

**BRAZILIAN CORN EXPORTS INCREASE IN AUGUST AND SOYABEAN HAS A NEW ANNUAL RECORD**

Brazil's corn exports in August totaled 3.3 million tons, with daily shipments more than doubling compared to the same month last year, while the country's soyabean sales in the accumulated period of 2017 to date already set a new annual record, according to data by the Secretariat of Foreign Trade (Secex). Shipments of corn in the first three weeks of August, in the year in which the country harvests a record crop, are already the highest monthly volumes recorded by Brazil since February 2016, when they reached 5.4 million tons in the full month. Brazil is the second largest exporter of corn behind the United States. At the daily average, exports of corn reached 235.9k tons in the accumulated of the month, compared to 111.5k tons in the average of August 2016. The country's corn shipments, which traditionally gain momentum in the second half, are important this year to help reduce the domestic surplus of a crop of more than 97 million tons. Brazil's soyabean export, which also presented a record of oilseed, reached 54.6 million tons from January to the third week of August, up from 54.3 million tons in the previous year's record in 2015. Brazil, the world's largest soyabean exporter, shipped more than 3.6 million tons in August. Even though they are at a slower pace compared to previous months, soyabean exports are expected to record some additional volumes in the coming months, as the industry estimates a record 64 million tons by 2017.

Src.: Reuters

**BRAZILIAN EXPORTS OF SUGAR IN CONTAINERS INCREASE 10%**

Brazilian sugar exports in container totaled 743,679 tons in the second quarter of 2017, an increase of 25.81% over the previous quarter, when 591,121k tons were exported. As a result, Brazilian exports of the product through containers totaled 1.334,801 million tons in the first quarter of 2017, a growth of 10.08% compared to 1.212,618 million shipments in the same period last year. In the evaluation of DATAGRO Consultoria, since the operation of loading the sugar sacks into containers is more agile, the method continues having the preference of the traders. In the first six months of 2017, 1,334,801 million tons of sugar exported by Brazil was through containers. In the same period, exports of "Break-Bulk" ships (when loading in the holds of vessels) totaled only 241,627k tons. The main sugar destination exported by Brazil in the first half of this year was Myanmar with 13.9%, which bought 185,779k tons, followed by Benin with 7.8% (104,125k tons) and Yemen with 7.3% (96,904k tons).

Src.: Universo Agro

**HARVEST OF THE 2ND CORN CROP REACHES 70% IN MATO GROSSO DO SUL**

The most recent crop follow-up balance of the Agribusiness Geographic Information System (Siga MS), prepared by the Association of Soyabean Producers of Mato Grosso do Sul (Aprosoja / MS), indicates that 70% of corn from the 2nd crop 2016/17 has already been collected in Mato Grosso do Sul. It also indicates that the northern region has the highest average percentage of harvested area: 87%, while the southern region has 71%, and the central region, 54.2% of its harvested area. Among the states stands out Pedro Gomes, to the north, whose harvest has already been

completed. In the same region, Alcinópolis, Chapadão do Sul, Costa Rica, Cushion and Paraíso das Águas have already surpassed 90% of harvested area and are therefore the most advanced in the state. In this harvest, until August 11, harvest was 9.7% more advanced than in the same period of the previous season. The evolution, in the last week, was 11.5% for the State, that is, about 204,215k hectares were harvested in this period.

Src.: Universo Agro

**SUBSIDY FOR CORN PRODUCERS REACHES R\$750 MILLION**

The subsidies to guarantee the minimum price of corn in the Brazilian market this year reached R\$ 750 million, which allowed the commercialization of 9.2 million tons of grain, according to the Ministry of Livestock and Supply (MAP). According to the portfolio, this year, the main instruments used were the Put Option Contracts (VOC), Rural Equity Payer Prize (Pepro) and Prize for Drainage (PEP). The measure, emphasizes MAP, contributes to give support of price to the producer of the grain. The option contracts totaled 1 million tons of corn, with funds of R\$ 300 million. The operation guarantees the auctioning producers the possibility of selling grain corn to the federal government until September 15 of this year, for R\$ 17.87 a bag of 60 kg. PEP operations totaled R\$ 87.1 million, in the three states where they were carried out - Goiás, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul -, with the prize awarded to 1.65 million tons of grain. The government released to Pepro, until May 21, R\$ 361 million, involving 6.6 million tons of cereal in Goiás, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul.

Src.: Universo Agro

**TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS REACHES US\$ 1.3 BILLION IN 3RD. WEEK OF AUGUST**

In the third week of August, the Brazilian trade balance had a surplus of US \$ 1.332 billion, due to exports of US \$ 4,117 billion and imports of US \$ 2,785 billion, according to the Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC). In the month, according to the folder, exports total US \$ 11.050 billion and imports, US \$ 8.502 billion, with a positive balance of US \$ 2.548 billion. In the year, exports totaled US \$ 137.521 billion and imports, US \$ 92.463 billion, with a surplus of US \$ 45.058 billion. According to the MDIC, the average of exports of the third week reached US \$ 823.4 million, 6.9% above the average of US \$ 770.3 million up to the second week, due to the growth of exports of manufactured products (16,1%) mainly from passenger cars, airplanes, fuel oils, refined sugar and gasoline) and basic products (4.1%) as a result of the increase in shipments of crude oil, corn in grain, soyabean meal, coffee beans and live cattle. On the other hand, sales of semi manufactured products fell (-10.8%), due to the fall in external sales of gold in semi manufactured forms, crude, soyabean oil, cast iron, raw sugar, hides and skins.

Src.: Universo Agro

**WHEAT PRICES DECREASE**

After rising for three months, wheat prices began to retreat in the Brazilian market, reports Cepea / Esalq-USP. This movement is linked to the contraction of buyers, mainly due to the beginning of the harvest. In addition, according to



Cepea, despite the low cereal availability of the new crop, most of the mills are supplied, slowing the pace of purchases. The lower import parity, in turn, also had an influence on the falls in domestic prices. In the derivatives market, the grinding of the grain is still low and the prices of flour and wheat bran have registered different movements. Still with little supply in the market, the values of the bran were high in some squares, but they retreated in others, influenced by the low commercialization.

Src.: *Universo Agro*

#### **DISCHARGE OF SOYABEAN AND SOYABEAN MEAL BY RAIL IN THE PORT OF PARANAGUÁ INCREASES 182%**

Soyabean and soyabean meal discharged by rail increased 182% in the export corridor of the Port of Paranaguá (PR) from January to August compared to the same period of 2016, according to a note released by the Port Administration of Paranaguá and Antonina (Appa). A total of 206.6k tons of grain per train were discharged in the accumulated of the year, compared to 73.3k tons last year. In July alone, 1,76k wagons with 55 tons each arrived in the export corridor, which totaled 96,800k tons, an increase of 6,940% from July 2016, according to the APPA. Paranaguá currently has 70 kilometers of railroad lines, with 7.5 kilometers installed in the Port Export Corridor. In the note, the president of Ferroeste, João Vicente Bresolin Araújo, evaluated that with the increase of the capacity of reception of wagons the port is prepared to receive load of the project of expansion of the railroad between Cascavel (PR) and Dourados (MS) and new between Guarapuava and Paranaguá, to be built. The Port of Paranaguá transports 45 million tons of products annually, with only 20% of this total arriving by rail. Santos Port, for example, receives 40% of its cargo per wagon.

Src.: *Revista Globo Rural*

#### **PORT OF PARANAGUÁ MOVES 134.1K TONS OF GRAINS IN 24 HOURS**

The export corridor of the Port of Paranaguá hit Wednesday, 16, the record of shipment of grains in a period of 24 hours, according to a note released by the Port Administration of Paranaguá and Antonina (Appa). On that day 134.1k tons of corn and soyabean meal were shipped in the three berths of the corridor. The previous record of 112.9k tons of grains had been recorded in August 2014. The vessel "Star Nina", from India bound for Holland, was moored at berth 212 and loaded within 40 hours 40,400k tons of soybean meal. In berth 213, the "Three Star" vessel from India bound for Singapore carried 44,800k tons of corn; and in the berth 214, the vessel "Ssi Excellent", which came from South Africa and was destined for Japan, carried 48,900k tons of corn. Since 2011, the Port of Paranaguá has received R\$ 624 million in investments that, according to Appa, resulted in several records in recent years. In addition to the expansion of solid bulk cargoes, in the first half of 2017 the port recorded the highest volumes of general cargo (vehicles, agricultural equipment, industrial parts) and liquid bulk cargoes in its history.

Src.: *Portos e Navios*

#### **ETHANOL RECOVERS COMPETITIVENESS IN THE MARKET**

In recent weeks, the biofuel market has seen a significant increase in the PIS and COFINS taxes on ethanol. According to UNICA president Elizabeth Farina, ethanol competitiveness has increased compared to days before the change in PIS / Cofins. However, the sector still has not regained its competitiveness before the increase of 0.12 cents per liter in January. "In net terms, in 2017 we are less competitive than in 2016, due to tax differentiation and a higher tax burden," says Farina. According to the president, the sector seeks the recognition of ethanol as a clean and renewable fuel. "The recent adjustment shows a clear budgetary issue. This was not a policy designed for the sector, but it ended up improving competitiveness somewhat. If we consider that diesel has increased PIS / COFINS, this has also increased our cost." She also points out that the RenovaBio is the industry's great hope. "By having a long-term vision, the program, once implemented, can attract and resume investments with its own resources or from outside the country," concludes Elizabeth.

Src.: *DATAGRO*

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