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BRAZIL HAS ALREADY HARVESTED MORE THAN HALF OF THE AREA OF SOYA THAT IT HAS PLANTED

The 2018/2019 soyabean crop has already passed the half of the area sown in the country. According to a survey by Safras & Mercado, 52.1% of the estimated area was withdrawn, with data collected by March 8th. There was progress of 7.1% compared to the previous week, when the harvest was 45%. The work is ahead of the same period last year (45.7%), and also ahead of the average for the period, of 46.4%. According to the analyst, Evandro Oliveira, due to the rains, the harvesting works showed moderate advance in the week. Central West is still well developed, but the climate remains humid in some regions. The state of Mato Grosso do Sul, which had good progress and harvested approximately 12% in the week, was highlighted. Goiás is the only state that lags behind in work compared to last year. So far Goiás has harvested 55% of the area of 3.5 million hectares, against 64% of 2018. Minas Gerais also had to slow down the pace due to the rains and now the pace of work is the same as last year at home of 42%. Mato Grosso continues as the state that has harvested the most so far and with the most advanced rhythm. So far 89% of the areas of 9.6 million hectares have been harvested, well ahead of the 75% of last year.

Source: *Canal Rural*

FERTILIZER MOVEMENT BY PORT OF ANTONINA INCREASES 180%

Fertilizer movement in the Port of Antonina (Paraná) in the first two months of the year increased 180% and amounted to 174.4K tons. In the first two months of last year, the Port Terminal of Ponta do Félix (TPPF), where the cargo arrives, received 62.2K tons, according to the Port Administration of Paranaguá and Antonina (Appa). According to the port administration, dredging is already contracted and should begin in April. With this, the local depth, now of 7.5 meters, should return to 9.30 meters. The main products shipped and landed by Antonina will be fertilizers, bran and sugar. In the first two months of the year, the ports of Paraná (mostly Paranaguá) moved more than 7.2 million tons, with almost 4.7 million solid bulk cargoes. In this segment, the highlight was the export of soyabean by Paranaguá, which increased by 24%, to over 1.6 million tons. In the same period of 2018 were 1.35 million tons. Among the imported products, Appa highlighted the volumes in wheat (91%), salt (52%) and barley/malt (27%). 126,300 tons of wheat were imported, 63,400 tons of salt and 124,100 tons of barley / malt in the first two months.

Source: *Portos e Navios*

IN PARANÁ, SOYABEAN HARVEST REACHES 66% AND PLANTING 2ND CORN CROP, 91%

The soyabean harvest in Paraná reached 66% of the 5,428 million hectares of cultivated area, the Department of Rural Economy (Deral) of the State Agriculture and Supply Secretariat. Of the oilseed crop, 80% were in good condition, 18% in the average situation and 2% were considered bad. Of the total planted, 1% were in flowering, 28% in fruiting

and 71% in maturation. Deral also reported that the first harvest of corn in Paraná reached 52% of the area expected. Of the total planted, of 356K hectares, 20% in fruiting and 80% in maturation. In addition, 84% of the plantations had good condition and 16%, average condition. As for the second crop of the cereal, the planting advanced to 91% of the expected area of 2.203 million hectares. Of the total cultivated, 7% were in germination, 84% in vegetative development and 9% in flowering. Of the crops, 94% are in good condition and 6% in average condition.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

SINDAMAR DENOUNCES DATAVISA FAILURES

A problem already alerted by the Union of Maritime Navigation Agencies of the State of São Paulo (Sindamar) occurred again this weekend. At least eight ships were prevented from docking at the Port of Santos for failures in the system of the National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa), Datavisa that took to accuse the payment of the Union Payment Form (GRU). This prevented the issuance of the Free Practice, which allows mooring and cargo handling. The document is issued by offsetting the amount, which, in the case, was removed last Thursday. However, vessels that had the Sanitary Certificate in order could dock. Pre-release inspection is required only in cases of expired documents. The procedure is aimed at safety as the body must ensure that there are no sick crew members on board. However, even if the vessel is up to date, the operation is not authorized prior to inspection at the Santos quay. According to executive director of Sindamar, Jose Roque, in the ports of Paranaguá (PR) and Salvador (BA), permission is given so that the master sends the Maritime Declaration of Health, stating that there are no crew members with illnesses - in this case the inspection can be made the next day. "This kind of action (lack of authorization) affect not only the ship owners and agents, with additional costs to exporters ship, as the operation of the terminal, increasing the queue of ships in the bar. This penalizes all those involved in the foreign trade logistics chain. "The executive director of Sindamar says the issue was presented to the Infrastructure Minister, Tarcisio Gomes de Freitas, and the National Secretary of Ports, Diogo Piloni, in audience. The trade unionist says that the minister will convene Anvisa and other bodies working in Porto for a meeting.

Source: *A Tribuna*

ITAQUI PORT GRAIN TERMINAL WILL DOUBLE THE CAPACITY BY 2020

The doubling of the boarding capacity of the Maranhão Grain Terminal (Tegram), installed in the Port of Itaqui, in São Luís, Maranhão, is expected to be completed in the first half of 2020, with operations in the new area beginning in the same period. With the start of the second phase operation, Tegram will have the capacity to move 12 million tons of grains, including soya, corn and soyabean meal, per year. Until then, the forecast was 10 million tons per year. Last year, the terminal handled 6.3 million tons. Currently, the operational capacity of the port is about 7 million tons of grain per year. In addition to a mooring berth, the infrastructure comprises four warehouses with a static capacity of 500K tons of grain, 125K per warehouse, a shiploader, cargo transfer equipment for ships, road winches and railway moai. The expansion



contemplates the duplication of the boarding line to operate another berth, which will work simultaneously with the cradle currently used; purchase of a second shiploader that, according to Tegram, will allow the terminal to ship 5K tons of grain per hour in two berths and load two ships simultaneously. It is also planned to activate a second railway line, which will make it possible to discharge grain from eight wagons at the same time, at a rate of 4K tons per hour. When the entire structure is completed by 2020, Tegram must receive 80% of the volume for the rail mode and 20% for the road.

Source: *Canal Rural*

AFTER RAINS, AGRURAL REVISES UPWARD PROJECTION FOR SOYABEAN CROP

The AgRural consultancy has revised up its estimate of Brazil's soya production in the 2018/19 crop. Estimated at 112.5 million tons a month ago, production is now estimated at 112.9 million tons, because of favorable weather conditions in February, which registered regular rainfall compared with two previous months. The number is based on planting area of 35.9 million hectares (+ 2.1% year-on-year). The average yield is projected at 52.4 sacks per hectare, compared to 52.3 sacks per hectare in the previous estimate and 56.6 sacks per hectare in the last harvest, when the country produced record 119.3 million tons. AgRural considers that, initially, the potential production of Brazil in this 2018/19 harvest was estimated at 121.4 million tons. The volume, however, showed cuts at the beginning of the year due to irregular rainfall and high temperatures that marked the months of December and January and caused damage to crops that were in the reproductive stage. "Almost all the producing states of the country had losses, but the most affected were Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul," AgRural said in a statement. In this new estimate, the improvement of the climatic conditions in February, which favored later areas, led to positive adjustments in the average productivity of Goiás, Bahia, Santa Catarina and Rondônia. Paraná, São Paulo and Pará, on the other hand, had small downward adjustments in the current review. In Rio Grande do Sul, the climate has favored soyabeans, but the problems caused by excessive rainfall at the beginning of the harvest make it difficult to increase average productivity, which was maintained in relation to last month, but surpasses that of the last harvest.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

SUMMER HARVEST IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL SHOULD BE THE 2ND LARGEST IN HISTORY

The 2018/19 summer grain crop in Rio Grande do Sul is expected to be the second largest in the history, with a total of 31.958 million tons of grains, according to Emater RS / Ascar. If the projection is confirmed, the harvest will be 4.60% higher than that of the previous season. For the 2018/19 crop, Emater estimates that the state is expected to harvest 18.545 million tons of soyabeans, 5.522 million tons of corn, 7,788 million tons of rice and 102,113 tons of beans. The harvest will only be behind the 2016/17 harvest, when 33.637 million tons were harvested. The total area planted with summer crops will total 7.638 million hectares. The total production is expected to generate R \$ 31.29 billion for the state economy.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

WITH 8 MILLS IN OPERATION, MILLING ADDS UP TO 543K TONS IN THE SECOND WEEK OF FEBRUARY

With eight units in operation, six of them already starting milling this year, mills and distilleries in the Center-South of Brazil processed 543K tons of sugarcane in the second week of February of the 2018/2019 harvest. The volume is 25.66% lower than the total of 731K tons crushed in the same period of last harvest, reported the Sugarcane Industry Union (Unica). According to the entity, all sugarcane processing plants are located in Goiás and Mato Grosso do Sul. Eight other mills processed corn for ethanol production in the latter half of February. With the result, in the 11 months of the current period, started on April 1st, 2018, processing reached 564.139 million tons, down 3.59% over the same period of the previous harvest, when 585.135 million tons of sugarcane were processed. With 95.54% of the total sugarcane supply for ethanol and only 4.46% for sugar, biofuel production totaled 74 million liters in the second half of February, 1.69% down on the same period past harvest of 75 million liters. In the second half of the month 109 million liters of hydrated were produced, same volume of the same period of 2018. Of this total, 35 million liters are of anhydrous ethanol stocked that were transformed into hydrated to meet the demand for this type of fuel. With 64.60% of the target mix, in the accumulated 2018/2019 harvest 30.425 billion liters of ethanol were produced, an increase of 19.42% over the same period of last year. Of the total volume of ethanol manufactured until March 1, 21.319 billion liters were hydrated, 42.40% high, and 9.105 billion liters anhydrous, down 13.33% compared to the same period of the previous crop. Corn ethanol production was 40.045 million liters in the second half of February, totaling 692,291 million liters in the 2018/2019 cycle, Unica reported. Sugar production was only 2K tons in the last half of February, down 52.72% over the same period of 2018, 5K tons, and accumulates 26.364 million tons in the harvest, down 26.45% compared to 2017 / 2018.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

PORT OF IMBITUBA GROWS 15% IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 2019

The Port of Imbituba closed January and February with a 15% increase in cargo handling. The bimonthly result amounts to a turnover of around 750K tons, approximately 100K tons more than the same period of 2018. The perspective of SCPar Port of Imbituba, a public company that manages Porto, is that the port complex of South Catarinense increase by 5.4 million tons in 2019. The transportation of containers, coke, corn, bituminous coal and logs accounted for 73% of all cargoes that passed through the Port between January and February 2019. In relation to the trade balance, imports led the operations with 43.6% of total traded, followed by exports, with 38.8%. The remaining 17.6% were for cabotage, navigation on the Brazilian coast.

Source: *Portos e Navios*

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