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GLOBAL ORANGE HARVEST GROWS AND JUICE SUPPLY ADVANCES MORE THAN DEMAND

The more favorable climate in this harvest will allow a 9% increase in the world production of oranges. The best performances will take place in Brazil and the United States, among the five largest producers in the world. The evaluation is from Usda (US Department of Agriculture), which predicts a 41% increase in American production and 13% in Brazil in the 2018/19 crop. Brazil is the world's largest producer, followed by China, the European Union, the United States and Mexico. The Mexicans, who had taken the position of the Americans in the last two seasons, return to fifth place this season, according to Usda. Total orange production rises to 51.8 million tons. Of this volume, 21.2 million will be destined to industrialization, led by Brazil and the United States. Brazilians maintain by far the lead in the world production of orange juice, but the highest in this harvest is with the Americans. After being affected by diseases such as greening, and because of climatic effects such as hurricanes, US orchards have improved and increased supply of orange. With this, the American industries will produce 327K tons of juice, 75% more than in the previous harvest. Brazilian production, in Usda's assessment, rises to 1.23 million tons, 19% more than in the previous one. The increase in the supply of juice occurs at a time of stability in world consumption. There is a drop in traditional markets, such as the European Union, but in China. World leader in the sector, Brazil will export 1.21 million tons in the 2018/19 harvest. The second largest exporter will be Mexico, with 210K tons. This country still has much smaller participation than the Brazilian one in the world market, but it has been gaining space and important consumers. The increase in production of orange and juice can jeopardize profitability in the sector, since production costs have increased greatly in the field. In addition, the supply of juice will be higher, but two of the main importers - the United States and European Union - will set the brake on foreign purchases. In the Usda assessment, Americans, who will have larger production, will reduce imports by 22%. Among Europeans, the cut in purchases should be lower, of 1.3%.

Source: *Portos e Navios*

SOYABEAN HARVEST REACHES 52% OF THE AREA IN BRAZIL

Harvesting of Brazil's soybean crop has increased by seven percentage points last week and reached 52% of the area planted with grain, a new AgRural survey shows. According to the consultancy, rains recorded in several regions of the country have limited progress, but the pace of this year is still ahead of the same period of previous years. By 2018, 35% of the area had been harvested and the average of five years the percentage is 37%, AgRural says. The numbers are referred to last Thursday (28/3). In addition to slowing the harvest, rains have increased the moisture content of harvested grains. "Lots have come to warehouses with humidity between 18% and 22% in some states, but cases of broken grains are still punctual. Besides not having caused great

inconvenience to the harvest, rains are welcome in crops that are still filling grains in Matopiba and Rio Grande do Sul", says the consultancy.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

CORN SHIPMENTS IN FEBRUARY GROW 39.6% IN FEBRUARY

Shipments of corn abroad in February totaled 1.751 million tons, 39.6% more than in the same month last year, when 1,254 million tons were exported. Last week, by the Secretariat of Foreign Trade (Secex) of the Ministry of Economy. The result reflects the movement of the summer cereal from the 2018/19 crop, which is being harvested in the country, and the remunerative prices offered by exporters for the product. Last month, several deals were reported, with shipments mainly from the southern ports. Last February, there was a major corn dispute between traders and domestic consumers, who offered more attractive prices to sellers at different times. In comparison with January, when 4,224 million tons were disposed of, last month's volume is 58.5% lower. In the first month of 2019, part of the shipments corresponded to business involving the safrinha of 2018. In the accumulated of the year, Brazil already exported 5.976 million tons of corn, 39.7% less than the 4.276 million tons shipped in the first two months of 2018. Exchange income in February totaled US \$ 309.9 million, up 54.8% from US \$ 200.2 million a year ago, but down 57.8% from January this year, when foreign sales of corn reached US \$ 734.1 million. In January and February, shipments of corn generated a total revenue of US \$ 1.044 billion, 56% higher than the revenue of US \$ 669.1 million obtained in the same period of last year. The average price of the cereal exported, considering the 20 working days of February, was US \$ 176.9 per ton, 10.8% above the US \$ 159.6 recorded in the same month of 2018 and 1.8% higher than the US \$ 173.8 recorded in January.

Source: *Revista globo Rural*

ETHANOL EXPORTS INCREASED 114.4% IN FEBRUARY TO 131.4 MILLION LITERS

Brazil exported 131.4 million liters of ethanol in February, up 26.7% compared to 103.7 million liters shipped in January and 114.4% over February 2018, when 61.3 million liters were shipped of liters. The data was disclosed by the Foreign Trade Secretariat (Secex), Ministry of Economy. Foreign exchange revenues from the sale of biofuel reached US \$ 74.4 million in February, up 39.6% from January's US \$ 53.3 million. In relation to the US \$ 44.5 million in February 2018, there was a 67.2% increase in revenues. In the accumulated volume of 2019, the volume exported reached 235.1 million liters, up 28.8% from 182.5 million liters in the first two months of 2018, with revenues of US \$ 127.7 million, a high of 11, 4% on revenues of US \$ 114.6 million for the same period of 2018.

Source: *Globo Rural Magazine*

REVENUE WITH EXPORT OF JUICE INCREASES 1.89% IN FEBRUARY

total revenue from exports of orange juice from Brazil increased 1.89% in February this year compared to the same month of 2018, from US \$ 184.7 million to US \$ 188.2 million, according to the Secretariat of Foreign Trade) of the Ministry of Economy. In relation to January 2019, there was a 75.56% increase compared to the US \$ 107.2 million registered.



The total volume of orange juice exported last month was 219.5K tons, an increase of 9.75% in relation to the 200K tons of February 2018 and of 58.6% against the total of 138.4K tons of January 2019. With the result of February, cumulative sales of juice in the first two months of 2019 reached 357.8K tons, 1.08% less than the total of 361.7K tons shipped in the same interval of 2018. Revenue from January to February totaled US \$ 295.9 million, down 8.22% from US \$ 322.4 million in the same period in 2018. In February, sales of concentrated and frozen orange juice (FCOJ) moved US \$ 44 million, 49.8% down from \$ 87.7 million in February 2018 and an increase of 38.8% from a total of \$ 31.7 million in January 2019. FCOJ's export volume stood at 23K tons in February, 53.4% less than the total of 49,300 tons in February 2018, but 42% more than the 16,200 tons in January this year. Non-concentrated and non-frozen juice (NFC) sales in the second month of 2019 were US \$ 144.2 million, up 48.7% from US \$ 97 million in revenue in February 2018 and increase of 91% compared to US \$ 75.5 million in January 2019. The volume of exports of NFC was 196.6K tons last month, a 30.5% increase over the 150.7K tons of February of the year and 61% compared to 122.1K tons in January of this year.

Source: *Globo Rural Magazine*

BRAZIL BOUGHT 25% OF THE ETHANOL EXPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES IN 2018

Brazil has saved ethanol exports from the United States. At least 25% of the foreign sales of the Americans came to the Brazilian market. Overall, US exports hit a record 6.45 billion liters in 2018, according to RFA (Renewable Fuels Association), based on data from the USDA. Brazil, according to information from the US government, has sought 1.6 billion liters of ethanol in the United States market. According to the Brazilian data, imports totaled 1.4 billion. This difference is due to the periods of leaving one country and entering the other. Brazil, which created an industrial park to offer ethanol to the world, ended up having almost identical imports and exports last year. The United States, which imported 540 million liters ten years ago, 7% of total consumption, bought only 0.5% of its consumption last year. The US import practically left all of it from Brazilian ports to those of California, a state that has more rigid legislation regarding the low carbon standard. Ten years ago, the United States completed the demand for ethanol with imports of 1.45 billion liters. Last year, the net balance between exports and imports was 6.2 billion liters. According to the RFA (industry association), ethanol yielded \$ 2.75 billion last year. Brazilian revenues from exports were US \$ 741 million.

Source: *Nova Cana*

VOLUME OF HYDRATED ETHANOL TRADED IN FEBRUARY 2019 REACHES NEW RECORD

The volume of hydrated ethanol marketed in February in São Paulo surpassed 62% in January and was the largest of the historical series of the Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea / Esalq). It is worth remembering that the amount of hydrate sold in December 2018 had reached a record, surpassed by 17% now in February. According to surveys by Cepea, in the accumulated 2018/19 harvest, the volume is 56% higher than that of the same period of the previous season.

In this scenario, ethanol prices were up in February, according to a Cepea survey. In the month, the average Cepea / Esalq indicator for hydrated ethanol was R \$ 1.7345 / liter (here the four full weeks of February are considered), 8.6% higher than January 2019 (five weeks of that month). Regarding anhydrous, the Cepea / Esalq Indicator had an average of R \$ 1.8061 / liter in February, a rise of 1.27% over the previous month - considering only the spot market.

Source: *Nova Cana*

SOYABEAN HARVEST REACHES 8% OF THE AREA IN RS

The soyabean harvest in Rio Grande do Sul reached 8% of the estimated area, according to the Emater / RS-Ascar Joint Information Report released this week. According to the bulletin, most of the oilseed crops in the state are in the process of granulation or grain filling (67%). Another 8% of area is in the flowering stage and 17% are ripe and per harvest. According to Emater, in the Barn, Northwest Colonial and Alto Jacuí regions, the culture evolves rapidly to the stage of maturation, with several crops presenting leaves with yellow coloration. The first crops harvested show good productivity. In the regions of Middle High Uruguay and Várzea River, the first crops in maturation phase present good sanity and good productivity perspective, contrary to the expectation of a harvest with strong pressure of the Asian rust fungus. Final applications of fungicides to control rust and insecticides to control caterpillars, bedbugs and mites were carried out during the week. In the Production region, the crop is in an initial stage of harvest, with average yield in the region of 62 sacks per hectare. Compared to the implementation period, where there were problems of replanting, the expectation is positive. There is a low incidence of diseases and pests in properly monitored and treated crops. In the southern region, in the culture the granulation stage prevails, with 85% of the crops. During the week there were soil drying, high temperatures and intense solar radiation, damaging soyabean crops. The general conditions of the crops of the region of the Mountain range and the Fields of Cima of the Mountain range are very good. The prevailing stage is of grain filling, and the most cultivated areas in the early with early cycle varieties are beginning the harvest phase.

Source: *Udop*

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