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GLOBAL

Mercado mundial: Argentina y Brasil desplazan proveedores del resto del mundo

18 July 2019 While Australian kill floors continue to run at elevated levels, the limited supply of slaughter-ready cattle, particularly grassfed, and strong demand in key export markets has kept the pressure on finished cattle prices. The national saleyard heavy steer indicator was trading at 310¢/kg live weight (lwt) on Monday. This is the first time it has been above 300¢/kg in a little over two years.

Australian cattle prices typically track between their North and South American counterparts but recent movements have pushed the Australia market closer towards the US. As highlighted below, the Australian heavy steer indicator has closed in on the US choice fed steer since the opening of the year and is now tracking at a narrow 14% discount. This is in comparison to a pre-drought (2010-2012) 25% discount and a whopping 57% discount on November 2014.

In contrast, the Australian market has pulled away from that of Argentina and Brazil, the two South American heavyweights whose cattle have become very cheap by global comparisons due to significant currency depreciation. New Zealand has largely kept pace over the last two years and Uruguay has broken away from its South American neighbours to trade near parity with Australia, due to acute supply shortages.

The US remains Australia's most significant global beef competitor. It is the world's largest producer and has the greatest overlap in high value markets with Australia – and the relative increase in Australian cattle prices reflects the strong competition in international markets, particularly Japan and Korea. While the US herd may currently, or soon, be in a contraction, beef supplies are not expected to recede in the next year. Moreover, when Australia has a solid drink and the herd enters a rebuild phase, the cattle market may come under significant upward pressure and approach, or even surpass, the US, as witnessed briefly in 2016.

Insatiable appetite

Meanwhile, Argentina and Brazil will continue pumping large volumes of cheap beef onto global markets. South American suppliers primary overlap with Australia in China but, fortunately, the market has demonstrated an insatiable appetite for beef imports over the last twenty-four months. However, if trade with the world's largest imported beef market was to slow down, cheap product out of South America could be diverted into other markets where Australia operates, such as South East Asia.

While current finished cattle prices are a blessing for Australian producers with stock to sell – and could move higher with a seasonal break – the decoupling from historical price spreads creates challenges with remaining cost-competitive. This is especially pertinent when considering the relatively high cost of doing business in Australia and the fact that Aussie beef customers are increasingly found in overseas markets.

BRASIL

Precios sostenidos por escasa oferta

Sexta-feira, 19 de julho de 2019 - O mercado do boi gordo continua pressionado em São Paulo.

Apesar de a oferta de boiadas ter recuado, na comparação com as últimas semanas, as indústrias paulistas mantêm as programações de abate em torno de uma semana.

Fora isso, o consumo enfraquecido e a dificuldade de escoamento da carne bovina ajudam a manter o mercado calmo.

Na última quinta-feira (18/7), a cotação do boi gordo permaneceu estável em 28 das 32 praças pesquisadas pela Scot Consultoria.

Em São Paulo, o preço ficou em R\$154,50/@, a prazo, livre de Funrural, queda de R\$0,50/@ na comparação dia a dia. Foi o segundo ajuste negativo desde o início da semana.

Esse também foi o caso da região de Cuiabá e Norte de Mato Grosso. Ambas as praças tiveram retração de R\$1,00/@ na comparação com o fechamento do dia 17/7.

Embarques brasileños de ganado en pie cayeron 25% en el primer semestre

18 de julio de 2019 Brasil exportó 289.000 vacunos en pie en el primer semestre de este año, un 25% menos que en el mismo período de 2018, de acuerdo a un reporte de Scot Consultoria, en base a datos de la Secretaría de Comercio Exterior (Secex).

La caída en los envíos se explica principalmente por un retroceso de 76% en los envíos de ganado vivo a Turquía, en comparación con la cantidad registrada en las cifras de enero a junio de 2018.

En junio las exportaciones brasileñas de animales de pie alcanzaron 54.500 cabezas, con una facturación total de US\$ 32,2 millones, según Secex.



El volumen total exportado por Brasil el mes pasado fue un 8,3% más alto que en mayo pasado, pero los ingresos cayeron un 11,5% en el mismo período, según Scot Consultoria.

Agrifatto prevé aumento de las exportaciones de carnes en julio

Portal DBO 17/07/2019

Nos nove primeiros dias úteis deste mês, o Brasil já exportou 49,02 mil toneladas de carne bovina

Se as exportações brasileiras de carne bovina se mantiverem no mesmo ritmo observado na primeira quinzena de julho, o volume embarcado pelo Brasil apresentará crescimento de 12% na comparação com junho. É o que aponta projeção realizada pela consultoria Agrifatto com base nos dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).

Nos nove primeiros dias úteis deste mês, o Brasil enviou 49,02 mil toneladas de carne bovina para o mercado internacional, com receita de US\$ 190,72 milhões. “Se o ritmo diário continuar, serão exportadas 125,3 mil toneladas de carne bovina in natura neste mês, um volume 12% superior ao embarcado em junho de 2019 e 4% inferior a julho de 2018”, aponta a consultoria.

Ainda de acordo com a Agrifatto, o atual cenário contribui para que a oferta de animais terminados direcione os preços da arroba nas praças pecuárias, “podendo variar em diferentes sentidos no curto prazo”.

CHINA pondrían a prueba un sistema de inspección por videoconferencia para agilizar el procedimiento de habilitación de plantas frigoríficas brasileñas

19/07/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint

O Ministério da Agricultura decidiu adotar um modelo inédito no país de inspeção de frigoríficos por videoconferência para agilizar o processo de habilitação de mais plantas de carne bovina, de frango e suína para exportar à China.

A estratégia-piloto dispensa a presença de técnicos do serviço sanitário chinês em estabelecimentos no Brasil, como é feito de praxe por todos os países importadores. Uma transmissão ao vivo mostra os trabalhos de inspeção de fiscais brasileiros dentro dos abatedouros às autoridades do governo chinês que estarão em Pequim.

“Foi um acordo feito com os chineses e serão feitas várias videoconferências, começando nesta sexta-feira. É mais ágil e a primeira vez que será feito no Brasil, mas se não der certo, voltamos a fazer auditorias in loco”, afirmou ao Valor o secretário de Relações Internacionais do Ministério da Agricultura, Orlando Leite Ribeiro.

No fim de junho, a Pasta encaminhou a Pequim uma lista de 30 frigoríficos que desejam embarcar os três tipos de carne e também de asininos, depois de uma viagem da ministra Tereza Cristina à China em maio. A expectativa era que a China habilitasse até 78 plantas, mas os chineses indicaram que pretendem habilitar cerca de 20.

O Brasil ainda não teve uma resposta de Pequim. A ministra chegou a dizer ao Valor que o caso atípico de vaca louca confirmado em Mato Grosso em maio deveria retardar o processo de habilitação de mais plantas pela China. Por conta da doença, as exportações de carne bovina ao gigante asiático foram suspensas preventivamente pelo ministério por uma semana, em cumprimento com o acordo sanitário firmado entre os dois países.

Em novembro passado, os chineses auditaram 11 plantas no Brasil, mas uma foi rejeitada. A ideia era que a inspeção servisse de amostragem para autorizar dezenas de plantas, o que até hoje não aconteceu. Em agosto, a ministra voltará à China, mas deverá tratar mais de exportação de lácteos e frutas.

URUGUAY

Margen industrial en mínimos históricos en el ejercicio 2018/19

18 de julio de 2019 El valor promedio del Novillo Tipo en el ejercicio agrícola 2018/19 se mantuvo estable respecto al del año anterior, pero con un cambio en la participación de sus componentes. La participación del valor de la hacienda alcanzó un máximo de 82% mientras que el valor agregado industrial - el dinero que le queda a las plantas frigoríficas para pagar todo lo que no es ganado después de vender la carne - tocó un piso de 18%.

La participación de la hacienda aumentó 7,7% interanual (US\$ 911 vs. US\$ 846) concentrando el 82% del novillo tipo contra el 75% del ejercicio 2018/19. Mientras que en el año cerrado a junio el valor agregado industrial representó el 18% del Novillo Tipo contra el 25% del mismo período pero un año atrás y se consolidó como el más bajo desde que se tienen registros.

En junio, el valor del novillo tipo aumentó por segundo mes consecutivo a US\$ 1.229 por cabeza, casi 100 dólares más que los US\$ 1.133 del mes anterior y 50 dólares más que los US\$ 1.182 de junio de 2018.



El valor de la hacienda en junio fue de US\$ 1.012 mientras que el margen industrial alcanzó los US\$ 217. En términos porcentuales, la participación de la industria dentro del Novillo Tipo fue del 18% del total quedando cinco puntos porcentuales por debajo del promedio de junio de 2018 (23%).

Según especifica el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), el incremento en el valor del Novillo Tipo en junio se explica "por el aumento del valor de todos sus componentes -cortes de exportación, menudencias y subproductos, valor de la canal al mercado interno- con excepción del cuero fresco que continúa bajando".

El Hilton uruguayo con mejor precio que el de Argentina

18/07/2019 - Oferta acotada hace subir los precios del producto en la UE.

El precio de la tonelada de cortes Hilton uruguayo, en los últimos días, superó el precio de referencia que se maneja para el mismo producto procedente de Argentina, según publicó esta semana Faxcarne. No es común que esto suceda.

Dentro de este cupo para carne de alto valor, procedente de animales engordados a pasto, van los cortes más valiosos de la res. Son siete: bife angosto, bife ancho, cuadril, lomo, nalga de adentro y nalga de afuera.

Según el reglamento de la Unión Europea vigente (Nº 810/2008), Argentina es el país que mayor porcentaje de cuota posee, con 28.000 toneladas anuales, lo que representa casi la mitad de la Cuota Hilton que otorga Europa. Uruguay tiene 6.300 toneladas anuales.

Que el precio del Hilton uruguayo esté por encima del valor de referencia para Argentina, se debe a una oferta "muy acotada" de los frigoríficos uruguayos, que lleva a los importadores a aceptar pagar una prima sobre el producto argentino de entre US\$ 100 y US\$ 200 por tonelada, según comentaron fuentes del mercado a Faxcarne.

Esas fuentes confirmaron cierres por contratos regulares de rump & loin Hilton en un rango de US\$ 11.200 u US\$11.400 (valor FOB) desde Uruguay.

Desde Argentina, las fuentes manejaron bajas de unos US\$ 200 por tonelada, con negocios puntuales con un techo de US\$ 11.300 (valor FOB), según Faxcarne.

Sin embargo, en el spot hay negocios en un rango amplio que va desde un piso de US\$ 10.300 a US\$ 10.800 (FOB). Por otro lado, desde Uruguay se reportaron negocios por cuota 481 en un rango de US\$ 9.200/ US\$ 9.350 FOB para el trimestre octubre-diciembre, muy similar a las referencias del período anterior. Una fuente de la industria comentó a Faxcarne que dada la ecuación de precios que existe hoy entre el ganado de los corrales de engorde y el terminado a pasto, claramente es más negocio la primera opción. Esto porque los valores para el novillo están prácticamente a la par. Por tanto, para un mix de 18 cortes con animales terminados a pasto se puede obtener hoy como máximo unos US\$ 5.000 por tonelada, contemplando negocios de cuota Hilton. Hasta el miércoles habían ingresado o estaban pendientes de ingresar 9.047 toneladas de la cuota 481 correspondiente al trimestre en curso.

"Más que la UE, el que estará marcando el mercado es el asiático", señaló broker de carne

18 de julio de 2019

Tras el acuerdo alcanzado entre Mercosur y Unión Europea, el broker de carne y consignatario Alejandro Berrutti consideró que el mercado asiático, liderado por China, seguirá siendo determinante.

"Con el acuerdo Mercosur-UE se abre la cancha, con una reducción de aranceles y distribución de cuota", señaló, entrevistado por el programa Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

En el caso de Corea, señaló que no se ha generado un mercado como el que se esperaba, con envíos muy puntuales. "Es un mercado que en su momento generó expectativas enormes para Uruguay pero que no se consolidó. Su hay reducción de aranceles hay que ver a qué niveles y si convalida con lo que se está vendiendo a China", sostuvo.

Mercado ganadero con precios irreales

Para Berrutti el precio actual del ganado no tiene correspondencia con los valores de exportación de carne. "La puja por el ganado, que no tiene contraprestación con los valores que se consiguen en los mercados exportadores, no se condice con el mercado internacional". "Hay una puja por una materia prima escasa. Eso hace que las industrias pujen día a día por los ganados que no es un valor real", señaló.

Para el especialista, la oferta abundante de ganado puede aparecer si la industria comienza a manejar una baja pronunciada de precios.

En el ternero consideró importante la influencia de la exportación de ganado en pie, aunque con menos volumen este año. Según Berrutti, pondría un piso entre US\$ 1,90 y US\$ 2 en el precio del ternero. "En el último remate de Lote 21 los terneros castrados hicieron más valor que los terneros enteros, algo que no se daba en los últimos 24 meses", dijo.

Si hay un desplome brusco del mercado del gordo puede acompañar un desplome de la reposición, señaló, un escenario que Berrutti vio como factible. "No se pueden convalidar estos valores a nivel internacional. Miremos los precios de la materia prima en la región", apuntó.



Prevén más subas, pero leves, para carne vacuna

17/07/2019 - Subió 17% en el semestre y quedó 2,56% arriba del IPC.

En los seis primeros meses de 2019, el precio de la carne vacuna al público subió 17%, según los datos que releva mensualmente en los puntos de venta el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC). En el mismo período, el precio de la tonelada exportada por Uruguay a China creció 15% y el valor del dólar se incrementó 9%, lo que demuestra que parte del aumento de la carne bovina en el abasto fue absorbido por los carniceros.

Según INAC, en un horizonte de cinco años, el precio de la carne bovina quedó por debajo del Índice de Precios al Consumo (IPC), pero en junio, el Índice Promedio de la Carne quedó 2,56% por encima del Índice de Precios al Consumo.

El IPC carne bovina, medido en dólares, subió 6,7%, mientras que para carne aviar -medida en pesos-, subió 0,2% y 5,3% para carne suína en junio respecto a diciembre de 2018.

La presencia de Peste Porcina Africana en China hizo subir la demanda y por consiguiente, Uruguay pudo vender su carne bovina más cara a este mercado que absorbe hoy el 60% del 75% del volumen de carne bovina exportado. El precio del dólar, entre diciembre de 2018 y junio de 2019 subió 9,4%; dólar y precio de hacienda (se paga en esa moneda) subieron 15,4%. Según el INAC, en junio de 2019 el Imex - indicador dólar más hacienda- llegó a un promedio mensual de US\$ 4 por kilo, pero el promedio ponderado acumulado de los primeros seis meses del año en curso, se ubica 3,8% por encima del mismo período del año anterior.

Previsión. “Pensamos que pueden seguir dándose subas de la carne en el abasto, pero no tan pronunciadas como la que se dio ahora. Subas más suaves”, admitió en rueda de prensa el presidente del INAC, Federico Stanham. Es que los precios de la tonelada vendida a China parecen estar en una meseta y se frenó la suba del dólar. “Nos estamos enfrentando a unos meses donde la carne será un insumo caro”, advirtió Stanham, pero dijo que eso “no es para siempre”. Según su visión: “no va a suceder que todos los meses suba lo que subió en junio. Eso no va a pasar, pero nos enfrentaremos a un tiempo de suba de precios”.

A su vez, el ministro Benech, aclaró que “el abasto de carne está garantizado”, tanto por la producción nacional, como por la carne importada desde Brasil y Paraguay. “La calidad de la carne importada es la misma que la uruguaya y los requisitos sanitarios son los mismos”, advirtió el jerarca del Ejecutivo.

Datos. Stanham mostró la importancia de la carne vacuna para los uruguayos. Según un relevamiento del INAC: “el 98% de las personas declaran que consumen carne vacuna. Nueve de cada diez hogares no tienen gente que no consume carne. Tres de cada cuatro consumen platos con carne en promedio diario; Ocho de cada diez come al menos dos días en la semana y cuatro de cada diez comen al menos 4 días. “Los uruguayos son carnívoros de alma. La carne es parte del entorno familiar”, afirmó el titular del INAC.

Hay países donde la fortaleza del mercado de carne se mide por el consumo gastronómico. Es el típico caso de Estados Unidos, donde se ve que cuando el mercado gastronómico y especialmente el sector de comidas rápidas anda bien, al consumo de carnes le va bien. “En Uruguay es muy fuerte el consumo en casa y esa es una gran diferencia, porque marca lo importante que es la carne vacuna para los uruguayos”, afirmó Stanham.

Hebert Falero: “Venta de carne bajó 20% tras las subas de precios”

13/07/2019 Es presidente de la Unión de Vendedores de Carne, una de las dos gremiales de carniceros. Tiene casi 40 años de oficio y sostiene que Uruguay tiene normativas vinculadas con la elaboración de productos en las carnicerías que “son más exigentes que las del primer mundo. No está mal tener exigencias pero tampoco hay que pasarse de la raya”. La gremial que preside está tratando de cambiar la imagen de las carnicerías de barrio para contrarrestar la competencia de los supermercados y evitar más cierres. “En 2018 cerraron 30 carnicerías y la tendencia sigue en 2019”, aseguró. “Los supermercados ponen ofertas de algunos cortes por debajo de los costos” y eso “afecta a carnicerías”.

-¿Por qué están cerrando carnicerías?

-Se juntaron un montón de factores que se vienen arrastrando de años atrás. Tenemos una influencia muy fuerte de los grandes capitales y las empresas multinacionales en las cadenas de supermercados al momento de competir. La bancarización y la facturación electrónica, mayores aportes a la Dirección General Impositiva (DGI), costos más altos y menores ventas afectan fuerte.

-¿Cómo afectan las grandes superficies a las carnicerías de barrio?

-Ponen ofertas de algunos cortes por debajo de los costos. La carne es un gran llamador en Uruguay y es el principal artículo. Ponen la carne a precios de costo o por debajo, porque ganan con otros productos. Las grandes superficies licúan todos los costos entre 5.000 productos, las carnicerías no pueden hacer eso. Otras veces, los supermercados tienen tarifas más caras, pero crearon la mentalidad en el consumidor que venden más barato, porque sacan cuatro o cinco ofertas que tienen diferencias de \$ 50 o \$ 100 por kilo frente a las carnicerías. Eso nos afectó mucho.



-Los comercios de cercanía son una modalidad nueva. ¿También se siente que están quitando clientes a las carnicerías?

-Esas cadenas rápidas o comercios de cercanía crecieron y están buscando la forma de quedarse con toda la plaza. Los comercios minoristas estamos trabajando en el límite, se siente en las ventas. El gobierno no hizo nada para parar eso y los supermercados crecieron en los últimos 10 o 12 años. El pequeño comercio no puede contrarrestar la competencia porque no tienen poder económico para hacerlo. Las carnicerías están obligadas a tener dos turnos, aunque no den los números. La gente se acostumbró a comprar carne en cualquier momento y los supermercados tienen horarios extendidos.

-¿Cuántas carnicerías cerraron el año pasado? ¿Cuál es la tendencia en este 2019?

-El año pasado, cerró 10% del padrón de la Unión de Vendedores de Carne, que son unas 30 carnicerías. Este año la tendencia continúa. En muchos casos eran carniceros con muchos años a los que los números no les cerraban. Si esa carnicería reabre con otra firma, no dura dos o tres meses.

-¿Cómo impactó en las ventas las últimas subas de los precios de la carne vacuna en el abasto?

-En los últimos tres o cuatro meses tuvimos una suba importante de precios como hace años no teníamos. Eso nos hizo bajar las ventas. Estimo que la baja de ventas está alrededor del 20% y pesa. Si se bajan las ventas y sube el precio de la carne, hay que pagar la carne más cara y cada vez se venden menos.

-La carne importada ¿está atenuando las subas? ¿Regulas los precios?

-Funciona como un amortiguador para evitar mayores subas de valores. Indudablemente que funciona así. Muchas de las ofertas de las grandes superficies son carne importada. Lo que más nos conviene a los carniceros es que haya un precio estable y que se consuma carne, si es uruguaya mejor. La carne importada es una salida, como lo es para el productor la exportación de ganado en pie. En estos momentos no debería ser la exportación porque si estamos con poca carne para el mercado interno y la faena, exportar ganado en pie sólo beneficia a unos pocos y perjudica al pueblo. La gente paga más cara la carne por la exportación de ganado en pie.

-¿A dónde apunta la Unión de Vendedores de Carne para contrarrestar la competencia de los supermercados?

-Trabajamos en tratar de uniformizar la imagen de la carnicería tradicional. Tenemos un cambio grande dentro y fuera de los comercios. Contratamos una empresa que nos armó la imagen. Tratamos de buscar financiación para ese cambio, porque la mayoría de los carniceros no está para financiar el cambio. Tenemos algunos bancos que están apoyando.

-¿Cómo será esa nueva imagen de la carnicería de barrio?

-Conservando lo tradicional de las carnicerías, queremos trabajar la carne y darle valor agregado al producto. Inclusive pretendemos elaborar más productos. El consumo cambió bastante en los últimos años y tenemos que adecuarnos a eso. El consumidor quiere cosas prontas, tiene menos tiempo para cocinar. La gente no quiere el hueso en la carne. Prácticamente se vende todo sin hueso, pero el hueso va en el precio de la carne aunque no lo lleve el cliente. Nosotros tenemos que seguir en el camino del elaborado.

-¿Y más allá de esa mejora de la imagen?

-Recién hay tres carnicerías que empezaron a cambiar su imagen. Cuando tengamos un número importante daremos cursos de elaboración de algunos productos que se van a encontrar de igual forma en todas las carnicerías tradicionales. La meta es desarrollar más el oficio de carnicero y darle mayor valor al producto.

-Hay algunas limitantes a sortear en cuanto a productos elaborados. ¿Cuáles son?

-Entre los elaborados pretendíamos poder hacer hamburguesas para agregar valor a la carne. Viajé a Reino Unido y Alemania donde pude recorrer carnicerías y Uruguay tiene normativas que son más exigentes que en países del Primer Mundo.

Las elaboraciones que a las carnicerías uruguayas no se les permite hacer, en Londres y Alemania, todos los carniceros fabrican seis o siete tipos de chorizos diferentes. Elaboran y no tienen prohibiciones. Rigen más exigencias para las carnicerías uruguayas que en las de países del primer mundo y eso que es primer mundo.

-Pero está bien que se hagan controles.

-No está mal tener exigencias, pero tampoco hay que pasarse de la raya. Los comerciantes en Uruguay no tienen el poder adquisitivo de los del primer mundo, ni tampoco sus niveles de ganancia. En Alemania y Reino Unido los carniceros vendían la décima parte de la carne que vende una carnicería media en Montevideo y tenían márgenes de ganancia muy grandes.

-La aprobación en el senado del proyecto que permite la elaboración de chorizos en las carnicerías de todo el país ¿lo considera un avance?

-Estamos de acuerdo con que se permita la elaboración de chorizos y se controle. El proyecto regulariza el mercado y blanquea a la carnicería del interior. Antes era negocio hacer chorizos, hoy hay tanta competencia entre las chacinerías, que los precios de las chacinerías no justifican la elaboración. La



entrada de cerdo brasileño facilita la elaboración de buenos chorizos. Sale más barata la carne de cerdo que la vacuna.

-¿Por qué le sirve al carnicero elaborar chorizos?

-Le sirve porque tiene una salida de recortes que aprovechar y puede darle valor agregado a esos productos. Más allá de esto, queremos tener libertades para poder elaborar distintos productos. Pedimos elaborar hamburguesas y trabajar con la carne picada.

-La bancarización y la facturación electrónica ¿cómo inciden en su rubro?

-Trajo consigo más costos para el comercio. Hubo que cambiar equipos y el costo mensual del software es alto, porque las empresas cobran por dar el servicio. A su vez, hay demoras en el pago de las ventas por tarjeta. Cada vez hay más ventas con débito y crédito. Eso hizo que los bancos manejen la plata. Las tarjetas de debito pagan a las 24 o 48 horas, las ventas a crédito demoran el pago de 21 a 30 días.

-¿Y qué porcentaje alcanzan las ventas con dinero plástico?

– Están representando el 40% o 50% de las ventas de la carnicería. El carnicero tiene que pagar la carne al contado y precisa tener un respaldo financiero amplio. Los frigoríficos, la mayoría, venden la carne al contado o dan un plazo de 7 días. El carnicero de pequeño porte no tenía ni cuenta corriente con los bancos, se le fueron sumando costos. Además están los aranceles que cobran las tarjetas, que van de 3,5% las de débito hasta 6% las de crédito. Es arancel más IVA.

-Hablaba de mayores aportes a la DGI.

– Este año hubo modificaciones en las declaraciones de las deducciones. El aporte aumentó y eso sube los costos.

PARAGUAY

Paraguay no tendrá un instituto cárnico

15/07/2019 - Exportadores y la industria están en contra de la iniciativa.

La Cámara Paraguaya de las Carnes se mostró en contra de la creación del Instituto Paraguayo de la Carne al considerar que “el Estado ya cuenta con instituciones que se encargan de generar condiciones del mercado, garantías de producción, promoción y comercialización de la carne paraguaya”.

Según la institución se trata del Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (Senacsa), así como de los ministerios de Industria y Comercio, de Agricultura y Ganadería y de Relaciones Exteriores, además de Rediex, informan en un comunicado recogido por el diario guaraní Última Hora.

“No necesitamos una nueva institución pública, especialmente cuando el gobierno está haciendo esfuerzos para achicar el Estado”, sostienen. El proyecto fue presentado por la Cancillería Nacional y acompañado por la Asociación Rural del Paraguay (ARP). Busca la creación del ente estatal bajo la modalidad de alianza público-privada (APP). Contrariamente, está a favor de esta nueva organización pero fuera de derecho privado y si tuviera un plan de trabajo y proyectos específicos para paliar las necesidades actuales de promoción, trazabilidad, tipificación y clasificación.

A su vez, se mostraron en desacuerdo con la posibilidad de la generación de nuevos impuestos y criticaron que el plan de financiación propuesto es con el aporte de un monto de dinero por cabeza de ganado. “El cobro por cabeza que pretenden afectará al mercado y constituirá un impuesto indirecto a la exportación”, detalló el sector a través de un comunicado específico.

“Los gremios y frigoríficos exportadores abogamos por el respeto al libre comercio, en cualquier sector de la economía paraguaya, permitiendo que la actividad privada sea regida por las reglas de la oferta y la demanda imperantes en el libre mercado, sin la interferencia del Estado”, concluyó el sector con fuerte vocación exportadora.

ARP insiste en exportar un 25% del cupo otorgado por la Unión Europea

18/07/2019 - Tras el acuerdo, la Unión Europea otorgó al Mercosur 99.000 toneladas de carne.

Última Hora | Los productores agropecuarios locales buscan que se reparta en partes iguales entre los cuatro países miembros del Mercosur la cuota de 99.000 toneladas de carne que el bloque suramericano podrá exportar con tarifas preferenciales a la Unión Europea, gracias a su reciente acuerdo comercial.

De acuerdo con la agencia Efe, el presidente de la Asociación Rural del Paraguay (ARP), Luis Villasanti, exigió ayer que la negociación interna del Mercosur sea “igualitaria”, para evitar que Brasil y Argentina salgan beneficiados, en detrimento de Uruguay y Paraguay. Precisamente, la implementación del tratado comercial es uno de los temas más importantes que debatieron en la víspera los presidentes de los cuatro Estados en la cumbre celebrada en la ciudad argentina de Santa Fe.

Tras haber suscrito el histórico acuerdo con la Unión Europea, después de casi 20 años de negociaciones, ahora el Mercosur debe acordar cómo reparte algunas de las cuotas de productos como la carne, el arroz o el azúcar.

Impacto. El apartado de la carne es una de las cuestiones del acuerdo que más impacto tiene en Paraguay, cuya industria ganadera representa el 12,6% del producto interior bruto (PIB) del país y emplea



a cerca de 400.000 personas, según Efe. Además del reparto de cuotas, el sector de la carne paraguaya tendrá que cumplir también con los criterios fitosanitarios incorporados por la Unión Europea en el acuerdo, unos requisitos que para Villasanti no representan ningún reto. “Superamos todos los criterios y somos un ejemplo de nuestra salud animal”, afirmó el presidente de la ARP, quien recordó que Paraguay no ha registrado enfermedades en su ganadería en los últimos años.

Tras lograr el acuerdo con la UE, Villasanti se mostró optimista en que el sector de la carne paraguaya pueda abrirse a otros mercados internacionales como los de Estados Unidos, Canadá, Japón o Turquía con la comercialización de productos premium.

En ese sentido, abogó por la instauración del Instituto Paraguayo de la Carne, una institución que permitirá “regular los certificados internacionales” de los productos, pero que todavía debe debatirse en el Congreso. Para el presidente del gremio ganadero, la llegada a los nuevos mercados ayudaría a “pasar el mal momento” que atraviesa la producción de carne paraguaya, que ha experimentado una caída tanto en ventas como en precios en el último año.

Paraguay exportó carne por valor de USD 478,2 millones en los primeros seis meses del año, según el BCP.

Norma permitirá certificar genética

13 DE JULIO DE 2019 Ya es oficial la norma nacional de “Mejoramiento Genético de Rebaños Bovinos para la Producción de Carne”, que fue creada con la finalidad de establecer requerimientos oficiales que controlen los procesos de certificación de los animales con superioridad genética provenientes de programas de mejoramiento establecidos en el país, según se informó ayer en el lanzamiento realizado en el stand del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa).

En la oportunidad, el Ing. Agr. Carlos Ortiz Peña, socio-director de GenSys Paraguay Consultores Asociados, quien es uno de los responsables de este proyecto, señaló que la NP N° 233/2019 del Instituto Nacional de Tecnología y Normalización permitirá identificar los animales de calidad genética superior, que al mismo tiempo facilitará y fomentará el acceso a una oferta de ganado probada y eficiente para la rentabilidad ganadera.

“La producción de genética respaldada por procedimientos estandarizados va a ser muy beneficiosa para los involucrados directos, los productores propietarios de los rebaños evaluados, porque van a estar al nivel de otros países de la región donde se utilizan las evaluaciones genéticas que generan las Diferencias Esperadas en la Progenie (DEPs) como principal herramienta en la selección”, explicó Ortiz Peña.

Por su parte, el titular de Senacsa, José Carlos Martín, dijo que hace días también se lanzó la norma para la tipificación de la carne.

UNION EUROPEA

Consejo de Ministros de Agricultura aborda la PPA, el nuevo tratado con el Mercosur y el bienestar animal

16/07/2019 La Comisión llamó la atención del Consejo sobre la situación actual de la peste porcina africana (PPA) en la UE y en todo el mundo. La enfermedad afecta actualmente a nueve Estados miembros de la UE: Letonia, Lituania, Polonia, Rumania (jabalí y cerdos de granja), Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungría, Bélgica (solo jabalí) e Italia (solo Cerdeña - situación epidémica no relacionada).

Si bien la situación en la UE se mantiene estable, desde la última discusión sobre la peste porcina africana en el Consejo de Agricultura y Pesca de enero de 2019, la enfermedad ha seguido propagándose a vastas regiones de China y otros países asiáticos (Mongolia, Vietnam, Camboya o Corea del Norte) suscita serias preocupaciones en otros países como Estados Unidos y Canadá.

En el debate que siguió, las delegaciones que hicieron uso de la palabra apoyaron el trabajo de la Comisión y abogaron por un enfoque común para abordar la enfermedad, y subrayaron la importancia de la bioseguridad.

En su respuesta, la Comisión aseguró a los Estados miembros que se mantendría activa en la lucha contra la PPA e invitó a los Estados miembros a permanecer vigilantes y bien preparados, en particular debido al pico de la enfermedad durante la temporada de verano.

La Comisión subrayó una vez más la importancia crucial de la cooperación multisectorial para controlar la enfermedad.

En cuanto al bienestar animal, la Comisión informó a los ministros sobre el tema del transporte de larga distancia de animales en condiciones de verano y su impacto en el bienestar animal. La Comisión destacó, en particular, la importancia de respetar las normas de bienestar animal en condiciones de clima caluroso. Instó a los Estados miembros a renovar los esfuerzos a todos los niveles con el objetivo de



garantizar el cumplimiento de las normas vigentes sobre la protección de los animales durante el transporte.

Los Estados miembros apoyaron en general esta iniciativa de la Comisión, en particular con respecto a la importancia de una correcta implementación de las normas existentes de la UE. Varios ministros enfatizaron la necesidad de una aplicación uniforme de las normas de transporte de animales dentro de la UE, y otros incluso pidieron medidas nuevas y más estrictas.

En cuanto al nuevo acuerdo comercial UE-Mercosur, si bien varias delegaciones acogieron con satisfacción en principio el resultado de las negociaciones con Mercosur, algunas expresaron sus dudas sobre sus posibles efectos en la agricultura.

Los ministros reiteraron una serie de inquietudes bien conocidas, en particular con respecto al acceso al mercado para productos / sectores sensibles como la carne de vacuno, aves, azúcar, arroz, miel, etanol y vino espumoso, cuestiones sanitarias y fitosanitarias, así como cuestiones relacionadas con el medio ambiente y la sostenibilidad o el desarrollo (incluida la deforestación), y la implementación de cláusulas de salvaguardia.

Por último, otro de los temas tratados fue la adopción de una decisión sobre la firma de un acuerdo entre la UE y los Estados Unidos sobre la asignación a éste de una parte en el contingente arancelario para carne de vacuno de alta calidad mencionada en el llamado Memorando de Entendimiento (MoU) con respecto a la importación de carne de vacuno procedente de animales no tratados con hormonas estimuladoras del crecimiento y mayores aranceles aplicados por los EE. UU. a ciertos productos de la UE, concluidos en 2009 y revisados en 2014.

Comisario Hogan aseguró que las exportaciones procedentes del Mercosur respetarán las normas comunitarias

15/07/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint Todos os produtos importados no âmbito do acordo comercial entre a União Europeia e os países do Mercosul vão respeitar as normas alimentares promulgadas por Bruxelas, assegurou nesta segunda-feira o comissário para a Agricultura, Phil Hogan.

“Garantimos que não teremos nenhum produto entrando na União Europeia vindo dos países do Mercosul que não cumpram os padrões alimentares da UE, bem como a ambição climática e ambiental”, declarou Hogan ao chegar em Bruxelas para uma reunião dos ministros da Agricultura do bloco.

O anúncio feito no final de junho de um acordo de livre comércio entre a UE e o Mercosul (Brasil, Argentina, Uruguai e Paraguai), após 20 anos de negociações, provocou críticas, especialmente no setor agrícola.

A questão foi incluída na agenda dos ministros da Agricultura nesta segunda-feira para apresentar este acordo político, que ainda deve ser submetido a um longo processo de ratificação dentro da União.

“Esta é uma oportunidade para apresentar exatamente o que está no acordo, porque há muita desinformação sobre o conteúdo do pacto”, apontou Hogan.

Vários países europeus expressaram cautela, até mesmo dúvidas, sobre este acordo, especialmente os principais países agrícolas, como França, Irlanda e Polónia.

Os produtores de carne bovina lideraram a contestação. Milhares deles protestaram na semana passada em Dublin.

“Espero que os nossos agricultores leiam atentamente o documento (...). Assim, verão que, no contexto de uma longa negociação, onde houve, evidentemente, ganhos importantes para a indústria, também reduzimos nosso nível de concessões na agricultura”, acrescentou.

O comissário insistiu na imposição de cotas para certos produtos agrícolas como carne bovina, açúcar ou aves e os controles sanitários que continuarão como atualmente.

Por exemplo, a UE continuará decidindo quais frigoríficos poderão exportar para o bloco, explicou.

O comissário negou que o acordo com o Mercosul represente uma contradição com os compromissos da UE em termos de meio ambiente.

“Os produtores de carne bovina estão no sul do Brasil e não participam de nenhuma maneira nos negócios na Amazônia”, afirmou, antes de destacar que o acordo prevê o reflorestamento de “12 milhões de hectares”.

IRLANDA: reclaman cambios en la ayuda prevista

15 July 2019 IRELAND - IFA President Joe Healy said urgent changes are needed to the details of the €100m scheme proposed by Minister Creed last week. IFA set out six principles for the distribution of the fund and the scheme should fully reflect these.

IFA put these principles clearly to Minister Creed at the consultation meeting last Thursday.

"The Minister must take feedback on board, make the necessary changes and then move to pay out the money as soon as possible. It is imperative that the scheme is designed in such a way that every single cent of €100m committed by the EU Commission and the Irish Government is paid out to farmers," he said.



"The Minister has said the scheme will cover losses up to May 10th, but prices since then have continued to fall and are now on the floor. The Minister needs to put the Commission on notice that another fund will be needed to cover on-going losses."

As regards the details of the scheme, he said IFA has been consistent that funds should go to the farmers who suffered the losses. This is the basis for the six principles that were endorsed at eight regional meetings (see below).

"The scheme should be able to exclude factory feedlots, factory-owned cattle and dealers. If these can be excluded, then the per head and overall payment limits, particularly for cattle supplied post-Christmas, should be looked at for genuine beef finishers.

"Farmers who finished cattle in the reference period made a big investment buying cattle. They need to be able to clear their stocking loans and be back in the market for stores and weanlings in the autumn. The scale of losses experienced by some of these farmers is shocking," he said.

"The exclusion of prime beef animals (steers, heifers and young bulls) from all mixed enterprise farms involving beef and dairy production is wrong, bearing in mind that farmers involved in other commodities or professions are eligible. These animals must be included for payment."

It is important that the scheme has a provision to take account of force majeure circumstances.

"The Minister should take the feedback on board and move quickly to settle the scheme and get the money out to farmers," he said.

Six principles for distribution of €100m Beef Fund:

For beef farmers and must be paid to beef farmers. Not for factories, factory feedlots or factory-owned cattle, agents or dealers.

Targeted to the farmers who incurred the losses and the sectors who need it most in terms of income.

Farmers who sold prime finished cattle – steers, heifers, young bulls since last Autumn, and suckler farmers.

Paid out quickly and directly to farmers.

Finished cattle sold in the marts must be included.

DAFM has all the data on the AIMS system to enable accurate targeting of the funds.

IRLANDA – Ganaderos preocupados por bajos precios del ganado

16 July 2019 IFA National Livestock Chairman, Angus Woods confirmed yesterday (15 July) that IFA has been in contact with the senior management in the main beef factory groups and made it clear that beef price cuts will not be tolerated. He said IFA also informed them that they must restore prices to viable levels.

Mr Woods said farmer confidence is on the floor and the factories have to immediately stop the price cuts, which are exploiting a very difficult market situation.

He said beef farmers are very angry with what they see as the factories' refusal to support beef farmers at this difficult time.

"This is not only undermining the confidence of beef and suckler farmers at a critical time for the future of the sector, it is also undermining prices and the value of our beef in the marketplace," he said.

"This drive to the bottom on price is inflicting severe financial hardship on farmers and sending the wrong signal to the marketplace, undermining the value of our product and our production standards.

"This week the base price for steers is €3.60 and €3.70 for heifers. Some factories are attempting to quote lower prices, but are having to pay more than the quotes."

The IFA Livestock leader said farmers with quality prime cattle are strongly resisting the price cuts and insisting that they get more than the loss-making quoted price.

BREXIT: Estudio evalúa el impacto sobre el sector carnes

18 July 2019 UK - A new report released today (18 July) reveals the full extent of Brexit's potential implications for British beef and lamb supply chains.

The study, commissioned by levy bodies AHDB, Quality Meat Scotland (QMS) and Hybu Cig Cymru – Meat Promotion Wales (HCC) and conducted by The Andersons Centre, explores in detail the impact of tariff and non-tariff measures (NTMs) in both deal and no deal scenarios on beef and sheepmeat trade.

It goes on to explore the effect on domestic consumption, carcass balance, production, prices and on-farm profitability.

The most detailed analysis of its kind – encompassing a literature review, primary research and development of a new model to understand the costs of continued trade with the EU27 – it concludes with seven recommendations for the industry to help mitigate the challenges posed by Brexit.

These include a call for the UK and EU to reach a robust mutual recognition agreement to reduce the need for official controls and minimise trade friction; a fast-track or lighter-touch Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) system to help businesses overcome some customs measures; implementation of an e-Certification system; better communication between UK and overseas regulatory authorities and training for exporting



businesses to better understand regulatory procedures, as well as making developing overseas markets a priority.

"The report highlights the extent to which tariff barriers present a potential threat to the industry in the case of a hard Brexit, in particular in terms of impact to the beef and sheep sectors," said Stuart Ashworth, Director of Economics Services, Quality Meat Scotland.

"It also highlights the impact of non-tariff measures – such as those relating to export certification and border inspection - in terms of potential costs and disruption to trade," Mr Ashworth added.

Key findings of the report include:

Trade impact under a Brexit deal scenario is relatively small for both beef and sheepmeat, although slight decreases in exports (1.1 percent) are expected due to non-tariff measures adding inefficiencies to just-in-time supply chains;

A no deal Brexit would cause significant upheaval for both beef and sheepmeat trade, with exports to the EU falling substantially. Some trade with the EU would continue for beef, with the EU's Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) allowing market access. A new UK TRQ for beef imports would be open to all countries, causing a dramatic rise in non-EU imports, lowering prices and driving up domestic consumption by 7 percent. Domestic consumption of sheepmeat is expected to rise by 14 percent due to lowering prices. The overall impact on the value of domestically produced meat is expected to be -4 percent for beef and -31 percent for sheepmeat;

At farm-level, Andersons' Meadow Farm model sees profitability fall from £93 per hectare to £68 per hectare in a deal scenario and -£45 per hectare in the event of no deal;

Frictionless trade with the EU27 as a third country is not currently possible and the development and implementation of the required technology could take a decade. Value deterioration, especially for fresh meat, arising from border-related delays due to physical checks and sampling accounted for more than 60 percent of NTM costs on checked loads. Smaller businesses are likely to be disproportionately impacted by NTMs, due to the regulatory burden and the cost of more checks over fewer loads;

Trade barriers will exert inflationary pressure on inputs imported from the EU27, which farmers would bear the brunt of due to tight industry profit margins.

The work was financed from the £2 million fund of AHDB red meat levies ring-fenced for collaborative projects which is managed by Britain's three meat levy bodies: AHDB, HCC and QMS. The fund is an interim arrangement while a long-term solution is sought on the issue of levies being collected at point of slaughter in England for animals which have been reared in Scotland or Wales.

Crece el debate por el bienestar animal en el transporte de animales

19/07/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A União Europeia de Pecuária e Carnes (UECBV) apoiou a Comissão da UE na questão da aplicação mais rigorosa da legislação de transporte de animais.

Numa reunião do Conselho da Agricultura e Pescas da UE no início desta semana, a Comissão instou os Estados-Membros a renovarem os seus esforços a todos os níveis, com vista a garantir o cumprimento das regras vigentes em matéria de proteção dos animais durante o transporte, em longas distâncias e sob condições de tempo quente.

Isto foi apoiado pelos Estados Membros, com vários ministros enfatizando a necessidade de uma aplicação uniforme das regras de transporte de animais dentro da UE, e outros pedindo novas medidas mais rigorosas.

Em um comunicado, a UECBV disse: "O comércio de carne e gado fez um progresso significativo, pois os animais são o núcleo de nossa atividade, e isso significa constantemente nos desafiar para encontrar maneiras de impulsionar a mudança comum para melhor.

"Portanto, a UECBV e seus membros continuarão trabalhando para garantir que os animais sejam transportados, não apenas em conformidade com a regulamentação da UE, mas seguindo as melhores práticas. Os animais não devem suportar sobrecargas desnecessárias e, por isso, o Regulamento (CE) n.º 1/2005 do Conselho, relativo à proteção dos animais durante o transporte, deve ser respeitado em todos os Estados-Membros da UE e por todos os operadores. Quando não cumprida, deve haver penalidades apropriadas."

A questão chegou às manchetes recentemente, quando a organização beneficente Eurogroup for Animals fez campanha contra um carregamento de 70 mil ovelhas da Romênia para o Golfo Pérsico. De acordo com o Eurogroup for Animals, combinações de calor e umidade nessas viagens "atingem níveis que causam insolação, resultando em carneiros literalmente cozinhando vivos nos porões dos navios".

A UECBV acrescentou que o transporte de animais vivos, por razões estruturais, sociais e econômicas, não pode simplesmente ser parado e / ou substituído pelo transporte de carne. "Se as exportações de animais vivos da UE e os elevados padrões de bem-estar animal em vigor na UE não forem possíveis, então serão substituídos por outros fornecedores de animais vivos.

"Portanto, a UECBV concorda plenamente e enfatiza os lembretes da Comissão e do Conselho para fazer cumprir as regulamentações existentes e monitorar critérios importantes, como a densidade animal,



ao organizar essa viagem, a fim de garantir o bem-estar dos animais. A UECBV continuará a focar na implementação e monitoramento das regras de bem-estar animal, e trabalhará em conjunto com as autoridades e as partes interessadas para evitar qualquer uso desnecessário de animais durante o transporte”.

UE cierra un acuerdo comercial con VIETNAM que podría beneficiar al porcino europeo

15/07/2019

El 30 de junio, la UE firmó un acuerdo comercial con Vietnam. Esto se produce dos días después de que la UE cerró el acuerdo sobre el acuerdo de Mercosur. El nuevo acuerdo con Vietnam eliminará casi todos los aranceles sobre bienes en ambos lados. El Parlamento Europeo todavía tiene que aprobar el acuerdo, antes de que pueda entrar en vigor. La UE espera que esto sea antes de fin de año.

El comercio vietnamita se estima en € 47.6 mil millones al año. Según el nuevo acuerdo, Vietnam eliminará el 65% de los aranceles sobre las exportaciones de la UE con efecto inmediato, y el resto se eliminará en un período de 10 años. Viceversa, los aranceles de la UE sobre las exportaciones vietnamitas se eliminarán en un período de 7 años. El enfoque asimétrico explica el hecho de que Vietnam todavía es un país en desarrollo.

Actualmente, Vietnam tiene un arancel del 16% sobre la carne de cerdo de la UE. El arancel sobre la carne de cerdo congelada se eliminará durante un período de 7 años. En lo que va del año (año hasta abril), las exportaciones de carne de cerdo y despojos de la UE han aumentado en casi un 80% en el año, a 29.000 toneladas. La mayoría (64%) de las exportaciones son productos congelados de despojos, y la carne de cerdo congelada constituye el resto de los envíos.

La perspectiva de un aumento de las exportaciones de carne de cerdo de la UE llega en un momento clave para Vietnam. La nación está sufriendo un brote generalizado de peste porcina africana. Vietnam ya ha sacrificado 2,8 millones de cerdos (el 10% de su censo ganadero) para tratar de contener la enfermedad. Es probable que la nación aumente su dependencia de las importaciones a medida que su producción porcina doméstica continúe sufriendo.

JAPON: estados miembros ganan obtienen habilitación para exportar carne bovina

Japan has confirmed that several EU Member States' applications to export beef meat (notably from Croatia, Spain) or beef products (notably from Denmark, France, Poland) will be finalised more quickly in accordance with its risk assessment procedures. Vytenis Andriukaitis, Commissioner in charge of Health and Food Safety, welcomed this step forward, stressing that “it is great to see our trade partners acknowledging that the battle against BSE has been won and that the quality of EU's beef and beef products is being recognised around the world. Additional access to this crucial market is excellent news for the EU producers!”. The Commission continues to be very active in making sure that pending requests for exports of food products such as fruits (for example pears from Belgium and Italy, kiwis from Italy and Greece or cherries from Hungary and Portugal) as well as “regionalisation” applications related to African Swine Fever for exports of meat of porcine animals from Hungary, Belgium and Poland will be dealt within a reasonable timeframe.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Reducción proyección para la producción del corriente año

15 July 2019 US - USDA made some modest adjustments to its beef supply/demand balance sheet following the release of the June inventory survey results, according to Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.

The beef production forecast for 2019 was lowered by 75 million pounds. USDA notes the revision is due to lighter carcass weights than earlier expected and a downward revision in fed cattle slaughter in Q3.

The decline in output is offset somewhat by a modest shift in trade flows, with imports revised up by 10 million pounds and exports reduced by a similar amount.

Still, the net impact is a decline in domestic availability and per capita beef consumption was lowered and it is now expected to be just 0.6 percent higher than a year ago.

USDA made no changes to its estimates for 2020, something that may change when the July cattle inventory survey results become available at the end of this month.

Interestingly, despite the downward revision in beef supply numbers USDA lowered its projected steer price for 2019 by 1.3 percent, likely reflecting the lower prices for spot cattle and futures.



Liquidación del plantel lechero incrementa la faena de hembras y reduce el peso medio

16 July 2019 US - USDA will issue at the end of the week the results of two important surveys. According to Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc, one covers the supply of cattle that as of 1 July were in inventory at +1000 head capacity feedlots.

Market participants pay close attention to this report to get a sense as to the supply of cattle that will be available for marketing in the next few months. Especially interesting will be the supply of cattle that were placed on feed during June and implications this has for fed cattle slaughter towards the end of the year. We will provide an overview of analyst estimates when they become available in the next day or two.

The second report is the semi-annual survey of cattle operations and the inventory of various cattle categories. This is a smaller sample survey but still offers a benchmark of cattle supplies in the middle of the year and a chance to update supply estimates for 2020 and 2021.

US cattle producers have been expanding their herds in recent years thanks to relatively low feed costs, good pasture conditions and strong returns. However, some of these trends appear to be shifting and there has been a notable slowdown in the pace of expansion.

Has the expansion come to an end? That is one of the questions that the semi-annual survey should help address. Cow slaughter was higher in the first half of the year but a higher rate of slaughter does not always mean that producers are liquidating.

After all, a larger cow herd also means more cull cows available thus it is advisable to put the cow slaughter numbers in the broader context of the available cow inventory. Actual cow slaughter numbers for this year are available for the Jan- May period.

We estimate that cow slaughter for June was 484k head, 1.9 percent lower than a year ago. This decline is entirely due to the fact that there was one less marketing day in June 2019 vs. year ago. Using this estimate, we calculate the total cow slaughter in the first six months of the year to be 3.118 million head, 76,500 head or 2.5 percent higher than the previous year.

In the first half of the year, the ratio of cow slaughter vs. the 1 Jan cow herd, assuming our estimates are correct, was 7.6 percent compared to 7.4 percent the previous year and 7 percent the year before. This is the highest cow cull ratio for the first half of the year since 2013 and suggests some liquidation likely taking place.

One of the main drivers behind the increase in cow slaughter during the first half of the year was the liquidation of the dairy herd. Poor margins, especially for producers in smaller, high cost dairy producing states, resulted in a notable increase in dairy culling earlier this year.

The dairy cow herd in May was estimated at 9.333 million head, 89,000 head or 0.9 percent lower than a year ago. Some analyst estimates, such as those from LMIC, already have the 1 July dairy inventory down about 1.1 percent.

We will wait for wire services to publish their normal survey of analyst estimates and offer a complete review of what analysts expect to see in the latest USDA survey and implications for beef production down the road.

18 July 2019 Female cattle accounted for over 58% of national slaughter for the third straight month in May, further impacting the national herd, as well as average carcass weights.

Adult cattle slaughter reached a four-year high in May. The increased levels have been driven by the number of female cattle going to processors. While the percentage of female slaughter is more prevalent due to the limited supply of male cattle – down 5% on the average monthly slaughter since 2010 – it has also been due to a spike in female slaughter. May 2019 had the fourth highest monthly total for female slaughter since 2010 at 456,000 head and year-to-date is the second highest in the last 10 years.

Over the past five years, female carcass weights have averaged 66kg less than male carcass weights. This is predominantly due to an emphasis on finishing steers, while selling cows as are. In a drought, that often means poor condition. The increase in female slaughter is putting pressure on the average adult carcass weights and therefore total production.

Despite the high levels of supply, cow prices through saleyards have been impacted to the level one might expect. The national medium cow indicator has averaged 184.5¢/kg in 2019, and while this is 5% down on average 2018 prices, it is still 9% above the average price from the last 10 years.

This week the national medium cow indicator rose 13¢ to 223¢/kg on Tuesday, 17¢ above the same time last year. Young cattle prices have similarly strengthened this week, as the Eastern Young Cattle Indicator rose to 518.25¢/kg cwt on Tuesday, opportunistic buying in the lead up to spring will be providing support to the market.

Venta de sustitutos veganos creció 10% en el primer trimestre en EEUU

18 de julio de 2019 Las ventas de carne de origen vegetal, tanto enfriada como congelada, aumentaron un 10% en el primer trimestre del año en Estados Unidos, lo que elevó el valor de la categoría a más de



US\$ 800 millones y ahora representan el 2% de todas las ventas minoristas de carne envasada. El ritmo de crecimiento se ha desacelerado respecto al año anterior que fue de 25%.

El mayor incremento se vio en la carne enfriada a base de plantas, que crecieron un 37%, mientras que las ventas de carne congelada aumentaron un 2%, según las cifras publicadas por The Good Food Institute y Plant Based Foods Association (PBFA).

Las ventas totales de alimentos a base de plantas aumentaron un 11% en el último año, alcanzando un valor de mercado total de US\$ 4.500 millones. El yogur a base de plantas fue el producto que registró el mayor crecimiento con un 39%, mientras que las ventas de yogur convencional cayeron un 3%.

AUSTRALIA

Analizan la coyuntura internacional que enfrentan los exportadores australianoas

17 July 2019 The conclusion of the G20 last month, and the US agreeing to hold off on tariffs on an additional \$300 billion worth of trade with China, saw the relaxing of tensions between the two countries. While this looks to have somewhat stabilised the global trading environment for now, the US continues to push for bilateral trade negotiations with a range of countries. In particular, the US is looking to strike a free trade deal with Japan, and the US beef industry is eager to ensure they get tariff reductions on their product, which is currently hit with an extra 11.9% above the rate applied to Australia. Meanwhile, the US are also negotiating with the EU and India to achieve free trade deals. All these deals are complex and have potential to affect agricultural trade flows, and MLA will continue to monitor developments and potential impacts on the Australian industry.

As Australian red meat exports mark their second highest financial year on record, the industry is evaluating how supply will track over the next twelve months. With an eventual turn in the season and expected contraction of available livestock, product available for export will eventually come under pressure.

This month we look at some of the driving forces behind this rally and how global beef exporters have pivoted towards Asia, and the impact high sheep turnoff has had on international markets. A big part of this red meat export rally has seen a significant increase in beef and sheepmeat shipments to China.

With its growing importance in the Australian export mix, this week we look at how MLA is positioning the Australian red meat industry in China in what is a very complex and competitive market.

While China continues to influence Australia's beef export landscape, Korea remains one of Australia's most important beef markets. The Australia red meat industry has had a presence in Korea for 30 years, which was celebrated in Seoul at an event to recognise the growth of this important market.

Korea has developed from a quarter beef market in the '90s, to now being a sophisticated market with full range of premium offerings for consumers. Australian beef has an incredibly strong position in the market, with Korean housewives recognising Australian beef as trusted and safe.

The work of MLA in developing the "Hoju ChungJung Woo" (Clean and Safe) positioning and the True Aussie brand has been a significant but critically important investment for the industry, which has seen Korea remain a strong and vital market for Australia.

Balance de las exportaciones de carnes bovinas en el ejercicio 2018/19

17 July 2019 Australian red meat exports were the second highest financial year on record (highest sheepmeat and fourth highest beef) in 2018-19, thanks to strong global demand, an Australian dollar trading near a ten-year low and drought in key regions elevating sheep and cattle slaughter. However, while demand remains robust, an eventual turnaround in seasonal conditions will result in a sharp contraction in beef and sheepmeat supplies, slowing down exports.

In 2018-19, Australian beef exports increased 7% year-on-year, while lamb and mutton expanded 2% and 17% respectively. Goatmeat exports, in contrast, contracted 27% to an 11-year low, amid challenging supply conditions.

Global beef trade expanding and pivoting to Asia

While the drivers vary, Australia has not been alone in this beef export expansion. Most noticeably, there has been a profound shift in global beef shipments to Asia, particularly China, in the last two years. A range of forces are driving this beef trade expansion, including growing supply bases, market access changes, currency movements, a strong global economy, shifting diets in Asia and, more recently, the onset of African Swine Fever (ASF) in China. In fact, there has never been so much beef being traded on the global market, in total tonnes and as a portion of product produced.

As highlighted below, on a twelve-month rolling basis, the top-10 largest exporters sold 6.74 million tonnes swt of beef onto the global market over the last twelve months – an extra 400,000 tonnes swt, or 6%, compared to a year earlier and 840,000 tonnes swt compared to two years ago. Furthermore, of the top-10 largest exporters, only India and Paraguay recorded a contraction in beef exports over the most recent twelve months of available data. Argentina led export growth (up 64% year-on-year) amid a collapse in the



local currency and a relaxation of export controls, while the US (up 5%), Brazil (up 15%), Canada (up 12%), New Zealand (up 8%), Uruguay (up 2%) and the EU (up 1%) all joined Australia in an export expansion. Reflecting this growth, the USDA have estimated a record 17.3% of global beef production will be traded internationally in 2019, up from 13.2% in 2010.

While strong demand has driven much of this export shift, the expansion also reflects an intensification of competition in global beef markets over the last twenty-four months. With production in the US still growing, there is significantly more competitive pressure in Australia's high value markets of Japan and Korea – while Australia is still seen as the more trusted source of beef, US export tonnage to both markets is now comparable to pre-BSE levels.

At a time when Australian supply of quality beef has been hampered by drought, the US, with a massive supply base, has been able to ship large lines of grainfed cuts into Japan and Korea and compete strongly in certain channels against Australia's more diversified offering. Despite this, Australia's value share in both imported beef markets (47% in Japan and 38% in Korea in the first five months of 2019) remains above any period prior to the US being banned from both markets (in 2003, Australia's value share was 44% in Japan and 16% in Korea), indicating strong demand and loyalty towards Australian beef.

Meanwhile, overcoming animal disease and food safety barriers to entry, the major South American exporters have pivoted away from traditional markets, such as Russia and the Middle East, and towards Asia, namely China, in the last five-years.

Fortunately, the growing presence of South American beef in China has not hampered Australian exports, given the sheer depth and breadth of the swelling market and its apparent insatiable appetite for protein (add to that, lower priced product has been further supported by the advent of ASF in the market). In fact, Australian beef exports to China expanded a staggering 55% in 2018-19, with growth recorded across high and low value cuts.

Aumentan embarques a CHINA

17 July 2019 With China shifting into second place after the US as Australia's most valuable red meat export market, the activity around marketing, relationship building and education in-country has hit top gear. From trade shows to cold chain seminars and cooking demonstrations to Asia's largest food expo, Meat & Livestock Australia's (MLA) team China has been operating around the clock to ensure Australian beef and lamb is front of mind as China continues down a path of purchasing unprecedented volumes of meat.

The focus is on enabling Chinese industry and business partners to better handle Australian product, and also to better communicate the advantages it offers, said MLA Country Manager Greater China Joe Zhu.

Tremendous growth of Australian chilled beef to China has come on the back of rising middle class incomes and the increasing sophistication of demand and appreciation of beef products, he said. This has gone hand-in-hand with strong recognition of the Australian brand.

Chilled beef exports to China is up 146% for the year-to-May, on top of a 120% total growth last year. Despite limited cattle supply in Australia, year-to-May growth in overall Australian beef exports has seen 61pc growth to close to 95,000t. Lamb exports are up 22pc for the same period and mutton up 78pc.

Still, there is untapped potential, said Joe. "The Chinese consumer with a household income over US\$35,000 – the threshold where people start to consume premium imported meat regularly – is forecast to double between now and 2023," he said. "China has a 1.4b population but if you zoom in to our target segment, it is still a larger number than all of Australia."

Joe said the Australian provenance story was very strong in China. "People recognise Australian products as being green and safe. There is a very high confidence in its safety and quality," he said. "Australian beef has been in China for a long time. Australia is the only country that has always had access to China and has always maintained a consistent supply."

South American countries are a more recent start in the China beef market and volumes are growing at a fast pace. Joe said Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina had now overtaken Australia in terms of volume of supply but offered a lower-quality product, taking the lower-income market segment and pushing Australia even more towards a premium position. This also explained the growth in Australian grainfed and chilled product to China, he said.

MLA was focused on working closely with industry bodies in China to maintain relationships and keep the two countries engaged while issues at a political level were challenging, Joe said. Trade relationships were in fact very stable, given the difficulties at the political level, he said.

The right message

"From a marketing perspective, we are focused on ensuring the Chinese industry is able to get the right message across to the end user to allow consumers to appreciate products such as grassfed and grainfed, loin and secondary cuts," Joe said. "This will drive a sophistication in demand. Three years ago, people here associated any kind of beef meat as a steak, but now they understand beef is much more and with that, they are willing to pay a premium for better products."



More energy and resources are being directed to the geographical areas where MLA has determined those with the target income are living – typically provincial capitals and larger coastal cities.

Trade shows are a large part of business development efforts and a collaboration with Austrade called the Festival of Australia saw red meat tasting and cooking demonstrations delivered across five cities in late May, with digital platforms and media leveraged to maximize impact.

MLA Technical Consultant Calvin Gung, Tai Wan, and Singapore based MLA chef and consultant David Carew, on the job at beef cooking demonstrations in China.

Also in May, a record number of 26 beef and lamb suppliers from Australia, including big exporters like Teys, JBS, TFI and Mort and Co, took part in Asia's largest food show, SIAL, in Shanghai. More than 1000 visitors stopped by the MLA booth during the show and Joe said Australia's position as a high standard food provider was significantly strengthened. The number of MLA WeChat official account followers jumped dramatically on the back of this event, which means many more importers and consumers receiving industry and nutrition information.

Meanwhile, 180 attendees – Chinese customs representatives, major importers and retailers – have taken part in two cold chain seminars aimed at introducing best practice and supporting the trade to be prepared for chilled products. Joe reported 80% of attendees already sell Australian chilled beef while a further 10% said they would now consider doing so.

Celebran treinta años en el Mercado COREANO

17 July 2019 In the 30 years since Australian beef marketing started in South Korea in 1989, it has grown to be a significant export market, today accounting for 15% of Australia's total beef exports.

Australia was the first beef importing nation to open a permanent office in Korea – a strategic move that has enabled continued growth in a market where country of origin is one of the most important purchasing drivers for consumers alongside freshness and quality.

MLA consumer research shows Korean consumers care more about country of origin than any other beef consumers globally, and Australian beef leads all of its competitors for consumer perceptions of safety, healthiness and quality.

To celebrate 30 years of Australian beef industry marketing in Korea, True Aussie Beef held a media roundtable in Seoul last month, led by Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) Managing Director Jason Strong and Manager of MLA's Korean office, Charlie Ko.

MLA Managing Director Jason Strong addresses the True Aussie Beef media roundtable commemorating the 30th anniversary of the start of its activities in Korea.

Mr Strong discussed the growth and status of True Aussie Beef in Korea and the Australian red meat industry's goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2030 (CN30).

Speaking at the roundtable, Mr Strong said four of the last six years were record years for Australian beef exports to Korea, with 2018 the second highest level of exports on record – a significant increase from the approximately 40,000 tonnes Australia exported to South Korea in the mid-1990s.

"In 2018, Korea imported over 175,000 tonnes of Australian beef and over 16,000 tonnes of Australian lamb worth a total of 1.25 trillion Korean won. That is enough to feed every man, woman and child in the nation over 300g of healthy protein every single month," Mr Strong said.

Mr Strong said since the 2001 launch of the 'Hoju chungjungwoo' brand – meaning 'Australian Beef Clean and Safe' – it has become one of the most trusted food brands in Korea.

"We are actively trying to build equity in that brand by working with retail and foodservice customers, plus through advertising with our 'Good Nature' campaign," Mr Strong said.

Over the past three decades, as the export volume of True Aussie Beef has increased, the beef category exported to Korea has also diversified.

According to data from the Korea Rural Economic Institute, Korean per capita consumption of beef was 12.6 kilograms per annum in 2018, up from 4.1kg in 1990.

Manager of MLA's Korean office, Charlie Ko, said while initial Australian beef exports were predominantly grassfed beef, supply had diversified over the past 30 years to keep pace with consumer preferences to now include organic, grainfed and Wagyu beef.

"In the past, the consumption of beef was limited to certain dishes such as bulgogi, ribs, and grilled dishes. However, nowadays, beef is widely consumed in various dishes including shabu-shabu, steak, and HMR products," Mr Ko said.

MLA Korean Office Manager Charlie Ko speaking at the True Aussie Beef media roundtable in Seoul, Korea held in June 2019.

Consumption of food from guaranteed sustainable sources has been an increasingly large driver of consumer demand over the last 10 years, particularly in Western countries in Europe, North America and Australasia.

We are increasingly seeing environmental issues and social consciousness becoming more topical in markets such as Korea.



Given this, the proactive work of the Australian red meat industry around issues such as animal welfare and sustainability, for example, were central themes on the day.

The industry led Australian Beef Sustainability Framework together with the ambitious goal of Australia's red meat industry being 100% carbon neutral by 2030 were key elements in Australia letting our key customers, both domestic and international, know about what we are doing in this area.

While the partnership between Korea and Australian red meat has come a long way in the last 30 years, the message was simple – Australia takes nothing for granted. Our commitment to provide Korean consumers with healthy and safe Aussie Beef and Lamb that meets their needs remains strong.

MÉXICO presenta posibilidades par alas carnes australianas

17 July 2019

Mexico will continue to present great opportunities for Australian red meat, particularly beef, with the certainty provided by ratification of the CPTPP trade agreement for reduction in imported red meat tariffs, and the countries positive underlying demand drivers.

Mexican beef imports are growing

Mexican beef imports increased in 2018 to approximately 205,000 tonnes cwe, with more than 80% of imports from the US (majority fresh/chilled product). Imports of fresh/chilled beef were up 4.8% 2018 vs. 2017 (Source: IHS Markit), while frozen imports have decreased. Imports are predicted by the USDA to grow to approximately 220,000 tonnes in 2019. Muscle cuts such as shoulder clods (also known as chuck) and rounds are the most popular US cuts exported to Mexico.

Australia is a relatively small beef supplier to Mexico but has increased volumes in 2018, up nearly 400% from 2017, to 604 tonnes swt. The Australian chilled beef volume was also up significantly to 210 tonnes in 2018, an increase of 136% from the previous year. The 2019 year also looks like it is tracking higher than 2018, in both total and chilled volumes, with 583 tonnes shipped to end of May 2019.

The main cut imported from Australia is thin flank, which is used in a variety of popular local dishes that require thin, leaner beef cuts used in fajitas, for grilling and Milanese-style cooking. The opportunity for Australian beef is more important when considering that currently the number of countries that can export to Mexico is limited, with the main competitors being the US, Canada and Nicaragua.

It should also be noted that Mexico is a significant beef exporter, having exported 305,000 tonnes in 2018, with USDA predicting Mexico to export 330,000 tonnes in 2019, mainly heading to the US, though with new markets taking an increasing volume, including Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea.

Trade certainty is provided by tariff reductions under the CPTPP

Under the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), which came into force in December 2018, Australia's trade to Mexico is provided certainty with the 20-25% beef tariff to be eliminated within 10 years; the 10% sheepmeat and goat meat tariffs will be eliminated within 8 years; the majority of offal tariffs were eliminated on entry into force (EIF); and the 10-15% tariffs on live animals will also be eliminated on EIF. Tariff reductions have already commenced.

In addition, the Mexican government announced in February 2017 that it had established provisions on unilateral tariff rate quotas (TRQ). This means Mexico allows up to 200,000 tonnes/year (tariff free) of beef from non-NAFTA countries. The quota is issued on a first-come-first-served basis, and will run through to December 2019. It is not known whether the tariff free conditions will continue past this date.

Mexican Consumers – more pesos in their pockets

Beef consumption reached approximately 1.86 million tonnes cwe in 2018 (up 2% year-on-year) and demand is projected to rise, as the peso strengthens and the middle class grows. Consumption in 2019 is predicted to be 1.89 million tonnes by USDA. The main caveat is that beef prices continue to rise, which is working against the government's objectives to bring down the average price of beef, particularly at the cheaper end of the spectrum. This tension is highlighted by the fact that Mexico is now a net beef exporter. The long-term growth of the Mexican economy is primarily driven by the potential of the country's demographics. The Mexican population currently comprises 130 million people, with a third of Mexicans below the age of 15 and no more than 10% older than 65. These attributes position Mexico well to enjoy an increasing working age demographic that will drive domestic consumption and economic growth.

With good and stable economic growth, young consumers have more pesos to spend and are fuelling demand for high quality food and a greater dining out experience. Mexican consumers are willing to experience new cuisines and are more interested in branding and convenience.

Mexico's foodservice and retail sectors

Foodservice spending in Mexico is forecast to grow 60% from 2016 to 2021, with the growing working-age population and urbanisation lifting demand for more convenience among foodservice customers. Full Service Restaurant (FSR), Quick Service Restaurant (QSR) and accommodation dominate the demand for animal protein, with beef representing over a quarter of the total animal protein purchased (by value) in the foodservice sector.



Mexican consumers are predicted to spend an average MXN \$13k per capita (Source: Fitch Solution) in 2019 in the foodservice channel (including FSR, QSR, Workplace, accommodation, pubs& bars etc.), with more than 70% of that spend in FSR and QSR (source: Global Data). Although the foodservice per capita expenditure in Mexico may seem low compared to its NAFTA neighbours, it is considerably higher when compared to some other developing markets.

In the highly Mexican fragmented retail sector, hypermarkets are the most prevalent outlet type in the country. Retailers will increasingly target the upper-middle class segment in the coming years, through premium formats that offer popular quality produce, some of which will be imported.

What is MLA Doing?

Because of the opportunities that Mexico is currently presenting, MLA has been working closely with Austrade to identify new market opportunities for Australian beef and lamb. MLA's North American office (based in Washington DC) also engaged a part-time business development consultant based in Mexico at the beginning of 2019 to further explore the opportunities and to run specific events at high-end food service to unlock the premium market potential for True Aussie beef and lamb.

In addition, to running food service events, MLA is supporting other industry endeavours in Mexico through trade shows, tackling non-tariff barriers and increasing the connections B2B in the market. For example in late February 2019, MLA had a stand at Expo Carnes in Monterrey, with six Australian exporters participating in the three day event. The feedback from the event was positive and we are aware that new commercial trade was established through the event.

EMPRESARIAS

McDonald's amplia compra de carne proveniente de áreas sustentáveis brasileiras

15/07/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A Arcos Dorados, maior franquia independente do McDonald's no mundo, com 2,2 mil lojas, anunciou que vai ampliar a compra de carne produzida por meio de práticas sustentáveis. Desde que começou a investir nessa frente, há três anos, a companhia já quadruplicou o volume de proteína advinda desse modelo de pecuária.

O anúncio foi feito pelo Diretor de Compromisso Social e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Arcos Dorados, Gabriel Serber, durante o primeiro Summit de Carne Sustentável da América Latina (Latin American Sustainable Beef Vision Summit), promovido pela GRSB (Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef) e sediado na Hamburger University, em São Paulo. "Temos um compromisso global de sustentabilidade, que chamamos Escala para o Bem. Organizado em torno de cinco eixos, como Nutrição Infantil, Carne Sustentável, Embalagem & Reciclagem, Mudanças Climáticas e Oportunidade e Formação para emprego jovem, a Escala para o Bem reforça nossa estratégia de gerar impactos positivos através do negócio, para as pessoas e para o planeta. Nossa meta de ampliar progressivamente o consumo de carne mais sustentável é uma das maneiras que temos de gerar transformações e influenciar também o setor nessa direção", afirma Gabriel.

Para serem consideradas fazendas com pecuária sustentável elas devem seguir uma série de boas práticas internacionais, como terem desmatamento zero, não estarem localizados em unidades de conservação ou áreas indígenas, não terem trabalho análogo ao de escravo ou trabalho infantil e passarem por auditorias de verificação periódicas feitos por entidades externas. Além disso, devem atender aos indicadores e critérios do GTPS. Todo esse trabalho tem como foco preservar a biodiversidade em geral e ao mesmo tempo aumentar a eficiência e produtividade – produzindo mais na mesma quantidade de terra, respeitando os aspectos éticos, humanos e ambientais e promovendo práticas de bem-estar animal.

A Sustentabilidade sempre fez parte da agenda da Arcos Dorados, comenta Leonardo Lima, Diretor Corporativo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável. A empresa desempenhou um papel fundamental de liderança na criação do GRSB em 2011, responsável por desenvolver um conjunto global de princípios e critérios para a carne bovina sustentável. Tem ainda, trabalhado para desenvolver sua rede de fornecedores com foco em atender aos critérios definidos pelo Grupo de Trabalho de Pecuária Sustentável – GTPS. "Um exemplo é o apoio à Pecsca – Pecuária Sustentável da Amazônia, empresa de gestão e parceria agropecuária que desenvolve suas atividades na região de Alta Floresta, no Mato Grosso, com iniciativas que passam pela mecanização até métodos mais eficazes de rastreamento de produto" destaca o executivo.

"Essa é uma preocupação histórica, um assunto prioritário dentro da companhia. Prova disso são as certificações que foram conquistadas junto a entidades de relevância no setor, como a Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) para o peixe do McFish, a Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) para as nossas embalagens, e a Rainforest Alliance para o nosso café. Temos orgulho por termos sido pioneiros em mais um avanço sustentável. Esperamos incentivar todo o setor a fazer o mesmo", destaca Lima.



Friboi firma un acuerdo para promover la ganadería sustentable en Mato Grosso

15/07/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A Friboi, unidade de negócios de carne bovina da JBS, assinou um acordo com a Liga do Araguaia para promover e intensificar o desenvolvimento da pecuária sustentável na região do Médio Vale do Araguaia, localizada no estado do Mato Grosso, auxiliando os produtores locais.

No projeto, chamado Rebanho Araguaia, a Liga faz a organização dos pecuaristas, enquanto a Friboi oferece auxílio financeiro para a contratação de consultorias de gestão e para a intensificação das suas pastagens, garantindo melhor produtividade e contribuindo para a preservação do bioma local.

Com isso, os pecuaristas passam a ter melhores condições para investir nas suas produções, aumentam seus indicadores de produtividade, melhoram a qualidade dos seus animais e, principalmente, colaboram com a sustentabilidade.

A parceria veio para fortalecer a produção de carne sustentável no Cerrado e para atender a demanda de players relevantes que buscam uma compra cada vez mais responsável. O objetivo é transformar a região, uma das principais produtoras de gado do país e que conta com cerca de 60 produtores associados à Liga, em um parâmetro global de boas práticas. Juntos, esses pecuaristas ajudam a preservar uma área de 150 mil hectares de pastagem.

Pensando nisso, a Liga do Araguaia organizou, com apoio da Friboi, um Dia de Campo na Fazenda Água Viva, que tem a sua produção totalmente sustentável. O evento aconteceu nos dias 6 e 7 de julho e serviu para apresentar a executivos de empresas importantes, como o McDonald's, como a produção na região do Cerrado pode ser reconhecida pelas melhores práticas globais em sustentabilidade.

O Médio Vale do Araguaia conta com um grupo de pecuaristas organizados e inovadores, referência no país a partir sua produção sustentável. Com a parceria com a Liga do Araguaia, a Friboi tem a garantia da continuidade de um trabalho sério e responsável na região, aliando sustentabilidade, preservação e sucesso produtivo aos fornecedores locais.

Fonte: Assessoria de Imprensa.

Marfrig emitirá obligaciones por hasta R\$ 300 millones

18/07/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint

O conselho de administração da Marfrig Global Foods, segunda maior produtora de carne bovina do mundo, aprovou ontem a companhia a emitir até R\$ 300 milhões em debêntures com vencimento em quatro anos.

Na prática, o conselho reduziu o montante que poderia ser captado com debêntures. Na última sexta-feira, o colegiado havia autorizado que a Marfrig emitisse até R\$ 360 milhões.

A emissão das debêntures será feita de forma casada com uma emissão de Certificados de Recebíveis do Agronegócio (CRA) pela securitizadora RB Capital.

A securitizadora comprará as debêntures emitidas pela Marfrig e, tendo esses papéis como lastro, oferecerá o CRA aos investidores.