

**ETHANOL: EXPORT GROWS AND YIELDS ALMOST US \$ 100 MILLION MORE IN 2018**

Brazil exported in 2018 a total of 1.699 billion liters of ethanol, an increase of 19.73% compared to the accumulated 2017 - 1.419 billion liters. Total revenue for the year reached US \$ 900.6 million, 11.64% more than US \$ 806.7 million in 2017. The data were released this week by the Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC). In December 2018, Brazil exported 107.4 million liters of ethanol, down 27.4% compared to the 147.9 million liters shipped in November 2018 and an increase of 64.8% compared to December 2017, when 65.2 million liters were shipped. Foreign exchange revenues from the sale of biofuel reached US \$ 53.5 million in the last month of 2018, down 31.1% from US \$ 77.6 million in November. In relation to the US \$ 40.4 million in December 2017, there was a 32.3% increase in revenues.

Source: Canal Rural

**BRAZILIAN CORN EXPORTS FALL 18% IN 2018**

Brazilian corn exports in 2018 totaled 23.899 million tons of corn in 2018, 18.2% lower than the 29.24 million tons shipped abroad in the 12 months of the previous year. Sales resulted in revenue of \$ 4.119 billion, 11.5% less than the \$ 4.657 billion obtained from cereal exports in 2017. Data are from the Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC), released this week. According to the MDIC, in December 4.014 million tons of cereal were shipped overseas, a slight increase of 0.5% more than in December 2017, when overseas shipments totaled 3.994 million tons. In relation to November 2018, there was also a positive change of 0.45%, when they totaled 3.996 million tons. Revenue from foreign sales of corn totaled US \$ 707.9 million in the last month of the year, up 13.9% from December 2017. However, in comparison with November last, it fell 0.56%. The average price of cereals exported in December was US \$ 176.30 a ton, compared to US \$ 178.10 in November and US \$ 155.60 / t in December 2017.

Source: Globo Rural Magazine

**VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF ORANGE JUICE INCREASES BY 14.42% IN 2018**

The total volume of orange juice exported in 2018 reached 2,460 million tons, an increase of 14.42% compared to the accumulated figure for 2017 (2.15 million tons). The data were released this week by the Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC) and consider 20 working days. Revenue from exports in the accumulated period of 2018 reached US \$ 2.1377 billion, an increase of 10.19% compared to the accumulated of 2017, which was US \$ 1.94 billion. The total volume exported in December 2018 was 423.9K tons, an increase of 100.90% compared to the same month of 2017 and 274.14% compared to November / 2018, when the country sold 113.3K tons outside. Total revenues for the month were \$ 313.7 million, up from \$ 203.7 million in Dec / 2017, a 54% increase. In December / 2018, sales of concentrated and frozen orange juice (FCOJ) increased by US \$ 117.9 million, an increase of 124.4% over November's US \$ 52.6 million and a 26.6% total of US \$ 93.1 million in December 2017. The volume of concentrated juice was 60.9K tons in December, 123.1% higher than the total of 27.3K tons in November and 18.8% higher than the volume of 51.3 K tons of December 2017. Sales of non-concentrated and

non-frozen juice (NFC) sales were US \$ 195.8 million in December / 2018, up 453.9% from US \$ 35.3 million in November and an increase of 77 , 1% compared to US \$ 110.6 million in December 2017. The volume of exports of NFC was 363K tons last month, up 322.2% over November's 86K tons and 127.3% compared to a total of 159.7K tons in December of the previous year.

Source: Revista Globo Rural

**EXPORTS OF SOYABEAN COMPLEX INCREASE 22.2% IN VOLUME AND 29.6% IN REVENUE IN 2018**

Brazilian exports of the soya complex (grain, bran and oil) totaled 102.098 million tons in 2018, 22.2% above the 83.555 million tons shipped by the country in the previous year. In terms of revenue, Brazil exported US \$ 40.963 billion in 2018, 29.6% above the total sold abroad in 2017 (US \$ 31.603 billion). The data were released by the Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC). In December, Brazil exported 5,878 million tons of the soyabean complex, an increase of 91.1% over the same period of the previous year, when 3,076 million tons were shipped. In the monthly comparison, the decrease was 4.9% in relation to November, when 6,184 million tons of soya, bran and oil had left Brazil. In terms of revenue, the country exported US \$ 2.273 billion in December, up 91.9% from a total of US \$ 1.184 billion shipped abroad a year earlier. Before November, when Brazil had exported US \$ 2.477 billion, the drop was 8.2%. The fall in Argentina's soyabean crop and the trade war between the United States and China stimulated demand for the Brazilian grain. In addition, the smallest corn crop in the country extended the soya export window, which traditionally occurs in the first half.

Source: Revista Globo Rural

**DRIVE IN THE PORT OF CABEDELÓ GROWS IN 2018**

The Port of Cabedelo repeated and expanded its good performance in 2017, registering another year of growth in its cargo handling. In the year of 2018, Porto registered a growth of 17.43% in relation to the previous year, moving a total of 1,230,741 tons of products and raw materials. In 2017, the terminal handled 1,048,072 tons and recorded a growth of 11.39% compared to 2016. According to the Operations Department of the Companhia Docas do Paraíba (Docas-PB), 100 ships passed through the port and once again oil products were the busiest cargoes. In crib 101, 486,742 tons of fuels were discharged, 322,965 of gasoline, 160,827 of diesel and 2,950 alcohol. The second busiest cargo in the port of Cabedelo in 2018 was petcoke, which is imported from the United States and has as final destination the cement hub of Paraíba and a company in the state of Pará, which imports the product through the port of Paraíba. 350,808 tons of petcoke passed through the port last year. Despite the importing characteristic, the Paraíba port is also an important port for the disposal of high added value goods from the State to other countries. For the president of Companhia Docas do Paraíba, Gilmara Temóteo, the good performance of the Port of Cabedelo during two consecutive years, in the midst of the crisis, accompanies the growth that the State of Paraíba has been experiencing in practically all sectors, thanks to fiscal policy, austerity and the investments adopted by the State Government.



Also according to Gilmara, investments in improving the infrastructure of Porto, combined with the prospection of new charges, complete the revenue that led to the positive numbers.

Source: *Ports and Ships*

### PORT OF VITÓRIA RECEIVES LARGER SHIPS AFTER EXPANSION OF THE DRAFT

After 20 years of waiting, the dredging of the Port of Victoria has finally come to an end. After one year after the works were completed, the access of ships with higher cargo capacity was published at the end of December. According to the Companhia Docas do Espírito Santo (Codesa), the new depths began to apply also on the 27<sup>th</sup>. Some requirements were met in the first 10 maneuvers, which had to be attended, with the participation of two practical ones. According to the port authority, there will now be signaling changes, which were also authorized by the Navy. Some buoys had their location altered, but this does not preclude the entry of larger cargo ships. The ships with the greatest draft have already begun to dock in the port. According to the Codesa, in the cradle 102 of the commercial wharf of Vitoria, the Ikebana ship of Singapore, which is 198 meters long and 8.8 meters deep, was already operating. This cradle, before dredging, received ships of up to 7.8 meters draft. Now, it can receive vessels with up to 9.20 meters draft, reports the state. The Port of Vitória access channel is expected to have a new depth of 14 meters, as announced by Codesa at the end of the works in 2017. Previously, the depth of the channel was 11.7 m, and it could receive vessels with draft up to 10.67 m (now should reach 12.5 m).

Source: *Portos e Navios*

### BRAZIL MAY HAVE THE BIGGEST HARVEST IN HISTORY IN 2019

The outlook for agribusiness in Brazil in 2019 is very good. Roberto Rodrigues, Coordinator of the Agribusiness Center and former Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, says Roberto Rodrigues. According to him, if Brazil has no obstacles with the climate we should reap the biggest harvest in history. It will be about 240 million tons of grains and 640 million tons of sugarcane. The former minister expects more than 1 billion tons of agricultural products next year. Despite this, Rodrigues believes that some problems must persist. The logistics were not solved, freight became more expensive - especially with the establishment of the freight table, after the truck drivers strike in May 2018 - and fertilizers became more expensive. These impediments should decrease the producer's margins.

Source: *Noticias Agrícolas*

### ETHANOL HYDRATE RISES 0.10% AND ANHYDROUS ADVANCES 0.33% IN THE MILLS

The price of hydrated ethanol in São Paulo mills rose 0.10% this week, from R \$ 1.6658 a liter to R \$ 1.6675 a liter on average, according to the indicator released by the Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea / Esalq). The anhydrous value increased 0.33%, from R \$ 1.8234 a liter to R \$ 1.8295 a liter, on average. Even with the slight increase, the price of hydrous ethanol closed 2018, in absolute value, 5.93% lower than that of the last week of 2017, of R \$ 1.7726 a liter. The average price of the liter of anhydrous is

5.45% lower than that of R \$ 1.9350 in the same period last year.

Source: *Revista Isto é*

### CENTER-WEST PREPARES TO EXPAND AREA OF SECOND CORN CROP

The prospect is that this year the second corn crop, occupy a larger area in the Midwest, the main producing region. Since soyabean was planted at the right time, the corn crop, sown soon after harvesting the oilseed, should meet the ideal timeline as well. The great unknown is the climate, since the region has recorded prolonged periods of drought and the year will be El Niño, which in the Midwest is characterized by more rainfall. In addition, for the advancement of the area, corn prices throughout the first quarter should also be decisive. The National Supply Company (Conab), in an estimate released in December, projected a volume of 63.73 million tons in the second corn crop, with 44.23 million in the Midwest, which, if confirmed, will represent growth of 18% in Brazilian production and 13% in central Brazil compared to the 2017/18 harvest. The state-owned company has not yet evaluated the expectation of an area increase in the Brazilian season, but considering the crop sown in 2017/18 and the yield potential, it points out that in the Midwest the largest increase in production should be observed in Mato Grosso do Sul, with 8,778 million tons (+ 38.5%), followed by Goiás, with 7,693 million tons (+ 20%). Mato Grosso, which is leading the production of the second-crop cereal, is expected to harvest 27.497 million tons (+ 4.9%). An indication of which farmers will invest in the corn harvest are the anticipated fertilizer purchases. Although this input is more expensive than in the previous season, purchases made in November outnumbered those of November 2017. "This is happening in part because farmers are more capitalized because of the good sale of the soyabean crop and, so they can spend more and more before," said FCStone market analyst Fábio Rezende. The Mato Grosso Institute for Agricultural Economics (Imea) estimates an increase in the area of the safrinha in the state of 1.05%, to 4.66 million hectares, and 3.43% in production, to 28.53 million tons. In Goiás, where the safrinha was lower in 2018 due to weather problems, there are conditions for a good recovery, according to Adriano Barzotto, president of the Association of Soya and Corn Producers of the State of Goiás (Aprosoja-GO). In Mato Grosso do Sul, the crop should increase 1.5% to 2% compared to 2017/18, to 1.8 million hectares, according to internal estimates of Aprosoja-MS. The association's executive director, Frederico Azevedo, expects the harvest to surpass 10 million tons, which may be the highest crop in history.

Source: *Canal Rural*

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