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CITERS: 19/20 CROP SHOULD BE ALMOST 35% MORE THAN THE PAST

The largest production of the citrus belt (São Paulo and Triângulo Mineiro) in 2019/20 was reaffirmed by Fundecitrus (Citrus Defense Fund) in a new estimate, released this week. Even with a negative adjustment (-0.8%) compared to the September report, the data indicate that the current crop should recover by 34.7% over the past, totaling 385.31 million boxes of 40.8 kg of orange. According to Fundecitrus, the negative adjustment between estimates is based on lower rainfall in the citrus belt in 2019 (from May to November). As for marketing, even with the proximity of the holidays, when the demand for citrus usually decreases, citrus growers reported good demand in recent days. According to agents consulted by Cepea, this scenario may be related to the beginning of the month period. In the partial of this week (Monday to Thursday), the orange pear was traded at an average of R \$ 28.60 / cx 40.8 kg, on the tree, slightly up 2% compared to last week. In the case of tahiti acid lime, prices continue to retreat due to the growing supply of the variety. According to Cepea employees, small fruits continue to characterize the largest volume available in the São Paulo market. In the partial of this week, the average tahiti was \$ 23.33 / cx of 27 kg, harvested, down 39.6% over the previous period.

Source: *Notícias Agrícolas*

FIRST CORN OFFER OF CROP 2019/20 ARRIVES AFTER BEGINNING OF HARVEST IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The 2019/20 corn harvest began in Santa Rosa, Rio Grande do Sul, making it one of the first areas in the country to have the cereal harvested at a time of high prices due to strong export demand and animal feed industry. According to Emater, technical assistance agency of the government of Rio Grande do Sul, the harvest reached 1% of the planted area in the Santa Rosa region, in the northwest of the state. The total harvested, however, is so small that it was not enough to remove zero from the average corn harvest index in Rio Grande do Sul. In the state, 4% of the fields are in the ripening stage and therefore closer to harvesting. Rio Grande do Sul corn production should reach about 6 million tons, an increase of 3.6% compared to last season, according to a survey by the National Supply Company (Conab), which projects a total harvest of 98.4 million to the country. Rio Grande do Sul, for climate reasons, does not make a second crop of cereal, which represents, in Brazil, most of the corn production. Still, 35% of Rio Grande do Sul's corn crop is in grain filling, and the remainder in previous phases, such as flowering (22%), germination and vegetative development (39%), according to Emater's bulletin, released this week. Although it is already harvesting, some producers in Rio Grande do Sul are still planting corn. So far, planting in the state has reached 90% of the expected area of 777,400 hectares, compared to 93% recorded in the same period last year and 95% of the historical average for the period. According to the analyst, the bulk of the Rio Grande do Sul harvest should occur even in

January, which may help alleviate a tightening of supply, as the southern states are large consumers and considering that the expectation is for a later first crop in Brazil, after the rains delay planting.

Source: *Notícias Agrícolas*

PORT OF IMBITUBA BATE RECALLS HISTORY OF ANNUAL MOVEMENT

The year 2019 will be marked in the history of Imbituba Port as the best operating year in its history. In November this year, the southern port of Santa Catarina exceeded 5.2 million tons handled in 2018, previous annual record. The increase in grain handling, the attractiveness of new cargo and the good performance of container cabotage are some of the factors that contributed to this result. The expectation of SCPAr Port of Imbituba, port authority, is that the port closes December with about 5.7 million tons in the year, registering a growth of approximately 9% compared to 2018. Imports led the movement at the port, with 47.4% of the total. Exports accounted for 37.8% and cabotage 14.8% of all cargoes that passed through Imbituba Port from January to November 2019. In March, the public port achieved its highest monthly operating performance, with 592 thousand tons handled in the period. month. As the operation hit a record high, the number of ships at berth declined by 16% from January to November, compared to the previous year. The relationship is explained by the receipt of ships with greater cargo capacity, motivated by the ease of maritime access to the port. Besides being situated in an open cove, Imbituba Port has deep conditions that make it one of the best navigable conditions in the country. Cargo coke (19.4%), corn (17%), containers (14.7%) and soyabean (11.5%) cargoes were the products with the highest volume of handling at the port. The percentages refer to the representativeness of the loads in the total moved from January to November 2019.

Source: *Portos e Navios*

SOYA: SOYA PLANTS REACH 90% OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Already the soyabean planting in the week reached 90% of the total projected area in Rio Grande do Sul, about 6 million hectares, compared to 91% of the area sown in the same period last year. The state is one of those that later plants soyabeans in the country, as well as the Matopiba region (Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia). Other states, such as Mato Grosso and Paraná, have already completed the work. According to the AgRural analyst, recent rains have helped soyabean crops, which delayed this year by drier weather than in 2018. "Soyabeans have been well aligned, especially in Mato Grosso it has been raining well, it has rain forecasts and the expectation is for a good harvest," he said, noting that rainfall has normalized in most producing regions. But because of the delay, the harvest will be "very punctual at the turn of the year in Mato Grosso," even starting in January, Gomes said. Last season, there was a greater volume harvested in December in Mato Grosso and Paraná - but the latter will have new crop soya only at the turn of January to February, said the analyst.

Source: *Notícias Agrícolas*



SOYA PLANT IN BRAZIL GOES TO 93%, IN LINE WITH AVERAGE, SAYS AG RURAL

Brazilian farmers planted 93% of the expected soyabean area by December 5th, a pace that is in line with the five-year average for the period, AgRural consultancy said on Monday. By this time last year, soyabean crops were more advanced with 96%, AgRural said. Soyabean farmers advanced planting by six percentage points in one week following widespread rainfall in most of Brazil's grain areas last week. Field work in the key state of Mato Grosso, for example, has been completed, and in Paraná is nearing its end. Rainfall in the Matopiba region - a new border area formed by the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí, and Bahia - were also favorable to reduce planting delays, AgRural said, as well as Rio Grande do Sul. The consultancy expects a total soyabean area of 36.4 million hectares in Brazil this season, with a potential production of 120.7 million tons.

Source: *Notícias Agrícolas*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHINA AND USA IMPACT BRAZILIAN SOYABEAN MARKET.

The United States and China announced this week that they have confirmed a deal on the so-called first phase of trade war negotiations between the two powers. With that, the surcharges that would be imposed next Sunday, 15, worth US \$ 165 billion, are suspended on the Asian country. In addition, Donald Trump stated that phase 2 negotiations will begin immediately, and no longer after presidential elections in 2020, as planned. According to Safras & Mercado market analyst Paulo Molinari, one of the main impacts on the commodities market may be in Brazilian soyabeans. This is because oilseed is one of the most disputed products in this trade war, from the US point of view. "As China does not import maize, the effect will be parallel. For Brazil, if the Asian country closes quotas of purchases of American soyabeans, we will have to fight for the remaining volume in the market and possibly with lower premiums," says the analyst. Molinari also explains that the whole process of the first round of negotiations directly and worryingly affected the world economies. "This has been bothering the international dollar a lot, which allows the Real to currently appreciate below R \$ 4.10, which also affects the price of soya. On the one hand we have a positive point, which is Chicago price, but on the other hand, we have some pessimism about the exchange rate that has been sustaining the soyabean price and Brazil's premiums were stronger in the last 16 months. by 2020, "he says. Nevertheless, Molinari points out that since September this year American soyabeans no longer have tariffs to enter the Chinese market. "China should continue to buy soya from Brazil, the problem is the quota regime, that is, if the US gains 30 or 40 million tons of soya without having to enter a South American market dispute. In other words, the biggest problem is concentrated in this quota system, because there is no forecast of Chinese demand growth for the grain due to the swine fever in the country", he emphasizes.

Source: *Canal Rural*

CONAB HIGH EXPORTS FORECAST OF CORN 18/19; SEE RECORD SOYA CROP ON 19/20

Brazil will export a record volume of corn in 2018/19 estimated at 40 million tons, pointed out this week the National Supply Company (Conab), which until last month predicted 39

million tons. The historic export comes after a record crop in 2018/19, favorable exchange rate and with Brazil gaining markets in the United States, the largest global exporter, which was hit by weather problems this year. Since it kept its 2018/19 crop estimate at 100.04 million tons, Conab reduced its estimated final stocks by 13 million tons on January 31st, almost 1 million tons below the November forecast. Analysts have been watching the final stocks of 2018/19 carefully, as the new crop (2019/20) is late compared to the previous season, and the market is expected to tighten in some areas early next year until entry. of summer harvest. From January through to the first week of December, Brazilian corn exports totaled 40.6 million tons, a historic high for the period, according to government data released the day before. The new corn crop, in turn, was estimated at 98.4 million tons, with few changes compared to the November forecast. Brazil has been the second largest global exporter of corn after the US.

Source: *Notícias Agrícolas*

BRAZIL: SOYA PRODUCTION CAN ARRIVE IN 121 MILLION TONS

Brazilian soyabean production in the 2019/2020 season was estimated this week at 121.09 million tons, according to Conab's third survey, which in November expected a harvest of 120.86 million tons. If the forecast is confirmed, Brazilian oilseed production will reach a new record, with an increase of 5.3% over last season, when a drought affected production in some areas. Soyabean exports, in turn, were estimated at 72 million tons in the new crop, stable compared to November estimates, but an increase compared to the 70 million tons expected for 2018/19. Brazil is the largest global exporter of soya and could consolidate in 2019/20 as the largest producer, surpassing the US. Wheat production in 2019 was estimated at 5.2 million tons, practically stable compared to November, versus 5.4 million tons in 2018. Conab reduced its forecast for wheat imports to 6.8 million tons in 2019 from 7.2 million in November forecast. Last year, foreign purchases from Brazil, one of the largest global importers, reached 6.7 million tons.

Source: *Notícias Agrícolas*

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