USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/17/2008

GAIN Report Number: BR8018

Brazil

Exporter Guide

2008

Approved by:
Morgan Perkins, ATO Director
U.S. Agricultural Trade Office

Prepared by:
Fabiana Fonseca, Agricultural Marketing Specialist

Report Highlights:
This report provides information on Brazilian import procedures for food and beverage products. Although, the Brazilian importer is the key player during this process, it is crucial for U.S. exporters to understand the different steps in order to help make the process run more efficiently.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Sao Paulo ATO [BR3]
[BR]

I. Market Overview

In 2007 Brazil's imports of consumer-oriented food products stood at 2 billion dollars. Compared to 2006, Brazilian imports of food and beverage items rose by 22 percent. Due to a favorable exchange rate (US$1=R$1.95, annual average) importers were more aggressive. Although Brazilian food importers are generally biased toward EU products, the U.S. Agriculture Trade Office in Sao Paulo noticed a significant increase in demand for US products during 2007 which continued during the first 3 quarters of 2008. US exports followed the overall sales increase; exports of US products to Brazil increasing by 22 percent. The positive atmosphere was especially beneficial to European exporters. Imports of EU products registered a 32 percent increase compared to the previous year, boosting the EU market share by 1.8 points (to 23.5%).

CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL (Millions of US Dollars)

	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%
World	1,110.3	100	994.9	100	1,122.1	100	1,374.1	100	1,647.0	100	2,005.6	100
Mercosul (4)	649.7	58.5	602.9	60.6	644.1	57.4	703.3	51.2	829.7	50.4	961.7	48.0
EU (15)	232.7	21.0	205.1	20.6	231.7	20.6	283.7	20.6	357.3	21.7	470.9	23.5
US	82.6	7.4	72.4	7.3	101.6	9.1	114.1	8.3	121.9	7.4	149.2	7.5
Others	145.2	13.1	114.5	11.5	144.6	12.9	273.1	19.9	337.9	20.5	423.5	21.1

Source: World Trade Data/Secretariat of Foreign Trade (Secex)

From January to August of 2008, imports of consumer-oriented products by Brazil increased 34 percent compared to the same period of 2007. However, the scenario for imported food items is suddenly uncertain. The financial crisis has already been felt in the imported foods segment. Import companies are being very cautious about volumes to be shipped into Brazil during the last quarter of the year. In the past weeks the exchange rate has oscillated significantly, from US$1=R$ 1.55 in August to US$1=R$2.50 in October, before falling again. Under these conditions it becomes extremely difficult to estimate final retail prices and product competitivity, therefore import volumes are expected to decrease as buyers become hesitant about profitability.

Currently, the general expectation for the Brazilian economy is that tighter macroeconomic policies will be followed due to the worldwide financial crisis. Interest rates are expected to trend higher and a deceleration of domestic consumption is expected as credit availability tightens. However, analysts are maintaining forecasts of modest inflation and GDP is expected to grow 4.6 percent, sufficient to ensure increases in real income.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
GDP Growth (%)	-0.2	4.9	2.3	3.8	5.4	5.2
Inflation-IPCA (%)	9.3	7.6	5.7	3.1	4.5	6.2
Interest Rate-Selic (%)	16.5	18.75	18.0	13.25	11.25	14.75
Trade Balance (US$ billion)	24.8	33.7	44.8	46.1	40.9	23.9
Average Exchange Rate (R$-US$)	2.90	2.93	2.43	2.10	1.95	1.85

Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Brazilian Central Bank, Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX), Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Research Institute for Applied Economics (IPEA)
(1) IPCA is calculated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). It is the Government of Brazil's target measure of inflation and measures price variation for products and services consumed by families with earnings from 1 to 40 minimum wage salaries in metropolitan areas of Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte, Recife, Sao Paulo, Belem, Fortaleza, Salvador, Curitiba, Distrito Federal and Goiania.
(2) SELIC refers to the Brazilian Central Bank interest rate.
(*) Forecast by leading economic publications

II. Exporter Business Tips

Oversight of imported food and beverage products is primarily the responsibility of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) and the Ministry of Heath (MS), through the National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (ANVISA). These two government bodies ensure the safety of the food supply, and enforcing regulations related to food and beverage products throughout the supply chain.

MAPA and ANVISA jurisdiction follows:

MAPA	ANVISA
Consumer-oriented products *animal products*: red meat and by-products, poultry meat and by-products, fish, seafood products, dairy products, and eggs; *beverages:* alcoholic and non alcoholic (except energy drinks, hydroelectrolitic beverages, soy beverages); *fruits and vegetables*: dried, fresh and processed	Consumer-oriented products *food*:all consumer-ready or processed products, (except those under MAPA's authority) *beverages*: energy drinks, hydroelectrolitic beverages and soy beverages
Intermediate products (wheat flour, planting seeds, etc)	Intermediate products (sugar, sweeteners, mineral water, flavored waters, additives, and other ingredients (excluding those under MAPA's authority).
Bulk commodities (wheat, grains, rice, soybean, cotton, tobacco, pulses, peanuts, flour, etc)	
Pet food, feeds and fodders	
Plants and seeds	
Animals, semen and embryos	

Although the import process varies by product, entry procedures into Brazil follow 3 major steps:

Pre-shipment Procedures

STEP I: MAPA and ANVISA

Brazilian legislation is "positive", which means that only products (esp. additives, colorings, preservatives, etc) that are specifically authorized by Brazilian regulations are allowed to enter the market. Therefore, the importer must ensure the Brazilian Government (GoB) permits the entry of their product. All ingredients contained in food or beverage items should meet GoB specifications and tolerance levels. For that, the Identity and Quality Standard (PIQ) established by MAPA and ANVISA must be followed. Although not mandatory, it is common for importers make use of a private regulatory affairs consultant in this initial phase.

Importers will generally request that the exporter provide a list of all ingredients (quantitative/qualitative characteristics) and additives, artificial colors, etc, by chemical names and a description of the ingredient's function(s). Products under ANVISA jurisdiction are classified into 2 categories: 1) products exempt from registration and 2) products with mandatory registration.

Imported food products and packages exempt from registration

Sugar and table top sweeteners
Flavoring additives
Foods enriched with essential nutrients (minerals and vitamins)
Foods and beverages with complementary nutritional information (light, zero calories, free, low)
Confectionary products
Coffee, barley, tea, mate and instant products
Chocolates and cocoa products
Packaging
Enzyme and enzyme preparations
Seasonings, condiments and sauces
Frozen products and preparations for frozen products
Ice
Mixes for food preparation and ready for consumption products
Vegetable oils, fats and vegetable cream
Cereals and derivatives
Products containing protein of vegetable origin
Canned vegetable products (excl. heart of palm), fruit products and mushrooms

Imported food products and packages with mandatory registration

Additives
Dietetic sweeteners
Waters containing salt
Mineral water and natural water
Functional foods or health claims
Infant food
Food for weight control
Food with dietary restrictions of nutrients
Foods for diets with controlled sweeteners
Foods for special diets
Foods for pregnant and lactating women
Foods for elderly people
Foods for sport activities
Processing aids
Packaging from new technologies (recycled, PET)
Novel foods and/or novel food ingredients
Salt
Other salts
Bioactive substances and probiotic isolates claiming functional and/or healthy attributes
Vitamin and/or mineral supplements
Canned vegetable (heart of palm)

Products under MAPA's jurisdiction follow stricter rules. Processing plants for meat, dairy and fish products must be pre-approved by MAPA in order to export to Brazil. Registration must be initiated by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in Brasilia. Only processing plants included in GoB approved plants list are able to export to Brazil.

MAPA also has a list of approved horticulture products. Prior to importing into Brazil, the importer must consult the appropriate department within MAPA to make sure that their fruits and/or vegetable products are authorized to enter the country, and under what conditions.

MAPA has the regulatory authority to enforce laws regulating alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. Products under these categories do not need to have their establishments registered, with the exception of wineries. However, the process of registering the winery is simplified, and does not require FAS involvement.

STEP II: MAPA and ANVISA

Labeling of food and beverage products must be in accordance with GoB regulations. The requirements are also found on the specific PIQ. Again, regulatory affairs consultants may be of great assistance. The exporter should forward a sample of the package to the importer to facilitate label development. Legislation requires the following information on labels:
Front panel

- technical name (according to MAPA/ANVISA classification)
- brand
- quantity indication

For all products:

Liquid content (grams or milliliters)	Minimum font height (mm)
below or equal 50	20
above 50 and below or equal 200	30
above 200 and below or equal 1000	40
above 1000	60

For alcohol contents:

Liquid content in milliliters	Minimum font height (mm)
up to 600	15
above 600 and up to 1,000	20
above 1,000 and up to 2,500	30
above 2,500 and up to 4,000	40
above 4,000	60

Side panel

- list of ingredients
- country of origin
- contact information for the processing company
- contact information for the importer
- expiration date
- lot number
- care and handling information
- instructions for product use (if necessary)
- claim "contains gluten" "does not contain gluten"
- % alcohol content (for alcoholic beverages)
- notice "evite o consumo excessivo de alcool", which translates to "avoid excessive consumption of alcohol" (for alcoholic beverages)

- nutritional information

Nutritional Fact	(g/100g of product)
Carbohydrates	(g/100g)
Protein	(g /100g)
Total Fat *Saturated Fat* *Trans Fat*	(g/100g) *(g/100g)* *(g/100g)*
Dietary Fiber	(g/100g)
Sodium	(g/100g)
Vitamins/Minerals	(mg or µg/100g) - when applied

Note: based on a daily diet of 2,000kcal or 8,400 kj)

STEP III: MAPA AND ANVISA

Before shipment, a *pro forma* invoice must be sent to the Brazilian importer, as this document starts the import clearance process. The *pro forma* invoice must be filled out properly; otherwise the importer will not be able to file an import application. Note that delays in transaction approval are very common as a result of inadequate/inaccurate information being reported on the *pro forma* invoice.

STEP IV: MAPA AND ANVISA

The administrative process starts. All import and export approval operations occur through the automated SISCOMEX system. The importer requests an import permit, also called Import License (LI), which must be obtained before shipment. All food and beverage products fall under the “non-automatic clearance” category. In the case of agricultural products under ANVISA, approval must be released by the Ministry of Health prior to shipment. In general the authorization is granted within a week.

Shipment Procedures

STEP V: MAPA AND ANVISA

Following embarkation, the exporter must send all of the documentation that will be required for product release. Documentation required includes:
- shipping information (bill of lading or AWB)
- commercial invoice (which must match the *pro-forma invoice* and include details of agreed payment terms)
- certificate of origin (if required by Brazilian authorities)
- lab certificate
- phytosanitary certificate for wood pallets, or exemption for pallets approved the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Clearance Procedures

STEP VI: MAPA AND ANVISA

When goods arrive in Brazil, the importer (or a customs broker representing the importer), must prepare the Import Declaration (DI). The necessary documentation for filling out the Import Declaration includes:

- commercial invoice
- shipping information
- Import License
- receipt for payment of Import Tax (II)
- receipt for payment of Tax on Industrial Products (IPI)
- other documents may be required depending on the specific product and/or transaction type

Mercosul countries (including Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay), have adopted the Mercosul Common Nomenclature (NCM) system for product classification. The NCM is based on the international methodology of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or simple Harmonized System (HS). The NCM is formed by 8 digits, the first 6 digits follows the HS codes while the seventh and eight digits correspond to Mercosul specifications. Through the NCM the amount of taxes to be paid are defined. Importers may present a single invoice for different NCMs, however, a separate LI is required for each NCM code.

STEP VII: MAPA and ANVISA

The clearance process starts when the product arrives in Brazil. The importer (or a customs broker, officially representing the importer) initiates clearance procedures. Customs officials will authorize the release of goods to the importer after verification of product classification and tax payments. After the reception of documents, the system will automatically select inspection/verification method to be applied. They are:

- GREEN: customs clearance authorization is automatically issued.
- YELLOW: mandatory inspection of documentation is required and, if no evidence of irregularities is found, customs clearance is issued.
- RED: mandatory inspection of documentation and of goods is required before customs clearance authorization is issued.
- GRAY: mandatory inspection of documents, merchandise, and recalculation of import taxes applied.

Except for the green option, all documents including the Import Declaration, the receipt generated by SISCOMEX and the Value Added Tax (ICMS) payment receipt (or waiver) must be presented to the Secretariat of Federal Revenue (SRF). For goods assigned the gray option, a Declaration of Customs Value (DVA) must be made and transmitted via SISCOMEX to justify the product price and commercial aspects of the transaction. Any correction to the information presented 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 (CI), approving customs clearance and the entry of goods.

ANVISA also participate in the clearance process. The documents to be presented to the health authorities are:

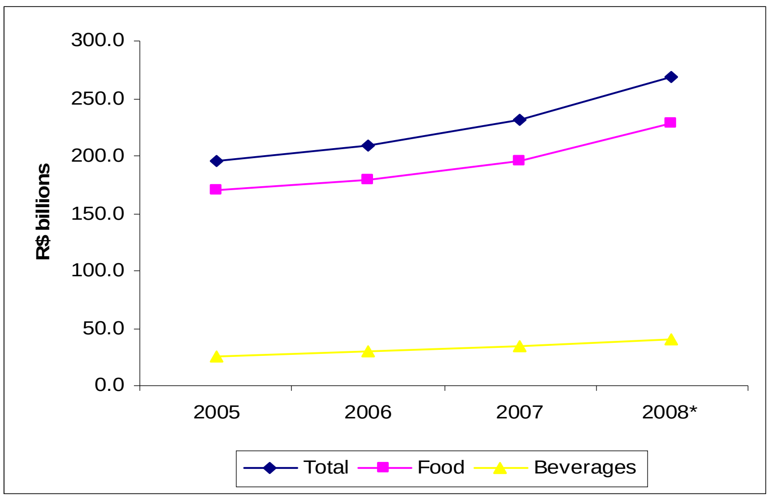
- lab/ phytosanitary certificate
- certificate of origin
- control analysis (to be conducted *in loco* if requested by authorities)

Although, the scheme above presents a general structure for imports of food and beverage in Brazil, importers/exporters must note other Ministries, besides MAPA and ANVISA, share jurisdiction for ensuring the safety of the Brazilian food supply and for regulating imports of agricultural commodities and foods. The most updated set of rules each administrative agency releases must be observed prior shipments as it direct impacts the access for foreign goods into Brazil.

III. Market Sector Structure and Trends

Gross sales in the processed food sector reached R$230.6 billion (U$118.3 billion applying the 2007 average exchange rate of R$1=US$1.95). This result represents a 2.9 percent increase in real terms compared to the previous year. Food products represented 85 percent of total sales while beverage, items accounted for 15 percent. According to the Brazilian Food Processors' Association (ABIA) during the January-June period of 2008, revenues reached for R$268 billion (U$157.6 billion applying the 2008 average exchange rate of R$1=US$1.70), which represented a 16 percent increase compared to the same period of 2007.

FOOD INDUSTRY GROSS SALES



Source: Brazilian Food Processors' Association (ABIA).
* Forecast

In 2007 retail sector revenues totaled R$136.3 billions (U$69.9 billions), a 6 percent increase compared to 2006, which represents the best result in the last 10 years. In Brazil, Carrefour, Cia. Brasileira de Distribuicao (also known as Pao de Acucar Group) and Wal-Mart are responsible for 39 percent of sector revenue. Although, this does not reflect a very high level of concentration, it does demonstrates the power these companies hold.

TOP 10 BRAZILIAN RETAILERS

Rank	Company	Gross sales (R$ million)	Market share (%)	Number of stores
1	Carrefour	19,257.3	14.13	510
2	Cia. Brasileira de Distribuicao	18,762.2	13.77	575
3	Wal-Mart	15,002.4	11.01	313
4	G. Barbosa	1,898.6	1.39	42
5	Cia. Zaffari	1,607.3	1.18	27
	TOTAL (5)	**56,527.8**	**41.47**	**1,467**

6	DMA Distribuidora	1,541.0	1.13	85
7	Irmaos Bretas	1,537.5	1.13	51
8	Prezunic	1,476.3	1.08	28
9	A. Angeloni	1,187.0	0.87	19
10	Irmaos Muffato & Cia.	1,148.0	0.84	21
	TOTAL (10)	**63,417.7**	**46.5**	**1,671**
	TOTAL SECTOR	**136,300.0**	**100.00**	**74,602**

Source: ABRAS

ABIA indicates that consumption standards have changed in the past decade as the average consumer trades up. Consequently, the demand for healthier and functional products has been rising consistently. Since 2001 this segment has grown 20 percent a year, which has a direct impact on the demand for high value ingredients. Although, multinational companies are the major processors of functional products, industry analysts indicate that Brazilian companies are investing significantly to gain market share in this segment. As the development of these products requires more technology, the importation of ingredients becomes necessary. In 2007, imports of ingredients by food and beverage processors increased 33.6 percent in value and 15 percent in volume. The total value and volume imported by local processors amounted R$4.8 billion and 2 million tons, respectively. For 2008, food industry executives forecast an increase of 15 to 20 percent on imports; however, this estimate may be outdated due to the current financial market crisis.

On the retail side, food and beverage products corresponded to 61.4 percent of total sales. According to the Brazilian Retail Association (ABRAS) the share of food items increased 4.4 percent, from 57 percent to 61.4 percent. Multiple factors led to this result, such as, rising prices of food products; higher incomes; and, credit facilities. When analyzing sales of food items alone, retailers highlight an increasing demand for perishable products, reflecting the shift towards healthier consumption patterns. The presence of imported food and beverage products has also increased. As the Real depreciated against the Dollar, the offer of foreign products increased in the past year. While in 2006 imported items represented 3.1 percent of total revenues, in 2007 they reached 4.8 percent.

Imports of food and beverage, ingredients or consumer-ready, may occur directly or indirectly. As food ingredients sold to the processing industry follow specific criteria to ensure productive parameters, the operation tends to be done directly. However, if the importing company is a small or medium size company, the import process is conducted by a specialized importer or a trading company. For retailers, import volume is the critical factor. Regardless of whether the company is a large size or not, if the volume to be imported does not justify the operation, retailers will prefer to purchase imported items from a distributor.

IV. Best High-Value Product Prospects

A. Products present in the market, which have good sales potential

Importers are generally looking for well-known brands and high-end products. In addition Brazilian importers/distributors usually prefer products with six months shelf life or more. In addition to the product itself, packaging, status and level of innovation are important attributes. Products that combine these characteristics are more likely to successfully enter the market.

B. Products not present in significant quantity but which have good sales potential

Health foods, especially natural and organic products, have a limited presence in the Brazilian market.

The Brazilian food industry has not directed consistent efforts to develop these segments, as the consumer base is restricted to a [quickly growing] slice of the Brazilian population. There are limited numbers of suppliers in the market for these products and consequently prices are high.

C. Product not present because face they significant trade barriers

Brazilian legislation requires all food items to be approved by Ministry of Health (MS) or Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply (MAPA) prior to shipment. Currently, poultry and beef imports are banned and considerable restrictions exist for products containing ingredients derived from biotech commodities.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES BY PERIOD (Millions of US Dollars)

	January-December		January-August	
	2006	2007	2007	2008
Snack Foods	42.99	41.81	27.43	**35.84**
Breakfast cereals % Pancake	0.39	0.28	0.21	**0.56**
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	11.43	8.26	6.23	4.04
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	0.29	0.17	0.14	0.13
Dairy Products	10.01	**12.29**	7.34	**17.20**
Eggs & Products	12.79	**15.92**	11.28	**11.49**
Fresh Fruit	6.33	**11.91**	1.58	**3.80**
Fresh Vegetables	0.10	0.34	0.20	**0.31**
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	45.17	**47.05**	30.71	**41.73**
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	44.97	**45.41**	29.61	**34.08**
Tree Nuts	4.28	**4.79**	1.60	**6.04**
Wine and Beer	0.58	0.69	0.42	**0.68**
Nursery Products	0.00	0.03	0.00	**0.02**
Pet Food (Dog & Cat Food)	17.73	**29.00**	18.09	15.10
Other Consumer Oriented	50.33	**51.87**	35.10	**42.11**
Consumer-Oriented Total	121.871	**149.19**	88.85	**121.34**

Source: World Trade Data/Secretariat of Foreign Trade (Secex)

V. Post Contact and Further Information

Please do not hesitate to contact the offices below for questions or comments regarding this report or require assistance to export processed food products into Brazil:

U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)
U.S. Consulate General
Rua Henri Dunant, 700
04709-110 Sao Paulo – SP
Tel: (55 11) 5186-7400
Fax: (55 11) 5186-7499
E-mail: atosaopaulo@usda.gov
atobrazil@usdabrazil.org.br

Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA)
U.S. Embassy
Av. das Nacoes, quadra 801, lote 3
70403-900 Brasilia - DF
Tel: (55 61) 3312-7000
Fax: (55 61) 3312-7659
E-mail: agbrasilia@usda.gov

APPENDIX I. STATISTICS

TABLE A. Key Trade & Demographic Information

Agricultural Imports From All Countries ($Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	6,346 / 6.25 % [1]
Consumer Food Imports From All Countries ($Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	2,005 / 7.45 % [1]
Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries ($Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	410 / 1.38 % [1]
Total Population (Mil) / Annual Growth Rate (%)[3]	189/ 1.2 % [3]
Urban Population (Mil) / Annual Growth Rate (%)[3]	95 / NA [3]
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas [2]	18 [4]
Size of the Middle Class (Mil) / Growth Rate (%) [5]	67/NA [2&5]
2007 Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars) [3]	5.829 [3]
Unemployment Rate (%) [2]	9.3% [2]
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars) [2]	543 [2]
Percent of Female Population Employed [2]	35.8% [2]
2008 Exchange Rate (US$1=R$ local currency) [6]	1.85

[1] Source: Word Trade Atlas

[2] Source: Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institutes (IBGE)

[3] Source: The World Bank Group

[4] Metropolitan areas with at least 1.000.000 inhabitants

[5] Middle class considered to represent families with income between R$ 1,000 and R$ 5,000 per month

[6] Source: Brazilian Central Bank

Table B. Consumer Food & Edible Fishery Products Imports

	Imports from World			Imports from US		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	1374.19	1647.00	2005.66	40.82	122.09	149.451
Snack Foods	179.51	234.66	331.34	114.12	42.99	41.81
Breakfast cereals % Pancake	45.44	41.87	4.01	35.09	0.39	0.28
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	132.63	127.02	178.11	0.09	11.43	8.26
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	2.49	2.44	3.40	16.04	0.29	0.17
Poultry Meat	1.04	0.95	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dairy Products	183.56	224.85	227.05	0.32	10.01	12.29
Eggs & Products	19.17	19.42	22.51	0.28	12.79	15.92
Fresh Fruit	125.88	179.87	212.57	10.91	6.33	11.91
Fresh Vegetables	100.41	116.46	141.40	4.05	0.10	0.34
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	298.40	361.27	452.35	0.16	45.17	47.05
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	83.04	110.61	137.08	35.88	44.97	45.41
Tree Nuts	53.82	57.21	64.40	36.04	4.28	4.79
Wine and Beer	103.14	144.08	183.33	4.52	0.58	0.69
Nursery Products	5.62	8.76	8.92	0.47	0.00	0.03
Pet Food (Dog & Cat Food)	80.43	99.15	133.63	0.09	17.73	29.00
Other Consumer Oriented	199.38	238.22	304.43	20.27	50.33	51.87
FISH & SEAPRODUCTS, EDIBLE	297.88	445.63	410.75	0.66	0.90	5.68
Salmon, Whole or Eviscerated	38.14	70.33	86.87	0.00	0.17	0.06
Salmon, Canned	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crab & Crabmeat	0.17	0.09	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surimi	5.03	6.82	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roe & Urschin (Fish Eggs)	0.23	0.38	0.47	0.04	0.14	0.22
Other Edible Fish & Seafood	296.96	442.47	407.58	0.62	0.59	5.40
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TOTAL	3747.16	4831.97	6346.64	217.58	268.75	396.82
AGRICULTURAL, FISH & FORESTRY TOTAL	4124.28	5387.73	6890.94	222.89	276.51	410.49

Source: Worde Trade Atlas

Table C. Suppliers of Consumer Food & Edible Fishery Products

Brazil - Top 15 Suppliers

CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

(1000$)	2005	2006	2007
Argentina	543.53	646.48	711.66
Chile	92.8	122.36	153.98
Paraguay	81.61	88.79	150.76
United States	114.12	122.09	149.45
Uruguay	76.65	93.02	98.17
China	56.13	71.06	85.29
Netherlands	44.68	52.12	81.23
France	43.96	61.67	73.31
Germany	20.03	37.38	70.11
Italy	45.22	55.92	65.63
Portugal	24.31	33.18	43.64
Turkey	27.46	33.07	40.77
Belgium	28.6	32.58	34.76
Spain	35.77	38.43	34.64
Austria	14.55	18.46	23.71
Rest of World	124.77	140.39	188.56
World	1374.19	1647	2005.66

FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTS

(1000$)	2005	2006	2007
Norway	119	150.92	175.05
Chile	53.1	98.29	94.75
Portugal	21.1	35.28	43.57
Uruguay	8.25	18.58	24.68
Morocco	0.57	21.34	17.67
Argentina	63.9	89.74	12.71
Ecuador	2.72	6.57	7.3
Russia	0.26	3.64	7.09
United States	0.66	0.9	5.68
Spain	3.23	1.82	5.48
Peru	2.1	7.28	5.39
China	0.26	0.48	2.6
Iceland	0.46	1.42	2.48
Taiwan	2.39	2.5	1.94
Canada	0.91	0.72	1.53
Rest of World	18.7	6.16	2.85
World	298	445.63	410.75

Source: Worde Trade Atlas