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CHINA IMPORTED LESS GRAINS, BUT SEES INCREASED FERTILIZER

Chinese soyabean imports totaled 7.36 million tons in May this year, down 24 percent from the same period last year, China's Customs Department said. In the accumulated of the year, the Asian country imported 31.75 million tons of the oilseed. Among oilseeds, China bought 50K tons of soyabean oil in May this year, down 7.4% from the same month last year. In the first five months of the year, the import of the commodity totaled 190K tons. Chinese imports of corn reached 750K tons in May, down 1.1% from May 2018. In the accumulated volume of 2019, the country imported 2.39 million tons of corn. Of the wheat, the Chinese imported 210 thousand tons in May, 67.2% less volume than the same month last year. In the first five months of the year, China's cereal imports totaled 1.45 million tons. Fertilizer purchases by the Asian country have also increased. In May, China imported 1,140 million tons of fertilizer, an increase of 43% over the same month last year. From January to May 2019, the country imported 5.790 million tons.

Source: *Global Fert*

CANE MILLING REACHES 42.37 MILLION TONS IN THE CENTER-SOUTH

The sugarcane mills in the Center-South region processed 42.37 million tons in the first half of June, almost equal to the 42.52 million processed in the same period of last year, and 3.92% lower than the result of the last May, according to data released this week by the Union of Sugarcane Industry (UNICA). According to the entity, in the accumulated of the harvest, the processing in the accumulated of the crop is 4.10% smaller. Until the 16th of this month, milling in the Center-South adds 170.81 million tons, against 178.11 million tons until the same period of the previous cycle. "Despite the dry climate observed in recent weeks, the milling of the harvest is still delayed by more than 7 million tons," UNICA technical director Antonio de Padua Rodrigues said in a statement. Regarding the number of harvest units, 251 were in operation in the Center-South until June 16, against 259 until the same date of 2018. Another nine units are expected to start operations in the coming weeks. Regarding agricultural productivity, preliminary data from the Sugarcane Technology Center (CTC) indicate a fall of 2.16% in agricultural income in the first half of June. Considering a common sample of producing units, the indicator dropped from 89.69 tonnes per hectare harvested in 2018 to 87.75 tonnes per hectare at the beginning of June this year.

Source: *Universo Agro*

PLANTING OF WHEAT REACHES 55% OF THE AREA IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Wheat planting advanced ten percentage points in Rio Grande do Sul in the last week. According to the Emater / RS-Ascar Joint Information Report, progress was boosted by the Ijuí and Santa Rosa regions, which reached 72% and 88% of the initial estimate, respectively. These regions represent 30% and 27% of the projected state area of 739,403 hectares for this

harvest. Currently, 55% of the area destined for this crop of wheat was sown, being 97% in germination and vegetative development and 3% in flowering. In the region of Ijuí, which encompasses Coredes Noroeste Colonial, Celeiro and Alto Jacuí, the first plantations implanted showed good emergency and satisfactory initial development. The high temperatures of the last periods contributed to a more pronounced vertical growth. In Planalto, the crop is in the initial phase of planting and it is estimated between 2% and 4% of the area planted in this period. Growers are waiting for increased soil moisture (rains) to intensify activity. In Alto Uruguay, planting reached 10% of the area planned. In the region of Caxias do Sul, high temperatures and dry weather favored soil preparation and the beginning of sowing in lower municipalities. In the municipalities of Campos de Cima da Serra, sowing should start next week and intensify in July. The barley crop is totally implanted in Alto Uruguai, and is in a germination stage. In this region, the area planted is approximately ten thousand hectares. In the regions of Alto Jacuí, Celeiro and Colonial Northwest, the rhythm of the implantation of the culture was decelerated, in order to stagger the planting and to expect a better soil moisture condition. Producers control herbs in areas that have already emerged. In the regions of the Campaign and West Frontier, a cerealista continues fomenting the implantation of the culture for purposes of malt production, in agreement with the industry. The proposal is cereal-based inputs, with crop insurance and cereal prices.

Source: *Universo Agro*

IN THE PARANA, HARVEST OF THE 2ND CORN HARVEST REACHES 34% AND WHEAT PLANTING, 91%

Harvesting of the second corn harvest reached 34% of the planned area of 2,247 million hectares in Paraná, the Department of Rural Economy (Deral) of the State Agriculture and Supply Secretariat reported this week. In the weekly comparison, there was a 13-point increase in the field work. Of the total cultivated, 2% of the plantations were in flowering, 25% in fruiting and 73% in maturation. Regarding the quality of the cereal, 82% are in good condition, 16% in average condition and 2% in bad condition. The planting of the 2018/19 wheat crop reached 91% of the estimated area, of 1.006 million hectares, advancing by four percentage points in the week. Of the total cultivated, 95% are in good condition and 5% in average condition. Deral also reported that 6% of the crops were in germination, 88% in vegetative development and 6% in flowering.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

ADVANCE OF MILLING CONFIRMS CROP PLUS ALCOHOL

Milling by the producing units of the Center-South region of Brazil reached 42.37 million tons of sugarcane in the first 15 days of June. The result is almost equal to the 42.52 million tons recorded in the same period of 2018, but 3.92% less than in the last fortnight of May 2019. This reduction reaches 4.10% in the accumulated value. From the start of the 2019/2020 harvest to June 16, the processed quantity amounted to 170.81 million tons, against 178.11 million tons up to the same period of the previous cycle. "Despite the dry climate observed in recent weeks, the milling of the harvest is still delayed by more than 7 million tons," explains Antonio de Padua Rodrigues, a direct technician at the Sugar Cane Industry



Union (Unica). Regarding the number of units in the harvest, 251 were in operation in the Center-South until June 16, against 259 until the same date of 2018. Another nine units are expected to start operations in the coming weeks. Regarding agricultural productivity, preliminary data from the Sugarcane Technology Center (CTC) indicate a fall of 2.16% in agricultural income in the first half of June. Considering a common sample of producing units, the indicator dropped from 89.69 tonnes per hectare harvested in 2018 to 87.75 tonnes per hectare at the beginning of June this year.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

GOIÁS MAY BE ABOUT TO BECOME A POLE IN THE PRODUCTION OF CORN ETHANOL

One of the largest domestic producers of ethanol from sugarcane, Goiás must also become a pole in the production of fuel derived from corn. For this, two large investments are planned in the state: from the São Martinho plant, from R \$ 350 million in Quirinópolis, and VMG Bioenergia and Agribusiness, from R \$ 550 million in Jataí. Thus, only these two investments will total almost R \$ 1 billion. The state government still has to officially grant tax incentives to companies. On the other hand, the high corn production in Goiás was what attracted attention of VMG Bioenergia and Agribusiness to invest R \$ 550 million in a new ethanol plant in Jataí. The company already has a production unit for corn oil and bioenergy. VMG already produces two types of corn ethanol: one for the use of motor vehicles and another specific for cosmetics, pharmaceutical, fine drinks, alcohol gel, among other uses. Brazil is the world's largest consumer of ethanol, after the United States. Fuel production with corn processing in Brazil is increasing and has gained space alongside sugarcane ethanol. Both serve demands from all over the country, with the volume of corn ethanol expected to exceed the 1 billion liters mark this season. Ricardo Tomczyk, president of the National Union of Ethanol from Corn (Unem), says that with the expansion of corn biofuel production, it will be possible to meet part of the demand for ethanol, but not all of it. It takes into account forecasts that indicate an additional demand of another 20 million liters in the next 10 years and implies that it will also require a growth of the sugar cane sector. Thus, the production of ethanol from corn is competitive, but it should not replace sugarcane, being just another option in the Brazilian market. In addition, some of the producers of ethanol from cane can use the same structure to produce from cane or corn - which are called flex. However, some adaptations have to be made.

Source: *Nova Cana*

RETURN OF THE COMMERCIAL WAR SHOULD BE SOYA IN BRAZIL

With daily aid from Cepea, soybean prices in the Brazilian physical market closed the week with average soybean prices in Brazilian ports on wheels for exports from 0.81% to R \$ 82.16 / bag. This cut as a June loss to 0.51%, according to the daily survey. In the interior, the increase was 0.42%, to R \$ 76.00, excluding the losses of June to 1.47%. "The 0.60% drop in soybean prices in Chicago was offset by a 0.69% rise from a high of 5 cents a dollar in last week's ports, despite China's lack of activity," he points out. the analyst Luiz Fernando Pacheco. Even so, explaining, little sales activity of farmers in Brazil. The market opened at a high of 2

reais / saca "almost no point of sale, but the sellers decided to come back for a bit more." Turned out to be an hour after the opening as prices reverted and neither the opening levels could be repeated by buyers. "

Fonte: *Aboissa*

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