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EXPORT OF PARANAGUÁ 9.5 MILLION TONS IN THE FIRST HALF

In the first quarter of 2019, about 9.55 million tons of grain were shipped through the Port of Paranaguá Export Corridor, reports a public company Portos do Paraná. In the period, there were 161 ships that operated and operated for three berths of the complex. The most loaded product in the half was soyabeans - almost 5.4 million tons. Then comes the soyabean meal, with more than 2.2 million tons, and corn, with almost 1.9 million tons.

Source: Canal Rural

PORT OF PARANAGUÁ SETS EXPORT RECORD IN JUNE

The Port of Paranaguá Export Corridor registered the largest monthly movement since the company's inauguration in 1973. The volume of bulk cargo shipped in the month reached 2,291 million tons, surpassing the previous record of 2,277 million tons registered in April 2018. The CEO of Portos do Paraná, Luiz Fernando Garcia, explains that the biggest difference is that, in Paranaguá, grains can be shipped simultaneously in three berths exclusively for bulk cargoes and it is possible that one vessel receives goods from producers - including small ones. "This agility to load the ship reduces the time and the operational costs, which makes it more competitive than the other Brazilian ports," he says.

Source: Canal Rural

PRODUCTION OF MAIZE IN THE SECOND CROP IS UP 34%

Brazilian corn production in the 2018/2019 season is expected to reach 98.5 million tons, up 22% from the previous cycle when 80.7 million tons were harvested from the cereal. The projection was made in the 10th Survey of Grain Harvest 2018/2019, released this week by the National Supply Company (Conab). Production of the first crop is estimated at 26.1 million tons, down 2.5% on the previous year, when 26.8 million tons were harvested in the summer harvest. Regarding the second harvest, or the second harvest, Conab forecasts production of 72.3 million tons, gaining 34.2% over the previous year, when the harvest stood at 53.8 million tons. The entity indicates a planted area of 17.2 million hectares, up 3.8% compared to last season when 16.6 million hectares were sown. The average national productivity of 5.7K kilos of corn per hectare, 17.5% higher than the average of 4.8 K kilos per hectare of the harvest 2017/2018.

Source: Canal Rural

MERCOSUR-EU AGREEMENT SHOULD INCREASE SUGAR AND ETHANOL SALES BY 7%

The quantities established in the trade agreement between the European Union and Mercosur, announced last Friday, May 28, may raise the exported value of sugar and ethanol to the bloc to more than R \$ 2 billion per year, against R \$ 600 million in last year. The number released by the Sugarcane Industry Union (Unica) amounts to 7% of total resources generated by the country with total exports of products in 2018 and takes into account that the quantities established

are fully met. According to the entity, the treaty between the blocks defines that the import tax on the volume of 180K tons of sugar and 562 million liters of ethanol for industrial use per year is zero. "An additional 250 million liters are charged differently depending on the application - 0.064 euro per liter for non-denatured (all-purpose) ethanol and 0.03 euro per liter for denatured ethanol (alcohol containing substances to prevent the use in beverages, food or pharmaceuticals)," Unica said. Until the current agreement, Brazil's sugar was in the CXL quota of 412K tons and in the Erga Omnes of 290 thousand tons, both with an intracota tariff of 98 euros per ton. In the case of ethanol, a tariff of 0.19 euro per liter was applied for undenatured ethanol and 0.10 euro per liter for denatured ethanol, which practically prevented access to the market. "The agreement was a great achievement for the country and (Unica) congratulates the Brazilian diplomacy, highlighting, in particular, the performance of the Minister of Agriculture, Tereza Cristina, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernesto Araújo. This is an important step and may lead to greater trade opening in the future," the entity said.

Source: Canal Rural

BRAZIL REAPS 115 MILLION TONS OF SOYABEANS

For the fourth time since March, the National Supply Company (Conab) has revised up the size of the soyabean crop harvested in the 2018/2019 season. The country is now expected to record a harvest of 115 million tons of soyabeans, up from 114.8 million tons in June and 119.2 million tons in 2017/2018. This increase was mainly due to a gain in the soyabean areas of the North of the country. In June the prospect was that the region would have a break of up to 2%, but now in July, after the harvest, Conab predicts that the 7 states monitored will harvest a 0.4% larger crop. The largest production growth occurred in Acre, with 193.3%, justified, of course, by the size of production. In 2017/2018 the state harvested 1.5K tons and this year 4.4 thousand. The largest soyabean producer in the northern region, Tocantins, had 6% less, totaling 2.9 million tons, compared to 3 million in 2018. The largest national soyabean producer continues to be Mato Grosso, with a harvest of 32.4 million tons, 0.5% more than the previous year. Rio Grande do Sul has now assumed second place as the state that produces the most soyabeans in the country, with 19.1 million tons.

Source: Canal Rural

PORT OF ITAQUI WILL HAVE AN ENLARGED AREA

By the end of this year, according to the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Port of Itaquí will have expanded the area under the jurisdiction of Emap - Empresa Maranhense de Port Administration, based on the revision of its traverse. This means strengthening the role of the Port Authority and attracting more private investment to the public port of Maranhão. The National Secretary of Ports and Waterway Transport (SNTPA), Diogo Piloni, informed that the contributions of the port authorities were of extreme importance for the revision of the proposals. "In all of the cases SNTPA has accepted, in a democratic way, one or more changes from the hundreds of stakeholders who participated in the process," he said. Specifically on the Port of Itaquí, Piloni said that "the redefinition of the polygon meets the demands of growth of the public port, contributing to the generation of new businesses and the realization of private



investments expected by the port community." "The redefinition of the trainee is already being awaited by us and is an important part so we can put into practice the set of innovations that are part of the Development and Zoning Plan of the Port of Itaqui, whose update we delivered on June 26 to the National Secretary of Ports "Says the director of Operations and Planning of the Port of Itaqui, Jailson Luz. The study provides management and operational advances, proposing port and access investments, reorganization of organized port areas and environmental actions. The updating of Itaqui's PDZ (the latter was done in 2012) complies with the Federal Government's recommendations, in accordance with the National Port Sector Planning, which is based on the PNLP - National Port Logistics Plan, PGO - General Concession Plan, and also the Master Plan and the strategic planning already in force in the public port of Maranhão. The Government of Maranhão also opened a business attraction front dedicated to the activities of the Port of Itaqui. With the creation of the Industrial and Port Complex of Maranhão, approved in April this year by the Legislative Assembly, Emap will manage new areas for private initiative, becoming the largest business inductor for the development of Maranhão. The plan is to offer logistics options for multimodal cargo transportation, attracting investments and generating more employment and income for the state. Less bureaucracy - At the signing of a polygonal reorganization ordinance for 16 Brazilian ports last week, Infrastructure Minister Tarcisio Gomes de Freitas explained that the review "will simplify operations, reduce bureaucracy, and encourage private initiative investments," he said. "The definition of polygonal is, in the end, legal security for investments to happen faster, generating more jobs and more efficiency for the sector, which contributes to productivity," he added. The next batch of polygonal surveys to be published by the Ministry of Infrastructure includes the ports of Santos (SP), Imbituba (SC), Rio Grande (RS), Itaqui (MA), Suape (PE) and Manaus (AM).

Source: *Portos e Navios*

GRAIN HARVEST TO CLOSE 2019 WITH 4.2% INCREASE, ESTIMATES IBGE

Production of cereals, legumes and oilseeds is expected to close the year 2019 by 236 million tons. The estimate is from the Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA), held in June and released today (11), in Rio de Janeiro, by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The June estimate foresees a harvest 4.2% higher than the one obtained in 2018, that is, an increase of 9.5 million tons in production. In relation to the estimate made in May of this year, there was an increase of 0.6%, or 1.3 million tons more than forecast that month. The estimated area to be harvested is 62.8 million hectares, 3% higher than that of 2018 and 0.3% higher than forecast in May. Of the three main grain crops, only corn is expected to increase production this year compared to 2018 (17.1%). For soybeans, a drop of 4.5% is expected. For rice, there should be a reduction of 11.2%.

Source: *Portos e Navios*

WHEAT PLANTING REACHES 96% OF THE AREA PLANNED IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Planting wheat reached 96% of the initial estimate of 739.4K hectares to be cultivated in Rio Grande do Sul, Emater

/ RS-Ascar said in a weekly report. Work is behind schedule compared to the same period last year (99%), but ahead of the average of the 2014 to 2018 crops (92%). Most of the area still to be planted is in the Caxias do Sul region, whose planting occurs later, according to climatic risky agricultural zoning, due to the probability of late frost, according to the entity. In the region of Emater / RS-Ascar of Ijuí, which represents 30% of the State area, the crop is almost at the end of the plantation, remaining areas in the municipalities where the zoning extends until July 20 for late cultivars. "The week was favorable to the development of the crop, mainly due to the low temperatures, coinciding with the initial stage of tillering. The good weather conditions contributed to a good recovery of the crops that presented uneven germination, leaving few areas with a stand below the ideal," said Emater. In other regions of the state, low temperatures favored tillering or improved crop development, according to the bulletin.

Source: *Canal Rural*

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