safras &mercado
Since 1976
soya
Weekly Newsletter on Market Trends — Nº 1554 — Ano XXXIII — June/22/2009

TREND UPDATE OF DOMESTIC AND OUTSIDE SOYBEAN MARKETS FOR 2009 AND 2010

By reaching the middle of the year of 2009, it is already possible to outline three main characteristics for the season, very similar to the observed in the same moment last year, for both outside and domestic markets. Externally we have very solid prices for the next few months, even higher than what we had at the same time in 2008; prevailing high volatility for the quotes of the whole complex; and again an inverted market, with quotes of the new crop in the US and South America lower than the current prices. Internally, besides the natural consequence of outside oscillations, we have the indication of a falling dollar and of rising export premiums. On the whole, we arrive at a market with firm prices for Brazilian growers, with solidity imagined at least in the next three months, but with indication of difficulties of maintenance of these levels from September on, in case of confirmation of a full North American crop and maintenance of the expectation of increase of the South American area. Based on the quotes in the futures market of the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), we observe that we have already had in 2009 at least six great rebounds of prices, besides other minor, bringing excellent business chances for buyers, sellers and speculators. With the bottom of the well in the range of US$ 8.50 and the peak near US$ 12.70/bushel. In the same moment last year, the quotes exceeded the range of US$ 15.00, next to the peak of the financial bubble.

And this solidity of the market, at least in short term, is related to the combination of firm support on the fundamental side, in view of the squeeze in the ending stocks of the season, even stronger than what we observed in 2008, and of the slow movement of recovery of the financial market, owing to the improvement of the economic environment and to the dominant sentiment that the first effective signals of growth of the world economy can still be felt in the last quarter of this year. The indication that the futures market may be lower is basically based on the expectation of growth of the world crop in 2009/10, in the wake of increases in planting areas, in both the northern and southern hemispheres. Anyway, as we shall see next, the trend that the economy may start recovering next year can determine a non-exaggerated increase in the global position of supplies, being likely to keep prices still at high levels and well above historical averages. Then, in other words, the route of prices henceforth will be given by the following factors: definition of area and climate in the new US crop, and in South America on the side of the fundamentals, and evolution of the economy on the financial side (and also, of course, on the fundamental side in the wake of the interference in demand).

Outside market

And the best way to start our review for the trends of the soybean complex market in this second half of 2009 and also for the first indications of 2010 is revising the main determinant factors of the international market, in a year of still great uncertainties, notably in the economic front. Besides, despite the possibility of consolidation of the phenomenon El Nino in the second semester, which tends to be favorable for the crop of South America, the moment is of tension for the definition of area in the US, whose planting is delayed in the wake of the excess of moisture in some important producing states. Namely:

(1) The world soybean production in 2009/10 is preliminarily evaluated at 241.67 million tons by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The result would arise from the combination of an 8% high in the North American crop and 25% in the South American crop. In both cases, the numbers suggest a rather conservative position, in case the climate collaborates, considering that in both the cases the effective increase of area may be superior to the indicated at this moment. Even so we are speaking of a good recovery of 15% over the frustrated crop of

this year, that is evaluated at this moment at 210.91 mln tons. Being also above the previous record of 237.54 mln tons in 2006/07;

(2) After having observed a cut of consumption in 2009, since 2004, the early expectation on the USDA's estimate is that the sector may start its process of recovery already in 2010. In the current one, we are speaking about 5% lower crushings and a 3% lower domestic consumption compared to last year's. But for 2009/10, the projection points to a growth of 5% in crushings, moving from 192.30 to 201.00 mln tons, and of 4% in total consumption, going up from 221.77 to 231.55 mln tons. In soymeal, for a 3% fall of consumption in 2008/09, the projection for this new year is of a 3% growth, moving from 152.47 to 157.61 mln tons. And in soyoil, after a 5% fall in demand, we have the indication of a 4% advance in this new year, going up from 35.75 to 37.13 mln tons;

(3) The direction reversal for the world consumption of the soybean complex in this new season is basically on the following combination of factors: however modest, we have signs that the first signals of recovery of the global economy can be appearing in the last quarter of this year, with trend of growth for 2010; maintenance of the trend of growth of bioenergy; vegetative growth of the population, which puts about 90 million people extra a year on the tip of potential demand; despite the turbulence, the total production of meat is likely to be sustained in 2009, with indications of growth for 2010. In accordance with the last report by the International Monetary Fund/IMF, released in April, the expectation points to a fall in the global Gross Domestic Product between 1 and 1.5% for 2009 and with possibilities of a 1 2% growth for 2010. While developed countries must experience a stronger retrogression in their economies, the world recovery must pass especially by the advance in the economies of the developing countries, headed by China. For this reason and despite all difficulties, the economy of Asia, excluding Japan, would still advance 4.5 to 5% in 2009, and 6 to 6.5% in 2010. And China, specifically, would grow 6.5% this year and 7.5 8% in the next one;

(4) With this predicted supply increase potentially higher than the advance of demand, the signal at this moment is of some recovery in the position of ending stocks for the 2009/10 season. On beans, the forecast points to a 22% increase, after having fallen 21% in the current year, moving from 41.85 mln to 51.02 mln tons. Anyway, we are speaking of a relation between ending stocks and total consumption of 22%, higher than 19% in the year current, but only slightly above the historic average of 21%. In meal, after the retrogression foreseen in the season of this year by 23%, it must be followed in the next one by only a 5% increment, going up from 4.72 to 4.96 mln tons. And in oil, after a 10% decline in the current season, the world would experience practically stability in the position of ending stocks, moved from 2.53 to 2.52 mln tons;

(5) The definition of the new US crop is the main factor on the side of fundamentals for the formulation of the future trends of the international market. That is why the weekly watch of the news on the climate along with the area report to be released on June 30 are so important to the market. In terms of area, at this moment the USDA estimates an increase of only 200 thousand hectares for soybeans, going up from 30.6 to 30.8 mln ha. Our expectation is that the real increase gets close to 1 mln ha. Currently the USDA estimates a production of 87 mln tons, for an average yield of 2,865 kg/ha, that is, a normal weather. With this hypothesis of yield and higher area by 1.0 mln ha, we have a potential crop approximately going up to 90 mln tons. At this moment the planting remains delayed due to moisture excess in some important producing states, as is the case of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, in the Midwest, and Arkansas, in the Delta of Mississippi River. In the USDA's report in the position up to June 14, we were with 87% of the area planted, against 83% in the same moment last year, and 92% of the average for the last five years. Remembering that new rains were observed last week, postponing the end of the planting. Even so, in the first report on the conditions of groves released for this same date by the USDA pointed to 66% in good to excellent conditions, against 56% last year, 28% in fair conditions (34%) and 6% in poor to very poor conditions (10%). Therefore, at least thus far, the predominant sentiment is positive for this new crop;

(6) In the wake of this positive estimate for the new crop, but to a certain point conservative, we have signals of a partial recovery in the position of supplies in the US. This after a spectacular fall of 88% in the supplies of the current crop (and that can even be tighter), leading to the lowest position since the 1976/77 crop. The current projection of the USDA points to supplies in 2009/10 of 5,715 thousand tons, up 91% from 2,994 thousand tons of the current stocks. And the relation ending stocks x total consumption would rise to 6.8%, after having reached the historic bottom of the well at 3.6% in the current year. It is on this still tight future position of supplies that we will have the continuity of a very tense and volatile market in the next few months;

Soybean is a weekly newsletter by Editora SAFRAS Ltda.
Editor: Dylan Della Pasqua. Analyst: Flávio F. Junior.
Address: Av. Independencia, 1299 4th floor ! CEP 90035-077 ! Porto Alegre ! Brazil.
Phone 55-51-3224.7039 ! Curitiba 55-41-3323.2155 - Fax 55-51-3224.9170
Internet Address ! safras@safras.com.br.

(7) The last comment on outside scope involves the configuration of the world oilseed complex, that follows a direction similar to the one of the soybean complex, that is, after a general fall in the supplies of the current season, has indication of a good recovery in the supplies of oilseeds, a little lower for protein meals and some retraction for vegetable oils. Also here there is not space either for severe weather problems in this new season, otherwise we may have the third year in a row of decline in supplies. The current forecast for production in 2009/10 points to 421.41 mln tons, that once confirmed represents a 7% increment over the current 394.35 mln tons. Increase caused basically by the recovery in soy production, with its 15% increment. On the other hand, we have a projected fall in the production of peanuts by 2%, sunflower by 3% and rapeseed/canola by 4%. It is exactly for this reason that the picture for vegetable oils will be more pressured in this season, once falls the production of oilseeds with higher oil content. For a 3% higher consumption, the indication of supplies is at 61.95 mln tons, 13% greater than the 55.03 mln tons of carryover. In meal, we would have stocks of 6.44 mln tons, 3% above the early 6.28 mln. And in oils, 9.42 mln tons in supplies, 5% lower than the 9.95 mln tons of the previous carryover.

Key factors to outside market

We indicate below the main factors that can substantially modify the direction of the international market:

* The first one involves the definition of the new US crop, starting by the definition of planted area, passing by the behavior of the weather in next three months, and arriving at the definition of the average yield to be achieved;

* It is also important to follow the evolution of the crop in China, since the current problems with the lack of moisture in producing regions can modify the profile of the acquisitions of world's greater bean buyer. Moreover, it is also important to observe the procedure in terms of consumption, as the current storage calls attention to a possible provisional exit from market soon;

* The behavior of the financial market in relation to the participation in the markets of agricultural commodities is another important variable. After the spectacular exit in the last months of 2008, it is possible to perceive in soybeans the gradual return of investors in buying positions, which has contributed to the recent positive evolution of quotes;

* Also not less important, we must observe the unfolding of the global economic movement in view of the recessive picture seen in 2009, particularly in developed countries. Although the indications are better at this moment, and there is the possibility of some recovery already for 2010, the level of uncertainties is still very great and certainly developed economies must still take a reasonable time to accomplish a full recovery. And this would limit the global evolution of demand;

* And, finally, the definition of area, climate and yield for the new crop of South America, that starts to be sown in October. On this subject currently we have two signals: first, the trend of general increase of planted area, especially on the high of prices in comparison with the main competing cultures; and second, for the favorable sentiment towards the weather, should the forecast of meteorologists about the formation of the El Nino phenomenon in the next few months be confirmed.

Basic hypotheses and price scenarios

Taking into account all this set of information, and also the establishment of some fundamental hypotheses, we arrive at an update of the scenarios of prices for the soybean complex on the CBOT. The main hypotheses are: US crop in 2009 between 88 and 90 mln tons (therefore, above what the USDA estimates at this moment); crop of South America in 2010 between 120 and 122 mln tons; demand with residual fall in 2009, but recovering again in 2010; and support on the financial side by the slow recovery in the prices of oil. On this profile we are revising our estimate of average prices for the second semester of 2009 between US$ 9.80 and 10.80/bushel, below the average in the first semester, that must close next to US$ 10.30/40/bushel. And keeping a fairly similar signal for the first semester of 2010. In soymeal, the average in this second semester must be between US$ 355.00 and US$ 405.00/ton, higher than the average of the first semester, that must be close to US$ 360.00/ton. For oil, the average in the second semester of this year must be between US$ 765.00 and US$ 815.00/ton, therefore also superior to the average of the first part of the year, that must be close to US$ 765.00/ton.

Domestic market

It is an evident fact that the impact of these fluctuations of quotes on the CBOT has brought reflections to the formation of internal prices. First, with the strong high in the first semester of 2008, followed by the fall in the second semester, and with the new appreciation in this first part of 2009. See below the main influencing factors on the domestic market:

(a) In July we will be making our annual report on planting intentions. Although still without concrete numbers, we do believe in a new increment of the area planted to soybeans, that could be estimated now between 2 and 5%, depending much on credit availability. With this, in case of normal weather, we are speaking of a potential production between 62 and 65 mln tons, which would surpass the record of 60.2 mln tons of the last crop;

(b) On the side of consumption, we highlight the trend of positive numbers in the 2009/10 marketing season, with strong decline in the position of ending stocks, notably in beans. On one hand, the maintenance of some growth in industrialization, thanks to the good numbers of consumption, with highlight on meal exports and oil in the domestic market. Currently we have the projection of 32 mln tons, against 31.9 mln tons last year. And on the other, the good volume of exports to the outside market, in view of the solidity observed in international demand. We estimate 25 mln tons in exportations, against 24.5 mln previously. Thus, the ending stocks would fall from 3,184 thousand to 426 thousand tons, or 87%. In meal, internal consumption falling 2% for the retraction in the meat sector and exportations advancing 4%. Supplies falling from 764 to 664 thousand tons. In oil, internal consumption advancing 5% and exportations falling 14%, making the supplies drop from 252 to 232 thousand tons;

(c) In the planting of the 2008/09 crop, production cost had an average rise between 15 and 20%, acting negatively in the sense of eating part of the income of growers and limiting the investments in inputs in groves. For the 2009/10 crop, costs must observe a decline, possibly between 15 and 20%, thanks to the reduction of prices in some of the main inputs, notably in fertilizers;

(d) The exchange rate is another decisive element in this composition of prices in the domestic market. Between the end of last year and the beginning of 2009, the strong valuation of the parity between the real and the dollar eliminated part of the damages brought by the outside collapse of prices. But at this moment the movement caused apprehension again to the sector, as the firm return of the currency back to the country already knocked down the dollar from R$ 2.30 to the range of R$ 1.96 this last week. And with possibilities of decline for even lower levels in the next few months;

(e) And finally we have a positive evaluation for the trend of export premiums in Brazil, notably for this second semester. This indication stems from the fact of the gradual shortage of supply, in line with crop losses and firm movement of sales abroad, favored by the combination of solid outside demand and with the exit of Argentina from the market, mainly due to the losses of 30% of the crop of this year. And for the decline in the values of sea freights in view of the combination of decline in the prices of oil (at least against the levels of early 2008) and cut in global demand. So much so the quotes for shipment in September this week already reached the range of 165/170 US$ cents/bushel. For the 2009/10 crop, prices at this moment range by US$ 5 to 7 cents for shipment between April and May, which is positive in view of the historic standard negative values of the period between US$ 5 and 10 cents;

Key factors of the domestic market

See below the domestic variables that can modify the outlook of prices in Brazil:

- Flow of soybean and by-products exportations still in view of the uncertainties on the path of the global economy and their impacts on the demand for food;

- Progress of the Brazilian economy, combined with the behavior of interest rates and their impacts on the evolution of the dollar;

- Definition of the area for the next crop;

- And behavior of the weather at the beginning of spring, quite possibly already under the impact of the El Nino phenomenon.

Domestic market trends

Considering the combination of all these presented variables, we have signals that domestic prices will have difficulties to surpass the current prices from September on, when the new US crop will start to arrive at warehouses. The question here is that among the four main elements that define prices in the domestic market two have negative trends. That is, we have the CBOT with weaker values than the current for November/2009 and May/2010, and trend of more weakness for the exchange rate. On the positive side, we have only the indication of solid export premiums, but we cannot be sure whether they will go up to the point of totally offsetting the decline on the CBOT. And the possibility of a higher independence of internal prices for export parity, in view of the falling supply. And it will be exactly in the next few weeks that we will have or not the confirmation of this trend, in view of the definition of area and production of this new US crop.

Soybean is a weekly newsletter by Editora SAFRAS Ltda.
Editor: Dylan Della Pasqua. Analyst: Flávio F. Junior.
Address: Av. Independencia, 1299 ! 4th floor ! CEP 90035-077 ! Porto Alegre ! Brazil.
Phone 55-51-3224.7039 ! Curitiba 55-41-3323.2155 - Fax 55-51-3224.9170
Internet Address ! safras@safras.com.br.

safras & mercado

Nº 1554 — Ano XXXIII — June/22/2009

INDICATORS

BRAZILIAN MARKET - AVERAGE PRICES - US$

	Jun/18 2009	Previous Week	Previous Month	Monthly Spread %	Previous Year
SOYBEANS - 60 Kg					
- RS, Passo Fundo, FOB	25,13	26,20	25,18	-0,2	32,72
- PR, Cascavel, FOB	25,38	25,43	23,94	6,0	31,79
- MT, Rondonópolis, FOB	23,40	23,89	21,97	6,5	29,61
- SP, Interior, CIF	25,13	26,46	24,93	0,8	32,10
- Official Price	11,71	11,71	11,26	4,1	8,73
- Export parity - Cascavel	24,80	26,00	24,40	1,6	31,49
- Export parity - P.Fundo	24,90	26,22	24,73	0,7	31,61
- Export parity - Rond.	22,30	23,53	22,03	1,2	29,25
SOYMEAL - t					
- PR, P. Grossa, FOB	431,45	457,21	429,50	0,5	455,03
- SP, Interior, FOB	416,22	421,25	424,57	-2,0	467,49
- RS, Porto Alegre, FOB	421,30	423,08	411,76	2,3	423,53
- Export parity - P. Grossa	na	457,21	429,50	na	455,03
CRUDE SOYOIL - t					
- SP, CIF, ICMS 12%	913,66	955,51	962,68	-5,1	1.558,31
- RS, CIF, P. Alegre, ICMS 7%	939,04	1001,75	977,49	-3,9	1.589,48
- Export parity - P. Alegre	na	1001,75	977,49	na	1.589,48
REF. SOYOIL - (box / 20 can					
- SP, CIF, bleached / deod.	20,05	22,50	22,47	-10,8	37,09
WHEAT - t					
- Official Price , Sup., PH 78	269,02	272,27	261,65	2,8	249,33
- PR, Maringá, FOB	274,10	277,41	271,52	0,9	461,26
CORN - t					
- PR, Interior (West)	160,74	162,68	152,22	5,6	259,72
- SP, CIF, ICMS-Free	190,35	190,08	182,66	4,2	288,81
LIVESTOCK - 15 kg					
- Feeder cattle, SP, Interior	41,10	41,61	39,00	5,4	58,59
- Poultry, SC Interior (1 kg)	0,91	0,92	0,84	8,4	1,12

WORLD MARKETS - SPOT PRICES - IN US$ / METRIC TON

	Jun/18 2009	Previous Week	Previous Month	Monthly Spread %	Previous Year
SOYBEANS					
- Brazil, FOB Rio Grande	453,33	476,20	450,11	0,7	571,55
- Brazil, FOB Paranaguá	451,49	472,52	444,60	1,5	577,06
- USA, FOB Gulf	468,76	479,87	458,19	2,3	588,08
- Argentina, FOB Up River	449,65	457,83	431,74	4,1	567,87
- USA, CIF Rotterdam	502,00	527,25	486,00	3,3	627,25
SUNSEED					
- Argentina, FOB B. Aires	350,00	350,00	320,00	9,4	600,00
MEALS / PELLETS					
sbean, BR 48% (HIPRO), RG	441,36	462,30	445,55	-0,9	489,97
sbean pell., BR, 46%, Pguá	411,60	428,13	420,20	-2,0	471,23
sbean pell., ARG, Up River	433,64	433,64	426,81	1,6	449,19
sbean pell., BR, CIF Rott.	456,00	470,00	457,00	-0,2	555,00
sbean pell., ARG, CIF Rott.	454,00	454,00	450,00	0,9	540,00
sunpell, ARG, FOB B. Aires	140,00	140,00	120,00	16,7	195,00
sunpell, ARG, CIF Rott.	148,00	148,00	144,00	2,8	327,00
Corn Gluten Feed CIF Rott.	na	na	na	-	na
VEGETABLE OILS					
- sbean, crude, BR RG	841,28	841,28	826,28	1,8	1380,52
- sbean, crude, ARG, Up River	809,00	833,56	819,67	-1,3	1367,29
- sun, crude, ARG, B. Aires	905,00	955,00	840,00	7,7	1800,00
- peanut, crude, CIF Rott.	na	na	993,22	-	2350,00
- castor, crude, CIF Rott.	na	na	1275,00	-	1660,00
- rape, crude, CIF Rott .	na	na	993,22	-	1584,47
- palm, crude, CIF Rott.	na	na	830,00	-	1220,00
- sbean, crude, BR Pguá	805,78	831,35	826,28	-2,5	1387,13
WHEAT					
- Argentina, FOB, B. Blanca	245,00	245,00	235,00	4,3	405,00
- ARG, CIF Santos / BRA	470,00	470,00	470,00	0,0	466,40
CORN					
- Argentina, FOB Up River	186,00	190,00	175,00	6,3	295,00
- USA, FOB Gulf	181,60	186,51	180,70	0,5	297,92
- BR , FOB Pguá	186,17	197,00	185,00	0,6	300,00
- ARG, CIF Brasil	na	205,34	189,37	na	317,06
- USA, CIF Brasil	na	203,13	196,92	na	321,65
EXCHANGE RATE					
Real / U.S. Dollar	1,9701	1,9466	2,0256	-2,7	1,6043
Real / Peso (ARG)	1,9124	1,9500	2,0400	-6,3	1,7000
Peso / U.S. Dollar	3,7659	3,7580	3,7300	1,0	3,0270

na = not available

BRAZILIAN SOYBEAN CRUSHING MARGINS

	Jun/18 2009	Jun/18 2009(%)	Previous Week	Previous Week(%)	Previous Month(%)	Previous Year(%)
- BR, US$ / 60kg (1)	3,8	15,0	3,1	11,7	19,5	17,7
- BR, exp, RG, US$/t (2)	37,9	8,4	34,3	7,3	8,3	7,0
- USA, CBOT, US$/t	57,4	13,4	62,5	13,4	14,3	-

Note: (1) 100% domestic market; (2) 100% foreign market.

FUTURES MARKETS / BASIS

	Jun/18 2009	Previous Week	Previous Month
- Chicago - US$ cents/bushel (27,2kg)			
July/09	1213,75	1267,00	1166,00
August/09	1150,25	1185,50	1147,50
September/09	1082,50	1124,75	1098,50
- BM&F - US$/60kg			
July/09	26,00	27,45	25,75
August/09	27,10	27,30	26,00
September/09	27,10	26,80	25,35
- Premium FOB Pguá - US$ cents/bu			
JUL	15,00	40,00	56,00
- Premium FOB R. Grande - US$ cents/bu			
JUL	20,00	50,00	65,00
- Premium FOB USA - US$ cents/bu			
JUL	62,00	60,00	66,00
- Premium FOB B. Aires - US$ cents/bu			
JUL	10,00	20,00	35,00
SOYMEAL			
- Chicago - US$/short ton (907,2kg)			
July/09	405,40	428,00	381,50
August/09	377,40	390,00	362,30
- Premium FOB Pguá			
JUL	-32,00	-25,00	4,00
- Premium FOB R.Grande			
JUL	-35,00	-25,00	4,00
- Premium FOB ARG Up River			
JUL	-22,00	-20,00	18,00
SOY OIL			
- Chicago - US$ cents/lb (0,45kg)			
July/09	36,95	38,20	38,60
August/09	37,11	38,36	38,84
- Premium FOB Pguá			
JUL	-0,40	-0,90	-0,60
- Premium ARG FOB Up River			
JUL	-0,60	-0,80	-0,80
CORN			
- Chicago - US$ cents/bu (25,4kg)			
July/09	403,20	441,00	421,50
August/09	450,00	450,00	428,25
September/09	463,25	463,25	437,50
- BM&F - US$/60kg			
July/09	12,10	12,10	10,50
- Basis FOB ARG Up River - US$ cents/bu			
JUL	51,71	51,71	45,72
- Basis FOB USA (Gulf) - US$ cents/bu			
JUL	474,75	474,75	459,50
WHEAT			
- Chicago - US$ cents/bu (27,2kg)			
July/09	594,75	594,75	581,50
August/09	623,25	623,25	593,25
- Kansas - US$ cents/bu (27,2kg)			
July/09	648,00	648,00	640,75
August/09	658,00	658,00	643,75
	-	-	-
- Basis FOB USA (Gulf) - US$ cents/bu			
JUL	65,00	65,00	60,00

PROFITABILITY - SOYBEAN/CORN/WHEAT

Paraná

	Soybean	Corn	Wheat
1 - Variable cost/h	628,93	798,37	532,49
2 - Fixed cost/ha	353,42	413,62	362,28
3 - Total cost/ha	982,35	1211,99	894,77
4 - Cost /60 Kg	19,65	10,10	22,37
5 - Market price	25,43	9,76	16,64
6 - Profitability (%)	22,74	-3,48	-34,40

Yields: soybean 3,000; corn; 7,200; wheat 2,400 (kg/ha)

Source: Deral/PR

BRAZIL - INDEXES - IN %

	May-09	Apr-09	Mar-09
Inflation/FIPE	0,33	0,31	0,40
Dollar (Parallel)	-4,17	-4,00	0,00
Gold (BM&F)	1,04	-6,94	-4,29
Savings Account	0,55	0,55	0,64
TR	0,05	0,05	0,14
CDB (pre-fixated)	0,64	0,64	0,79

Nº 1554 — Ano XXXIII — June/22/2009

INDICATORS

SOUTH AMERICAN SUPPLY AND DEMAND

CROP	SOYBEANS 08/09	SOYBEANS 07/08	CORN 08/09	CORN 07/08	WHEAT 09/10	WHEAT 08/09
SOUTH AMERICA						
-Production	96.662	115.375	62.953	76.534	22.366	20.070
-Imports	1.150	3.141	320	653	12.965	13.925
-Domestic Consump	71.615	72.336	50.517	51.359	24.430	24.156
-Exports	32.905	41.906	13.900	21.309	10.395	10.983
BRAZIL						
-Production	56.842	60.220	49.953	55.534	5.860	6.000
-Imports	100	83	320	653	5.300	5.500
-Domestic Consump	34.700	34.595	43.567	44.259	10.100	10.100
-Exports	25.000	24.514	7.900	7.309	450	350
ARGENTINA						
-Production	34.000	47.000	13.000	21.000	8.500	8.750
-Imports	1.000	3.000	0	0	0	0
-Domestic Consump	33.950	34.950	6.950	7.100	6.050	6.050
-Exports	5.000	12.000	6.000	14.000	2.000	3.000
PARAGUAY						
-Production	4.150	6.900	-	-	1.250	1.200
-Imports	0	0	-	-	0	0
-Domestic Consump	1.345	1.595	-	-	450	450
-Exports	2.805	5.305	-	-	650	600
BOLIVIA						
-Production	1.670	1.255	-	-	117	115
-Imports	50	58	-	-	400	450
-Domestic Consump	1.620	1.196	-	-	665	640
-Exports	100	87	-	-	0	0

Source: SAFRAS & Mercado/SECEX/SAGPYA/IBCE/CAPECO

SOYBEANS - WORLD DEMAND INDICATOR

in th. tonnes

WEEK	Jun/11 2009	Jun/11 2008	since october (a) 08/09		07/08		oct/sep (estimate) 08/09	07/08
USA (b)								
-Exports	340	397	29972	27064			33750	31600
Crush (month)	na	na	na	na	na		44630	49020
USA Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	78380	80620
SOUTH AMERICA								
Month			Oct/Sep		Oct/Sep			
Exp.Brazil							26250	25360
Crush BR							32000	31940
Subtot.BR	-	-	-		-	-	58250	57300
Exp.Argen.							7400	13840
Crush Arg.							32000	34610
Subtot.ARG	-	-	-	-	-	-	39400	48450
Exp.Par.	na	na	na	na	na		2805	5305
Exp.Bol.	na	na	na	na	na		100	87
T.South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	100555	111142
Tot.General	-	-	-	-	-	-	178935	191762

Obs: Preliminary data.
(a) World crop year. In South America, following monthly totals.
(b) USA since SEP.

Source SAFRAS & Mercado

SOYBEAN COMPLEX - BRAZILIAN EXPORTS

SHIPMENTS PER EXIT PORTS - MARKETING YEAR

in th. tonnes

	April 2009	February/01 untill April 2009	2008	08/09
BEANS				
Paranaguá	1010,2	1725,3	1337,4	4235,9
Santos	1766,0	3251,4	2067,1	7106,8
Rio Grande	411,4	470,8	376,7	3283,6
Vitória(*)	292,7	746,2	414,2	2485,9
São Francisco	432,2	625,4	355,8	2260,2
São Luis(**)	212,1	212,1	51,2	1743,1
Ilhéus	0,0	0,0	0,0	53,0
Itacoatiara(x)	211,4	416,6	363,0	1522,7
Cáceres/Crba(y)	0,0	6,0	27,5	59,8
Others	157,2	371,8	182,7	1763,5
TOTAL	4493,2	7825,6	5175,6	24514,5
MEAL				
Paranaguá	713,1	1314,6	960,5	4745,7
Rio Grande	141,3	328,0	423,0	2011,7
São Francisco	83,0	132,1	56,2	407,7
Vitória	93,1	224,6	220,7	916,8
Santos	216,7	410,1	464,7	3100,0
Ilhéus	0,0	0,0	0,0	48,9
Others	48,4	293,3	121,9	1323,5
TOTAL	1295,6	2702,7	2247,0	12554,3
OIL				
Paranaguá	110,0	228,8	244,4	1242,3
Rio Grande	26,7	74,4	114,9	520,3
São Francisco	27,6	38,9	2,3	114,5
Santos	12,5	33,5	17,5	143,8
Others	2,6	30	11,9	176,9
TOTAL	179,4	405,6	391,0	2197,8
SUM TOTAL	5968,2	10933,9	7813,6	39266,6

(*) Tubarão port;
(**) Itaqui and Ponta da Madeira ports; Araguaia waterway;
(x) Madeira-Amazonas waterway;
(y) Cáceres/MT and Corumbá/MS. Paraguai-Paraná waterway;
Source: SECEX/SAFRAS

SOYBEAN COMPLEX - 08/09 CROP- EXPORT REGIST.

in th. tonnes	BRAZIL		USA		ARGENTINA	
	na	na	Jun/11	Jun/04	na	na
BEANS						
*Week	na	na	145,6	-61,0	na	na
Cum./09	na	na	33820,9	33675,3	na	na
Cum./08	na	na	30457,2	30286,4	na	na
MEAL						
*Week	na	na	93,2	70,2	na	na
Cum./09	na	na	6579,7	6486,5	na	na
Cum./08	na	na	6958,2	6863,7	na	na
OIL						
*Week	na	na	21,6	6,9	na	na
Cum./09	na	na	714,9	693,3	na	na
Cum./08	na	na	1030,7	1029,8	na	na

Source: SECEX/USDA/SAGPyA.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF BRAZILIAN INDUSTRIES

Soy complex - in thousand metric tons.

SOYBEANS	APR 09(*)	APR 08(a)	FEB/APR 09/10(b)	FEB/APR 08/09(a)	SOYPELLETS	APR 09(*)	APR 08(a)	FEB/APR 09/10(*)	FEB/APR 08/09(a)	SOYOIL APR 09(*)	SOYOIL APR 08(a)	SOYOIL FEB/APR 09/10(*)	SOYOIL FEB/APR 08/09(a)
Carry in	9345	12983	1991	2027	Carry in	968	902	764	862	272	327	252	291
Net purch (c)	7040	8459	22469	24062	Prod. (d)	1950	2254	5004	5776	491	568	1288	1458
Total Offer	16385	21442	24460	26089	Imports	0	2	6	26	0	0	0	8
Crushing	2560	2972	8084	7619	Total Offe	2918	3158	5774	6664	763	895	1540	1757
Exports (e)	3678	3390	7152	6091	Exports	1296	1096	2869	2776	182	146	401	397
Total Demand	6238	6362	15236	13710	Dom. Con	705	1050	1988	2876	283	327	841	938
Carry over	13825	18470	16376	18470	Total Dem	2001	2146	4857	5652	465	473	1242	1335
					Carry ove	917	1012	917	1012	298	422	298	422

Note: (*) Representativeness of 86% of industries in feb-mar/09
(a)Revised data representing 100% of industries
(b) Data estimates take into account net purchase and crushing by 100% of industries.
(c) Industries'purchases less sales at the domestic market
(d) Estimate based on the average of 78% meal crushing and 19% of oil.
(e) Already included in net purchase calcullations.
Source: ABIOVE/SAFRAS & Mercado