NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 16/08/19

GLOBAL

IPCC REACCIONES A SU INFORME

Escoceses reafirman la sustentabilidad de su sistema de producción

09 August 2019 QMS - Quality Meat Scotland SCOTLAND, UK - The Scottish red meat industry's important sustainability credentials have been highlighted by Kate Rowell, Chair of Quality Meat Scotland (QMS).

Commenting on the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report published yesterday (8 August), Mrs Rowell said: "Scotland has a very strong message to convey given our industry produces quality beef and lamb from the grass and rough grazing which make up around 80 percent of Scotland's agricultural land which is not suitable for cereal, fruit or vegetable production.

"It's also vital to note that Scotland's production systems differ to others in other parts of the world. Scotland's grassland acts as a carbon sink and grazing animals provide habitats for wildlife and help to maintain the landscape.

"From 1990-2017, Scottish agriculture decreased its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 29 percent and is continuing to work hard to pioneer new technologies which will potentially decrease methane emissions and increase carbon capture in the extensive grass areas of Scotland."

Mrs Rowell also highlighted that the report acknowledges the role sustainably-produced meat has in a healthy balanced diet, alongside coarse grains, legumes, fruits and vegetables. This diet, according to the report, presents major opportunities to help limit climate change.

"The Scotch Beef PGI, Scotch Lamb PGI and Specially Selected Pork brands are underpinned by world-renowned quality assurance schemes which cover the entire production process, including farms, hauliers, feed companies, auction markets and processors," said Mrs Rowell.

"When consumers see these brands in their supermarket or butcher's shop they can be assured that the meat they are buying has come from sustainable Scottish farms where animal welfare and high production standards are a priority."

Mrs Rowell added that Quality Meat Scotland are currently running a new integrated marketing and PR campaign "Meat With Integrity" which aims to raise public awareness of the Scottish red meat industry's animal welfare and sustainability credentials.

Ganaderos irlandeses instan al Partido Verde a defender la producción pecuaria

09 August 2019 IRELAND - Thomas Cooney, IFA Environment Chairman has rejected Green Party calls for less of Ireland's sustainable dairy and beef produce, as a solution to the climate challenge.

Mr Cooney said: "The Green Party's continuous attack on our national herd lacks climate credibility. Farmers in Ireland have a proud climate record, with the European Union's Joint Research Centre confirming that our dairy farmers are number one and our beef farmers are in the top five when it comes to climate friendly food production.

"This is important, as the UN IPCC's report published today recognises that 'there is a need to produce about 50 percent more food by 2050 in order to feed the increasing world population.' The report also highlights that this will lead to 'significant increases in GHG emissions' driven by a 6-21 percent increase in the area of land cleared for cropland.

"Cheap shots at Ireland's dairy and beef farmers demonstrates ignorance of the fact, that demand for protein rich foods produced in Ireland will increase. Therefore, climate advocates have two choices: either back Ireland's grass-based, carbon friendly model of food production, or support the on-going clear-felling of the Amazonian and other forested regions to create new croplands to meet the increase demand for food."

Mr Cooney has expressed his frustration at the Green Party's failure to back IFA's calls for a fairer farmers' share of the retail price of their produce.

"The Green Party has not supported IFA's call for a ban on below cost selling of farm produce. It has also failed to support the introduction of a retail ombudsman who would bring transparency to the profiteering and sharp practices in the food supply chain, which leave farmers getting 20 percent of the retail price of food they produce," he said.

"It's time our politicians started to respect the premium product Irish farmers produce and introduce legislation, which ends profiteering of others in the food chain."

Experto: "ser vegano por un año tiene menor impacto que un vuelo transatlántico"

August 12, 2019 A new report from the United Nations looks at ways to curb climate change, through changing land use. Some organizations took the report as consumers should eat less meat, but one animal scientist says that's not the case.

The U.N. report is from the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change, or IPPC. It looked into ways to reduce the impact on climate change.
Frank Mitloehner is an air quality specialist with the University of California-Davis. He says the media coverage is focused on the wrong path for solutions. Instead of focusing on eating less meat, he thinks people are being misled on what's really attributing to greenhouse gas emissions. Mitloehner said, "Going vegan for one year is half the impact of one transatlantic flight, so what I'm saying here is not that there's no impact, there certainly is an impact, but it is other day to day life choices that we make that are way more environmentally harmful, and by focusing on the burger, and that's where a lot of the focus is on, we are pretty much giving the rest a get-out-of-jail-free card, and that is not where we need to go with respect to lowering climate change impact."
According to the EPA, the livestock industry in the U.S. contributes to less than 4% of all greenhouse gas emissions. Mitloehner says that compares to industries like transportation, power production, and cement that contribute to 80% of greenhouse gasses.

August 8, 2019 While a new IPPC report on climate change focused on land use and land use change, it didn't tell consumers to eat less meat. (Farm Journal)
Media reports sent a flurry of headlines Thursday suggesting consumers should eat less meat. These reports claimed a study from the United Nations suggested consumers should eat less meat in order to curb climate change. The report–from the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPPC)– looked into ways to reduce the impact on climate change.
Frank Mitloehner with University of California-Davis is frustrated with the media coverage so far, which he said started with news outlets in the United Kington. He said while the IPPC report focused on land use and land use change, it didn't tell consumers to eat less meat.
"The IPCC said that we do need to visit our agricultural practices, we need to be more sustainable overall globally in how we grow food, and I totally agree with that," Mitloehner says. "There are certain land use practices that are not sustainable. So, we have to think about how we do a better job. Where I differ in the reporting in them saying, 'we need to change what we eat in order to curb climate change,' they are putting us on the wrong path for solutions."
He says by focusing on eating less meat, consumers are being misled on what's really attributing to greenhouse gas emissions.
"If you were to switch from an omnivore diet to a vegan diet for one year, that would be half the impact of one flight from the United States to Europe with respect to carbon emissions," he says. "Going vegan for one year is half the impact of one transatlantic flight. So, what I'm saying here is not there's no impact, there certainly is an impact, but it is other day to day life choices that we make that are way more environmentally harmful."
He thinks by the media focus on eating fewer burgers or eating less meat as a whole, it's giving the other factors a "get out of jail free card" when it comes to lowering the impact on climate change.
"According to the Environmental Protection Agency, in the United States, of all greenhouse gases, the livestock sector emits a little bit less than 4%," he says. "Contrast that to the 80% of those industries that consume very heavily fossil fuels: that's transportation, power production that you use, and industries such as the cement industry. "
Mitloehner says what confuses people are when global numbers are used versus statistics from the U.S. He says those figures can be misleading. While the U.S. livestock industry emits less than 4%, globally livestock produces 14.5% of greenhouse gases. He says those claiming livestock is what's causing climate change uses the international number, because it sounds more extreme or scary.
As media continue to report that IPCC wants consumers to eat less meat, he says agriculture has to play more offense on the issue. For example, instead of agriculture being the problem, those in agriculture should point out agriculture is actually the solution.
"Agriculture doesn't just produce all the food we eat, they also are one of the two sectors of society that actually can sequester carbon, or that can reduce greenhouse gases," he says. "Forestry and agriculture are the only two sectors that can reduce greenhouse gases, store these greenhouse gases in soils and or plants. In the United States, agriculture and forestry store more carbon than they release."
He cites that's a fact documented by EPA, proving the U.S is a leader worldwide when it comes to agriculture's impact on climate change. While he thinks globally agriculture can do a better job of eliminating its impact on greenhouse gas emissions, other countries should use the U.S. as an example of how to do so.

The Science: producer carne a pasto es realmente major para el ambiente?

August 13, 20197:00 For the environmentally minded carnivore, meat poses a culinary conundrum. Producing it requires a great deal of land and water resources, and ruminants such as cows and sheep are

responsible for half of all greenhouse gas emissions associated with agriculture, according to the World Resources Institute.
That's why many researchers are now calling for the world to cut back on its meat consumption. But some advocates say there is a way to eat meat that's better for the planet and better for the animals: grass-fed beef.
But is grass-fed beef really greener than feedlot-finished beef? Let's parse the science.
What's the difference between grass-fed and feedlot beef?
Feedlot calves begin their lives on pasture with the cow that produced them. They're weaned after six to nine months, then grazed a bit more on pasture. They're then "finished" for about 120 days on high-energy corn and other grains in a feedlot, gaining weight fast and creating that fat-marbled beef that consumers like. At about 14 to 18 months of age, they are sent to slaughter. (One downside of the feedlot system, as we've reported, is that a diet of corn can lead to liver abscesses in cattle, which is why animals who eat it receive antibiotics as part of their feed.)
In a grass-fed and finished scenario, cattle spend their entire lives on grass. Since their feed is much lower in energy, they are sent to slaughter later — between 18 to 24 months of age, after a finishing period, still on grass, of 190 days. Their weight at slaughter averages about 1,200 pounds compared with about 1,350 pounds for feedlot animals.
What's the environmental argument for grass-fed beef?
The grass-fed movement is based on a large idea, one known as regenerative agriculture or holistic management. It holds that grazing ruminant populations are key to a healthy ecosystem.
Think of the hordes of bison that once roamed the prairies. Their manure returned nutrients to the soil. And because these animals grazed on grass, the land didn't have to be plowed to plant corn for feed, so deep-rooted grasses that prevent erosion flourished. Had those iconic herds still been around in the 1930s, the argument goes, they would have helped prevent the catastrophe of the Dust Bowl.
Fourth-generation Oregon rancher Cory Carman runs a 5,000-acre grass-fed beef cattle operation, where grazing is key to restoring ecosystem balance. "Agricultural livestock are this incredible tool in promoting soil health," she says. "The longer you can manage cattle on pasture range, the more they can contribute to ecosystem regeneration."
Returning cattle and other ruminants to the land for their entire lives can result in multiple benefits, according to organizations like the Savory Institute, including restoring soil microbial diversity, and making the land more resilient to flooding and drought. It can boost the nutrient content and flavor of livestock and plants. And because grasses trap atmospheric carbon dioxide, the grass-fed system can also help fight climate change. But it does require more land to produce the same amount of meat.
As Shauna Sadowski, head of sustainability for the natural and organic operating unit at General Mills, puts it, "Our current model is an extractive one that has left our environment in a state of degradation — eroded soil, polluted water. We have to change the entire paradigm to use natural ecological processes to gather nutrients and build the soil."
Which type of beef has the smaller environmental footprint?
It's complicated.
To measure the environmental impact of a farming system, scientists rely on studies known as life-cycle assessments (LCAs), which take into account resources and energy use at all stages.
A number of past studies have found lower greenhouse gas emissions associated with the feedlot system. One reason is that grass-fed cows gain weight more slowly, so they produce more methane (mostly in the form of belches) over their longer lifespans.
Paige Stanley, a researcher at the University of California, Berkeley, says many of these studies have prioritized efficiency — high-energy feed, smaller land footprint — as a way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The larger the animal and the shorter its life, the lower its footprint. But she adds, "We're learning that there are other dimensions: soil health, carbon and landscape health. Separating them is doing us a disservice." She and other researchers are trying to figure out how to incorporate those factors into an LCA analysis.
Stanley co-authored a recent LCA study, led by Jason Rowntree of Michigan State University, that found carbon-trapping benefits of the grass-fed approach. Another recent LCA study, of Georgia's holistically managed White Oak Pastures, found that the 3,200-acre farm stored enough carbon in its grasses to offset not only all of the methane emissions from its grass-fed cattle, but also much of the farm's total emissions. (The latter study was funded by General Mills.)
Linus Blomqvist, director for conservation, food and agriculture for the Oakland, Calif.-based Breakthrough Institute, however, defends feedlot finishing, pointing out that the difference between the two systems is only the last third of the grass-fed cattle's life. Does the extra amount of pasture time sequester so much carbon that it offsets the advantage of the feedlot? "We don't actually have very good evidence for that," he says.

Alison Van Eenennaam, a specialist in animal genomics and biotechnology at the University of California, Davis, says grass-fed makes more sense in a country like Australia, which has a temperate climate, large tracts of grassland and no corn belt. But in the U.S., which does have a corn belt that suffers from cold winters, she believes grain finishing is the more efficient way to produce beef.
About 75% to 80% of grass-fed beef sold in the U.S. is grown abroad, from Australia, New Zealand and parts of South America, according to a 2017 report from the Stone Barns Center for Food and Agriculture. Those countries have the advantage of "vast expanses of grassland, low-input beef that is not finished to a high level and is very inexpensive," says Rowntree — even with the cost of shipping it halfway around the world. Most of what comes from Australia is ground beef, not steaks, because the end result of their finishing process tends to be tough.
Many U.S. customers who want to support local food are likely unaware of the foreign origin of most grass-fed beef. By law, if meat is "processed," or passes through a USDA-inspected plant (a requirement for all imported beef), it can be labeled as a product of the U.S. "But does it benefit the American farmer?" Rowntree asks, comparing this market to the sheep industry, "which lost out to imports from Australia and New Zealand."
The popularity of grass-fed beef is pulling U.S.-based multinational companies into the market as well, which will drive prices down further. Meat processor JBS now has a grass-fed line, Tyson is planning a Texas grass-fed program and earlier this year Perdue announced it was getting into the market.
Which system is better for animal welfare?
To many grass-fed advocates, this is one of the main reasons for switching to grass-fed beef. After all, cows evolved to live this way.
"I've been on feedlots farms that have outstanding animal welfare, and I've been on small farms that would make you cringe," Rowntree says. But he adds, "Managing cattle on pasture in a grass-finishing system to me epitomizes animal welfare."
Nancy Matsumoto is a journalist based in Toronto and New York City who writes about sustainability, food, sake and Japanese American culture. You can read more of her work here.

Fitch prevé que las carnes serán objeto de mayores impuestos para penar su impacto ambiental

13 de agosto de 2019 Meat could be a target for higher taxes given criticism of the industry’s role in climate change, deforestation and animal cruelty, according to a report by Fitch Solutions Macro Research. The idea is still its infancy and faces a lot of opposition from farming groups, but it’s emerging as a trend in Western Europe, said the research group. If taxes gain traction, it could encourage more people to switch to poultry or plant-based protein and help drive the popularity of meat substitutes.
“The global rise of sugar taxes makes it easy to envisage a similar wave of regulatory measures targeting the meat industry," Fitch Solutions said. However, "it is highly unlikely that a tax would be implemented anytime soon in the United States or Brazil."
In Germany, some politicians have proposed raising the sales tax on meat products to fund better livestock living conditions. A poll for the Funke media group showed a majority of Germans, or 56.4%, backed the measure, with more than a third calling it “very positive” and some 82% of voters for the environmentalist Greens in favor. Similar proposals have been introduced in Denmark and Sweden since 2016, Fitch Solutions said.
Goldsmiths, University of London, announced on Monday that it’ll stop selling beef on campus as part of a push to combat climate change. The decision was met with opposition from the U.K.’s National Farmers Union, which said it was “overly simplistic’’ to single out one food product as a response to global warming.
Taxes on meat and sugar have long been controversial. Shortly after coming into office in July, Prime Minister Boris Johnson suggested he would abolish the U.K.’s tax on sugary drinks and said there there are better ways to address obesity.
Fitch said prices of pork and beef in Western Europe are relatively low, so any added tax would have to cause a big change in retail prices to change customer buying habits.
The loudest argument against meat at the moment is not based on health but climate change. In a report this month, the United Nations said agriculture, forestry and other land use contributes about a quarter of greenhouse emissions.
The meat industry has also been under fire after studies linked eating too much red and processed meat to illnesses ranging from heart disease to cancer. Fitch Solutions linked these concerns to the health issues that prompted the sugar tax saying, “A meat tax could therefore emerge as a policy sibling to the sugar tax, supported on the basis that meat does play a role in a balanced diet but over-consumption is a public health issue.’’

Cambio climático tendría consecuencias no previstas sobre la producitividad

by Sun Ling Wang, Richard Nehring, and Ryan Williams According to ERS productivity statistics, U.S. farm output since 1948 has grown by 170 percent. With little change in the total use of inputs—such as fertilizer, pesticides, labor, machinery, land, and other materials—increases in total factor productivity (TFP, measured as total output per unit of total input use) accounted for more than 90 percent of that output growth. However, TFP growth rates fluctuate considerably from year to year, mostly in response to adverse weather, which can lower productivity estimates.

In the past four decades, the frequency of adverse weather events has increased. “Weather” refers to short-term variations in temperature or precipitation, while “climate” refers to average weather patterns over a long period of time. Although climate change and weather variation are two different issues, changes in climate patterns are increasing the frequency of extreme weather, such as heat waves and drought.

Changes in temperature and precipitation can have different effects on crop and livestock production. The scientific literature suggests that high heat stress can reduce livestock fertility, weight, and the efficiency with which farm animals metabolize feed. This stress can be measured with a Temperature-Humidity Index (THI). For crops, the Oury index (a measure of aridity that normalizes rainfall with respect to temperature) has been found to be an effective indicator of the relationship between climatic conditions and plant growth. A lower Oury index indicates drier conditions that will generally result in lower crop yield.

Recent ERS research exploring the relationship between climate change and agricultural productivity found that changes in THI and the Oury index varied by U.S. region. Some States had little change on the average, but became more volatile, with greater fluctuation since the 1980s. The results also suggest that, over the long run, each State gradually adapted to its average climate conditions, with States exposed to more severe conditions adopting technologies or practices that can mitigate damage from adverse weather. For example, drier regions, such as California and Nevada, usually have higher irrigation-ready land density than other regions. As a result, average changes in temperature and precipitation may not have severe impacts on productivity as long as they fall within historical fluctuation ranges. In contrast, unexpected weather shocks, such as severe droughts that fall outside the range of historical weather fluctuations, have more significant impacts on regional productivity.

Researchers also modeled a future climate-change scenario with an average temperature increase of 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) and a 1-inch decrease in average annual precipitation. Projections showed that the difference of the total factor productivity levels—the “TFP gap index”—between the projected period (2030-40) and the reference period (2000-10) varied across regions. Some States would experience larger effects than others, because for some States those climate changes fall within the range of what is historically observed, while for other States they do not. Under the climate change scenario, the States experiencing the greatest impacts would include Louisiana and Mississippi in the Delta region; Rhode Island, Delaware, and Connecticut in the Northeast region; Missouri in the Corn Belt region; Florida in the Southeast region; North Dakota in the Northern Plains region; and Oklahoma in the Southern Plains region.

Canadá: enfatizan la utilidad de las pasturas

Laura Osman, Jennifer Farmers say people can take still take a bite out of climate change while eating red meat, pushing back against global headlines calling for major changes to the world's farming and eating habits.

A UN report released last week left people hungry to know more about what they should eat if they want to help curb the climate crisis. Although it stopped short of explicitly advocating switching to a vegan or vegetarian diet, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change recommended reducing meat consumption.

"It hurts my soul to hear that we're viewing red meat as detrimental to climate change," said Ottawa farmer Amber Payne. "I look at it as a solution to fix many global problems."

Payne is one of a number of small-scale "regenerative farmers" who believe that raising grass-fed cattle can actually help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

"We use animals here as tools on the land to capture the carbon and store it in the ground," Payne said.

Carbon capture, as it's called, involves keeping plant life healthy so it can pull carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and into the soil, trapping it underground.

a brown and white cow standing on top of a grass covered field: A grass-fed cow in a field south of Ottawa. So-called regenerative farmers say that raising grass-fed cattle can actually help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to combat climate change.

Her cows graze on grass in a large field by the side of a road in Greely, in the south end of Ottawa.

Every morning and evening she moves them along to a new spot to let the grazed ground regenerate, promoting the growth of local plant life. She says that helps fight climate change.

Age-old method

It may be a convenient argument for a beef farmer to make, but there is merit to it, according to Ryan Katz-Rosene, a University of Ottawa professor who is the president of the Environmental Studies Association of Canada. He also lives on a farm that produces sheep for meat and wool.

He says there are a number of ways that grass can sequester carbon. He compares his and Payne's farms to the prairies before modern times, when grazing buffalo helped maintain the natural ecosystem and create carbon-rich topsoil.
"In a pasture or in a grassland, those grasses are pulling carbon dioxide out of atmosphere," Katz-Rosene said. But he concedes the million-dollar question is whether more carbon is being captured in that grass than is being emitted by methane-producing cows.
'Not a magical solution'
The person who might be able to answer that question is one of Canada's top experts in the field of agriculture and the environment.
Dr. Raymond Desjardins is a senior research scientist at Agriculture Canada. He was recently appointed a member of the Order of Canada for developing techniques to quantify greenhouse gas emissions.
He says the amount of carbon currently being sequestered in most grasslands is relatively small — but the amount of carbon in the soil beneath that grassland is huge.
a person standing next to a cow: Amber Payne tends to her cows at her farm, Arc Acres, in Greely, south of Ottawa.
According to Desjardins, the question that needs to be asked is: What would that land be used for if cattle weren't grazing on it? He says if perennial grasslands where cattle now feed were turned into annual crops like canola or wheat, significant amounts of that carbon would be released into the atmosphere.
"You can lose a lot of carbon if you shift from perennial crops to annual crops. So having cattle eating grass is good, but it's not a magical solution for solving the climate change problem."
He says that consumers don't need to stop eating meat, but they do need to be aware of the emissions associated with the food they eat.
"Eating grass-fed beef might be better [than grain-fed beef] for the environment. However there are a lot of things to consider."
For instance, grain-fed cattle in traditional feedlots are more efficiently raised — meaning they grow faster — leading to less methane being produced per unit of feed they consume. Grass-fed cows take longer to grow, hence more methane is produced before they are slaughtered.
Know who grows your food, farmers say
Katz-Rosene agrees that so-called regenerative farms aren't a silver-bullet solution. It takes a lot of land to raise beef on a pasture — one of the biggest concerns of the UN group that released the report, he said.
"It's a serious limiting factor."
a person standing in front of a book shelf: Dr. Raymond Desjardins, pictured in his office at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, was part of the IPCC team that won the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize.
But, he said, there's no guarantee your plant-based protein is being grown in an environmentally sustainable way.
"They could be in Kansas or something, and producing some massive mono crop of soy using glyphosate [chemical herbicide] and synthetic fertilizers and enormous amounts of diesel," he said. "Is that ecologically beneficial?"
Payne, who said she's dedicated her life to nutrition and sustainable farming, said the first step for most people is to simply become more conscious of where their food is coming from, no matter what they're consuming.
"What are their practices? What are they putting on their soil?" she said. "Get to know the people that grow your food."

BRASIL

Cautela em los compradores de hacienda

16/08/2019 São Paulo, Mato Grosso e Goiás são os Estados com as programações de abate mais longas
Os frigoríficos têm tido cautela nas negociações com os pecuaristas para evitar o acúmulo de estoques, informa nesta sexta-feira a consultoria Agrifatto.
Diante desse cenário, as escalas de abate estão mais curtas e os preços do boi gordo seguem estáveis nas principais praças pecuárias.
São Paulo, Mato Grosso e Goiás são os Estados com as programações de abate mais longas, com média em 7 dias úteis, segundo a Agrifatto.
Ontem (25/jul), o indicador Esalq/B3/Cepea ficou em R$ 153,20/@, alta de 0,49% no comparativo diário.
Na bolsa de mercadorias B3, o contrato para outubro/19 foi o mais negociado do dia, fechando em R$ 159/@, com recuo de R$ 0,25 ante o fechamento anterior.
Seca incentiva maior desova de animais
Nas regiões pecuárias do Centro-Sul do Brasil, a forte seca vem inviabilizando a retenção dos animais em fazendas de cria, o que explica o aumento de ofertas no mercado de reposição, sobretudo de bezerros “anelorados”, relata nesta sexta-feira a Informa Economics FNP.

Segundo a consultoria, os preços das categorias de reposição seguem firmes, sustentados pelo aumento da demanda por parte dos recriadores e invernistas.
Essa maior procura é incentivada principalmente pela melhoria na relação de troca entre o gado gordo e lotes de animais para engorda, de acordo com a FNP.
O suporte aos preços é relatado em regiões do Mato Grosso e Minas Gerais, com diversas negociações de bezerros fechadas acima do preço de referência, informa a consultoria paulista.
"Em geral, a valorização do boi gordo no Centro-Sul pode incentivar um posicionamento mais agressivo dos recriadores/invernistas nas compras, e assim, os preços podem eventualmente sofrer novas altas para as semanas subsequentes", prevê a FNP.

China frusta la posibilidad de ampliar la lista de plantas aprobadas

14/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint
A China frustrou as expectativas do Ministério da Agricultura de que em breve mais frigoríficos brasileiros estariam habilitados a exportar seus produtos ao país asiático, o que passou a despertar incertezas no setor privado.
O secretário-executivo do ministério, Marcos Montes, chegou a afirmar ao Valor que Pequim poderia habilitar mais plantas do Brasil já na semana passada, antes mesmo de uma viagem da ministra Tereza Cristina que estava agendada para o dia 18. As autorizações não vieram, e o retorno da ministra à China – ela esteve no país em maio – posteriormente também foi adiado e não há uma nova data para a visita.
O adiamento ocorreu porque o ministro da Administração Geral da Aduana Chinesa (GACC), Ni Yuefeng, comunicou o Ministério da Agricultura que não poderia mais receber Tereza Cristina na data que havia sido acordada, por problemas em sua agenda. Diante do imprevisto, existe agora uma possibilidade de a ministra integrar a comitiva do presidente Jair Bolsonaro que embarcará para Pequim em setembro próximo, apurou o Valor.
No fim do mês de julho, técnicos chineses começaram a testar um modelo novo de inspeção em frigoríficos brasileiros realizado por meio de videoconferência, processo que dispensa a auditoria in loco. A avaliação inicial em Brasília foi que o processo estava sendo bem-sucedido, mas o Ministério da Agricultura ainda aguarda relatório de Pequim com os resultados da primeira rodada de inspeções que envolveu estabelecimentos de carnes de frango e suína.
A China também ainda não deu qualquer sinal de quando fará inspeções em frigoríficos de carne bovina – o que já deveria ter acontecido, na avaliação de técnicos do ministério. "Estranhamente, o assunto silenciou", disse uma fonte do governo que acompanha de perto o assunto.
Havia uma expectativa também entre executivos do segmento de carnes de que os chineses pudessem anunciar as habilitações ainda em agosto. No fim de julho, o presidente do Conselho de Administração da BRF, Pedro Parente, chegou a prever que mais três unidades da empresa seriam habilitadas "em semanas". Agora, ninguém arrisca quando isso vai acontecer.

Ventas de semen bovino en alza

PORTAL DBO 12/08/2019 Raças de corte puxaram crescimento do setor, com 3,76 milhões de doses vendidas
As vendas de sêmen bovino no primeiro semestre de 2019 registraram crescimento de 19,1% ante igual período do ano passado, segundo balanço divulgado pela Associação Brasileira de Inseminação Artificial. No total foram comercializadas 6,09 milhões de doses, puxadas pelas raças de corte, com 3,76 milhões de doses vendidas (aumento de 27,9%).
Sérgio Saud, presidente da Asbia, destaca que este foi o quinto semestre consecutivo com crescimento de dois dígitos nas vendas de sêmen bovino para a pecuária de corte. Segundo ele, o resultado "é um indicativo de que o setor cresce como um todo e prova de que o uso da genética na Pecuária de Corte está consolidado, atraindo cada vez mais novos usuários na adoção da técnica".
Nas raças leiteiras, também houve melhora, com 2,34 milhões de doses, 7,2% acima do período anterior.
A expectativa para o segundo semestre é muito boa já que os números apontam para outra estação bastante aquecida, com uso de touros melhoradores, da Inseminação Artificial em Tempo Fixo (IATF) como ferramenta principal na utilização da genética melhoradora.
"Tudo indica, também, uma alta na procura pelo cruzamento industrial, com o uso expressivo de animais como Angus, Brangus e Senepol. São raças que vão crescer neste segundo semestre", acrescentou Saud. No total de vendas de sêmen para Corte por estado, o destaque foi para o Mato Grosso, com 19,7% da comercialização. Em segundo, ficou Mato Grosso do Sul, com 15,6%, com o Pará na terceira posição, com 11,3%.
Exportações
Na exportações, as vendas de sêmen bovino avançaram 21,3% sobre o primeiro semestre do ano passado, com 168,27 mil doses, sendo 66,46 mil doses de gado de corte (+18,76%) e 101,81 mil doses de gado de leite (+23%). Nas importações, por sua vez, houve alta ainda mais expressiva, de 54% na

mesma base de comparação. Para o setor de corte, foram 2,07 milhões de doses, alta de 114,4% ante o primeiro semestre do ano passado e o melhor resultado dos últimos cinco anos. Na importação de sêmen de Leite, foram 1,9 milhão de doses, alta de 17,3%.
“A importação teve um bom desempenho como consequência do momento positivo vivido pelo segmento como um todo. É natural que a Indústria comece a se preparar para a Estação de Monta, ajustando a oferta necessária para atender as fazendas”, pontuou o executivo da entidade.

IBGE: Faena de vacunos aumentó 2.4 % en el segundo trimestre

14/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint
No 2º trimestre de 2019, foram abatidas 8,08 milhões de cabeças de bovinos, um aumento de 2,4% em comparação ao trimestre imediatamente anterior e de 4,1% em relação ao 2º trimestre de 2018.
A produção de 2,01 milhões de toneladas de carcaças bovinas no 2º trimestre de 2019 indica alta de 3,6% em relação ao 1º trimestre de 2019 e de 5,5% em relação ao mesmo período 2018.

Analizan cambios en los contratos a futuro

14/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint No maior exportador de carne bovina do planeta, o mercado futuro de boi gordo está em apuros. Desde a crise de 2008, os negócios não param de encolher, desagradando a pecuaristas, corretoras, fundos de investimentos e consultores. O mercado futuro, que já chegou a movimentar quase R$ 50 bilhões por ano no auge, diminuiu para menos de R$ 15 bilhões, afastando investidores devido à liquidez cada vez menor.
“Desse jeito, o mercado está fadado a acabar”, diz o executivo de um dos maiores frigoríficos do país. Nos últimos meses, porém, um grupo de pecuaristas e investidores passou a pressionar a B3 por mudanças.
A bolsa paulista é vista pelos críticos como uma das responsáveis pela pasmaceira. A forma como o preço do gado é calculado é o principal problema, e pecuaristas reclamam da demora da bolsa em implementar as mudanças no indicador de preço que baliza os contratos futuros de boi gordo.
Se nada mudar, criticam representantes desse grupo, o setor pode perder uma oportunidade para resgatar o mercado futuro de boi. A avaliação é que, dada a disrupção na oferta global de carne provocada pela peste suína africana na China, um número maior de fundos estaria propenso a montar posições no mercado futuro e, assim, aumentar a exposição à pecuária.
O ambiente brasileiro também seria favorável para o investimento em ativos de maior risco, como é o caso dos contratos de boi gordo, devido à queda da taxa de juros. Por fim, o aparecimento de fintechs que apostam em pecuária também indica o potencial de resgate do mercado futuro do boi gordo, de acordo com uma fonte que participa das discussões com a bolsa.
“Há um total desinteresse da B3. Para eles, é uma coisa pequena, que dá trabalho”, critica o pecuarista Pedro de Camargo Neto, vice-presidente da Sociedade Rural Brasileira (SRB). Segundo ele, a bolsa está discutindo mudanças no indicador de preços e a tendência é que as alterações sejam positivas. Mas a demora o inquieta.
Nas redes sociais, o tom das críticas à B3 nem sempre é amistoso. No Twitter, um conhecido participante dos fóruns de debate sobre a pecuária disse, não sem ironia, que o indicador de preços finalmente foi padronizado. “Consegue errar todos os dias”, afirma.
Ao Valor, o consultor Gustavo Figueiredo, da AgroAgility, diz que a metodologia utilizada para captar os preços do animal abre espaço para distorções de preços às vezes superior a R$ 5 por arroba – ontem, o indicador Esalq/B3 estava em R$ 154,20 por arroba. “Há uma percepção generalizada de que o indicador não tem refletido de forma fiel a realidade de preços do mercado físico”, concordou o sócio-diretor da Radar Investimentos e agente autônomo vinculado à corretora Nécton, Leandro Bovo.
Sob a responsabilidade do Centro de Estudos Avançados em Economia Aplicada (Cepea), que é ligado à Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz (Esalq/USP), o indicador Esalq/B3 para as cotações do boi gordo no mercado de São Paulo não pondera os preços – recebidos de frigoríficos e pecuaristas – pelo volume de gado.
Na prática, um lote de 50 cabeças de gado pode influenciar mais o indicador do que um lote de 100 animais caso o contribuinte (um abatedouro, por exemplo) tenha mais peso no indicador, criticou Figueiredo.
Essa possibilidade abre espaço para que alguns frigoríficos forneçam ao Cepea apenas os negócios que os interessem, pressionando as cotações. Em uma indústria mais concentrada, isso passa a ser um risco maior. Para os pecuaristas, a falta de confiança no indicador não limita apenas os negócio no mercado futuro, mas aumenta o risco das vendas de contratos de médio prazo feito com os frigoríficos, muitas vezes atrelado aos preços do Cepea.
Ao longo dos últimos anos, o número de negócios de boi captados pelo Cepea para formar o indicador caiu drasticamente. Levantamento feito para fomentar as discussões com a B3 mostrou que, entre 2010 e 2015, as amostras tinham, em média, 50 observações diárias. Em 2018, caiu para 20 observações.

Procurado, o Cepea informou que a redução das observações faz parte do processo de controle das informações prestadas. “Para reverter essa tendência, seria necessário que os agentes que julguem importante a existência do indicador se empenhassem em relatar e documentar seus negócios”, sustentou o Cepea. Em nota, o centro de estudos informou que discorda das avaliações de que o indicador se tornou obsoleto.
Ao Valor, o diretor de produtos de balcão, commodities e novos negócios da B3, Fabio Zenaro, reconhece que a falta de liquidez do mercado futuro de boi gordo é um problema. Em julho, havia 20,3 mil contratos em aberto de boi gordo na B3. Trata-se de um número maior do que os 11,3 mil registrados no mesmo período do ano passado, mas bastante inferior aos 67 mil de julho de 2008. O movimento financeiro, no entanto, caiu 19% nos últimos doze meses, de R$ 1 bilhão para apenas R$ 809 milhões.
De acordo com Zenaro, a bolsa vem atuando para corrigir a metodologia. Ele afirma entender a ansiedade dos pecuaristas, mas ressaltou que uma mudança como essa não é feita de uma hora para outra. Para entrar em vigor, a nova metodologia precisa passar pelo crivo da Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (CVM).
De qualquer forma, acrescenta ele, a B3 já testou a nova metodologia e, entre as mudanças, o Cepea passará a ponderar o indicador pelo volume de bois e também incluirá na amostra os frigoríficos que são inspecionados pelo Estado de São Paulo, e não apenas pelo Serviço de Inspeção Federal (SIF).
A intenção é que, com isso, a amostra aumente, tornando o indicador mais próximo da realidade. Questionado pela reportagem, Zenaro não quis estimar uma data exata para a entrada em vigor do novo indicador, mas afirma que ela se dará ainda no “curto prazo”.
Para Bovo, da Radar Investimentos, a cautela da B3 é compreensível. “O objetivo de todos é comum. O mercado fica um pouco ressentido da velocidade da mudança não estar sendo a que todo mundo desejava, mas a gente sabe que a bolsa é extremamente conservadora em qualquer mudanças. É da natureza dela, e não é errado que seja assim”, acrescenta.

Presidente del Codex Alimentarius sale en defensa de los alimentos producidos em BRASIL

14/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint Os alimentos produzidos no Brasil são controlados, testados e aprovados. Quando há resíduos, estão muito abaixo do que é permitido pelos códigos internacionais. A afirmação é do presidente do Codex Alimentarius, o brasileiro Guilherme Costa, em entrevista divulgada nesta terça-feira (13) pelo projeto Agrosaber.
Costa é veterinário e auditor fiscal federal agropecuário e trabalha como adido agrícola do Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento, em Bruxelas, na Bélgica. O Brasil segue os padrões internacionais na produção de alimentos em relação ao código alimentar (Codex Alimentarius) da FAO/OMS?
Guilherme Costa – Sim. O Brasil é membro do Codex Alimentarius desde 1968. Tem trabalhado de forma robusta na elaboração de normas, códigos de práticas e diretrizes que garantam a inocuidade e as práticas leais de comércio dos alimentos, os dois pilares principais dessa Organização das Nações Unidas. Ademais, o país busca, cada vez mais, harmonizar a sua regulamentação nacional nessas áreas, com base nos padrões internacionais estabelecidos pelo Codex Alimentarius. O Brasil é um dos atores principais e mais ativos do Codex e de 2014 a 2017 ocupou uma das três vice- -presidências da organização. A partir de 2017, passou a ocupar, pela primeira vez, tanto para o país como para a América do Sul, a presidência, após processo eletivo, com reeleições em 2018 e 2019.
Quais são esses padrões?
Esses padrões são normas, códigos de práticas e diretrizes desenvolvidos pelo Codex Alimentarius. Para a efetiva aplicação desses padrões, eles devem ser incorporados, no todo, ou em parte, à legislação nacional do país membro. Os padrões do Codex podem ser de caráter geral ou específico. Os textos básicos do Codex se aplicam a todos os produtos e categorias de produtos. Esses textos normalmente estabelecem diretrizes horizontais para temas como práticas higiênicas com os alimentos, rotulagem, aditivos, inspeção e certificação, nutrição, resíduos de medicamentos veterinários e produtos fitossanitários (defensivos agrícolas). As normas do Codex para produtos referem-se a um produto específico, embora, atualmente, tais normas estabeleçam, cada vez mais, padrões para grupos de produtos, por exemplo, um padrão geral para sucos e néctares de frutas em vez de um para cada fruta.
Como o Codex avalia a qualidade dos produtos agrícolas brasileiros?
O Codex Alimentarius não tem a função de avaliar a qualidade de produtos agrícolas de quaisquer dos seus países membros. Entretanto, é facilmente detectável o alto grau de qualidade dos produtos agrícolas brasileiros em razão do nível de conformidade com as regras internacionais, como aquelas do Codex Alimentarius.
O Brasil tem uma larga experiência teórica e prática, equivalente aos países mais desenvolvidos do mundo, tanto no setor privado quanto no governamental, no exercício dos elementos básicos para a garantia da qualidade dos produtos agrícolas. Dentre outros elementos, podemos mencionar: controle de contaminantes em alimentos, utilização de aditivos, higiene dos alimentos, sistemas de inspeção e certificação, controle de exportações e importações, rotulagem, métodos de análises laboratoriais e amostragem, nutrição, controle de produtos fitossanitários, controle de medicamentos veterinários, etc.

Há excesso de resíduo de agrotóxico nos alimentos produzidos no Brasil?
Não. Isso é uma comunicação de risco sem qualquer fundamentação científica, de caráter alarmante, não profissional e prejudicial aos interesses do país e dos consumidores dos nossos produtos, seja no mercado interno ou externo. As recomendações de defensivos têm uma base científica construída com fatores de segurança rigorosos para avaliação dos riscos à saúde dos agricultores e dos consumidores. Nossos alimentos são controlados, testados e aprovados.
Quando há resíduos, estão muito abaixo do que é permitido pelos códigos internacionais. Os alimentos produzidos no Brasil são exportados para 160 países, controlados e verificados tanto antes da sua saída do nosso país, quanto reinspecionado na entrada em outros países. Quando analisamos dados da FAO, por exemplo, identificamos um ranking sobre o uso de defensivos agrícolas por hectare cultivado (kg/ha). O Brasil está atrás de países como Holanda (9,38), Bélgica (6,89), Itália (6,66), Montenegro (6,43), Irlanda (5,78), Portugal (5,63), Suíça (5,07) e Eslovênia (4,86). Os números de utilização, no nosso país, são 4,31 kg/ha.

INDONESIA: podría abrirse el mercado para exportar carnes vacunas

15/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A possibilidade de que a abertura do mercado da Indonésia à carne bovina brasileira ocorra ainda em 2019 anima executivos de alguns dos maiores frigoríficos do país.
Declarações atribuídas ao ministro do Comércio da Indonésia, Enggartiasto Lukita, foram recebidas como um sinal de que as negociações no país asiático estão avançando.
A autoridade indonésia teria dito que seu país abrirá o mercado com uma cota de cerca de 50 mil toneladas de carne bovina destinada aos brasileiros.
Três importadores teriam licença para comprar a carne do Brasil: a agência estatal Bulog (cota de 30 mil toneladas) e as empresas estatais PT Berdikari (10 mil toneladas) e PT Perusahaan (10 mil toneladas).
No governo brasileiro, porém, ainda há muitas dúvidas sobre a abertura do mercado da Indonésia. De acordo com uma fonte do Ministério da Agricultura, o país asiático ainda não divulgou o relatório da auditoria feita em frigoríficos brasileiros em abril do ano passado.
Não está claro se todos os frigoríficos visitados serão habilitados. A avaliação de três fontes do setor privado consultadas pelo Valor é que a Minerva poderia ter até cinco abatedouros habilitados pela Indonésia, ao passo que a JBS teria quatro e a Marfrig, uma.

URUGUAY

Novillo de Uruguay supera un 8% al de Australia

15 de agosto de 2019 El precio del novillo gordo especial de exportación de Uruguay que cotizó en US$ 4,05 por kilo cuarta balanza supera en 30 centavos de dólar (8%) a la cotización del novillo en Australia que se ubicó en US$ 3,75 por kilo carcasa en la última semana. Un mercado que accede con menor flete y aranceles a Asia y alterado por una persistente sequía, impactando en la faena y en el stock.
De 2010 a 2014, el precio del novillo de Uruguay se ubicó mayormente por encima del australiano. Pero a partir del 2015 y hasta mediados de mayo de este año la tendencia fue inversa, según se desprende de los datos de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganados (ACG) y Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA).
La brecha es mucho mayor si se compara con el novillo gordo en Brasil, que se ubica en US$ 2,60 por kilo carcasa, 56% por debajo que el de Uruguay de acuerdo al Índice Esalq elaborado por el Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Economía Aplicada, de la Universidad de San Pablo. Esto genera un aumento en la importación de carne que en el primer semestre totalizaron 10.391 toneladas peso embarque, dos tercios del total importado en todo 2018 (16.073 toneladas).
El diferencial de precio por kilo también es de más de un dólar por kilo respecto a la cotización en Argentina con un novillo gordo con destino a exportación que se ubica en US$ 2,64 por kilo de acuerdo a al último dato de IPCVA. La brecha con Paraguay es similar con un valor promedio por kilo carcasa de US$ 2,60.
El novillo local se encuentra apenas un centavo por debajo de US$ 4,06 que cotiza el novillo en EEUU - históricamente el más caro en el mundo- una diferencia prácticamente inusual.

Cuota 481 impulsa la faena que se acerca a las 40.000 cabezas

12 de agosto de 2019
La faena de ganados de corral con destino a la Cuota 481 se hizo notar en la faena semanal que subió por tercera semana consecutiva a poco menos de 40.000 cabezas, con un notorio aumento de la faena de vaquillonas y novillos.
En la semana cerrada el 10 de agosto se faenaron 39.637 cabezas, aproximadamente 5.000 más que las 34.731 cabezas de la semana anterior y 5.500 menos que las 45.170 de la misma semana del año pasado.

De cara a una nueva ventana de Cuota 481, el volumen de novillos subió respecto a la semana anterior de 15.910 a 17.111 cabezas y se ubicó aproximadamente 5.600 cabezas por debajo de las faenadas en igual semana de 2018 (22.710 cabezas). Por el mismo motivo aumentó la faena de vaquillonas de 4.900 cabezas a 7.172 en la última semana.
La actividad de hembras fue notoriamente superior a la de novillos con una participación de 55%, siete puntos porcentuales más que en igual semana del 2018. Se industrializaron 21.811 cabezas – 14.639 vacas y 7.100 vaquillonas- 2.500 más que la semana anterior y 100 más que en igual período del año pasado (21.729 cabezas).

Benech se reunió con industriales: “Me preocupa la salud financiera de los frigoríficos”

14/08/2019 - El Ministro de Ganadería reconoció que ese sector “está con dificultades porque los precios del ganado están altos y les falta materia prima”.
El ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), Enzo Benech, aseguró que le preocupa la “salud” financiera de la industria frigorífica y reconoció que ese sector “está con dificultades porque los precios del ganado están altos y les falta materia prima”.
El jerarca reconoció que “tenemos costos industriales asociados a la productividad de la mano de obra que son más altos que en otros países”, pero consideró que la falta de materia prima que hoy viven los frigoríficos se debe a que “desde hace 25 años estamos con un porcentaje de preñez en bovinos de 65% (promedio), con precios altos, con precios bajos, con exportación en pie activa, con lo que quieran”.
Esta semana Benech se reunió con una de las gremiales de la industria frigorífica para analizar la problemática del sector y ver cuáles son las salidas. “Me preocupa la salud (financiera) del sector y es parte de un proceso”, afirmó.
Contó que cuando en mayo volvió del exterior, se reunió con los trabajadores de la industria frigorífica, con las gremiales de productores y con los frigoríficos, porque le preocupaba que “Uruguay estaba accediendo a los mercados más importantes del mundo, teníamos la exportación de ganado en pie abierta y había una alta extracción”. Viendo esa situación, “era muy sencillo. Cualquiera que hiciera los números se daría cuenta que en algún momento nos faltarían animales para la faena, cosa que es lo que está pasando”, dijo Benech.
El titular del MGAP recordó cuando la industria frigorífica uruguaya “venía mal, tenía dificultades y algunos productores quedaron con cuentas que no cobraron nunca”, por eso dijo esperar que “no se repitan esas instancias”.
Agregó que cree en las cadenas, porque “la industria precisa los productores y viceversa. Los frigoríficos también precisan a los trabajadores. Es una mesa de varias patas”.
Exportación en pie. A su vez, Benech explicó que aún no revisó en detalle el trabajo técnico sobre la incidencia de la exportación de ganado en pie y los posibles escenarios. “Hace un año y medio llevé el tema de la exportación de ganado en pie al Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) y les tiré la bolsa de gatos encima de la mesa”, admitió el ministro.
Ahora recibió “un informe muy abundante” y dijo que hubo varias reuniones en este tiempo y estimó que “se lograron avances importantes. Tengo el informe encima del escritorio, lo voy a analizar y en función de eso informaremos, además de tomar decisiones como gobierno”.
Luego de varios meses de trabajo interno e intercambio de opiniones entre los miembros de la junta directiva, desde INAC se le hizo llegar el informe definitivo y se aclaró que no hay cambios de política.

“Si Argentina vuelve al proteccionismo, el Mercosur está en discusión”

14/08/2019 - El Presidente de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay consideró que las condiciones “no están dadas” para que inversores argentinos lleguen al país, principalmente porque el resultado del negocio “es distinto” al periodo del 2004 al 2007.
Los resultados de las elecciones primarias en Argentina despertó la incertidumbre financiera de la región, con una devaluación que superó los 60 pesos argentinos por dólar y el riesgo país alcanza guarismos de 1500.
El presidente de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay (ARU), Gabriel Capurro, aseguró a Rurales El País que la realidad de Argentina representa una “preocupación importante” debido a la volatilidad económica que está experimentando, lo que es “muy malo” para Argentina y “nada bueno” para Uruguay.
La ideología política de Alberto y Cristina Fernández, si se contemplan los antecedentes en los pasados periodos de Cristina, se opone a la visión aperturista de Macri y también de otros actores importantes del Mercosur, como Jair Bolsonaro.
Capurro considera que si Argentina regresa a una política proteccionista, el futuro del Mercosur pasaría a estar en “discusión”, de acuerdo a las distintas políticas comerciales que impulsarían los principales actores del bloque. “No tengo clara la posición de Fernández, pero quizás deberían tomar la lección aprendida y cambiar”, señaló Capurro.

Uruguay. El Presidente de la ARU dijo: “Que Argentina esté mal nunca es beneficioso para Uruguay, y sí existe la posibilidad que lleguen capitales vecinos al país pero las actuales condiciones del sector agropecuario no son las mismas a las del periodo 2005 al 2007, cuando los valores de los commodities subían, el precio del campo estaba deprimido y era buena la rentabilidad del negocio”.
Explicó que hoy “la rentabilidad del negocio está comprometida y los precios de los campos son diferentes”, por tanto “no creemos que el arribo de inversores argentinos sea de la magnitud que fue tiempo atrás”.

PARAGUAY

Frigoríficos niegan ser los culpables de bajos precios

10 de agosto de 2019 - 01:00

El presidente de la Cámara Paraguaya de Carne, Korni Pauls, dijo que hay varios factores por los cuales los frigoríficos están pagando menos a los productores por los animales entregados, como la competencia con otros países, bajos precios a nivel internacional no solo en carne, también menudencias y el cuero, suspensión de frigoríficos locales, entre otros motivos.
Korni Pauls habló ayer con ABC sobre el motivo por el cual los frigoríficos están pagando menos por el kilo de carne recibida, con relación a hace un año. “Lo único que falta es que culpen a los frigoríficos de la eliminación de Olimpia en la Libertadores. Últimamente nos culpan por todo, si retrocedemos un año, en ese momento llegamos a tener los precios más altos de Mercosur y nadie se acuerda de eso. Además, el ritmo de faena era alto y las empresas estaban casi al tope, es importante aclarar por qué está pasando esto, pues no es solo en Paraguay”, indicó.
En los últimos 15 meses, el cuero perdió totalmente su valor, también los precios de las menudencias han bajado, las curtiembres están trabajando al mínimo. Hace un año se pagaba hasta 500.000 guaraníes por cada cuero, ahora si vienen a retirar y conseguís que te paguen 3 dólares (18.000 guaraníes), tenés que estar contento. Hoy estamos pagando el precio de mercado, que sería casi igual a Argentina (2,65 dólares) y Brasil (2,45/2,55 dólares), mientras que lo de Uruguay (4,02 dólares) es totalmente diferente, porque el 85 por ciento de su carne va a China, explicó el empresario de la Carne.
“El productor debe entender que Paraguay debe apuntar a mercados como China, país que es hoy el mayor importador de carne bovina y el de mayor precio por tonelada, seguido por Estados Unidos, dos países que nos faltan conquistar para ahí si estar entre los Top 10, y poder pagar mejores precios”, finalizó nuestro entrevistado.

UNION EUROPEA

Brexit: Discuten en IRLANDA sus consecuencia sobre el sector de las carnes bovinas

12 August 2019

EU - IFA President Joe Healy has said that retailers and the EU Commission must be included in the talks that the Minister for Agriculture Michael Creed has convened for today (12 August).
Speaking at the Tullamore Show yesterday (Sunday, 11 August), Mr Healy said, "While the factories are the main problem, the retailer has a dominant role in the dysfunctional food chain that is not working for beef farmers. They need to be around the table tomorrow to account for their actions and to outline how they intend to address the problem."
Mr Healy said the EU Commission needs to be represented to explain why they are allowing the EU beef market to be totally undermined with imports which fail to meet EU standards and also to outline their plans and supports for the Irish and EU beef sector in Brexit.
The IFA President said the letter sent by Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (CCPC) to farmers involved in the Beef Plan Movement shows that the current rules and
"They need to be replaced with a new regulator who acts for all parties in the chain," he said.
"If anyone needs to be investigated, it is the meat factories. The Competition Authority has previously raided the IFA offices and threatened us and other farmers on numerous occasions. The CCPC is not fit for purpose from a farmer’s point of view.
"New EU legislation on the Agri Markets Task Force needs to be implemented here. It will require a new state agency with robust oversight and resources to enforce it."
Mr Healy pointed out that at the Oireachtas Agriculture Committee hearings earlier this year on the beef sector, IFA called on Minister Creed and the Committee to investigate the lack of competition in the beef processing sector.

Talks Make Some Progress on Issues for Beef Farmers

13 August 2019 IRELAND - The beef talks in Backweston have concluded after more than 12 hours of discussions between the various parties.
The independent Chairman Michael Dowling will circulate a document based on the proposals that were put forward.
IFA President Joe Healy said some progress had been made on market transparency and the introduction of a price index.
There is also a commitment to look at the market specifications that impact on price that exist in the grid.
It is expected that the talks will reconvene on Thursday or next Monday

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Mercado Ganadero afecto por el incendio de la mayor planta faenadora del país

August 12, 2019 In the short-term, the Tyson fire will be bearish on cattle prices. (FJ)
Monday's CME cattle futures opened and locked limit lower on reaction to Tyson was forced to close its Holcomb, Kan., beef processing facility due to Friday night's fire. In the short-term, analysts say the fire will be bearish for cattle prices and bullish beef prices. Futures contract limits expand to $4.50 for live cattle and $6.75 for feeder cattle futures tomorrow.
For its part, Tyson affirmed it would work to reopen the Holcomb facility and is "taking steps to move production to alternative sites." Yet, traders realize that even in the best of scenarios, daily cattle slaughter will drop in the near-term with the loss of operations at Holcomb. The plant has a capacity of 6,000 head per day, though actual slaughter numbers are likely lower.
According to CattleFax, Tyson's Holcomb plant accounts for 6% of total U.S. fed cattle packing capacity, and 23.5% of Kansas fed cattle packing capacity. CattleFax also noted the growing supply of finished cattle stood at 11.5 million head July 1, which was record large. About 21% of U.S. total cattle on feed are in Kanas.
In a statement, the Kansas Livestock Association asked the National Cattlemen's Beef Association to make contact with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. NCBA made the regulatory agency aware of the situation and contacted the office of U.S. Ag Secretary Sonny Perdue to apprise USDA of the plant fire.
Alternative Tyson facilities are located in Amarillo, Tex., and Lexington, Neb., though both are three-plus hours from Garden City, Kan. The industry anticipates other packers may pick up the slack by adding Saturday shifts, but no announcement has been made. While the industry may hope other plants could pick up the slack, America's packing industry was already struggling with significant labor shortages, and expanded hours at other plants may prove problematic.
Tyson has not announced a timeline for the plant repairs, but industry speculation was rampant Monday. The low-end of such speculation is two months.
Sterling Marketing president John Nalivka said U.S. beef packers were running at about 91% of capacity before the fire, and absorbing cattle from the Holcomb plant would push packer capacity utilization to about 96%. He said the beef industry is set to harvest about 26 million cattle this year, and Tyson's Holcomb plant accounts for about 5% of that total.
"It will definitely hurt front-end demand," Nalivka told Drovers. "There's the potential that with Holcomb out of commission the marketing pace will slow down and carcass weights will increase. That could certainly take the bloom off this fall's fed cattle market."
Tyson Foods' stock price was unchanged Monday at about $88.36 per share, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 1.5%.
If a silver lining is visible in the Holcomb tragedy it may be the fact most feedyards are current in their marketings. Analysts say cattle in northern feedlots are especially current, and the pace of slaughter this summer has been very good.
While near-term cash cattle prices will come under pressure until the loss in slaughter capacity is absorbed, analysts also believe boxed beef values will increase going forward. That could also boost packer profit margins, which were already in the exceptional category, which will further incentivize packers to expand their Saturday operations.

13 August 2019 US - On Friday one of the largest beef packing plants in the US was damaged by fire and the event has the potential to cause significant disruptions to both beef and cattle markets, reports Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.
According to data from Steve Kay of Cattle Buyers Weekly, a publication that for decades has kept meticulous records of US plant packing capacity, the Tyson plant in Garden City Kansas can harvest about 6,000 head of cattle per day. All the cattle harvested in this facility are fed cattle.

We think this represents about 6 percent of overall US fed cattle packing capacity - a significant number considering there is very little capacity slack in the industry at this time. The chart below represents our effort to understand fed cattle packing capacity for the main packers.
Top packers at this time process somewhere between 84 percent and 88 percent of all fed cattle in the US. Please note that we simply implied this by taking the maximum daily slaughter this year (~99,500 head) and then calculated the fed cattle slaughter numbers for each plant that large packers run.
Some plants process both fed and non-fed cattle. In that case we assumed a 50:50 split, which may overstate the number of fed cattle they process. Tyson Foods is the biggest beef packer in the US at this time and accounts for around 29 percent of fed cattle packing capacity in the country.
Given its size, the company is a major supplier to both retail and foodservice customers. At this time there are no details as to the extent of the fire and how long it will stay shuttered. Media reports noted significant damage to the roof structure and wire stories quoted a Tyson spokesman that the plant "would remain closed indefinitely".
There are also no reports as to whether product that was already stored in the plants coolers was affected by the fire. This could represent a significant amount of beef that may not enter commerce. It makes no sense to speculate more about this until company officials offer an account of plant conditions and outlook.
The short term effect is that with 6 percent of capacity going dark there will be (potentially) less beef available in the market. End users that normally would get product from this plant now will be serviced by other plants but that will limit supplies in the spot market.
Higher prices will be necessary to either ration out some demand or cause other packers to run extra shifts. Supplies in the spot market will likely be very tight, which normally results in a bidding war from those that are short.
The disruption happened at a time when retailers are gearing up for Labor Day promotions, a time when beef demand generally gets a boost. The choice beef cutout has been trending higher recently and this disruption will likely cause prices to advance further.
As for the impact on fed cattle prices it is generally negative although the extent of the impact will depend greatly on how long it takes to bring this plant back to full production. Different from hogs, where supplies can quickly backup and result in dramatic price declines, feedlot operators have a bit more flexibility.
But the effect could quickly increase the longer this plant stays out of commission and it becomes necessary to adjust the flow of cattle through the entire supply chain. Fort that to happen, higher prices will be needed at the consumer level and lower prices at the producer level.
Today participants in the futures market will likely scramble to understand the true downside risk in the immediate term as well as for the fall market.

Tyson utilizaría otros establecimeintos para compensar su cierre

August 12, 2019 Tyson Foods says it plans to rebuild the Holcomb, Kan., beef packing facility after a fire Friday night forced the plant’s closure, and is taking steps to minimize disruption to the beef supply chain.
In a statement released Sunday (Aug. 12, 2019) Tyson said it is still assessing the damage and a timeline has not been established, but work to clear the damage has already begun. The company said it will continue to pay workers and is “taking steps to move production to alternative sites.”
In the statement, Steve Stouffer, group president of Tyson Fresh Meats, said, “Tyson Foods has built in some redundancy to handle situations like these and we will use other plants within our network to help keep our supply chain full.”
Stouffer also said Tyson will pay full-time, active team members “weekly until production resumes.” He called the aftermath of the fire a “difficult time for our team members and their families, and we want to ensure they’re taken care of.”
Holcomb team members may be called on to work during the reconstruction to help with clean-up and other projects, but regardless of the hours worked, all full-time active employees are guaranteed pay, the statement said. Stouffer commended plant management for quickly and efficiently evacuating the building, and noted there were no injuries as a result. He also commended the Garden City, Kan., fire department and the Finney County sheriff’s office.
Tyson Foods operates six plants in Kansas, employing more than 5,600 people. In the company’s fiscal year 2018, it paid $269 million in wages, and estimated its total economic impact in the state to be more than $2.4 billion.

Caída de precios: sobre-reacción y posterior calma

August 13, 2019 Cattle markets continued reeling Tuesday on news Tyson Foods was forced to close its Holcomb, Kan., beef processing facility due to Friday night’s fire.
Tuesday saw both Live Cattle and Feeder Futures close substantially lower.
The front-month Live Cattle futures closed locked down their daily limit losses of $4.50 and set contract lows today. The daily expanded trading limit will be $4.50 again on Wednesday. Meantime, November

feeder cattle futures closed down $5.60 and notched a contract low. Feeder cattle futures will also see expanded daily trading limits on Wednesday, at $6.75.
Wholesale beef prices continued to move sharply higher, jumping another $7.74 for Choice on Tuesday to close at $226.36. Select was up $2.79 to $200.58.
"Feeder futures prices closing limit down is inconsistent with what you would expect when grains are trending lower," says Sterling Marketing president John Nalivka. The WASDE report on Monday sent grain futures prices sharply lower, which typically has a positive influence on Feeder futures.
Two limit-down days is overreaction, Nalivka says.
"Cattle feeders and packers will scramble and find a home for the cattle displaced by the Holcomb fire," Nalivka says. "The biggest issue will be if packers can find the labor to run the extra shifts needed to increase their kills."
Sufficient labor remains a constant worry for packers, which justifies Tyson's pledge to pay its idle Holcomb workers for 40-hour work weeks until the plant reopens. It can't afford to let those workers move to new jobs if Tyson plans to reopen.
For cattle feeders, Nalivka says it will be critical not to let marketings slow to the point where carcass weights are increased.
"In the short-term, it will be key to hold weights under a year ago, which is assuming that demand remains steady, and I think it will," Nalivka says. "We'll know more how this will play out in the coming days, but I expect we'll look back on Monday and Tuesday's markets and see overreaction."

Cattle Markets Climb Off Lows
August 16, 2019 Cattle markets have bounced off the lows set early this week following a fire over the weekend at Tyson's beef packing facility at Holcomb, Kan.
Cattle futures were trading higher at mid-day on Friday, showing some stabilization after limit down days early this week. August Live Cattle were up 50 cents at $100.70, and August Feeder futures were up 30 cents to $136.07.Cash cattle prices have improved throughout the week after initial bids at $10 under last week's price surfaced on Monday. Modest numbers of cattle in the south sold at $105, and Iowa-Minnesota cattle traded at $107 to $108 on Thursday. The Choice beef cutout closed Thursday at $236.12, nearly $16 per cwt. higher than last Friday.
USDA Under Secretary Greg Ibach issued a statement Thursday saying USDA was "closely monitoring the effects" of the fire on cattle markets.
"USDA has been in contact with plant management and other stakeholders since the fire, and we understand production will shift to other plants to accommodate cattle that were committed to the Holcomb facility. USDA is prepared to provide additional staffing necessary to support grading and auditing services at the alternate locations," Ibach said.
"USDA's Packers and Stockyards Division (PSD) will continue to monitor cattle prices and procurement activities and will remain vigilant for any livestock marketing entities seeking to unfairly take advantage of the situation. If USDA detects any unfair practices, we will quickly investigate and take appropriate enforcement action," Ibach said.
Producers or sellers can contact the PSD Western Regional Office at (303) 375-4240 at any time regarding payment or contract concerns.

AUSTRALIA

CHINA – eliminaría preferencia arancelaria a la carne australiana a partir del 17/0/8/19

16/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A alfândega da China informou na sexta-feira que as importações de oito categorias de carne bovina australiana haviam atingido o valor de salvaguarda e que retomaria a cobrança das tarifas da nação mais favorecida sobre as mercadorias a partir de 17 de agosto.
Sob o acordo de livre comércio de 2015 entre a China e a Austrália, as importações de cortes de carne resfriada e congelada atualmente carregam uma tarifa de 6%, enquanto as carcaças têm tarifas entre 10% e 12,5%, abaixo das taxas do país mais favorecido.
Mas as importações de carne bovina australiana aumentaram este ano e já atingiram as 172.411 toneladas permitidas com tarifas mais baixas, disse o aviso publicado online pela Administração Geral das Alfândegas.

Nuevos record en el valor de las exportaciones de carnes bovinas

15 August 2019

The 2018-19 financial year was a record breaker for the value of Australian red meat and livestock exports, with beef, lamb and mutton all surpassing historical highs. Elevated levels of livestock turnoff, strong global demand and a weak Australian dollar all helped underpin the record figures.
In terms of the top markets, the US remains the most valuable destination for boxed Australian red meat with China and Japan both close behind.
Beef exports reached A$9.49 billion, a 19% increase on last financial year and A$446 million higher than the previous record set in 2014-5. The unit value of beef averaged A$7.75/kg, a 9% increase year-on-year.
Chilled beef rose to a record $11.86/kg, and accounted for 38% of export dollars obtained (but made up just 25% of total volume). The price premium for chilled was $5.47/kg, 74¢/kg higher than the 5-year average.
For overall value, there was a 1% swing in favour of the frozen variety (62% frozen, 38% chilled). This shift can be partly attributed to emerging demand from China, where the beef export mix is comprised of 90% frozen due to limited chilled plant access and cold chain restrictions.
There was prominent growth across all of Australia's major beef export markets:

Japan: $2.31 billion, up 9% year-on-year
US: $1.94 billion, up 13%
China: $1.75 billion, up 74%
South Korea: $ 1.50 billion, up 28%

Feed lots: existencias tocan su máximo

15 August 2019 2018-19 was a bumper year for the number of cattle on feed, with the latest ALFA/MLA feedlot survey results for the June quarter posting yet another record, at 1,147,400 head. Cattle on feed were sustained over 1.1 million head for the entire year, which largely reflects the drought-induced outflow of cattle and declining restocker interest. The lot feeding sector continues to support national beef production and has been a critical link in the supply chain during the prolonged dry period but is also increasingly underpinning valuable relationships with key export markets.
The June quarter results represented an overall increase of 1,830 head, or 0.2%, from the previous quarter with increases recorded in Victoria and WA. Queensland and NSW experienced very modest decreases in numbers on feed, down 0.1% and 0.7% from the December quarter respectively; while SA experienced a 4.8% decline in numbers on feed.
Grainfed Supply
Unsurprisingly, grainfed cattle turnoff peaked in the 2018-19 fiscal year, at 3.14 million head accounting for 39% of adult cattle slaughter. Despite record levels of cattle entering feedlots, grainfed cattle turnoff as a percentage of total slaughter remained steady on the year prior and just shy of the 40% mark achieved during 2016-17 when rebuild efforts meant the availability of adult cattle for slaughter was extremely tight.
With record numbers of cattle on feed, grainfed cattle turnoff through Autumn and Summer will continue to push new levels, as has been the case through the winter months, with robust first quarter numbers on feed evident in grainfed slaughter and subsequent grainfed exports in recent months.
Grainfed exports for the 2018-19 fiscal year totalled 311,986 tonnes shipped weight (swt), easily surpassing the record established in the 2017-18 fiscal year. Exports to Japan and Korea were stable on the year prior, while China was the driving force behind grainfed export growth, up 80% year-on-year. China has become a major market for Australian grainfed exports, with Australian product becoming increasingly positioned towards the premium segment of the market, as South American suppliers increase volumes of lower-quality beef into the market. Underlying growth from an expanding middle-class and the impact of African Swine Fever has driven demand for protein in China.
Outlook
Feeder buyers continue to be the driving force in the cattle market while limited restocker interest continues. Until widespread rainfall occurs, in NSW and Queensland in particular, the premium feedlot buyers have been paying over restockers will likely remain.
Despite rising feeder cattle prices and historically high grain prices, finished cattle prices continued to provide confidence to the sector. As at 12 August, the Queensland 100-day grainfed steer over-the-hook indicator was reported at 592¢/kg carcase weight (cwt), up 13% year-on-year and a record high for the indicator. Domestic prices have continued to find support, largely underpinned by robust demand from export markets despite the ongoing drought.
With the expectation for a tighter pool of cattle towards the end of the year, there could be challenges sourcing feeder cattle and with any widespread rainfall the pool of available feeder cattle, as restocker buyers resurface, would shrink.

Avanzan negociaciones de TLC entre Australia y la Unión Europea

15 de agosto de 2019

Las negociaciones sobre el Tratado de Libre Comercio entre Australia y la Unión Europea (A-EU TLC) siguen firmes y están en la fase de consultas públicas sobre el uso de indicaciones geográficas - indicación que identifica el producto originario de una región específica-.
Según informó Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA), los líderes políticos de ambas partes han reconocido que las discusiones sobre la agricultura y las indicaciones geográficas estarán entre los aspectos más difíciles de las negociaciones del tratado.
Actualmente las exportaciones de carne vacuna y ovina australiana a la UE se ven limitadas por aranceles elevados. En términos de acceso específico por país, los exportadores australianos solo tienen una cuota de carne vacuna de alta calidad de 7.150 toneladas (con un arancel de cuota del 20%) y una cuota combinada de carne ovina-caprina de 19.186 toneladas (0% de arancel).

13 August 2019 Negotiations concerning the Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement (A-EU FTA) continue to build momentum, as shown by this week's launch of public consultations on the use of Geographic Indications (GIs)*.
Andrew McDonald, Chair of the Australia-EU Red Meat Market Access Taskforce** (the Taskforce) said the announcement by the Australian Government regarding consultations on GIs is a positive sign that negotiations were progressing in a constructive manner.
"The Taskforce is an advocate of a comprehensive A-EU FTA and therefore endorses and welcomes the Government's efforts to progress consultations that support these vitally important negotiations," Mr McDonald said.
"Political leaders on both sides have recognised that discussions on agriculture and geographical indications will be among the most difficult aspects of the A-EU FTA negotiations.
"The EU has made it very clear that the protection of certain GIs is of utmost importance to their FTA ambitions. Our government and industry are similarly ambitious about getting the best possible market access outcome for Australian beef, sheepmeat and goatmeat."
Australian beef, sheepmeat and goatmeat are currently significantly constrained by EU tariff quotas. In terms of country specific access, Australian exporters only have a 7,150 tonne high quality beef quota (with a 20% in quota tariff) and a 19,186 tonne combined sheepmeat/goatmeat quota (0% in quota tariff) – which represent tiny proportions of the EU's ongoing imported meat requirements.
"We recognise there are many difficult discussions ahead, including those on market access for sensitive agricultural products - like beef and sheepmeat. The launch of the GI consultation process paves the way for these discussions, hopefully in the not too distant future," Mr McDonald said.
"The A-EU FTA is a once in a lifetime opportunity to improve our access to the European market that will provide benefits to European consumers and the Australian red meat supply chain alike.
"The Taskforce looks forward to continuing to work with the Australian Government in pursuit of significantly improved market access with Europe."
* A Geographical Indication (GI) is an indication that identifies the product originating in a specific region or locality.
**Taskforce members: Red Meat Advisory Council; Australian Livestock Exporters' Council; Australian Lot Feeders' Association; Australian Meat Industry Council; Cattle Council of Australia; Goat Industry Council of Australia; Sheep Producers Australia; Australian companies holding quota access to the EU and industry service providers: Meat & Livestock Australia and Australian Meat Processor Corporation

EMPRESARIAS

Mercado de bonos de carbono, una empresa lanza su propio plan

Bichos de campo por Bichos de campo 9 agosto, 2019
A horas del lanzamiento del informe científico global sobre Cambio Climático que puso en tela de juicio el modo actual de producción y consumo de alimentos, y apuntó por primera vez a poner énfasis en los cuidados del suelo, la empresa estadounidense Indigo, dedicada a la investigación de microorganismos para incrementar la productividad de los cultivos de manera sostenible, anunció una iniciativas en la Argentina para promover actividades de captura de dióxido de carbono (Co2) por parte de los productores locales.
Con su CEO global, Edward Smith, Indigo participó del congreso de AAPRESID y presentó allí la que llama "la Iniciativa Terraton", que ya arrancó en los Estados Unidos y podría estar disponible en la Argentina a partir de 2021. Como "una solución para el cambio climático". Así fue presentada la Iniciativa Terraton. ¿Por qué? Porque el programa consiste en estimular a los productores a que implementen prácticas regenerativas que capturen el CO2 (uno de los gases del efecto invernadero) de la atmósfera facilitando el almacenamiento del carbono en los suelos.
"Hoy la atmósfera contiene un billón de toneladas de carbono más que antes de la Revolución Industrial. Las prácticas agrícolas regenerativas, implementadas actualmente por un pequeño porcentaje de

agricultores, son técnicas de manejo que secuestran carbono, mientras restauran la salud y la calidad del suelo. La labranza mínima, los cultivos de cobertura, las rotaciones y las pasturas, son algunas de las prácticas que aumentan el contenido de carbono del suelo, la permeabilidad y retención de agua, favoreciendo la estabilidad de los sistemas productivos, y disminuyendo el impacto de los factores climáticos extremos como inundaciones y sequías, por encontrarse los suelos en mejor situación", explicó la compañía luego, en un comunicado.
La Iniciativa Terraton está compuesta básicamente por cuatro acciones, que deberían ser imitadas por gobiernos y un mayor número de empresas, hasta generar un sólido mercado de bonos de carbono que pueda asegurar un ingreso adicional a los productores que hacen bien las cosas y cuidan el recurso. En su patriada, "Indigo ofrece desde beneficios económicos hasta la posibilidad de mejorar la rentabilidad a través de prácticas de agricultura regenerativa. El objetivo de la compañía es eliminar una teratonelada -trillón- de carbono de la atmósfera".
En Estados Unidos, las cuatro acciones de la Iniciativa Terraton que se desarrollarán paulatinamente son:
Indigo Carbon, un mercado de carbono que brinda incentivos a los agricultores para implementar prácticas agrícolas regenerativas a escala. Los productores que se unen a Indigo Carbon dentro de los primeros doce meses son elegibles para recibir 15 dólares por tonelada métrica de dióxido de carbono secuestrado. El precio de mercado finalmente se fijará por oferta y demanda.
Experimento Terraton, un gran experimento en tiempo real que incluirá decenas de miles de campos seguidos durante una década o más. El objetivo es identificar y cuantificar las prácticas agrícolas que maximizan el secuestro de dióxido de carbono atmosférico en los suelos y comprender el impacto de estas prácticas en la rentabilidad de los productores y en la estabilidad y productividad del sistema agrícola. Indigo pondrá los datos de este estudio a disposición de otras instituciones de investigación.
Desafío Terraton para fomentar la innovación tecnológica; The Terraton Challenge, como se lo conoce en inglés, invita a innovadores y empresarios a desarrollar tecnologías para maximizar las tasas de secuestro de dióxido de carbono, mejorar las mediciones de carbono del suelo y reducir la necesidad de insumos químicos y fertilizantes. A las innovaciones ganadoras le serán adjudicados contratos de 1 millón de dólares por parte de Indigo.
The Carbon Cup para inspirar la competencia y la innovación de los productores. Se trata de una competencia de secuestro de carbono para productores de Estados Unidos. Desglosados región por región, los productores que obtengan el primer lugar recibirán un reconocimiento y un premio monetario por sus esfuerzos.
En asociación con el Ecosystem Services Market Consortium (ESMC) y otras organizaciones, Indigo utilizará sus capacidades de agronomía digital y análisis de imágenes satelitales para medir y verificar el secuestro de dióxido de carbono y los niveles de emisión en campo. "Uniendo esfuerzos con representantes de toda la cadena de valor, esta iniciativa representa la oportunidad más escalable, inmediata y accesible para abordar el cambio climático que existe hoy en día", manifestó Edward Smith, Líder de Indigo Carbono, remarcando la necesidad del compromiso de todos los actores del sector.
Smith, quien participó del Congreso de AAPRESID, explicó que "hay una oportunidad de reincorporar ese Carbono al suelo si ofrecemos los incentivos adecuados para que los productores cambien su manera de producir y utilicen una agricultura regenerativa".

JBS registro ganancias en el primer trimestre de 2019

15/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint
A JBS informou nesta quarta-feira que teve lucro líquido de R$ 2,18 bilhões no segundo trimestre, superando as expectativas dos analistas, já que um surto de febre suína africana na China impulsionou as exportações.
O lucro da empresa antes de juros, impostos, depreciação e amortização (Ebitda) somou R$ 5,099 bilhões, um recorde e acima das expectativas dos analistas de R$ 4,535 bilhões, segundo dados da Refinitiv.
A receita líquida avançou 12,5%, para R$ 50,8 bilhões.
O resultado saiu no mesmo dia em que a rival Marfrig, maior produtora de hambúrgueres do mundo, divulgou resultado que mostrou reversão de prejuízo de um ano antes e crescimento de 13% no Ebitda, a R$ 1,11 bilhão.
"O surto de febre suína africana em muitos países contribuiu para um aumento das exportações e representa uma oportunidade de crescimento de nossos negócios", afirmou a JBS no balanço.
No Brasil, as vendas da divisão de alimentos processados Seara subiram 24,3%, para R$ 5,08 bilhões.
Na América do Norte e Austrália, duas importantes bases de operação para o grupo, os negócios com carne bovina mantiveram performance forte, impulsionados pela demanda local e maiores volumes de exportação, afirmou a companhia.

Marfrig revirtió su resultado y mejoró en el 2º trimestre

15/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint

A Marfrig reverteu no segundo trimestre prejuízo de quase R$ 600 milhões sofrido um ano antes, obtendo um terceiro lucro trimestral consecutivo apoiada em melhor desempenho operacional, apesar de interrupção de 10 dias em exportações do Brasil para a China no período.

A companhia, maior produtora de hambúrgueres do mundo, teve lucro líquido de R$ 86,5 milhões de no segundo trimestre, ante média de previsões de analistas de R$ 134,8 milhões segundo dados da Refinitiv.

A geração de caixa medida pelo lucro antes de juros, impostos, depreciação e amortização (Ebitda) ajustado foi de R$ 1,11 bilhão, alta de cerca de 13% no comparativo anual. Analistas, em média, esperavam R$ 1,04 bilhão para esta linha.

"Os resultados acumulados no primeiro semestre de 2019 e a tendência positiva esperada para o próximo semestre nos fazem reiterar o guidance divulgado no primeiro trimestre", afirmou a Marfrig no balanço.

A empresa espera ter este ano receita líquida entre R$ 47 bilhões a R$ 49 bilhões. No segundo trimestre, o faturamento somou R$ 12,2 bilhões, alta de quase 10% sobre um ano antes.

A empresa terminou o primeiro semestre com uma relação de dívida líquida sobre Ebitda ajustado de 2,65 vezes, redução de 0,11 vez sobre os três primeiros meses do ano.

Friboi inaugura feed lot en Mato Grosso

15/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A Friboi acaba de inaugurar uma nova unidade de confinamento em Nova Canaã do Norte, em Mato Grosso, com estrutura para 10 mil bois, em dois giros. A operação de boitel da empresa acontece desde 2010, com mais de 2 milhões de animais enviados para as unidades de processamento da Friboi.

O boitel é uma unidade de confinamento que conta com instalação moderna e funcional de curral, sistema de gestão integrado à produção, equipe composta de veterinários, zootecnistas e nutricionistas que acompanham diariamente a evolução dos animais, além de outros serviços que beneficiam o pecuarista na etapa de engorda do gado, com processos que seguem todos os protocolos globais de bem-estar animal.

Além de Nova Canaã do Norte, a Friboi conta com outras quatro unidades nesse modelo: Castilho e Guaiçara, em São Paulo; Lucas do Rio Verde, em Mato Grosso; e Terenos, em Mato Grosso do Sul. Somadas, as unidades totalizam capacidade para engorda de mais de 150 mil cabeças de gado por ano.

O serviço conta com quatro modalidades de contratação, de acordo com a necessidade do produtor, que pode optar por: 1) Diária: paga um preço fixo pelas diárias; 2) Parceria: o animal é pesado na entrada e o produtor recebe as arrobas magras a preço de boi gordo; 3) Arroba produzida: paga um preço fixo pelo de total de arrobas produzidas dentro do confinamento; 4) Ração por quilo: o pecuarista paga pelo quilo de ração consumida por animal.

As vantagens desse modelo de negócio possibilitam ao pecuarista encurtar o ciclo de criação e aumentar o desfrute, a lotação e o faturamento. O produtor só desembolsa o valor de custos, como alimentação e frete, após o abate dos animais. Além disso, há a possibilidade de acertar a venda a termo ou a mercado.

A rentabilidade da engorda no boitel da Friboi chega a 15% para o cliente, que ainda pode receber bonificações de acordo com os requerimentos dos protocolos de qualidade da empresa: mais de 70% das carcaças engordadas nesse modelo de confinamento são classificadas como "farol verde" – a melhor avaliação – no Farol da Qualidade Friboi.

Tyson: estima que reconstruir la planta llevará meses

August 14, 2019 Tyson is working "as quickly as possible" to return its Holcomb, Kan., beef processing facility to full operations after fire caused "major damage," Tyson Fresh Meats Division president Steve Stouffer said. However, he told media in Garden City Wednesday "it will be a matter of months, not weeks, but no specific timeline at this point." A spark from welding during maintenance likely caused the fire, Stouffer said.

Wednesday's cattle market showed signs of stabilizing after two volatile days to begin the week. CME Live Cattle closed mixed, ending two days of limit-down losses. October closed down 75 cents at $98.50, while December rose 60 cents to $104.80. CME Feeder cattle contracts surged $4.70 higher to the maximum $6.75.

A few cash cattle traded on Wednesday. USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service reported 280 head weighing 1,490 pounds sold at $106, fully $5 per cwt. lower than on Friday before the fire. On a dressed basis, 330 steers and 726 heifers sold at $170 per cwt., $10 under last week.

Spiking higher since the fire, the Choice Beef cutout values rose another $5.98 Wednesday to $232.34. Select increased $5.34 to $205.92 per cwt. Since Friday's close, the Choice cutout has increased $15.97 per cwt.

Market reaction since Friday's fire confirms packer's solid leverage in the current market. Cattle bought at $5 under Friday's price is $75 per head, and a choice cutout price $16 per cwt. higher adds $120 to $150 per carcass on the sales end. Per head profits were calculated by Sterling Marketing at $191 per head last week before the fire.
Such margins will likely be labeled "excessive" by cattle feeders. Yet, Sterling Marketing president says the current situation is better with packers solidly in the black.
"They (Tyson) will be more inclined to get that plant running quickly, and other packers will be more aggressive to take up the slack if they are all making good profits," Nalivka said. "The opposite might be true if they were only making a few dollars per head."
At Wednesday's press briefing, Tyson officials said the square footage of the damaged area is small compared to the entire plant, but that the fire impacted critical operating systems. Tyson says structural work can begin immediately, but other repairs, particularly electrical, will likely take more time. The company says it's completing a full assessment of the plant with electrical and structural engineers on site.

Marfrig: carnes "vegetales" un nicho para ser explotado en Brasil

16/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A Marfrig, que recentemente anunciou parceria com a ADM para produzir hambúrguer vegetal no Brasil, está otimista com o segmento, de acordo com o CEO Eduardo Miron. Em teleconferência com investidores e analistas, ele afirmou que a perspectiva é de crescimento. "No Brasil, vemos que é um nicho que deve continuar crescendo, e vai crescer na medida que tivermos produtos de qualidade. Temos vasta experiência de relacionamento com food service, vamos continuar avançando nesta parte", disse.
Ele ressaltou também que as conversas com a ADM já duram muito tempo, e que a Marfrig já tem a estrutura para produção de carne vegetal: "Temos capacidade para adicionar matéria-prima animal ou vegetal nos locais onde operamos", afirmou.

JBS amplia capacidad en sus plantas aprobadas para CHINA

16/08/19 - por Equipe BeefPoint A ansiedade de donos de frigoríficos com a demora de Pequim em liberar mais abatedouros do Brasil a exportar carne bovina ao país asiático passa ao largo da JBS.
Ao contrário de seus concorrentes, que contam com as novas habilitações para ampliar a exportação e se beneficiar da demanda aquecida do país asiático, a JBS adotou uma estratégia diferente.
Em teleconferência com analistas, Wesley Batista Filho, executivo responsável pelas operações da JBS na América do Sul, afirmou que a companhia concentrou os investimentos no Brasil na ampliação da capacidade dos frigoríficos de bovinos já autorizados por Pequim.
No ano passado, a JBS investiu R$ 45 milhões para elevar a capacidade dos abatedouros de Ituiutaba e Iturama, em Minas Gerais. Ambas estão aprovadas pelos chineses. A unidade de Barra do Garças (MT), igualmente habilitada, também foi ampliada no ano passado. Em junho deste ano, a companhia voltou a anunciar investimentos para aumentar a capacidade em Ituiutaba.
A analistas, Batista Filho afirmou que os aportes em curso devem ser concluídos entre o fim do terceiro trimestre e o início do quarto. Esses investimentos devem permitir uma ampliação de 15% a 20% do potencial de exportação da JBS à China, de acordo com o executivo do grupo.
Com isso, a companhia consolida a liderança que já possui no mercado chinês – a JBS também exporta o produto a partir da Austrália. "Temos todas as condições de ser um fornecedor preferencial da China", disse o CEO da JBS, Gilberto Tomazoni, durante a teleconferência.
Questionado sobre o processo de habilitação de novas plantas, Tomazoni indicou dar menor importância ao tema. "Abertura de planta não é processo que controlamos. O que temos certeza é que nossas instalações estão em nível excelente", disse.
Nos bastidores, há quem diga que novas habilitações podem não ser necessariamente boas para a empresa. A avaliação é que, como a JBS é a empresa que possui mais plantas autorizadas pela China – seis de 15 -, a liberação de dezenas de abatedouros poderia pressionar a cotação da carne exportada pela JBS.