

RICE: SANTA CATARINA EXPORTS VOLUME 24 TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF 2017

The state of Santa Catarina exported from January to October 82,700 tons of rice, 24 times more than in the whole of last year. Revenue was \$ 24 million, compared to \$ 2.2 million in 2017. "We produce in areas smaller than the other states, but with high productivity, growing varieties developed here in Santa Catarina by Epagri", said Secretary of Agriculture and Fisheries Airton Spies. Estimates from the Center for Socioeconomics and Agricultural Planning (Epagri / Cepa) point to a production of 1.1 million tons in 2018/2019. The crop should occupy 143.3K hectares. In the state, 99.5% of the area destined to irrigated grain has already been sown and, according to field reports, the crop has good development conditions. The main markets for Santa Catarina rice exports are Venezuela and South Africa.

Src.: Canal Rural

CORN: VOLUME EXPORTED IN NOVEMBER RISES 13.5% COMPARED TO 2017

Brazilian corn exports in November totaled 3,996 million tons, 13.5% more than the volume shipped in November 2017, when they totaled 3.519 million tons. Revenue from foreign sales of the cereal came to US \$ 711.9 million, 32.5% higher than that registered in November last year, which was US \$ 537.1 million. In comparison with October, when shipments totaled 3.2 million tons, the volume exported in November was 24% higher. Revenue also rose from one month to the next, 28% - in October, reached \$ 554 million. Monthly shipments were mainly driven by Midwest states. Mato Grosso, for example, usually ships large volumes abroad in November. In addition, the appreciation of the dollar stimulated shipments. The high in exports reverses a downward curve - from July to October shipments were falling, in the annual comparison. In the accumulated 11-month period, cereal exports reached 19.885 million tons, 20% less than the 24.931 million tons shipped in the same period of 2017. The exchange revenue obtained between January and November of this year of US \$ 3.412 billion was 15.4% lower than that recorded in the corresponding range last year of US \$ 4.036 billion. The average price of cereals exported in November was US \$ 178.1 a ton, compared to US \$ 173.1 in October and US \$ 152.6 per ton in November 2017.

Src.: Canal Rural

SECOND CORN CROP IS EXPECTED TO GROW 20% IN BRAZIL, SAYS CONSULTANCY

The field should gather extra wind in the 2018/2019 crop to receive the expected increase in corn production. According to consultancy INTL FCStone, the increase is 14.1% compared to the previous crop, jumping to 92.2 million tons of corn resulting from revisions in the first and second crop of the cereal. "In the case of the first 2018/2019 corn crop, there was a slight increase in the production estimate, which stood at 27.3 million tons, a variation of less than 200K tons compared to last month. In relation to the past crop, this level of production represents an increase of 1.7% ", explains the market analyst of FCStone, Ana Luiza Lodi. The higher production in the summer results from an increase in estimated productivity, which, on average in Brazil, increased from 5.22 to 5.26 tons per hectare. "In Rio Grande do Sul, corn crop conditions are very positive and state productivity,

which alternates with Minas Gerais in the position of largest producer of the summer crop, was raised to 6.9 tons per hectare," says analyst Ana Luiza. Regarding the winter harvest, in its first estimate for 2018/2019, the consultancy pointed out a production of 64.9 million tons, considering an area increase compared to 2017/2018, which closed the season with 53.98 million tons tons, according to the CONAB, and a normalization of productivity, after the expressive reduction of the previous crop. This level of production represents an increase of 20% in the annual comparison. The planted area is estimated at 11.6 million hectares, an increase of 2.7% over last season, due to the expected growth of the area in Mato Grosso and Paraná, which should be favored by the advanced soyabean crop. This recovery in production is expected to contribute to maintaining final corn stocks at a high level of 14.4 million tons, according to INTL FCStone, even with higher exports.

Src.: Canal Rural

SOYABEAN EXPORTS IN 2018 ALREADY EXCEEDED 80 MILLION TONS

Soyabean exports totaled 80.1 million tons from January to November this year, according to a survey by the National Association of Grain Exporters (Anec) based on the cargoes that actually left the country's ports in the period. The result already surpasses in 17% the record of sales of the oilseed abroad recorded in the whole last year (68.3 million tons). In November, when sales abroad reached almost 5 million tons, an atypical volume for the month - 2 million tons in November 2017 - demand for the Brazilian grain continued to be driven by trade disputes between China and the United States, which raised US soyabeans on Chinese territory after the entry into force of a 25% surcharge. The "advantage" of Brazilian soyabeans in the Chinese market, however, tends to end. Over the weekend, at the G-20 summit, Donald Trump, the president of the United States, and Xi Jinping, the Chinese president, have stepped up deals to end disputes between the two countries. Trump announced that China has agreed to "reduce and eliminate" tariffs on cars imported from the United States. During the G-20, countries paused in the trade war. The news should reduce the premiums paid in ports for Brazilian soyabeans. Still according to Anec, in contrast Brazilian exports of corn reached 18.937 million tons, down 26.5% over the same period last year. Cereal sales were hampered by the country's crop failures and by the establishment of minimum road freight rates, which made transporting the grain from the Midwest (main producing region) to the main ports in the South and Southeast more expensive. In November, 3,947 million tons of corn were shipped abroad, 7.3% less than in November 2017.

Src: Portos e Navios

CODESP EXTENDS OFFER OF BERTHS FOR LANDINGS OF SOLID BULK

The Company Docas of the State of São Paulo (Codesp) decided to establish, through a resolution of the Company's Presidency, on an exceptional and transient basis, the operation of landing solid bulk in the public berths of the warehouse docks 12 A to 15, Outeirinhos, from 29 to 33 and from the warehouse 37. The initiative considered the increase in the flow of ships destined to this operation, mainly in the second semester, causing long waits for berthing. And also the availability of public cribs, which implies better use of the dock and reduction of costs caused by waiting. The use of

berths now available requires the formal request of berthing directly to Codesp, through the shipowner or its legal representative, and must comply with the Priority and Mooring Rules of the Port of Santos, including those resulting from lease agreements. Operators should comply with environmental requirements, such as the use of special equipment to eliminate the emission of particulate matter during direct discharge to trucks. After the operation, special equipment should be removed immediately in order to avoid interferences in the operations performed in the contiguous sections. Docas also determines that the control of weighing of goods exit of the bonded area occurs, in addition to requiring the discharge operation to reach a minimum of 3.5 K tons per day. Discharges must occur uninterruptedly, except for rain or when there is no service request for periods from 7 pm Sunday to 7 am Monday.

Src: *Portos e Navios*

SANTOS PORT RELEASES BERTHS FOR SHIPS TRANSPORTING FERTILIZERS

The Docks Company of the State of São Paulo (Codesp) has released, on an exceptional basis, mooring berths for ships transporting fertilizers at the Port of Santos. The request came from the Union of Maritime Navigation Agencies of the State of São Paulo (Sindamar), after the sum of losses that exceeded the mark of R \$ 140 million due to delays in the operations of these freighters at the Santos quay. According to the entity, there are vessels that arrived at the Santos quay in August and since then have been waiting for an opportunity to unload the goods. Other freighters even plan mooring at the complex and climb into other ports in search of greater agility. Sindamar and Codesp met last week to discuss the problem. The entity has requested the release of new mooring berths for fertilizer operations. In response to the request, the Port Authority requested a deadline to analyze the viability of the demand. Last Thursday, Docas issued Resolution No. 211, which allows the use of the public cribs of the Cais de Outeirinhos and warehouses 29 to 33 and 37, as well as the berths of warehouses 12A to 15. In all cases, it is necessary to meet the mooring priority standards. Codesp also highlighted the need to comply with environmental requirements, such as the use of equipment that prevents the suspension of particles in the discharge of trucks. The objective is that operations that are carried out in close quarters, such as the pulp handling and storage, are not impaired.

Src: *Portos e Navios*

PLANTING OF RICE REACHES 99% OF THE AREA IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

With the intensification of rice planting in Rio Grande do Sul, work is practically completed in all municipalities, with the exception of specific areas and in some areas of the Central region. The climate favored the germination and emergence of the grains. In addition, the application of pre- and post-emergence herbicides and the beginning of irrigation occur. In the South region, there was a small increase in the implanted area of 1.5% over the initial estimate. Again there was a drop in the price of rice in the shell in RS, pointing to a price of R \$ 41.11, falling 0.05% in the week. According to information collected from the Pelotas industry, during the week prices of rice in type one shell, with yield between 57% and 59% of whole grains and with cash payment, point to values of R \$ 42.50 / sc . of 50 kilos.

Src.: *Canal Rural*

EXPORTS OF SOYA COMPLEX INCREASE 88% IN VOLUME

Brazilian exports of the soybean complex totaled 6.185 million tons in November, generating revenue of US \$ 2.477 billion. In comparison with the same period of 2017, revenue practically doubled, increasing by 98.7%, and volume

grew by 88%. In relation to October of this year, there was a reduction of 5.9% in volume and 5.1% in sales. The fall in the soybean crop in Argentina and the trade war between the United States and China have been stimulating demand for the Brazilian grain. The deceleration of shipments between October and November is natural, due to the advanced stage of commercialization of the oilseed crop 2017/2018 and, consequently, the low availability of product for sale. Exports of soybeans totaled 5.072 million metric tons in November, 136.7% higher than in the same period of 2017, when 2.142 million metric tons were shipped. Revenue reached US \$ 2.004 billion last month, growth of 145.8% compared to November 2017 (US \$ 815.4 million). In comparison with October, when 5,353 million tons were shipped, foreign sales of the grain fell 5.3% in volume. In revenue, the drop was 5% against the total of US \$ 2,108 billion in October. The average price of the exported product was US \$ 395.10 / t, compared to US \$ 393.80 / t in October and US \$ 380.50 / t in November last year. Soyabean meal, exported volume totaled 1.090 million tons, an increase of 1.8% compared to November 2017, when Brazil sent abroad 1,071 million tons. Before October, the fall was 4.5% - that month, the country exported 1.142 million tons. Revenue from exports in November, US \$ 457.8 million, grew more than the volume, 22.2% compared to US \$ 374.6 million in the same period of 2017, and 2.3% in relation to US \$ 447.6 million obtained in October. Among the derivatives, shipments of soybean oil totaled 22.7K tons last month, down 69% from November 2017, when exports reached 73.5K tons. In relation to October (79.2K tons), there was a fall of 71.3%. Revenue from soyabean oil shipments totaled US \$ 15 million in November, a decrease of 73.3% compared to the same period last year of US \$ 56.2 million. In comparison with October (US \$ 53.1 million), the value was 71.5% lower.

Src.: *Revista Globo Rural*

PORT OF SANTOS MOVES 110 MILLION TONS OF CARGO IN 2018

Cargo traffic at the Port of Santos, the largest in the country, grew 1.5% from January to October 2018, compared to the same period last year, reaching 110.6 million tons. There were 4,026 ship berths, down 0.4%. The data were disclosed by Companhia Docas do Estado de São Paulo (Codesp). Among the products shipped, soyabean (grains and bran) was the champion, with 24.98 million tons, up 20.8%. The second place was the sugar, with the mark of 12.89 million tons, a result 27.5% lower. In the third position, is the corn with 8.37 million tons, down 21.2%. Citrus juices recorded 1.92 million, up 13.6%. In the flow of landings, they were 31.67 million tons, growth of 6.7% compared to 2017, a record mark in the Port of Santos. The main product was fertilizer, with 3.27 million, an increase of 1.2%. The second most discharged cargo was sulfur, with 1.74 million (18.3% growth). Next are diesel oil (1.56 million), wheat (1.13 million) and caustic soda (815.7K). In October, 10.25 million tons were registered, down 9.8% compared to the same month in 2017. The berths totaled 380 vessels, 6.9% less than in October last year. In shipments, the volume was 14.2% lower, especially corn (1.5 million tons). In landings, there was growth of 1.9%, reaching 3.15 million tons. The fertilizer was the product with the highest turnover (396.2K).

Src.: *Canal Rural*

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