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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

Summary

Imports and exports reported by U.S. Census Bureau¹

In 2022, both U.S. exports to Brazil and imports from Brazil continued to grow for a second year in a row. U.S. exports totaled \$53.8 billion, an increase of 14.8% (\$6.9 billion), and U.S. imports totaled \$38.9 billion, an increase of 24.6% (\$7.7 billion). The trade surplus was \$14.9 billion, decreasing 4.8% (\$754.1 million) from 2021.

In 2022, 2.6% of total U.S. global exports of \$2.1 trillion were exported to Brazil and 1.2% of total U.S. imports of \$3.2 trillion from all countries were imported from Brazil.

In 2022, \$16.8 billion of U.S. exports of Oils, Minerals, Lime, and Cement to Brazil represented 4.3% of U.S. global exports of those commodities. U.S. exports of Oils, Minerals, Lime, and Cement to Brazil increased from \$14.0 billion in 2021 to \$16.8 billion in 2022, an increase of 19.7%. Additionally, \$14.2 billion of U.S. exports of Chemicals, Plastics, Rubber, and Leather Goods represented 4.1% of U.S. global exports of those commodities.

In 2022, \$4.7 billion of U.S. imports of Wood, Cork, Paper, and Printed Books from Brazil constituted 7.1% of the total U.S. imports of those commodities. Additionally, the \$260.1 million in imports of Arms and Ammunition from Brazil constituted 5.6% of total U.S. imports of those commodities.

BIS export data²

In 2022, U.S. exports to Brazil shipped under a BIS license exception totaled \$301.4 million, a decrease of 13.6% from \$348.7 million in 2021.

In 2022, the top license exception utilized under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) was Encryption commodities, software, and technology (ENC). Exports made with an ENC license exception totaled \$260.8 million, accounting for 86.5% of exports to Brazil made under license exceptions. This was followed by Servicing and Replacement of Parts and Equipment (RPL) (\$25.3 million; 8.4%), and Temporary Imports, Exports, and Re-exports (TMP) (\$11.3 million; 3.7%).

¹ Export data in this section refers to trade in “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers); nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods or technologies from another country. Nor does it include deemed exports or reexports. <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/definitions/index.html#goods>.

² Export data in this section is derived from Automated Export System (AES) filings. Data in this section refers to the export of commodities, software, and technology subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and regulated as “items.” The data includes exports whether made under a license or a license exception. Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers), nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods from a third country. Nor does it include deemed exports or deemed reexports.

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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

BIS licensing data³

In 2022, the number of export license applications for Brazil, excluding applications for deemed⁴ exports, amounted to 7.1% of total applications worldwide.

In 2022, for applications involving commodities, software, and technology (excluding deemed exports of technology and source code to Brazilian nationals in the U.S. or made as deemed reexports in a third country), BIS reviewed 2,767 export license applications valued at \$1.66 billion for Brazil. Of these applications, BIS approved 2,684 applications for Brazil valued at \$1.61 billion with an approval rate of 97.0%. BIS denied 9 license applications for Brazil, and 74 were returned without action (RWA).

In 2022, BIS reviewed 11 applications for deemed exports involving Brazilian nationals, representing 0.8% of total deemed export applications worldwide. All applications were approved, an approval rate of 100%.

In 2022, the top approved Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) on licenses for Brazil were 0A501 for Firearms (except 0A502 shotguns) and related commodities with 1,628 approvals, followed by 0A504 for Optical sighting devices for firearms (including shotguns controlled by 0A502); and “components” with 427 approvals, and 0A502 for Shotguns; shotguns “parts” and “components,” consisting of complete trigger mechanisms; magazines and magazine extension tubes; “complete breech mechanisms;” except equipment used to slaughter domestic animals or used exclusively to treat or tranquilize animals, and except arms designed solely for signal, flare, or saluting use with 346 approvals.

In 2022, the average processing time for applications involving Brazil was 108 calendar days.

³ Licensing data in this section is drawn from BIS internal systems. Data pertains to applications for export and/or reexport licenses and their associated outcomes. Reexport and export licenses and applications are not differentiated in this report; therefore, references to export licenses or applications should be interpreted as inclusive of reexport licenses and applications as well. All licensing figures include cases of deemed export and/or deemed reexport, unless otherwise noted.

⁴ Deemed exports are defined in 734.13(b) of the EAR: “Any release in the United States of “technology” or source code to a foreign person is a deemed export to the foreign person's most recent country of citizenship or permanent residency.”

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-734/section-734.13>

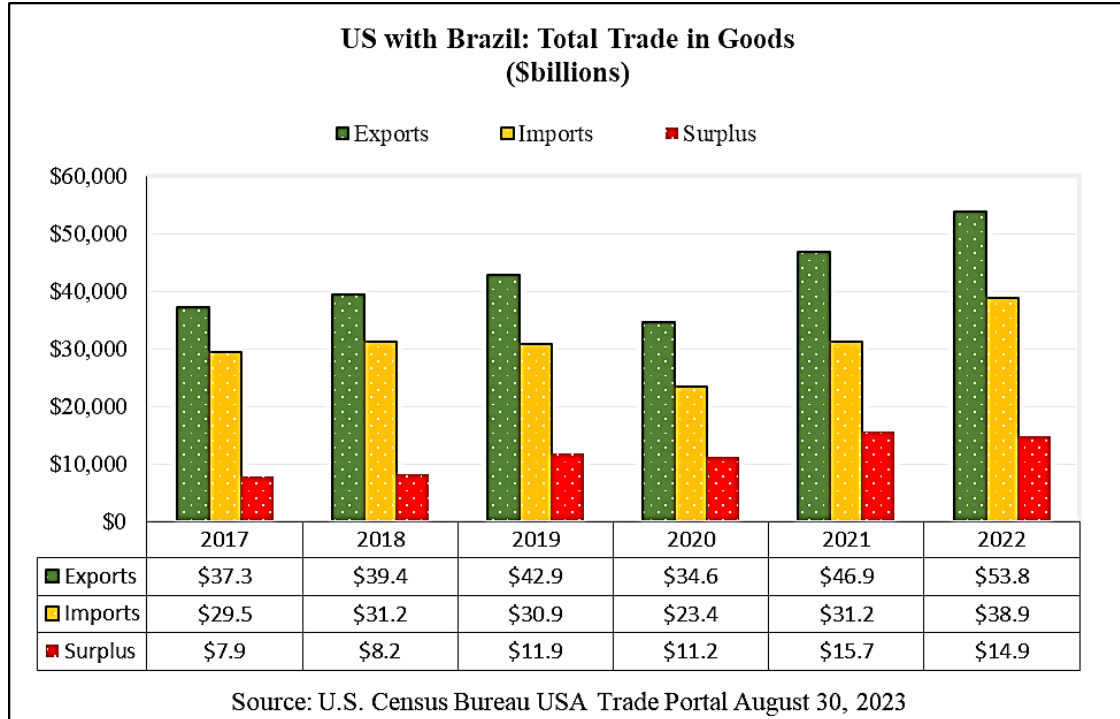


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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

I. Total U.S. trade in goods with Brazil⁵

In 2022, both U.S. exports to Brazil and imports from Brazil continued to grow for a second year in a row. U.S. exports totaled \$53.8 billion, an increase of 14.8% (\$6.9 billion), and U.S. imports totaled \$38.9 billion, an increase of 24.6% (\$7.7 billion). The trade surplus was \$14.9 billion, decreasing 4.8% (\$754.1 million) from 2021.



In 2022, the level of U.S. exports to Brazil and U.S. imports from Brazil in goods, merchandise, and commodities as well as the trade surplus with Brazil all exceeded the prior five-year average level by value (not adjusted for inflation).

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2021 Average
EXPORTS	\$37,330.7	\$39,400.3	\$42,862.7	\$34,591.8	\$46,917.1	\$53,840.7	\$40,220.5
Δvalue	--	\$2,069.7	\$3,462.4	-\$8,271.0	\$12,325.3	\$6,923.5	
Δpct	--	5.5%	8.8%	-19.3%	35.6%	14.8%	
IMPORTS	\$29,461.6	\$31,203.0	\$30,934.1	\$23,363.6	\$31,237.2	\$38,914.9	\$29,239.9
Δvalue	--	\$1,741.4	-\$268.9	-\$7,570.5	\$7,873.6	\$7,677.7	
Δpct	--	5.9%	-0.9%	-24.5%	33.7%	24.6%	
BALANCE	\$7,869.1	\$8,197.3	\$11,928.6	\$11,228.1	\$15,679.9	\$14,925.8	\$10,980.6
Δvalue	--	\$328.2	\$3,731.3	(\$700.4)	\$4,451.7	(\$754.1)	
Δpct	--	4.2%	45.5%	-5.9%	39.6%	-4.8%	

Values in Millions of U.S. Dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau USA Trade Portal August 30, 2023

⁵ Export data in this section refers to trade in “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers); nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods or technologies from another country. Nor does it include deemed exports or reexports. <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/definitions/index.html#goods>.

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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

In 2022, of \$53.8 billion in U.S. exports to Brazil, the top commodity sectors were Oils, Minerals, Lime, and Cement (31.1% of the total exports to the country), Chemicals, Plastics, Rubber, and Leather Goods (26.3% of such total), and Machinery & Mechanical Appliances (16.8% of such total).

In 2022, of \$38.9 billion in U.S. imports from Brazil, the top commodity sectors were Oils, Minerals, Lime, and Cement (20.3% of the total U.S imports from the country), Agricultural Products (15.3% of such total), and Base Metals, Iron, Steel, and Tools (14.0% of such total).

Imports from Brazil By Sector	Brazil Commodity Trade 2022	US Exports to Brazil by Sector
\$38,914,901,425	Total Value All Commodities	\$53,840,654,475
15.3%	Agriculture Products (Chapters 01-24)	1.5%
20.3%	Oils, Minerals, Lime, Cement (Chapters 25-27)	31.1%
9.1%	Chemicals, Plastics, Rubber, Leather Goods (Chapters 28-43)	26.3%
12.0%	Wood, Cork, Paper, Printed Books (Chapters 44-49)	0.5%
1.2%	Textiles, Footwear, Headgear (Chapters 50-67)	0.3%
3.5%	Stone, Glass, Metals, Pearls (Chapters 68-71)	0.8%
14.0%	Base Metals, Iron, Steel, Tools (Chapters 72-83)	1.5%
9.1%	Machinery & Mechanical Appliances (Chapters 84-85)	16.8%
7.4%	Transportation Equipment (Chapters 86-89)	15.2%
0.8%	Optical, Measuring, Medical, Other Instruments (Chapters 90-92)	3.3%
0.7%	Arms & Ammunition (Chapter 93)	0.1%
1.2%	Miscellaneous Manufactured Items (Chapters 94-96)	0.3%
0.3%	Art, Collectors' Pieces, Antiques (Chapter 97)	0.1%
4.9%	Special Classification Items (Chapter 98)	2.2%
0.2%	Temporary Legislation (Chapter 99)	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau USA Trade Portal August 30, 2023

In 2022, 2.6% of total U.S. global exports of \$2.1 trillion were exported to Brazil and 1.2% of total U.S. imports of \$3.2 trillion from all countries were imported from Brazil.

Exports

In 2022, \$16.8 billion of U.S. exports of Oils, Minerals, Lime, and Cement to Brazil represented 4.3% of U.S. global exports of those commodities. Additionally, \$14.2 billion of U.S. exports of Chemicals, Plastics, Rubber, and Leather Goods represented 4.1% of U.S. global exports of those commodities.

Imports

In 2022, \$4.7 billion of U.S. imports of Wood, Cork, Paper, and Printed Books from Brazil constituted 7.1% of the total U.S. imports of those commodities. Additionally, the \$260.1 million in imports of Arms and Ammunition from Brazil constituted 5.6% of total U.S. imports of those commodities.

U.S. Exports to Brazil in Oils, Minerals, Lime, and Cement

In 2022, U.S. exports of Oils, Minerals, Lime, and Cement to Brazil increased from \$14.0 billion in 2021 to \$16.8 billion in 2022, an increase of 19.7%.

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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

II. U.S. Exports to Brazil Subject to BIS Export Controls⁶

In 2022, of the \$53.8 billion⁷ in U.S. exports to Brazil:

- \$181.5 million, or 0.3% of the total value, were exported under a BIS license;
- \$301.4 million, or 0.6% of the total value, were exported under a BIS license exception;
- \$9.1 billion, or 16.8%, were exported under No License Required (NLR) reporting an ECCN⁸;
- \$1.9 million, or 0.004%, were exported under NLR for 600-series .y subparagraph items⁹;
- \$0.03 million, or 0.0001%, were exported under NLR for 0A501 .y subparagraph Firearms items.¹⁰

For comparison, globally:

- 0.4% of U.S. exports by dollar value were exported under a BIS license;
- 0.8% were exported under a BIS license exception;
- 9.6% of exports were exported under NLR reporting an ECCN;
- 0.02% of exports were exported under NLR for 600-series .y subparagraph items;
- 0.001% of exports were exported under NLR for 0A501 .y subparagraph Firearms items.

Brazil				
	2020	2021	2022	
Licensed by BIS	\$110.8	\$178.7	\$181.5	
BIS License Exceptions	\$337.4	\$348.7	\$301.4	
NLR reporting an ECCN [8]	\$6,825.7	\$8,074.7	\$9,061.4	
NLR DY6 600-Series .y subparagraph [9]	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$1.9	
NLR YFA 0A501 .y subparagraph firearms [10]	\$0.01	\$0.2	\$0.03	
Values in Millions of U.S. Dollars. Source: Automated Export System February 15, 2023				

Reasons for Control	Chemical and Biological Weapons			Nuclear Nonproliferation		National Security		Missile Tech	Regional Stability		Firearms Convention	Crime Control			Anti-Terrorism	
	CB:1	CB:2	CB:3	NP:1	NP:2	NS:1	NS:2	MT:1	RS:1	RS:2	FC:1	CC:1	CC:2	CC:3	AT:1	AT:2
Brazil	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		

⁶ Unless otherwise specified, export data in this section is derived from Automated Export System (AES) filings. Data in this section refers to the export of commodities, software, and technology subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and regulated as “items.” The data includes exports whether made under a license or a license exception. Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers), nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods from a third country. Nor does it include deemed exports or deemed reexports.

⁷ This figure is reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. “Total exports” refers to “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports and imports made as transmissions or transfers), nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods from another country <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/definitions/index.html#goods>.

⁸ Line items reported in AES as license type C33 with an ECCN. Excludes items classified as EAR99.

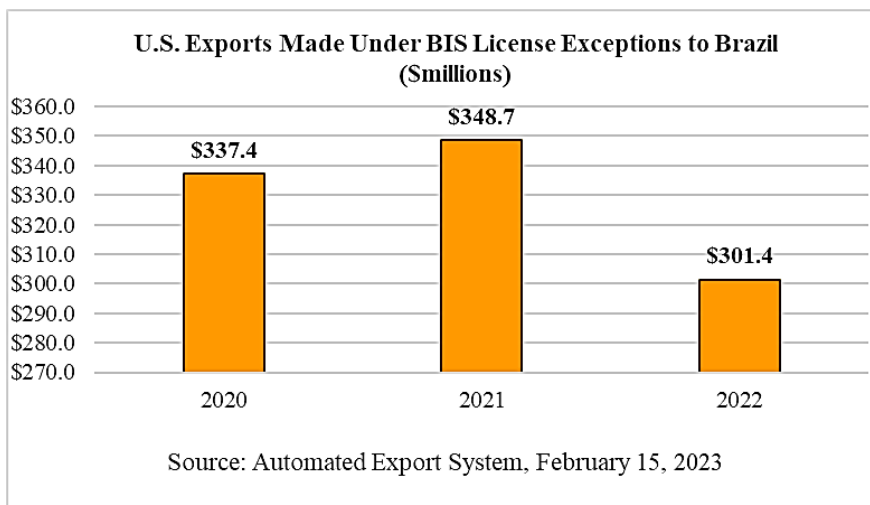
⁹ Line items reported in AES as 9x515 subparagraph .y or “600 series”, and shipped under license type C60 and license number DY6.

¹⁰ Line items reported in AES as 0A501 subparagraph .y and shipped under license type code C63, and license number YFA.

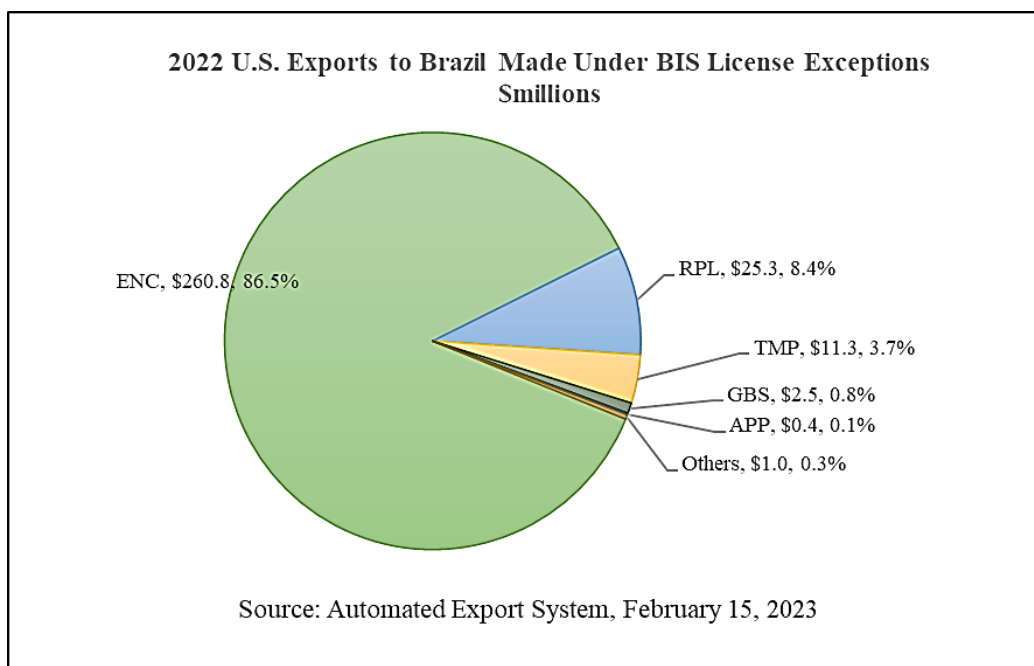
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In 2022, U.S. exports to Brazil made under a BIS license exception totaled \$301.4 million, a decrease of 13.6% from \$348.7 million in 2021.



In 2022, the top license exception, Encryption Commodities & Software (ENC) totaled at \$260.8 million (86.5% of all license exceptions for Brazil), followed by Servicing and Replacement of Parts and Equipment (RPL) which totaled at \$25.3 million (8.4%), and Temporary Imports, Exports, and Re-exports (TMP) which totaled at \$11.3 million (3.7%).

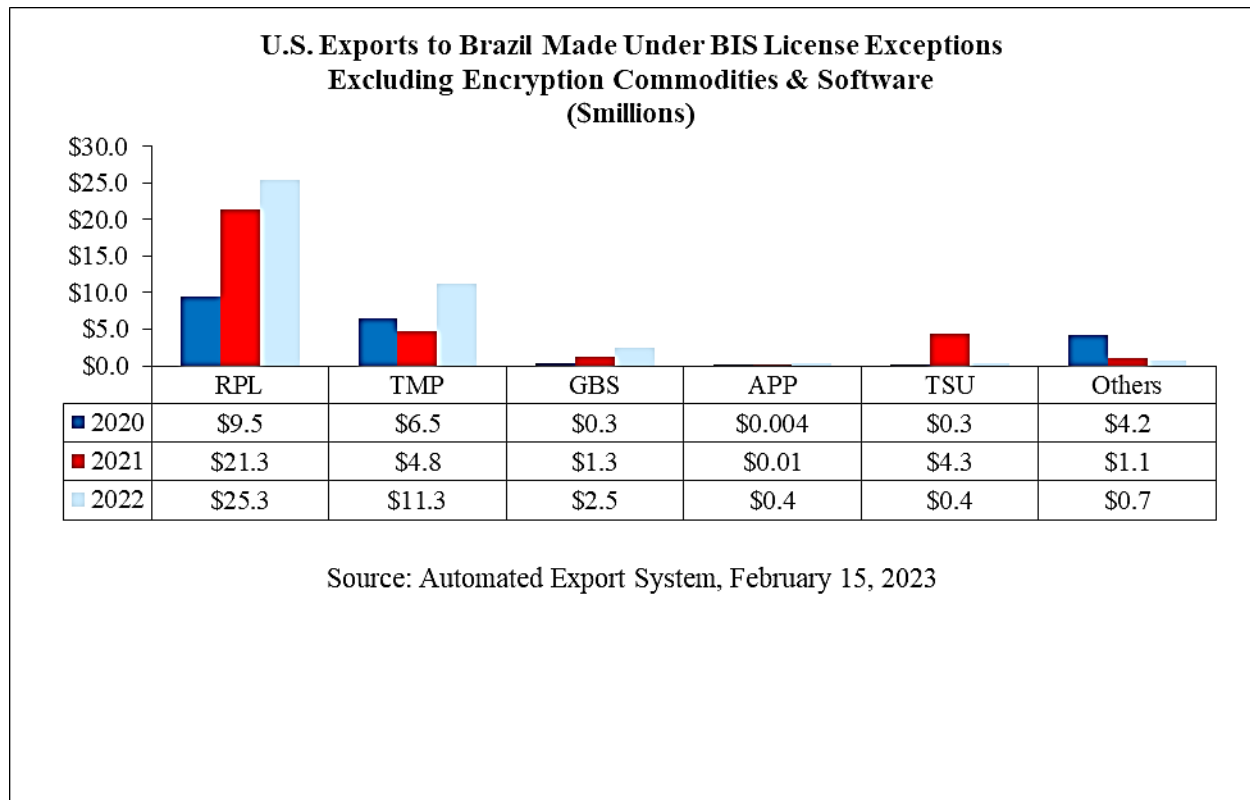
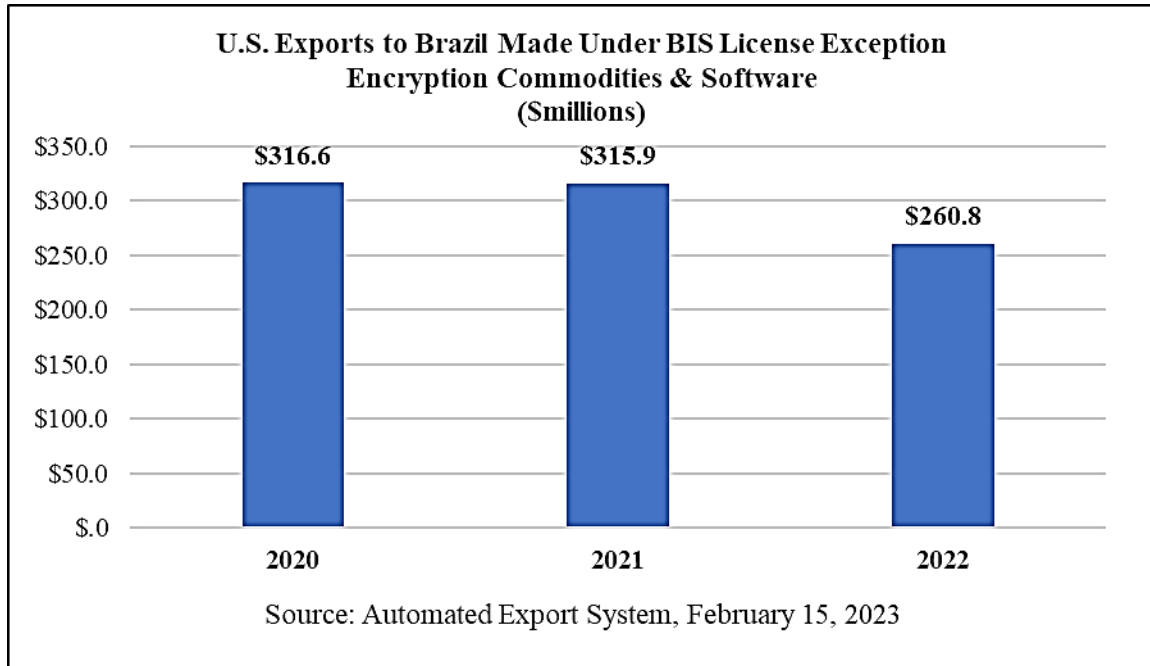


ENC: Encryption commodities, software, and technology
 RPL: Servicing and replacement of parts and equipment
 TMP: Temporary imports, exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country)
 GBS: Shipments to Group B Countries
 APP: Computers

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In 2022, U.S. exports to Brazil shipped under BIS license exception ENC totaled \$260.8 million, a 17.4% decrease from \$315.9 million in 2021.





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LICENSED	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Brazil, by aggregate shipment value (\$millions)		
	#1	9A619	Military gas turbine engines and related commodities (see List of Item
	#2	5A002	"Information security" systems, equipment and "components," as follows
	#3	0A501	Firearms (except 0A502 shotguns) and related commodities as follows (s
	#4	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated
	#5	1C350	Chemicals that may be used as precursors for toxic chemical agents (se
	#6	7A103	Instrumentation, navigation equipment and systems, other than those co
	#7	6A001	Acoustic systems, equipment and "components," as follows (see List of
	#8	2B352	Equipment Capable of Use in Handling Biological Materials, as Follows
	#9	8A001	Submersible Vehicles and Surface Vessels, as Follows (See List of Item
	#10	6A003	Cameras, Systems or Equipment, and "Components" Therefor, as Follows (

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

EXCEPTIONS	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Brazil, by aggregate shipment value (\$millions)		
	#1	5A002	"Information security" systems, equipment and "components," as follows
	#2	7A103	Instrumentation, navigation equipment and systems, other than those co
	#3	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated
	#4	9A991	"Aircraft," n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#5	EAR99	Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL
	#6	5D002	"Software" as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#7	1A004	Protective and Detection Equipment and "Components," Not "Specially De
	#8	5B002	"Information Security" test, inspection and "production" equipment, as
	#9	0A614	Military training "equipment," as follows (see List of Items Controlle
	#10	8A001	Submersible Vehicles and Surface Vessels, as Follows (See List of Item

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

NLR with ECCN	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Brazil, by aggregate shipment value (\$millions)		
	#1	9A991	"Aircraft," n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#2	5A992	Equipment not controlled by 5A002 (see List of Items Controlled).
	#3	5A991	Telecommunication equipment, not controlled by 5A001 (see List of Item
	#4	7A994	Other navigation direction finding equipment, airborne communication e
	#5	2B999	Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C
	#6	4A994	Computers, "electronic assemblies" and related equipment not controlle
	#7	3A999	Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C
	#8	8A992	Vessels, marine systems or equipment, not controlled by 8A001 or 8A002
	#9	1C990	Fibrous and filamentary materials, not controlled by 1C010 or 1C210, f
	#10	1C992	Commercial charges and devices containing energetic materials, n.e.s.

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

Source: Automated Export System

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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

LICENSED	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Brazil, by shipment count [1]		
	#1	0A501	Firearms (except 0A502 shotguns) and related commodities as follows (s
	#2	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated
	#3	1C350	Chemicals that may be used as precursors for toxic chemical agents (se
	#4	2B350	Chemical manufacturing facilities and equipment, except valves control
	#5	0A504	Optical sighting devices for firearms (including shotguns controlled b
	#6	5A002	“Information security” systems, equipment and “components,” as follows
	#7	7A103	Instrumentation, navigation equipment and systems, other than those co
	#8	0A505	Ammunition as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#9	0A502	Shotguns; shotguns “parts” and “components,” consisting of complete tr
	#10	1C351	Human and animal pathogens and “toxins,” as follows (see List of Items

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

EXCEPTIONS	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Brazil, by shipment count [1]		
	#1	5A002	“Information security” systems, equipment and “components,” as follows
	#2	0A501	Firearms (except 0A502 shotguns) and related commodities as follows (s
	#3	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated
	#4	9A991	“Aircraft,” n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#5	7A103	Instrumentation, navigation equipment and systems, other than those co
	#6	EAR99	Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL
	#7	5D002	“Software” as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#8	3A001	Electronic items as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#9	1A004	Protective and Detection Equipment and “Components,” Not “Specially De
	#10	9A619	Military gas turbine engines and related commodities (see List of Item

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

NLR with ECCN	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to Brazil, by shipment count [1]		
	#1	9A991	“Aircraft,” n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#2	5A992	Equipment not controlled by 5A002 (see List of Items Controlled).
	#3	5A991	Telecommunication equipment, not controlled by 5A001 (see List of Item
	#4	7A994	Other navigation direction finding equipment, airborne communication e
	#5	4A994	Computers, “electronic assemblies” and related equipment not controlle
	#6	3A991	Electronic devices, and “components” not controlled by 3A001.
	#7	3A999	Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C
	#8	1A995	Protective and detection equipment not “specially designed” for milita
	#9	2B999	Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C
	#10	8A992	Vessels, marine systems or equipment, not controlled by 8A001 or 8A002

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

[1] Source: Automated Export System. Shipment count is the number of distinct AES filings containing the given ECCN.

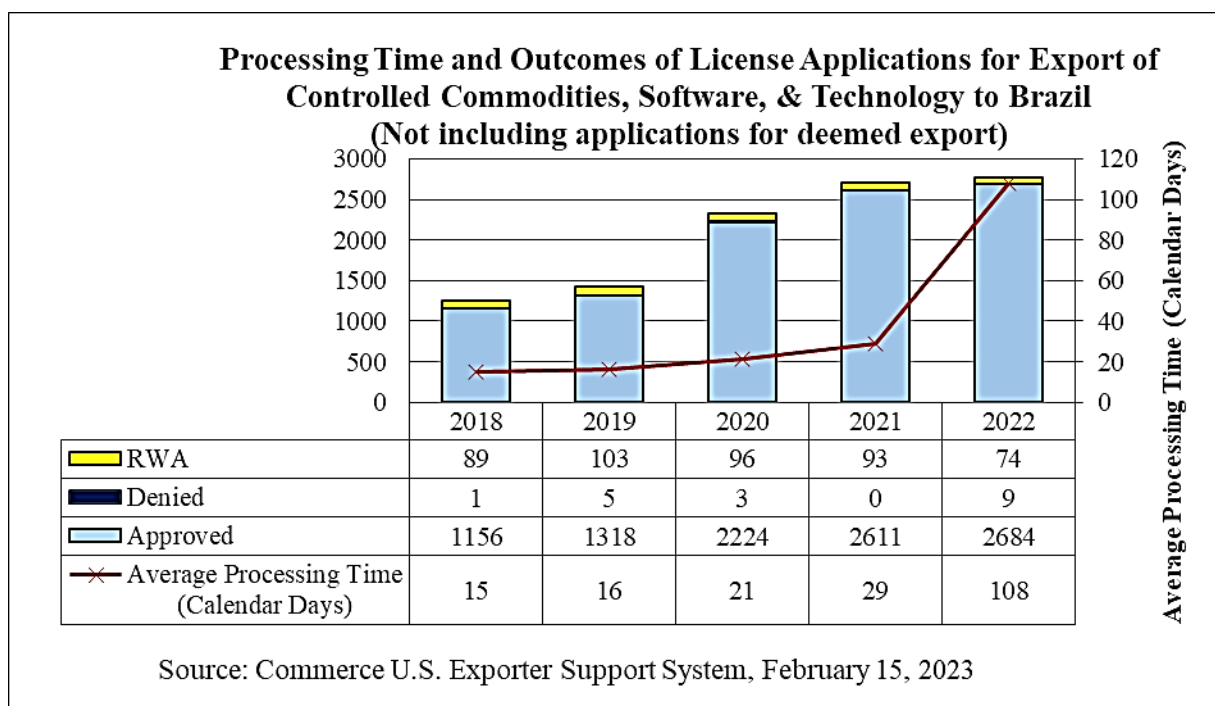
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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

III. BIS Licensing Involving Brazil¹¹

In 2022, the number of export license applications for Brazil, excluding applications for deemed exports and reexports, amounted to 7.1% of total applications worldwide.

In 2022, for applications involving commodities, software, and technology (excluding deemed exports and reexports of technology and source code to Brazilian nationals in the U.S. or in a third country), BIS reviewed 2,767 export/re-export license applications valued at \$1.66 billion for Brazil, compared to 39,045 applications worldwide valued at \$335.9 billion. BIS denied 9 license applications and returned without action (RWA) 74 license applications. BIS approved 2,684 applications valued at \$1.61 billion with an approval rate of 97.0%, compared to 34,068 approvals worldwide and valued at \$226.1 billion with an approval rate of 87.3%.



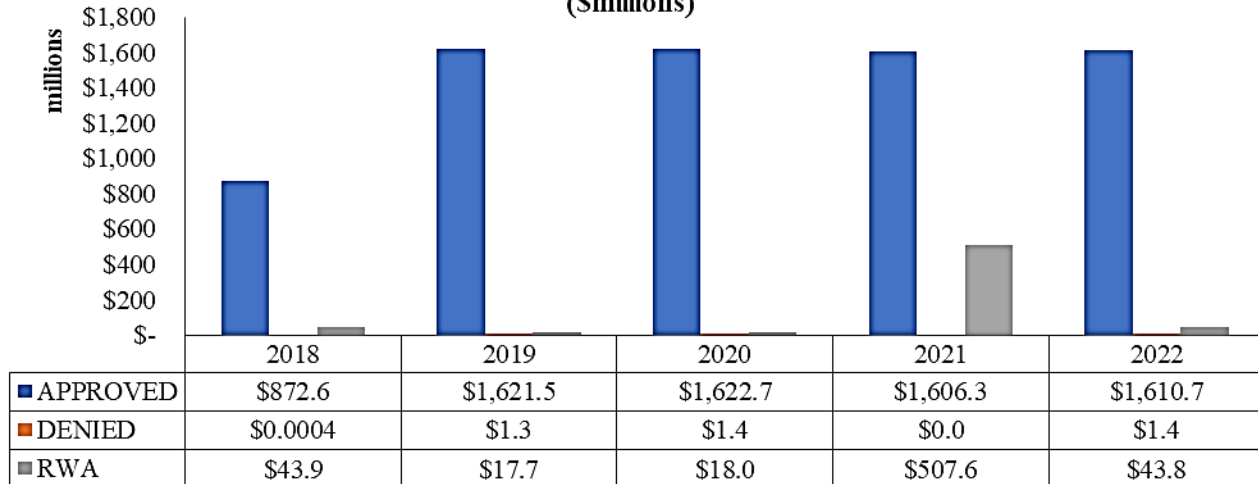
¹¹ Licensing data in this section is drawn from BIS internal systems. Data pertains to applications for export and/or reexport licenses and their associated outcomes. Reexport and export licenses and applications are not differentiated in this report; therefore, references to export licenses or applications should be interpreted as inclusive of reexport licenses and applications as well. All licensing figures include cases of deemed exports and/or deemed reexports, unless otherwise noted.



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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

**Values of License Applications for Export of Controlled Commodities, Software, & Technology to Brazil, by Outcome
(Smillions)**



In 2022, BIS reviewed 11 applications for deemed exports or reexports involving Brazilian nationals, representing 0.8% of total deemed export or reexport applications worldwide. All applications were approved (an approval rate of 100%).

In the last five years, there were no denials for applications for deemed exports or reexports involving Brazilian nationals.

Count of License Applications for Deemed Export, By Outcome, For Nationals of Brazil						
2018-2022						
Year	APPROVED	DENIED	RWA	Brazil Total	Worldwide Total	Brazil Total/ World Total
2018	6	0	1	7	969	0.7%
2019	6	0	0	6	1,308	0.5%
2020	7	0	0	7	1,207	0.6%
2021	6	0	0	6	924	0.6%
2022	11	0	0	11	1,457	0.8%

Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023



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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

In 2022, the top approved Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) on licenses for Brazil were 0A501 for Firearms (except 0A502 shotguns) and related commodities with 1,628 approvals, followed by 0A504 for Optical sighting devices for firearms (including shotguns controlled by 0A502); and “components” with 427 approvals, and 0A502 for Shotguns; shotguns “parts” and “components,” consisting of complete trigger mechanisms; magazines and magazine extension tubes; “complete breech mechanisms;” except equipment used to slaughter domestic animals or used exclusively to treat or tranquilize animals, and except arms designed solely for signal, flare, or saluting use with 346 approvals.

Top ECCNs Approved for Export to Brazil, by Number of Licenses					2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% of worldwide total
APPROVED	#1	0A501	Firearms (except 0A502 shotguns) and related commodities as follows (s		-	-	1,148	1,511	1,628	30.0%
	#2	0A504	Optical sighting devices for firearms (including shotguns controlled b		-	-	154	229	427	27.2%
	#3	0A502	Shotguns; shotguns “parts” and “components,” consisting of complete tr		-	-	145	142	346	38.6%
	#4	2B350	Chemical manufacturing facilities and equipment, except valves control		246	267	256	277	224	11.1%
	#5	9A610	Military Aircraft and Related Commodities, Other Than Those Enumerated		205	189	194	205	146	2.9%
Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023										

ECCNs on Denied License Applications for Export to Brazil					2022	% of World Total
Denied	#1	0A501	Firearms (except 0A502 shotguns) and related commodities as follows (s		8	19.5%
	#2	0A505	Ammunition as follows (see List of Items Controlled).		1	5.0%
Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023						

Note: ECCN Descriptions have been truncated; please review Commerce Control List for Full Description

In 2022, the average processing time for applications involving Brazil was 108 calendar days.



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Analysis of U.S. Trade with Brazil, 2022

Summary of U.S. Exports to Brazil Calendar Year 2022				
	2021	2022	% change	% of total exports 2022
Total Exports [1]	\$ 46,917,109,806	\$ 53,840,654,475	14.8%	
EAR Controlled Exports [2]	2021	2022	% change	% of total exports 2022
C30 - Licenses	\$ 178,694,592	\$ 181,522,418	1.6%	0.3%
License Exceptions [2]	2021	2022	% of total license exceptions 2022	% of total exports 2022
C50 - ENC	\$ 315,934,580	\$ 260,821,675	86.5%	0.5%
C41 - RPL	\$ 21,290,216	\$ 25,337,251	8.4%	0.05%
C40 - TMP	\$ 4,769,214	\$ 11,282,578	3.7%	0.02%
C36 - GBS	\$ 1,297,759	\$ 2,482,130	0.8%	0.005%
C53 - APP	\$ 9,977	\$ 406,690	0.1%	0.001%
C44 - TSU	\$ 4,320,348	\$ 381,751	0.1%	0.001%
C35 - LVS	\$ 316,151	\$ 311,529	0.1%	0.001%
C42 - GOV	\$ 298,239	\$ 199,735	0.1%	0.0004%
C46 - AVS	\$ 490,592	\$ 147,285	0.05%	0.0003%
C45 - BAG	\$ 6,113	\$ 20	0.00001%	0.00000004%
Subtotal License Exceptions	\$ 348,733,239.00	\$ 301,370,644.00		0.6%
Total of Licensed Exports and License Exceptions	\$ 527,465,696.00	\$ 482,893,062.00		0.9%
NLR [2]	2021	2022	% of total NLR 2022	% of total exports 2022
C33 - NLR with an ECCN	\$ 8,074,673,521	\$ 9,061,368,924	100.0%	16.8%
C60 - NLR for 600-series .y subparagraph	\$ 1,781,910	\$ 1,891,445	0.02%	0.004%
C63 - NLR for 0A501 .y subparagraph Firearms	\$ 220,493	\$ 29,244	0.0003%	0.0001%
Subtotal NLR	\$ 8,076,675,924	\$ 9,063,289,613		16.8%

[1] Source: U.S. Census. Refers to trade in “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers); nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods or technologies from another country. Nor does it include deemed exports or reexports.

[2] Source: Automated Export System (AES) filings.