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BRASIL

Precio del novillo tuvo ligera caída en el mes de enero

No acumulado do mês, cotação da arroba teve leve recuo de 0,3% devido a demanda enfraquecida
PORTAL DBO 01/02/2019

O mercado do boi gordo ficou morno no mês de janeiro devido à demanda calma característica do mês. No acumulado do mês, o cenário foi de desvalorizações. Na média das 32 praças pesquisadas pela Scot Consultoria, a arroba caiu 0,3% durante o mês.

Porém, com a virada do mês e, com isso, a expectativa de melhoria na demanda, as indústrias vão às compras com mais afinco, a fim de alongar as programações de abate.

Contudo, em algumas regiões a oferta de boiadas não tem sido suficiente para alongar as programações de abate e isso pressionou para cima a arroba do boi.

Em Belo Horizonte, MG, a alta foi R\$ 1/@ na última quinta-feira, 31, o que representa acréscimo de 0,7% na comparação dia a dia. Já em Três Lagoas-MS a valorização foi de 0,4% no mesmo período.

Em São Paulo a cotação da arroba permaneceu estável frente ao levantamento anterior e as escalas de abate giram em torno de cinco dias.

MALASIA aprobó la importación de hacienda en pie desde Brasil

Publicado: 28/01/2019 Nota oficial conjunta Os ministérios da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento e o de Relações Exteriores informam que:

O Governo brasileiro recebeu com satisfação, por meio da Embaixada do Brasil em Kuala Lumpur, a informação de que será aberto o mercado da Malásia às exportações brasileiras de bovinos vivos para abate. A medida foi tomada após a aprovação dos requisitos sanitários negociados coordenadamente pelo Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento e pelo Ministério das Relações Exteriores, no lado brasileiro, e pelo Ministério da Agricultura e Agroindústria da Malásia.

A decisão reforça a posição do Brasil como um dos líderes mundiais na exportação de proteína animal e representa um passo importante para o aprofundamento das relações comerciais com a Malásia. O país asiático tem mais de 30 milhões de habitantes e importa cerca de 80% da carne bovina que consome.

O Governo brasileiro seguirá negociando com o governo da Malásia a exportação de gado vivo para reprodução, bem como a expansão das habilitações para exportação de carne de aves e de carne bovina.

Paraná se prepara de dejar de vacunar contra la aftosa

30 de janeiro de 2019 Com data marcada para deixar de vacinar o rebanho contra a febre aftosa, o Paraná faz os últimos ajustes necessários. Isso inclui a ampliação do quadro de auditores fiscais e de agentes para as barreiras fixas. A orientação para que sejam contratados mais 18 médicos veterinários e 50 técnicos veio do Ministério da Agricultura, após duas auditorias realizadas naquele Estado. Isso tudo para seguir à risca a proposta de deixar de imunizar os animais já a partir do segundo semestre deste ano.

As duas auditorias apontaram pequenas deficiências sanáveis - afirma Norberto Ortigara, secretário de Agricultura do PR. A preparação para buscar o status de livre da doença sem vacinação veio bem antes e exigiu investimentos públicos e parcerias com a iniciativa privada, que aportou R\$ 3 milhões no fortalecimento da estrutura da Agência de Defesa Agropecuária do Paraná (Adapar).

A estrutura, criada em 2011, é, para Ortigara, o primeiro passo dado rumo ao objetivo de evolução do status sanitário. Seguida de contratação de pessoal. Hoje, são 690 servidores, de agrônomos a técnicos de laboratório. Há ainda 230 escritórios municipais atendidos por servidores locais. Propriedades 100% georreferenciadas, vigilância ativa - com 33 postos fixos nas divisas com Santa Catarina, São Paulo e Mato Grosso do Sul - e vigilância passiva são outras ferramentas implementadas.

- A vacina é um método bruto de controle. Por conta dela, estamos aliados de 65% do mercado mundial de carne suína, por exemplo. A sociedade paranaense como um todo fez um esforço e estamos nos sentindo seguros - garante Ortigara.

A mobilização, no entanto, não significa que a decisão de antecipar o cronograma do ministério para retirada da vacina seja unanimidade. A resistência vem principalmente de produtores de gado de corte, que terão o fluxo com Estados vizinhos afetado.

A decisão tomada pelo Paraná também criou pressão sobre o Rio Grande do Sul para que adote medida semelhantes. Auditoria já foi solicitada à pasta da Agricultura e deve ocorrer no primeiro trimestre deste ano.

CEPEA: Exportaciones de hacienda en pie se duplicaron en 2018

31/01/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint O volume de animais em pé exportados pelo Brasil em 2018 praticamente dobrou em relação ao ano anterior. Segundo dados da Secex, em 2017, o País embarcou pouco mais de 407 mil cabeças, saltando para 790 mil cabeças no ano passado.



Os maiores destinos dos animais brasileiros foram Turquia, Egito e Líbano, justamente países que, geralmente, preferem realizar o abate do gado conforme suas próprias diretrizes.

As exportações brasileiras de animais em pé, além de ocorrerem para fornecer boi para abates específicos, são voltadas também para atender demandantes à procura de gado com boa genética para reprodução, como é o caso do Paraguai.

Em relação à arroba, de acordo com pesquisas do Cepea, o Indicador do boi gordo ESALQ/BM&FBovespa registra média de R\$ 152,18 nesta parcial de janeiro (até o dia 30), 1,3% acima da de dezembro/18 e 3,8% maior que a de janeiro/18.

URUGUAY

Japón a la vista: esperan iniciar exportaciones antes del inicio de FOODEX (05/03)

31 de enero de 2019 El 5 de marzo es la fecha de referencia. Allí empieza Foodex Japón y se da por descontado que Uruguay debe llegar allí con la carne para exponer y el mercado abierto para seguir en adelante colocando el producto.

Ayer en el programa Agronegocios Sarandí el presidente de INAC, Federico Stanham, dio a entender que se llegará a tiempo. Seguramente será mandando la carne por avión y con algo de stress. Pero lo importante es que suceda y podría decirse, empiece una era en la que Uruguay puede decirle al mundo que exporta al mercado más exigente del mundo, aún vacunando contra la aftosa, algo que ningún otro país puede afirmar.

Puede interpretarse la señal como un indicador de que Uruguay puede producir sin techo, lo que genere será colocado. No por Japón sino por China y los demás mercados. Pero también una señal de que en precio se puede crecer y volver a los niveles que Uruguay ya logró a comienzos de esta década, cercanos a los US\$ 4.000 por tonelada.

El envío de pasturas que puede significar este verano -aunque febrero por ahora trae menos agua que diciembre y enero- puede significar un envío ganadero de mediano plazo. Es relativamente una novedad de este siglo poder colocar con fluidez todo lo que producimos. Y por la escasez de novillos en este 2019 los precios también invitan a que la producción crezca sin riesgos de que los precios bajen.

Delegación uruguaya viaja a Europa con el foco en la Cuota 481 y el BREXIT

31 de enero de 2019 Integrantes de la junta directiva del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) viajarán a Londres y a Bruselas el próximo lunes.

La delegación será encabezada por el presidente del instituto, Federico Stanham, acompañado por Gastón Scayola en representación de la industria frigorífica y Ricardo Reilly por los productores.

Asistirán a diversas reuniones en las que se tocarán temas como el Brexit -salida del Reino Unido de la Unión Europea- el futuro de la Cuota 481 y el acuerdo Mercosur-Unión Europea, confirmó Reilly, delegado de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay (ARU) en la junta directiva de INAC, entrevistado por el programa Tiempo de cambio de radio Rural.

La visita se concretará una semana después que el Consejo Europeo autorizara a la Comisión Europea a iniciar negociaciones formales dentro de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC) sobre cómo dividir los contingentes arancelarios existentes entre la UE y el Reino Unido, cuando se haga efectivo el Brexit, informó el portal irlandés Independent.

A partir de ese entonces, los contingentes arancelarios para productos agrícolas, pesqueros e industriales de la UE requerirán ajustes.

En 2017 EEUU, Canadá, Argentina, Brasil, Uruguay, Nueva Zelanda y Tailandia enviaron una carta a la UE reclamando sobre la forma en que se dividirían las cuotas, apuntando a que perderían la flexibilidad que tienen actualmente para vender a cualquier país en la UE.

El 15 de febrero comenzará periodo de vacunación contra fiebre aftosa

31 de enero de 2019 A partir del 15 de febrero se abrirá un nuevo periodo de vacunación para fiebre aftosa en el rodeo vacuno nacional y se extenderá hasta el 15 de marzo. Durante los primeros 15 días del periodo no se podrán mover ni concentrar animales en los primeros (por ejemplo, en remates feria).

Se van a vacunar entre 11,5 millones y 12,5 millones de animales, con una distribución de 13 millones de dosis provenientes de Colombia, Argentina y Brasil.

A partir del 16 de marzo cualquier animal que parta con destino a frigorífico tiene que tener 15 días de vacunado, explicaron en conferencia de prensa el director de Servicios Ganaderos del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, Eduardo Barre. Y el director de sanidad animal, Carlos Fuellis.

Se hizo especial hincapié en realizar la vacunación subcutánea para evitar la formación de abscesos en los puntos de inyección y posibles pérdidas posteriores en la comercialización de carne.



Por segundo año consecutivo el periodo de vacunación se está realizando de 15 a 15 y no a partir del 1 de febrero, como era habitual. El cambio se implementó por primera vez en 2018, ante dificultades generadas por un verano de sequía. Se sigue evaluando la conveniencia de correr todo el periodo a marzo, como han solicitado en reiteradas oportunidades desde el sector privado.

El calendario de entrega de vacunas estará disponible en la página del MGAP para saber dónde y partir de cuándo podrán retirar las vacunas.

El Servicio oficial realizará un control de la vacunación de forma aleatoria sobre un 2,5% de los productores, además de un monitoreo serológico.

A partir de 15 de mayo y hasta el 15 de junio se abrirá el periodo de vacunación para las categorías menores a dos años.

INAC solicitará estudio de costo-beneficio de dejar de vacunar contra la aftosa

31 de enero de 2019 El Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) solicitará un estudio de riesgo sobre la relación costo-beneficio de vacunar contra la fiebre aftosa, adelantó a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural Ricardo Reilly, delegado de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay (ARU) en la junta del instituto.

“INAC va a solicitar un estudio sobre la relación costo-beneficio de dejar de vacunar contra la aftosa. Se busca evaluar a qué mercados se podría acceder y que costos económicos tendría fundamentalmente de vigilancia”, señaló.

La consultoría la realizará una empresa internacional especializada, con la participarán de instituciones como el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (INIA) y la Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación (ANII).

Brasil acelera los procesos para dejar de vacunar contra la fiebre aftosa. Estados linderos con Uruguay adelantaron el cronograma y preocupa a las autoridades locales. El tema estuvo en agenda durante la primera reunión de 2019 de la junta directiva del Instituto, este lunes.

“Hay fortalezas para en un futuro levantar la vacunación contra la aftosa”

31/01/2019 - El Ministerio de Ganadería, el Instituto Nacional de Carnes y el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria, iniciaron un estudio para evaluar las ventajas y desventajas que tiene para el país dejar de vacunar contra la fiebre aftosa.

El director de los Servicios Ganaderos del Ministerio de Ganadería, Dr. Eduardo Barre, confirmó a Agroinforme que se está haciendo un estudio, en conjunto con el Instituto Nacional de Carnes y el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria, para conocer cuáles son las ventajas y desventajas de dejar de vacunar contra la fiebre aftosa en el país.

Dijo que Uruguay, al igual que Brasil, que ha iniciado un proceso de dejar de vacunar su rodeo; integra el Programa Hemisférico de Erradicación de la Fiebre Aftosa (PHEFA), donde “venimos evolucionando” y “tenemos fortalezas muy grandes para en un futuro levantar la vacunación”.

Barre entiende que el proyecto de Brasil es una “preocupación” porque “en algunos años vamos a tener millones de animales sin vacunas linderos a nuestro país”, por tanto, “tenemos que aumentar la vigilancia por si levantamos o no la vacunación”.

Dentro del estudio que se está realizando en Uruguay, el Director de los Servicios Ganaderos aseguró que se está trabajando sobre cuatro bases: cuántos más mercados y productos se puede acceder sin la vacunación, por ejemplo la lengua en China. Además, la caracterización de riesgo, el sistema de vigilancia y la relación de costo beneficio.

Barre explicó que una vez finalizado el estudio, se presentará a todos los actores de la cadena para que sea evaluado y se defina qué es lo más conveniente para el Uruguay.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

BREXIT: Comisión Europea fija el marco para la instancia de NO DEAL

European Commission adopts final set of “no-deal” contingency measures for Erasmus+ students, social security coordination rules and the EU budget

European Commission - Press release

Brussels, 30 January 2019

Given the increasing risk that the United Kingdom may leave the EU on 30 March this year without a deal (a “no-deal” scenario), the European Commission has today adopted a final set of contingency proposals in the area of the Erasmus+ programme, social security coordination and the EU budget.

This follows the calls by the European Council (Article 50) in November and December 2018 to intensify preparedness work at all levels, and the adoption on 19 December 2018 of the Commission's Contingency Action Plan, including several legislative measures, and last week's contingency proposals for EU fisheries. They are in addition to the extensive preparedness work that the Commission has been engaged in since December 2017, as set out in previous preparedness Communications.



Today's measures would ensure that in the event of a “no-deal” scenario:

- Young people from the EU and the UK who are participating in the Erasmus+ programme on 30 March 2019 can complete their stay without interruption;
- EU Member State authorities will continue to take into account periods of insurance, (self) employment or residence in the United Kingdom before withdrawal, when calculating social security benefits, such as pensions;
- UK beneficiaries of EU funding would continue to receive payments under their current contracts, provided that the United Kingdom continues to honour its financial obligations under the EU budget. This issue is separate from the financial settlement between the European Union and the United Kingdom.

It is important to note that these measures will not – and cannot – mitigate the overall impact of a “no-deal” scenario, nor do they in any way compensate for the lack of preparedness or replicate the full benefits of EU membership or the favourable terms of any transition period, as provided for in the Withdrawal Agreement.

Today's proposals are temporary in nature, limited in scope and will be adopted unilaterally by the EU. They take into account discussions with Member States. The Commission will continue to support Member States in their preparedness work and has intensified its efforts, for example by organising visits to all EU27 capitals.

Protecting the rights of Erasmus+ participants

Erasmus+ is one of the EU's flagship programmes. On 30 March, there will be 14,000 young people from the EU27 (including students, trainees in higher education and vocational education and training, youth learners, and educational staff) in the United Kingdom thanks to the Erasmus+ programme and 7,000 such UK participants in the EU27. In a “no-deal” scenario, they would not be able to complete their Erasmus+ term and may no longer be eligible for grants. Today's proposal aims to remedy this by ensuring that in such a scenario, students and trainees abroad participating in Erasmus+ at the time of the UK's withdrawal can complete their studies and continue to receive the relevant funding or grants.

Protecting citizens' social security rights

The Commission has consistently made clear that the rights of EU citizens in the United Kingdom and UK nationals in the EU are our priority. They should not pay the price for Brexit. Today's proposal aims to ensure that in a “no-deal” scenario, the entitlements of those people who exercised their right to free movement before the UK's withdrawal are safeguarded. These entitlements include periods of insurance, (self) employment or residence in the United Kingdom before withdrawal. For example, this means that if an EU27 citizen worked for 10 years in the United Kingdom before Brexit, this period should be taken into account when his/her pension rights are calculated by the competent authorities in the EU Member State where he/she retires.

The proposed Regulation ensures that Member States continue applying the core principles of EU social security coordination, namely the principles of equality of treatment, assimilation and aggregation. Today's proposal by no means replicates the significant advantages of the Withdrawal Agreement, as agreed in 14 November. It does not cover rights accumulated after 29 March 2019, nor does it cover the exportability of cash benefits, the continuous provision of sickness benefits in kind and the rules on applicable legislation.

Protecting the beneficiaries of the EU budget

As highlighted on many occasions, all commitments taken by the 28 Member States should be honoured by the 28 Member States. This is also true in a “no-deal” scenario, where the UK would be expected to continue to honour all commitments made during EU membership.

Today's proposal enables the EU to be in a position, in a “no-deal” scenario, to honour its commitments and to continue making payments in 2019 to UK beneficiaries for contracts signed and decisions made before 30 March 2019, on condition that the UK honours its obligations under the 2019 budget and that it accepts the necessary audit checks and controls. This would help mitigate the significant impact of a “no-deal” scenario for a wide range of areas that receive EU funding, such as research, innovation or agriculture.

This issue is separate from and without prejudice to the financial settlement between the EU and the United Kingdom in a no-deal scenario.

Next steps

The European Commission will work closely with the European Parliament and the Council to ensure the adoption of the proposed legislative acts so that they are in force by 30 March 2019. The Commission also highlights to the European Parliament and the Council that it is important for delegated acts to enter into force as rapidly as possible.



Background

On 14 November 2018, the negotiators of the Commission and the United Kingdom agreed on the terms of the Withdrawal Agreement. On 22 November 2018, the Commission approved the completed Withdrawal Agreement. On 25 November 2018, the European Council (Article 50) endorsed the Withdrawal Agreement and invited the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council to take the necessary steps to ensure that the agreement can enter into force on 30 March 2019 to provide for an orderly withdrawal. The ratification of the Withdrawal Agreement in the United Kingdom is currently uncertain.

On 5 December 2018, the Commission adopted two proposals for Council decisions on the signature and conclusion of the Withdrawal Agreement. For the Withdrawal Agreement to enter into force the Council must now authorise the signature of the text on behalf of the Union and the European Parliament must then give its consent before being concluded by the Council. The Withdrawal Agreement will have to be ratified by the United Kingdom, in accordance with its own constitutional requirements.

The ratification of the Withdrawal Agreement continues to be the objective and priority of the Commission. As emphasised in the Commission's first Brexit preparedness Communication of 19 July 2018, irrespective of the scenario envisaged, the United Kingdom's choice to leave the European Union will cause significant disruption.

Stakeholders, as well as national and EU authorities, therefore need to prepare for two possible main scenarios:

If the Withdrawal Agreement is ratified before 30 March 2019, EU law will cease to apply to and in the UK on 1 January 2021, i.e. after a transition period of 21 months. The Withdrawal Agreement includes the possibility for a single extension of the transition period for up to one or two years.

If the Withdrawal Agreement is not ratified before 30 March 2019, there will be no transition period and EU law will cease to apply to and in the UK as of 30 March 2019. This is referred to as the "no deal" or "cliff-edge" scenario.

Over the past year, the Commission has published 88 sector-specific preparedness notices to inform the public about the consequences of the UK's withdrawal in the absence of any Withdrawal Agreement. They are available in all official EU languages. With today's proposals, the Commission has now made 18 legislative proposals in the context of its Brexit preparedness and contingency work. The Commission has also held technical discussions with the EU27 Member States both on general issues of preparedness and on specific sectorial, legal and administrative preparedness steps. The slides used in these technical seminars are available online. The Commission has also begun visiting the 27 EU Member States to make sure national contingency planning is on track and provide any necessary clarifications on the preparedness process.

Negociaciones UE – EE.UU. publican un informe sobre sus avances

Brussels, 30 January 2019 The European Commission has today published a report on the implementation of the 25 July 2018 Joint Statement agreed by Presidents Juncker and Trump.

In line with the Commission's commitment to transparency, the report provides a detailed overview on the state of play of the talks so far. The document was sent today to the European Parliament and Member States.

The Joint Statement launched a new phase in EU-U.S. trade relations, preventing an escalation in trade tensions and setting out a positive transatlantic trade agenda. The EU and the U.S. agreed to set up an Executive Working Group in order to take this work programme forward. On the EU side, the Executive Working Group is headed by Cecilia Malmström, the EU's Commissioner for Trade, and on the U.S. side the talks are led by U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer.

EU Commissioner for Trade Cecilia Malmström said: "Trade discussions and negotiations in which the EU is involved have to be transparent and inclusive and the ongoing talks with the United States are no exception. After publishing the Commission's draft proposals for negotiating mandates, today we are making available this detailed report. It is all out there for everyone to see what we are discussing and, as importantly, what we are not discussing. For instance, we are not proposing any negotiations with the US to reduce or eliminate tariffs on agricultural products. It is my firm intention to ensure the highest level of transparency throughout this process."

Commissioner Malmström and Ambassador Lighthizer launched talks in Brussels on 10 September 2018 and took part in further meetings in New York on 25 September and in Washington on 14 November and on 8 and 10 January 2019. A number of technical level meetings have also taken place since.

With the letter and the spirit of the Joint Statement in mind, the EU has proposed a number of both short-term and medium-term actions to take work forward. The main focus of the talks in the first few months has been exploring how to deliver results on regulatory issues. On the EU side, progress has also been made on facilitating imports of U.S. soya beans. Imports of U.S. soya beans by the European Union increased by 114% over the current market year (July-end January 2019), compared to the same period in the previous year. With a share of 77% of EU soya beans imports, the U.S. is now Europe's main supplier and the



Commission just concluded that U.S. soya beans meet the technical requirements to be used in biofuels in the EU, a decision that will further expand its market opportunities in Europe.

For the implementation of some elements of the Joint Statement the Commission needs specific negotiating mandates authorised by the Council. For negotiations on industrial tariffs and on how to facilitate the process by which companies have their products tested (conformity assessment), the Commission submitted draft mandates to the EU Member States on 18 January 2019.

The Joint Statement also makes clear that these talks are based on the condition that the U.S. will impose no new tariffs or taxes on EU exports, including on cars and car parts. The Commission is also clear that the conclusion of negotiations on the elimination of industrial tariffs is dependent on the US lifting their current measures on EU steel and aluminium, in place since June 2018.

Next steps

On 7 February Commissioner Malmström will be taking part in a meeting of the Expert Group on EU Trade Agreements that will have EU-U.S. relations on the agenda. This group was set up in 2017 as a new forum for civil society organisations to advise on the Commission's trade policy.

Acuerdo UE – Japón entra en vigencia el 1º de febrero de 2019

European Commission - Press release Brussels, 31 January 2019

The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and Japan enters into force on 1 February 2019. Businesses and consumers across Europe and in Japan can now take advantage of the largest open trade zone in the world.

President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker said: "Europe and Japan are sending a message to the world about the future of open and fair trade. We are opening a new marketplace home to 635 million people and almost a third of the world's Gross Domestic Product, bringing the people of Europe and Japan closer together than ever before. The new agreement will give consumers greater choice and cheaper prices; it will protect great European products in Japan and vice-versa, such as the Austrian Tiroler Speck or Kobe Beef; it will give small businesses on both sides the chance to branch out to a completely new market; it will save European companies 1 billion euro in duties every year and turbo-boost the trade we already do together. More than anything, our agreement shows that trade is about more than quotas and tariffs, or millions and billions. It is about values, principles and fairness. It makes sure that our principles in areas such as labour, safety, climate and consumer protection are the global gold-standard. This only happens when you work with the most natural of partners, separated by thousands of kilometres but united in friendship and values."

Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner for Trade, said: "This agreement has it all: it scraps tariffs and contributes to the global rulebook, whilst at the same time demonstrating to the world that we both remain convinced by the benefits of open trade. As of 1 February, European companies will benefit from removed tariffs and simplified customs procedures. Our manufacturers, our service providers, our tech start-ups and our farmers all have something to celebrate. I am also proud that we have locked in our Paris climate deal commitments into a trade agreement for the first time, as well as setting high standards for workers' rights and consumer protection. The stage is set for a significant boost in trade between us, which in turn creates jobs and lowers prices. It is now up to businesses and individuals to make the very most out of these new trade opportunities. We also count on all EU Member States to spread this message far and wide."

The Economic Partnership Agreement removes the vast majority of the €1 billion of duties paid annually by EU companies exporting to Japan. Once the agreement is fully implemented, Japan will have scrapped customs duties on 97% of goods imported from the EU. The agreement also removes a number of long-standing non-tariff barriers, for example by endorsing international standards on cars. It will also break down barriers for key EU food and drink exporters to 127 million Japanese consumers and will increase export opportunities in a range of other sectors. Annual trade between the EU and Japan could increase by nearly €36 billion once the agreement is implemented in full.

The EU and Japan have agreed to set ambitious standards on sustainable development, and the text includes for the first time a specific commitment to the Paris climate agreement.

The key parts of the Economic Partnership Agreement

With regards to agricultural exports from the EU, the agreement will, in particular:

scrap Japanese duties on many cheeses such as Gouda and Cheddar (which currently are at 29.8%) as well as on wine exports (currently at 15% on average);

allow the EU to increase its beef exports to Japan substantially, while on pork there will be duty-free trade in processed meat and almost duty-free trade for fresh meat;

ensure the protection in Japan of more than 200 high-quality European agricultural products, so called Geographical Indications (GIs), and the protection of a selection of Japanese GIs in the EU.

The agreement also secures the opening of services markets, in particular financial services, e-commerce, telecommunications and transport. It furthermore:



facilitates to EU companies access to the procurement markets of 54 large Japanese cities, and removes obstacles to procurement in the economically important railway sector at national level; addresses specific sensitivities in the EU, for instance in the automotive sector, with transition periods of up to 7 years before customs duties are eliminated.

The agreement also includes a comprehensive chapter on trade and sustainable development; includes specific elements to simplify for small and medium-sized businesses; sets very high standards of labour, safety, environmental and consumer protection; strengthens EU and Japan's commitments on sustainable development and climate change and fully safeguards public services.

Concerning data protection, the EU and Japan adopted decisions on 23 January of this year to allow personal data to flow freely and safely between the two partners. They agreed to recognise each other's data protection systems as 'equivalent', which will create the world's largest area of safe data flows.

As of 1 February, a large part of another agreement – the Strategic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Japan – also applies on a provisional basis. This Agreement, which was signed in July of last year together with the Economic Partnership Agreement, is the first-ever bilateral framework agreement between the EU and Japan and strengthens the overall partnership by providing an overarching framework for enhanced political and sectoral cooperation and joint actions on issues of common interest, including on regional and global challenges. The Agreement will enter into force once it has been ratified by all EU Member States.

Next steps

The Economic Partnership Agreement is now in force. To take stock of the initial months of implementation, the first EU-Japan committee meeting will be convened in April 2019 in Brussels.

On the parallel issue of investment protection, negotiations with Japan continue on standards and investment protection dispute resolution, with a meeting of Chief Negotiators scheduled for March. The firm commitment on both sides is to reach convergence in the investment protection negotiations as soon as possible, in light of their shared commitment to a stable and secure investment environment in Europe and Japan.

POLONIA: escándalo por faena de animales enfermos

Difusión de un video delató la maniobra – Afectaría a otros diez países miembros

31 January 2019

Eleven EU countries have imported beef from a Polish abattoir accused of handling sick cows, and urgent checks are now under way, EU officials say.

Poland has identified 9.5 tonnes of beef from the plant, now closed down, 2.5 tonnes of which was exported.

"Withdrawal and destruction of the meat is ongoing," the EU Commission said.

Besides Poland, it named the affected countries as: Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Germany and Slovakia.

The scandal erupted because of covert filming at the abattoir near Ostrow Mazowiecka in north-eastern Poland. The video was broadcast by Polish TVN 24.

It showed cows that were too sick to stand being dragged from lorries into the slaughterhouse.

Poland's chief veterinary officer, Pawel Niemczuk, said the plant was involved in "illegal activities, as slaughter was carried out deliberately at night, in order to avoid official supervision".

He insisted that meat on sale in Polish shops was safe, as the suspect beef had been quickly withdrawn.

EU food alert

On Tuesday, Poland triggered the EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), informing other member states, the EU Commission says.

The beef scare recalls the 2013 horsemeat scandal, which exposed the complexity of meat sales in the EU single market. That scandal triggered product recalls, as officials struggled to trace suspect meat.

EU Commissioner for Health and Food Safety Vytenis Andriukaitis says EU food inspectors will be in Poland from Monday.

"The priority today is to trace and withdraw from the market all the products originated from this slaughterhouse. I call on the member states affected to take swift action," he said.

He urged Poland to impose strong penalties on "the perpetrators of such criminal behaviour that could pose a risk to public health and portrays an unacceptable treatment of animals".

Meat from Polish farms is sold widely across the EU

In 2017, Poland produced some 558,500 tonnes of beef and beef products. That puts Poland seventh in EU beef production, behind (in ascending order): Ireland, Spain, Italy, the UK, Germany and France. About 85% of Polish beef is exported.

Swedish inspections

Earlier on Thursday, Sweden said it had imported 230kg (507lb) of the suspect beef.



An inspector at Sweden's National Food Agency, Aron Linden, said four Swedish wholesalers had bought it - three in the Stockholm area and one in Skane, in the south.

"We don't know which meat products it goes into," he told the BBC. "We know the companies bought different meat cuts, but we don't think they did anything wrong."

About 250kg of beef from the Polish abattoir turned up in Finland, Finnish state broadcaster YLE reported. Sweden is still importing beef from Poland despite the scandal over that one abattoir, Mr Linden said. "Many companies buy beef from Poland," he added.

Meat inspectors shortage 'crisis'

In the EU, he explained, the exporting country is responsible for inspections before the meat reaches foreign buyers. It is not checked at the border, because the EU single market ensures a free flow of goods. UK Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data shows that in 2017 the UK imported £64.4m (\$85m) worth of Polish beef - about 16.5m kg.

Polish beef exports to the UK are roughly the same as those from the Netherlands. Ireland is a much bigger beef exporter to the UK: in 2018 it provided some £723m worth.

The EU Commission says that, before slaughter, all live animals have to be inspected in the presence of an official vet.

EU rules also require inspection of all carcasses after slaughter, again under veterinary supervision.

Animals cannot be declared fit for human consumption if they have any animal disease or pose any other health risk, the Commission says.

And EU animal welfare rules forbid any dragging of animals unable to walk.

Autoridades polacas aseguraron que reforzarán los controles

WARSAW (Reuters) - Polish authorities will install cameras in slaughterhouses and employ more health inspectors to prevent exports of contaminated beef to other EU countries, chief veterinarian Pawel Niemczuk said on Thursday, after a TV report showed sick cows being taken for slaughter.

"Video surveillance will be available 24 hours a day, but there should be someone with medical and veterinary knowledge that would (be able to) come and assess if the animals are unloaded in line with regulations," Niemczuk said.

Poland, which exports most of the meat it produces, will spend 120 million zlotys (\$32.3 million) in the next three years to implement these changes, Polish National Veterinary Chamber spokesmen told reporters.

Niemczuk said police have launched a criminal investigation into two companies after an undercover reporter filmed sick cows being transported to the slaughterhouse where they were mistreated and then killed.

The police were not immediately available for comment.

"Our neighbors were asking about details of actions we have taken. I have convinced most of the countries that this situation in Poland was an individual case... The (contaminated meat) is being voluntarily withdrawn," Niemczuk said.

Food processing plants received around 9,500 kg of suspect meat from the two companies, Pawel Niemczuk said at a news conference. Of that, 2,700 kilograms went to fellow EU countries including Sweden, France and Portugal, he said.

Suspect meat exports also reached Romania, Hungary, Estonia, Finland, Spain, Lithuania and Slovakia, he said.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Shutdown: levantamiento por tres semanas

Acuerdo permitió reanudar actividades

January 25, 2019 President Donald Trump and congressional leaders have a deal to reopen government agencies through Feb. 15, providing a temporary reprieve to federal workers who haven't been paid in nearly a month.

Trump made an announcement from the Rose Garden today. "In a short while I will sign a bill to reopen the government for three weeks, through Feb. 15," Trump said, noting he will ask Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) to put the proposal on the floor immediately.

Congressional votes are slated later today in both the Senate and House. The House convened for a pro forma session, where stopgap legislation could be approved by unanimous consent or voice vote later today after the Senate acts.

The deal does not include border wall funding but would include a commitment to go to conference on fiscal 2019 Homeland Security appropriations, where border security money will be negotiated during the next few weeks.



The short-term continuing resolution would also ensure furloughed workers will receive back pay for time off since the shutdown began Dec. 22.

The ongoing shutdown has closed nine Cabinet departments with the exception of services considered critical to protection of human life and property, including air traffic controllers and airport security screeners. Workers performing those "excepted" tasks, totaling more than 400,000, have missed two paychecks, as have a roughly equal number of federal employees who have been furloughed for the past 35 days.

Impacto sobre el Mercado ganadero

January 28, 2019 Drovers While the release of USDA reports ceased for a month it does not spell disaster and certainly, the markets continue to roll along in pretty good shape. The U.S. government was shutdown for more than 30 days and while there are many impacts to that, I have to admit that the only one that affects me personally is the release of USDA reports. After all, analysts need data to assess markets. However, just because the release of USDA reports ceased for a month it does not spell disaster and, certainly, the markets continue to roll along – in pretty good shape, I might add.

My point is that markets occur every day regardless of whether the activity is reported. I have said more than once over the past 30 days, it would be interesting to watch stock market activity if the traders didn't have a news wire. At any rate, the livestock and meat markets have still been reported with the most important information – prices. The reports that we are missing are slaughter, cold storage, and cattle on feed. It may be risky to say, but, I have often commented that there are times that the industry might be better off without the cattle on feed report. The slaughter reports are important as they allow us to assess the actual flow of livestock against anticipated supply. At the end of the day, the on-feed inventory has to square with the number of cattle slaughtered. And I long ago quit trying to make the slaughter square with the cattle on feed!

I am not advocating to do away with the USDA reports. Information is part of an efficient, well-performing market. Data that provides guidance to assessing future supply and market demand (trade data in particular) is important. During January, prices have likely exceeded many expectations, particularly against the reports issued last fall. I have often commented that it is easy to over-analyze the data to the point of forecasting conditions based on information that the data is not providing. We need the reports, but at the same time, we need to keep the data in perspective as we analyze it.

The President announced the government will be reopened for at least 3 weeks and that time frame includes the Cattle Inventory Report to be released on January 31. That's good news, but I think even without the release of some of the reports, we have established a generally sound market for this year.

Demoró el análisis de un caso de TBC

Associated Press January 28, 2019 The longest federal government shutdown in U.S. history affected an investigation into a strain of bovine tuberculosis in a North Dakota beef cattle herd, say state officials who have so far have shouldered most of the probe into the strain similar to cases in Mexican cattle and not previously seen in the U.S.

Chances are low the situation will imperil other cattle herds or people, particularly since the herd in southeastern North Dakota's Sargent County has been quarantined. But it could delay solving the mystery of how a strain of bovine TB similar to cases associated with cattle south of the U.S. border surfaced in cows near the northern border.

"We are the workforce right now in the field, and we have limited staff," State Veterinarian Susan Keller said Wednesday of the North Dakota Agriculture Department's Animal Health Division, which has only a handful of workers. She said federal officials wanted to help but couldn't because of the shutdown tied to a dispute over funding a southern border wall.

President Donald Trump and congressional leaders on Friday struck a short-term deal to reopen the government for three weeks, ending a record, 35-day partial shutdown.

Two cows from the Sargent County herd tested positive for bovine TB at slaughter plants in South Dakota and Minnesota, and the National Veterinary Services Laboratory in Iowa confirmed the diagnosis late last year. The herd was then tested, and five more cows were confirmed to have the infectious disease that can be passed between cattle and people.

The source is still unknown. The ranchers have not bought any cattle from Mexico, have no ties to the country and have no workers from south of the border, according to Keller.

"It's a very slow-growing organism. It could have been there (in the herd) for quite a while. We don't know when it was introduced or where it came from," she said. "Maybe it's a strain that has been here (U.S.) for a while but it's mutated."

Bovine TB is a public health concern worldwide, though the risk to people in developed countries is low given advances in prevention and control measures such as testing, culling of diseased animals and pasteurizing of milk, according to the National Institutes of Health.



North Dakota is not alone in recently identifying a new strain of bovine TB — officials in Canada are investigating cattle infections in the province of British Columbia that involve a strain not previously documented in that country, according to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

“You can have mutations of TB, similar to influenza,” Keller said, stressing that a new strain is not comparable to a new disease — it doesn’t change measures in place to guard against bovine TB.

The new case is still a concern to ranchers, according to Julie Ellingson, executive vice president of the North Dakota Stockmen’s Association.

“The livestock industry is concerned about any and all cases of TB, no matter what the strain,” she said. “We have worked hard to maintain a healthy herd in our state, and identifying and addressing the situation as quickly as possible is our highest priority.”

Responses to such animal disease cases are a cooperative effort of state and federal agencies, particularly the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and its Veterinary Services and Wildlife Services components.

North Dakota’s Animal Health Division has received only limited help so far from those agencies and in particular is waiting on information that will help determine whether the entire herd of about 100 animals is slaughtered or whether the owners can continue managing the rest of the herd with ongoing testing. Officials also are working to determine where all of the animals in the herd originated, and to ensure that none ended up in other herds over the past five years. Keller said the likelihood of that is remote given that the ranchers raise cattle for beef, not to provide seed stock to other ranchers.

It wasn’t clear how many APHIS officials have been available to work on the case. Agency spokeswoman Lyndsay Cole, who was herself furloughed but on call, said only that the agency “is assisting with diagnostic testing” and would provide further help “once the lapse in appropriations is over.”

The National Cattlemen’s Beef Association, which represents more than 175,000 cattle ranchers and feeders around the country, did not directly comment on the federal shutdown’s impact on the North Dakota investigation. Chief Veterinarian Kathy Simmons in a statement to The Associated Press expressed confidence that Keller and other North Dakota officials working in conjunction with federal officials “can manage a successful disease response.”

Keller said the investigation could stretch out for several months, but she hopes to be able to say definitively by early summer that officials have taken all necessary actions to ensure no spread of the disease.

“Neighbors, people in the community, neighboring states, they want to know — do you have things tied up?” she said.

USDA reprogramó la emisión de sus informes

January 30, 2019 USDA Reschedules Reports Affected by Lapse in Federal Funding

The USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service’s (NASS) Agricultural Statistics Board has begun rescheduling reports that were affected by the lapse in federal funding. During the lapse, NASS was not able to collect data nor issue reports. The following reports have been rescheduled and others will be announced as soon as they are determined:

Broiler Hatchery (Jan. 30) is delayed

Egg Products (Jan. 30) is delayed

Agricultural Prices (Dec. 27) will be released Jan. 31 at 3 p.m. ET

Poultry Slaughter (Dec. 26) will be released Feb. 1 at 3 p.m. ET*

Peanut Stocks and Processing (Dec. 28) will be released Feb. 1 at 3 p.m. ET

Cotton System (Jan. 2) will be released Feb. 4 at 3 p.m. ET

Fats & Oils (Jan. 2) will be released Feb. 4 at 3 p.m. ET

Grain Crushings (Jan. 2) will be released Feb. 4 at 3 p.m. ET

Dairy Products (Jan. 3) will be released Feb. 4 at 3 p.m. ET

Egg Products (Dec. 28) will be released Feb. 5 at 3 p.m. ET

Field Crops Final Estimates (Dec. 28) will be released Feb. 6 at 3 p.m. ET*

Rice Stocks Final Estimates (Dec. 28) will be released Feb. 6 at 3 p.m. ET*

Stocks of Grain, Oilseed, and Hay Final Estimates (Dec. 28) will be released Feb. 6 at 3 p.m. ET*

Crop Production (Jan. 11) – estimates will be included in Crop Production to be released Feb. 8 at Noon ET

Crop Production Annual (Jan. 11) will be released Feb. 8 at Noon ET

Grain Stocks (Jan. 11) will be released Feb. 8 at Noon ET

Rice Stocks (Jan. 11) will be released Feb. 8 at Noon ET

Winter Wheat and Canola Seedings (Jan. 11) will be released Feb. 8 at Noon ET

Peanut Prices (Dec. 28*; Jan. 4*, 11, 18, 25; Feb. 1) estimates will be released in a combined report on Feb. 8 at 3 p.m. ET



Broiler Hatchery (Feb. 6) will be released Feb. 8 at 3 p.m. ET
Milk Production (Jan. 23) will be released Feb. 20 at 3 p.m. ET
Agricultural Prices (Jan. 31) will be released Feb. 20 at 3 p.m. ET
Vegetables Final Estimates (Dec. 28) will be released Feb. 21 at 3 p.m. ET*
Cattle on Feed (Jan. 25) will be released Feb. 22 at 3 p.m. ET
Cotton System (Feb. 1) will be released Feb. 22 at 3 p.m. ET
Fats and Oils (Feb. 1) will be released Feb. 22 at 3 p.m. ET
Grain Crushings (Feb. 1) will be released Feb. 22 at 3 p.m. ET
Cattle (Jan. 31) will be released Feb. 28 at 3 p.m. ET
Sheep and Goats (Jan. 31) will be released Feb. 28 at 3 p.m. ET
Flour Milling (Feb. 1) will be released March 1 at 3 p.m. ET
Peanut Stocks and Processing (Jan. 29) – estimates will be included in Peanut Stocks and Processing to be released March 6 at 3 p.m. ET
Peanut Stocks and Processing (Feb.27) will be released March 6 at 3 p.m. ET
Cattle on Feed (Feb. 22) will be released March 8 at 3 p.m. ET
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes Final Estimates (Jan. 31) will be released March 12 at 3 p.m. ET*
Milk Production (Feb. 21) will be released March 12 at 3 p.m. ET
Citrus Final Estimates (Dec. 28) will be released March 12 at 3 p.m. ET*
Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Final Estimates (Dec. 28) will be released March 12 at 3 p.m. ET*
State Stories (Jan. 3) will not be released.
State Stories (Jan. 29) will not be released.
Cotton Ginnings (Jan. 11) will not be released.
Cotton Ginnings (Jan. 23) will not be released.
2017 Census of Agriculture (Feb. 21) will be delayed. A new date has not yet been determined.

CattleFax Proyecciones para 2019

January 31, 2019 Drovers

Cattle prices look to hold steady through much of 2019, but trade will have the potential to impact if prices rise or fall, according to analysts at CattleFax.

Each year CattleFax shares outlooks for what could come in the near and even distant future during the Cattle Industry Convention.

On the trade front, CattleFax analysts express that trade disputes and negotiations will continue to play a role in which direction cattle prices go. Keeping trade going with Mexico and Canada through the renegotiated United State-Mexico-Canada Agreement will be critical. Getting on a level playing field with Australia when it comes to beef trade into Japan is a need. The major trade concern is what happens with China. Currently the biggest impact for agriculture has been the tariffs put on soybeans and pork exported from the U.S. to China.

Still, in spite of trade concerns the outlook is promising for cattle producers in 2019. Profitability is expected for cow-calf and stocker producers, along with beef packers. However, the feedlot sector is expected to see some losses in profitability this year.

Here are some of the facts and projections shared by CattleFax:

- Domestic beef, pork and poultry production is slated for 1.8% increase in 2019, resulting in 103.37 billion lb. of animal protein. Beef production should rise 1.6% during this time, accounting for 27.4 billion lb.
- The Choice-Prime percentage moved from 55% in 2007 to 79% this past year. It is projected to reach 80% for this year. This increase in quality has helped improve demand.
- If beef producers didn't respond to the demand signal to improve carcass quality, fed cattle would be worth \$20/cwt less and calf prices would be \$50/cwt lower.
- Per capita beef consumption looks to hold around 57 lb. during the next year.
- About 22% of the value of a fed steer is exported. For 2019 it is projected that exports will add \$360 in per head value.
- Since 1990, there has been an annual growth of 7.7% for combined exports of beef, pork and poultry.
- Unemployment is hovering around sub-4% and household income has been on the rise for the past five years. This has helped keep the economy going.
- Gross Domestic Product growth is projected for 2-2.5% during 2019.
- There will probably be one or two interest rate hikes of 0.25% during 2019.
- Spot corn futures prices should be above \$3.50 if crude oil continues to stay between a \$55-80 range.



- Hay production is projected to be up for 2019 because of improved growing conditions. This should result in lower national hay price at approximately \$145/ton.
- The cattle industry has been going through continued herd expansion since 2014 with 6.5 million more beef cattle in the past five years. The beef cow herd added 3 million head, there were 2 million more feeder cattle and calves outside feedyards, and 1.5 million cattle on feed.
- The rate of expansion is slowing with 510,000 more beef cows added in 2018. There are 180,000 cows projected to be added in 2019 and another 100,000 cows could be added in 2020. By 2021 the rate of expansion is expected to be flat.
- The dairy industry to cull another 30,000 to 40,000 head because of depressed milk prices, which could impact cull cow prices.
- Fed slaughter has risen since 2015. In 2017, there was a 4.9% increase in fed cattle slaughter with 25.8 million head going through packing plants. An additional 430,000 cattle (1.7% increase) went through packers in 2018 and this year another 300,000 cattle (1.1% increase) should be going through packers.
- Total slaughter, including cull cattle, is anticipated to rise 1.4% with 33.5 million head.
- Carcass weights are expected to be 2 lb. heavier, increasing carcass weights to 817 lb.

For 2019 cattle prices are projected to average:

- Fed Cattle: \$117/cwt (\$100-130)
- 750 lb. Feeder Steer: \$147/cwt (\$130-160)
- 550 lb. Steer Calf: \$164/cwt (\$140-185)
- Utility Cow: \$55/cwt (\$42-62)
- Bred Cow: \$1,550/head (\$1,200-1,800)

Closing thoughts from CattleFax CEO Randy Blach:

- “Consumers love what you are providing.”
- Going forward, are will willing to make those changes that consumers want. Whether that is source verified or traceability...we need to respond to consumer demand signals.
- This new group of consumers has higher expectations. Let’s not make the same mistake we made in the 1980s and 1990s.
- Fake meat will become more cost competitive and will gain market share. “We’re not going to stop it.” The production costs are going to get lower. We’ll need to do what we can as an industry to keep it inbounds.
- We think the beef industry will continue to be profitable. The early part of the next decade could see calf prices soften, but cow-calf producers should stay profitable.

VARIOS

AUSTRALIA

Prevén un menor rodeo bovino como consecuencia de las altas temperaturas

29 January 2019 Key points:

National herd expected to decrease to 26.2 million head by mid-2019

Cattle slaughter, beef production and beef exports forecast to decrease

Strong demand from Asia set to continue, but competition is growing

Australia’s national beef cattle herd is expected to fall to its lowest level since the mid-1990s as ongoing dry conditions persist across many key cattle production areas, according to Meat & Livestock Australia’s (MLA) 2019 Cattle Industry Projections.

Cattle slaughter is forecast to drop 3% to 7.6 million head in 2019, based on the continued reduction in the size of the breeding herd and potential pool of available finished cattle.

In line with the forecast decrease in slaughter, total beef production is projected to decline 4%, to 2.2 million tonnes carcass weight (cwt) in 2019.

MLA’s Market Intelligence Manager, Scott Tolmie, said drought conditions that have swept across New South Wales and south-west Queensland have undone much of the herd rebuild achieved since the 2013 - 2015 drought.

“As a result of elevated slaughter and substantially lower than usual branding rates, particularly across Queensland and New South Wales, the national herd is expected to decrease a further 3.8% to 26.2 million head by mid-2019. A significant turnaround in conditions is needed before rebuilding can recommence,” Mr Tolmie said.

“The prospect of another below average northern wet season and a largely negative three-month rainfall outlook will likely mean many producers that retained stock in 2018 will continue or commence destocking in the months ahead.



“Compared to last year, many producers have entered 2019 with depleted feed stockpiles and require a turn-around in seasonal conditions to avoid mounting feed costs.

“Carcase weights are expected to drop to an average 289kg/head this year as the female kill remains elevated and the ability and cost to finish cattle remains challenging.

“The number of cattle on feed is expected to ease from the record levels reached in 2018 to around one million head, on average, in 2019.”

Looking at prices, Mr Tolmie said any further destocking will see downward pressure on cattle prices, particularly for store condition cattle.

“Finished cattle will likely remain supported to some degree, given the tight supply of quality slaughter cattle and strong demand fundamentals in many markets,” Mr Tolmie said.

“If there is a major improvement in seasonal conditions across eastern Australia, supplies will tighten sharply and fierce restocker competition may re-emerge, as was the case in 2016.

“Seasonal conditions will most likely have the strongest impact on domestic cattle prices, however, exchange rates, production in the United States and South America, market access developments and demand from China will all play an important part.

“Australian beef exports ended 2018 at 1.13 million tonnes shipped weight (swt), the third largest year on record and the sixth consecutive year exceeding one million tonnes.

“Japan, the US and Korea continued to lead the way as the three largest markets. However, China recorded the strongest growth in 2018, with Australian beef exports to China increasing 48% year-on-year to 163,000 tonnes swt.

“Total Australian beef exports are forecast to follow production and decline 6% year-on-year, to 1.06 million tonnes swt in 2019.”

Medidas vinculadas con el bienestar animal

30 January 2019 In the wake of the Aussie Farms online interactive map's launch last week, it's important to recognise the red meat industry's commitment to maintaining high standards of animal welfare, as well as the entire supply chain's attitude to honesty and openness.

Australian livestock producers are champions for their industry and are proud of the standards they set and operate according to. They're more than happy to share and explain the systems in place to ensure high quality animal welfare outcomes are met.

As a research, development and marketing service provider, one of MLA's key priorities is continuous improvement of animal welfare through adoption of new research.

In partnership with red meat producers, we're dedicated to enhancing the industry's animal welfare, disease control and environmental practices, and will continue to engage with consumers to build their knowledge and support for our industry.

MLA is currently investing in improved animal health and welfare through programs including:

- collaborating with leading research organisations to implement one of the largest investments in livestock welfare to date: the Strategic Partnership for Animal Welfare Research, with \$35 million invested in 12 projects over five years

- partnering with technology and research providers to launch Numnuts, a pain relief tool proven to reduce pain during lamb marking

- new research to help boost lamb survival in sheep flocks

- the development of Tri-Solfen® pain relief management for use in animal husbandry

- producing best practice tips and tools on how to manage livestock in dry times, as well as training modules for herd and flock health and welfare

- delivering events and workshops to upskill producers to improve welfare outcomes

- offering support to producers to improve their biosecurity safeguards

- an updated Fit to Load guide to support best outcomes when transporting animals (due to be released later this year).

The community expects nothing but the best when it comes to livestock treatment and welfare.

MLA helps to communicate improvements to animal health and welfare through:

- our Good Meat platform, a website providing consumers with an open and trusted source of information about the production of Australian beef, sheep and goat meat

- the launch of the beef and lamb Paddock-to-Plate Stories, 360° virtual reality experiences which tell the story of red meat production all the way from farm to fork

- supporting the Australian Beef Sustainability Framework, which helps to define sustainable beef production and promote the industry to the wider community.



COREA DEL SUR: AFTOSA Confirman dos focos

31 de enero de 2019 Corea del Sur ha confirmado, este lunes y martes dos casos de fiebre aftosa en dos establecimientos ubicados a 10 kilómetros de distancia en Anseong (a menos de 80 kilómetros al sur de Seúl).

El Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Asuntos Rurales comunicó que aumentó la severidad de la alerta al segundo nivel más alto (en un sistema de alerta de cuatro fases) e instaló centros de desinfección en las carreteras principales que conectan con Anseong y las áreas vecinas.

Por otra parte, los propietarios y trabajadores de establecimientos ganaderos o lecheros en la región tienen prohibido reunirse personalmente entre ellos por temor a que el contacto pueda hacer que la enfermedad se propague.

Se sacrificaron los animales de los establecimientos reportados y los de los demás administrados por el propietario. A su vez se están revisando 14 establecimientos vecinos y llevando a cabo un sacrificio preventivo dentro de los límites del campo donde se reportó el primer caso. Los animales en las provincias linderas están siendo vacunados.

Si los propietarios de predios con casos de fiebre aftosa no han podido vacunar a los animales o no han tomado las medidas de precaución adecuadas, el ministerio pondrá multas de hasta US\$ 8.952.

January 28, 2019 A health officer checks a cattle in a farm in Gimje as a preventive measure against foot-and-mouth disease after South Korea on Monday confirmed a case of food-and-mouth at a dairy farm elsewhere in the country, South Korea, February 6, 2017.

Areas of South Korea are on quarantine after a dairy farm was found to have foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in its cow herd.

The outbreak was identified on a 120 cow dairy near the city of Anseong, which is 67.6 km (42 miles) from the capital city of Seoul. According to a statement from the South Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs released on Jan. 28, this is first FMD outbreak identified in the country since March of last year.

Cows from the farm are being culled and to help decrease the likelihood of the disease spreading movement of livestock, including cattle and pigs, is prohibited in certain areas of the country. These regions include Gyeonggi, Chungnam, Chungbuk, Daejeon and Sejong. The halt on movement of livestock will be conducted for at least a 24 hour period ending on Jan. 29 at 8:30 pm in South Korea.

The prohibition also limits movement for livestock-related workers and vehicles. Workers and vehicles are to remain at the farm or facility.

Access and movement from the following livestock-related workplaces is limited during that time, according to the Ministry:

- Slaughterhouses
- Feed mills
- Collecting yards
- Feed dumps
- Feed dealers
- Manure disposal yards
- Communal composting yards
- Livestock manure public treatment facilities
- Joint recycling facilities
- Livestock transportation companies
- Livestock related service companies
- Livestock consulting companies
- Compost manufacturers
- Veterinary drugs and livestock equipment suppliers

If livestock, workers vehicles or goods are moving during the time of the announcement they are to be moved to a safe place approved by the Director of the Livestock and Livestock Bureau of the city or province.

Violations are subject to a fine of 10 million won (\$8,937 USD) or less, or could result in a punishment of one year in prison.

Other Recent Outbreaks and U.S. Status

South Korea has had other outbreaks in the past few years, including a FMD outbreak on a hog farm in March of 2018. A similar case on two dairies in 2017 resulted in South Korea vaccinating all cattle in the country for FMD.

FMD is classified as a “severe, highly contagious viral disease” by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The disease causes fever and blisters on the tongue and lips, in and around the mouth, on the mammary glands, and around the hooves. FMD is seen



as being a major economic hindrance to livestock production because of its ability to spread quickly. The disease was eradicated from the U.S. in 1929.

In the U.S., programs have been put in place to help secure various segments of the livestock industry. The Secure Milk Supply Plan (SMS) for Continuity of Business has been implemented by some dairy farmers to bio-secure their farms.

Also, the 2018 Farm Bill contained funding for the National Animal Disease Preparedness Program and National Animal Vaccine Bank. The bill funds \$300 million for programs like a FMD vaccine bank.

CHINA se instala la moda de regalar carne

En China se instala la moda de regalar carne vacuna en las festividades

25/01/2019 - Gerrard Liu, uno de los principales de la consultora china Meat International Group (MIG), explicó que la nueva tendencia está sucediendo porque en China se observa a la carne vacuna como un alimento nutritivo y sabroso.

Una nueva tendencia se instaló en China y ¡sorprende! Los pobladores se están acostumbrando a obsequiar distintos cortes de carne vacuna en algunas de las clásicas fiestas nacionales. Lo que destaca el prestigio que está ganado el producto.

Gerrard Liu, uno de los principales de la consultora china Meat International Group (MIG), dijo a Tardáguila Agromercados que “la población en China envía carne vacuna de regalo, en especial en las celebraciones clásicas del país, como las de otoño o primavera”.

Explicó que esto está sucediendo debido a que en China se observa a la carne vacuna como un alimento nutritivo y sabroso. “Por lo tanto, una cantidad creciente de chinos está enviando este producto como un obsequio en las fiestas tradicionales”, explicó.

Las opciones más populares al momento de obsequiar esta proteína son carne Wagyu, algunos cortes finos de animales terminados a grano, como bifes, u otros de animales terminados a pasto, entre los que resaltan el garrón o el vacío.

Liu agregó que en las cajas lo que se regala es “fundamentalmente” carne importada. “La carne importada es la opción más popular, dado que actualmente es el producto con mejor aceptación dentro del mercado chino debido a que los consumidores confían en la seguridad alimentaria del producto importado”, expresó.

El consumo de carne vacuna en China es de 6 kilos por persona por año, un modesto 10% del uruguayo. Pero va creciendo. Si China pasara a consumir 10 kilos por año por persona, no alcanzaría la cantidad del producto que se comercializa internacionalmente para satisfacer esa demanda.

26/01/2019 - Meat International Group sostiene que es producto importado.

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En caso de Uruguay, el gigante asiático es el principal destino para la carne bovina con hueso y gran parte de las menudencias. Según los datos del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), en los primeros 19 días de enero de 2019 se llevan embarcadas a China 6.822 toneladas peso canal por un monto total de US\$ 20.065.830.



El Instituto Nacional de Carnes apunta a trabajar fuerte en China a través de las redes sociales, “apoyándose en las páginas de comercio electrónico y en los puntos de venta, especialmente en China. Nunca se hizo algo similar en términos de acciones tan integradas e individual, así como en términos de inversión”, anunció el presidente del organismo, Federico Stanham al cierre de 2018.

Las acciones estarán focalizadas en China, mercado que en valor representa el 43% de la facturación y el 52% del volumen de carne vacuna exportada (además de las menudencias), informó el jerarca al evaluar el mercado chino que no paró de crecer.

INDIA restricciones al contrabando por parte de CHINA repercutirán sobre las exportaciones indias de carne bovina

Feb. 1, 2019, MUMBAI (Reuters) - India's buffalo meat exports are set to plunge 15 percent to their lowest in six years, a leading industry body told Reuters, as world No.1 meat consumer China clamps down on food smuggling.

China does not allow imports of Indian buffalo beef due to fears over foot-and-mouth disease, but the meat is often smuggled into the country through neighboring nations along with other foods that have also been prohibited by Beijing.

The Chinese government has periodically ramped up customs controls over the last few years as it cracks down on these so-called 'grey trade' networks.

That has hit demand for Indian buffalo meat in places such as Vietnam, where some traders look to resell to clients in China, according to the All India Meat & Livestock Exporters Association.

"Chinese buying has been very erratic in the last couple of months and that is being reflected in export numbers," said Fauzan Alavi, vice president at the organization.

China's General Administration of Customs did not respond to a fax seeking comment on the issue.

Shrinking shipments from the world's No.2 exporter of buffalo meat are likely to drag on prices for the commodity, potentially good news for buyers in countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Egypt and Iraq.

Alavi said that overall buffalo meat exports in the 2018/19 financial year that ends on March 31 could drop 15 percent from the year before to 1.15 million tonnes, the lowest since 2012/13. Two other exporters said shipments would likely fall more than 10 percent, without giving an exact number.

Exports in the period from last April to November declined 10 percent from the same time in 2017 to 825,570 tonnes, according to data from the nation's Agriculture & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.

In 2017/18 the country's exports stood at 1.35 million tonnes, with Vietnam accounting for more than half the total.

The vast majority of the beef India exports is buffalo, an animal less venerated than the indigenous Indian cow that many view as sacred.

India's buffaloes are mainly used for dairy and are only slaughtered for meat after their milk productivity has peaked. That makes the meat produced lower quality than from beef cattle, and is mainly used in processed food, canned goods and low-end dishes. Total Indian buffalo meat exports are around \$4 billion a year.

"There are times when China puts restriction on cross-border trade and export moderates," said Alavi.

The slowdown in exports has already pulled Indian buffalo meat prices to \$2,900 per tonne from \$3,200 six months ago, exporters said.

"Many Indian states are free from foot-and-mouth disease and exports should be allowed to China from these states," Alavi said.

"Chinese consumers are paying unnecessarily high prices. Direct trade would help both buyers and sellers."

NO SUBSTITUTE

The depreciation of the rupee to record lows against the U.S. dollar helped exporters in the first-half of the 2018/19 fiscal year, allowing them to slash prices to better-compete with exporters in top buffalo meat supplier Brazil, said a New Delhi-based exporter.

"But in last few months, demand has moderated from China," he added, declining to be identified due to the sensitivity of the issue.

"Other buyers are comparatively small and can't replace China."

Exports have also been hit by several temporary meat plant closures in the current financial year that reduced production, said Priya Sud, a partner at Al Noor Exports, which operates abattoirs in the state of Uttar Pradesh in northern India.

Uttar Pradesh, the country's biggest meat producer, ordered the closure of meat plants during religious festivals as the provincial government, led by a radical Hindu monk, drafted policies to protect cattle.



EMPRESARIAS

Mc Donald's, KFC yBurger King: fueron inducidos a contribuir en la reducción de gases de efecto invernadero

30/01/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint Mc Donald's, KFC e Burger King foram incitados, por uma comissão de investidores globais, a reduzir as emissões de gases estufa em suas cadeiras produtivas com a crítica de que a indústria de produção animal seja o setor responsável pela maiores emissões sem um plano de baixo carbono.

A crescente preocupação de que a indústria é negligente com as mudanças climáticas e que tem falhado em atingir as metas de emissões impulsionou mais de 80 investidores que representam US\$ 6,5 bilhões a desafiar aos donos das cadeias de fast food a estabelecer altas metas para os seus fornecedores de carne e produtos lácteos, o que pode provar a preferência de demanda.

Numa carta conjunta organizada pela Farm Animal Investment Risk & Return (Fairr) Initiative and sustainability organisation Ceres, as companhias de fast food – que possuem mais de 120 mil restaurantes em todo o mundo – foram censurados por expandir sem mitigar suficientemente os impactos ambientais.

“Se nós estamos direcionados às metas ambiciosas de clima global do Acordo de Paris, e queremos garantir a viabilidade e sustentabilidade do manejo global dos recursos hídricos, então as marcas mundiais de fast food precisam tomar ações concretas para gerir os impactos da água e emissões de suas cadeias produtivas”, disse Heike Cosse, da Aegon Asset Management.

A BMO Global Asset Management acrescentou que os valores de longo prazo das multinacionais estavam sob crescente ameaça, citando o aumento da demanda por uma alimentação à base de vegetais (veganos), crescimento das regulações ambientais e o medo da poluição da água em fazendas de produção intensiva.

“Se olharmos para os próximos 20 anos, o (gás) metano é 80 vezes mais potente ao aquecimento do planeta do que o dióxido de carbono. Então a poluição da pecuária desempenha um papel descomunal na condução climática da devastação que nós já vemos nas chuvas, inundações furações e incêndios florestais”, disse Ian Monroe, chefe do escritório de investimentos da Etho Capital e conferencista de sistemas terrestres da Universidade de Stanford (Califórnia, EUA).

Cenário preocupante

Fazendas de pecuária é uma das principais causas de desmatamento e poluição de água, responsável por 14,5% da emissão de gases de efeito estufa (metano, óxido nitroso e dióxido de carbono) Se a demanda global por carne crescer 95% até 2050 nas refeições, como esperado, haverá sérias consequências.

Em todo o mundo, fazendas animais usam 83% das terras agrícolas enquanto fornecem apenas 18% da ingestão calórica, com consumidores na Europa que comem cerca de cinco vezes mais carne do que o recomendado de carne vermelha, frango e produtos lácteos, de acordo com a Fairr.

Frigonorte (Paraguay) contratará más operarios

29/01/19 PEDRO JUAN CABALLERO (Cándido Figueredo Ruiz, de nuestra redacción regional). El único frigorífico de esta ciudad, “FrigoNorte”, anunció la contratación de más funcionarios para su planta ubicada a unos 7 km de esta ciudad. El anuncio se da en medio de una crisis comercial en esta frontera, por lo que muchos interesados, especialmente jóvenes, ven la posibilidad de contar con un empleo fijo en dicha planta.

Según Presley Noguera, gerente general de FrigoNorte, en una primera etapa contratarán 32 personas y que más adelante habría otra oportunidad para ofrecer más puestos de trabajo a los interesados en prestar sus servicios en la faenadora.

Actualmente, la empresa emplea a 540 personas y según sus directivos, antes de fin de año la cantidad de funcionarios podría, según el comportamiento del mercado internacional, aumentar a más de mil.

De acuerdo con lo indicado por los directivos de la compañía, en los próximos días los responsables de recursos humanos del frigorífico empezarán a recibir los currículos de los interesados en trabajar en la planta de procesamiento de carnes.

Planta de Marfrig en Salto volverá a faenar luego de cinco meses sin actividad

31/01/2019 - 4Comenzará a operar el 11 de febrero, después de cinco meses sin actividad.

Grupo Marfrig volverá a faenar vacunos en La Caballada, planta ubicada en el departamento de Salto. La información fue confirmada por fuentes de la empresa al programa la Hora del Campo que se emite por Radio Tabaré 740 AM.

Está previsto que las actividades vuelvan a la normalidad el lunes 11 de febrero, aunque en principio se trabajará sin la habilitación de China. Recordamos que La Caballada dejó de procesar animales a fines de



agosto y principios de septiembre, tras la suspensión del mercado asiático por problemas de empaquetado.

Con cuatro meses sin actividad en 2018, La Caballada, que opera bajo la firma Cledinor SA., se ubicó 11º en el ranking de frigoríficos de mayor faena en Uruguay durante el año pasado. Procesó 84.421 cabezas, 3,6% del total; discriminado en 46.983 novillos y 36.630 vacas.

Programa de Calidad Nelore Natural se suspende em plantas de Marfrig (BRASIL)

Fonte: ACNB – Associação de Criadores de Nelore do Brasil.01/02/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint

A Associação de Criadores de Nelore do Brasil (ACNB), informa que, por decisão unilateral da Marfrig Global Foods, a operação do Programa de Qualidade Nelore Natural (PQNN) será suspensa em todas as unidades da empresa, a partir de hoje, 1 de fevereiro de 2019.

Esta decisão foi uma surpresa para ACNB, que lamenta, mas também aproveita a oportunidade para ressaltar os resultados positivos do PQNN. Atualmente o programa conta com 552 produtores cadastrados e 848 fazendas associadas em 4 Estados do país. Somente em 2018 este grupo forneceu 380.227 animais para abate.

A Diretoria da Associação já está em contato com outros grupos frigoríficos, visando a continuidade do atendimento dos participantes do Programa.

A ACNB continuará executando as ações de valorização da pecuária brasileira e reitera sua missão na divulgação das qualidades da carne Nelore – trabalho que vem sendo feito por meio das redes sociais, e permitem uma ampla repercussão e alcance de pessoas. Vamos continuar com o nosso grande objetivo, que é mostrar ao Brasil e ao Mundo que Nelore é a carne do Brasil.