PLANTING OF THE 2018/2019 SOYABEAN CROP REACHES 20% OF THE AREA IN BRAZIL

Soyabean planting in the 2018/19 crop jumped 10% in one week and reached 20% of the total area estimated for Brazil. These 20% exceed the 18% sown until the same date of 2016 and make the current crop, at least for now, the fastest planting in the country's history, according to AgRural consulting records. A year ago, 12% of the Brazilian soyabean area was planted. The average of five years is 10%, reports the consultancy in weekly report. In Mato Grosso, sparse rain showers have guaranteed adequate humidity and accelerated planting in much of the state. On Thursday, 34% of the area was planted, compared with 14% a week earlier. The number surpasses 31% of the record made in 2016 and is also higher than the 18% of last year and 14% of the average of five years. In Paraná, the good progress of the plantation in the north partially compensated for the slowness caused by the frequent rains in the west. Until last week, 40% of the state's soyabean area was sown, compared to 30% a year ago and 29% on average for five years. In Mato Grosso do Sul, rainfall in the southern region of the State prevented further planting, which reached 26%. Even so, the advantage over last year's 14% and 15% of the five-year average is still quite significant. In Goiás, well-distributed rainfall in the southwestern region allowed farmers to accelerate planting in the week. Up to Thursday, 13% of the area of Goiás was sown, up from 1% a week earlier, 3% last year and 4% a five-year average. In São Paulo, the accelerated pace already guarantees 30% of planted area, well ahead of the 6% of the average of five years and of the 8% of the past harvest. Seeding also began in Rio Grande do Sul, where 0.8% of the state's soyabean area was planted until last Thursday. In the other producing states of the country, planting reached 6% in Santa Catarina, 2% in Minas Gerais, 0.6% in Pará and 25% in Rondônia.

Src.: Revista Globo Rural

CORN PRICE DROPS ALMOST 10% IN ONE MONTH

The average price of corn in the port of Paranaguá (PR) fell almost 10% in one month. According to the Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea), on Thursday 11th , the cereal sack was quoted at R $ 36.49 in Campinas (SP), against R $ 40.24 in the same period of September. The entity points out that the prices fell due to the greater interest of sales by the producer and retraction of buyers, who buy only small lots to replenish short-term inventories. The devaluation of the dollar and the good progress of the summer harvest also influenced the drop in prices. Soya: The sharp drop in the dollar against the real also pushed domestic soyabean prices. The drop was not greater because the low availability of the product in the domestic market and the reluctance of the producers to market the grain managed to limit the downward movement. According to Cepea, producers have little volume of available product and low interest in making sales. In addition, farmers direct attention to the advancement of sowing in Brazil and also to the harvest in the United States. For soyabeans, the drop was 4.7% in one month, or R $ 4.48 per bag, with the price going from R $ 95.46 to R $ 90.98. When compared to the 25th of September, the low is almost R $ 7 per bag.

Src.: Canal Rural

VALUE OF ETHANOL RISES MORE THAN 9%

With the near completion of sugarcane milling at some mills in the state of São Paulo and the sequence of heated sales of the fuel at the stations, the price paid to the producer of hydrous ethanol in São Paulo has been rising significantly in the physical market. According to the Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea), in the last four weeks, the indicator of hydrated ethanol rose 9.44%, or R $ 0.16 per liter. In the previous week, the Cepea / Esalq indicator for hydrated ethanol in the state of São Paulo was R $ 1.8211 a liter, up 1.77% over the previous week. In the case of anhydrous ethanol, the price closed at R $ 1.9619, an increase of 2.22% in the same period. Since many buyers had already acquired good amounts of fuel in the first week of October, demand was slightly lower last week. Nevertheless, the volume of ethanol traded in the period was significant. On the side of the mills, some had need of sale to free space in the tanks, but they offered the ethanol at firm prices.

Src.: Canal Rural

TRADE WAR STIMULATES INCREASE OF SOYABEAN AREA IN SOUTH AMERICA

The intensification of the trade war between China and the United States is expected to increase the size of the soyabean area in South America. According to consultancy INTL FCStone, Chinese demand for Brazilian and Argentine products should increase to the detriment of the US grain. "This scenario of demand for soyabeans, especially the Brazilian one, ends up being an incentive to the oilseed crop, even in a general context of high supply, with estimates of world inventories at 110.04 million tons, according to the Department of Agriculture of the United States (USDA)", the company said in a report. According to FCStone, the 25% tariff on North American soya imported by China, which came into force in July, and continued to weigh on prices, has already modified US exports estimates for the 2018/2019 crop, currently at 56 million tons, against a previous estimate of 62.3 million tons. "This fall in demand for the American grain is not expected to be fully offset by buying in other countries, such as Brazil. China is adjusting to avoid as much as possible the purchase of US soyabeans, having already reduced its import estimates to 84.66 million tons, a drop of just over 9 million tons from the previous number and estimated by the USDA, "the consultancy explains. With this, not only US stocks should be highs, but also the world stocks. The main point that can modify the scenario for the soyabean prices, with prices in the domestic market becoming more correlated with the Chicago Stock Exchange, is the election of a half-term in the US that could result in a loss of the majority of the party Republican, weakening support for Donald Trump's decisions, toward a closer rapprochement of Americans with Chinese. Another possibility would be to present some problems during the development of the South American crop, mainly in Brazil, that would significantly restrict supply. However for now, the outlook is for a climate within normality throughout the development of the crop in the country, reiterates FCStone.

Src .: Canal Rural

SOYABEAN PLANTATION REACHES 47% OF THE AREA IN PARANÁ

Soyabean planting in the 2018/2019 crop reached 47% of the estimated area of 5.450 million hectares in Paraná by October

15, the Department of Rural Economy (Deral) of the State Department of Agriculture and Supply . The result represents an advance of 9% in the weekly comparison. Of the oilseed crops already planted, 100% were in good condition. Of the total planted, 26% was in the germination phase and 74% in vegetative development. Deral also reported that the planting of the first corn crop (summer) 2018/2019 reached 85% of the total, an increase of 6% over the previous week, with 100% of the crops in good condition. According to the Deral, 10% of the cereal crops were in the germination stage and 90% in the vegetative development. From the 2017/2018 harvest, the wheat harvest in Paraná reached 70% of the total, an increase of 8% in the weekly comparison. The conditions of the crops were: good (67%), medium (23%) and bad (10%). Of the wheat crop that is in the field, 56% is in maturation, 37% in fruiting and 7% in flowering.
Src.: Revista Globo Rural

BRAZIL'S ETHANOL STOCK UP 29% ON OCTOBER 2017

Current ethanol inventories in Brazil exceed 29% last year - around 11 million liters - with slow consumption and strong production of biofuels. The anticipation of the end of production, according to the analyst, will be due to the very dry climate in the Center-South of Brazil from February to July. The lack of humidity has compromised the health of the crops and should advance the beginning of the off-season in 15 to 30 days in relation to last year, leading to a fall, mainly, in the production of sugar. In the Northeast, where the crop is beginning, the dry climate should also hurt plantations, according to INTL analyst FCStone. With the prospect of a wide supply of sugar and depressed prices, Brazilian mills will continue to focus on ethanol production. Price parity between ethanol and gasoline is at the lowest level since 2010. Biofuel prices have risen compared to last year - in October, they are 10% above the same month of 2017 - but gasoline prices have increased more, in average 21% in the Country.
Src.: Revista Globo Rural

VOLUME OF FERTILIZER DELIVERIES RISES ONLY 0.3% IN SEPTEMBER

Fertilizer deliveries to the market in September totaled 4.25 million tons, 0.3% higher than in the same month of 2017. Data are from the National Association for Fertilizer Diffusion (Anda). In August, the increase in the annual comparison was 19%, with 4.83 million tons delivered in the domestic market. Year-to-date deliveries reached 25,855 million tons, 4.3% higher than those recorded from January to September last year. Production of the input increased in September compared to the same month of 2017, interrupting a sequence of setbacks in recent months. Last month, 746.2K tons were produced in Brazil, 16.2% more than in September 2017. In nine months, the volume reached 5.929 million tons, 4.8% less than in the same interval last year. Meanwhile, the importation of intermediate fertilizers continues to grow. In September, 2,737 million tons came from abroad, 18.8% more than a year ago. Between January and September, the volume landed in the country, 18.9 million tons, is still 1.4% lower than in the same period of 2017. Anda also reports that stocks of intermediate fertilizer products and NPK formulations as of December 31, 2017 were 5.533 million tons, up 9.1% on the previous year.
Src.: Dinheiro Rural

SEPTEMBER RECORDS THE HIGHEST MOVEMENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE PORT OF RIO GRANDE

According to the statistic sector of the Superintendency of the Port of Rio Grande, the month of September of 2018 obtained the largest movement in the history of the port complex. For the first time, a single month reaches more than 4.3 million tons. With the record obtained in the 30 days, the accumulated of the year reaches 32.1 million tons moved. When analyzed in isolation, September this year had more than 1.6 million tons of soyabeans moved. "The results show the full capacity of the Rio Grande port complex to transfer production to more than 90 countries and hundreds of commercial routes that we use", says the superintendent director of the Port of Rio Grande, Janir Branco. In the year to date, the port adds 32,100,507 tons from January to September, an increase of 3.4% when compared to the same period in 2017. The soyabean complex (oil, bran and grain) totals more than 12.8 million tons, growing 8.7% in the period analyzed. As of September 30th, there were 2,400 boat trips, an average of eight vessels per day. "The numbers registered show agility and this is an extremely important factor for the attraction of new cargoes. The year 2018 was difficult, with strike and activity stoppage, and even then, we managed to maintain a high average activity / day," he adds. White. Finally, China remains the main export destination with more than 11.5 million tons. Algeria was the country that most sent products to the Port of Rio Grande, with 672K tons moved.
Src.: Portos e Navios

Please, do not hesitate to contact us for further information!
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