



## NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 31/05/19

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## **CHINA – IMPACTO DE LA FIEBRE PORCINA**

### **China demandaría 800 mil toneladas de carne vacuna adicionales en 2019**

27/05/2019 - Mercado tonificado, la demanda aumenta por la fiebre porcina.

| El Departamento de Agricultura de Estados Unidos (USDA), estima que el stock porcino de China, como mínimo, se reducirá un 13% en 2019 debido a la “fiebre porcina africana”; y esto implica una caída del 5% en la producción (51,4 millones de toneladas), que los consumidores no tendrán este año.

China debería aumentar un 33% sus importaciones de carne de cerdo en 2019, o compensar con otras carnes (ante todo la vacuna) esta extraordinaria disminución productiva.

El dato crucial es que hasta ahora se han perdido 91 millones de “cerdas madres”; y si el número de pérdidas crece 30% o 50% este año (altamente probable) el derrumbe del stock podría duplicarse.

USDA señala que el impacto de la fiebre ha sido mayor en las grandes unidades productivas que cuentan con stocks de 5 millones a 10 millones de cabezas, y que no tienen cómo compensar de inmediato las pérdidas experimentadas.

La carne vacuna es el sustituto directo de la porcina; y este año (antes de la crisis) se proyectaba que el consumo de carne vacuna ascendería a 8,3 millones de toneladas. Hay que aumentar 1,8 millones a 2 millones de toneladas las compras de estas carnes, sólo para cubrir un alza de 20% en las compras al exterior.

Hay que agregar que hacia fin de año habría una demanda adicional de 500.000 a 800.000 toneladas de carne vacuna; y esto –indica USDA ominosamente- crearía necesariamente una crisis de abastecimiento de magnitud global, con precios internacionales que se dispararían más allá de todas las previsiones.

Surge la pregunta de siempre: ¿“Quién puede abastecer a China en situaciones de demanda récord y precios estratosféricos”? (Lester Brown). La fiebre porcina se desató en agosto del año pasado y proviene de Georgia, en el Cáucaso, donde estalló en 2007 el primer foco. En la República Popular ya son 124 los focos, y se presentan en todas las provincias, con la excepción de la Isla de Hainan.

La principal consultora de la República Popular –Gavekal Dragonomics- afirma que resolver la crisis puede llevar hasta 10 años; y que esto obliga a China a multiplicar el esfuerzo de diversificación de sus proveedores, lo que se traduce en una mudanza estructural sin precedentes en el sistema productivo mundial.

### **Peste porcina africana: la OIE lanza una iniciativa mundial para controlar la enfermedad**

May 28, 2019 | Comunicado de Prensa

La aceleración reciente de la propagación de la peste porcina africana (PPA) en varias regiones del mundo expone a la mayoría de las poblaciones de cerdos del planeta a una amenaza directa. La 87.a Asamblea General de Delegados nacionales de la OIE impulsó el lanzamiento de una iniciativa mundial destinada a controlar la enfermedad, e incluso erradicarla, y reducir sus impactos económicos devastadores para el sector de la industria porcina. Esta iniciativa será coordinada por la OIE y la FAO.

Durante la 87.a Sesión General de la OIE, realizada del 26 al 31 de mayo de 2019, se presentó a la Asamblea un informe acerca de la situación de la PPA en el mundo. Durante el segundo semestre de 2018, 25 países de Europa, África y Asia señalaron a la OIE focos de PPA en su territorio.

Leer el informe completo «Desafíos estratégicos para el control de la peste porcina africana a nivel mundial»

Habida cuenta de la gravedad de la situación ante la ausencia de una vacuna contra la enfermedad, y a solicitud de sus Países Miembros que le han conferido el mandato, la OIE lanza una iniciativa mundial para el control de la PPA utilizando el mecanismo del GF-TADs (marco mundial para el control de las enfermedades animales transfronterizas) con vistas a desarrollar, mejorar y armonizar las asociaciones y la coordinación a nivel nacional, regional y mundial. El objetivo es controlar la enfermedad, reforzar la prevención y la preparación de los países, así como minimizar los efectos nefastos sobre la sanidad animal, su bienestar y el comercio internacional.

Iniciado en 2004 por la OIE y la FAO, el GF-TADs busca prevenir, detectar y controlar las enfermedades animales transfronterizas y tomar en cuenta sobre todo sus dimensiones regionales. De esta manera, ya se han formado grupos regionales de expertos sobre la PPA bajo los auspicios de esta plataforma en Europa en 2014 y, en 2019, está sucediendo lo mismo en Asia y en las Américas.

En los próximos meses, la OIE establecerá un programa de trabajo en colaboración con la FAO, tomando en consideración las iniciativas regionales ya existentes.

En complemento del enfoque armonizado entre los países, es esencial la transparencia en cuanto a la aparición y evolución de los focos para una comprensión de la epidemiología de la enfermedad orientada a su control y prevención. La OIE recordó a sus Países Miembros la importancia de notificar la presencia de la enfermedad para lograr una comprensión completa de su evolución a través del Sistema Mundial de



Información Sanitaria, WAHIS. Entre el 26 de abril y el 9 de mayo de 2019, 1322 focos estaban en curso y se habían señalado 157 nuevas notificaciones a la OIE a través de esta plataforma. (Consultar los últimos informes de la OIE sobre la situación mundial de la PPA).

A la luz de las repercusiones socio-económicas mundiales de esta enfermedad, el control de la PPA reviste una alta prioridad mundial, tanto para los países afectados como para los libres de enfermedad. Con esta perspectiva, la OIE hace un llamamiento a sus Países Miembros para que implementen sus normas y prácticas pertinentes para controlar eficazmente la PPA, en especial a través de:

- programas de prevención, detección temprana, intervención y políticas compensatorias,
- medidas de bioseguridad,
- trazabilidad de los cerdos y control de sus desplazamientos,
- controles oficiales eficaces,
- gestión de poblaciones de cerdos silvestres,
- sacrificio de animales según las reglas de bienestar animal y eliminación sin peligro de sus productos contaminados,
- mejora de la colaboración entre las partes interesadas y entre países,
- programas de formación continua y de sensibilización.

En razón de su epidemiología compleja, el control de la PPA no se puede afrontar sin una respuesta coordinada de los diferentes sectores implicados. Se trata en particular de las autoridades aduaneras y de control fronterizo, la industria de producción porcina, las universidades, los organismos de gestión forestal, las asociaciones de cazadores, las entidades de turismo y de transporte de animales, además de los servicios veterinarios. La instauración de una comunicación clara y transparente es esencial para que todos los actores comprendan las tareas y responsabilidades que les incumben a la hora de aplicar las medidas requeridas. Para tal fin y con la voluntad de respaldar a los Países Miembros, la OIE inició a principios de 2019, una campaña de sensibilización mundial – LA PPA mata a los cerdos – que incluye múltiples herramientas específicas.

Desarrollada en principio en cinco idiomas (francés, inglés, español, mandarín y ruso), esta campaña conoce un verdadero éxito y se puede adaptar a otros idiomas, si los países así lo solicitan. (Consultar las traducciones disponibles).

Para responder a los desafíos mundiales complejos que representa la enfermedad, en los países afectados e indemnes, se necesita la atención y la acción de todos. Si bien la PPA es una enfermedad sin riesgo para el hombre, sigue siendo devastadora para la economía de las producciones porcinas y los intercambios comerciales, con repercusiones sobre los medios de subsistencia de los agricultores y la seguridad alimentaria. Por consiguiente, su control mundial contribuirá al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), en particular, el Objetivo 1 (fin de la pobreza) y 2 (hambre cero).

### **VIETNAM sacrifica un 5 por ciento de sus porcinos por la PPA**

Source: Adobe Stock 05.29.2019 By Ryan McCarthy HANOI, Vietnam – The agricultural ministry of Vietnam announced on May 27 that 1.7 million pigs, or 5 percent of the country's herd, has been culled recently due to African Swine Fever (ASF) according to multiple media reports.

ASF has spread to 42 of Vietnam's 63 provinces, according to the Livestock Production department for the country.

China has already seen significant losses due to the outbreak of African Swine Fever. The largest pork producer in the world is expected to have losses in pork production of 25 to 35 percent and affects an estimated 150 million to 200 million pigs worldwide.

Last week, United States and Canada agreed to modify export certificates to ensure safe trade in the event an outbreak of African Swine Fever occurs in either country.

MEAT+POULTRY attended the US Meat Export Federation (USMEF) Spring Conference in Kansas City, Missouri, where speakers were discussing preparation and awareness for ASF in North America since the virus continues to expand around the world.

ASF is harmless to humans but deadly to swine. The virus is transmissible via contaminated animal feed, premises, vehicles, equipment and clothing. Warthogs can be a reservoir for the virus and show no clinical signs of infection. Biting flies and ticks can transmit the disease by taking blood meals from an infected animal and passing on the virus to other susceptible animals.

Pigs can become infected through direct contact with infected pigs, and garbage containing unprocessed infected pig meat also are vectors for transmission. There has never been a detected case of ASF in the US. There is also no vaccination for the disease.



## **COREA DEL NORTE: confirmó su primer brote**

31/05/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint O primeiro surto de peste suína africana na Coreia do Norte foi confirmado.

O Ministério da Agricultura do país informou que o surto de 23 de maio na província de Chagang-Do resultou na morte de 77 suínos da doença, com outros 22 animais abatidos, de acordo com a Organização Mundial de Saúde Animal (OIE).

Espera-se que a China e o Sudeste Asiático tenham um enorme déficit no fornecimento de proteína animal em 2019, 2020 e possivelmente nos próximos anos, disse um novo relatório do CoBank. A China responde por metade da produção e consumo de carne suína do mundo, observou o banco.

A China disse que seu plantel caiu 22% em relação ao ano anterior e que o rebanho mundial de suínos caiu 21%, embora as estimativas do impacto da doença no país tenham variado mais.

A demanda por ração também deverá cair significativamente e poderá ser reduzida a longo prazo, à medida que a China se tornar mais eficiente em termos de alimentação durante o processo de reconstrução de seu rebanho, disse o CoBank.

O Vietnã anunciou esta semana que perdeu 1,7 milhão de suínos até agora para a ASF, matando 500 mil suínos nas últimas duas semanas.

Também nesta semana, a Reuters informou que a OIE lançou uma iniciativa global com a Organização das Nações Unidas para a Agricultura e a Alimentação, com o objetivo de controlar a doença e fortalecer os esforços de prevenção.

## **BRASIL**

### **Brecha entre precios de delanteros y traseros se reduce un 50 por ciento**

30/05/2019 Enquanto cortes traseiros perdem valor, cotação do dianteiro avança, aponta levantamento do Cepea

A diferença de preços entre os valores do traseiro e do dianteiro do boi gordo, que era de R\$ 6,32 em janeiro deste ano (no mercado atacadista da Grande São Paulo), caiu para R\$ 3,07/kg nesta semana. Segundo dados do Centro de Estudos Avançados em Economia Aplicada (Cepea), a diferença reflete a alta de preços do dianteiro em paralelo à desvalorização dos cortes traseiros.

Com base no comportamento histórico dos preços da carne negociada em São Paulo, os pesquisadores dizem que essa diferença tende a se “estretar ainda nas próximas semanas”. “A diferença entre os valores do traseiro e do dianteiro tende a diminuir ainda mais, com desvalorização para o primeiro e valorização para o segundo”, enfatiza o Cepea.

Para reforçar a sua estimativa, o centro de pesquisa faz menção ao comportamento dos preços da carne bovina em 2018, 2017 e 2016. No início de 2018, a diferença entre o traseiro e o dianteiro era de R\$ 6/kg, e caiu para R\$ 2,7/kg no início do segundo semestre daquele ano. Nessa mesma base de comparação, em 2017, a diferença saiu de R\$ 5,5/kg para R\$ 2,94/kg, enquanto que, em 2016, passou de R\$ 4,30/kg para R\$ 1,74/kg.

### **Investigan caso de EEB atípico en el estado de Mato Grosso**

31/05/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint O Ministério da Agricultura investiga um possível caso atípico de encefalopatia espongiforme bovina (EEB) — conhecida como mal da “vaca louca” — em Mato Grosso. A notícia foi publicada pelo jornalista Mauro Zafalon, da “Folha de São Paulo”.

A doença neurodegenerativa normalmente está associada à ingestão de farinha de carne e ossos de animais infectados. No caso atípico, os animais contraem a doença espontaneamente, devido à idade mais avançada. Em geral, os casos são identificados em animais acima de dez anos.

Em sua variante atípica, a doença foi identificada pela última vez no Brasil em 2014, também em Mato Grosso. Na ocasião, o Brasil enfrentou um período de embargo de sua produção por diversos países.

O Brasil nunca registrou um caso clássico e detém o status de risco “insignificante”, conferido pela Organização Mundial de Saúde Animal (OIE).

### **Requieren mayores controles para evitar casos de Fiebre Porcina Africana**

28/05/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint Os recentes surtos de peste suína africana na China e em parte da Europa são alerta para o Brasil. Hoje, pessoas e mercadorias transitam rapidamente pelo mundo, facilitando a circulação de pragas e doenças. Para proteger o mercado agropecuário e a segurança alimentar do país é necessária uma eficiente barreira sanitária.

A doença é altamente contagiosa e nefasta para a produção suína. O Brasil enfrentou seu último surto em 1978, quando a enfermidade entrou em restos de alimentos vindos de um voo da Europa. Só conseguiu erradicá-la em 1984, após investir US\$ 22 milhões e ter suas exportações de carne suspensas por mais



de 10 años. Segundo a Associação Brasileira de Proteína Animal (ABPA), somos o 4º maior exportador de carne suína do mundo, o que tornaria a erradicação tarefa muito mais onerosa.

Uma das principais formas de evitar a entrada da peste é o controle zoo-sanitário em portos, aeroportos e fronteiras. Cerca de 350 auditores fiscais federais agropecuários atuam hoje no Serviço de Vigilância Agropecuária. A equipe é preparada, mas enfrenta dificuldades no controle da entrada de pragas e doenças.

A recente alteração na Instrução Normativa nº11 do Ministério da Agricultura foi positiva, mas ainda aquém da necessidade. Ela proíbe a entrada de produtos crus, mas a lista disponibilizada no site permite, contraditoriamente, o ingresso de queijos e carnes crus. Produtos sem pasteurização ampliam, inclusive, o risco de intoxicações alimentares. É indispensável uma campanha massiva de informação correta para que os passageiros saibam o que é permitido trazer, evitando, assim, conflitos entre viajantes e autoridade agropecuária.

Outro entrave é uma interpretação do inciso 18º do artigo 37 da Constituição Federal. A receita federal interpreta que tem precedência na fiscalização das bagagens e, em alguns locais, só aciona o Sistema de Vigilância Agropecuária Internacional (Vigiagro), se encontrar produto de origem animal ou vegetal. A legislação é clara em determinar que a receita tem precedência dentro da sua área de competência e jurisdição, o que não é o caso da vigilância agropecuária. Tal equívoco impede que se priorize a origem do produto na fiscalização.

Uma revisão na legislação, a realização de campanha de esclarecimento ao público e uma correta interpretação do artigo 37 da Constituição são indispensáveis para garantir a segurança alimentar e a proteção da suinocultura do país.

### **RS alerta sanitario por casos de rabia**

27/05/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A Secretaria da Agricultura, Pecuária e Desenvolvimento Rural (Seapdr) do Rio Grande do Sul emitiu alerta sanitário para a raiva dos herbívoros e está orientando os produtores rurais a vacinarem ou revacinarem os rebanhos para prevenir a doença. O alerta foi emitido com base em situações registradas no Estado, como a incidência de agressões do morcego-vampiro a bovinos.

Em nota, a Seapdr informou que até o dia 22 de maio, a Divisão de Defesa de Sanidade Animal (DSA) registrou a incidência de 28 focos em 17 municípios, representando 82,3% de todos os 34 focos registrados em 24 municípios em 2018.

### **Brasil impulsa la contratación de refugiados venezolanos en sus plantas frigoríficas**

Carnetec 30/05/2019 La empresa brasileña Aurora Alimentos anunció que empleará a refugiados venezolanos en sus plantas frigoríficas que están ubicadas en las ciudades de Chapecó y Guatambu, ambas en el estado de Santa Catarina.

"Los trabajadores venezolanos ocuparán vacantes en las áreas de producción y apoyo", agregó.

Sus visas de trabajo serán renovadas cada año hasta que ellos obtengan la permanencia definitiva.

El grupo de alrededor de 150 venezolanos ingresaron a Brasil por el estado de Roraima, donde fueron recibidos por instituciones asistenciales y reclutados por el Ejército Brasileño para trabajar en la región sureña del país.

Algunos refugiados también serán contratados para trabajar en la planta frigorífica de JBS en la ciudad brasileña de Itapiranga, según comunicó Aurora Alimentos.

"La mayor parte del grupo vivirá en Guatambu y otros estarán en Chapecó e Itapiranga. Se contará con ayuda financiera del exterior para pagar los primeros dos meses de su alquiler", dijo la empresa brasileña.

La empresa informó que los refugiados reciben asistencias de parte de la Iglesia Católica, la Fuerza Aérea Brasileña, la Policía Federal, el Ministerio de Trabajo, Aurora Alimentos, entre otras instituciones.

## **URUGUAY**

### **El mercado del gordo está con “muy poca oferta” y “muchísima demanda”**

27/05/2019 - Novillos gordos superan los US\$ 3,65 y las vacas los US\$ 3,40 en cuarta balanza.

El mercado de haciendas gordas cerró la semana pasada con “buenos precios” para los productores, “muy poca oferta” disponible y “bastante demanda” por parte de la industria, comentó a Rurales El País Gastón Araújo, director del escritorio Araújo Agronegocios.

Araújo dijo que las referencias de los novillos gordos al cierre de la última semana se ubicaron en US\$ 3,65 en cuarta balanza, aunque por animales especiales los valores son mayores. Mientras que la vaca cotiza US\$ 3,40 en promedio.

El consignatario de Artigas asegura que el precio de la hacienda gorda subirá algunos centavos más una vez se publique la planilla de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado. También comentó que ante la escasa oferta se ha hecho negocio por ganados preñados.



### **Se cerraron contratos de cuota 481: preocupa la escasa oferta de hacienda**

30/05/2019 - El Presidente de la Mesa del Feedlot dijo que "hay dificultades para conseguir las categorías de encierro".

El negocio del corral inició una nueva etapa de encierros con definiciones de precios. "Las expectativas son buenas, hay que ver las limitantes de la reposición, los precios y la cantidad de oferta", comentó a Rurales El País Daniel Miranda, presidente de la Mesa del Feedlot.

Por la escasez de novillos en el mercado, Miranda contó que las empresas están encerrando más vaquillonas para cumplir con los volúmenes. Dijo que al momento se han cerrado contratos de cuota 481 a valores de US\$ 4,20 por novillos y vaquillonas.

En cuanto al negocio del corral, comentó que en estos momentos la problemática "no solo es el precio", sino que "se suma la dificultad de conseguir las categorías" que se necesitan. De todas maneras, consideró que el negocio "resulta positivo" si se mantienen las referencias de las comidas.

Miranda contó que "el maíz de primera está con precios inferiores a los del año pasado, un valor que rondaba los US\$ 160 a US\$ 170 por tonelada". Y agregó: "Ahora termina la soja y empezaremos con maíces de segunda que los estimamos en los mismos precios por debido a los buenos rindes".

### **Secco: "Los precios del mercado de haciendas van a encontrar un equilibrio en junio"**

28/05/2019 - El CEO de Marfrig no descarta que los valores sigan una tendencia alcista, que estará determinada por el mercado mundial, hasta alcanzar un pico en agosto.

El CEO de negocios de Marfrig para el Cono Sur, Marcelo Secco, dijo a Rurales El País que "es muy difícil evaluar la tendencia de precios de la hacienda en los próximos meses", dado que "ninguna empresa compra a largo plazo cuando el mercado está caro".

Considera que los precios "se deben ir validando en el corto plazo", pero entiende que, más allá de la tensión en materia de disponibilidad de hacienda, "el mercado va a encontrar un equilibrio en el próximo mes". "Es muy difícil sostener los niveles de actividad actuales en la medida que sigan estas variables en el mercado", admitió.

Secco aseguró que "el invierno siempre llega", y para los meses de junio y julio "es esperable una faena más baja a las actuales", "independientemente de lo que suceda con la demanda mundial". Y agregó: "Hay que dejar que el mercado corra y juegue para ver dónde se posiciona la referencia".

En cuanto a que el novillo alcance referencias históricas de US\$ 4 a la carne como sucedió en 2008 y 2011, Secco aseguró que "se debe correr la carrera para ver cómo resulta". Además dijo: "Obviamente que el ganado terminado a grano está validando esos precios, pero el ganado de pasto debe esperar que se consoliden las ventas de junio y julio para poder prever un precio que la ganadería uruguaya lo valide".

Por último, el empresario considera que "el pico de precios de la postzafra estará determinado por la demanda del mercado internacional de la carne y no por la oferta interna de materia prima", aunque prevé que el valor máximo se registre en agosto.

### **Fuerte baja en la faena de vacas y alta participación de novillos por la Cuota 481**

27 de mayo de 2019

La faena de vacunos bajó principalmente en vacas y se ubicó por debajo de las 50.000 cabezas. La industria frigorífica está concentrada en la faena de ganados de corral con destino a la cuota 481 lo que incrementó la participación de novillos.

En la semana cerrada el 25 de mayo se faenaron 49.291 cabezas, casi 2.000 menos que las 51.228 de la semana anterior y 3.000 más que las 46.457 de la misma semana del año pasado.

El volumen de novillos faenados fue superior al de vacas debido a la faena de ganados para Cuota 481. Sumaron 25.236 cabezas, 1.000 menos que las 26.272 de la semana anterior y 1.200 más respecto a las 24.498 de igual semana de 2018.

La participación de las hembras sobre el total de la faena bajó de 56% a 46% en tres semanas -desde que se comenzó a faenar para la cuota 481-. Se industrializaron 22.844 cabezas, 1.000 menos que las 23.978 de la semana anterior y 2.000 más que en igual período del año pasado (20.924 cabezas).

### **Uruguay consiguió dos nuevos logros sanitarios en OIE**

30/05/2019 - Abre una mayor posibilidad para ovinos y bovinos.

Uruguay logró ser reconocido por la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE) como país libre de peste porcina clásica y libre de perineumonía contagiosa bovina.

La primera limita el comercio de carne suína, a pesar de que Uruguay no es un exportador del producto, sino que más bien se convirtió en un gran importador. La restante es una barrera para la exportación de bovinos en pie y la mayoría de los protocolos sanitarios la incluyen.

La Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos (MGAP) había enviado a la OIE los documentos planteando la solicitud de país libre el año pasado y luego de un año de exhaustiva revisión, se consiguió la



declaración. La OIE es el organismo que regula con sus normativas el comercio de animales en pie y los subproductos de origen animal y esas normas son refrendadas por la Organización Mundial de Comercio (OMC).

Asimismo, Uruguay también refrendó su status de país libre de fiebre aftosa con vacunación.

En esta 87ª Sesión General de delegados de la OIE, conformada por más de 170 países, Uruguay logró posicionarse con el mejor status sanitario para todas las enfermedades de reconocimiento de la OIE. Más allá de la competitividad económica y de los acuerdos que permiten acceder en condiciones favorables a los distintos mercados, las medidas sanitarias relacionadas con la salud animal y la inocuidad componen un elemento importante a la hora de lograr la habilitación en el comercio mundial de carnes. La reunión, donde también se avanza comercialmente con reuniones bilaterales sigue hasta hoy en París.

## **PARAGUAY**

### **Kazajistán acuerda importar de Paraguay ganado en pie**

31 de mayo de 2019

Directivos del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa) suscribieron ayer un acuerdo de protocolo sanitario con la República de Kazajistán, para habilitar la exportación de ganado bovino en pie con fines reproductivos, genética y de faena. Fue en París, Francia, donde los mismos participan de la 87ª asamblea mundial de delegados de la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE), que culmina hoy.

Por el organismo sanitario paraguayo suscribió el titular del Senacsa, José Carlos Martín; y por Kazajistán suscribieron la viceministra de Agricultura y Ganadería, Isaeva Gulmira Sutanbayevna, y el director del Servicio de Kazajistán, Yeshmukhametov Anageldy.

El objetivo, según informes del Senacsa, es lograr la exportación de Sudamérica de aproximadamente un millón de cabezas en los próximos cinco años con fines reproductivos, genética y de faena. Se trata de un logro importante, porque es un reconocimiento de la calidad de la producción, la buena genética de los animales bovinos y brinda garantía al mundo, según señalaron. También será una oportunidad de seguir aumentando la exportación de bovinos que generará ingreso de divisas al país.

## **UNION EUROPEA**

### **IRLANDA y FRANCIA: preocupación en sus productores por avances en el acuerdo entre UE y Mercosur**

28 May 2019 EU - The Irish Farmers' Association has demanded that EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom take beef off the table in the EU/Mercosur negotiations.

IFA President Joe Healy said in light of the untold potential damage of Brexit to the Irish and European beef sector, there is no way the EU Commission can propose to advance a Mercosur negotiation which involves a major increase in beef imports.

"Such a deal would be sabotage and a sell-out of the European Union beef and livestock sector," Mr Healy said.

He called on the Taoiseach Leo Varadkar to make it clear to President Juncker and the EU Commission that Ireland will not ratify any deal which undermines the interests of Irish farmers and inflicts major damage on our €3bn beef and livestock sector.

Ireland must stand and insist that Europe rejects beef imports which fail to meet key standards on traceability, food safety and the environment, he said.

Mr Healy said any attempt to try and agree a quick deal on Mercosur in the current political vacuum in the EU, following the European Parliament elections and before the next Commission is ratified, must be blocked, as it would be a complete breach of trust.

Mr Healy said, "Brazil have a wilful disregard for environmental concerns, having said they do not accept the Paris Accord and increased beef exports are responsible for major deforestation in the Amazon."

28/05/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint

O governo francês voltou a manifestar nesta segunda-feira exigências sobre um acordo da União Europeia (UE) com o Mercosul, um dia depois da eleição europeia na qual o Partido Verde saiu como um dos principais vencedores e o presidente Emmanuel Macron derrotado pela extrema-direita.

O ministro de Comércio, Jean-Baptiste Lemoine, declarou que a França quer um acordo da Europa com o Mercosul que inclua um mecanismo de proteção para os produtores de carne bovina do velho continente e garanta o combate ao desmatamento da Amazônia.

De acordo com declarações do ministro, um acordo entre os dois blocos seria mais importante que o entendimento entre a UE e o Japão, e isso significa que "numerosos setores, tanto industriais como agrícolas, vão ser impactados".



“Naturalmente, sobre questões climáticas e ambientais, esperamos um forte engajamento dos dois lados”, acrescentou, segundo o site Político. “Sabemos que há desmatamento, e tudo isso não pode ser colocado de lado, é preciso colocar na mesa de negociações.”

Nesse cenário, o ministro francês diz que a França quer desenvolver “mecanismos de salvaguarda para assegurar a rastreabilidade dos produtos e a conformidade com regras sanitárias e ambientais”.

## **IRLANDA: organizan reuniones sobre el fondo creado por la UE para compensar pérdidas por BREXIT**

29 May 2019

- IFA will be holding regional information meetings for livestock farmers on the €100m beef fund recently secured from Brussels and the Government.

Joe Healy said, "IFA is holding eight information meetings across the country in the month of June to update farmers on the €100m Brexit Beef Fund and to hear views on its distribution."

Mr Healy said a meeting of the IFA National Council today endorsed the National Livestock Committee principles that the €100m Brexit Beef Fund should be targeted at beef finishers of prime cattle (steers, heifers and young bulls) and suckler cow farmers.

Mr Healy said, "It is essential that the €100m Brexit beef package is targeted to the farmers who need it most. It must be paid without delay and there must be no strings attached.

"This fund was secured after a lot of hard work and lobbying by IFA. It's for farmers – not for factories, agents or dealers. We will insist it is paid quickly and directly to farmers."

He said the allocation and targeting of the €100m to the farmers who need it most is critically important.

"It must take account of the farmers who incurred the beef price losses and the income situation," he said.

IFA National Livestock Chairman Angus Woods said the farmers who sold prime finished cattle since last September and suckler producers are the two groups were hit the hardest.

IFA has already met with EU Commission officials on the details of the €100m package, which he said was essential for winter finishers given the horrendous losses they have taken.

Mr Woods said under no circumstances can Minister Creed allow one cent go to factory-owned cattle or factory feedlot cattle.

"Farmers who sold finished cattle through the marts must be eligible, and not agents and dealers. The Department of Agriculture has all the data and information on the AIMS system," he said.

The dates and locations of the meetings can be found on the IFA website.

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS**

### **Desaceleración en las existencias de bovinos provocaría precios más firmes**

16 May 2019 While South America is expanding its export footprint, particularly into Asia, the US remains Australia's principal beef competitor in global markets. The US is the world's largest beef producer, has the greatest overlap with Australia's high value export markets (including the US domestic market) and can produce large quantities of high quality chilled product. As such, movements in the US market can have a significant impact on Australian cattle prices.

While cattle markets in both countries are intrinsically linked, the sheer scale of the US means it has an overbearing impact on the Australian market and leads price movements. The two markets can deviate – as seen during BSE-related trade disruptions or extreme supply movements in either country – but tend to revert to a historical relationship.

After five years of considerable price swings in the US, then Australia, the two markets have aligned to a price spread more typical of normal trading conditions, as highlighted below.

So, what's the outlook for the US market?

Movements in US cattle prices have largely been dictated by sizeable swings in the herd. Following the GFC and drought-induced liquidation of the US herd – from 96.6 million head in 2007 to 88.5 million head in 2014 – record feeder prices, unprecedented cow-calf profitability and a string of favourable seasons saw it quickly recover in the years following. At the start of 2019, the US herd had recovered to 94.8 million head. A wave of beef production and exports followed this herd growth and is currently placing added competitive pressure upon Australian export markets. Fortunately, a strong US economy and dollar has meant much of this additional beef has remained on the domestic market rather than exported.

Last week, the USDA World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report revised its forecast 2019 US beef production, a 1.5% year-on-year increase to 12.37 million tonnes cwt, and provided its first glimpse for 2020, a slower 0.9% year-on-year expansion to 12.48 million tonnes cwt.

More recently, other changes in the US beef market have been underfoot. US fed cattle futures have come under pressure in recent weeks, as reported beef sales have been seasonally weak, export volumes disappointing and higher than expected market-ready fed cattle inventories have proven bearish. June and August fed futures are trading 11% below where they were eight weeks ago as institutional money tries to





mitigate exposure to weak demand in the summer and fall. The spot market has also come under pressure, with the US choice fed steer indicator hitting a 2019 low last week.

Also at play in recent months has been the elevated number of females coming through to slaughter. Females accounted for 50.8% of first quarter total adult cattle slaughter, the highest start to the year since 2002 and above first quarter levels recorded in the previous 2010-2011 liquidation phase. Some of the increase has come from elevated dairy slaughter due to poor margins in the sector but the driver has been a jump in the fed heifer kill. Most, including the USDA, are expecting the US cattle herd to continue expanding over the next year, as cow-calf profitability remains reasonable and soil moisture is favourable for pasture growth. However, if high numbers of heifers continue to be placed on feed and processed, the beef cow inventory may peak sooner than expected. Typically, once the female kill (on an annual basis) exceeds 48%, the US cattle herd enters into contraction, as highlighted below.

How will all this affect Australian cattle prices?

Recent US cattle price falls are more linked to short-term weather-related sluggish demand, than any fundamental changes in the beef supply. Longer-term, however, the wave of beef production witnessed over the last four years, and the additional 300,000 tonnes swt of beef that's entered the export market since 2015, may soon hit high tide and may even recede. Assuming underlying beef demand remains robust, that will be good news for US and Australian cattle prices.

Two other factors may also place upward pressure on Australian cattle prices.

Firstly, the full extent of African Swine Fever (ASF) is yet to be priced into US or Australian cattle prices. China beef imports have been surging in recent months but are more related to underlying demand growth and market access changes than consumers switching from pork to beef. However, the impending meat deficit in China in the remainder of 2019 and 2020 will support pricing of all proteins and, if the trade war is resolved and the US ramps up pork exports to China, US consumers may decide to eat a lot more beef.

Secondly, the Australian herd has taken a hammering in the last couple of years, as highlighted in the recent Cattle Industry Projections Update. A string of successful seasons would provide strong incentive to restock depleted herds and, like witnessed in 2016-2017, Australian cattle prices may break from the historical relationship with the US and come under significant upward pressure.

### **Perspectivas optimistas después de conocerse las existencias en feed lots**

29 May 2019 US - Analysts on average were expecting placements to be up 13.5 percent compared to a year ago, according to Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.

USDA results came in on the low end of the range and may be viewed as supportive for the fall market.

The USDA survey indicated that feedlots placed about 82,000 fewer cattle on feed than the market was expecting, a notable supply that may induce some adjustments to pricing for August and possibly for October.

Futures in those two contract months have been drifting lower recently and the most recent results may help stop that slide.

Placements in April were 147k head larger than a year ago. Placements of cattle over 800 pounds were up 55k head and placements of cattle 700-799 pounds were up 32k head.

So about 63 percent of the increase in placements came from cattle that should be market ready before the end of August.

### **Proyectan una tendencia similar al verano de 2018 en el mercado ganadero**

May 27, 2019 Heading into the start of summer grilling season cattle markets appear to be on the same trendline as 2018.

John Payne, senior broker of Daniels Trading and author This Week in Grain, says "the market has essentially done what it did last year" with a rally in April and June contracts falling.

There is some optimism that the market could comeback, but it is a supply issue with more cattle on feed and marketings down.

"At this point, again I think we probably stay sideways," Payne says of the cattle market.

### **Mejoras en la productividad registradas en los últimos 25 años**

May 28, 2019 Better genetics, feed and management have allowed dairy productivity to soar. ( Farm Journal, Inc. )

Since 1993, the productivity gains in U.S. agriculture have been, well, pretty astounding. Hog productivity has shot up 68% while gains in dairy and broilers have risen 44% and 43%, respectively.

Beef production has jumped 17% and egg production, 13%, reports Carl Zulauf, an economist with Ohio State University.

"At its simplest, productivity increases when more output is produced using the same foundation herd or when the same output is produced with a smaller foundation herd," says Zulauf. "Dairy illustrates the



former as more production is coming from a foundation herd that has changed little. Beef illustrates the latter as about the same production is coming from a smaller foundation herd.”

He notes that between 1993-1997 and 2014-2018, the U.S. dairy herd has shrunk 4% but production has climbed 38%. According to USDA data, in 1993, there were 9.7 million dairy cows producing an average of 15,554 lb of milk. In 2018, there were 9.4 million cows producing an average of 23,173 lb of milk.

Hog producers have also had a similar ascent in productivity. In 1993, they were saving 8.25 pigs per litter. Last year, that number had climbed to 10.7, a 30% increase in pig numbers alone.

### **Mayor faena de bovinos ha generado una buena oferta de carnes magras**

31 May 2019 US - Supplies of lean beef so far in 2019 have been ample, boosted by increases in both beef and dairy cow slaughter and a small increase in beef imports, reports Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.

Production of cow and bull beef during the first four months of 2018 was the largest for those months since before 2006. This year, cow and bull beef production from January through April was up close to 2 percent from last year.

After adjusting for slaughter days during the month, lean beef supplies in January and February were about the same as last year but March registered a significant increase. In percentage terms, the year-over-year increase in lean beef supplies during March was 6 percent. This was the biggest percentage increase since last August.

Some of the increase in supply in March was attributable to beef imports that were up 16 million pounds, based on USDA-Economic Research Service (ERS) calculation of carcass weight equivalent product. By comparison, last August beef cold storage holdings were increasing 17 million pounds during the month as a way of reducing the amount of lean beef being pushed through marketing channels. August 2018 beef imports receded 23 million pounds from the prior month and were 10 million pounds below a year earlier.

These market dynamics were orchestrated by pricing mechanisms. Last summer, 90 percent lean beef trim prices were adjusting downward from \$2.20 per pound in July to \$2.10 at the end of August, tempering the inclination to market beef.

Currently, the opposite situation exists, with 90 percent lean beef trim prices moving up from \$2.00 at the start of the year to \$2.20 by the end of April, which is encouraging more beef imports and prompting the liquidation of frozen inventories. Current conditions are the classic example of favorable (and impressive) consumer demand for lean beef (i.e. ground beef or hamburger).

Last week, USDA-National Agriculture Statistical Service (NASS) reported that cow and bull beef production in April was up 7 percent from the prior April. Frozen inventories of beef also declined 21 million pounds during April, further supplementing the amount of beef moving through to marketing pipeline to consumers.

In April 2018, frozen beef inventories increased 7 million pounds, implying a 28 million pound swing in frozen beef moving through marketing channels when comparing the two Aprils. Beef import statistics for April will not be available from USDA until next week.

If imports were unchanged from April 2018, this would imply that lean beef supplies moving through marketing channels in April were up 9 percent from a year earlier. This would be the biggest monthly year-over-year percentage increase since before 2018 and it occurred with rising lean beef prices.

### **Denuncian que carne de animales engordada a pasto identificada como Producto de EE.UU. en realidad es importada**

Written By: Bloomberg | May 23rd 2019 - Foreign meat makes up the bulk of an increasingly sought-after product. Perdue Farms is hoping a new acquisition will revive domestic sales.

If you've eaten grass-fed beef in America over the past few years, chances are the cows weren't raised in the U.S., even if the package has "Product of U.S.A." printed on it. Meat giant Perdue Farms said it wants to change that.

As consumers seek out premium animal products, grass-fed beef is riding a wave of popularity, hitting \$480 million in supermarket sales for the 52 weeks ending April 20. This represents 15% year-over-year growth, compared with the rest of the sector's 3% uptick, according to data from Nielsen. Restaurants have also jumped on the bandwagon, with shipments from distributors to independent and small chain restaurants increasing by 15% for the year ending in March, according to an NPD analysis.

Mainstream retailers such as Kroger, Walmart and Safeway carry it, and such casual restaurant chains as Panera and Chipotle made the switch years ago. But as appetites for more naturally raised beef have grown, so have cheaper imports. At the "finishing" phase of a cow's life, raising grass-fed beef in Australia cost 59 cents for every pound gained, according to an April 2017 report on the market from Stone Barns Center for Food & Agriculture. For a large U.S. grass-fed producer, that cost rises to \$1.55 per pound. For a small U.S. producer, it can be as high as \$4.26.



Countries with four seasons of sunny, relatively temperate weather have a distinct advantage, since that translates into year-round grass and consistently high-quality beef—something the American grass-fed industry has struggled to produce. Add in the scale of existing livestock operations in countries such as Australia and New Zealand and across South America, and foreign operators can sell their beef at a lower price.

Unsurprisingly, less expensive grass-fed beef from these countries has been rolling into the U.S. for some time. By value, 75% to 80% of grass-fed beef sold in the U.S. comes from abroad, according to the Stone Barns report.

If you're a U.S. consumer, you could be forgiven for being surprised. That's because in 2015, the U.S. government repealed short-lived rules mandating "country of origin" labeling. It required non-processed beef and pork that was sold in retail to say where it was born, raised and slaughtered. Under current policy, meat products can come in from other countries and—after being "processed" (which could mean simply cutting a large piece into smaller ones inside a U.S. Department of Agriculture-inspected plant)—receive a "Product of U.S.A." stamp.

Instantly, cows that spent most of their lives thousands of miles away suddenly become American bovines. The labeling gets even trickier, since the designation "grass-fed" doesn't have an official USDA definition. Unlike anything with an organic seal, which requires adherence to more definitive USDA rules, calling beef "grass-fed" doesn't require an on-farm inspection or even mandate that animals live freely on a pasture. Some "grass-fed" beef comes from cattle raised in grass feedlots, where they are confined in pens and fed grass pellets, according to Stone Barns. Other beef products are labeled "grass-fed, grain-finished," a shorthand for the standard cattle practice of raising cows on grass for most of their lives and then fattening them up quickly at the end.

Thanks to vague and misleading labels up and down U.S. supermarket aisles, many Americans are already skeptical when they read claims on food packaging. Your mental picture of that magnificent American steer grazing in the shadow of the snow-capped Rocky Mountains? That's a pickup truck commercial. The reality is that your steak probably came here in a container ship filled with frozen carcasses killed on the other side of the planet.

Now a company is looking to end this disconnect. Perdue—more famous for selling chickens than beef—announced Thursday that it's building a market for grass-fed beef that's truly Made in America, even if it costs more than the imported kind. Led by Jeff Tripician, president of Perdue's premium meat division, the company said it's acquiring Panorama Meats, America's largest producer of grass-fed, certified organic beef. The cattle are raised on 1 million acres of USDA-certified organic grasslands in Northern California, Southern Oregon, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Colorado, Perdue said.

By joining with Perdue, Panorama will be able to cut distribution and processing costs and avail itself of Perdue's long list of customers—from James Beard-award-winning chefs to major restaurant chains, including several that currently feature foreign grass-fed products on their menus.

This isn't Perdue's first foray into the premium meat market. Tripician came to the chicken giant as part of its 2015 acquisition of Niman Ranch, known for its high-end pork, and also worked at Coleman Natural Foods, which Perdue acquired in 2011.

For Perdue, an increased consumer focus on animal welfare has translated into higher sales. It was the first major chicken producer to get rid of antibiotics, and its organic business is growing fast, making up 1 million of its 13 million birds. Niman recently committed to doubling its farmer network over the next decade, and Coleman's pork division alone reported a sales jump of more than 270% from 2011 to September 2018, from \$30 million to \$111 million.

While Perdue will help Panorama lower the cost of producing grass-fed American beef, Tripician said consumers shouldn't expect lower prices—his grass-fed beef will continue to be a premium product. "We're not going to squeeze the farmer or rancher," he said in an interview. "When we see that money, we tend to invest it."

For Niman Ranch, that extra revenue has translated into benefits such as more veterinarians, field agents and training. The strategy has paid off for the company as well, attracting more younger employees to a job demographic that's been aging fast. Tripician said the average farmer providing the company with livestock is 18 years younger than the national average.

"With this acquisition, we're confident that we're going to be able to ensure long-term stability for our producer network," said Lori Carrion, Panorama's chief executive. Panorama counts almost 50 beef producers in its network and hopes to "add more family ranching communities."

The first step in Perdue's planned expansion will be to line up additional customers for its expensive grass-fed products. Then Panorama will expand its rancher network. "It will be a slow build, because it takes a long time to raise cattle."

And this is what presents a problem for some environmentalists. Truly grass-fed cattle take a lot longer to raise than conventional beef, contributing more methane to the atmosphere and thus, they contend, further fueling global warming. Typical American cattle finish a 16- to 20-month life on a feedlot, where they get



fattened on corn and other grains and often gets routine doses of antibiotics and synthetic hormones to speed the process. Such 100% organic and grass-fed cattle as Panorama's don't get help from grains, antibiotics or added hormones, and thus need 20 months to 28 months to reach market weight.

There are some benefits (beyond better-tasting beef) to letting cattle wander wide swaths of grazing land, said Tim Searchinger, a senior fellow at the World Resources Institute who specializes in food sustainability. Acres of feedlots produce tons of manure in small areas, adding to already massive pollution problems that plague the industry. Grazing cattle, meanwhile, spread their manure over greater areas, protecting soil quality and avoiding runoff. However, this production method can have downsides. Searchinger noted that "grass-fed" in places such as South America can involve clearing tropical forests to create pasture, resulting in the decimation of natural carbon sinks.

Even the impact of well-managed grazing systems is up for debate. On one hand, you have operations such as White Oak Pastures in Bluffton, Georgia, which focus on regenerative agriculture and a range of crops and animals, including grass-fed beef. White Oak is actually removing 3.5 kilograms of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere for every kilogram of beef it produces, according to a life-cycle analysis by Quantis commissioned by General Mills.

However, Searchinger points to a March 2018 study, published in *Environmental Research Letters*, finding that switching all cattle production to grass-fed in the U.S. would increase methane emissions by approximately 8%.

"At best, you're probably coming close to matching," Searchinger said of grass-fed cattle-emissions, compared with those of industrial beef. "Mostly, you're emitting more."

But there are broader benefits to grass-fed cattle, Tripician argued. Animal welfare is better, soil health is improved and grains aren't being transported across the country, lessening the industry's carbon footprint. Now, with Perdue's backing, the hope is that market access for American grass-fed beef will expand and that consumers, at least, will know what they're buying.

## **VARIOS**

### **CANADA: JAPON eliminó restricciones de edad después de 16 años**

27 May 2019 - Japan has lifted its remaining trade restrictions on Canadian beef, 16 years after the discovery of a case of BSE in Alberta.

News that Japan — Canada's third-largest agricultural trade partner — will begin accepting Canadian beef from cattle older than 30 months of age was announced earlier this week by federal Agriculture Minister Marie-Claude Bibeau and International Trade Diversification Minister Jim Carr. The change represents the final Japanese market access barrier to fall since that country closed its borders to Canadian beef in 2003, following the confirmation of a case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in Alberta.

Forty countries closed their borders to Canadian beef during the height of the 2003 BSE crisis, resulting in billions of dollars in losses for the industry. While most of those restrictions were lifted in the following months and years, some remained for the long-term. A new case of BSE discovered on a northern Alberta farm in 2015 resulted in additional temporary suspensions in a handful of markets.

Fawn Jackson, senior manager of government and foreign relations for the Canadian Cattlemen's Association, said restoring full market access for Canadian beef producers has been an ongoing effort requiring "a number of steps over a number of years." She said the industry is hopeful Japan's move will influence other countries — such as Taiwan and South Korea — that still have partial bans in place.

### **AUSTRALIA estiman cuantiosas pérdidas si el sector no se adapta a las exigencias de bienestar animal de los consumidores**

29 May 2019 - The Australian livestock sector could lose up to \$3.2 billion by 2030 if it does not meet changing consumer attitudes to animal welfare.

That was the message from Meat and Livestock Australia's community engagement manager Jacqueline Baptista at the Victorian Farmers Federation meeting this week in Darnum, Victoria about red meat advocacy and challenging the rising vegan movement.

She told more than 30 beef, sheep and dairy farmers that about 84 percent of a \$3.8 billion loss projected by 2030, as a result of not adapting to changing consumer attitudes, was directly related to animal welfare concerns.

This figure can from an independent study into the meat industry, which is worth \$15 billion in total.

Farm raids in West Gippsland at The Gippy Goat cafe late last year, raids in Queensland and a protest that blocked a main intersection in Melbourne last month have all contributed to farmers growing concern about the safety of themselves, their livestock and the future of their industry.



## **NUEVA ZELANDA: mejora su participación en el mercado japonés**

28 May 2019 - Beef and sheepmeat exporter ANZCO says sales in the Japanese frozen beef trade are recovering, thanks to tariff reductions for New Zealand produce under the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership that allows local producers to compete again in the lucrative markets against Australian beef farmers.

Since Australia signed a free trade agreement with Japan in 2015, ANZCO had seen tonnages of frozen beef to Japan halve to around 4,000 tonnes a year, ANZCO Japan president Makoto Kinjo told BusinessDesk on a visit to a Hokkaido sheep farm earlier this month. But those volumes were now recovering and the company was aiming to get back to volumes of five years ago, at between 7,000 and 8,000 metric tonnes in annual frozen beef sales.

"With removal of the price gap (versus Australian beef), we can press for more volume because there's more margin to play with."

However, ANZCO's ambitions for an increased share of the higher-margin chilled beef market are being realised through the recent creation of deeper relationships with key consumer cooperatives, which control parts of Japan's highly fragmented retail supply chain, rather than through the opportunities created by the CPTPP, Kinjo said.

"CPTPP is useful in the sense that we are to regain lost volume. We are on a level playing field with Australia now, though ANZCO has been successful in keeping trade away from price-driven competition.

"Chilled beef is a different story," Kinjo said. "The trade is growing because of what we have done with cooperatives and other retailers."

The trade pact, which was assumed dead after newly inaugurated President Donald Trump withdrew the US from the agreement in January 2017, left 11 countries in the deal, of which Japan was by far the largest market for New Zealand producers.

In its National Interest Analysis on the hotly contested trade and investment agreement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade estimated savings on Japanese tariffs would amount to some \$203.8 million once the CPTPP was fully implemented, comprising the lion's share of an estimated total tariff savings of \$222.4 million from all 10 other signatories to the deal.

New Zealand's primary interest in concluding the CPTPP was gaining improved trade access to both Japan and the US, but the US leg of the opportunity now awaits US appetite for negotiating such an agreement with New Zealand.

President Trump is in Japan this week pressing for a bi-lateral free trade agreement with Tokyo, which he hopes will offer better terms than the CPTPP, although Japan would be obliged to offer any such terms to other CPTPP signatories if a separate US-Japan deal were signed.

## **OIE: Rusia recuperó el estatus de zona libre de aftosa sin vacunación**

29/05/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint O Serviço Federal de Vigilância Veterinária e Fitossanitária da Rússia (Roselkhoznadzor) anunciou que o país recuperou o status de área livre de febre aftosa sem vacinação.

De acordo com a nota emitida no dia 21 de maio, a Organização Nacional de Saúde Animal (OIE) reconheceu que o país cumpre todos os requisitos necessários para conquistar o status sanitário.

## **EMPRESARIAS**

### **Marfrig y BRF iniciaron tratativas para avanzar a una "fusión total"**

31/05/2019 - Marfrig es la segunda principal empresa del mundo en la producción de carne vacuna y BRF es líder en la carne de pollo.

Tardáguila Agromercados | Las gigantes brasileñas Marfrig y BRF anunciaron en sendos comunicados al mercado que autorizaron a los consejos de administración de ambas empresas a firmar un memorando de entendimiento para comenzar tratativas para una "fusión total".

La proporción de una eventual nueva empresa como fusión de ambas será conformada en base al valor de las mismas en la Bolsa de San Pablo entre los días 15 de abril y 29 de mayo. En base a ello, los accionistas de BRF quedarán con 84,98% de las acciones de la nueva compañía y los de Marfrig con 15,02%.

La expectativa de ambas empresas es que, mediante la fusión, se reduzca la exposición al riesgo, la financiación y se mejore la estructura de capital.

El memorando de entendimiento prevé un período de exclusividad en las negociaciones de 90 días, extendible a otros 30 días adicionales.

Según el comunicado de Marfrig, la expectativa es "crear un líder mundial en el mercado de proteínas con una amplia diversificación geográfica y de productos", además de "reducir el riesgo y aprovechar el alto potencial de sinergias operativas y financieras en virtud del equilibrio y complementariedad de productos,



servicios y diversificación geográfica con relevancia en Brasil, Estados Unidos, América Latina, Oriente Medio y Asia”.

Marfrig es la segunda principal empresa del mundo en la producción de carne vacuna y BRF es líder en la carne de pollo.

### **Empresa Malaya Sarawak compró establecimiento en AUSTRALIA**

28 May 2019 - Sarawak is poised to become a leading cattle meat supplier in the Asean region, the Middle East and Australia following the acquisition of Carmor Plains Station in Darwin, Western Australia, by Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC).

SEDC chairman Tan Sri Abdul Aziz Husain said the A\$20 million (RM58 million) acquisition of the new cattle station was earlier announced by Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Abang Johari Tun Openg, who recently led a delegation to Australia's Northern Territory en route to SEDC's Rosewood Cattle Station located in Western Australia.

"The acquisition of Carmor Plains Station, which has an area of 102,547 acres (41,499 hectares) will become the new feeding and fattening centre for the 32,000 cattle belonging to its Rosewood Station.

"It will be another investment for SEDC because of its accessibility to good feeding grounds for its cattle herds all year round and provide good breeding station for water buffaloes that SEDC exports to Limbang for domestication," he said at a media conference today.

Abdul Aziz said the prime locality of Carmor Plains Station is also another cost saving factor because it enables SEDC to leverage on the proximity -- two hours' drive -- to Darwin Port where the full grown cattle will be shipped out for export.

### **Beyond Meat: anunció que producirá en Europa**

Fuente: Reuters 30 de mayo de 2019 La compañía productora de carne de origen vegetal Beyond Meat Inc. anunció este martes que el próximo año comenzaría a producir sus carnes de origen vegetal en Europa.

Según informó Reuters, las nuevas instalaciones de producción de Beyond Meat serán en los Países Bajos. Las acciones de la compañía con sede en Los Ángeles, que cuenta entre sus inversores con el actor Leonardo DiCaprio y el fundador de Microsoft, Bill Gates, subieron más de un 7% después de que la financiera J.P. Morgan considerara el potencial de crecimiento de la compañía como "extraordinario".

El analista de J.P. Morgan, Ken Goldman, estimó que el mercado total direccionable para la carne de origen vegetal valdría US\$ 100.000 millones en 15 años, con Beyond Meat teniendo una participación del 5%. Tanto Beyond Meat como Impossible Food compiten por obtener sus versiones de hamburguesas veganas en las cadenas de comida rápida de América del Norte.

Goldman dijo que las ventas anuales de Beyond Meat podrían superar los US\$ 5.000 millones, en comparación con los US\$ 88 millones del año pasado, y espera que la compañía se asocie con al menos una de las principales cadenas de comida rápida -Mc. Donalds y Burger King- para fines de 2019.

Beyond Meat, cuyas acciones han aumentado un 85% desde su debut en el mercado a principios de este mes, se asoció con Zandbergen para distribuir sus productos en restaurantes y minoristas en toda Europa el año pasado.

### **JBS EE.UU anunció una inversión de US\$ 95 millones para expandir la producción de un establecimiento en Nebraska**

30/05/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A JBS S.A. comunica aos seus acionistas e ao mercado em geral, de acordo com a instrução CVM 358 de 3 de janeiro de 2002, conforme alterada, que sua subsidiária integral, JBS USA, anunciou investimentos na ordem de US\$ 95 milhões em um projeto de expansão na sua unidade de produção de carne bovina em Grand Island, no Nebraska.

O projeto inclui novas e melhoradas áreas de manejo animal, instalações de chão de fábrica modernas, com controle de temperatura, além da reconfiguração da fábrica de forma a melhorar a experiência entre os colaboradores, a segurança do alimento e a qualidade do produto.

A expansão de quase 10.000 m<sup>2</sup> e melhorias na fábrica irão posicionar a Companhia para atender de forma sustentável a demanda de seus clientes e consumidores por produtos de carne bovina de maior qualidade e sabor nos Estados Unidos. O projeto de expansão já foi iniciado e deve ser concluído no início de 2021. As operações na unidade de Grand Island não serão interrompidas durante o processo de expansão.

Localizada no coração da região produtora de gado no estado do Nebraska, a unidade de Grand Island possui mais de 670 produtores locais de gado e exporta seus produtos para mais de 30 países no mundo, incluindo Canadá, Chile, Coreia, Hong Kong, Japão, México e Singapura, por meio das marcas 1855 Black Angus®, Swift® e Swift Black Angus®.



O projeto de expansão irá permitir que a Companhia se capitalize de forma estratégica na crescente demanda por carne bovina americana de alta qualidade e por produtos de valor agregado de carne bovina.