

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR EXCEEDS US \$ 100 BI IN PRODUCTS EXPORTED UNTIL NOVEMBER

The Brazilian agricultural sector has surpassed the US \$ 100 billion mark in exports this year, the Agriculture Ministry said on Monday. Between December 2017 and November 2018, the total of US \$ 100.10 billion was invoiced with external shipments of the sector, up 5.2% over the same period of 2016/2017. "The growth was due to the increase in the amount exported, or 5.3% more," the note said. It is not, however, a record for the period, which was reached between December 2012 and November 2013, when Brazil exported US \$ 100.7 billion in agribusiness products, according to data from Agribusiness Trade Balance. The share of the sector in total Brazilian exports was 42.1% (-1.9 % compared to the previous period, which was 44%).

Source: Canal Rural

RIO GRANDE DO SUL SEMEIOU 97% OF THE AREA OF SOYA AND 93% OF CORN

Soyabean planting 2018/2019 in Rio Grande do Sul reaches 97% of the estimated area. The corn crop occupies 93% of the projected area. Rio Grande growers are expected to grow 5.89 million hectares with oilseed. In the region of Planalto the culture has already been fully implemented; but in the south of the state the planting is paralyzed due to the lack of moisture in the soil. There, the crop occupies 85% of the estimated area. According to Emater, the corn crop, which should total a total of 738K hectares, is developing well. "5% of the area is ready for harvest, starting in the next few days, 24% of the crops are in grain filling, 23% in flowering and 41% in germination and vegetative development," says Emater.

Source: Canal Rural

MINOR DEMAND PRESSES SOYABEAN PRICES

Pressured by lower demand and lower premiums paid at port terminals, the price of soyabeans is low this month. This is what the indicators of the Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea) point out. The reference based on the Port of Paranaguá (PR) has a devaluation of 2.51%. Last Friday, he closed at \$ 80.70 a bag. In a slow-paced market, similar situation is verified in the indicator based on the average business in the State of Paraná. The devaluation is 2.98% in December until last Friday (12/14), when the quotation closed at R \$ 75.52 the bag of 60 kilos. According to the researchers, sellers who still have soya to sell indicate preference for the domestic market. However, they have also met resistance from buyers, who say they expect the turnaround of the year for new acquisitions, when the entry of Brazil's new crop should push prices higher. "The drop in export premiums and the low interest of international buyers have pushed domestic prices down. Sellers who have soya to market on the spot indicate preference to sell within Brazil. Domestic buyers, on the other hand, are supplied," says Cepea, in a note released this week. Conab estimates that soya production in the 2018/2019 harvest is expected to reach 118.01 million and 120.06 million tons. At best, it would be a growth of 0.7% compared to the 2017/2018 season, estimated at 119.28 million tons.

Source: Revista Globo Rural

CORN: PLANTED AREA IN GOIÁS GROWS 25% IN FIRST SAFRA

The area planted with corn in Goiás grew 25% in the first crop, according to Conab data. The average productivity expectation is 133 sacks per hectare. According to the technical advisor of the Federation of Agriculture of Goiás (Faeg), Pedro Arantes, if there is no problem of summer, the production should reach 2 million tons. In addition to the good weather conditions, the price of the bag also favored the expansion of the corn areas. Producers in the region are also attentive to crops in the south of the country. If soyabean losses due to drought are confirmed, farmers, mainly producers in Rio Grande do Sul, tend to invest in corn.

Source: Canal Rural

PORTO DO RIO GRANDE HAS GROWTH OF MORE THAN 6% IN THE MOVEMENT OF JANUARY TO NOVEMBER

The Port of Rio Grande Superintendency, through the Statistical Sector, concluded the survey of cargo movement between January and November 2018. The port complex obtained a growth of 6.3% when compared to the same period of last year and must obtain new historical record of movement at the end of the year. To date, more than 39.9 million tons of all types of cargo have been handled. "The Superintendence has always worked in partnership with the private terminals to seek maximum agility to the port complex. The year 2018 was very critical because of the truckers' strike, but we managed to give the answer that the production segment needed," says superintendent director Janir Branco. Until November 30, 39,912,510 tons were handled, and the general cargo was the one with the largest increase. They were 12.7% expansion when compared to the same period of 2017. In the general cargo segment are products such as cellulose and container cargo. The movement of vessels in the Port of Rio Grande rose 3.8%. Rice, moved in the segments of solid bulk and general cargo, had growth of 46.2%, exceeding two million tons. Regarding soya, the complex (oil, bran and grain) remains the main product and represents 40% of everything that is moved in the port. It is 15.6 million tons of cargo, with China as the main destination. Only the grain, until November, amounts to 13 million tons.

Source: Portos e Navios

SOYA: AREA IN THE CENTER-WEST DOUBLE FROM 2006 TO 2017, SHOW ANALYSIS OF THE CENSUS

The area of soyabeans in the Midwest, the main crop of Brazilian agriculture, almost doubled in 11 years, from 7.73 million hectares in 2006 to 14.148 million hectares in 2017. Last year, West accounted for 46.4% of the area harvested with soyabeans in the country, according to the geographic analysis of the preliminary data of the Agricultural Census 2017, released this week, by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The agency had already released the first data of the Agricultural Census 2017 last July. Preliminary data reported in July had already indicated that the agricultural frontier rose by 16.573 million hectares of national territory between 2006 and 2017, an area equivalent to the territories added by Portugal, Belgium and Denmark. The expansion occurred unevenly: Pará and Mato Grosso had the largest increases in agricultural areas, while in the Northeast, there was a loss of 9.9 million hectares. In July, the IBGE explained that the reduction in the area destined to

agriculture in the Northeast could be related to the prolonged drought. The geographic analysis released this week quotes Ceará and Rio Grande do Sul to demonstrate the inequality in the expansion of the agricultural frontier. In the Northeastern state, there was a retraction of the occupied area: in 2006, 53.0% of the territory was occupied by agricultural establishments, while in 2017 the proportion fell to 46.3%. The number of establishments increased by 33,300 establishments. In Rio Grande do Sul, the movement was reversed. The portion of state territory appropriated by agricultural establishments increased from 76% in 2006 to 77% in 2017, but the number of establishments fell by 17.3% in the same period.

Source: Canal Rural

AGRIBUSINESS AGREES FOR 66% OF CATARINIAN EXPORTS IN 2018

A strong productive sector focused on the foreign market. This is one of Santa Catarina's secrets. With only 1.12% of the Brazilian territory, the state is an international reference in health and agricultural quality - a status that brings the products of Santa Catarina to the most competitive markets in the world. From January to November 2018, agribusiness accounted for 66% of the total exports from Santa Catarina, with a turnover of US \$ 5.4 billion. Agribusiness represents 29% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Santa Catarina and 60% of this value comes from the production of animal protein. In 2018, Santa Catarina not only maintained its agribusiness exports, but also increased the international presence of its products. The growth rate of international trade in the agricultural sector is higher than in other sectors of the economy. While the state's exports increased 4.8% compared to the eleven months of 2017, agribusiness sales abroad increased by 6.6%. According to the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Fisheries, Airton Spies, the expectation is that the sector will continue to grow. "In October we had three international missions visiting Santa Catarina. Technicians from South Korea, Mexico and Canada came to the state with the possibility of qualifying new plants for export and opening new markets".

Source: Universo Agro

IMPORTS OF FERTILIZERS REGISTER INCREASE IN NOVEMBER

According to a GlobalFert survey, the volume of fertilizers imported by Brazil in November was 3.1 million tons, an increase of 17% compared to October, where 2.6 million tons of fertilizers were imported. The importation of nitrogen fertilizers had an increase of 29%, phosphates an increase also of 5%, and Potassium Chloride had an increase of 12% between November and October. The main port of entry of fertilizers in October was the Port of Paranaguá responsible for 29.7% of total fertilizer imports. The second largest importer of fertilizers in the month was the Port of Rio Grande with 19.32% followed by the Port of Santos with 10% of the volume.

Source: Global Fert

BRAZIL SHOULD HAVE RECORD ETHANOL PRODUCTION

Brazil should record a record ethanol production of 32.3 billion liters in the 2018/2019 harvest, an increase of 18.6%

over the previous harvest. The last largest number had occurred in the 2015/2016 harvest, with 30.5 billion. The record also holds for the amount of hydrated ethanol produced, about 21.6 billion. The data were published by the National Supply Company (Conab). According to the survey, the production of sugarcane is estimated at 615.84 million tons. The number represents a reduction of 2.8% compared to the previous harvest, which closed at 633.26 million tons. Sugar, with production expected to reach 31.7 million tons, also declined 16.2% compared to the 2017/2018 crop. For anhydrous ethanol, used in the mixture with gasoline, there will be a reduction of 2.3%, reaching 10.7 billion liters. The area harvested in the country is estimated at 8.6 million hectares, down 1.1%. In the Southeast region, specifically, the decrease occurred as a reflection of the climatic problems and due to the return of leased land. The Center-West practically maintained the harvested area of the last harvest, presenting a slight increase in productivity levels. The good distribution of rainfall in the Northeast, during important phases of the crop, brought a strong increase in productivity levels, 12.8% more than in the previous crop. The South region had a 2.6% drop in the harvested area, while the North, responsible for less than 1% of the national production, is expected to have a 3.2% lower production than in the last harvest.

Source: Canal Rural

Please, do not hesitate to contact us for further information through our commercial@williams.com.br and lineup@williams.com.br! Always keeping you duly posted.

