

CORN EXPORTS HAS SLIGHT DECREASE IN THE ACCUMULATED OF THE YEAR

Corn exports registered a slight decrease in the accumulated from January to August compared to the same period last year. According to data from the National Association of Cereal Exporters (Anec), corn shipments reached 11.6 million tons compared to 12.1 million tons in the same period of 2016. In August, according to the association's figures, 5.2 million tons of corn were shipped. Anec estimates that total cereal exports for the year will reach 32 million tons.

Src.: *Universo Agro*

SOYABEAN EXPORTS IN AUGUST IS RECORD FOR THE MONTH

Brazil's soyabean exports posted the best result for the month in August in all of history, with producers stretching shipments for the second half in search of more attractive prices after a record 2016/17 harvest. According to data from the National Association of Exporters of Cereals (Anec), last month 5.7 million tons of oilseed were shipped, about 500k tons more than in August 2015, higher volume recorded until then. According to the entity, in the accumulated of the year sales total 57.6 million tons, already being the best result for soyabean exports in the same year, even remaining four months to the end of 2017. The association also reported that for September, at least 3.2 million tons of soyabeans are already scheduled for loading in Brazilian ports, bringing the total sold this year to more than 60 million tons. The entity estimates total soy exports in 2017 to be 62 million tons.

Src.: *Reuters*

OIL PRODUCTION IN BRAZIL IN JULY ADDS 2.62 MILLION BDP, DECREASE OF 1.9% FRM JUNE

Oil production in Brazil in July totaled 2.623 million barrels a day, the National Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels Agency (ANP), a decrease of 1.9% from June, but expansion of 1.5% compared to July last year. Brazil's natural gas production totaled 115 million cubic meters per day in July, a new record, according to the ANP, up 3.5% from the previous month and 7.3% year-over-year.

Src.: *Reuters*

CORN PRODUCTIVITY INCREASES 45% IN MATO GROSSO

Corn productivity in the Mato Grosso 2016/17 harvest increased 45.3% in comparison with the previous season, reaching 107.10 bags per hectare, according to the most recent report of the Institute of Mato Grosso of Agricultural Economy (Imea). According to the institute, the area cultivated with cereal stood at 4.73 million hectares. According to the Imea, the production was estimated at about 30.45 million tons, one of the largest in history.

Src.: *Universo Agro*

AGROCONSULT SEES 4% DECREASE IN BRAZIL'S 2017/2018 SOYABEAN HARVEST

Brazil's total soyabean production in the 2017/18 harvest is expected to decrease 4% from last season to 111.1 million tons, pointing to a decline in productivity over the record crop of 2016 / 17. Soyabean planting, which begins in mid-September, is expected to be expanded by 3% to a record high of nearly 35 million hectares, with much of the area

expanding to replace summer corn. The consultancy projects a decrease of 14% in Brazil's summer corn crop in 2017/18, to 26.1 million tons. The total cereal harvest was estimated at 95.3 million tons, decrease of 5%. The area planted with corn in both crops should remain practically stable, according to Agroconsult, which sees productivity decreasing 6% in summer corn and 4% in the total crop. Brazil is the largest global exporter of soyabeans and the second in corn, behind the United States.

Src.: *Reuters*

EXPORTS OF SUGAR BY THE PORT OF SANTOS INCREASES 10%

The month of July registered good results in the movement of cargoes in the Port of Santos. The highlight was the export of solid bulks of vegetable origin. Sugar sales totaled 2,358,563 tons, increase of 10.8% on shipments in the same period of 2016, according to information from Companhia Docas do Estado de São Paulo (Codesp). Corn also had high export performance. The shipment of the grain increased 99.6% from July / 16 to July this year, with 1,830,567 tons. In the soyabean complex, considering shipments of soyabeans in bulk, bulk bran and grains in containers, it increased its movement by 38.2%, reaching 1,552,426 tons. In the result of the accumulated of the year until July, soyabean and sugar appear as the main products exported by the port. Shipments of the grain totaled 18,807,914 tons and an increase of 9.7%. Sugar shipment operations, the second largest cargo in the period, reached 11,221,827 tons, 7.2% higher than in the same period of 2016.

Src.: *Universo Agro*

IGC RAISES ESTIMATE FOR WORLD GRAIN HARVEST

In its most recent report in August, the International Grain Council (IGC) has raised its estimate for the world crop of grains [soya, corn, wheat and rice] from the 2017/18 season, starting now in September, to 2.049 billion of tons. In the July report, the Council had projected that production would reach 2,038 bpd. For the 2016/17 season, the IGC predicts that the harvest will reach 2.128 bi / ton. Consumption, in turn, in the 2017/18 season is expected to reach 2,089 bpd / ton, 6 bpd above that recorded in the July report and 4 bpd / ton more than estimated for the current harvest. According to the IGC, world trade is expected to reach 354 million tons in the 2017/18 season, an increase of five million tons over the July projection and 2 million tons ahead of the projection in the current cycle. In addition, the Council predicts that at the end of the 2017/18 season, stocks will be close to 485 mln / ton, 7 mln / ton above the July report, but 40 mln / ton less than the harvest estimate in force.

Src.: *Universo Agro*

AGRICULTURE IS A POSITIVE HIGHLIGHT IN GDP IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2017

Agriculture was the main positive feature of the economy in the first half of the year, according to the National Accounts coordinator of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The entity commented that, in the first half of this year, compared to the same period in the previous year, the GDP of agriculture and livestock increased by 15% while industrial activity showed a decrease of 1.6%, and that



of services, decreased by 1%. Although the agricultural sector showed a null variation (0.0%) in the second quarter compared to the first quarter of this year, compared to the second quarter of last year, it increased 14.9%. In this comparison, there were increases in soyabean yields (19.7%); corn (56.1%); cotton (9.8%) and rice (16.3%). The entity recalled that the main crops of the country, such as soyabean and corn were already harvested mostly. In the case of corn, only 30% lack to be harvested, according to it, while soyabean would already be almost finished the harvest. In practice, this will make the next positive contribution of agriculture and livestock in the GDP of the second half less favorable than that observed in the first half.
Src.: Valor Economico

PARANÁ BEGINS 2017/2018 SUMMER HARVEST WITH EXPECTED DECREASE

Farmers are preparing to start the summer harvest in 2017/18. This year, the crops of Paraná will have 8% lower performance, since the production can reach 23.1 million tons, according to information from the Department of Rural Economy (Deral). For the new crop, the area of soyabeans is expected to increase, that of corn will decrease and that of beans will remain. In the 2016/2017 harvest, the main crops planted in the state had productivity levels considered excellent, because they had a favorable climate, in addition to the good technology used by the producers of Paraná, which allowed a result above expectations.
Src.: Universo Agro

CONVENTION FOR THE CONTROL OF BALLAST WATER WILL ENTER INTO FORCE ON SEPTEMBER 8TH

As of September 8, 2017, the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments will be in force worldwide. With this measure, vessels bound by the Convention will need to install a Ballast Water Treatment System to comply with rule D-2 - Ballast Water Performance Standard. The purpose of this rule is to prevent, minimize and ultimately eliminate the risks of introducing invasive alien aquatic organisms and pathogens that may be carried in the ballast water of ships entering ports. Although it was adopted internationally on 13 February 2004, the Convention itself provided that it would only become effective 12 months after the accession of at least 30 countries whose combined merchant fleets constituted 35% or more of the gross tonnage of the world merchant fleet. The accession of Finland in September 2016 caused these numbers to be hit. Thereafter, during the one-year period foreseen for the start of the requirement to comply with Rule D-2, some technical and logistical issues remained unsatisfactory. Accordingly, during the last meeting of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC-71) held in July of that year, it was decided that compliance with Rule D-2 for existing vessels would be tied to the date of renewal of the International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate, which in practice has postponed the deadline for compliance with D-2 rule for at least two more years. For new vessels, of those that will have keel whipped from September 8th 2017, compliance with rule D-2 will occur from the start of operation of the vessel. With this decision, it is expected that all vessels by the year 2024 are complying with rule D-2.

Src.: Portos e Navios

WHEAT PRICES DECREASE SIGNIFICANTLY IN AUGUST

Wheat prices decreases sharply in August due to the start of the harvest and the outlook for a good 2017/18 crop. Buyers have been left out in the hope of lower prices in the coming weeks. At the same time, sellers were more active, focused on marketing the surplus of the 2016/17 crop. In addition, according to employees of Cepea, the entrance of imported wheat has been supplying a large part of mill needs, also pressing values.

Src.: Noticias Agricolas

HARVESTING OF WHEAT REACHES 16% IN PARANÁ

The harvest of wheat in Paraná reached 16%, 156k hectares, of the estimated area for cultivation in this 2016/17 crop 962k hectares, according to the most recent crop monitoring report of the Department of Rural Economy (Deral), a body linked to the Secretariat of Agriculture and State Supply (Seab). According to the department, 49% of the wheat are in good condition, 33% of the area have average conditions and 18% are bad.

Src.: Universo Agro

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