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SOYA PRICES KNOW IN BRAZIL, ACCOMPANYING DOLLAR

Soyabean prices advanced in the main squares of the country on Monday, following the appreciation of the dollar against the real. Chicago had a volatile day. The pace of business continued slow, with producers slack and waiting for better opportunities. In Passo Fundo (RS), the 60-kilo bag rose from R $ 82.50 to R $ 83.00 per bag. In the region of Missions, the price advanced from $ 82.00 to $ 82.50. In the port of Rio Grande, the price went from R $ 87,00 to R $ 87,50. In Cascavel, Paraná, the price increased from $ 81.00 to $ 81.50 per bag. In the port of Paranaguá (PR), the bag advanced from $ 86.50 to $ 87.50. In Rondonópolis (MT), the bag stabilized at R $ 77.00. In Dourados (MS), the price rose from $ 77.50 to $ 78.00. In Rio Verde (GO), the bag went on R $ 78.50. Chicago: Soyabean futures traded on the Chicago Commodity Exchange (CBOT) closed the beginning of the week with mixed prices, close to stability. After reaching the best level in more than two months on Friday, the market sought technical consolidation in a very volatile session.

Source: Canal Rural

RICE: LOWER CROP AND HEATED EXPORT CREATE POSITIVE SECTOR SCENARIO

The more adjusted supply scenario between rice export and import, due to the Brazilian crop failure and the firm foreign sales, are making the Federation of Rio Grande do Sul Rice Association (Federarroz) see a positive scenario for farmers. In addition, according to the entity, the high exchange rate is providing good competitiveness to the Brazilian product. In a statement, Federarroz points out that from March to September this year, 760K tons of rice (husk base) have been exported while the importation was 636,000 tons, generating a surplus of 124,000 tons of rice until last month. Other points that motivate this optimism is the consolidation of Brazil as one of the major players in the world rice market. In addition, the expectation is that by December, the second shipment of 30,000 tons of processed rice to Iraq, a market that has been demanding Brazilian rice, will be shipped by the Rio Grande Port in Rio Grande do Sul. According to analysis by Federarroz, exports, besides expanding demand and opening and maintaining new markets, drain surpluses, neutralize imports and make the producer not hostage to domestic demand, giving greater support to prices.

Source: Canal Rural

BRAZIL SHOULD REACH GREATEST SOYA PRODUCTION IN HISTORY

It has been said for years that Brazilian soyabean production will surpass the US crop and become the largest in the world. In fact, this has hardly happened yet. But in the 2019/2020 season this should really happen, whether due to the strong fall of the US crop, or the more favorable weather conditions presented in Brazil. In its first official survey for the new season, the National Supply Company (Conab) predicts that the Brazilian soyabean crop could surpass 120 million tons and beat the record of 2017/2018 (119 million tons), on a planted area of 36.5 million hectares. Mato Grosso remains the main producer of grain in the country with a production of 33.1 million tons, 2% more than the previous crop. The fight for second position will be fierce between Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul which should produce 19.2 million tons and 18.3 million tons, respectively. Paranaans must even recover from losses last season, when they harvested only 16.2 million tons.

Source: Canal Rural

CONAB: GRAIN CROP TO GROW 1.6% TO 245 MILLION TONS

Brazilian grain production was estimated at 245.8 million tons, representing an increase of 1.6% or 3.9 million tons, compared to the 2018/2019 harvest. The data are part of the first survey of the 2019/2020 crop, released this week, by the National Supply Company (Conab). The growth is due to higher production in soyabean areas. For the area, it is expected that 63.9 million hectares will be cultivated, an increase of 1.1% compared to that used in the past season.
Soyabeans: Conab forecasts that the Brazilian soyabean crop could surpass 120 million tons and beat the 2017/2018 historical record of 119 million tons, in a planted area of 36.5 million hectares. Mato Grosso remains the main producer of grain in the country with a production of 33.1 million tons, 2% more than the previous crop. The fight for second position will be fierce between Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul which should produce 19.2 million tons and 18.3 million tons, respectively. Corn: For corn, the study points out that the first crop has an estimated production of 26.3 million tons, 2.5% higher than 2018/2019, with a growth of 1% in the area, totaling 4.14 million hectares. . Already the second crop corn, which represents about 70% of the total grain, will begin to be planted after the soyabean harvest, which is currently in force. Rice: Rice has an estimated production of 10.6 million tons, 1.9% higher than last season, even with a reduction of 0.6% in the area to be cultivated, totaling 1.7 million hectares.

Source: Canal Rural

PREPARATIONS FOR SOYABEAN PLANTING INTENSIFY IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The soyabean planting period in Rio Grande do Sul occurs between September 11st and December 31st, according to the Climate Risk Agricultural Zoning for soyabean crop for Rio Grande do Sul, crop year 2019-2020. Planting in the state is starting, with some areas planted in the regional Ijuí, Santa Rosa and Santa Maria. In most municipalities, producers begin preparations for sowing soyabeans; seeds and inputs have already been acquired. Even slowly, areas begin to dry out, and from the second fortnight the seeding operation will begin.The Emater / RS-Ascar estimate for the 2019-2020 soyabean crop indicates an area of 5,956,504 hectares, an increase of 1.93% over the previous crop and an estimated production of 19,746,793 tons. This results in productivity of 3,315 pounds per hectare.

Source: Canal Rural

NEW RULES FOR IMPORTATION OF FREE TARIFF ETHANOL SHOULD LEAVE NEXT WEEK

The possibility of voting in the House of a draft legislative decree (PDC) to halt the quota-free import quota for ethanol is moving the government. The goal is to prevent the complete

overthrow of the measure through changes in the rules, in an attempt to lessen the impact of the entry of imported fuel on the sugarcane industry in the Northeast. Sugar mills and parliamentarians in the region were strongly opposed to the annual volume of 750 million liters established in September. According to a report in the Valor Econômico newspaper, an agreement has been drafted for weeks by the Ministries of Agriculture and Economy and a joint ordinance would already be ready for publication in the Official Gazette. The idea is that a significant portion of the quota - 550 million liters. - be concentrated between April and September, the off-season of the Northeast plants. Currently, the volume is being divided equally between the four quarters of the year, so that the six months of the harvest and the six months of sugar cane offsets receive 375 million liters of tariff-free imported ethanol. The volume is almost entirely biofuel from the United States. According to the text published in Valor Econômico, the proposed ordinance must still be presented at a meeting of the collegiate of the Foreign Trade Chamber (Camex), which will take place next Monday (14). To hold the House vote until then, the Minister of Agriculture, Tereza Cristina, would have talked with the Mayor, Rodrigo Maia (DEM-RJ). At first, according to the sources heard by the report, the intention of the Northeastern parliamentarians was that Maia should vote shortly after the approval of the urgency regime. To top it off, the sources say that Tereza Cristina is having difficulty getting support from northeastern producers. The sector advocates more measures against the increase in the volume of imported ethanol from the United States, such as the requirement for biofuel to enter the port of Santos, in São Paulo, which would reduce the pressure on the northeastern market - the suggestion, however, is not. would have been accepted by the Ministry of Economy. In addition, the minister argues that the quota of 750 million liters of ethanol is necessary so that, in the future, the Brazilian government will negotiate an increase in the US quota for imports of Brazilian sugar. For 2019, this volume is 144.4 thousand tons, being considered small.
Source: Nova Cana

VOLUME OF HYDRATED ETHANOL TRADING FOLD IN SAO PAULO

The volume of hydrous ethanol sold in the state of São Paulo doubled in early October compared to the end of September, according to information from Esalq-USP's Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea). According to researchers, buyers resumed trading in the spot market, raising liquidity in the state. Vendors, in turn, have remained firm, and a few units in the Center-South region have either finished or are about to finish sugarcane crushing. Regarding prices, between September 30 and October 4, the Cepea / Esalq indicator for hydrous ethanol closed at R $ 1.7686 / liter (without ICMS and without PIS-Cofins), up 1.23% compared to last week. Regarding anhydrous ethanol, the Cepea / Esalq Indicator was R $ 1.9405 / liter (without PIS / Cofins), an increase of 1.17% in the same period.
Source: Nova Cana

NEW PARANAGUAY ROADER SPEEDS CARGO HANDLING FOR PORTO

The Nelson Buffara Viaduct, at the entrance to Paranaguá, was inaugurated this week. The work is considered fundamental to improve the heavy traffic of the region and expedite the movement of cargoes towards the port of Paranaguá. The investment of the public company Portos do Paraná was R $ 12.7 million. "It is an extremely important investment for the logistics of the port and the city of Paranaguá," said the governor. “Paranaguá is the place where the production and business generated in Paraná is moved. If the city is not doing well, it disrupts agribusiness and industry. On the other hand, if it works, it leverages the entire state production”, said Paraná Governor Carlos Massa Ratinho Junior. By facilitating the transit, the work also contributes to the expectation of growth in cargo handling in the port - already more than 50 million tons per year and the forecast is to exceed 80 million in the medium term. The CEO of the public company Portos do Paraná, Luiz Fernando Garcia, added that there will also be efficiency gains in the short term. “We eliminated inefficiencies on arrival and departure of trucks. We have Santa Catarina and Santos ports as competitors, so any extra dollars are thrown into the logistics matrix and we lose opportunities”, he said.
Source: Portos e Navios

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