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in Porto do Itaqui







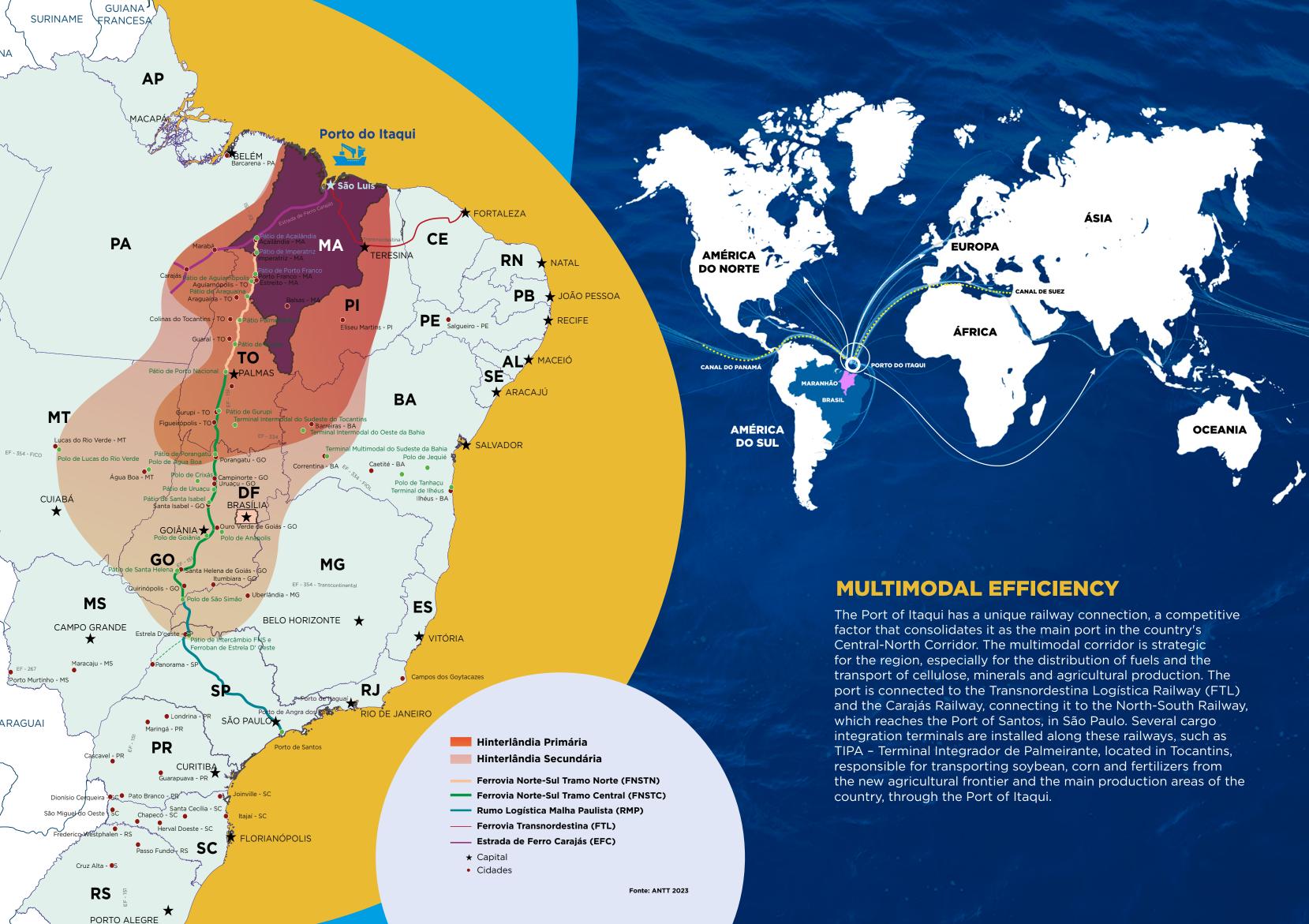
A public deep-water port located in the Northeast of Brazil,

close to large global markets.

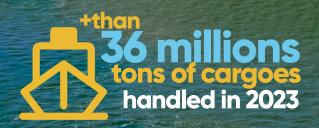
ileged location,

efficient management and multimodal infrastructure,

makes Itaqui A port that moves our economy.



Port of Itaqui is Ceve opment



lop 1 <u>1 in the Environmental</u> Performance Index (IDA) and best practices ESG and Innovation from ANTAQ

+than 1000 vessels served in the same year





Efficient Operations

Ship to Ship

New connection with the Palmeirante Terminal in Tocantins (railway)

STRATEGIC LOCATION

Located in São Luís, state of Maranhão, in the northeast of Brazil, the Port of Itaqui, together with the Ponta da Madeira Terminal (Vale) and the Port of Alumar, is part of the Itaqui Port Complex, the largest port complex in Latin America in movement of cargo. Its geographical location and proximity to important markets such as North America and Europe reduces the journey to ports in the South and Southeast of the country by up to 6 days. Also noteworthy is the fact that it is the main port of the country's Central North Corridor, a region of great importance with agricultural and mining potential.

PORT **INFRASTRUCTURE**

The Port of Itaqui currently has nine berths in operation, with depths ranging from 12 to 19 meters, allowing large ships to dock. Over the next four years, at least two new berths will be built, expanding service levels and business opportunities. The port carries out transshipment (ship to ship) operations, optimizing infrastructure for fuel operations. The port offers modern private high-capacity terminals for multimodal reception and dispatch (road and rail), as well as yards, warehouses and high-productivity port loading and unloading systems.

SHIAH MAIN CARGO SHIPPED

The Port of Itaqui handles a wide variety of cargo classified as liquid bulk (petroleum derivatives, biofuels and chemicals), solid bulk (minerals and agricultural production), containers and general cargo.

AND

EXPORTED CARGO

Soybean, soybean meal, corn, cellulose, copper, pig iron, manganese, beef tallow and aluminum.

IMPORTED CARGO

Diesel, gasoline, fertilizers, clinker (for cement manufacturing) and coal. In smaller volumes, wheat, rice, anthracite, rails, wagons and locomotives.

CABOTAGE

Fuels for vehicles and aviation and LPG (cooking gas)

GRAIN TERMINALS

The Port of Itaqui has two large capacity grain loading systems, with the difference of efficient road-rail reception and sea shipments through 3 specialized berths, with the capacity to move 8 million tons per year (soybean basis) each.

The **Maranhão Grain Terminal (TEGRAM)** is made up of four companies with extensive know-how and capacity for multimodal grain reception and is in full expansion, with operational capacity expected to reach 15 million metric tons per year.

Currently, it consists of four warehouses and is equipped to receive grain by rail and road, with storage for up to 500,000 metric tons of grain (static capacity) and ships, via loaders, an average of 5,500 metric tons/hour.

VLI's São Luís Port Terminal (TPSL), with five silos and two grain storage warehouses, has a static capacity of 255,000 metric tons and provides rail unloading of grains at berth 105 at Itaqui.

FERTILIZER TERMINAL

An operation that, today, is connected to the Fertilizer Terminal in Palmeirante (Tocantins) and whose influence is expanding, promoting new connection points along railways. Maranhão's logistical connections consolidate the Port of Itaqui as the main port for the country's Central North Corridor.

CELLULOSE TERMINAL

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Approximately 1.7 million metric tons of cellulose, produced in Imperatriz, South of Maranhão, are exported through the port. Competitive logistics allow shipment by rail from the factory to the modern terminal in Itaqui. All cargo is stored and shipped through berth 99, where cellulose exports have shipping preference. A product with high added value, whose production promotes the state's economy.

PORT-CITY

A strategic axis that consolidates our institutional values with the goals of integrating the port with the city; promoting the sustainability of current and future projects; reducing externalities, enhancing positive impacts and integrating the port's businesses with the local economy. All of this is done through our environmental monitoring actions, social participation, communication with the community and innovation.

All actions and projects on the portcity axis are guided by the 4 SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), priorities for fulfilling the UN 2030 Agenda: SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth; SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 13 – Climate action; and SDG 14 – Life below water.





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Itaqui aims to transform the state into a knowledge hub for the port sector, training specialized local labor for Maranhão and meeting the demands for innovation that promote development.

To this end, it created the Porto do Futuro [Port of the future] program, in partnership with the Maranhão Scientific and Technological Research and Development Support Foundation - FAPEMA, which supports innovation and research initiatives, in addition to preparing professionals in Maranhão for the job market in the maritime, port and logistics sectors.

The program has a comprehensive range of initiatives, among which the following stand out:

- Research Support Program, which currently invests in 37 applied research projects carried out by local universities and more than 300 researchers, whose work focuses on developing solutions for Itaqui.
- and tools, in addition to delivering solutions for the sector. In the 22/23 biennium alone, more than 20 solutions were delivered.

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Port Residency Program, which trains young recent graduates from Maranhão in innovation methodologies

Jovem Tech, a project developed in partnership with Grupo Mateus, which will train 120 young programmers every year from public schools in the state of Maranhão. 1st public port with

DESCARBONIZATION



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

The Port of Itaqui grows in a sustainable manner, with its projects and operations planned and aligned with ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) principles.

Committed to sustainability, caring for the environment is a company value, expressed in the development of a number of initiatives such as: mapping GHG emissions and the decarbonization of its operations; conscious consumption and zero plastic; waste management and recycling practices; continuous monitoring of natural resources and preparedness for environmental emergencies, among others. Itaqui is the first Brazilian public port to develop a decarbonization plan.





EMAP

The Maranhense Port Administration Company (EMAP) is the public company that exercises port authority, responsible for the Port of Itaqui.

Its management is highly committed to quality and excellence. Itaqui is one of the few public ports with four certifications: **ISO 9001** - Quality Management System; **14001** - Environmental Management System; **27001** - Information and Security Management System; and **45001** - Occupational Health and Safety Management System. Guided by Strategic Planning, the main Performance Management tool, the company is committed to achieving excellent results. EMAP also provides a Compliance and Ombudsman system that plays an extremely important role in Corporate Governance. name and an and and an even beneric

To meet current and future demands, EMAP, with its innovative vision, values diversity and invests in human potential, promoting research, development and innovation, in addition to being committed to sustainable management.