto Pestana
3 rd	Crissiumal
4 th	Ibirubá
5 th	Marau
6 th	Campina das Missões
7 th	São Lourenço do Sul
8 th	Cândido Godoi
9 th	Ijuí
10 th	Três Passos

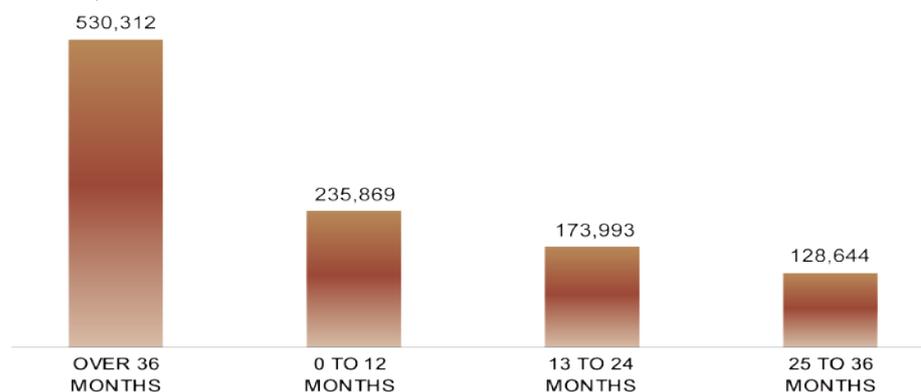
MAIN EXPORT DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	ALGERIA	13.6	3,528.0	57.0%
2 nd	URUGUAY	3.4	4,808.8	14.3%
3 rd	CHILE	3.0	736.1	12.5%
4 th	ARGENTINA	1.3	670.4	5.4%
5 th	CUBA	1.1	287.6	4.6%
-	OTHER COUNTRIES	1.48	774.0	6.2%
	TOTAL	23.8	10,804.8	100%

MAIN ORIGINS OF IMPORTS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	URUGUAY	124.0	29,806.0	94.0%
2 nd	ARGENTINA	5.3	1,626.6	4.0%
3 rd	ITALY	1.6	154.8	1.2%
4 th	UNITED STATES	1.1	151.1	0.8%
	TOTAL	132.0	31,738.6	100%

Number of animals by age group



Dairy production is of great social and economic importance, being present in almost every municipality of Rio Grande do Sul.

Approximately 40,000 properties have dairy farming as their primary source of income.

Of the 240 structures created for the industrialization of milk in the State, 69% are in the Municipal Inspection System - SIM, 13% in the Coordination for the Inspection of Products of Animal Origin - CISPOA and 18% in the Federal Inspection System - SIF.

Increasing professionalization through the introduction of new technologies on dairy farms is the trend and also a necessity for producers to continue in business.





POULTRY FARMING

SLAUGHTER OF
858.01
MILLION POULTRY (2022)

THE GROSS
PRODUCTION VALUE
- GPV - OF CHICKEN
MEAT WAS
R\$ 10.91
BILLION (2022)

THE GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPV - OF EGGS
WAS
R\$ 1.55
BILLION (2022)

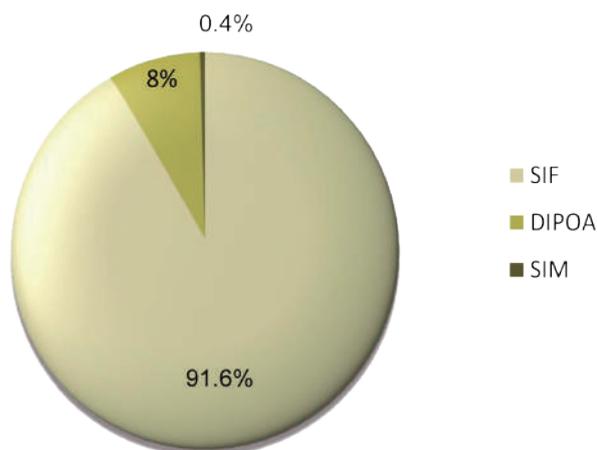
In 2022, Rio Grande do Sul exported chicken meat to 131 countries, generating revenues of US\$ 1.51 billion and maintaining the state's position as the third largest exporter of chicken meat in the country. The state is also the second largest national exporter of turkey meat, with annual revenues of US\$ 78.54 million.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1st	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	215.3	102,728.8	14.3
2nd	SAUDI ARABIA	213.2	93,451.5	14.1
3rd	CHINA	101.7	44,779.1	6.7
4th	JAPAN	97.2	40,872.0	6.4
5th	NETHERLANDS	85.5	31,158.5	5.7
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	797.5	442,092.4	52.8
	TOTAL	1,510.4	755,082.4	100.0



Percentage of slaughter per inspection level



Municipalities with the largest production

1st	Nova Bréscia
2nd	Tupandi
3rd	Marau
4th	Estrela
5th	Boa Vista do Sul
6th	Westfália
7th	Fagundes Varela
8th	Progresso
9th	Marques de Souza
10th	Harmonia

Sources: SEAPI (2023); CGPOP/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2022); Agrostat/MAPA (2022).

SWINE FARMING

SLAUGHTER OF

11.15

MILLION SWINES

(2022)

PRODUCTION OF

1.05

MILLION TONS OF

PIGMEAT (2022)

GROSS PRODUCTION
VALUE - GPV

R\$ 5.59

BILLION (2022)

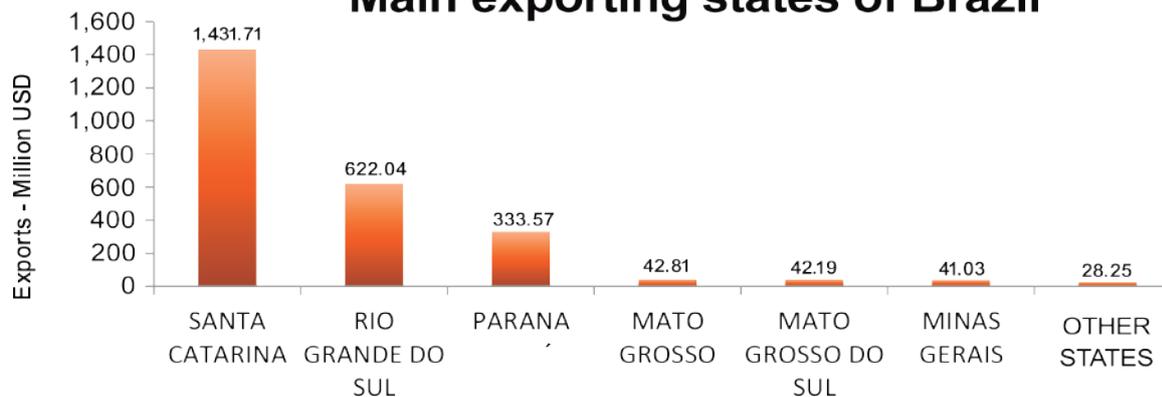
In 2022, Rio Grande do Sul exported pork to 77 countries generating US\$ 622 million in revenue, maintaining the state's position as the second-largest pork exporter in the country.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US\$)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	CHINA	417.5	163,206.9	67.1
2 nd	HONG KONG	41.8	21,351.0	6.7
3 rd	SINGAPORE	33.9	13,948.0	5.4
4 th	VIETNAM	30.1	13,386.9	4.8
5 th	THAILAND	17.6	6,797.0	2.8
--	OTHER COUNTRIES	81.2	46,669.6	13.1
	TOTAL	622.0	265,359.4	100.0

Both slaughter and production of pork increased by 16% compared to 2021. However, the gross value of production decreased by more than 9% due to lower prices on the domestic market. The increase in production costs, especially corn and soybean prices, was a challenge for the production chain.

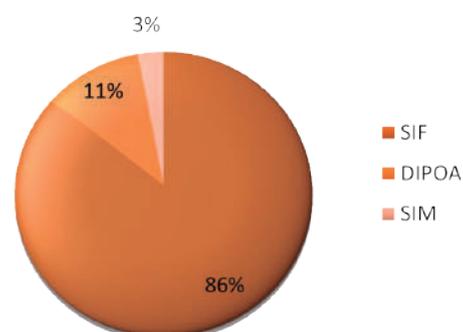
Main exporting states of Brazil



Municipalities with the largest production

1 st	Rodeio Bonito
2 nd	Aratiba
3 rd	Palmitinho
4 th	Rondinha
5 th	Santo Cristo
6 th	Nova Candelária
7 th	Três Passos
8 th	Camargo
9 th	Boa Vista do Buricá
10 th	Pinheirinho do Vale

Percentage of slaughter per inspection level







EQUIDEOCULTURE

A DECLARED
HERD OF

429,466

EQUINES (2022)

THE STATE HAS THE

2nd LARGEST

HERD IN COUNTRY
(2021)

THERE ARE

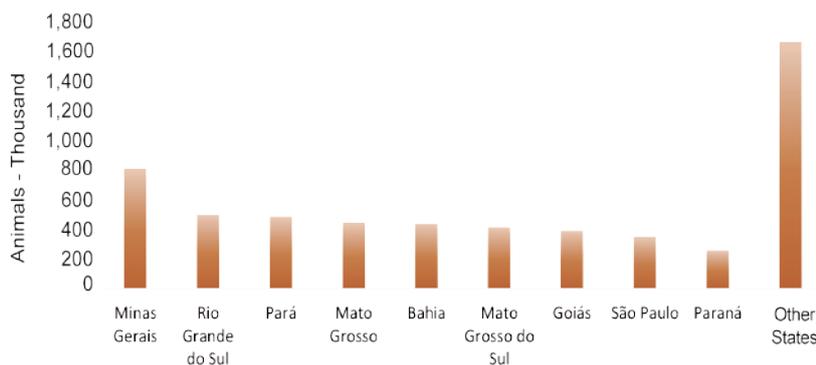
16

BREEDS OF EQUINES
IN THE STATE

The equine breeds present in the state are: Appaloosa, Arabian, Brazilian Equestrian, Breton, Campeiro, Criollo, Hanoverian, Holsteiner, Lusitano, Mangalarga, Mangalarga Marchador, Paint Horse, Percheron, Pony, English Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse.

According to the Brazilian Institute of Equine Culture (IBEqui), the sector contributes approximately R\$ 35 billion to the Brazilian economy and generates three million direct and indirect jobs.

Largest Equine Herds - Brazil (2021)

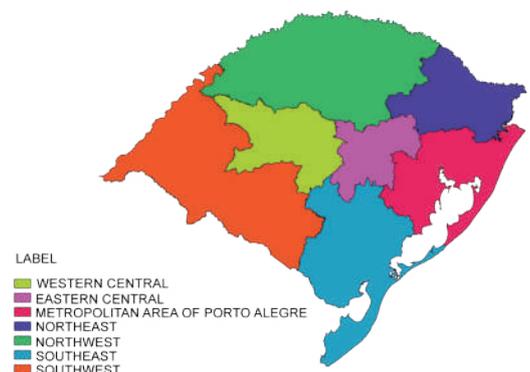


Municipalities with the largest equine herds

1st	Santana do Livramento
2nd	Uruguaiana
3rd	Alegrete
4th	Dom Pedrito
5th	Bagé
6th	Rosário do Sul
7th	Quaraí
8th	São Gabriel
9th	Aceguá
10th	Lavras do Sul

TOTAL DECLARED HERD 2022

MESOREGIONS OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL	TOTAL	%
SOUTHWEST	156,059	36%
SOUTHEAST	73,536	17%
METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORTO ALEGRE	56,431	13%
NORTHWEST	54,031	13%
WESTERN CENTRAL	39,706	9%
NORTHEAST	26,563	6%
EASTERN CENTRAL	23,140	5%



EQUINE MOVEMENTS 2022

PURPOSE		Highest Equine Movement Municipalities
Rodeo / Sports	224,070	1st Caxias do Sul
Exhibition and Fair	4,641	2nd Santa Maria
Fair / Auction	2,027	3rd Esteio
Exhibition	3,664	4th Porto Alegre
Total	234,402	5th Canguçu

Sources: SEAPI (2022); PPM/IBGE (2021); IBEqui (2023).

SHEEP FARMING

DECLARED HERD OF

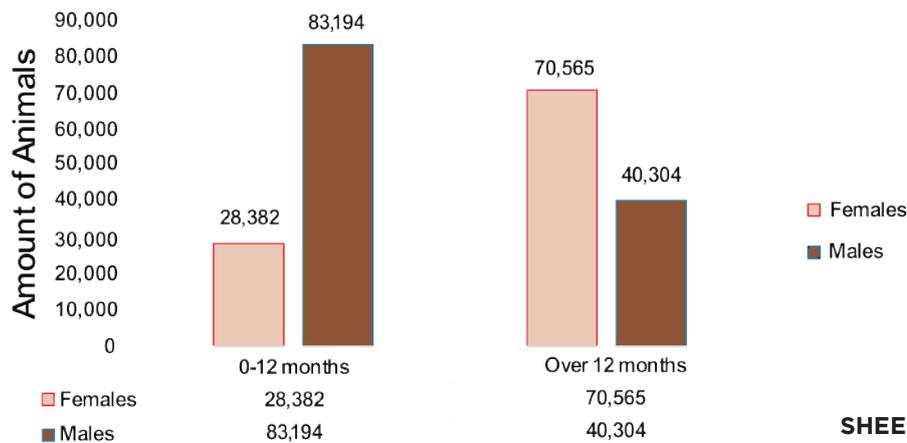
3.06
MILLION

222,445
ANIMALS SENT FOR
SLAUGHTER

7.87 MILLION KG OF
WOOL, WITH A GROSS
PRODUCTION VALUE - GPV
- OF
R\$ 75.18
MILLION (2021)



SHEEP SLAUGHTER BY AGE AND SEX



Municipalities with the largest sheep herds

1 st	Santana do Livramento
2 nd	Alegrete
3 rd	Quaraí
4 th	Uruguaiana
5 th	Rosário do Sul
6 th	Dom Pedrito
7 th	Pinheiro Machado
8 th	Bagé
9 th	Piratini
10 th	Herval

In Rio Grande do Sul, beef breeds predominate with 45%, followed by mixed breeds with 38% and wool breeds with 16%.

Dairy breeds represent less than 1% of the total sheep herd.

SHEEP BREEDS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

AUSTRALIAN MERINO
IDEAL
CORRIEDALE
ROMNEY MARSH
HAMPSHIRE DOWN
TEXEL
ILE DE FRANCE
SUFFOLK
KARAKUL
LACAUNE
SANTA INES
BORDER LEICESTER
POLL DORSET
DORPER
CREOLE
WHITE DORPER
DOHNE MERINO





GOAT FARMING

HERD OF
43,6
THOUSAND DECLARED
GOATS (2022)

**MILK AND
MEAT**
ARE PRODUCED BY
GOAT FARMING

BREEDS:
BOER,
ANGLONUBIAN
KALAHARI,
SAANEN and
SAVANNA

Herd Distribution by Mesoregion

TOTAL DECLARED HERD 2022		
MESOREGIONS OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL	TOTAL	%
SOUTHEAST	17,281	39.62%
SOUTHWEST	9,113	20.89%
NORTHWEST	6,878	15.77%
METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORTO ALEGRE	4,552	10.44%
EASTERN CENTRAL	3,109	7.13%
NORTHEAST	1,712	3.92%
WESTERN CENTRAL	976	2.24%



BUFFALO FARMING

HERD OF
50,3
THOUSAND DECLARED
BUFFALOES (2022)

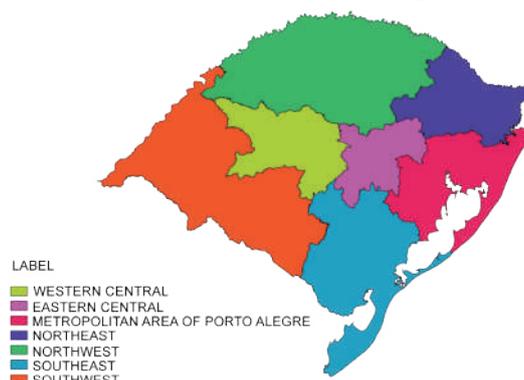
BREEDING IN THE STATE
AIMS TO PRODUCE DE
**MILK AND
MEAT**

BREEDS:
MURRAH,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
JAFARABADI ARE
THE MOST COMMON
BREEDS IN THE STATE.

Brazil has the largest herd of buffalo in the West.
Buffalo mozzarella is one of the finest cheeses in the world.

Herd Distribution by Mesoregion

TOTAL DECLARED HERD 2022		
MESOREGIONS OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL	TOTAL	%
SOUTHWEST	14,764	29.35%
METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORTO ALEGRE	14,626	29.08%
SOUTHEAST	6,101	12.13%
NORTHEAST	5,853	11.64%
EASTERN CENTRAL	4,101	8.15%
WESTERN CENTRAL	3,671	7.30%
NORTHWEST	1,188	2.36%



FISH FARMING

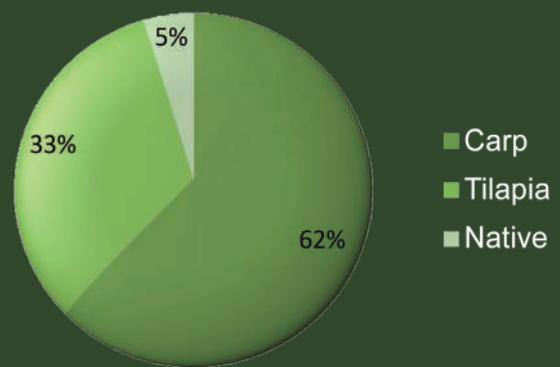
IN 2022, THE AQUACULTURE SECTOR CHAMBER WAS ESTABLISHED AT SEAPI

IN THE STATE STANDS OUT THE CARP PRODUCTION, THE LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY

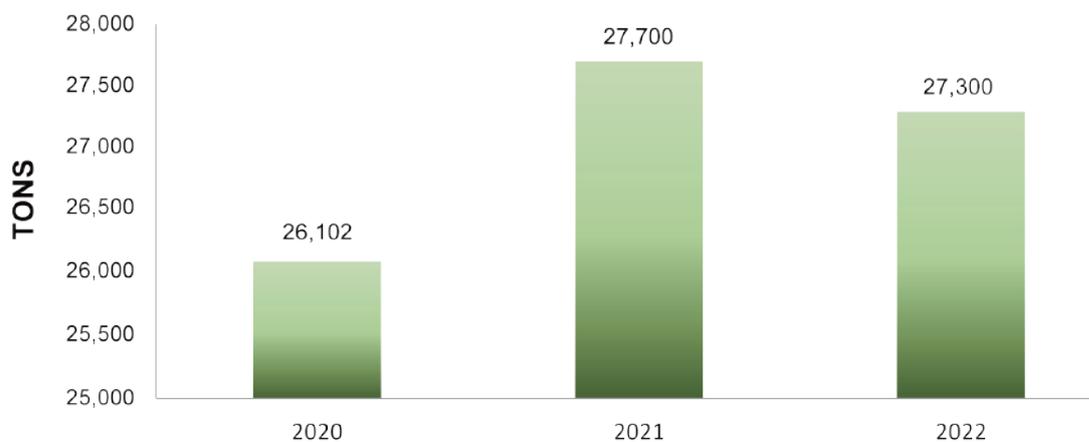
IN TURN, TILAPIA ACCOUNTED FOR THE MAJORITY OF FISH SLAUGHTERED IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS

In 2022, 2,059 Animal Transit Guides (GTAs) were issued for the movement of fish in Rio Grande do Sul. This represents an increase of 33% compared to 2021. However, the number of producers declaring their fish farming to the Agricultural Defense Inspectorate of Seapi is still low.

Species produced in the state in 2022



Evolution of fish farming production



The biggest fish sales period of the year is the Holy Week holiday. The sector faces the challenge of increasing consumption at other times of the year.

MUNICIPAL RANKING BY PURPOSE

Largest Producers		Slaughters	
1 st	Derrubadas	1 st	Horizontina
2 nd	Tenente Portela	2 nd	Chapada
3 rd	Tucunduva	3 rd	Guaporé
4 th	Ajuricaba	4 th	Santa Rosa
5 th	Santa Rosa	5 th	Rolante
6 th	Panambi	6 th	São Lourenço do Sul
7 th	Guaporé	7 th	Ajuricaba
8 th	Três de Maio	8 th	Tenente Portela
9 th	Ijuí	9 th	Roca Sales
10 th	Senador Salgado Filho	10 th	Taquarucu do Sul

Sources: SEAPI (2022); IBGE (2021); Anuário Peixe Br (2022).





IRRIGATION

Given the frequent droughts that occur in the state, with losses in summer crop production, irrigation has become increasingly fundamental for increasing productivity and incomes, stabilizing production and strengthening production chains. Specifically, rain fed corn has experienced a significant decline in production for the fourth consecutive year, highlighting the need

to expand the irrigated area.

The implementation of irrigation systems has increased among producers. The main obstacles continue to be the cost (interest) of financing, the lack of an adequate supply of electricity and the difficulty of expanding water storage in the face of environmental regulations.

MAJOR IRRIGATED CROPS IN THE STATE IN THE 2022/23 HARVEST

Crops	Irrigated area (ha)	Percentage of land irrigated (%)
Rice	839,972	99.9
Soybean	187,378	2.8
Corn (grain)	113,553	13.7
Beans (2nd crop)	2,757	14.3
Corn (silage)	4,055	1.0
Tobacco	2,446	1.6

With the exception of rice, which is surface irrigated by flooding, the other percentages of irrigated crops in Rio Grande do Sul are still low.

PRODUCTIVITY (KG/HA) OF IRRIGATED AND RAINFED CROPS IN THE 2022/23 HARVEST

Crops	Irrigated area (ha)	Rain-fed area (ha)	Increased Productivity (%)
Rice	8,790	2,383	269%
Soybean	3,118	1,877	66%
Corn (grain)	9,914	4,022	146%
Beans (2nd crop)	1,930	1,369	41%
Tobacco	2,683	1,948	38%
Corn (silage)	44,700	23,270	92%

RANKING OF MUNICIPALITIES IN THE STATE BY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN USE

CENTER PIVOT		SPRINKLER, SELF- PROPELLED AND LOCALIZED		SURFACE	
1 st	São Borja	1 st	Pelotas	1 st	Santa Vitória do Palmar
2 nd	Itaqui	2 nd	Canguçu	2 nd	Uruguaiana
3 rd	São Luiz Gonzaga	3 rd	São Lourenço do Sul	3 rd	Itaqui
4 th	Cruz Alta	4 th	Santa Rosa	4 th	Alegrete
5 th	São Miguel das Missões	5 th	Campina das Missões	5 th	Dom Pedrito
6 th	Dom Pedrito	6 th	Ibiraíaras	6 th	Camaquã
7 th	Palmeira das Missões	7 th	Santo Cristo	7 th	Mostardas
8 th	Santo Antônio das Missões	8 th	Ijuí	8 th	São Gabriel
9 th	Jóia	9 th	Antônio Prado	9 th	Arroio Grande
10 th	Santa Bárbara do Sul	10 th	Entre-Ijuís	10 th	São Borja

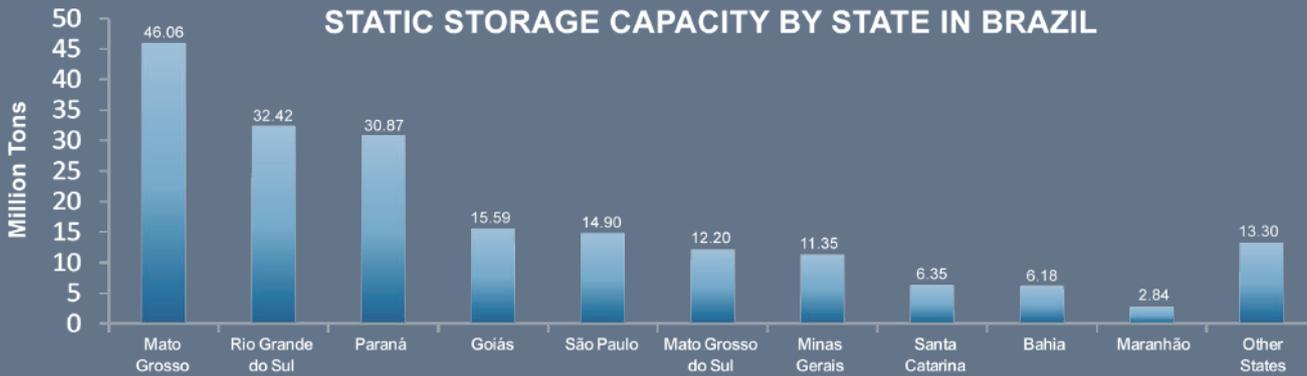
Sources: Atlas Irrigação/ANA (2021); SEAPI (2022); IRGA (2022); REAGRO/RS (2022).

GRAIN STORAGE

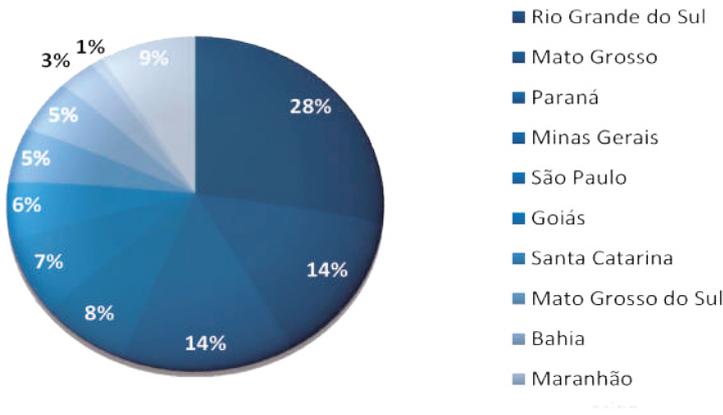
STATIC STORAGE CAPACITY OF **32.42** MILLION TONS

THE NUMBER OF STORAGE FACILITIES (CDA*) IN THE STATE IS **4,783**

2.66 MILLION TONS OF STATIC STORAGE CAPACITY IN PORT AREAS



Percentage of Storage Capacity by State of Brazil



The state of Rio Grande do Sul has a static grain storage capacity of 32.4 million tons, which represents 17% of the national storage capacity of 192.1 million tons.

The number of warehouses in the state is 4,783 units, which represents 28% of the total number of warehouses in the country, which is 17,383 units.

Emater/RS also develops projects free of charge so that producers can invest in drying and storage on their farms.

STORAGE EXPANSION IN BRAZIL AND RIO GRANDE DO SUL



Sources: SICARM/CONAB (2023); SEAPI (2023).



**SECRETARIAT
OF AGRICULTURE,
LIVESTOCK,
SUSTAINABLE
PRODUCTION
AND IRRIGATION**



GOVERNO DO ESTADO
RIO GRANDE DO SUL
SECRETARIA DA AGRICULTURA, Pecuária,
PRODUÇÃO SUSTENTÁVEL E IRRIGAÇÃO