



NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 14/12/18

GLOBAL	2
GIRA pronostica una demanda global de carnes firme.....	2
Ganado engordado en Feed Lots: una Mirada global.....	2
BRASIL	3
Oferta de ganado gordo en baja dificulta el abastecimiento de las plantas frigoríficas.....	3
Carne sin hueso alcanza el mayor precio del año y el margen industrial es el mayor en 4 meses.....	3
Brasil exportó un 12% más de carne vacuna en noviembre.....	3
Brasil: exportaciones de carne vacuna alcanzarán nuevo récord en 2019.....	3
IBGE: Aumentó la faena de bovinos después de la huelga de camioneros.....	4
CEPEA: faena récord de vaquillonas.....	4
Bolsonaro tornará más difícil el cierre del Acuerdo Mercosur – UE, afirmó Merkel.....	5
Brasil pierde participación en el mercado mundial.....	5
Tereza Cristina anunciará la nueva estructura del Ministerio de Agricultura.....	6
URUGUAY	6
Faena de bovinos cerrará con un récord: será la más alta desde 2009.....	6
Precio de la tonelada exportada se mantiene por encima de los US\$ 3.700.....	6
Consignatarios trabajan en importación de ganado; protocolos lo limitan.....	7
China, un país de oportunidades para las carnes uruguayas.....	7
Carcasas tendrán tipificación objetiva.....	9
PARAGUAY	10
Autorizan a importar carne de Brasil tras siete meses del escándalo.....	10
Paraguay está en condiciones de exportar carne vacuna a JAPÓN.....	10
Crece interés de ISRAEL por la carne paraguaya a pesar del retiro de su embajada.....	11
CHILE vuelve a comprar más carne bovina, afirma Senacsa.....	11
PANAFTOSA La región quiere vacunar contra aftosa en Venezuela.....	12
UNIÓN EUROPEA	12
ACUERDO UE – JAPON- sería implementado en 2019.....	12
Fue aprobado por el Parlamento Europeo.....	13
Comisión Europe informó sobre las negociaciones que mantiene con AUSTRALIA y NUEVA ZELANDA.....	13
REINO UNIDO: continuará siendo importador neto de carnes bovinas.....	14
ESTADOS UNIDOS	14
Firmes las exportaciones de carnes bovinas – Récord en valor.....	14
Exportaciones reducen la presión ante el crecimiento de la oferta de carnes rojas y aves.....	16
FARM BILL: ganaderos apoyan el avance en el Congreso.....	17
AUSTRALIA	17
Balance sectorial del año 2018.....	17
Temas pendientes para 2019.....	18
Fuerte demanda de ESTADOS UNIDOS de carne para manufactura.....	19
CHINA: importación de carne vacuna superará el millón de toneladas en 2018	20
EMPRESARIAS	20
McDonald's anunció su decisión de abogar por la reducción en el uso de antibióticos.....	20
PARAGUAY Frigorífico Guaraní se adecua a exigencias de ISRAEL.....	21
Wendy's lanzó programa de carne sustentable.....	22
BNDES debe vender una parte de sus acciones de JBS en 2019.....	22
Procesadora australiana primera en producir carne completamente neutra en carbono.....	23
Carne cultivada: tecnología israelí desarrolló un nuevo producto.....	23



GLOBAL

GIRA pronostica una demanda global de carnes firme

13 December 2018 - A growing global population and increasing incomes are expected to be key drivers behind the continued growth in global demand for meat, according to global meat market specialists GIRA. While per capita meat consumption is generally increasing in all parts of the world the strongest increases have been recorded in developing regions.

Growing urban populations are becoming increasingly affluent in these regions and increases in per capita meat consumption are being recorded.

The improved availability and affordability of meat products have been aided by improvements in supply chain productivity, upscaling of production and investments in technology at all levels of the supply chain at a global level.

These trends have contributed to a sustained period of increase in both production and consumption of meat.

Global meat consumption is forecast to reach 318 million tonnes during 2018 and is expected to grow to 321 million tonnes by 2019 and 343 million tonnes by 2023.

Global consumption of fish is also expected to grow over the same period to reach 168 million tonnes by 2023 however the rate of growth is expected to be lower than growth in demand for meat.

While the outlook for meat demand is positive there are brakes that will impact demand and these need to be acknowledged. Key challenges include social pressures such as negativity around meat production, increases in regulatory costs and growing competition from alternative meat products.

There is also a growing vegetarianism and flexitarianism movement that could impact meat consumption, particularly in the developed world.

However, despite these numerous challenges facing the industry GIRA have forecast that the strong demand drivers are expected to counterbalance these brakes with continues growth in demand.

Ganado engordado en Feed Lots: una Mirada global

Livestock Marketing Information Center December 7, 2018 07:00 AM

Most countries produce beef for non-farm consumers, often using grains and forages to sell high-quality products at a relatively low cost. But having a large commercial feedlot component of the beef sector is mostly still the domain of just a few countries, led by the U.S.

Besides the U.S, Canada, and Australia, no other countries have statistics to give perspective on the role of commercial feedlots. Mexico has an expanding feedlot sector. Some South America countries (e.g., Uruguay, Brazil, and Argentina) have grown, but the feedlot sector is still small relative to the size of their cattle sectors, commercial feedlot capacity. The same applies to Russia and Kazakhstan. New Zealand has a few feedlots (the largest with a capacity of about 20,000 head), usually with Japanese affiliations. Other countries in Europe and elsewhere (e.g., Japan) feed cattle but mostly on a small scale, which is primarily individual farm-based. Let's take a brief look at the recent numbers for the U.S., Canada, and Australia.

In the U.S., the number of cattle on feed has been on the rise for several years due to cyclical herd expansion. The November 1, 2018, monthly survey of feedlots with 1,000 head or more capacity by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), showed 11.7 million animals on-feed, up 3.2% year-over-year. That was the biggest November 1 count since 2011. As of January 1, 2018, NASS put the number of cattle in all U.S. feedlots at 14.0 million.

CanFax reports monthly the number of animals in Alberta and Saskatchewan feedlots, where most Canadian commercial lots are located. As of November 1, 2018, those two Provinces had 925,900 cattle in feedlots, which was the largest for that date since 2008. Nationally, Statistics Canada reported 1.4 million head in all feedlots as of January 1, 2018. In contrast to the U.S., to provide animals for feedlots, the Canadian beef cowherd has not grown much in recent years. According to Statistics Canada, the beef cowherd has been virtually unchanged since January 1, 2015. This year, drought has been a factor pushing cattle into Canadian feedlots.

Australia has the third largest number of cattle on-feed. According to the quarterly report from Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA), at the end of September this year, there were 1.1 million cattle in feedlots. Year-over-year the increase was 9.9%. The Australian feedlot inventory has been on a steady uptrend since the MLA survey began in 1991. Ten years ago, the inventory was about 733,000 animals. Note that the first time the number exceeded 1 million head was 2017. Currently, more cattle are in feedlots in part because of drought-induced herd reductions. Also, Australia's grain-fed export markets in Asia, including China, have been expanding. MLA has reported that relatively high feedstuff costs have been a limitation to even more cattle on-feed in Australia.



BRASIL

Oferta de ganado gordo en baja dificulta el abastecimiento de las plantas frigoríficas

Quinta-feira, 13 de dezembro de 2018 - Ao passo que o final do ano se aproxima, a oferta de boiadas vem diminuindo e os frigoríficos que ainda não fizeram o estoque para atender a maior demanda que vem pela frente encontram dificuldade para a compra de boiadas.

Esse cenário está dando força para as cotações em algumas regiões. É o caso, por exemplo, da região de Belo Horizonte-MG, onde a arroba do boi gordo fechou com alta de R\$1,00 na última quarta-feira (12/12), frente ao levantamento anterior.

Por outro lado, há também frigoríficos que já estão com escalas de abate mais confortáveis e, nesses casos, os testes de preços abaixo das referências são comuns, o que acaba pressionando para baixo as cotações.

Já no mercado atacadista de carne bovina com osso, não houve variação nos preços. A carcaça de bovinos castrados ficou cotada em R\$10,15/kg.

Mas cabe ressaltar que o maior ritmo de venda, natural para esse período do ano, trouxe firmeza às cotações, que estão no maior patamar do ano.

Carne sin hueso alcanza el mayor precio del año y el margen industrial es el mayor en 4 meses

13 de diciembre de 2018 La menor oferta de ganado y el incremento de las ventas de carne vacuna para las fiestas hizo que el precio de la carne sin hueso vendida por los frigoríficos aumente 5,5% en el último mes, alcanzando el mayor precio del año (en valores nominales).

A un mayor precio de venta, el margen de comercialización de los frigoríficos también aumentó. Actualmente la diferencia entre el precio pagado por la materia prima (novillo gordo) y el precio recibido por los productos vendidos (carne y subproductos) está en el 22,8%.

El margen industrial es el mayor desde principios de agosto y podría ser superior si no hubiera aumentado el precio del novillo gordo. En los últimos siete días el precio de la carne subió 1,61% pero la cotización de la arroba subió el 0,7%.

El precio de la carne con hueso está alineado con este escenario. Tomando el trasero como ejemplo, los precios actuales (US\$ 3,32/kg) de esta parte de la carcasa están el 11,7% más caros que en el mismo período en noviembre (US\$ 2,98/kg).

Brasil exportó un 12% más de carne vacuna en noviembre

12/12/2018 China ha demandado más del 40% del total exportado.

Las exportaciones de carne vacuna de Brasil registraron 141.225 toneladas durante noviembre, un incremento del 12%, según informó la Asociación Brasileña de Frigoríficos (Abrafrigo), quien estima que el país podría finalizar el 2018 con un 10% más de carne exportada en comparación con el año pasado.

Durante el año 2018 Brasil acumula 1,48 millones de toneladas de carne vacuna colocadas a 108 mercados internacionales.

China se posiciona como el principal comprador. Tanto China como Hong Kong (canal gris) demandaron, en la sumatoria hasta noviembre, unas 656.393 toneladas por un total de US\$ 2.680 millones. Lo que supone el 43,9% del total exportado. Además, le siguen Egipto (166.403 toneladas) y Chile (103.529 toneladas) como destinos de mayor destaque.

Dentro de la Unión Europea las ventas han crecido en importantes destinos como Alemania (+12,6%), España (+24,7%) y Reino Unido (+13%).

Brasil: exportaciones de carne vacuna alcanzarán nuevo récord en 2019

13 de diciembre de 2018 Con la apertura de nuevos mercados y la habilitación de China para que más frigoríficos brasileños exporten a su mercado, las exportaciones de carne bovina de Brasil alcanzarán un nuevo récord en 2019. Según proyectó la Asociación Brasileña de las Industrias Exportadoras de Carnes (Abiec), el volumen de los embarques crecerá un 10,8% en comparación con el récord de 1,6 millones de toneladas de 2018, a 1,8 millones, y en valor las exportaciones pasarán de US\$ 6.500 millones en 2018 a US\$ 7.000 millones en 2019, un crecimiento de 11%.

El presidente de Abiec, Antonio Camardelli, confirmó que los exportadores brasileños están optimistas con la posibilidad de que China habilite más frigoríficos en los primeros dos meses de 2019. Actualmente, 15 unidades del país están autorizadas a exportar al gigante asiático. Recientemente, técnicos del servicio sanitario de China visitaron seis plantas de Brasil y la expectativa es que, con la buena evaluación de los chinos sobre la visita, hasta diez nuevos frigoríficos reciban su habilitación.

Para 2019, la expectativa de Abiec es que las exportaciones brasileñas a China rondan los US\$ 1.800 millones, frente a los US\$ 1.500 millones de este año. En volumen, los embarques deben totalizar 431.000 toneladas, 31,4% más que las 328.000 estimadas para este año.



Además del crecimiento en las ventas a China, los exportadores de carne bovina de Brasil también trabajan con la expectativa de la apertura del mercado de Indonesia. Las autoridades del país asiático ya visitaron frigoríficos brasileños, no quedando pendientes técnicas. Queda una decisión política de los indonesios.

Otro mercado que deberá ayudar en el crecimiento de las exportaciones de carne vacuna de Brasil es el de Estados Unidos. El Ministerio de Agricultura de Brasil ya ofreció las garantías solicitadas por EEUU para que el país reabra el mercado que fue cerrado el año pasado debido a la detección de abscesos en la carne vacuna importada de Brasil.

También hay optimismo respecto a Rusia. Después de quedarse todo el año 2018 sin poder acceder al mercado ruso, el servicio sanitario de Rusia autorizó el mes pasado que cinco frigoríficos brasileños vuelvan a exportar. Número bastante inferior a los 30 que estaban autorizados antes del embargo.

IBGE: Aumentó la faena de bovinos después de la huelga de camioneros

13/12/18 - por Equipe BeefPoint No 3º trimestre de 2018, foram abatidas 8,28 milhões de cabeças de bovinos, quantidade 3,7% maior que a do 3º trimestre de 2017 e 7,1% acima da registrada no trimestre imediatamente anterior, afetado pela greve dos caminhoneiros.

O abate de 292,63 mil cabeças de bovinos a mais no 3º trimestre de 2018 em relação ao mesmo período do ano anterior, foi impulsionado por aumentos em 19 das 27 Unidades da Federação (UFs). Entre aquelas com participação acima de 1,0%, ocorreram aumentos em: Mato Grosso (+100,24 mil cabeças), Rio Grande do Sul (+71,93 mil cabeças), Tocantins (+52,33 mil cabeças), Rondônia (+52,19 mil cabeças), Paraná (+43,98 mil cabeças), Bahia (+29,43 mil cabeças), Santa Catarina (+12,08 mil cabeças), Goiás (+7,9 mil cabeças), Pará (+3,76 mil cabeças), São Paulo (+1,29 mil cabeças), Acre (+ 1,13 mil cabeças) e Maranhão (+0,84 mil cabeças).

Em contrapartida, as maiores reduções ocorreram em: Mato Grosso do Sul (- 77,80 mil cabeças) e Minas Gerais (-14,47 mil cabeças). Mato Grosso continua liderando o abate de bovinos, com 17,2% da participação nacional, seguido por Goiás (10,3%), e Mato Grosso do Sul (9,7%).

Aquisição de couro sobe 9,7% em relação ao 2º trimestre

No 3º trimestre de 2018, os curtumes investigados pela Pesquisa Trimestral do Couro declararam ter recebido 9,11 milhões de peças inteiras de couro cru de bovinos. Esse total, representa um acréscimo de 9,7% em relação ao adquirido no trimestre imediatamente anterior e de 4,3% frente ao 3º trimestre de 2017.

O comparativo entre os 3º trimestres de 2017 e 2018 indicam uma variação positiva de 401,52 mil peças no total adquirido pelos estabelecimentos. Os destaques positivos em números absolutos ficaram com Tocantins (+179,10 mil peças), Rondônia (+177,68 mil peças), Mato Grosso do Sul (+118,46 mil peças), Maranhão (+86,48 mil peças), Rio Grande do Sul (+69,70 mil peças), Pará (+48,59 mil peças) e Paraná (+48,03 mil peças).

As maiores reduções absolutas ocorreram na Bahia (-136,26 mil peças), São Paulo (-136,15 mil peças), Espírito Santo (-69,21 mil peças), Minas Gerais (-32,97 mil peças) e Mato Grosso (-17,78 mil peças).

Apesar da redução, Mato Grosso continua a liderar a relação de Unidades da Federação que recebem peças de couro cru para processamento, com 17,4% da participação nacional, seguido por Mato Grosso do Sul (12,6%) e São Paulo (11,4%).

CEPEA: faena récord de vaquillonas

13/12/18 - por Equipe BeefPoint

De acordo com dados divulgados pelo IBGE nessa quarta-feira, 12, o abate de novilhas no acumulado de janeiro a setembro deste ano chegou a 10,59% do total, um recorde para o período, considerando-se toda a série histórica dos abates de bovinos (macho e fêmeas) desde 1997. Até então, o maior volume havia sido registrado em 2014, com 9,71% do abate total no acumulado dos nove meses do ano.

Em valores absolutos, de janeiro a setembro/18, foram abatidas 2,512 milhões de novilhas, enquanto que, no mesmo período de 2014, esse número foi de 2,465 milhões.

Além de mudança estrutural na cadeia, o recebimento de preços mais altos por esta categoria de animal também atraiu o interesse da venda de fêmeas novas. Quanto ao mercado interno de boi gordo, neste início de dezembro, o Indicador ESALQ/BM&FBovespa do boi gordo tem refletido um mercado relativamente firme.

Valores diferenciados seguem sendo registrados, o que se deve a diferentes urgências de compradores/vendedores e aos tamanhos dos lotes comercializados. Parte dos frigoríficos continua com escalas alongadas, enquanto muitos pecuaristas já encerraram o ano contábil, postergando as novas efetivações. Entre 5 e 12 de dezembro, o Indicador subiu 0,8%, fechando em R\$ 150,00 nessa quarta-feira, 12.



Bolsonaro tornará más difícil el cierre del Acuerdo Mercosur – UE, afirmó Merkel

13/12/18 - por Equipe BeefPoint O tempo está se esgotando para um acordo comercial entre a União Europeia e o Mercosul, disse a chanceler alemã, Angela Merkel, nesta quarta-feira (12), afirmando a parlamentares que o novo governo brasileiro, do presidente eleito Jair Bolsonaro, tornará o tratado mais difícil de ser alcançado.

Em encontro com os parlamentares nesta quarta, Merkel foi questionada sobre diversos assuntos, como as decisões do encontro do G20, o Brexit e sobre o próximo encontro do Conselho Europeu, nos dias 13 e 14 de dezembro.

Andreas Nick, deputado do CDU (União Cristã-Democrata), perguntou para Merkel como ela avalia os países da América Latina (também membros do G20), Brasil, Argentina e México.

Nick lembra a chanceler do desafio que o governo argentino enfrenta ao fazer pedido de empréstimo ao FMI. O deputado também pede uma avaliação de Merkel sobre os novos presidentes do Brasil e do México.

“Qual é a chance de uma conclusão do acordo de livre comércio com o Mercosul?”, questionou o deputado ao final de sua fala.

“O tempo está se esgotando para [o acordo] União Europeia e Mercosul. Deveria acontecer bem rápido, caso contrário, com o novo governo do Brasil, seguramente, não vai ser fácil.”

Bolsonaro já disse ser mais favorável a negociações bilaterais do que a engajamentos em grupos multilaterais, como no caso do Mercosul.

Esse posicionamento também foi defendido pelo futuro superministro da Economia, Paulo Guedes, logo após a vitória de Bolsonaro nas urnas.

Guedes afirmou que pretende rever a política comercial brasileira, e que o Mercosul não será prioridade. O economista criticou o bloco, que classificou como ideológico, e disse que as relações comerciais são restritas a países “bolivarianos”.

Ainda na resposta ao deputado do CDU, a chanceler alemã disse que enxerga com certa preocupação a decisão do Brasil em não querer sediar a próxima Conferência do Clima.

Merkel afirmou também que ainda não teve oportunidade de conversar com o novo presidente mexicano e que a Argentina vem fazendo um trabalho excelente.

Em sentido oposto, o ministro da Agricultura, Blairo Maggi, disse nesta quarta que o Mercosul está pronto para fechar um acordo comercial com a União Europeia, que só não foi acertado ainda porque os europeus não querem concordar.

“O Mercosul e a União Europeia só não têm um acordo, não é porque o Mercosul não quis, é porque a União Europeia não quis”, disse o ministro.

“O Brasil flexibilizou o que podia flexibilizar [...] Flexibilizamos até em detrimento de uns setores aqui internamente.”

Segundo o ministro da Fazenda, Eduardo Guardia, o Brasil está empenhado para que o acordo seja concluído, mas é preciso que os dois lados estejam interessados.

“Nós atribuímos enorme importância [ao acordo UE-Mercosul]. O ministro Aloysio [Nunes] está pessoalmente empenhado na negociação. Tenho acompanhado todos os temas de maneira muito próxima e estamos dando todos os sinais que Brasil tem vontade e disposição de fechar o acordo, mas os dois lados têm que querer”, afirmou Guardia.

Brasil pierde participación en el mercado mundial

14/12/18 - por Equipe BeefPoint Apesar de recordes sucessivos anunciados nas exportações de carnes, o Brasil perdeu participação no mercado mundial nos últimos dez anos. Em 2007, o País detinha 23,5% das exportações globais com vendas de US\$ 11,1 bilhões de carnes bovinas, suínas e aves, liderando o ranking de exportadores.

Dez anos depois, essa fatia caiu para 17,4% e o Brasil para a segunda posição, atrás dos Estados Unidos. As vendas somaram US\$ 15,3 bilhões no ano passado. Entre 2007 e 2017, as exportações brasileiras avançaram 38% enquanto o comércio global de carnes cresceu 86,4%.

Isso é o que revela um levantamento feito pelo vice-presidente da Sociedade Rural Brasileira (SRB), Pedro de Camargo Neto, com informações do International Trade Centre (ITC), agência conjunta da Organização Mundial do Comércio e das Nações Unidas.

O levantamento mostra que EUA e União Europeia (UE) avançaram, mas quem mais cresceu foram países com volume de exportação menor, como a Índia, e outros que não são identificados no estudo.

Nas contas de Camargo Neto, se o Brasil tivesse mantido a sua fatia de mercado, poderia ter embolsado US\$ 30 bilhões a mais no período de dez anos com receita de exportação.

“Os dados mostram que o que a gente fez não foi tão bonito assim”, diz o vice-presidente da SRB. Em dez anos, as importações mundiais de carnes deram um salto, somavam US\$ 47,3 bilhões em 2007 e atingiram US\$ 88,1 bilhões em 2017. O Brasil teve um papel importante, mas o mundo cresceu muito mais, observa.



Questão sanitária

Camargo Neto atribui a queda da participação do Brasil a problemas sanitários. Ele aponta três exemplos recentes de mercados perdidos que não foram reconquistados por causa de questões sanitárias. Um deles é o de carne bovina in natura para os Estados Unidos por causa da ocorrência de abscessos da vacina de febre aftosa.

Outro mercado perdido foi o de carne suína para a Rússia em razão da ocorrência de resíduos de ractopamina, um medicamento proibido naquele país. Por último, a bactéria salmonela encontrada em carne de aves fez a União Europeia suspender as compras de frigoríficos brasileiros. “A questão é de credibilidade. Sem esses problemas, estaríamos exportando mais.”

De acordo com o Ministério da Agricultura, as questões sanitárias são um tema complexo. Na avaliação da pasta, existe hoje no mundo um movimento protecionista e “medidas sanitárias – cuja razão de ser é salvar a saúde dos consumidores – acabam sendo usadas com objetivos comerciais, para proteger produtores locais ineficientes”, informa por meio de nota.

A deputada Tereza Cristina (DEM), futura ministra da Agricultura, reconhece a insuficiência de fiscais para atender à demanda do setor e pretende modernizar o sistema de fiscalização e defesa sanitária para recuperar a credibilidade das carnes brasileiras no mercado externo. “Temos que padronizar as ações, conversar com o setor empresarial e mostrar que a responsabilidade é deles também”, diz por meio de nota.

A intenção da nova ministra é implementar um sistema de autocontrole por parte das empresas. Por esse sistema, os fiscais fariam a inspeção dos animais antes e depois do abate e as empresas teriam de seguir os protocolos de qualidade e segurança do alimento processado.

Procurada, a Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carne (Abiec) anunciou anteontem que o País deve fechar o ano com recorde de exportações de bovinos, mas não comentou o levantamento, alegando que não tem dados disponíveis.

Também a Associação Brasileira de Proteína Animal (ABPA), que reúne os setores de aves e suínos, não comentou.

Tereza Cristina anunciará la nueva estructura del Ministerio de Agricultura

14/12/18 - por Equipe BeefPoint A estrutura Ministério da Agricultura e nomes de ocupantes de cargos do segundo escalão serão anunciados na próxima semana. De acordo com a assessoria da futura ministra, deputada federal Tereza Cristina (DEM-MS), a divulgação deve ser provavelmente entre segunda-feira e terça-feira.

A Pasta terá estrutura inchada pela incorporação, ao atual cronograma, de órgãos como as Secretarias da Pesca e da Agricultura Familiar e o Instituto de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (Incra).

A equipe de transição chegou a discutir a mudança do nome do ministério para incorporar as novas funções.

No entanto, de acordo com o deputado estadual eleito Frederico D'Ávila (PSL-SP), que integra a equipe, “mataram no ninho essa ideia” após críticas feitas pelo setor agropecuário. “É até capaz que tirem o resto e fique só Ministério da Agricultura, já que o novo governo quer mais simplicidade”, disse.

URUGUAY

Faena de bovinos cerrará con un récord: será la más alta desde 2009

11/12/2018 El INAC estima cerrar el año con 2,36 millones de cabezas faenadas.

El Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) estima que 2018 cerrará con una faena de bovinos cercana a 2.360.000 animales (subirá 0,8% respecto a 2017), marcando así un récord, tras cinco años consecutivos de crecimiento. De este modo, sería la mayor que se registra desde 2009.

En el marco de una conferencia de prensa, el presidente del organismo, Federico Stanham junto al Gerente de Información, Jorge Acosta, difundieron algunos indicadores del sector cárnico.

Más allá del aumento del volumen faenado, el peso de los animales que pasaron por las faenas en los frigoríficos sería levemente inferior al de años anteriores. Hay un cambio en la tendencia que se venía observando a lo largo de toda una década.

El peso de faena para novillos sería de 514 kilos frente a los 519 del año anterior, 458 kilos para las vacas cuando en 2017 fue 465 y a nivel de vaquillonas se centraría en 408 kilos, cuando el año pasado pesaban 411 kilos. Se industrializarían este año 1,12 millones de novillos (1% menos que en 2017) y las vaquillonas crecen 12,6%.

Precio de la tonelada exportada se mantiene por encima de los US\$ 3.700

13 de diciembre de 2018 El precio por tonelada de carne vacuna exportada promedió US\$ 3.770 en la semana cerrada el 8 de diciembre, casi US\$ 240 por encima que el promedio acumulado anual de US\$



3.534, aunque con un volumen semanal exportado relativamente bajo (6.643 toneladas), según los datos publicados por el Instituto Nacional de Carnes.

En lo que va del 2018 el promedio por tonelada exportada se ubicó en US\$ 3.534, 2,7% arriba de las US\$ 3.441 en mismo periodo del año pasado. Según las proyecciones de INAC, al cierre de 2018 el precio de exportación promedio crecerá cerca de un 3%, ubicándose próximo a US\$ 3.543 por tonelada.

El volumen exportado en lo que va del año es de 435.728 toneladas, 5,1% por encima que las 414.693 de un año atrás. 2018 cerrará en cifras similares al año anterior, llegando aproximadamente a las 450.000 toneladas peso canal.

En carne ovina, el precio de mostró una recuperación semanal a US\$ 4.664 por tonelada (US\$ 730 más que los US\$ 3.938 de la semana anterior). En el acumulado del 2018 lleva un promedio de US\$ 4.542 y mantiene una brecha de 6,8% si se compara con mismo periodo de 2017 (US\$ 4.252). El volumen exportado está apenas 1,5% por encima que el de un año atrás (13.203 toneladas vs. 13.003).

Las proyecciones de INAC para carne ovina son que el volumen exportado crezca un 5% acercándose a las 15.000 toneladas, junto con un crecimiento del precio que cerrará 2018 en torno a los US\$ 4.580 la tonelada lo que aumentaría la brecha a más de US\$ 1.000 por encima de la carne bovina.

Consignatarios trabajan en importación de ganado; protocolos lo limitan

13 de diciembre de 2018 La Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado mantiene contactos con el Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP) para interiorizarse en las exigencias sanitarias y aduaneras para importar ganado con destino a faena desde Argentina, aunque la posibilidad no es vista con buenos ojos por parte de las autoridades.

“Estamos viendo la posibilidad (de importar) desde Argentina y algo de Brasil”, señaló Diego Arrospide, vicepresidente de ACG, entrevistado por Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural. Más que los números del negocio –con un ternero entorno a US\$ 1,50 en Argentina - la mayor dificultad podría estar en lo que respecta a las exigencias sanitarias, apuntó.

Si bien estaría habilitada, la importación de ganado pronto para faena preocupa. Específicamente, porque en el acuerdo con Japón –que derivó en la apertura de ese mercado- y en el nuevo protocolo para exportar carne a China, no se contemplaba este escenario, señaló una fuente del MGAP.

Para el analista argentino Víctor Tonelli, el principal problema pasa por los compromisos que se tienen con los mercados, particularmente vinculado a los requerimientos de animales nacidos y criados en el lugar. “Y con un Mercosur que promete más de lo que puede cumplir y que al fin los negocios intra Mercosur terminan siendo bastante complicados”, dijo Tiempo de Cambio.

“Argentina ha cambiado el protocolo con China. El nuevo protocolo con China, por ejemplo, le impediría exportar carne de un animal que provenga de terceros países, aunque sea el vecino, y dentro del Mercosur”, puso como ejemplo Tonelli. “Los protocolos sanitarios y los requerimientos de los importadores cada vez limitan más (...) no lo veo sencillo el tema”, consideró.

China, un país de oportunidades para las carnes uruguayas

08/12/2018 El desafío de Uruguay es promocionar la marca y ofrecer una historia atractiva detrás.

En Asia se proyectan las grandes oportunidades para la comercialización de carne vacuna, sin embargo también existe una serie de desafíos necesarios de sortear para consolidar el producto en una cultura de consumo muy distinta a la occidental.

China se ha transformado en la gran aspiradora mundial de carne roja, una proteína que es nueva en la dieta de los consumidores del país, aunque a futuro los analistas prevén un aumento en el consumo y las importaciones del producto. Actualmente los chinos comen unos 7 kilos de carne vacuna por persona al año y unos 41 kilos de carne de cerdo. Mientras que en Uruguay el consumo de carne bovina supera los 58 kilos per cápita y más de 100 kilos sumando el resto de las carnes.

La pregunta es: ¿cuánto más se puede avanzar? El Instituto Nacional de Carnes (Inac) ha realizado investigaciones de mercado para conocer las costumbres y el funcionamiento de un destino nuevo y con un fuerte potencial de desarrollo. El gerente de Marketing del Inac, Lautaro Pérez Rocha, ha estado al frente de varios de estos trabajos.

-¿Cómo es el consumo de carne vacuna en China?

-La carne vacuna es un producto nuevo en la alimentación de estos consumidores, además es un producto premium. En China, la carne roja la consumen aquellas personas de nivel adquisitivo medio a medio alto y en los últimos años hubo un importante incremento en el poder adquisitivo de las familias. De acá al 2022 se estima que un 80% de los hogares en China tendrán ingresos medios a altos. También se debe agregar que la capacidad de producción es menor a la tasa de crecimiento del consumo y eso se va a reflejar en un aumento de las importaciones. Y es lo que ha sucedido: en 2018 la importación ha crecido un 40% en el acumulado del año, que por el tamaño de China, significa mucho volumen. Si el consumo de carne roja pasa de 7 a 8 o 9 kilos, el país necesitará unos 2 millones de toneladas más para suplir el consumo, y buena parte vendrá de la importación.



-¿Ha habido cambios en las vías de ingreso de la carne vacuna?

-El crecimiento de las importaciones también está dado por una sustitución en el canal de ingreso. En los últimos años se ha dado un pasaje de formalización en las compras, está ingresando menos carne por Hong Kong y Vietnam y más de forma directa en los puertos chinos. Actualmente China cuenta con 17 países habilitados para la comercialización del producto, cuando pocos años atrás eran unos 5 proveedores. Ante los pronósticos de falta de abastecimiento, se habilitaron más países y empresas para cumplir con la suba del consumo.

-¿Cómo ven a la carne uruguaya?

-Uruguay ha sido un jugador muy destacado. El año pasado colocamos el 20% del total importado por China, uno de cada cinco kilos de carne que ingresaron al país fueron de Uruguay. En este año el porcentaje es menor debido al crecimiento de Argentina y Brasil, aunque nuestra participación ronda el 15 o 17% del total. No hay dudas que la performance de Uruguay es relevante. De todas maneras, los países sudamericanos (Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay) tienen bajo posicionamiento en el consumidor chino. Por el contrario, países como Australia, Canadá y Estados Unidos son mucho más reconocidos, sus productos tienen una mayor visibilidad porque están en todos lados e ingresan con otra canasta de productos.

-¿Qué tipo de consumo tiene China?

-Lo mejor que nos puede suceder es que los consumidores no cambien sus hábitos de consumo. En China, una ventaja es que la gastronomía tiene preferencias muy variadas en la formas de cocinar. Consumen la carne en tiras, fajas, cubos y también en sopas. Estas recetas requieren distintas calidades: más magra, con más grasa, más fibrosa, tendinosa, o puramente tierna. Todo esto potencia los distintos cortes que se obtienen de una carcasa, se demandan todas las partes y eso es lo más bueno de China.

-¿Hay que trabajar más en imponer nuevas formas de consumir la carne vacuna?

-Esos son grandes desafíos que están presentes. En China conocen diez recetas con carne de cerdo y una de carne vacuna, no más. Hay que profundizar el conocimiento sobre qué cocinar con la carne roja, es un aprendizaje de largo plazo y, al mismo tiempo, son procesos que favorecen aún más a la importación.

-¿Cómo es la dinámica del mercado?

-Tiene particularidades. Una es que la cadena de frío no está desarrollada. En la carne hay un 40% que tiene cadena de frío, cuando en los países donde tradicionalmente colocamos la carne es un 100%. En China no toda la carne vacuna está en condiciones de frío a lo largo de toda la cadena de suministro, solo una parte y ése es un gran cambio que está evolucionando de buena manera. También aparece el supermercadismo, que tiene una penetración baja cercana al 30% para los alimentos, mientras que en países desarrollados es arriba del 80%. Además está muy fragmentado y las cadenas más grandes del país tienen una participación del 3 o 4%. Es claro que estos aspectos van a avanzar con el tiempo.

-¿Y el comercio electrónico?

-Está enormemente consolidado y es donde marcan la diferencia con el resto de los países del mundo. China en esto es único, por su escala y por su avance tecnológico. Se estima que las tasas de crecimiento y comercialización de la carne vacuna y otros alimentos alcanzará el 50% en el sector minorista en cuestión de tres a cuatro años. El mayor consumo se da por intermedio del celular, hay más de 530 millones de personas que usan su celular para pagar y comprar, casi 800 millones de personas con internet, y en este comercio online existe un dominio de dos empresas: Alibaba y Tencent. Otra de las particularidades, es la integración del mundo online con el mundo offline, esto es compras por el celular y entregas a domicilio o a retirar en un local. Estas herramientas tecnológicas se deben contemplar como oportunidades para el desarrollo y posicionamiento de la carne uruguaya.

-¿Cómo es el comercio de la carne enfriada?

-En China tienen una gran preferencia por la carne de cerdo enfriada y muy poco por la congelada. En todo lo importado referente a la carne vacuna los consumidores aceptaron que sea congelado. El 97% de la importación es congelado, lo restante equivale a lo enfriado y el lugar lo está ocupando Australia. Es algo que va a avanzar, pero todavía China y la importación están en un etapa de progreso del congelado. Para aumentar la proporción del enfriado es necesario que se desarrolle la cadena de frío.

-¿A qué valores se ofrece la carne en las tiendas minoristas?

-La carne se vende en los supermercados en cubos o fetas y los rangos van de US\$ 15 a US\$ 250 el kilo. Hay para todo los gustos, ofrecen cortes económicos y de ahí hasta Wagyu o carne súper premium norteamericana o australiana. Y se compra todo. China tiene eso, una gama de productos y precios que es amplio y un segmento de hogares con un muy alto poder adquisitivo, y también con una enorme población de millenials (nacidos después de los 80s y 90s) que buscan productos internacionales y quieren nuevas experiencias.

-¿Cuáles son los desafíos para Uruguay?

-Hay que dar mayor visibilidad a la carne uruguaya, que se reconozca en los puntos de ventas. Vamos a promocionar la marca y ofrecer una historia detrás del producto que sea atractiva. En ese sentido las exportaciones generales de Uruguay a China significan una limitante, porque estamos en el otro lado del



planeta, exportamos pocos productos y que no aparecen en góndolas. Eso dificulta consolidar una imagen país y como proveedor de alimentos. Pero es ahí donde tenemos que mostrar nuestro potencial y calidad del producto, y tener una visión de inversión en el mercado de largo plazo. Ningún posicionamiento y construcción de imagen o marca se logra en el corto plazo. Y China seguirá siendo sin duda uno de los destinos más atractivos para la carne de Uruguay.

Carcasas tendrán tipificación objetiva

08/12/2018 Instalarán 27 equipos en frigoríficos para mejorar confianza entre industria y ganaderos.

La cadena cárnica uruguaya busca dar otro paso para mejorar la confianza entre ganaderos y frigoríficos, con la instalación del Sistema Oficial de Clasificación y Tipificación de carne vacuna (SAT), que apoyándose en tecnología francesa, se implantará por el decreto 310/016.

El cronograma de instalación de los equipos dispuesto por el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), se extiende hasta julio de 2019. “En primera instancia se van a instalar 27 equipos, que representan el 95% de la faena. Ya estamos en plena actividad y esperemos seguir avanzando”, explicó a El País el presidente del INAC, Federico Stanham.

Cada equipo demanda unos 15 días de trabajo y en algunos frigoríficos requirió obras de infraestructura para poder cumplir con esta normativa. Incluso, en algún momento, una delegación de INAC, compuesta por autoridades, productores e industriales, viajó al exterior para ver funcionando equipos muy similares. Primero se instala la estructura metálica donde va el equipo, luego la parte eléctrica y finalmente se coloca el equipo fotográfico y el cerebro. Además, van conectados al sistema de “cajas negras” de los frigoríficos. La tipificación de carcasa es un procedimiento habitual dentro de las plantas de faena. “Es lo que se llama la conformación y terminación de las canales. La primera viene a ser la redondez, es decir cuánta musculatura tiene la canal y la otra la terminación o sea la cobertura de grasa”, explicó Stanham.

Ambos elementos tienen escala y pesan en el precio de la res. “El tipo de tipificación que tiene la canal influye en cuánto se puede valorizar la carne que obtiene la planta de faena”, explicó el titular del INAC. Con la peor tipificación, los destinos que el frigorífico le puede dar a esa carne están limitados y generalmente los cortes van a mercados de menor valor. En el otro extremo, la carcasa mejor conformada tiene por destinos nichos de alto valor o mercados premium.

Antiguo. El Instituto Nacional de Carnes creó el actual sistema de tipificación hace más de 20 años y es aplicado visualmente por un operario del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca con previa capacitación. Ese operario es el que define la tipificación de cada canal. “Ahora lo que se va a hacer es que esa tipificación sea automática, con equipos ópticos”, explicó Stanham.

En ese sentido, recordó que son equipos que “toman un determinado número de fotografías, una canal del lado de adentro y la otra del lado de afuera y hay un software que integra esas fotografías, porque tiene determinadas fórmulas cargadas y posteriormente, adjudica el puntaje. Eso es lo que hace que la tipificación de la canal sea objetivo”, explicó el jerarca.

A partir del funcionamiento de este sistema, si se manda una misma canal a cualquier planta, en todas recibirá la misma tipificación. Durante todo el día no incidirá la fatiga del tipificador u otros problemas que pueden afectar la clasificación.

Para el presidente del INAC, el nuevo sistema de tipificación “agrega valor, en el sentido de que hace más precisa la determinación y más cierta para el productor”. El ganado tiene un precio básico y con este nuevo sistema de tipificación y otros elementos como la edad de faena, el sexo, el peso de la carcasa, podrán haber ajustes en el precio.

A su vez, explicó que se eligió a una empresa francesa para aplicar esta tecnología en Uruguay porque Francia “es un país muy ganadero, donde la relación entre productores e industriales son igual que acá y vienen trabajando desde hace mucho tiempo en la construcción de una relación de confianza y un mejor relacionamiento entre ambos sectores”.

Una delegación francesa llegó a nuestro país para participar de esta presentación formal del sistema. Estuvo integrada por el Presidente de Interbev Dominique Langlois -organización similar a INAC- y Cyrille Precetti, director de la empresa tecnológica Normaclass, seleccionada para la instalación del nuevo sistema. Ambos estuvieron acompañados de representantes de sindicatos de ganaderos y carniceros franceses.

El SAT permitirá mejorar la información que se le brinda al productor ganadero, mejorar la información para el frigorífico con potencial en el uso en logística y plan de negocios y aportará 12 categorías de conformación, brindando una aproximación al contenido de carne vendible y/o cortes valiosos. El INAC, por resolución de su Junta Directiva, absorberá el costo de instalación y mantenimiento preventivo de los equipos por cinco años.

Positivo. Para el representante de la Federación Rural en la Junta Directiva del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), Guillermo Villa, el SAT “es importante y beneficioso”.



Según su visión, la tipificación y terminación de la carcasa “no es una herramienta que se esté usando comercialmente en forma importante, pero prevemos que a mediano plazo puede ser una opción y lo beneficioso es que haya un sistema no tan subjetivo, como una sola persona tipificando”.

En Uruguay hay dos frigoríficos (BPU y Solís) que tienen instalados desde hace algunos años sistemas de tipificación electrónica de las carcasas. “El que se va a instalar en el resto de la industria no es igual”, advirtió Villa.

Por su parte, Ricardo Reilly Arrarte, delegado de la Asociación Rural (ARU) en la Junta Directiva del INAC, también consideró “positiva”, en términos generales, la instalación del SAT.

“Seguramente se va a generar un importante caudal de información que hacia futuro puede ser utilizado tanto por el productor como por la industria. El objetivo debe ser siempre apuntar a mejorar nuestro producto”, destacó Reilly. En cuanto a un futuro pago de la carcasa en base a su calidad, a partir de la información generada por este sistema, estimó que “la información seguramente tendrá potenciales usos”.

PARAGUAY

Autorizan a importar carne de Brasil tras siete meses del escándalo

09 de Diciembre de 2018 Siete meses después del escándalo de contrabando de carne desde Brasil, el Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa) levantó la restricción para traer este producto desde el vecino país desde el 1 de diciembre, según confirmó el último fin de semana el titular del ente, José Carlos Martín.

“Hemos conversado con las autoridades del Ministerio de Industria y Comercio (MIC) y de la Secretaría de Defensa del Consumidor (Sedeco) y tomamos la decisión de reabrir la importación de carne vacuna desde Brasil, porque desde el punto de vista sanitario no existe ningún problema”, argumentó el presidente del Senacsa, José Carlos Martín.

Agregó que desde el 1 de este mes, Brasil fue habilitado de nuevo para exportar carne bovina a Rusia; por eso, Paraguay también reabrió el mercado local para la carne vacuna proveniente del vecino país.

“Son 192.000 cabezas menos que se faenaron este año en frigoríficos con respecto al periodo anterior, eso equivale a mucha carne que se dejó de comercializar; eso significa que hay mucha necesidad de carne en el mercado local”, explicó Martín.

Destacó que, a pesar del bloqueo temporal que sufrieron algunas industrias luego del caso del contrabando, las exportaciones de carne a nivel general prácticamente no disminuyeron con respecto al año pasado, solo será cerca del 1,5% menos. La caída en el volumen de faena estimó que representa cerca del 12%.

Añadió que los procesos se harán a través del VUI, con todas las exigencias pertinentes, pero que hasta ahora no entró ningún cargamento y tampoco se recibió ningún pedido.

Sobre el escándalo

Martín recordó el escándalo registrado hace siete meses con la incautación y destrucción de unas 180 toneladas de carne que fueron ingresados al país sin la autorizaciones del Senacsa ni del MIC.

El caso referido fue “la punta del ovillo” de un escándalo que salió a luz a fines de abril, tras el vuelco de un camión cargado con carne vacuna que provenía del Brasil, el 24 de marzo de este año, cuando intentaba entrar a un frigorífico de exportación.

El 3 de mayo, luego de que las autoridades de la ARP pidieran mayor control a través de la Conalcart en la Ruta 5, seis camiones, con 180 toneladas de carne de contrabando fueron demorados. Luego se demostró que esta carga era parte de unas 7.000 toneladas, ingresadas en forma ilegal por cuatro frigoríficos.

Frigoríficos apelaron

Tres de los cuatro frigoríficos sancionados por importar ilegalmente carne vacuna del Brasil atacaron judicialmente las resoluciones del MIC. Solo el Frigorífico Guaraní cumplió con la totalidad del pago de la multa que le correspondió, de G. 379.603.073.

Por su parte, All Food SRL abonó la primera cuota de G. 400.000.000 y debe aún G. 588.144.957.

Por otro lado, Frigorífico Norte, al que le multaron con G. 3.864.077.630, pagó solo dos de las 10 cuotas en que le fue fraccionado ese monto.

El Frigorífico Concepción, multado con G. 16.517.089.741, pagó una sola cuota de las diez.

Paraguay está en condiciones de exportar carne vacuna a JAPÓN

10/12/2018 Como próximas metas, Paraguay definió lograr la apertura de Japón y Corea del Sur para la carne vacuna.

El presidente de la Asociación Rural del Paraguay (ARP), Luis Villasanti, dijo que su país cuenta con las mismas condiciones sanitarias que Uruguay, que logró reingresar a Japón después de 18 años, y por



tanto está en condiciones de exportar carne vacuna al país asiático, según publicó el diario paraguayo ABC Color.

Las declaraciones fueron expresadas en la reunión de la Mesa de Alto Nivel de la Carne que se desarrolló en la Cancillería del país, donde además comparó y analizó el sector cárnico de Paraguay y de Uruguay. Entre otros puntos, destacó los estatus sanitarios de ambos países que son considerados libres de aftosa con vacunación.

El primer ministro de Japón, que tuvo su paso por Uruguay para anunciar la reapertura del mercado, visitó Paraguay durante la semana pasada y se reunió con el Canciller, Luis Castiglioni. Según publicó ABC Color, el titular de la cartera anunció que la máxima autoridad nipona dio el visto bueno para comenzar a trabajar sobre el comercio de la carne.

Al mismo tiempo, Castiglioni informó en la presentación que Paraguay está muy próximo de lograr la apertura de cuatro mercados relevantes: Estados Unidos, Canadá, Hong Kong y Singapur. También dijo que a mediano plazo se tiene como meta la apertura de mercados cárnicos como los de Japón y Corea del Sur.

Crece interés de ISRAEL por la carne paraguaya| a pesar del retiro de su embajada

12 de Diciembre de 2018

Israel quiere comprar más carne bovina de Paraguay, a pesar de la situación creada con el traslado de la Embajada paraguaya de Jerusalén a Tel Aviv. En el Senacsa creen que este año Israel comprará más carne que en el 2017.

El titular del ente sanitario estatal, José Carlos Martín, dijo ayer que Israel sigue con la intención de comprar más carne bovina de nuestro país. Cree incluso que este año adquirirá más de la proteína roja que el año pasado.

De acuerdo a la estadística de envíos de carne emitido por el organismo sanitario oficial, de enero a octubre de este año Israel importó 8.522 toneladas, lo que generó para Paraguay un ingreso de US\$ 43.601.635. De esta manera ocupa el quinto lugar entre los países que adquieren el producto de Paraguay.

“Israel sigue queriendo comprar más, a pesar de todos los problemas que se tuvieron con este país. Le habilitamos frigoríficos para exportar a Israel la semana pasada”, expresó Martín.

Señaló que el país había pedido que cada frigorífico tenga el cajón de noqueo cumpliendo las reglas del bienestar animal y que eso se está realizando. “Entonces, si Dios quiere, nosotros a Israel me atrevería a decir que vamos a llevar más carne que el año pasado”, apuntó.

El problema que había surgido con Israel fue que al asumir el gobierno Mario Abdo Benítez resolvió trasladar de nuevo la sede de la Embajada paraguaya de Jerusalén a Tel Aviv. Este hecho motivó que Israel retire su representación diplomática de Paraguay y cierre su sede a nivel local.

El titular del Senacsa se refirió a este tema ayer, luego de realizarse el lanzamiento de nuevos medios de pago para guías y liquidaciones, a través de la red Infonet.

Productores, veterinarios y empresas relacionadas a las actividades en el ámbito pecuario podrán pagar aranceles de guías de traslado, así como liquidaciones a través de las bocas de la citada red. En la presentación señalaron que con ese medio de pago se brindará más comodidad para ciudadanos y empresas, descentralizará la cobranza y hará más eficiente la gestión del ente.

CHILE vuelve a comprar más carne bovina, afirma Senacsa

13 de Diciembre de 2018 Luego de la rehabilitación de los cuatro frigoríficos locales por parte de Chile, ese país está volviendo a importar más carne bovina de Paraguay. Eso se observa en la estadística de noviembre, manifestó el titular del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), José Carlos Martín.

“De acuerdo a las estadísticas de envío de carne al exterior, en noviembre fue Chile (el que más compró), como fue el año pasado. Es importante decir que de enero a octubre sí fue Rusia, pero hoy está cambiando ya porque estamos llegando al momento cuando Chile aumenta su compra y hoy tenemos todas las plantas habilitadas”, expresó.

Durante todo el 2017, Chile fue el principal comprador de la carne paraguaya. En enero de 2018, suspendió la importación de carne bovina de los frigoríficos Guaraní, Frigomerc, Musa e Ipfsa, por deficiencias en cuanto a infraestructura. En septiembre pasado y tras una nueva verificación de las citadas plantas, las mismas fueron rehabilitadas para exportar al mercado chileno.

El titular del Senacsa dijo, no obstante, que este año culminará con Rusia como principal mercado de la proteína roja de nuestro país, con alrededor del 40%, Chile, con 30% y después Brasil, tercer mayor comprador.

Haciendo un paralelismo entre el mercado chileno y ruso en cuanto al precio de carne exportada, señaló que en Chile se cotiza mejor, porque a ese mercado se envía un tipo de mejor calidad. “Lo que nos conviene de Chile es que es un comprador muy importante, está muy cerca de Paraguay. Uno faena hoy



el animal, respeta los dos días de enfriado y luego se envía a Chile. Entonces, en cinco o seis días uno tiene la mercadería en la góndola de los supermercados”, apuntó.

En cuanto a Rusia, señaló que es un mercado importante para la carne paraguaya, porque compra todo, pero el producto tarda casi 55 días para llegar a destino. “Así que hay una diferencia económica importante, financieramente también; la plata viene un poco más rápido y es un mercado cerca, un vecino que hay que cuidar (por Chile)”, concluyó.

PANAFTOSA La región quiere vacunar contra aftosa en Venezuela

14 De Diciembre De 2018 | Preocupa A Amenaza A Producción Ganadera

Hay mucha preocupación en la región por la negativa de Venezuela a la cooperación de varios países para vacunar el ganado bovino contra la fiebre aftosa. Eso se discutió ayer en la reunión del Comité Veterinario Permanente del Cono Sur, que se reúne en Santiago de Chile.

La V reunión del citado comité se inició ayer y culmina hoy en Santiago de Chile. En el encuentro del jueves se habló de la situación de Venezuela y Colombia, donde se habían detectado recientemente algunos focos de fiebre aftosa en el ganado bovino.

Al respecto, el presidente del Senacsa, José Carlos Martín, quien participa del encuentro junto a técnicos del ente sanitario estatal, informó que la situación de Venezuela es sumamente preocupante para los países de la región.

Señaló que técnicos de Panaftosa estuvieron 50 días monitoreando la situación y que Brasil hizo una donación grande de vacuna contra la aftosa, pero que el gobierno de Venezuela rechazó.

“Hay falta de cooperación del gobierno venezolano. Tenemos que saber distinguir lo que es el tema político y el tema sanitario, porque ya la enfermedad está bajando”, expresó.

Comentó que como consecuencia del contrabando de ganado existente entre la frontera de Venezuela y Colombia se habían detectado varios focos de fiebre aftosa en ganados bovinos de Colombia.

“Lo único que se le está pidiendo al gobierno de Venezuela (Nicolás Maduro) es que abra las puertas para que Brasil ingrese con las vacunas y la Panaftosa con los técnicos, pero todo es muy difícil”, expresó Martín.

Indicó que en la reunión de ayer se acordó enviar una nota al gobierno caribeño con la firma de los jefes de servicios sanitarios de la región, pidiéndole que se abra a la cooperación.

Productores de carne

Recordó que Sudamérica es productor de alimentos. “Si sumamos la exportación de carne de Brasil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay y Bolivia, somos los primeros productores de proteína a nivel mundial, y eso está bajando. Entonces, hay que separar el tema político y tenemos que trabajar”, puntualizó.

Otros temas que están en la agenda son, entre otros, inocuidad de alimentos, sanidad avícola y sanidad porcina.

Martín dijo que Paraguay fue felicitado por el sistema de alianza público privado de vacunación contra la fiebre aftosa.

“También fuimos felicitados por la asociación público privada de Fundasa (Fundación de Servicios de Salud Animal) en el tema de vacunación contra la fiebre aftosa. Se presentaron los resultados de los últimos exámenes de actividad viral y fuimos felicitados. Nos ponen como un ejemplo en la región”, manifestó el funcionario.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

ACUERDO UE – JAPON- sería implementado en 2019

The European Parliament approved yesterday the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement and the EU-Japan Strategic Partnership Agreement. The trade agreement negotiated by the Commission will create an open trading zone covering 635 million people and almost one third of the world's total GDP. It will remove the vast majority of the €1 billion of duties paid annually by EU companies exporting to Japan, as well as a number of long-standing regulatory barriers, for example on car exports. This is also the first trade agreement ever to include an explicit reference to the Paris climate agreement. The Strategic Partnership Agreement is the first ever bilateral framework agreement between the EU and Japan. President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker said: "Almost five centuries after Europeans established the first trade ties with Japan, the entry into force of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement will bring our trade, political and strategic relationship to a whole new level. I praise the European Parliament for the vote that reinforces Europe's unequivocal message: together with close partners and friends like Japan we will continue to defend open, win-win and rules-based trade." Yesterday's vote concludes the parliamentary ratification of the agreement by both partners and paves the way for the agreement to enter into force on 1 February 2019. Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner for Trade, said: "Our economic partnership with Japan – the biggest trade zone ever negotiated – is now very



close to becoming a reality. This will bring clear benefits to our companies, farmers, service providers and others. Those benefits also go hand in hand with a commitment on both sides to uphold the highest standards for our workers, consumers and the environment. That's good news for the EU and all supporters of an open and fair international trading system."

Fue aprobado por el Parlamento Europeo

Press Releases PLENARY SESSION INTA Yesterday

The free trade agreement will remove most duties on EU goods exported to Japan

Wine, spirits, meat, dairy, textile, leather traders, rail procurement, SMEs the biggest EU winners

Support for rules-based, free and fair trade, promoting EU values

The European Parliament gave its consent to the EU's trade agreement with Japan, the largest bilateral trade deal ever negotiated by the EU.

The Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and Japan, approved with 474 votes to 152 with 40 abstentions on Wednesday, will remove almost all custom duties adding up to €1 billion annually for EU companies. It represents a clear stance in support of rules-based, free and fair trade "at a time of serious protectionist challenges" .

Agriculture, SMEs win

While the most sensitive EU sectors such as rice production are safeguarded, wine, cheese, beef, pork, pasta, chocolate and biscuits will enter duty-free either immediately or after a transition period, 205 products with European geographical indications will be protected, to help small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) which make up 78 percent of exporters to Japan. Parliament urges the Commission to set up contact points for them, so that they can quickly benefit from the agreement.

Railways, services

Japan opens up its rail procurement market and public procurement in its main cities to European competition. E-commerce, international maritime transport and postal services will also be liberalised.

Labour codes

The Parliament welcomed the high level of environmental and labour protection, the commitment to the Paris Agreement to combat climate change, and encourages both parties to combat illegal logging. MEPs nevertheless stressed that Japan must ratify all relevant labour codes set by the International Labour Organisation.

Parliament also approved today the Strategic Partnership Agreement with 535 votes for, 84 against and 45 abstentions, which extends cooperation to areas such as energy, education, research and development, development, and the fight against climate change and terrorism.

Quote

"Today's approval is a key milestone for fair trade based on rules and values, amid rising protectionism. The agreement will help promote high standards and strengthen sustainable development in trade policy. The European Parliament is sending a very progressive message and will continue to do its part, so that the biggest EU bilateral trade agreement truly works for both citizens and businesses," said Pedro Silva Pereira (S&D, PT), the rapporteur in charge of the trade agreement.

"The European Parliament's answers to the challenges of globalisation are cooperation and global standard setting. We firmly reject inward-looking protectionism and nationalist tendencies – they will not solve the pressing problems we are facing, but only drive us further apart. It will be crucial to swiftly implement the accord and involve civil society at every step to ensure that the agreement benefit workers and citizens," said Bernd Lange (S&D, DE), the chair of the trade committee.

Next steps

Japan has already ratified the agreement. After the endorsement of the trade deal by the European Parliament, Council is set to give its final go-ahead on 21 December which allows the agreement to enter into force on 1 February 2019. For the strategic partnership agreement to enter into force, all member states have to ratify it.

Background

The EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, signed on 17 July 2018, creates a trade zone of 600 million people, and covers a third of global GDP and about 40 percent of global trade.

Negotiations on a separate investment protection agreement with Japan are ongoing.

Comisión Europe informó sobre las negociaciones que mantiene con AUSTRALIA y NUEVA ZELANDA

13/12/18 As part of its commitment to transparency, the European Commission published today a report from the latest round of negotiations between the EU and Australia, as well as the EU's six initial text proposals tabled during this round. EU negotiators were in Canberra, Australia from 19 to 23 November 2018 for the second round of negotiations for an ambitious and comprehensive trade agreement. The talks were constructive and the teams had substantive discussions on the various negotiating chapters. The



texts published today complement the 12 initial proposals that were published after the first round of negotiations. The Commission also published today six proposals for the negotiations with New Zealand. The latest round of negotiations with New Zealand took place in Wellington from 8 to 12 October and the round report can be found here. For more information about the trade talks with the two partners see the dedicated webpages (Australia, New Zealand), as well as new footage of people and businesses who stand to benefit from the agreement and look to expand sales in Australia and New Zealand. You can find all the audio-visual material including stock shots from the lead up to the first round here: for Australia and for New Zealand.

REINO UNIDO: continuará siendo importador neto de carnes bovinas

11 December 2018 UK - The UK is a net importer of beef with 212,337 tonnes imported during the first nine months of 2018 while 80,810 tonnes of beef products were exported, according to the latest available information from HMRC.

Beef imports during the 2018 period were 6.6 percent higher than the same period in 2017 during which UK beef imports totalled 199,186 tonnes. This was the second consecutive year in which the level of beef imports in the UK recorded a strong increase and was the highest level of import recorded in the last decade.

The EU is the biggest source of beef imports for the UK market and accounted for 94 percent of all beef imports during the first nine months of 2018. Beef imports from the EU totalled 200,095 tonnes during the 2018 period with imports from ROI accounting for 76 percent of this at 151,469 tonnes as indicated in

This is a similar proportion to previous years. ROI is also the biggest export destination for UK beef at 27,173 tonnes during the first nine months of 2018 and with some of the major plants having processing operations in both jurisdictions a proportion of this import/export trade is due to companies transferring product between sites.

The Netherlands and Poland are the next biggest suppliers of beef imports to the UK with each accounting for seven percent of UK beef imports from the EU during the first nine months of 2018 while Germany accounted for a further four percent. These proportions are similar to previous years. The UK also imports small volumes of beef from non-EU countries with 12,243 tonnes of beef imported during the first nine months of 2018.

While this was a 24 percent increase from the corresponding period in 2017 when 9,906 tonnes of beef were imported from non-EU sources it is well below the same period in 2016 when 16,567 tonnes of beef were imported. Imports from non EU sources accounted for 5.7 percent of total beef imports during the first nine months of 2018.

During the 2018 period there were increases in the volume of beef imported by the UK from Uruguay, Brazil, New Zealand, Argentina and Botswana when compared to the same period in 2017. The volumes involved however remain very small. Meanwhile there have been declines in the volume of beef imported from Australia and Namibia during the 2018 period.

UK fresh/chilled beef imports totalled 140,156 tonnes during the first nine months of 2018 and these accounted for 66 percent of total UK beef imports. The volume of fresh/chilled beef imported by the UK during the 2018 period was unchanged from year earlier levels. The largest majority of this fresh/chilled beef imported by the UK comes from the EU.

Frozen beef imports totalled 72,181 tonnes during the period January-September 2018 and this accounted for 34 percent of total UK beef imports. In the same period in 2017 UK frozen beef imports totalled 57,318 tonnes which accounts for a 26 percent increase year on year however the volumes involved remain relatively low. Most frozen beef products imported by the UK come from non- EU markets.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Firmes las exportaciones de carnes bovinas – Récord en valor

10 December 2018 US - US beef exports remained on a record-shattering value pace in October, according to data released by USDA and compiled by USMEF.

October beef exports totaled 117,838 metric tons (mt), up 6 percent from a year ago, valued at \$727.4 million – up 10 percent and the second-highest monthly total on record.

For January through October, beef exports totaled 1.13 million mt, up 9 percent year-over-year, while value was up 17 percent to \$6.92 billion.

For beef muscle cuts only, exports increased 12 percent in volume (867,714 mt) and 19 percent in value (\$6.19 billion).

Exports accounted for 13 percent of total beef production in October, which was steady with last year, and 11.6 percent for muscle cuts only (down slightly).



For January through October, exports accounted for 13.5 percent of total production and 11.1 percent for muscle cuts – up from 12.8 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively, last year.

Beef export value equated to \$317.53 per head of fed slaughter in October, up 5 percent from a year ago. For January through October, the per-head average was up 15 percent to \$320.50.

"Demand for US beef continues to climb in nearly every region of the world, with annual records already falling in some markets," said Dan Halstrom, USMEF president and CEO.

"Per-head export value will also easily set a new record in 2018, which illustrates the strong returns exports are delivering for cattle producers and for the entire supply chain."

Mr Halstrom added that upcoming trade negotiations with Japan are critical for the US pork and beef industries, as all major competitors in the Japanese market will soon benefit from significant tariff reductions.

USMEF, along with producers, exporters and other industry organizations submitted comments to the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR) underscoring the importance and urgency of these negotiations and will convey these points again in USTR's 10 December public hearing.

New value records for US beef in Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines

Beef exports to South Korea, which had already set a new annual value record through September, remained on a torrid pace as October exports reached 20,171 mt (up 17 percent from a year ago) valued at \$153.1 million (up 25 percent).

January-October exports were up 35 percent in volume (200,666 mt) and 47 percent in value (\$1.44 billion). These results included a 21 percent increase in chilled beef exports to 44,440 mt, valued at \$431 million (up 31 percent).

While Korea's imports from Australia and New Zealand have also edged higher in 2018, US beef's market share has increased sharply, jumping from 49 to 53 percent.

October beef exports to leading market Japan were up 12 percent from a year ago in volume (26,954 mt) and 13 percent higher in value (\$166.8 million).

For January through October, exports to Japan were up 7 percent from a year ago in volume (279,825 mt) while value increased 10 percent to \$1.76 billion.

Chilled beef exports to Japan were down 1 percent to 123,712 mt, but value increased 8 percent to \$990 million.

For January through October, other highlights for US beef exports include:

Beef exports to Taiwan were up 34 percent from a year ago in volume (49,135 mt), while value reached \$455.3 million – up 36 percent and already easily surpassing last year's annual record of \$409.7 million. Chilled exports to Taiwan were up 30 percent in volume (19,878 mt) and 35 percent in value (\$249 million), as the United States captured more than 75 percent of Taiwan's chilled beef market – the highest market share of any Asian destination.

Exports to the Philippines soared 29 percent in volume to 14,751 mt and reached \$72.4 million in value – up 35 percent and setting a new annual record. Solid growth in Vietnam also helped push beef exports to the ASEAN region 14 percent ahead of last year's pace in volume (39,719 mt) and 26 percent higher in value (\$218.1 million).

Exports to Mexico were up 1 percent from a year ago in volume (199,003 mt) and 8 percent higher in value (\$879.2 million). Beef muscle cut exports to Mexico have shown particularly strong momentum in 2018, increasing 8 percent in volume (118,177 mt) and 11 percent in value (\$691.6 million).

Although October volume trended lower, January-October exports to China/Hong Kong were still 4 percent ahead of last year's pace in volume (102,545 mt) and 24 percent higher in value (\$823.5 million). This included exports to China of 5,677 mt valued at \$48.6 million.

Growth in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and the Bahamas contributed to a 9 percent increase in the Caribbean region as exports reached 21,455 mt. Value was up 4 percent to \$135.4 million.

Led by strong growth in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, El Salvador and Nicaragua, beef exports to Central America increased 18 percent year-over-year in volume (11,923 mt) and 14 percent in value (\$64.6 million).

10 December 2018 US - A couple of days ago we offered an update on US beef import statistics and outlook for next year, writes Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.

The official export data for October was released by USDA-FAS on Thursday (6 December) afternoon and what follows is a brief recap of the main highlights and some of our thoughts on it:

US beef exports have declined compared to where they were during the summer but they still remain above year ago levels. Total exports of fresh/frozen and cooked beef in October were 89,977 MT, 4.7 percent higher than a year ago.

The value of US beef and veal exports in October was \$645 million, some \$56 million or 9.4 percent higher than a year ago. Demand for US beef in the world market has been very strong throughout the year and the increase in the value of beef export sales is the best evidence of that.



South Korea and Japan have been driving the increase in US beef exports for much of the year and October was no different. Exports to South Korea were 19,010 MT, 2,719 MT or 17 percent higher than a year ago.

Beef exports to Japan were 22,043 MT, 2,077 MT or 10 percent higher than last year. Mexico is the third largest market for US beef and October exports to that market were 12,633 MT, 4 percent higher than a year ago.

However, the value of US beef exports to Mexico was up 14 percent compared to last year's levels. In addition to buying a fair amount of US beef muscle cuts and trim, Mexico is also the biggest buyer of US beef variety meats (offal, etc).

October US variety meat exports were 27,865 MT, up 10 percent compared to last year. The increase in variety meat exports added an additional \$9.4 million to the overall increase in US beef and beef variety meat exports for the month of October.

The volume of beef variety meat exports to Japan in October was about half of what went to the Mexican market. And yet, the value of those exports to Japan was around \$30.8 million compared to \$21.4 million from Mexico.

Japan is the most valuable market for US beef variety meats and in October along the value of exports to Japan was \$3.5 million (+13 percent) higher than last year. But strong as US beef exports have been YTD, the pace of export sales has been slowing down.

Outstanding beef export sales for the current marketing year are up 29 percent but this is almost all due to outstanding sales to Hog Kong. Given current US and China trade issues, it remains to be seen if those Hong Kong orders will be delivered.

As for next year, outstanding beef sales are down 12 percent, with outstanding sales to Japan down 29 percent year-on-year. Current US beef export sales numbers suggest possibly lower US beef export volumes in Q1 of next year.

Exportaciones reducen la presión ante el crecimiento de la oferta de carnes rojas y aves

December 13, 2018 The latest meat trade data shows that meat exports are continuing to help offset record meat production in 2018. Each of the major meats - beef, pork and poultry - are projected to reach record levels in 2018 and will combine to push total U.S meat production to a record level of 102.3 billion pounds, up 2.6 percent year over year. However, 2018 per capita meat consumption in the U.S. is projected at 218.7 pounds, up 1.0 percent year over year. The smaller increase in meat consumption compared to production is largely due to the net movement of meat offshore through meat exports. Thus far in 2018 (January – October), total meat exports of 13.3 billion pounds consist of broiler (44.0 percent); pork (36.3 percent); and beef (19.7 percent).

Broiler exports in October were up 4.2 percent year over year in October and are up 3.9 percent for the year to date. Mexico accounts for 20.1 percent of broiler exports thus far in 2018 with October exports up 15.3 percent and 2018 year to date exports up 7.6 percent. The Caribbean collectively is the second largest market accounting for 9.0 percent of total broiler exports thus far in 2018. However, broiler exports to the Caribbean were down 35.3 percent year over year in October and are down 6.1 percent for the first ten months of 2018. Angola is the third largest market for broiler exports and was up 56.1 percent in October and is up 19.7 percent for the year to date in 2018. Angola accounted for 7.1 percent of total broiler exports through October. Canada and Hong Kong round out the top five broiler export markets, with each accounting for less than five percent of total exports and both down thus far in 2018. The top five broiler export markets account for about 45 percent of broiler exports with the remaining 55 percent spread over more than 150 other countries.

Pork exports were up 1.5 percent year over year in October and are up 5.4 percent for the year to date. Mexico is the largest pork export destination accounting for 30.8 percent of total pork exports thus far in 2018. Pork exports to Mexico were down 3.9 percent year over year in October but are up 1.1 percent for the year to date. Japan accounts for 21.0 percent of pork export thus far in 2018 and was up 8.9 percent year over year in October and is fractionally higher by 0.7 percent for the year to date. Number three pork export market South Korea represents 11.9 percent of year to date exports. Pork exports to South Korea were up 25.8 percent year over year in October and are up 39.0 percent so far this year. Pork exports to Canada were down in October and are down for the year to date. Canada represents 9.0 percent of pork exports so far this year.

Beef exports continued strong for 2018 with October up 4.6 percent year over year and total exports up 12.3 percent thus far in 2018. Japan accounts for 28.4 percent of beef exports thus far in 2018 and were up 10.8 percent in October, adding to a 6.7 percent year to date increase. Beef exports to South Korea were up 17.1 percent year over year in October and are up 39.9 percent for the year to date. South Korea accounts for 20.4 percent of total beef exports thus far in 2018. Beef exports to number three Mexico were up 3.0 percent year over year in October and are up 8.1 percent for the year to date. Mexico accounts for 14.2 percent of beef exports thus far in 2018. Canada and Hong Kong are the fourth and fifth largest beef



export markets, each accounting for just under 10 percent of total beef exports. Beef exports to both Canada and Hong Kong were down in October and are down for the year to date. Total beef imports were down 4.8 percent in October and are down fractionally so far this year.

Meat exports are forecast to increase in 2019 while total meat imports are forecast to decrease. Continued improvements in the net trade balance will be critical to partially offset total 2019 meat production forecast at 103.7 billion pounds, up 1.4 percent year over year and another record level. Domestic per capita total meat consumption is forecast to hold steady in 2019.

FARM BILL: ganaderos apoyan el avance en el Congreso

12 December 2018 US - The Farm Bill conference committee conferees yesterday released the text of a compromise Farm Bill, largely the effort of House and Senate Agriculture Committee leadership resolving differences between the House and Senate versions of the 2018 Farm Bill.*

"We strongly urge Congress to approve the farm bill before the end of the year."

If approved by both chambers within the next week and a half, the legislation will be on President Trump's desk and awaiting approval before the end of the year.

National Farmers Union (NFU) President Roger Johnson said in a statement: "Passage of the 2018 Farm Bill cannot come soon enough for American family farmers and ranchers, who need the certainty of the Farm Bill safety net to continue to weather the worst farm economy decline in more than 30 years.

"We also need the bill to continue the sustainability gains and emergence of new markets for farmers that have been supported by Farm Bill programmes.

"Senate and House agriculture leaders and their staff have worked tirelessly to resolve differences in the chambers' respective farm bills, and they've produced a bill that represents a critical step toward providing the relief and certainty farmers need amidst struggling markets due to oversupply and trade volatility.

"We strongly urge Congress to approve the farm bill before the end of the year."

AUSTRALIA

Balance sectorial del año 2018

12 December 2018 Looking back at 2018, the year started off with an element of optimism in the cattle market. The seasonal outlook appeared to favour restocker buying – in the short-term – with the Eastern Young Cattle Indicator (EYCI) opening the year at 562.75¢/kg carcass weight (cwt), following a period of consolidation the year prior. Intentions were for the herd to continue to rebuild and a general expectation that young cattle supplies would remain tight throughout the year.

With two weeks left in 2018, the wait for rain continues. The EYCI currently sits at 515¢/kg cwt (as at Tuesday 11 December) – having reached a low of 444.5¢/kg cwt in August. Restocker buyers have largely been spectators, as the store market came under pressure from the poor season that eventuated.

In August, NSW was declared 100% in drought and many areas across the eastern seaboard suffered from some of the lowest rainfall on record during the winter months. Supplementary feeding become essential for a large proportion of producers, as pasture availability was limited. Unfortunately, a poor harvest unfolded in 2018, which led to rising grain prices and provided no reprieve for the industry.

The number of adult cattle processed nationally for the year-to-October (latest available ABS data) lifted 10% year-on-year, to 6.6 million head, with the aforementioned conditions elevating turn-off. Queensland adult cattle slaughter increased 9% compared to the same period last year, while NSW increased 11% year-on-year. Adult cattle slaughter is forecast to finish 2018 close to 7.8 million head, 9% up year-on-year. Female slaughter - 22% higher year-on-year - has been the driver behind elevated slaughter numbers and the herd re-entering a period of contraction, as producers had little choice but to reduce their breeding herd.

The poor season led to competition for well-conditioned finished cattle intensifying as the year progressed. This was supported by robust overseas demand and a depreciation of Australian dollar creating favourable export trading conditions. Processor competition consequently lifted and as a result, the heavy steer over-the-hook indicator (300–400kg, A-C muscle) in Queensland, NSW and Victoria gained momentum during the year.

December 2018 heavy steer over-the-hook indicator (300–400kg, A-C muscle) average compared to January 2018 average:

Queensland – averaged 551¢ - up 15% or 70¢

NSW – averaged 516¢ – up 8% or 29¢

Victoria – averaged 503¢ – up 3% or 17¢.

Cattle on feed at the end of the September 2018 quarter surpassed the record set in the June quarter, rising to 1.13 million head, with feedlots playing a drought mitigation role and in turn supporting beef



production. Feedlot profitability faced some headwinds throughout the year, primarily in the form of rising grain costs, as crop yields were hard hit. Despite record numbers of cattle on feed, it was not enough to offset a decline in average adult carcass weight during the year, as conditions left producers chasing weight. However, the increased turn-off will see beef production in 2018 likely reach close to 2.3 million tonnes carcass weight, its highest total since 2015.

Export markets have benefited from the additional product available, with developing markets, in particular Asia, soaking up beef from all suppliers in 2018. Calendar year-to-date exports to all markets lifted 12%, to 1.04 million tonnes shipped weight (swt) representing the sixth consecutive year of exports exceeding one million tonnes swt.

Beef exports to key international markets for the calendar year-to-November

Japan totalled 290,100 tonnes swt an increase of 8% year-on-year

US reached 215,500 tonnes swt, no change on the year prior

Korea lifted 15%, totalling 154,200 tonnes swt

China totalled 146,700 tonnes swt, increasing 50% year-on-year

Indonesia and the Philippines increased 17% and 14%, to 54,000 tonnes swt and 35,400 tonnes swt, respectively.

Japan

Japan will finish 2018 as Australia's biggest export market for beef, despite ongoing competition from the US throughout the year. Australian beef remains a family favourite among Japanese consumers and has an established presence throughout foodservice and retail channels. The value of trade to Japan looks likely to exceed \$2 billion, accounting for the largest year by value since 2005.

US

Robust demand from Asian markets – with importers paying a premium over US end users – has diverted product away from the US market, in particular cuts that would have otherwise been destined for manufacturing beef. However, expanding US beef production has also been a limiting factor in Australian beef shipments to the market.

Korea

Despite intensifying competition from the US, beef exports have continued to benefit from steady consumer demand and Australian product continues to perform well based on its status as a safe and trusted product in the market. The value of trade to Korea is on course for a new record, if achieved it would be the fourth record year out of the last five.

China

The Australian beef industry has been a beneficiary of China's expansion this year, with an increase of low and high value cuts shipped to the market. Australian manufacturing exports to China doubled in the first nine months of 2018, while premium chilled and grainfed shipments increased by a similar magnitude. China is now the single largest export market for beef from Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, and a major buyer of product from New Zealand (second) and Australia (fourth). The expansion of trade reflects demand from a growing class of urban consumers that can afford beef. Tighter regulation of the grey channel and the outbreak of African swine fever have also played contributing roles to the lift in volumes exported to China.

Looking ahead

Many producers that have held onto stock throughout 2018 will be desperate for a turn-around in fortunes and more consistent rainfall in 2019. The significant slaughter of females in 2018 has impacted the size of the breeding herd and potential pool of cattle available for slaughter next year. With many feed stockpiles depleted a better than average Northern wet season is needed to avoid another wave of destocking.

Temas pendientes para 2019

13 December 2018 What's in store for 2019? MLA has compiled a list of the breakthroughs, innovations and events red meat producers can expect to head their way next year.

1. More animal welfare tools including NumNuts for management of pain in sheep during husbandry procedures. Outcomes are in the pipeline from the 10 projects which make up the MLA-led Strategic Partnership for Animal Welfare RD&A.

2. Amazing industry events like Red Meat 2019, to be held at Tamworth on 18–21 November 2019, BeefUp Forums, It's EweTime and EDGenetwork training days. More will be revealed in early 2019 but keep your eye on mla.com.au/events for updates.



3. Great consumer campaigns promoting 'Australian Beef. The Greatest' and 'Share the Lamb'. Meanwhile, cook yourself up some delicious Australian beef and lamb with these recipes developed by MLA.
4. Strong export and domestic demand for premium Australian beef, sheepmeat and goatmeat. Read all the latest forecasts and market data in MLA's Market News.
5. New pasture varieties and feedbase options including tедера, for which some seed will be available in 2018, and new cultivars of leucaena, which are currently being grown for seed build up. Meanwhile, check out how pastures are performing in your area with the MLA-supported Pasture Trial Network.
6. Better weather forecasting and outcomes from climate science with MLA leading. Check out these existing resources. Keep up-to-date with the latest forecast with MLA's online weather information.
7. Further refinements to Meat Standards Australia, which this year celebrated 20 years of lifting the consumer satisfaction for beef and lamb.

Fuerte demanda de ESTADOS UNIDOS de carne para manufactura

11 December 2018 - In Western Australia a new abattoir in the Kimberley region has gone from strength to strength, despite it being a year of tough market conditions where Australia's largest cattle company pulled the plug on its Northern Territory abattoir.

The Kimberley Meat Company abattoir, located on Yeeda Station between Broome and Derby, has been steadily processing up to 1,300 head of cattle each week, despite a delay to the season after heavy flooding left the property under two metres of rain earlier in the year.

ABC Online reports that owner of the region's only abattoir, Jack Burton, said the United States had become a key market for their lean beef thanks to the country's love of hamburgers.

Mr Burton said he hopes the US market will take up to 50 per cent of their annual beef exports.

"Our main markets are the US and Indonesia and they were two markets we didn't have access to last year," he said.

"They blend it with a lot of their fatty feedlot offcuts and make a handy burger when they mix it together.

"We also supply a beef jerky company in the US with a lot of lean product."

Historically the US has been an important export market for the region, long before the live export of Kimberley cattle.

The Derby Export Meat Company processed thousands of cattle into steaks destined for US dinner plates before shutting its Broome facility in 1993 after operating for 54 years.

Demand prompts expansion plans

Mr Burton said the abattoir would be looking at a potential \$10-million-expansion of their abattoir facilities in 2019 after successfully exporting 80 per cent of their product to 10 different countries in 2018.

"Export is our main game. We're hoping to ramp-up more next year," he said.

"We would need to do some expansions to get out more than 1,300 – 1,400 head of cattle a week.

"We'll make that decision over the break and then start building that over the next dry season so it's ready for the 2020 season."

Alternatives to live export

With Australian Agricultural Company (AACo) mothballing its Livingstone Beef abattoir outside of Darwin earlier this year, Kimberley Meats Company has the only major processing facility within 3,000km for pastoralists in the region.

Mr Burton said it was important to give the Kimberley cattle industry more options so producers were less exposed to the erratic climate of the live export trade.

"We're really keen to ramp-up the value-adding parts of our business [and] being able to grow cattle out to suit the abattoir or the live export industry," he said.

"We're excited about where things are moving with diversification on stations [and] our ability to get access to irrigation water and develop these parts of the country."

Value-adding to the cattle industry

The Yeeda Station abattoir is also opening new opportunities for stations growing irrigated fodder in the region.

Just down the road, the Argyle Cattle Company has recently gained approval to begin constructing a new irrigation precinct at Shamrock Station.

Using 13 centre pivots, the company is proposing to develop 650 hectares of irrigated fodder for a "stand and graze" operation, located 150km south of Broome.

Director Dale Champion said diversification projects of this kind were vital for expanding the Northern beef industry.

"The Kimberley has traditionally produced a lighter animal going into feedlots in Indonesia. Now we can lift our production to see those cattle delivered to market at the maximum possible value, weight and condition," Mr Champion said.



"That will entail our own production coming out of Moola Bulla, Mount Amhurst and Beefwood properties, but prospectively longer-term the facility at Shamrock could afford for external cattle and we may work with other producers in the Kimberley."

It is the third irrigated agriculture proposal to be given the green light in northern WA for 2018, following the approval of developments on Carlton Plains and Pardoo Station earlier this year, and another in the pipeline at Gogo Station near Fitzroy Crossing.

Mr Champion said 2019 would be a turning point for the Kimberley cattle industry.

"The Kimberley has always been regarded as a last frontier," he said.

"What we're doing up there is going to demonstrate to markets, both domestically and abroad, that the Kimberley can produce high quality animals with weight. That's got to be great for producers and certainly a great spin-off for the rest of the community as well."

CHINA: importación de carne vacuna superará el millón de toneladas en 2018

11/12/2018 - Lo proyectó la consultora asiática Meet International Group, lo que significará un aumento de las importaciones del 40% comparado con el año pasado.

China importará más de un millón de toneladas de carne vacuna peso embarque al cerrar el 2018, dijo a Rurales El País Rafael Tardáguila, director de Tardáguila, de acuerdo al informe de la consultora asiática Meet International Group.

Tardáguila contó que las proyecciones de importación directa de carne vacuna durante noviembre y diciembre son importantes y eso hará que China cierre con un aumento del 40% en comparación con las compras del 2017. "Será, por mucho margen, un nuevo récord frente a años anteriores", resaltó el analista de mercados. En octubre, la importación de China superó las 92.000 toneladas de carne vacuna peso embarque y se posicionó como el tercer mes con mayor demanda del 2018, ubicándose levemente por debajo a agosto y septiembre. "El país mantiene un ritmo importador muy fuerte" que se asocia "a la necesidad de acumular stock previo al año nuevo de ese país", resaltó.

Uruguay. Tardáguila dijo que la demanda de China "ha venido salvando la plata" a las exportaciones de Uruguay, porque el resto de los mercados mundiales están en una situación compleja. "China permite que el mercado se muestra relativamente tonificado" con compras que "rondan arriba del 70% del total de la carne congelada que exportamos".

De todas maneras, explicó que en los últimos meses hubo un moderado descenso en el valor medio de importación que, según la consultora asiática, se relaciona a la devaluación de las monedas de Argentina y Brasil, principales exportadores, sumando a la caída del valor del Yuan. "Los importadores presionan para bajar las cotizaciones en dólares", señaló.

EMPRESARIAS

McDonald's anunció su decisión de abogar por la reducción en el uso de antibióticos

12 December 2018 US - As one of the world's largest restaurant companies, McDonald's has the opportunity to use its scale to tackle some of the most complicated challenges facing people, animals and the planet - and help drive industry-wide progress.

McDonald's yesterday announced a policy to reduce the overall use of antibiotics important to human health, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), which applies across 85 percent of its global beef supply chain.

According to the WHO, antibiotic resistance is one of the biggest threats to global health, food security, and development today.

With this new policy, McDonald's is doing its part to help preserve the effectiveness of antibiotics for human and animal health in the future.

Dr Lance B. Price, Director of the Antibiotic Resistance Action Centre at George Washington University, said: "Antibiotic resistance is one of the greatest threats to mankind today.

"We commend McDonald's efforts to develop a global policy guiding how antibiotics are used within its beef supply chain.

"The company has set an ambitious timeline for implementing this policy and it's heartening that it is setting reduction targets that will be transparent and reportedly publicly to its customers.

"It is our hope that the entire beef industry will follow McDonald's leadership and adopt similar policies that reduce and where possible, eliminate antibiotic use, while still allowing veterinarians to treat sick animals."

McDonald's understands that reducing the overall use of medically important antibiotics in beef is complex and cannot be accomplished overnight.

Additionally, there is limited antibiotic usage data available across the global beef industry.

For this reason - in collaboration with our suppliers and beef producers - the company is taking a strategic and phased approach:



First, McDonald's is partnering with supplying beef producers in its top 10 beef sourcing markets[1] to measure and understand current usage of antibiotics across a diverse, global supply chain;

By the end of 2020, based on what the company has learned, it will establish reduction targets for medically important antibiotics for these markets; and

Starting in 2022, McDonald's will be reporting progress against antibiotic reduction targets across its top ten beef sourcing markets. (Full policy specifics here)

Keith Kenny, Global Vice-president, Sustainability, said: "McDonald's believes antibiotic resistance is a critical public health issue, and we take seriously our unique position to use our scale for good to continue to address this challenge.

"We are excited to partner with our beef supply chain around the world to accelerate the responsible use of whilst continuing to look after the health and welfare of those animals in our supply chain."

McDonald's has been developing this policy over the past year and a half, while consulting a cross-section of expert stakeholders from veterinarians, to public health leaders, to the beef producers responsible for taking care of the health of animals within the supply chain every day.

Its overall approach to responsible use of antibiotics focuses on refining their selection and administration, reducing their use, and ultimately replacing antibiotics with long-term solutions to prevent diseases and protect animal health and welfare.

With this in mind, McDonald's remains committed to treating animals when needed.

"The path for creating and implementing a global antibiotic use for beef is unprecedented," said Dan Thomson, MS, PhD, DVM from the College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University.

"I've been encouraged by the thoroughness with which McDonald's has engaged diverse experts while creating this policy and the seriousness with which they take this important issue."

This latest announcement builds on fifteen years of progress since McDonald's first developed a position on responsible antibiotics use in 2003.

In 2016, McDonald's USA reached its commitment to serve only chicken not treated with antibiotics important to human medicine, nearly one year ahead of schedule.

Further, in 2017, McDonald's announced an expanded antibiotics policy for chicken in markets around the world, as well as a refreshed Vision for Antimicrobial Stewardship statement with commitments to create responsible-use antibiotic approaches for beef, dairy beef and pork.

Karin Hoelzer, DVM, PhD, Senior Officer at the Pew Charitable Trusts, said: "With the announcement of this new policy, McDonald's again demonstrates its leadership and commitment to responsible antibiotic use.

"The company has laid out a comprehensive and ambitious approach, and Pew looks forward to seeing how McDonald's implements this policy in the months ahead.

"Efforts like this are essential to slowing the emergence of drug-resistant bacteria and preserving the effectiveness of these lifesaving drugs."

Today, McDonald's is also proud to join the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Challenge.

Launched in September 2018, the AMR Challenge is a yearlong effort to accelerate the fight against antimicrobial resistance across the globe.

Click here to learn more about McDonald's commitment, and the more than 130 organizations who have already committed to the challenge.

The company is on a journey to build a better McDonald's. As it works in partnership with its supply chain and producer partners to address major challenges like antibiotic resistance, McDonald's will continue to listen to customers to make sure it is meeting and exceeding their expectations every day – from the farm to its restaurants.

PARAGUAY Frigorífico Guaraní se adecua a exigencias de ISRAEL

12 de Diciembre de 2018 El Frigorífico Guaraní implementa nuevo equipamiento tecnológico, que permite operar con normas de bienestar animal, cumpliendo con el ritual israelí llamado kosher, lo que también permite simplificar el proceso de faena del bovino. De esta manera da cumplimiento a exigencias del Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural de Israel.

El equipo es un cajón de retención giratorio que permite controlar el tiempo en el proceso de sacrificio, admitiendo el ajuste perfecto del animal, evitando resbalones, torsiones y cambios de posición durante el giro. Todo forma parte de requerimientos religiosos judíos.

La gerente de responsabilidad social y empresarial de la citada planta, Noelia Estigarribia, señaló que el 8% de la faena de bovinos en Frigorífico Guaraní se exporta a Israel, equivalente a 16.000 cabezas. Para el año próximo prevén exportar carne equivalente a 45.000 cabezas.



Wendy's lanzó programa de carne sustentable

13/12/18 - por Equipe BeefPoint A Wendy's Co. anunciou uma parceria com a Progressive Beef para implementar um programa de fornecimento de carne bovina com foco em padrões de bem-estar animal, segurança alimentar, uso de antibióticos e sustentabilidade ambiental.

O programa de verificação terceirizado será implementado em uma parte substancial do fornecimento de carne bovina da Wendy's a partir de 2019 e deverá ser adotado em 50% de sua cadeia de fornecimento até 2021, disse a rede de hambúrgueres. O programa se concentra em três áreas principais, que serão verificadas por auditores aprovados pelo USDA:

Cuidados com gado: proporcionar um ambiente seguro e humano para o gado, por meio de treinamento de pessoal em práticas de manejo e cuidados veterinários práticos.

Segurança alimentar e uso de antibióticos: usar antibióticos de forma responsável, sob a supervisão de um veterinário e com cuidadosa manutenção de registros, respeitando estritamente os tempos de retirada, utilizando os princípios APPCC e assegurando um ambiente limpo e seguro para os animais.

Sustentabilidade ambiental: utilizando recursos naturais com responsabilidade, investindo nas pessoas que cuidam do gado e das comunidades locais, por meio de treinamento e certificação de pessoal.

A Wendy's disse que alcançou uma meta anterior em 2018 de obter 100% de sua carne bovina de fontes certificadas pela Beef Quality Assurance. A empresa também obteve quase 20% de sua carne de produtores que rastrearam e reduziram o uso de antibióticos de importância médica. A empresa disse que continua trabalhando na quantificação do uso de antibióticos em sua cadeia de suprimentos e na redução do uso de antibióticos sempre que possível.

BNDES deve vender una parte de sus acciones de JBS en 2019

12/12/18 - por Equipe BeefPoint O BNDES deve vender apenas em 2019 uma parcela de sua participação na processadora de carne JBS, depois que planos para a operação neste ano foram adiados diante de volatilidades do mercado, informaram duas fontes do banco de fomento.

O BNDES tem 21,3 por cento da JBS por meio de seu braço de participações BNDESPar. A parcela, segundo a cotação de fechamento da ação na véspera, de 11,75 reais, equivale a 6,8 bilhões de reais. Um montante para a parcela remanescente do banco após a venda ainda não foi definido, informaram as fontes, acrescentando que o banco aguarda melhor momento do mercado

No ano até a segunda-feira, as ações da JBS acumulam valorização de 20,4 por cento, mas o movimento não foi estável. No pior momento do ano, no início de junho, o papel chegou a cair no decorrer dos negócios para 7,91 reais. A máxima foi atingida apenas no início deste mês, a 12,39 reais.

"A venda de (parcela da participação) na JBS não é para este ano; deve ser no ano que vem", disse à Reuters uma fonte do banco com conhecimento do assunto. "O mercado tem estado muito volátil para uma operação agora", acrescentou.

Segundo informações do banco, a BNDESPar já levantou cerca de 4 bilhões de reais com venda de participações detidas na empresa. O banco tem participação na JBS desde 2007, quando fez aportes que somaram 5,6 bilhões de reais na companhia e que chegaram a 8,1 bilhões até 2010. Desde março de 2007 até a véspera a ação acumula valorização de cerca de 88 por cento.

"Que a participação está na nossa carteira desinvestimento, isso é real; mas como foi uma operação rentável, temos que esperar o momento certo, não é vender por vender", disse uma segunda fonte do banco próxima do assunto.

Procurado, o BNDES afirmou que "considerando o investimento (8,1 bilhões de reais), os retornos recebidos (5,1 bilhões) e o valor de mercado da participação remanescente (6,8 bilhões) o resultado econômico é 3,8 bilhões de reais para a BNDESPar, equivalente a um retorno de 47 por cento do total investido".

"O BNDES não confirma a venda de nenhum ativo específico. A BNDESPar acompanha constantemente as condições de mercado e as oportunidades de desinvestimento dos ativos da carteira de valores mobiliários, buscando maximizar valor no longo prazo", afirmou o banco.

No final de novembro, o presidente do BNDES, Dyogo Oliveira, declarou publicamente que não vê motivo para o banco manter participações expressivas em empresas como JBS, Vale, Petrobras e Eletrobras, que representam uma parte significativa da carteira da BNDESPar, uma vez que estas corporações podem obter recursos sem a ajuda do banco de fomento.

A fatia na JBS fazia parte de plano do banco de levantar 12 bilhões de reais neste ano com venda de participações. Oliveira comentou na semana passada que o BNDES levantou mais de 8 bilhões com vendas de participações de janeiro a outubro deste ano.

"Fazer 12 bilhões de reais este ano não dá; só se incluir o ano que vem", disse a segunda fonte. "Tem que ver que o mercado já esteve favorável para fazer bons negócios e boas vendas, mas agora não está mais", acrescentou a fonte.

Às 14h21, as ações da JBS exibiam queda de 2,1 por cento, a 11,49 reais, enquanto o Ibovespa .BVSP mostrava valorização de 0,89 por cento.



Procesadora australiana primera en producir carne completamente neutra en carbono

10/12/18 - por Equipe BeefPoint

A processadora Flinders + Co, com sede na Austrália, tornou-se o primeiro fornecedor de carne completamente neutro em carbono do mundo.

As emissões de cada quilo de carne vendida pela empresa de Melbourne estão sendo compensadas, com a certificação obtida após uma análise profunda do negócio por consultores do Carbon Reduction Institute. A Flinders + Co, antiga Flinders Island Meat, lançou recentemente sua nova identidade da empresa com uma visão simples e ousada – produzir um alimento melhor para o mundo.

O diretor administrativo, James Madden, iniciou a empresa com seu pai David em 2011. Ele disse: “Cultivate a Better Food World’ [produzir um alimento melhor para o mundo] foi a visão que criamos para a nova identidade da empresa. Queríamos poder um dia olhar para trás e dizer que juntos fizemos uma diferença real – para melhor.”

“Eu acredito que é nossa responsabilidade. Tornar-se neutro em carbono é o nosso primeiro grande passo na tentativa de mostrar que mesmo o nosso setor – que está se tornando cada vez mais difamado por questões ambientais – ainda pode fazer mudanças positivas para o futuro ”.

Um estudo da empresa revelou que as emissões de carbono poderiam ser reduzidas, e onde elas não poderiam ser completamente eliminadas, vários projetos de carbono agora fornecem as compensações necessárias para atingir a neutralidade total. No entanto, a equipe queria ir além e fazer uma parceria holística com os fornecedores para compensar as emissões da cadeia de fornecimento para cada quilo de carne que a empresa vendeu completamente.

Produtores como Cape Grim Beef e Robbins Island Wagyu contribuíram com o projeto, com créditos de seus próprios projetos de compensação de carbono no local sendo usados.

O Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA) tem como meta 2030 o prazo final para toda a indústria doméstica se tornar neutra em carbono.

Madden acredita que esta é a coisa certa e colocará a indústria de carne australiana em uma posição única.

“Mas tem que haver alguém que dê o primeiro passo. Estou empolgado por poder liderar o caminho neste espaço, mas espero que não fiquemos em primeiro lugar por muito tempo. É tão importante que todos os nossos concorrentes, fornecedores e até mesmo clientes participem conosco dessa jornada – e tomem medidas reais contra as mudanças climáticas ”.

Carne cultivada: tecnología israelí desarrolló un nuevo producto

The Telegraph¹² December 2018 The first lab-grown steak will be available to buy in two years after scientists finally produced meat with the correct appearance, shape and texture of a real slice of beef.

Up to now, researchers have produced small amounts of cell-grown meat, which have been mixed together to create hamburger patties and sausages, but making an entire steak has proved elusive.

Now Israeli food technology company Aleph Farms has announced it has succeeded in using natural beef cells to grow the three dimensional structure of a minute steak which mimics the muscle and tissue of real meat.

The company eventually wants to sell ‘slaughter-free steak’ which will not require huge amounts of land, water, feed and antibiotics for cattle.

“Making a patty or a sausage from cells cultured outside the animal is challenging enough, imagine how difficult it is to create a whole-muscle steak,” said Didier Toubia, Co-Founder and CEO of Aleph Farms.

“We’ve successfully produced the first pieces of beef steak, grown from natural cells without harming any animals.

“Meat is a complex tissue. This breakthrough involves various cell types found in conventional cuts of meat, grown together outside the animal to create a 3D similar to meat, but using more safe, sustainable and ethical methods.

“We’ve transformed the vision into reality by growing a steak under controlled conditions. The initial products are still relatively thin, but the technology we developed marks a true breakthrough and a great leap forward in producing a cell-grown steak.”

More

Cell-grown meat is typically grown from a few cells extracted from a living animal, which are the encouraged to continue growing in the lab.

However one of the barriers to creating a steak is getting the various cell types to interact with each other so they can build a complete tissue structure as they would in the natural environment inside the animal.

To grow muscle, tissue and lay down fat, the team needed to find exactly the right nutrients to mimic the process,

The result is a thin slice of steak which can be cooked on about one minute.



Chef Amir Ilan, of the restaurant Paris Texas in Ramat Gan, Israel, who cooked the first dish using the steak said: "This meat has a great look and the original texture of a steak.
"For me, it is a great experience to eat meat that has the look and feel of beef but has been grown without antibiotics and causes no harm to animals or the environment.
"Finally a meat you can enjoy which is good for your health and the planet."