SHIPMENTS OF THE SOYABEAN COMPLEX SHOULD REGISTER A SLIGHT INCREASE OF 0.8% IN 2019

Brazilian exports of the Soya Complex (grain, bran and oil) are expected to reach 91.3 million tons in 2019, a slight increase of 0.8% compared to the forecast for 2018 (90.6 million tons). Shipments of soyabeans in grain in 2019 are estimated at 71.5 million tons, a stable volume compared to the forecast for this year. Soyabean meal shipments are expected to reach 18.5 million tons, up 3.9% compared to 2018. In turn, shipments of soyabean oil are expected to reach 1.3 million tons, which is also stable compared to the projection for 2018. According to France Júnior, total revenue from foreign sales is expected to reach US $ 35.546 billion, down 2.5% compared to estimated revenues of US $ 36.439 billion for 2018, $ 27.528 billion of soyabeans (-3.3%), $ 7.030 billion of (+ 0.2%) meal and + 988 million soyabean oil (+ 2%), on the same basis of comparison.
Src.: Universo Agro

CORN: 2018/19 HARVEST IN THE RS IS EXPECTED TO GROW 11%

The 2018/19 grain harvest of the summer crop in Rio Grande do Sul is expected to reach 31.5 million tons, according to Emater / RS-Ascar's first estimates, released this week at Expointer, which takes place in the municipality of Esteio (RS). According to the agency, if the projection is confirmed, the volume of production will exceed the average of the last five seasons by more than 1.6 million tons. In the 419 municipalities surveyed, 93% of the area planted with corn in the state, data indicate that the initial average productivity is 6,807 kilos per hectare. The grain occupies an area of 738,074 hectares (5.53% higher than in the 2017/18 harvest, which was 699,385 hectares), which is expected to increase production by 11.29%, reaching a volume of 5.024 million tons, compared to 4.5 million in the previous crop. The area under silage corn, estimated at 354,038 hectares, is expected to produce 13.2 million tons in the 2018/19 harvest. The information indicates an initial average productivity of 37.3 t / ha, 2.29% more than last year. In 2017/18, the crop occupied an area of 367,124 hectares and produced 13.3 million tons.
Src.: Universo Agro

DEMAND FOR BRAZIL'S SOYABEANS WILL OFFSET US CROP EFFECT ON PRICE

Cocamar vice president, José Cícero Aderaldo, estimates that strong demand for Brazilian soyabeans should offset possible negative effects of the US crop on oilseed prices. "Barriers to importing Chinese products in the US and the Chinese response, taxing imports especially of American soyabeans, have caused oilseed prices to fall sharply on the Chicago Stock Exchange, but given the product shortage this year, the premiums for Brazilian soya have increased in a very strong way, compensating for the fall ", says in a note published on the website of the Organization of Cooperatives of Paraná (Ocepar). According to him, the prices are remunerative due to the fall of the harvest in Argentina and the devaluation of the real. "These two factors boosted the price, which has been positioned above R $ 75.00 for a long time." In Aderaldo's assessment, however, the prospect of a large crop in the US may influence planting in Brazil. He also says that in the case of corn, the fall in the winter crop has caused prices to rise "in full harvest". About the trend for quotations, he adds that the target will be given by the volume that Brazil will export. "If we export to the 30 million tons level, as happened last year, we are likely to have some corn shortage in the first half of next year", he says. According to Aderaldo, it is not possible to predict the supply in 2019 only with the production of the summer harvest. "It is necessary that the stock of the winter crop of this year helps to complement the supply of the next year", says the leader of Cocamar. "The stock will depend on how much it will be exported, and if the country exports 30 million tons, the supply of the domestic market next year is threatened, hence the consequent increase in prices." On the commercialization of the soyabean crop 2017 / 18, he says that 70% of production was traded. There was an expectation of a fall in prices because of the increase in crop yield. "It was expected that prices would drop to $ 60.00 a bag, but it was the opposite, they started to rise and quickly passed the $ 70.00."
Src.: Revista Globo Rural

FOREIGN TRADE STILL FEELS HIT BY TRUCK DRIVERS

The truckers' strike, which ended in June, continues to have an impact on foreign trade. The world leader in container shipping, Maersk Line estimates that up to 200K tons of goods are no longer exported between July and August. The data is part of the company's quarterly report, released this week, which points to one of the consequences of the shutdown of overbooking, which continues to hamper port operations and may increase costs for exporters, as well as affect Brazilian competitiveness. According to the company, exporters reserve spaces in ships of several shipowners, but do not use everything they requested at the time of export. This is mainly because, with the difficulty of getting trucks to transport cargo, exporters ended up closing with several companies and shipped the merchandise with the one whose date coincided with the availability of the vehicle, without informing the other companies. The operational survey of the Port of Santos in July, prepared by the Docks Company of the State of São Paulo (Codesp), also indicates a decrease in handling due to logistics problems. The Port Authority points out that corn, in addition to having a smaller harvest than the previous year, had the outflow impacted by the delay in soyabean shipments and the impasse in the freight price, which caused a reduction of 2.6% in the movement compared last year. To resolve the situation, Maersk Line's Trade and Marketing director for the East Coast of South America, Matias Concha, believes that the first step is to have a definition on the freight table. Despite having been aggravated by the truck stoppage, the company explains that overbooking began to occur in 2016, when Brazilian imports collapsed and shipping companies had to reduce the number of ships coming to Brazil.
Src.: Portos e Navios

STF DECISION ON FREIGHT RATE SHOULD REMAIN AFTER THE ELECTIONS

The decision of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) on the constitutionality of the table with minimum prices of freight tends to stay after the second round of presidential elections, a state source told the legal area. The steps indicated by the minister rapporteur of the case, Luiz Fux, point to a longer deadline until a final word. The minister said he intends to hear organs on the data presented at the public hearing and said he will bring the matter to plenary. Therefore, whether or not the electoral calendar is based, the fact is that the decision will

not leave so soon. Asked about appeals from the productive sector, which called for a speedy decision in the face of legal uncertainty that has formed in the market, the minister noted that, through reports heard at the public hearing, "things are moving naturally." Diumar Bueno, president of the National Confederation of the Autonomous Workers (CNTA), quoted at the public hearing data from the National Supply Company (Conab) that points to a 26% increase in soyabean shipments in the port of Santos. In contrast, the director of the Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Confederation (CNA) Bruno Barcelos Lucchi reported that the future commercialization of soyabeans is paralyzed and that there is a delay in the shipment of fertilizers, at the moment the next harvest begins.
Src.: Portos e Navios

CARGO MOVEMENT IN THE PORT OF SANTOS FALLS 1.5%

Cargo movement at the Port of Santos last month fell by 1.5% compared to July 2017. They were 11.87 million tons, compared with 12.05 million a year earlier. The reduction is a direct reflection of the decline in sugar operations. The data are part of the operational survey of the maritime complex in July, prepared and released last week by Companhia Docas do Estado de São Paulo (Codesp, the Port Authority). The balance still shows that shipments totaled 8.56 million tons in the month, down 3%, while landings rose 2.6% to 3.3 million tons. The total of 11,872,362 tons is the second best move for July in the history of Porto, only losing to that registered in that month last year. Among the cargo shipped, the highlight was the complex soya (grains and bran), which grew by 60.9%, with 2.49 million tons. In second place was sugar, with 1.48 million tons (-37.1%), followed by corn (1.22 million tons, -32.9%), pulp (379.1K tons, + 54.5%) and diesel oil (165.2K tons, + 11.6%). In the landings, the main products were fertilizer (411.0K tons, + 20.5%) and sulfur (246.2K tons, + 21.4%). Annual turnover: Considering the operations from January to July, the maritime complex moved 76.33 million tons, a record figure for the period, which shows a growth of 4.4% over the same period last year. Shipments totaled 54.56 million tons (+ 2.9%) and discharges, 21.76 million tons (+ 8.5%). Among the export cargoes, the soyabean complex reached 21.55 million tons, an increase of 14.6% over the first seven months of 2017. Then comes the sugar, with 8.32 million tons, down 25.8%. According to Codesp technicians, this reduction is associated with the decision of the plants to prioritize the production of ethanol. Third, corn stood at 2.71 million tons, 2.6% less. This fall is due to the reduction of the harvest and to the impasse in the freight price, quotes the technical staff of Docas. At the landing, the product with the highest turnover was fertilizer, with more than 2 million tons, 6.5% less.
Src.: Portos e Navios

EXPERT SAYS THAT WITHOUT GLYPHOSATE SOYABEAN PLANTING IS UNFEASIBLE

The suspension of glyphosate in Brazil makes it impossible to adopt more sustainable agricultural practices, such as no-till, and will lead the country's agriculture to a retrograde step in crop management. The opinion is of the vice president of the Brazilian Society of Science of Weeds, Camila Porto. Most commonly used herbicide in Brazil, glyphosate has been the subject of judicial discussion. On August 3rd, a decision by the Federal Court in Brasilia determined its suspension until the National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (Anvisa) gives priority to the toxicological re-evaluation of the product. The situation worries rural producers throughout Brazil, on the eve of the beginning of the 2018/2019 soyabean crop, the main national agricultural crop. The Federal Attorney General's Office (AGU) has appealed and a response is awaited. Last week, Agriculture Minister Blairo Maggi, who is a soyabean farmer, disclosed in his social network account that the determination of the first instance had been overturned. He later turned back, apologizing for passing the wrong information. Critic of the suspension of glyphosate, Maggi went on to say, on another occasion, that the new crop would be unviable without the herbicide. And that farmers would have two alternatives: not to grow soya or disobey the order of justice. In response to the Globo Rural report, also last week, the National Health Surveillance Agency reported that the toxicological re-evaluation of glyphosate has been made since 2008. It claims that there is still no conclusion on the possible relationship of the herbicide to the occurrence of cancer. Asked in court about a "delay" in the analysis, Anvisa justifies that the subject is complex and takes time to arrive at a definition. She further argues that even if it is clear that the herbicide has no relation to cancer, the evaluations should be constant, considering other factors.
Src.: Revista Globo Rural

Please, do not hesitate to contact us for further information!
Always keeping you duly posted.