PORT OF PARANAGUÁ CLOSES AUGUST WITH HISTORICAL RECORD IN THE LOADING OF GRAINS

The Export Corridor (Correx) of the Port of Paranaguá hit a new historical record of loading. Shipments of 2.02 million tons of corn, soyabean meal and soyabean were shipped on the 31st of August. The figures surpassed in 5.6% the previous record of monthly movement of 1.9 million tons moved in June 2015. In total, 644k tons of corn, 315k tons of soyabean meal and 1,068,506 tons of soya were exported through the Port of Paranaguá in the three cages of Correx. In the last 25 months, the Port of Paranaguá hit 34 historical records of cargo handling. On August 18, for example, Correx hit record shipments of grain in a 24-hour period, with 134k tons of corn and soyabean meal moved in a day. Sugar shipments in a single day also surpassed the 62.6k tons mark of the product, surpassing in 19% the previous record of 2001, when they had shipped 52,5k tons in only one ship.

Src.: Portos do Paraná

BRAZILS CORN HARVEST IS EXPECTED TO DECREASE BY ALMOST 15%

Brazil is expected to harvest 93.598 million tons of corn in the 2017/18 harvest, a decrease of 14.6% from a record 109.547 million tons in the 2016/17 season, with a decline in planted area and expected productivity in the face of higher prices cereals prices, the Safras & Mercado consultancy informed. The total area cultivated in the 2017/18 crop should occupy 16.314 million hectares, a decrease of 11.6% from the previous crop (2016/17). Meanwhile, the average productivity should reach 5,737 kilos per hectare, compared to 5,988 kilos per hectare in the same comparison. For the 2017/18 summer crop, whose planting has already started in the center-south, Safras estimated that the planted area could fall 27.4%, occupying 3,846 million hectares, as soyabeans gain area of the cereal. With lower yields, the production of the first center-south harvest could reach 24.067 million tons, compared to 33.56 million tons in 2016/17. A Safras also predicts that the area to be cultivated in the second crop 2017/18 should suffer a decrease of 3.3% to 11,111 million hectares. With an average yield of 5,733 kilos per hectare, the production would be 63,696 million tons. The North and Northeast regions are expected to produce 5.833 million tons, a decrease of 7.267 million tons harvested in the 2016/17 harvest.

Src.: Reuters

IMPACTED BY THE WEATHER, ORANGE HARVEST IS EXPECTED TO INCRASE 2.63%

The production of orange in the 2017/18 harvest in the citrus belt should total 374.06 million boxes, of 40.8 kg each. The estimate was released by the Citrus Defense Fund (Fudecitrus) and indicates an increase of 2.63% compared to an estimate released by the entity in May, which indicated a harvest of 364.47 million cash. The increase of the crop was caused by rains above average in April, May and June of this year, which caused an increase in the weight of oranges in relation to the initial expectation and, consequently, a reduction in the number of fruits needed to compose a box of 40.8 kg. According to information from Somar Meteorologia, during those months, accumulated rainfall in the belt increased 173% above the historical average.

Src.: Universo Agro

BUNGE WILL PURCHASE 70% STAKE IN IOL LODERS CROKLAAN UNIT

Bunge said it would purchase a 70% stake in IOI Loders Croklaan from Malaysian palm oil producer IOI Corp Berhad for $946 million amid a plan to invest in higher margin companies as food ingredients and natural aromas. The massive world grain reserves and the low prices after four years of plentiful harvests around the world have reduced the profits of Bunge and other grain traders. The announcement comes a month after the commodities giant reported a 34% decrease in quarterly results and reduced its outlook for the full year. Bunge's plan to acquire a controlling stake in the IOI Loders unit of the Malaysian company comes after a period of negotiations between the companies. IOI Loders products include derivatives of palm and tropical oil. Palm oil is also the most widely used edible oil in the world, found in everything from margarine to biscuits and soap.

Src.: Reuters

WITH LOWER FREIGHT PRICE, SANTA CATARINA SHOULD IMPORT CORN FROM PARAGUAY

Santa Catarina studies the possibility of importing corn to supply the productive chains of pigs, poultry and milk. The theme will be debated during an event that will be held in the city of Encarnación, Paraguay. According to information from the Department of Agriculture, the intention is for the corn to leave Paraguay, go to Argentina (through the province of Misiones towards Bernardo de Irigoyen) and reach Dionísio Cerqueira. With this route, the freight cost could drop by up to 70%. If the "Corn Route" comes to fruition, the corn will be 354 km from Dionísio Cerqueira, where there is already a customs service, and 555 km from Chapecó, the largest grain consumption center in Santa Catarina. Almost half of the route made by trucks that bring corn from Mato Grosso.

Src.: Universo Agro

CENTRAL-SOUTH ETHANOL PRODUCTION SHOWS STRENGTH WITH DEMAND

Ethanol production in south-central Brazil in the second half of August showed strength while sugar production decreased sharply compared to the first half of last month, as mills are changing the pattern in the mix that favored the manufacture of the sweetener to comply contracts, the association representing the sector said on Tuesday. In addition to the less favorable sugar prices for new sales, the demand for ethanol in the domestic market is increasing, boosting production in the face of lower supply of imported product, adjustments in gasoline prices and changes in renewable fuels, said Union of the Sugarcane Industry (Unica). Ethanol production increased 3.1% over the same period last year to 1.77 billion liters, at a rate faster than the main region's sugarcane milling, which increased only 0.8% to 38.9 million tons, a volume that was lower than expected by a survey by S & P Global Platts (41.95 million tons). Sugar production, meanwhile, reached 2.5 million tons, a decrease of 0.47% from the same half of 2016, but down more than 50% percent from the first half of August, with a reduction in the cane mix for the sweetener to 46.95%, compared to the average of 50.32% in the previous four weeks, according to Unica. Compared to the first half of August, milling and ethanol production also decreased (14% and 8.8%, respectively), with the crop already at a slower pace

compared to the peak recorded in previous fortnights. Brazil's center-south already processed 381.5 million tons of sugarcane in the 2017/18 season, a decrease of down 3.6% compared to the same period of the previous crop. In all, Unica projects a milling in the current cycle of 585 million tons, against 607 million in the previous one.
Src.: Reuters

BRAZIL SHOULD EXPORT MORE SOYABEAN IN 2018

Brazilian exports of soyabeans are expected to be higher in 2018, totaling 65 million tons, an increase of 64 million this year. The data are the first estimate for the complex made by the Brazilian Association of Industries of Vegetable Oils (Abiove). The entity also estimates a larger volume of exports for soyabean meal, from 15.70 million tons in 2017 to 16.20 million in the coming year. Domestic consumption of soyabean oil will also be higher at 7.70 million tons. For the revenue of the soyabean complex Abiove estimates a slight drop in revenues. While this year is expected $ 29.82 billion, by 2018 the sector's revenue should reach 29.38 billion.
Src.: Universo Agro

GRAIN HARVEST IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE 27% IN 2016/2017

The Brazilian grain harvest in 2016/17 is expected to reach 238.7 million tons. The figure represents an increase of 27.9% compared to harvest results in the last harvest. The planted area will also increase 4.4% to 60.9 million hectares, according to data from Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab). Among the main crops grown in the country, the highlight is the production of corn, with an increase of 18.3% in relation to the previous crop. Adding to the first and second harvests, the grain harvest should total 67.25 million tons. For soyabeans, production is expected to reach 114 million tons. However, not all crops did well. In the case of wheat, the area sown decreased by 9.5%. With this, the production should reach 5.19 million tons. In Paraná, the harvest began and is around 2% of the area. In Rio Grande do Sul, the crops are in transition from the vegetative phase (60%) to the reproductive phase (40%).
Src.: Universo Agro

ADVERSE WEATHER KNOCKS WHEAT HARVEST IN PARANÁ

The adverse weather in Paraná producing regions tends to cause a sharp decrease in the Brazilian wheat harvest this year, as confirmed by new estimates released by the National Supply Company (Conab) and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). According to Conab, Paraná will produce 2.6 million tons of cereal, 23.7% less than last year, and with that, the national total will be at 5.2 million tons, a decrease of 22,9%. According to the IBGE, the state decrease will be 8.1% and the national will reach 18.8%. Even in view of the strong reduction in Brazilian supply, Conab expects Brazilian imports to reach 7 million tons, compared to 7.1 million tons last year. This is basically due to the reduction of the consumption of some derivatives in the country, especially of higher added value. The minimal decrease will keep Brazil as one of the world's largest importers of wheat. But cereal is one of the few exceptions - among the great cultures, the only one. After the problems caused by El Niño in the 2015/16 season, the 2016/17 season was a recovery. According to estimates published by Conab, soyabean production reached 114.1 million tons, an increase of 19.5%, and corn (first and second harvests) will reach 97.7 million tons, an impressive increase of 46.9%. Volumes that contributed decisively to agricultural GDP hikes in the first and second quarters of this year, helping to keep prices lower, alleviating inflation rates. In total, Conab started to estimate national grain production in 2016/17 at 238.7 million tons, an increase of 27.9%. The IBGE adjusted its projection to 240.9 million tons, an increase of 30.4% in the comparison.
Src.: Valor Economico

COMMERCIALIZATION OF SOYABEAN REACHES 16.55% IN MATO GROSSO

The commercialization of the 2016/17 soyabean crop in Mato Grosso reached 91.4% of the volume produced in the year to August, according to the Mato Grosso Institute of Agricultural and Livestock Economics (Imea). According to the institute, after the sales opportunities occurred in July, prices decreased in August, which was reflected in the pace of business. According to Imea, the highest sales percentages were driven by domestic demand in the Southeast and Middle-North regions, where most of the oilseed's crushing plants are found. In turn, according to the institute, sales of the 2017/18 harvest reached 16.55% of what was produced in the season. Imea points out that the weak volume of sales is related to the decrease in domestic prices, which in August exhibited a monthly decrease of R$ 5.02 / sc. Currently, according to the institute, forward prices for 2018 are at levels very similar to the available price of the 2016/17 season, while the demand of the producer is well above that offered by the tradings, which blocks the occurrence of sales. In the evaluation of the Imea, if there are no new increases in domestic prices this month, sales are expected to remain sideways for a while.
Src.: Universo Agro

Please, do not hesitate to contact us for further information!
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