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MOVEMENT IN THE TIPLAM, IN THE PORT OF SANTOS, GROWS 30%

The movement of grains, sugar and fertilizers at the Port Integrator Terminal Luiz Antonio Mesquita (Tiplam), in the Port of Santos, in 2018, exceeded by 30% the movement of 2017. They were more than 9.6 million tons last year, compared to 7,3 in the previous year. The expectation for further growth is the installation of a fifth warehouse in the unit. The works begin this semester. The high in the movement has two explanations, according to Alessandro Gama, manager of VLI, the company that manages the terminal. One is the liberation of the facility for the complete loading of Panamax ships, which can carry from 60K to 70K tons - which was possible with the dredging of the Piaçaguera Canal, the waterway access to the Tiplam. Another is the completion of its four cribs, responsible for the high fertilizer and the closing of more contracts. The company stresses that its integration with the rail modal makes 100% of the cargo exported carried by rails. By day, the average receipt is three compositions - each with 80 wagons. In order to increase capacity and take advantage of the increase, the company wants this semester to start work on a new warehouse, the fifth, with capacity to store 114K tons, and another at the company's terminal in Guará, in the interior of São Paulo, to 80K tons.

Source: *Portos e Navios*

BRAZIL SHOULD HAVE 2 ND CORN CROP 21% HIGHER WITH PRODUCTIVITY GAINS

Corn production in Brazil's second crop 2018/19 is expected to grow about 21% over the past year, driven both by an increase in area and by prospects for better yields, although uncertainties will affect the market after losses in the soyabean harvest. Brazil is expected to produce 65.3 million tons of corn in the so-called "safrinha", against 53.9 million in the previous season, marked by adverse conditions in several regions, especially in Paraná, according to the average of nine consultant estimates and entities in the sector. This increase is driven, in part, by the 4.2% increase compared to 2017/18, according to the survey, which indicated a 12 million hectare plantation for the harvest that will be harvested in the middle of the year. The safrinha accounts for about two thirds of the national corn production. The expansion reflects the mood of the producer with prices. The corn indicator of Esalq / USP's Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea) is about 20% higher than that seen a year ago, at the rate of 41 reais per bag. In parallel, a window of planting so "ideal" had not been seen for some time. With the advance soyabean harvest, farmers are also advancing with the sowing of the cereal of safrinha, leaving the crops for more time exposed to the rainy season, which can guarantee them better yields. With planting in a more favorable season, productivity could reach 5.13 tons per hectare, up from 4.67 tons last year, according to Rabobank's preliminary estimate, based on trend line. In Paraná, the state most affected by the dry season during last year's off-season, conditions are better now. According to the Department of Rural Economy (Deral), more than 90% of the crops are in good stage, and the State

tends to raise the harvest by 40%. In Mato Grosso, the largest Brazilian producer of the cereal, Imea expects its productivities to be around 3% higher, above 6 tons per hectare. The state is expected to produce almost 29 million tons of corn in the second crop 2019/19. Belasco, of the IEG FNP, added that thanks to the dollar appreciated during the electoral race, the producer was able to anticipate the commercialization at remunerative prices, obtaining the necessary financing to afford the investments that can guarantee greater agricultural yields. Despite the favorable scenario, the market does not rule out risks to the second corn crop in Brazil. And the fear is basically about the climate, since the drought that damaged the soyabean leaves the producers afraid. In parallel, a new taxation in Mato Grosso also enrages the producers, with a bigger impact predicted in the sowing of 2020.

Source: *Reuters*

ORANGE HARVEST SHOULD TOTAL 284.88 MILLION BOXES IN 2018/19

The production of orange in the season 2018/19 should reach 284.88 million boxes of 40.8 kg in the citrus belt of São Paulo and Sudoeste de Minas Gerais, the main producer pole of the country. According to the entity, today's figures are 3.31% higher compared to the estimate released in December / 18, but still below the first estimate of May / 18, when 288.29 million boxes were expected. Considering all varieties, the average size is reestimated to 260 fruits per carton (157 grams per fruit), against 267 fruits per carton (153 grams per fruit) projected in December 2018 and 256 fruits per carton (159 grams per fruit) estimated in May / 2018. The average fruit fall rate of the citrus belt is revised to 16.70%. The harvest of the early varieties was closed. Pera Rio's harvest is 97% and Valencia, Valencia Folha Murcha and Natal about 92%. Considering all the varieties, 95% of the harvest is harvested. The reduction in the harvesting rate compared to the previous season, which at that time had already reached 97%, is being observed at the end of the harvest, due to the higher volume of third and fourth flowering oranges produced in 2018/19.

Source: *Universo Agro*

HARVESTING OF CORN REACHES 39% OF THE AREA IN RS

The summer corn harvest for the 2018/19 cycle in Rio Grande do Sul reached 39% of the area, compared to 28% the previous week, according to Emater / RS-Ascar's Joint Information Report released last week. According to the bulletin, it was another week of climatic conditions with a predominance of dry weather, high temperatures and strong solar radiation, favorable to the harvest. However, crops under vegetative development, flowering and grain filling suffered from low soil moisture. Punctual crops, which were not properly managed, suffered more depending on the climate. However, the occurrence of rains earlier this week softened the problem; however, weekly and larger rains are needed to meet the daily needs of plants. The soyabean crop, in turn, is 2% in mature phase, 62% in grain filling, 26% in flowering and 10% in vegetative development, which corresponds to the areas implanted later. After the implantation of the crop, the harvest was started in the first areas of the Northwest Frontier and Missões regions. The crop is well developed and yields



vary from 30 to 55 bags per hectare in the first areas harvested.

Source: *Universo Agro*

PORT SECTOR HANDLED 1.2 BILLION TONS IN 2018

The national port sector moved 1.117 billion tons in 2018, a growth of 2.7% compared to the previous year. Among the highlights are the private terminals, which moved 743 million tons last year, an increase of 2.8% compared to 2017, when the volume was 723 million tons. Public ports have already moved 374 million tons, up 2.6% from 365 million tons in 2017. The data, which compiles information from organized ports and private terminals, is from the National Agency's statistics and performance management of Waterway Transportation (Antaq). By 2019, the agency's projection is that ports and terminals will move 1.156 billion tons, which represents growth of 3.5%. Ponta da Madeira (MA) led the movement of private terminals in 2018, with 198.1 million tons. Second in the list comes Tubarão (ES), with 103.9 million tons, followed by: Tebar (SP), with 44.1 million tons; Tebig (RJ): 42.9 million tons; and Ilha Guaíba (RJ): 41.2 million tons. Among the public ports, Santos (SP) appears in the first position in the movement ranking, with 107.5 million tons. The largest port in Latin America is followed by: Itaguaí (RJ), with 56.6 million tons of cargo; Paranaguá (PR), with 48.5 million tons; Rio Grande (RS), with 27.2 million tons; and Suape (PE), which handled 23.4 million tons.

Source: *Portos e Navios*

CORN PRODUCTION COST IN MT INCREASES DUE TO INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF FERTILIZERS

The IMEA (Mato Grosso Institute for Agricultural and Livestock Economics) released a report stating that the cost of production for corn in the state in the 19/20 crop should be 8.8% higher than that consolidated during the 2018/19 harvest, reaching the mark of R \$ 2,627.20 per hectare. Among the main factors that helped in this increase of the costs are the advance of the prices and the use of fertilizers. The institute also emphasizes that an increase in productivity is expected in the 8.5% house in the modal properties of high technology, reaching 121.5 bags per hectare. This increase, together with a variable cost of R \$ 2,353.2 / ha, leaves the break-even point for the new crop at R \$ 19.4 / sc, or 0.8% below the previous harvest.

Source: *Global Fert*

HYDROUS ETHANOL GOES UP 7% IN THE PLANTS AND REMUNERATES MORE THAN ANHYDROUS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HARVEST

The price of hydrous ethanol in the mills increased 7.09% between February 11 and 15, paying for the first time more than anhydrous ethanol in the current crop, reported this week the Luiz de Queiroz School of Agriculture (Esalq / USP). According to indicators of the institution's Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea), the non-taxed value of hydrated ethanol closed the week at 1.6921 reais per liter, while anhydrous registered 1.7586 reais a liter, 3.59% from the previous week. The research center says that this was the first time since the end of March 2018, even during the 2017/18 harvest, that hydrated ethanol exceeded anhydrous in terms of compensation - in the week analyzed, the advantage was 2%.

If ethanol prices have risen at the plant, the value of Petrobras' gasoline at refineries is also advancing. Petrobras will increase the average price of its gasoline by 2.5% to 1.5970 reais per liter, the highest level in almost two months.

Source: *Nova Cana*

SOYABEAN HARVEST REACHES 36% OF THE AREA PLANTED IN BRAZIL IN 2018/19

The harvest of the 2018/19 soyabean crop reached 36% of the cultivated area in Brazil until Thursday of last week. AgRural said in a weekly survey. The work advanced 10% from the previous week and remain ahead of the 17% observed in the same period of last year and 19% of the average of five years. "Although the harvest of the 2018/19 crop continues with a large advantage over last year and the historical average, it has lost some rhythm in some areas due to rains in much of the country last week," AgRural said. recalled that the rains were beneficial in areas that are filling grain, such as Rio Grande do Sul and Matopiba States (acronym formed with the initials of the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia). The state in which the harvest is most advanced is Mato Grosso, with 71% of the area. Next, Goiás (52%) and Paraná (38%) appear. "The only states that do not yet appear on the harvest table, due to their latest schedule, are Rio Grande do Sul and Piauí," says the consultancy. AgRural projects Brazilian soya production at 112.5 million tons in the crop 2018/19. In March, there will be a new revision of the production estimate, which was already cut by 4.4 million tons in early February.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

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