

National Company of Food Supply

Brazilian Crop Assessment

Sugarcane

Crop 2009/2010

Third Estimate

December/2009



Conab

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply
Production and Agroenergy Secretariat – SPAE
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SUMMARY

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1. INTRODUCTION

The CONAB - Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento [National Company of Food and Supply], within the scope of cooperation program with the Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento [Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply], conducted the Third Survey of Sugar Cane Plantation for the 2009/10 Crop from November 27 to December 5 2009. At this stage, nearly all sugar-alcohol production units located in several states of the Federation. The program foresees three visits to the production units in each crop.

The methodology employed by CONAB for this survey includes predefined visits by our technicians to all the production units in activity in Brazil. This direct contact with the information sources enables the update of agricultural and industrial data. The data are collected by means of model questionnaires provided by CONAB, and once they are correctly filled in, they provide information at a high level of trust. It is important to mention that the data presented in this report provide a precise description of information provided by the informers in the production units themselves. Our taskforce aimed for analyzing the consistence in figures collected by unit, making the necessary adjustments and consolidate the total figures for all states.

This third survey aims for determining the result for the sugar cane crop, gathering data about the planted area, productivity, production, Total Sugar, sugar and alcohol production, energy production and consumption, type of harvesting, among others and compare it with other previous surveys for evaluation of crop improvement or recession. Through these data, we detected the occurrence of above-average rains, which harmed and are still harming the harvesting works, besides influencing the sugar cane quality especially regarding the sucrose concentration.

The excess of humidity caused by the excessive rains in the months of July, August, September, October and November, when the crushing rhythm is more intense, has interfered in the plant sucrose concentration and immensely harmed the harvesting and industrial performance. The occurrence of such events resulted in the increase of mature sugar cane, which must remain on the field to be crushed in the next crop.

General Crop Status – Generally speaking, the sugar cane crop is in the final phase of harvesting. In this crop, some unusual events had double action. It is the case of excessive rains in most part of the crop cycle, especially in the Center-South Region where it assisted the vegetative development but also harmed the sucrose concentration. For the same reason, the crushing was lesser than the installed capacity in plants, resulting in losses ranging from reduced production of sugar and alcohol to the greater amount of sugar cane that will be in the field for crushing in the

next crop. Another problem was related to the ripe sugar cane that due to excessive rains, which increased the regrowth and the amount of aerial roots that as a result have added more earth to the harvested sugar cane, thus affecting the industry performance and reducing the Total Sugar – ATR. In the Northeast Region, to the contrary of the Center-South, the rains were below average in during the vegetative development and after the harvesting and they continue below average, harming the sugar cane development for the next crop. In the state of Minas Gerais, the production rates were superior to those in the past crop – 15.51% in the crushing, 18.96% in sugar production and 1.21% in the alcohol production. In Paraná, due to the large amount of ripe sugar cane, there was increase in the tonelage per hectare, but a reduction in the sucrose concentration and industry performance; it also augmented the labor cost due to cut performance (50%). The drought at the end of 2008 harmed the productivity, which presented a reduction of 6%. At the Northeast Region, the harvested area is about 40%, since the harvesting calendar is due on March 2010.

Planting System – Sugar cane is planted in the conventional system in well-prepared soil with ploughing at 20 to 30 centimeters. Seedlings at age 12 to 18 months from sugar cane plantations, free of diseases and plagues after preventive treatment with fungicides and insecticides are planted in trapezoid furrows, depending on the type of soil, with 30 centimeters deep and covered with 5 to 10 centimeters of earth. The density of gems per linear meter is 12 to 18 and the distance between furrows at 1.20 meters, in order to facilitate any harvesting operation. The average consumption of seedlings per hectare is at 15 tons.

2. AREA AND PRODUCTION

The area of harvested sugar cane destined to sugar-alcohol activity in the present crop is estimated at 7,531 thousand hectares, distributed in all producing states. The greatest concentration is in: São Paulo – 4,101.4 thousand hectares; Paraná – 590.1 thousand hectares; Minas Gerais – 587.1 thousand hectares; Goiás – 520.3 thousand hectares and Alagoas – 448 thousand hectares.

Yield – The average yield in Brazil is estimated at 81,293 kg/hectare, an increase of 0.4% in relation to the 2008/2009 crop, which shows some balance between both crops. The center-south raises the averages due to production conditions, crop size, soil type, topography and applied technology.

Total Sugar Cane Production – The total forecast for the crushed sugar cane is at 612,211.20 thousand tons, a superior volume of 7.1 or harvested in the past crop. There is also the

forecast that around 20 million tons of sugarcane will be in the field for the next crop - ripe sugar cane, especially due to excessive rains during the crop period.

It is important to mention that these figures are subject to changes since many plants are still operational and others will continue their operations until the next month of January.

Production Destination - Out of the total crushed sugarcane, 276,007.1 thousand tons (45.08%) were destined to sugar production, resulting in 34,636.9 thousand tons of sugar and 336,204.1 thousand tons (54.9992%) destined for alcohol production with a total volume of 25,866.06 million liters of alcohol – 7,652.3 million liters are anhydrous alcohol and 18,213.76 billion liters are hydrated alcohol.

3. WEATHER SITUATION

In the main producing regions at the Center-South, rains were above average in the months of September, October and especially November. In the Northeast, the opposite occurred and there were sparse rains below the average in these representative crop areas.

From the first fortnight in July, the excessive rains have impeded the harvesting from occurring in accelerated pace in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná, besides directly affecting the sugar cane maturation and as a result, the sucrose concentration. In the Northeast states, the absence of rains has favored maturation, but it is harming the sugar cane sprouting and growth.

The forecast for the next months in the Center-South Region shows more probability of above-average rains, which may harm the planning of units wishing to extend the harvesting until the beginning of next year in order to reduce the crushing, sugar and alcohol production deficits. However, a larger amount of rains will continue benefiting the crops that have been recently planted in the sprouting of seedlings, stubbles and vegetative growth, which may result in productivity gain for the next crop. In the Northeast, the forecast for the next months is for below-average rains in the main producing states.

Increase and decrease – This third survey presented an increase of area in about 6.7% in relation to the 2008/09 crops, which corresponds to 473 thousand hectares. This increase in the area that resulted in more production of sugar cane did not reflect in the same proportion regarding sugar and alcohol production because of heavy drop in the concentration of total sugar (ATR). The production reduction for anhydrous alcohol at 23.96 million liters is a result of the market

variations, since there is a trend of increase in hydrated alcohol consumption in detriment to gasoline, which has anhydrous alcohol in the mix.

Byproduct markets – The 2009/10 crop featured and when a special attention to sugar production. There was harvest loss in the main producing countries. India became an important which opened opportunities for new business in Brazil, which exports about 65% of its production periods’

The total production of 34.64 million tons of Brazil must result in exports of between 23 and 24 million tons in the current crop, and the main destinies are Índia and Russia. It was a significant increase since in the previous crop there was an export of 20.7 million tons. The internal consumption is about 11,000,000 tons, about 60% in the industrialized products. The presented numbers show a frame offer quite tight in relation to demands that pulled sugar prices to record figures. Sugar price has accumulated average valuation of 80% when compared to prices in the previous crop.

Regarding to ethanol, there was a drastic reduction of exports in this crop, approximately 1.5 billion liters in relation to the previous crop when there was the export of about 4.9 billion liters. On the other hand, there is an increasing demand of ethanol by the internal market due to the increase of flex-fuel vehicles that respond for about 90% of sales in light vehicles. The estimate is that the production in this crop will reach 25.87 billion liters of ethanol, when domestic consumption will reach 21 billion liters, with 70% of hydrated alcohol and the remaining anhydrous alcohol mixed to gasoline.

The reduction in exports help of the market to maintain good levels of distribution during this crop that assisted in maintaining prices and making ethanol competitive in relation to gas in nearly all states of Brazil with the exception of those located far from the main production areas.

5. RESULT IN DETAIL

The results obtained in this survey for the 2009/10 crop are presented in detail in the following tables:

Chart 1
SUGARCANE
COMPARISON OF AREA, PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION
2008/09 and 2009/10 Harvests

REGION/STATE	ÁREA (In thousand ha)			PRODUCTIVITY (In kg/ha)			PRODUCTION (In thousand t)		
	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	VAR. %	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	VAR. %	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	VAR. %
NORTH	16,0	15,2	(4,90)	68.252	64.101	(6,10)	1.093,6	976,9	(10,70)
RO	1,7	1,8	5,00	63.000	63.000	-	106,3	111,5	4,90
AM	3,8	3,8	1,50	80.500	55.090	(31,60)	303,5	211,0	(30,50)
PA	9,5	8,5	(11,00)	66.146	68.146	3,00	628,4	576,5	(8,30)
TO	1,1	1,2	10,30	52.000	66.000	26,90	55,4	77,9	40,60
NORTHEAST	1.052,6	1.071,3	1,80	61.197	58.268	(4,80)	64.416,1	62.423,3	(3,10)
MA	38,9	33,1	(15,00)	61.311	56.090	(8,50)	2.385,0	1.854,9	(22,20)
PI	13,1	13,6	3,60	68.718	74.600	8,60	900,9	1.013,1	12,50
CE	1,8	1,8	-	68.889	66.000	(4,20)	124,0	118,8	(4,20)
RN	59,5	62,3	4,70	55.406	54.765	(1,20)	3.296,7	3.411,9	3,50
PB	112,5	115,5	2,70	54.373	54.777	0,70	6.117,0	6.328,9	3,50
PE	321,4	321,4	-	59.489	56.200	(5,50)	19.119,8	18.062,7	(5,50)
AL	432,0	448,0	3,70	63.426	59.006	(7,00)	27.400,0	26.433,5	(3,50)
SE	36,0	37,9	5,20	66.111	58.705	(11,20)	2.380,0	2.223,2	(6,60)
BA	37,4	37,8	1,00	71.997	78.800	9,40	2.692,7	2.976,3	10,50
MID-WEST	900,8	1.042,7	15,80	73.834	83.186	12,70	66.510,1	86.740,1	30,40
MT	223,2	194,2	(13,00)	72.177	69.195	(4,10)	16.109,9	13.436,3	(16,60)
MS	275,8	328,2	19,00	75.251	87.785	16,70	20.755,0	28.811,9	38,80
GO	401,8	520,3	29,50	73.781	85.507	15,90	29.645,2	44.491,9	50,10
SOUTHEAST	4.561,8	4.809,2	5,40	86.610	85.640	(1,10)	395.094,4	411.861,5	4,20
MG	564,5	587,1	4,00	73.448	84.786	15,40	41.461,4	49.776,2	20,10
ES	65,2	70,7	8,50	67.776	58.933	(13,00)	4.419,0	4.168,9	(5,70)
RJ	50,0	50,0	-	71.126	71.126	-	3.556,3	3.556,3	-
SP	3.882,1	4.101,4	5,65	89.040	86.400	(3,00)	345.657,7	354.360,1	2,50
SOUTH	526,6	592,5	12,50	84.163	84.744	0,70	44.320,1	50.209,4	13,30
PR	524,5	590,1	12,50	84.271	84.900	0,70	44.200,1	50.096,1	13,30
RS	2,1	2,4	15,20	57.150	46.826	(18,10)	120,0	113,3	(5,60)
NORTH/NORTHEAST	1.068,6	1.086,6	1,70	61.302	58.350	(4,80)	65.509,7	63.400,2	(3,20)
CENTER-SOUTH	5.989,2	6.444,4	7,60	84.473	85.161	0,80	505.924,6	548.811,0	8,50
BRAZIL	7.057,8	7.531,0	6,70	80.965	81.293	0,40	571.434,3	612.211,2	7,10

SURCE: CONAB - 3rd Survey: December of 2009

Chart 2
SUGARCANE
PRODUCTION AND DESTINATION ETIMATTES
2009/10 Harvest

(In 1.000 t)

REGION/STATE	SUGAR-ALCOHOL INDUSTRY		
	TOTAL	SUGAR	ALCOHOL
NORTH	976,9	351,8	625,1
RO	111,5	-	111,5
AM	211,0	104,4	106,6
PA	576,5	247,3	329,2
TO	77,9	-	77,9
NORTHEAST	62.423,3	35.172,4	27.250,9
MA	1.854,9	102,0	1.752,9
PI	1.013,1	445,8	567,3
CE	118,8	-	118,8
RN	3.411,9	1.876,5	1.535,4
PB	6.328,9	1.854,4	4.474,5
PE	18.062,7	11.697,4	6.365,3
AL	26.433,5	17.472,5	8.961,0
SE	2.223,2	622,5	1.600,7
BA	2.976,3	1.101,2	1.875,1
MID-WEST	86.740,1	25.890,1	60.850,0
MT	13.436,3	3.277,1	10.159,2
MS	28.811,9	8.931,7	19.880,2
GO	44.491,9	13.681,3	30.810,6
SOUTHEAST	411.861,5	190.897,5	220.964,0
MG	49.776,2	21.553,1	28.223,1
ES	4.168,9	750,4	3.418,5
RJ	3.556,3	2.009,3	1.547,0
SP	354.360,1	166.584,7	187.775,4
SOUTH	50.209,4	23.695,5	26.513,9
PR	50.096,1	23.695,5	26.400,6
RS	113,3	-	113,3
NORTH/NORTEAST	63.400,2	35.524,1	27.876,1
CENTER-SOUTH	548.811,0	240.483,0	308.328,0
BRAZIL	612.211,2	276.007,1	336.204,1

Chart 3
SUGARCANE
ESTIMATED PRODUCTION
2009/10 Harvest

REGION/STATE	SUGAR-ALCOHOL INDUSTRY			
	SUGAR (1.000 t)	ALCOHOL TOTAL (In 1.000 liters)	ANHYDORUS ALCOHOL (In 1.000 liters)	HYDRATED ALCOHOL (In 1.000 liters)
NORTH	36,9	41.687,6	22.379,3	19.308,2
RO	-	7.581,4	-	7.581,4
AM	8,7	5.481,2	-	5.481,2
PA	28,3	22.379,3	22.379,3	-
TO	-	6.245,6	-	6.245,6
NORTHEAST	4.499,8	2.102.302,9	920.573,4	1.181.729,4
MA	13,1	135.229,3	93.379,2	41.850,1
PI	53,9	41.035,2	35.892,6	5.142,6
CE	-	8.365,8	643,4	7.722,4
RN	232,4	116.094,6	43.975,3	72.119,3
PB	228,5	334.304,0	178.167,2	156.136,7
PE	1.503,3	499.774,2	179.985,9	319.788,3
AL	2.255,9	704.527,1	306.814,9	397.712,2
SE	77,5	122.390,7	28.464,2	93.926,5
BA	135,3	140.582,1	53.250,8	87.331,3
MID-WEST	3.325,4	4.804.188,8	1.086.996,0	3.717.192,9
MT	425,5	804.972,0	310.883,3	494.088,7
MS	1.190,4	1.631.136,4	296.804,5	1.334.331,8
GO	1.709,5	2.368.080,5	479.308,2	1.888.772,3
SOUTHEAST	23.839,6	16.894.804,8	5.327.182,7	11.567.622,1
MG	2.710,8	2.181.289,5	490.988,3	1.690.301,2
ES	93,0	257.668,1	116.675,3	140.992,8
RJ	234,5	111.606,2	10.119,3	101.486,9
SP	20.801,3	14.344.240,9	4.709.399,8	9.634.841,2
SOUTH	2.935,1	2.023.077,2	295.167,1	1.727.910,1
PR	2.935,1	2.016.378,2	295.167,1	1.721.211,1
RS	-	6.699,0	-	6.699,0
NORTH/NORTHEAST	4.536,8	2.143.990,4	942.952,8	1.201.037,6
CENTER-SOUTH	30.100,1	23.722.070,8	6.709.345,7	17.012.725,1
BRAZIL	34.636,9	25.866.061,2	7.652.298,5	18.213.762,7

SURCE: CONAB - 3rd Survey: December of 2009

Chart 4
SUGARCANE
SUGAR PRODUCTION ESTIMATE
2009/10 Harvest

REGION/STATE	SUGARCANE DESTINED TO SUGAR (In 1000 t)			SUGAR (In 1000t)			
	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	VAR. %	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	Variation	
						Absolute	%
NORTH	481,6	351,8	(26,96)	51,1	36,9	(14,2)	(27,75)
AM	160,0	104,4	(34,72)	14,3	8,7	(5,7)	(39,54)
PA	321,6	247,3	(23,10)	36,8	28,3	(8,5)	(23,16)
NORTHEAST	35.248,4	35.172,4	(0,22)	4.494,6	4.499,8	5,2	0,12
MA	186,0	102,0	(45,15)	24,8	13,1	(11,7)	(47,32)
PI	540,5	445,8	(17,53)	69,0	53,9	(15,1)	(21,82)
RN	1.919,3	1.876,5	(2,23)	243,0	232,4	(10,6)	(4,34)
PB	1.627,1	1.854,4	13,97	190,8	228,5	37,7	19,74
PE	12.045,5	11.697,4	(2,89)	1.521,9	1.503,3	(18,6)	(1,22)
AL	17.015,4	17.472,5	2,69	2.204,9	2.255,9	51,0	2,31
SE	942,5	622,5	(33,95)	118,4	77,5	(40,9)	(34,56)
BA	972,1	1.101,2	13,28	121,8	135,3	13,5	11,05
MID-WEST	19.798,1	25.890,1	30,77	2.615,7	3.325,4	709,7	27,13
MT	3.818,0	3.277,1	(14,17)	506,3	425,5	(80,8)	(15,96)
MS	7.679,4	8.931,7	16,31	1.006,1	1.190,4	184,3	18,31
GO	8.300,7	13.681,3	64,82	1.103,3	1.709,5	606,2	54,95
SOUTHEAST	167.208,4	190.897,5	14,17	22.079,3	23.839,6	1.760,3	7,97
MG	20.114,8	21.553,1	7,15	2.639,2	2.710,8	71,6	2,71
ES	848,4	750,4	(11,55)	109,7	93,0	(16,7)	(15,27)
RJ	2.222,7	2.009,3	(9,60)	263,7	234,5	(29,2)	(11,06)
SP	144.022,5	166.584,7	15,67	19.066,7	20.801,3	1.734,6	9,10
SOUTH	18.829,2	23.695,5	25,84	2.379,5	2.935,1	555,6	23,35
PR	18.829,2	23.695,5	25,84	2.379,5	2.935,1	555,6	23,35
NORTH/NORTHEAST	35.730,0	35.524,1	(0,58)	4.545,7	4.536,8	(8,9)	(0,20)
CENTER-SOUTH	205.835,7	240.483,0	16,83	27.074,5	30.100,1	3.025,6	11,18
BRAZIL	241.565,7	276.007,1	14,26	31.620,2	34.636,9	3.016,6	9,54

SURCE: CONAB - 3rd Survey: December of 2009

Chart 5
SUGARCANE
TOTAL ALCOHOL - PRODUCTION ESTIMATE
2009/10 Harvest

REGION/STATE	SUGARCANE DESTINED TO THE TOTAL ALCOHOL (In 1000t)			TOTAL ALCOHOL (IN 1000 liters)			
	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	VAR. %	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	Variation	
						Absolute	%
NORTH	962,8	625,1	(35,07)	67.790,4	41.687,6	(26.102,8)	(38,51)
RO	106,3	111,5	4,89	7.224,0	7.581,4	357,4	4,95
AM	143,5	106,6	(25,75)	8.648,0	5.481,2	(3.166,9)	(36,62)
PA	428,0	329,2	(23,09)	29.754,8	22.379,3	(7.375,5)	(24,79)
TO	285,0	77,9	(72,67)	22.163,5	6.245,6	(15.917,9)	(71,82)
NORTHEAST	28.690,0	27.250,9	(5,02)	2.288.547,1	2.102.302,9	(186.244,2)	(8,14)
MA	2.199,0	1.752,9	(20,29)	176.990,8	135.229,3	(41.761,6)	(23,60)
PI	360,4	567,3	57,44	28.737,5	41.035,2	12.297,7	42,79
CE	111,5	118,8	6,56	7.803,7	8.365,8	562,1	7,20
RN	1.480,7	1.535,4	3,69	118.676,0	116.094,6	(2.581,4)	(2,18)
PB	4.489,9	4.474,5	(0,34)	323.424,1	334.304,0	10.879,8	3,36
PE	6.691,9	6.365,3	(4,88)	542.902,6	499.774,2	(43.128,4)	(7,94)
AL	10.275,0	8.961,0	(12,79)	851.741,1	704.527,1	(147.214,0)	(17,28)
SE	1.363,7	1.600,7	17,38	106.050,9	122.390,7	16.339,7	15,41
BA	1.717,9	1.875,1	9,15	132.220,3	140.582,1	8.361,8	6,32
MID-WEST	46.712,0	60.850,0	30,27	3.825.539,1	4.804.188,8	978.649,7	25,58
MT	12.291,9	10.159,2	(17,35)	1.002.867,8	804.972,0	(197.895,8)	(19,73)
MS	13.075,7	19.880,2	52,04	1.064.044,2	1.631.136,4	567.092,1	53,30
GO	21.344,5	30.810,6	44,35	1.758.627,1	2.368.080,5	609.453,3	34,66
SOUTHEAST	225.397,2	220.964,0	(1,97)	18.577.538,8	16.894.804,8	(1.682.734,0)	(9,06)
MG	24.005,2	28.223,1	17,57	1.970.646,1	2.181.289,5	210.643,4	10,69
ES	3.570,6	3.418,5	(4,26)	281.517,1	257.668,1	(23.848,9)	(8,47)
RJ	1.333,6	1.547,0	16,00	101.767,7	111.606,2	9.838,5	9,67
SP	196.487,9	187.775,4	(4,43)	16.223.608,0	14.344.240,9	(1.879.367,1)	(11,58)
SOUTH	24.209,1	26.513,9	9,52	1.924.401,3	2.023.077,2	98.675,9	5,13
PR	24.089,1	26.400,6	9,60	1.915.397,6	2.016.378,2	100.980,7	5,27
RS	120,0	113,3	(5,58)	9.003,7	6.699,0	(2.304,7)	(25,60)
NORTH/NORTHEAST	29.652,8	27.876,1	(5,99)	2.356.337,5	2.143.990,4	(212.347,1)	(9,01)
CENTER-SOUTH	296.318,3	308.328,0	4,05	24.327.479,2	23.722.070,8	(605.408,4)	(2,49)
BRAZIL	325.971,1	336.204,1	3,14	26.683.816,7	25.866.061,2	(817.755,5)	(3,06)

SURCE: CONAB - 3rd Survey: December of 2009

Chart 6
SUGARCANE
ANHYDROUS ALCOHOL ESTIMATED PRODUCTION

2009/10 Harvest

REGION/STATE	SUGARCANE DESTINED TO ANHYDROUS ALCOHOL (ln 1000t)			ANHYDROUS ALCOHOL (ln 1000 liters)			
	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	VAR. %	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	Variation	
						Absolute	%
NORTH	585,6	329,2	(43,79)	42.070,3	22.379,3	(19.691,0)	(46,80)
AM	-	-	-	293,5	-	(293,5)	(100,00)
PA	428,0	329,2	(23,09)	29.754,8	22.379,3	(7.375,5)	(24,79)
TO	157,6	-	(100,00)	12.021,9	-	(12.021,9)	(100,00)
NORTHEAST	13.273,6	12.229,8	(7,86)	1.078.740,7	920.573,4	(158.167,3)	(14,66)
MA	1.497,8	1.226,3	(18,13)	119.044,1	93.379,2	(25.665,0)	(21,56)
PI	315,3	498,9	58,21	25.168,6	35.892,6	10.723,9	42,61
CE	5,6	9,5	69,37	377,2	643,4	266,3	70,59
RN	612,0	597,1	(2,44)	50.414,7	43.975,3	(6.439,5)	(12,77)
PB	2.208,2	2.432,2	10,14	157.383,6	178.167,2	20.783,6	13,21
PE	2.715,0	2.355,4	(13,25)	231.107,3	179.985,9	(51.121,4)	(22,12)
AL	4.110,0	3.996,7	(2,76)	356.004,1	306.814,9	(49.189,2)	(13,82)
SE	716,4	384,6	(46,31)	55.603,3	28.464,2	(27.139,2)	(48,81)
BA	1.093,2	729,2	(33,30)	83.637,8	53.250,8	(30.386,9)	(36,33)
MID-WEST	16.375,4	14.223,7	(13,14)	1.334.269,0	1.086.996,0	(247.273,0)	(18,53)
MT	5.139,1	4.026,9	(21,64)	414.251,9	310.883,3	(103.368,6)	(24,95)
MS	4.981,2	3.745,5	(24,81)	405.978,3	296.804,5	(109.173,8)	(26,89)
GO	6.255,1	6.451,3	3,14	514.038,8	479.308,2	(34.730,6)	(6,76)
SOUTHEAST	86.600,7	71.725,9	(17,18)	7.197.532,4	5.327.182,7	(1.870.349,7)	(25,99)
MG	9.062,7	6.565,5	(27,56)	754.082,6	490.988,3	(263.094,3)	(34,89)
ES	2.081,3	1.584,2	(23,89)	162.005,7	116.675,3	(45.330,4)	(27,98)
RJ	359,2	145,8	(59,41)	30.038,2	10.119,3	(19.918,9)	(66,31)
SP	75.097,5	63.430,5	(15,54)	6.251.405,9	4.709.399,8	(1.542.006,1)	(24,67)
SOUTH	4.906,2	4.007,7	(18,31)	411.098,8	295.167,1	(115.931,7)	(28,20)
PR	4.906,2	4.007,7	(18,31)	411.098,8	295.167,1	(115.931,7)	(28,20)
NORTH/NORTEAST	13.859,2	12.559,0	(9,38)	1.120.811,0	942.952,8	(177.858,3)	(15,87)
CENTER-SOUTH	107.882,3	89.957,3	(16,62)	8.942.900,2	6.709.345,7	(2.233.554,4)	(24,98)
BRAZIL	121.741,5	102.516,4	(15,79)	10.063.711,2	7.652.298,5	(2.411.412,7)	(23,96)

SURCE: CONAB - 3rd Survey: December of 2009

Chart 7
SUGARCANE
HYDRATED ALCOHOL ESTIMATED PRODUCTION
SAFRA 2009/10

REGION/STATE	SUGARCANE DESTINED TO HYDRATED ALCOHOL (In 1000t)			HYDRATED ALCOHOL (In 1.000 liters)			
	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	VAR. %	2008/09 Harvest	2009/10 Harvest	Variation	
						Absolute	%
NORTH	375,0	296,0	(21,08)	25.328,6	19.308,2	(6.020,3)	(23,77)
RO	106,3	111,5	4,89	7.224,0	7.581,4	357,4	4,95
AM	141,3	106,6	(24,59)	7.963,0	5.481,2	(2.481,8)	(31,17)
TO	127,4	77,9	(38,85)	10.141,6	6.245,6	(3.896,0)	(38,42)
NORTHEAST	15.416,4	15.021,1	(2,56)	1.209.806,3	1.181.729,4	(28.076,9)	(2,32)
MA	701,2	526,6	(24,90)	57.946,7	41.850,1	(16.096,6)	(27,78)
PI	45,0	68,5	52,04	3.568,9	5.142,6	1.573,7	44,10
CE	105,9	109,3	3,24	7.426,5	7.722,4	295,9	3,98
RN	868,7	938,3	8,01	68.261,2	72.119,3	3.858,1	5,65
PB	2.281,6	2.042,3	(10,49)	166.040,5	156.136,7	(9.903,8)	(5,96)
PE	3.976,9	4.009,9	0,83	311.795,3	319.788,3	7.993,0	2,56
AL	6.165,0	4.964,2	(19,48)	495.737,0	397.712,2	(98.024,8)	(19,77)
SE	647,4	1.216,1	87,85	50.447,6	93.926,5	43.478,9	86,19
BA	624,7	1.145,9	83,43	48.582,5	87.331,3	38.748,7	79,76
MID-WEST	30.336,7	46.626,3	53,70	2.491.270,2	3.717.192,9	1.225.922,7	49,21
MT	7.152,8	6.132,3	(14,27)	588.615,9	494.088,7	(94.527,2)	(16,06)
MS	8.094,5	16.134,7	99,33	658.065,9	1.334.331,8	676.265,9	102,77
GO	15.089,4	24.359,3	61,43	1.244.588,3	1.888.772,3	644.184,0	51,76
SOUTHEAST	138.796,5	149.238,1	7,52	11.380.006,4	11.567.622,1	187.615,7	1,65
MG	14.942,4	21.657,6	44,94	1.216.563,5	1.690.301,2	473.737,7	38,94
ES	1.489,2	1.834,3	23,17	119.511,3	140.992,8	21.481,4	17,97
RJ	974,4	1.401,2	43,80	71.729,5	101.486,9	29.757,4	41,49
SP	121.390,4	124.345,0	2,43	9.972.202,1	9.634.841,2	(337.360,9)	(3,38)
SOUTH	19.302,8	22.506,3	16,60	1.513.302,5	1.727.910,1	214.607,6	14,18
PR	19.182,8	22.393,0	16,73	1.504.298,8	1.721.211,1	216.912,3	14,42
RS	120,0	113,3	(5,58)	9.003,7	6.699,0	(2.304,7)	(25,60)
NORTH/NORTHEAST	15.791,4	15.317,0	(3,00)	1.235.134,9	1.201.037,6	(34.097,3)	(2,76)
CENTER-SOUTH	188.436,0	218.370,6	15,89	15.384.579,1	17.012.725,1	1.628.146,0	10,58
BRAZIL	204.227,4	233.687,7	14,43	16.619.714,0	18.213.762,7	1.594.048,7	9,59

SURCE: CONAB - 3rd Survey: December of 2009

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