



NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 13/03/20

GLOBAL	2
FAO: índice de precios de los alimentos descendió en febrero	2
OMS: Declaró pandemia por la crisis de COVID 19	3
CHINA	3
Acuerdo con EE.UU	3
<i>Instrumentan márgenes de residuos de hormonas en carnes</i>	3
<i>Importantes cambio para los exportadores estadounidenses: edad de los animales y residuos hormonales</i>	4
Rabobank: implicancias del COVID 19 sobre la industria de alimentos.....	5
Carnes vegetales mueven más de US\$ 10000 millones en el mercado chino.....	6
China amplía áreas de cría y acelera la producción de cerdos.....	6
BRASIL	7
CEPEA: mejoran los precios de la hacienda y de la carne bovina	7
IBGE: precios de la carne bovina bajaron en febrero	7
Dólar, petróleo y coronavirus condicionan exportaciones de carne	7
Reapertura del mercado estadounidense tendrá efectos positivos en el Noroeste	9
Mato Grosso logró avances en RUSIA.....	10
Estados del Nordeste se integran al Sistema Federal de Inspección de Productos Animales.....	11
Prevén incremento del comercio de carne entre Brasil y Uruguay.....	12
URUGUAY	12
Alza del dólar hace subir \$ 10 por kilo la carne bovina en el abasto.....	12
Emergencia agropecuaria abarca a 500 mil hectáreas productivas.....	13
Equipos de faena kosher paran actividad y se retiran de la región por Coronavirus	13
Comité Veterinario Permanente y Comunidad Andina firmaron acuerdo de Cooperación Técnica	13
PARAGUAY	15
En Paraguay buscan exportar en pie a Uruguay, tras baja del precio	15
UNIÓN EUROPEA	15
COVID-19: Comisión da respuesta coordinada para mitigar su impacto económico	15
EFSA No hay pruebas de que los alimentos sean una fuente o vía de transmisión probable del coronavirus	15
FRANCIA Senado avanza en la protección de los términos cárnicos	16
BREXIT: analizan potenciales problemas en el sector agropecuario	16
REINO UNIDO: obtiene mejor acceso a ESTADOS UNIDOS.....	17
ALEMANIA: enfrentaría desabastecimiento por Coronavirus	18
ESTADOS UNIDOS	18
Mercado ganadero afectado por la incertidumbre	18
Caen fuertemente los precios de la carne y de la leche.....	19
Existencias de Ganado bovino se redujeron al 1° de enero de 2020.....	20
USDA incrementó la proyección de producción de carne para 2020	20
Exportaciones crecieron en enero: TAIWAN y MEXICO lideraron crecimiento.....	21
COVID-19 ¿impactará sobre la demanda de carne bovina?	22
Adoptan medidas para controlar la Fiebre Porcina Africana.....	23
Estados Unidos concentró más de la mitad de las importaciones de carnes bovinas de COREA DEL SUR en 2019	23
Mayores importaciones de hacienda en pie desde MÉXICO	24
NBA en contra de las críticas expresadas sobre el consumo de carne.....	24
Estudio analiza el uso del agua por parte de la producción ganadera.....	25
AUSTRALIA	25
JAPON principal destino de las exportaciones de carnes en febrero, CHINA retrocedió	25
Menor faena de Ganado bovino.....	26
Auditoría de la UE: resultado satisfactorio.....	27



COVID-19: escasa disponibilidad de contenedores para exportar a CHINA	27
EMPRESARIAS.....	29
Cargill reabrió todas sus unidades radicadas en CHINA.....	29
Marcos Molina invierte R\$ 128 millones en acciones de Marfrig.....	29
JBS Embalagens Metálicas modernizan establecimiento.....	30
Grupo Marfrig muy cerca de llegar a PARAGUAY con la compra de FrigoNorte.....	30
URUGUAY: Trabajadores de Frigorífico Canelones se manifiestan para pedir su reapertura	30
Empresa neocelandesa lanzó agresiva campaña en ESTADOS UNIDOS	31

GLOBAL

FAO: índice de precios de los alimentos descendió en febrero

el índice de precios de los alimentos de la FAO* se situó en febrero de 2020 en un promedio de 180,5 puntos, es decir, 1,9 puntos (un 1,0 %) menos que en enero, pero todavía 13,5 puntos (un 8,1 %) más que en febrero de 2019. El descenso constituyó la primera disminución intermensual en el valor del índice tras cuatro meses consecutivos de aumento. Ello se debió a una brusca caída de los precios de exportación de los aceites vegetales y, en menor medida, de los de la carne y los cereales, lo que contrarrestó con creces la continua subida de los precios de los productos lácteos y el azúcar.

» El índice de precios de los cereales de la FAO registró en febrero un promedio de 167,8 puntos, o sea, 1,5 puntos (un 0,9 %) menos que en enero. En febrero disminuyeron los precios internacionales de todos los cereales principales, con excepción del arroz. Los precios del trigo descendieron en general, en parte debido a que los mercados siguen estando bien abastecidos, mientras que los efectos negativos en la demanda provocados por la propagación del coronavirus (COVID-19) también contribuyeron al descenso de los precios. Los precios del maíz también retrocedieron, influenciados por las expectativas de una menor demanda del sector de los piensos a causa del deterioro general de las perspectivas económicas. Por el contrario, los precios internacionales del arroz aumentaron por segundo mes consecutivo, sustentados por la escasez de disponibilidades exportables en las Américas y en Viet Nam y la fuerte demanda de los compradores del Lejano Oriente y el África oriental.

» El índice de precios de los aceites vegetales de la FAO se situó en un promedio de 158,1 puntos en febrero, lo que supone un descenso de 18,2 puntos (el 10,3 %) con respecto a enero y una interrupción de la tendencia ascendente registrada desde julio de 2019. La brusca caída fue liderada por el aceite de palma, el componente que domina el índice. Las cotizaciones internacionales del aceite de palma disminuyeron en un 12 % desde el último mes a causa de una producción mayor de lo previsto en Malasia, una caída temporal de la demanda de importaciones en la India y el temor a una desaceleración de la demanda mundial a raíz del brote de COVID-19. Los precios de los aceites de soja, girasol y colza siguieron la tendencia a la baja del aceite de palma por las preocupaciones relacionadas con el COVID-19 y, en el caso del aceite de soja, por informaciones sobre unas existencias más cuantiosas de lo previsto anteriormente en los Estados Unidos de América.

» El índice de precios de los productos lácteos de la FAO registró un promedio de 209,8 puntos en febrero, esto es, un alza de 9,2 puntos (un 4,6 %) desde enero, lo que representa el cuarto mes consecutivo de aumentos y sitúa el índice 17,4 puntos (un 9,0 %) por encima del valor registrado en el mismo mes del año pasado. En febrero, las cotizaciones de los quesos sufrieron un brusco aumento de hasta 20 puntos (un 10,6 %), debido a la mayor escasez de suministros para la exportación en Nueva Zelanda y al descenso estacional de la producción lechera, que se vio aún más acentuado por la reducción de las disponibilidades exportables en Australia a causa de una producción lechera inferior a la media en la campaña 2019/20. Por el contrario, las cotizaciones de la leche descremada en polvo y la leche entera en polvo bajaron debido a una desaceleración de las compras por parte de China —el mayor importador de leche en polvo del mundo— en vista de las demoras en la manipulación de la carga en los puertos, que se vio afectada por la propagación del coronavirus.

» El índice de precios de la carne de la FAO* se situó en un promedio de 178,6 puntos en febrero, es decir, 3,7 puntos (un 2,0 %) menos que en enero, lo que representa la segunda disminución mensual tras 11 meses de aumentos moderados. En este nivel, el valor del índice se ubicó 15,9 puntos (un 9,8 %) por encima del valor registrado en el mismo mes del año pasado. En febrero, los precios internacionales de la carne de ovino fueron los que más disminuyeron, seguidos por los de la carne de bovino, principalmente debido a la reducción de las importaciones por parte de China, como resultado de las demoras en la manipulación de la carga en los puertos, lo cual condujo a su vez a la acumulación de existencias en los principales países exportadores. El sacrificio de animales provocado por la sequía en Nueva Zelanda también deprimió las cotizaciones internacionales de la carne de ovino. La demanda actual de importaciones de carne de cerdo disminuyó respecto de los máximos anteriores, pero una cierta escasez



de la oferta en Europa empujó los precios ligeramente al alza. Los precios de la carne de aves de corral sufrieron una leve presión a la baja a causa de la reducción de las compras en Asia.

» El índice de precios del azúcar de la FAO registró un promedio de 209,7 puntos en febrero, esto es, 9,0 puntos (un 4,5 %) más que en enero, lo que representa el quinto aumento mensual consecutivo y el máximo nivel alcanzado desde mayo de 2017. El aumento más reciente fue consecuencia principalmente de las perspectivas de disminución de la producción en la India, segundo mayor productor de azúcar del mundo, así como en Tailandia, debido a una prolongada sequía. La fuerte demanda mundial de importaciones, sobre todo en Indonesia, el mayor importador mundial de azúcar, también sustentó los precios. Sin embargo, la continua debilidad de la moneda brasileña (el real) frente al dólar de los EE.UU. limitó el alcance de la subida de los precios mundiales del azúcar.

OMS: Declaró pandemia por la crisis de COVID 19

By Associated Press Reporter PA Media: World News 11 March 2020

The World Health Organisation has declared the global coronavirus crisis a pandemic but also said it is not too late for countries to act.

By reversing course and using the charged word “pandemic” that it had previously shied away from, the UN health agency appeared to want to shock lethargic countries into pulling out all the stops.

“We have called every day for countries to take urgent and aggressive action. We have rung the alarm bell loud and clear,” said Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, the WHO chief.

“All countries can still change the course of this pandemic. If countries detect, test, treat, isolate, trace and mobilise their people in the response,” he said.

“We are deeply concerned by the alarming levels of spread and severity and by the alarming levels of inaction.”

The WHO added that Iran and Italy are the new front lines of the battle against the virus that started in China.

WHO has been in full response mode since we were notified of the first cases"-@DrTedros #COVID19

Italy weighed imposing even tighter restrictions on daily life and announced billions in financial relief to cushion economic shocks from the coronavirus, its latest efforts to adjust to the fast-evolving health crisis that silenced the usually bustling heart of the Catholic faith, St Peter's Square.

In Iran, by far the hardest-hit country in the Middle East, the senior vice president and two other cabinet ministers were reported to have been diagnosed with Covid-19, the illness caused by the virus.

Iran reported another jump in deaths, by 62 to 354 – behind only China and Italy.

In Italy, Premier Giuseppe Conte said he would consider requests from Lombardy, Italy's hardest-hit region, to toughen the already extraordinary anti-virus lockdown that was extended nationwide on Tuesday.

A man carries chairs outside a cafe in the town of Codogno, in the region of Lombardia, northern ItalyView photos

Lombardy wants to shut down non-essential businesses and reduce public transportation.

These additional measures would be on top of travel and social restrictions that imposed an eerie hush on cities and towns across the country from Tuesday.

Police enforced rules that customers stay one metre (3ft) apart and ensured that businesses closed by 6pm.

Mr Conte said fighting Italy's more than 10,000 infections – the biggest outbreak outside of China – must not come at the expense of civil liberties.

His caution suggested that Italy is unlikely to adopt the draconian quarantine measures that helped China push down new infections from thousands per day to a trickle now and allowed its manufacturers to restart production lines.

China's new worry is that the coronavirus could re-enter from abroad.

Beijing's city government announced that all overseas visitors will be quarantined for 14 days.

CHINA

Acuerdo con EE.UU

Instrumentan márgenes de residuos de hormonas en carnes

China proposes standards on hormone residues in beef

Reuters March 12, 2020 01:02 PM

BEIJING, March 12 (Reuters) - China has drawn up food safety standards on residue limits of growth hormones in beef, a move seen as a further step towards opening up its market to American imports of the meat.



China has previously had zero tolerance for any residues of growth hormones, which has restricted the amount of beef it can import from the United States where the drugs are widely used.

However, Beijing agreed in its Phase 1 trade deal with the United States signed in January to adopt residue limits for three hormones used in beef, in addition to other changes to make more U.S. beef eligible for export to China, the world's top importer of the meat.

The proposed standards were published last week on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs' department of agricultural products quality and safety supervision, with a public comment period that closed on March 6.

Proposed maximum residue limits (MRLs) for Zearanol and Trenbolone Acetate in beef muscle were 2 micrograms per kilogramme while for Melengestrol Acetate it was 1 microgram. The standards did not cover beef offal.

The residue limits are in line with those used by Codex Alimentarius, a collection of internationally recognised food safety standards.

While it is not clear when they would come into effect, China had agreed to adopt MRLs for the hormones within one month of the trade deal coming into effect on Feb. 14.

Any new standards would also apply to other beef exporters.

China's beef imports have seen strong growth for years, and last year jumped 59.7% year-on-year to 1.66 million tonnes. But U.S. beef, which only regained access to the Chinese market in 2017 after a 14-year hiatus, accounted for less than 1% of China's imports in the first nine months of 2019.

Though acceptance of hormone residues will help to boost those numbers, analysts said it will still take time to grow U.S. sales to China.

"They still need to find the distribution model and the consumers willing to pay for a high quality beef with high prices," said Justin Sherrard, global strategist of animal protein at Dutch bank Rabobank.

Demand for imported beef in China this year is expected to take a significant hit from measures implemented to curb the coronavirus epidemic, Sherrard said.

Most of the country's catering and food service sector where imported beef is predominantly consumed has been shut for weeks.

"We don't anticipate China's imports to grow this year, and they may even come down," he said.

China, however, is still suffering from a severe pork shortage after African swine fever shrank the country's hog herd by around half, and that will continue to generate demand for all kinds of protein, Sherrard added.

China last month conditionally lifted a ban on beef and beef products from U.S. cows more than 30 months old, another condition agreed to under the Phase 1 trade deal.

Importantes cambios para los exportadores estadounidenses: edad de los animales y residuos hormonales

Jon Condon, March 11, 2020 THERE is growing anticipation in beef export circles this week that China may be about to change its policies over use of hormonal growth promotants in beef, paving the way for HGP-treated beef exports from Australia to resume.

The mooted changes come in the wake of the US/China Free Trade Agreement struck in January, but will directly impact Australian exports as well.

The US Department of Agriculture recently issued an update on the implementation of the US/China Phase One trade agreement.

Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue said China had taken numerous actions to begin implementing its agriculture-related commitments under the two nations' Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement 'on schedule'.

According to the schedule set before the agreement entered into force on February 14:

Upon implementation of the agreement: China would recognise the US beef traceability system; it would recognise FSIS oversight over US meat and processed meat facilities, and within 20 working days of receiving updated lists of FSIS approved establishments, would publish the list on the General Administration of Customs website and allow importation.

Within 30 days: Expand access for US beef to cattle of all ages, and adopt maximum residue levels (MRLs) for growth promoting hormones.

That effectively means that from mid-March – four days' time – China may be open to US beef imports. As part of its US agreement, China has already agreed to follow CODEX guidelines on HGP use, removed its (BSE-related) limitation on US beef from animals older than 30 months of age, and agreed to apply a blanket listing of USDA-approved beef plants for China.

A large processor source in the US suggested his company's plants have already received their China listing.

This puts Australia at a distinct disadvantage, as only a limited number of Australian export beef plants are listed for frozen export to China, and considerably less for chilled exports. Australian beef will still retain a considerable tariff advantage over US product for the time-being, however, as covered in this earlier item.



So far, China has stuck to the timelines embedded within its phase one trade agreement commitments with the US over beef like 'clockwork,' Beef Central was told this morning. That's despite some concerns that it might use the impact of the coronavirus outbreak as a reason for delaying the regulatory steps necessary for US trade access.

"We look forward to realising these benefits this year and are encouraged by progress made last week," USDA agriculture secretary Purdue said in a recent statement. "We fully expect compliance with all elements of the deal," he said.

Last week, China released its proposed Maximum Residue Limits on HGP's for public comment within China. These cover well known HGP's include trenbolone and zeranol, but not so-called 'soft' implants based on oestrodial, which it already permits.

The way the Chinese authorities have expressed their intentions (effectively, trying to replicate the CODEX maximum residue limits for HGP's), has left some translation ambiguity, which may yet need to be resolved, a trade source said.

It is widely anticipated that China will soon issue a World Trade Organisation SPS notification about its proposed changes to HGP tolerances, and a starting date. In theory, provided no objections are received, and China's advice to the SPS is 'black and white', the new MRL should apply to any country exporting beef to China – not just the United States – trade sources told Beef Central this morning.

"In the bilateral agreement between Australia and China, in this matter it simply says, 'you comply with our law'. It's not complex, or interpretive. On face value, once China sets its MRL on HGP, all Australia has to do is comply with the regulation. It means we could be clear start exporting HGP-treated beef to China much sooner than many expect," the trade source said.

Earlier, there was a concern that Australia may have to separately negotiate its own access agreement for HGP-treated beef to China, as the preferred nation status agreed to under the China Australia FTA covered tariff levels and adjustments only – not non-tariff barriers like food safety issues surrounding HGP use.

Implications for industry

The prospect of HGP-treated Australian beef access has significant implications for the beef industry – particularly lotfeeders – because significant adjustments have occurred in yards feeding non-implanted cattle in order to comply with China's stance on growth promotants.

Australia voluntarily withdrew HGP-treated beef from the China market back in 2014, when it became apparent that risks would exist in trying to meet specific guidelines set by China.

Any possible approvals for HGP beef in coming weeks would take at least three or four months to work their way through the Australian feedlot system, however.

Driven by the enormous growth in beef demand out of China, HGP-free price premiums have expanded dramatically in many Australian supply chain grid offers over the past 18 months.

China was Australia's largest beef export market by volume last year, accounting for 24pc of all exports.

While Brazil's beef industry is HGP-free, several other South American countries exporting beef to China operate under a 'dual system' on HGP use similar to Australia's, and will also benefit from China's moves to establish MRLs.

Rabobank: implicancias del COVID 19 sobre la industria de alimentos

Fonte: Rabobank, resumida, traduzida e adaptada pela Equipe BeefPoint. This post was last modified on 12 de março de 2020 12:17

As autoridades chinesas relataram números recentes que parecem sugerir que a disseminação do coronavírus (Covid-19) continuou, mas desacelerou. Em 3 de março, o vírus já havia infectado mais de 80.000 pessoas, com 2.984 mortes na China. É cada vez mais provável que o surto de vírus na China se estenda além do primeiro trimestre de 2020, mas possa ser contido no segundo trimestre de 2020. É certo que as interrupções na cadeia de suprimentos, juntamente com a demanda enfraquecida e a confiança do consumidor, estão tendo um impacto significativo na economia já desacelerada da China em 2020. Quanto mais durar o surto, mais difícil será para a economia da China se recuperar.

Desde grandes bloqueios, restrições de viagens e quarentena e quarentena impostas, a China retoma as atividades comerciais, embora de forma muito gradual. O governo também emitiu uma série de medidas para acelerar a retomada do trabalho na maioria dos setores.

Por exemplo, o governo fez esforços para garantir a fabricação e o transporte contínuos dos principais produtos agrícolas, incluindo sementes, fertilizantes, alimentos para animais e agroquímicos, a fim de facilitar a lavoura na primavera. Ele também renunciou a todos os pedágios em todo o país para aliviar os gargalos no transporte e garantir uma circulação suave de produtos agrícolas.

Apesar desses esforços, o Rabobank estima que toda a cadeia de alimentos e do ago ainda precisará de pelo menos quatro meses para retornar à retomada total das operações na China (exceto Hubei), com o impacto persistente provavelmente continuando por mais tempo.

O Rabobank também analisou possíveis implicações em um ambiente pós-vírus, onde:



1. As empresas repensam a diversificação geográfica e o gerenciamento de estoque

A maioria das empresas chinesas do agro e de alimentos concentra-se predominantemente e naturalmente na China em termos de exposição ao mercado. Uma das lições aprendidas com o surto de coronavírus é que não se deve “colocar todos os ovos em uma cesta”.

Isso pode levar as empresas chinesas de F&A a avaliar como criar flexibilidade na cadeia de suprimentos e reagir à importância de desenvolver o mercado externo como parte de seu planejamento de contingência e estratégia de diversificação.

2. As indústrias de alimentos e do agro aceleram a consolidação e a integração

As indústrias tenderão a ver uma aceleração em mais consolidação. Por um lado, o foco na higiene e segurança de alimentos levará a indústria a adotar as melhores práticas em resposta a exigências ainda mais altas dos consumidores e possíveis padrões governamentais.

Por outro lado, devido às interrupções nas operações, muitas pequenas e médias empresas são confrontadas com maiores pressões de fluxo de caixa, uma grande ameaça para seus negócios. Dependendo de quanto tempo a interrupção se manterá, sua competitividade será significativamente enfraquecida quando o impacto negativo da epidemia desaparecer – se eles conseguirem sobreviver.

3. Os canais de varejo evoluirão e transformarão

O surto de coronavírus destacou a necessidade mais ampla de varejistas tradicionais deixarem de depender de lojas físicas para um modelo omnicanal. Isso estimulará os varejistas tradicionais a transformar as lojas off-line, sendo o centro das transações para fazer parte de seus muitos canais e estratégia de ponto de contato.

4. Aplicativo de digitalização e automação ampliado

Em todos os elos da cadeia de suprimentos, os aplicativos digitais provavelmente serão cada vez mais adotados e aprimorados. As lições aprendidas com esse surto de vírus indicam que o gerenciamento da cadeia de suprimentos, incluindo gerenciamento de inventário e medidas de contingência, se tornará mais importante.

5. Mudança de comportamento do consumidor traz novas oportunidades

Após o surto de vírus, a demanda dos consumidores por comer fora se recuperará. Higiene nos pontos de venda de alimentos e prevenção de contaminação de alimentos são fatores-chave aos quais os consumidores prestam atenção. O Rabobank também acredita que muitos consumidores continuarão adotando a culinária conveniente em seu estilo de vida após o surto do vírus.

Carnes vegetales mueven más de US\$ 10000 millones en el mercado chino

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was last modified on 12 de março de 2020 11:59

As startups que investem em alternativas à carne, como as proteínas vegetais que simulam sabor e textura do produto de origem animal, estão de olho na geração de millennials chineses para crescer, apontou o Rabobank em relatório intitulado “Crescente apetite da China por alternativas à carne”.

Para o Rabobank, o mercado global de ‘carne vegetal’ vem passando por um momento de sofisticação desde o oferta pública inicial de ações (IPO, na sigla em inglês) da americana Beyond Meat — conhecida pelo hambúrguer de ervilha — no ano passado. Desde então, segundo o banco holandês, a China testemunhou o surgimento de mais de 100 empresas no ramo.

De acordo com o estudo, que cita dados da consultoria Euromonitor, as vendas no varejo chinês de carnes vegetais movimentaram US\$ 10 bilhões em 2019. De acordo com o banco, a geração de millennials, nascidos entre 1980 e 1995, acredita na importância de uma alimentação mais consciente, o que faz deles o principal consumidor desse tipo de proteína alternativa. Conforme a startup Zhenmeat, mais de 90% de seus consumidores são millennials.

Além dessa geração, o estudo aponta que a população vegetariana de alta renda também deve ser considerada um potencial alvo consumidor, isso porque a China tem tradição em consumir proteínas vegetarianas, como o tofu.

China amplía áreas de cría y acelera la producción de cerdos

12/03/2020 - Autoridades chinas intensificaron apoyos a productores por la necesidad de carne.

El virus se detectó por primera vez en Kenia en 1910. Ingresó a Europa por Portugal en 1957 y afectó a la reconocida producción porcina española desde 1960 hasta 1995. En América del Sur sólo afectó a Brasil en los años de 1970. El índice de mortalidad en los cerdos se acerca al cien por ciento.

China precisa carne. Las autoridades de ese país intensificaron el apoyo a la producción de cerdos, reduciendo el número de zonas donde se ha prohibido con medidas ilegales la crianza de cerdos, según publicó el portal Eurocarne.

Los reguladores ambientales y agrícolas del país han instado a las autoridades locales a estandarizar la zonificación y gestión de la crianza de cerdos. Hasta ahora, el veto en 14.000 áreas ha sido eliminado, dijo Liu Zhiquan del Ministerio de Ecología y Ambiente.



El suministro de cerdo está estrechamente relacionado con el consumo de alimentos de las personas. Las acciones para restringir la crianza de cerdos más allá de las disposiciones de las leyes y las normas argumentando protección ambiental deben ser rechazadas firmemente, indicó Liu en conferencia de prensa.

Una circular fue publicada de manera conjunta por los reguladores ambientales y agrícolas en noviembre de 2019, simplificando los procedimientos de la valoración de impacto ambiental para los proyectos de crianza de cerdos a gran escala.

China acelerará más las valoraciones de impacto ambiental para las compañías de crianza de cerdos mientras implementa la supervisión para garantizar que las empresas adopten las medidas necesarias para la protección ambiental. Adoptaron una serie de medidas para fortalecer la producción y trabajar para que la capacidad de producción de cerdo vuelva a los niveles normales para fines de 2020.

BRASIL

CEPEA: mejoran los precios de la hacienda y de la carne bovina

CEPEA/ESALQ12/03/2020

Nesta quarta-feira, a carcaça casada fechou com uma valorização de 3% na parcial do mês. Confira as cotações

As cotações da arroba estão praticamente estáveis na maioria das regiões acompanhadas pelo Cepea. Em São Paulo, nesta quarta-feira, 11 de março, o Indicador do boi gordo CEPEA/B3 fechou a R\$ 203,25. O valor representa uma alta de 0,74% no acumulado deste mês.

Segundo o Cepea, no geral, a oferta de animais para abate segue baixa, ao passo que a demanda não mostra sinais de forte reação.

Em relação à carcaça casada do boi comercializada no atacado da Grande São Paulo, a cotação fechou a R\$ 13,97/kg nesta quarta. O valor representa uma valorização de 3% na parcial de março. Quanto ao bezerro, os preços continuam atingindo recordes no estado de São Paulo.

IBGE: precios de la carne bovina bajaron en febrero

Fonte: Mapa. This post was last modified on 12 de março de 2020 O Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo (IPCA) de fevereiro mostrou uma retração de 3,53% nos preços das carnes (bovina, suína e de aves). O índice foi divulgado nesta quarta-feira (11) pelo Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE).

“Conforme nossa previsão, depois de uma grande aceleração no final de ano passado havia uma expectativa de recuo em janeiro e fevereiro em função do menor consumo e maior oferta de gado no pasto, favorecido pela chegada das chuvas em algumas regiões produtoras, e uma menor exportação”, salienta Sílvio Farnese, diretor de Comercialização e Abastecimento da Secretaria de Política Agrícola do Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento. Em janeiro, a redução do preço das carnes já havia sido de 4,03%.

Segundo cálculos do IBGE, a carne de porco recuou ao consumidor 2,98%, o filé mignon caiu 7,13%, a alcatra teve recuo de 7,56%, o patinho registrou queda 4,22%, o acém caiu 0,29% e a costela recuou 1,73%. O preço do frango inteiro teve alta de 0,62.

“No campo houve uma estabilidade de preços recebidos pela arroba do boi no comparativo de fevereiro e janeiro e as exportações estão em ritmo menor do que o início do ano passado”, conclui o diretor. O valor do boi ficou, em média, R\$ 195/arroba (15 kg) nos dois meses na praça de São Paulo.

Ainda de acordo com o IBGE, a queda nos preços das carnes influenciou no resultado do grupo Alimentação e Bebidas (0,11%). “Com a deflação observada em fevereiro, as carnes apresentaram o maior impacto individual negativo no índice do mês (-0,09 p.p.) e contribuíram para a desaceleração da alimentação no domicílio (0,06%)”, diz o Instituto.

O IPCA de fevereiro teve alta de 0,25%, o menor resultado para o mês desde 2000.

Dólar, petróleo y coronavirus condicionan exportaciones de carne

09/03/2020 Segunda-feira foi marcada pelo colapso no mercado financeiro global, por causa da guerra de preços do petróleo e da proliferação da doença que leva o mundo a um estado de alerta

O mercado do boi gordo abriu a segunda semana de março em compasso de espera, com preços da boiada oscilando mais ou menos, dependendo da praça de comercialização.

No entanto, as apostas no mercado continuam apontando tendência altista para a arroba no curtíssimo prazo.

As informações recentes de que os fluxos de cargas nos portos chineses começam a se normalizar – depois dos problemas estruturais (falta de mão de obra, por exemplo) ocasionados pela novo coronavírus



– podem impulsionar novamente as exportações brasileiras de carne bovina, elevando, assim, a procura (e os preços) pela matéria-prima (boi gordo) no Brasil.

“A notícia aumenta a expectativa de que o gigante asiático volte às compras de commodities brasileiras, principalmente carne bovina, o que pode dar um ânimo nas cotações”, avaliam analistas da consultoria Agrifatto.

No entanto, esta segunda-feira foi marcada pelo colapso no mercado financeiro global, devido à proliferação mundial do novo coronavírus e à guerra de preços do petróleo. No Brasil, o índice Ibovespa, principal indicador da Bolsa brasileira, despencou, enquanto o dólar teve novamente forte aumento. Com isso, o risco-país teve alta recorde.

A despeito das turbulências na economia, alguns pecuaristas parecem estar mais dispostos a liquidar boiada gorda e investir na reposição de gado, já de olho nas boas condições de pastagem, de acordo com opinião de analistas da Informa Economics FNP. No entanto, diz a consultoria, a maior parte das indústrias diminuiu a sua atuação no mercado físico, após preencher suas programações de abate. “As dificuldades em repassar o aumento dos preços do animal terminado ao atacado da carne bovina contribuem para um menor fluxo de negociações”, avalia a FNP.

Neste contexto, os preços do boi gordo oscilaram de modo distinto nesta segunda-feira. No Mato Grosso do Sul, segundo apurou a consultoria, as cotações da arroba apresentaram ajustes positivos, sustentados pela atuação de frigoríficos paulistas, que, por sua vez, evitam efetivar maiores acordos com boiada originada em São Paulo diante dos preços mais altos. Na região de Três Lagoas, MS, a boiada gorda é negociada a R\$ 190/@, a prazo.

No Mato Grosso, os preços do boi gordo também apresentaram altas neste primeiro dia da semana. As boas condições de pastagem incentivam a retenção de gado por parte dos produtores mato-grossenses. Ao mesmo tempo, relata a FNP, nota-se uma firme atuação de frigoríficos locais com foco nas vendas de carne bovina ao mercado externo. Em Cáceres, MT, o valor a prazo da boiada gorda subiu para R\$ 192/@, a prazo, o mesmo preço registrado na praça de Tangará. Em Cuiabá, o boi à vista vale R\$ 188/@, de acordo com a FNP.

No interior de São Paulo, o valor da arroba do boi se mantém firme, mas andou de lado nesta segunda-feira, diante do menor interesse comprador. Na região Noroeste do Estado, o animal terminado é vendido a R\$ 204/@, com prazo de 30 dias para pagamento.

Na região Norte do País, os preços de boiada terminada apresentaram ajustes negativos de maneira quase generalizada. Segundo a FNP, a maior parte das indústrias da região conseguiu estender as suas programações de abate para a terceira semana do mês e, com isso, diminuiu a sua atuação na compra de gado, especulando negócios a preços mais baixos.

Atacado – No mercado atacadista, os preços do corte de bovino se mantiveram estáveis neste início de semana. “Diante dos ajustes positivos da semana anterior, os frigoríficos ainda analisam os resultados das vendas no último final de semana para se posicionar e traçar uma melhor estratégia de venda de carne e compra de gado para abate”, justifica a FNP.

Estadão Conteúdo 09/03/2020 Ibovespa atingiu o circuit breaker logo pela manhã e seguiu em queda pela tarde, chegando a perder 12%, a pior perda em quase 22 anos

A segunda-feira foi marcada por forte estresse no mercado financeiro mundial e o dólar teve a maior alta porcentual desde 6 de novembro do ano passado, quando subiu 2,2% por conta da frustração com o leilão do pré-sal. A divisa dos Estados Unidos fechou em novo recorde histórico em meio à onda de fuga do risco causada pela decisão da Arábia Saudita de reduzir preços e aumentar a produção do petróleo.

Para profissionais de câmbio, o dólar só não disparou mais hoje aqui porque o Banco Central injetou US\$ 3,5 bilhões no mercado de câmbio, em duas vendas de moeda à vista, tipo de leilão que não fazia desde dezembro do ano passado.

+Bolsa interrompe negócios após queda de 10% e pânico nos mercados

+Bolsonaro: governo não vai interferir para controlar preço do petróleo

No mercado à vista, o dólar fechou com alta 1,95%, R\$ 4,7243 após encostar em R\$ 4,80 na máxima do dia. O dólar acumula alta de 18% ante o real no ano, mas nesta segunda-feira, 9, o rublo da Rússia passou a ser a moeda com pior desempenho ante o dólar, que sobe 21% no país. Só hoje, a divisa dos EUA disparou mais de 9% no mercado russo.

Em outros mercados, avançou 6% na Colômbia, 5% no México e 3,2% na África do Sul. Para um diretor de tesouraria, a evidência que o BC teve sucesso hoje foi justamente este comportamento de outras moedas emergentes, que despencaram ante o dólar. Ao contrário do que aconteceu em vários pregões recentes, o real não ficou com o pior desempenho, observa ele.

O diretor de Política Monetária do Banco Central (BC), Bruno Serra, ressaltou em evento hoje em São Paulo que o câmbio tem tido comportamento “disfuncional” e prometeu que as intervenções no mercado cambial durarão o tempo “que for necessário” para funcionamento regular do mercado de câmbio.



A piora do câmbio hoje foi marcada por forte deterioração do risco-Brasil, medido pelo Credit Default Swap (CDS) de cinco anos, que subiu de 144 pontos na sexta-feira para 207 nesta tarde. Com isso, atingiu pela primeira vez no governo de Jair Bolsonaro a marca de 200 pontos. Na avaliação do chefe da mesa de câmbio da Frente Corretora, Fabrizio Velloni, o clima de tensão no mercado financeiro mundial fez os investidores retirarem recursos de emergentes, o que pressionou suas moedas.

Aqui, o Ibovespa atingiu o circuit breaker logo pela manhã, quando o principal índice de ações brasileiro despencava 10%. O Ibovespa seguiu em queda pela tarde, chegando a perder 12%, a pior perda em quase 22 anos. O reflexo da fuga de recursos dos emergentes é o fortalecimento do dólar, com o dinheiro buscando refúgio nos títulos do Tesouro americano. Com a forte procura, o retorno (yield) do papel de 10 anos bateu em inéditos 0,37% hoje.

O BC tem “muita munição”, incluindo “um grande baú” de elevadas reservas internacionais, para lidar com piora adicional do câmbio, avalia o estrategista de moedas do banco de investimento americano Brown Brothers Harriman (BBH), Ilan Solot. Com esta munição, ele avalia que se o BC quiser de fato segurar a disparada do dólar, ele será eficaz no curto prazo.

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was last modified on 9 de março de 2020 12:25

O céu de brigadeiro que favoreceu a indústria brasileira de carnes no último ano deu lugar a turbulências. Ainda que a China, principal mercado para os embarques do Brasil, continue dependendo de importações para lidar com a escassez de oferta gerada pela epidemia de peste suína africana, os frigoríficos agora enfrentam problemas no país asiático. Custos de produção em alta também pressionam a rentabilidade do ramo. Para aqueles que exportam carne bovina, a China já havia se tornado um desafio em janeiro, ainda antes da disseminação do coronavírus. Naquele momento, uma rápida queda no preço pago pelos importadores chineses e um movimento de pedidos agressivos de desconto sobre cargas já no mar assustaram empresários, especialmente de indústrias de médio e pequeno porte.

Com o agravamento do coronavírus na China e a consequente parada da economia chinesa, em fevereiro, os portos se tornaram um problema. Com os contêineres refrigerados parados no país asiático, começou a faltar tomadas para mantê-los refrigerados, o que levou a desvios de rota – navios foram deslocados para portos de outros países como Cingapura e Vietnã, entre outros.

Aos poucos, a avaliação de fontes da indústria é que a atividade nos portos está se normalizando, mas que vai demorar algum tempo até que todos os efeitos colaterais do caos na logística sejam resolvidos. Além disso, a avaliação é que a menor circulação de pessoas na China reduzirá o consumo fora do lar, o que atinge a carne bovina, como alertou recentemente o Rabobank. O banco holandês projeta que as importações chinesas de carne deverão voltar ao normal apenas no segundo semestre.

Conforme um alto executivo da indústria, os resultados do primeiro trimestre serão contaminados pela parada chinesa. Em entrevista na semana passada, ele avaliou que a falta de contêineres refrigerados na primeira quinzena de março derrubará as exportações deste mês.

Em fevereiro, as exportações de carne bovina já sentiram algum reflexo. As exportações do Brasil caíram 6% em volume ante igual período do ano anterior, de acordo com dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex) compilados pela Associação Brasileira de Frigoríficos (Abrafrigo). Segundo a entidade, o ritmo de vendas para a China, que disparou no quarto trimestre do ano passado – superando 80 mil toneladas mensais -, voltou para os patamares anteriores. Em fevereiro, mês de menos dias úteis, foram pouco mais de 60 mil toneladas.

Do lado dos custos de produção, o boi gordo não dá trégua. Com o clima chuvoso, a pastagem ganha qualidade, o que dá poder de barganha para os pecuaristas, que podem segurar o animal no pasto por mais tempo. Em fevereiro, o indicador Esalq/B3 para o boi gordo subiu 5,74% em São Paulo, superando a casa de R\$ 200 por arroba outra vez.

A avaliação na indústria é que esses preços não remuneraram a carne vendida no mercado interno. As vendas no Brasil absorvem a maior parte da produção nacional – entre 70% e 75% do total. A situação é pior para os frigoríficos que não exportam e, portanto, não conseguem se beneficiar do dólar valorizado. Grandes como Marfrig e Minerva Foods chegam a exportar mais de 50% da produção. A JBS, por outro lado, vende mais carne no mercado doméstico do que no externo – isso, é claro, considerando apenas as operações da companhia aqui, e não os negócios no exterior.

Reapertura del mercado estadounidense tendrá efectos positivos en el Noroeste

Fonte: Folha da Região. This post was last modified on 10 de março de 2020 11:40

A reabertura do mercado americano para carne bovina in natura brasileira, anunciada no fim de fevereiro deste ano, trará inúmeros benefícios para a região Noroeste Paulista, que é um polo exportador de genética bovina e possui um dos melhores rebanhos do Brasil em qualidade.

Para o diretor do Siran (Sindicato Rural da Alta Noroeste), Thomas Rocco, essa reabertura será muito bem-vinda para toda a pecuária de corte, não só da região, mas de todo o país, trazendo excelentes impactos para os pecuaristas. “A reabertura do mercado de carne bovina americana é muito positivo para



nós, pecuaristas, pois reflete que as medidas tomadas pela cadeia da pecuária frente aos desafios de 2017 surtiram efeito. Conseguimos reverter o cenário e colocar novamente a nossa carne nos destinos internacionais”, afirma Rocco.

“Um mercado potencial como o dos EUA ajuda a diversificar o destino das exportações e reduz a dependência do mercado chinês, que pode ter sua demanda impactada pelos últimos acontecimentos relativos ao Covid-19”, ressalta Rocco. “Para o Noroeste Paulista a notícia deve ser comemorada, pois irá trazer solidez aos preços e aquecer ainda mais o mercado. Boa parte dos frigoríficos da região já acessam esses destinos internacionais. Junta-se a este cenário a alta do câmbio, que tornam as exportações ainda mais atraentes tanto para os frigoríficos quanto para os pecuaristas”, celebra ele.

Embora os EUA não sejam o principal importador de carne fresca brasileira, o maior mercado do mundo era considerado um “selo de qualidade” para outros países. A abertura do mercado dos EUA para a carne fresca brasileira ocorreu em setembro de 2016, após longo período de negociação. No entanto, em março de 2017, depois da deflagração da Operação Carne Fraca, pela Polícia Federal, a inspeção foi intensificada e, em junho daquele ano, a compra foi suspensa. A ação policial apontou irregularidades na inspeção sanitária em frigoríficos.

Os americanos suspenderam as compras de cortes bovinos do Brasil, em razão das reações (abscessos) provocadas no rebanho, pela vacina contra a febre aftosa. Essas reações desencadearam o processo de redução da dose da vacina de 5 ml para 2 ml e a retirada da saponina da composição do produto.

“Ao longo de 2016 e 2017, em função do cenário político inflamado dentro do Brasil, as exportações, em especial de carne bovina, foram impactadas. Os desdobramentos da primeira fase da operação Carne Fraca, juntamente com os problemas pontuais de abscesso, ocorridos após a campanha de vacinação de febre aftosa, geraram dúvidas sobre a qualidade e a sanidade do rebanho nacional. Com isto, alguns importadores da carne brasileira fecharam seus mercados para que maiores esclarecimentos fossem apontados. Os Estados Unidos foram desses países. O mercado estava fechado desde junho de 2017”, explica o diretor do Siran.

“Em princípio, todo pecuarista que vende boi aos frigoríficos aptos a exportar pode ofertar seus animais ao mercado internacional, porém é necessário passar por alguns filtros, burocráticos, de rastreabilidade e principalmente de peso, idade e acabamento de carcaça. O ideal é que o pecuarista procure uma entidade de classe, profissional ou escritório para instruí-lo nesse processo de venda”, orienta o diretor do Siran.

Para nos dar uma visão sobre a importância da reabertura do mercado americano para a carne bovina do Brasil, a reportagem entrevistou Ison Corrêa, gerente da Grendene Gado de Corte, com unidades em Andradina (SP) e Cáceres (MT). Corrêa comanda uma seleção de gado nelore melhorado geneticamente, e com estrutura produtiva para oferecer ao mercado pecuarista o maior leilão de touros reprodutores do país: mil unidades.

Segundo ele, a reabertura do mercado feita pelos EUA vai ajudar a equilibrar a balança comercial no setor. “Você tem que vender mais do que compra. Essa é regra. Nem sempre você consegue fazer isso. E vender carne para o exterior nos ajuda a equilibrar essa balança. Nós estamos importando mais que exportando. A gente devia exportar mais. Isso é importantíssimo na economia do país”, diz.

“A exportação de carne para os Estados Unidos é muito importante. Eles tem a fiscalização sanitária mais difícil, mais complexa, mais complicada do mundo. São exigentes em todos os detalhes. Desde 2017 as exportações foram fechadas. Quando você consegue exportar você ganha um selo de qualidade no mundo”, avalia Corrêa.

Esse selo, segundo Corrêa, responde em outros países que são bastante exigentes como o Japão. “É uma marca de qualidade sanitária que o Brasil ganha na área de exportação de carne. É sinal também, que o país está fazendo bem o seu papel. Toda vez que você consegue colocar um produtor fora do país, isso é bom para a pecuária que melhora de preço”, ressalta. “Alguém pode achar que exportando vamos aumentar o preço interno, mas nós precisamos desse preço interno bom para que o pecuarista continue vendendo, investindo em tecnologia, genética. É importante tudo isso”, pondera ele.

“Nós não podemos achar que matar o empresário ou dando comida de graça resolve o problema. Nós temos que fortalecer o nosso empresário”, alerta Corrêa. “Toda vez que eu fico sabendo que meu patrão está ganhando dinheiro eu fico muito feliz, porque a chance dele precisar de mais gente para produzir, de melhorar o rendimento dos funcionários é muito grande. Temos que pensar isso, num país livre e democrático economicamente”, comenta o gerente da Grendene. “Essa também é uma filosofia de Paulo Guedes, Ministro da Economia, e isso me deixa muito feliz”, celebra ele.

Mato Grosso logrou avanços em RUSIA

Fonte: DBO. This post was last modified on 11 de março de 2020 Em seu boletim pecuário mais recente, o Imea (Instituto Mato-Grossense de Economia Agropecuária) destaca o atual avanço das importações russas de carne bovina produzida no Mato Grosso, e, ao mesmo tempo, a queda brusca nos embarques locais direcionados ao mercado do Irã.



Em fevereiro, a indústria de carne bovina do MT exportou 2,36 mil toneladas equivalente-carcaça à Rússia, o que significou elevação de 474% em relação ao volume registrado em igual mês de 2019. Esse aumento é bastante importante, pois mostra que os exportadores do País estão conseguindo, aos poucos, recuperar parte dos clientes na Rússia, depois que o país reabriu o seu mercado, no final de 2018, após um longo período de embargo (desde novembro de 2017).

Em contrapartida, as vendas de carne bovina mato-grossense para o Irã caíram 86% no segundo mês do ano, ante fevereiro do ano passado, para 640 toneladas equivalente-carcaça. Em 2019, o Irã era o terceiro maior cliente do Estado, ficando atrás somente do Egito e da China, recorda o Imea.

Por sua vez, os importadores chineses, os principais clientes dos frigoríficos do MT, elevaram em 91,5% as compras em fevereiro, para 16,68 mil toneladas equivalente-carcaça, na comparação com a quantidade registrada em fevereiro de 2019. Considerando todos os países compradores, o Mato grosso exportou 32,92 mil toneladas equivalente-carcaça no segundo mês do ano, com elevação de 7,5% sobre o volume computado em igual mês do ano passado.

Estados del Nordeste se integram al Sistema Federal de Inspección de Productos Animales

Fonte: Mapa. This post was last modified on 10 de março de 2020 O Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa) entregou nesta segunda-feira (9) os certificados de adesão do Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte e do município de Mossoró (RN) ao Sistema Brasileiro de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal (Sisbi-POA). Esses estados tiveram o reconhecimento de equivalência dos seus serviços de inspeção de produtos de origem animal junto ao Sisbi-POA, sistema de inspeção do Mapa.

A inclusão dos estados no Sisbi-POA é uma das ações previstas no AgroNordeste como estratégia para impulsionar o desenvolvimento econômico da região. Os serviços de inspeção desses estados serão inseridos no cadastro geral do sistema e estabelecimentos e produtos neles registrados passarão a integrar o sistema. Dessa forma, os produtos de origem animal poderão ser comercializados em todo o país. Com essa possibilidade, as agroindústrias passarão a adquirir mais matéria-prima, beneficiando direta e indiretamente os produtores e empreendedores locais.

No evento, realizado em Fortaleza (CE), a ministra Tereza Cristina destacou que a adesão é uma chancela para que os estados do Nordeste possam buscar mais mercados externos com a diversificação da exportação.

“O Sisbi faz parte de várias políticas públicas do governo federal para quando o AgroNordeste começar a dar frutos, esperamos em breve, você já tenha a desburocratização do registro dos produtos de origem animal e vegetal”, disse a ministra.

A ministra também abriu o seminário do Sisbi-POA para gestores públicos e agroindustriais, no auditório do Banco do Nordeste (BNB). O seminário vai abordar as vantagens de gestores públicos e agroindústrias participarem do Sisbi-POA do Sistema Unificado de Atenção à Sanidade Agropecuária (Suasa).

De terça à quinta-feira, o Mapa promove uma atualização para médicos veterinários dos serviços de inspeção dos estados, municípios e consórcios públicos. O Curso de Atualização em Inspeção Higiênico-Sanitária e Tecnológica de Carnes visa atender prioritariamente os profissionais das regiões Norte e Nordeste.

O seminário e o curso são organizados pelos departamentos de Suporte e Normas (DSN) e de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal (Dipoa) da Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária do Mapa, com apoio da Superintendência Federal da Agricultura no Ceará, do Banco do Nordeste e do Sebrae/CE. Ambos terão certificados emitidos pela Escola Nacional de Gestão Agropecuária (Enagro).

No evento, também foi assinada uma instrução normativa que simplifica os processos de adesão dos estados, municípios, do Distrito Federal e dos consórcios públicos ao sistema de inspeção do Mapa.

“Quem quiser produzir dentro da legalidade, o processo será mais simples, menos burocrático, mas traz a segurança que o consumidor precisa”, ressaltou a ministra.

e-Sisbi

Foi lançado ainda o sistema eletrônico de gestão dos serviços de inspeção de produtos de origem animal e vegetal e de insumos agropecuários vinculados aos estados, ao Distrito Federal, aos municípios e aos consórcios públicos – o e-Sisbi.

Além de ser obrigatório para serviços de inspeção, o sistema será público. No e-Sisbi, com acesso por desktop e dispositivos móveis, o consumidor poderá consultar registro, rótulos, informações nutricionais, lista de ingredientes e âmbito de comercialização de produtos cadastrados nos serviços de inspeção.

O cadastro no e-Sisbi é obrigatório para os serviços de inspeção que aderiram ao Sistema Brasileiro de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal (Sisbi-POA) e os serviços de inspeção vinculados a consórcios públicos de municípios interessados no livre comércio de produtos registrados na área de atuação. Também é pré-requisito para obtenção do Selo Arte.

O e-Sisbi permite que os estados, municípios, o DF e os consórcios públicos apresentem a documentação para adesão por meio da internet, além de poderem incluir os estabelecimentos e produtos cadastrados.



Entre os participantes do evento estavam o secretário de Defesa Agropecuária do Mapa, José Guilherme Leal; o governador do Maranhão, Flávio Dino; o secretário de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Trabalho do Ceará, Maia Júnior, que representou o governador Camilo Santana; a prefeita de Mossoró, Rosalba Ciarlini; o presidente do Banco do Nordeste, Romildo Rolim; o presidente da Organização das Cooperativas Brasileiras (OCB), Márcio Lopes; além de parlamentares e outras autoridades..

Setor produtivo

Antes do evento, a ministra Tereza Cristina reuniu-se com empresários do setor produtivo do Ceará. O grupo apresentou demandas que, segundo a ministra, serão analisadas pelo governo federal, entre elas, pesca de lagosta, forrageiras para pecuária de leite e ramificação do Açude do Castanhão.

Prevén incremento del comercio de carne entre Brasil y Uruguay

Fonte: El País Digital, traduzida e adaptada pela Equipe BeefPoint. This post was last modified on 9 de março de 2020 12:40

A aproximação entre os governos do Uruguai e do Brasil pode favorecer, a curto prazo, o comércio de carne e outros produtos agrícolas entre eles.

O Brasil é um mercado interessante para carne ovina, permite cortes com osso e levou mais de 30 anos para dar fluidez e dar lugar aos produtos uruguaios. Também é na carne bovina, onde é inserido nas mesmas condições.

A participação do presidente brasileiro, Jair Bolsonaro, na assunção do novo governo uruguaio, liderado por Luis Lacalle Pou, foi vista por empresários uruguaios dedicados à exportação de carne, como um avanço que pode favorecer, no futuro, as relações comerciais entre ambos países.

Fontes consultadas pelo El País confirmaram que a partir de um ano atrás, o Brasil começou a complicar as exportações uruguaias de carne ovina e bovina, bem como as importações de carne desossada que chegam para regular o preço do produto no mercado interno.

É que as autoridades brasileiras começaram a solicitar os documentos de importação e tiveram entre 30 e 40 dias para emitir as licenças, mas complicaram a papelada e levaram dois meses para emitir as licenças. Essa situação continua hoje.

Se essa maior aproximação entre os dois governos for mantida, “é possível colocar outros produtos com valor agregado no Brasil”, disse o corretor Jorge Dimu em diálogo com o El País.

Dimu e sua empresa (Dimu Brothers Group) foram pioneiros na exportação de cordeiros de elite para o mercado brasileiro, especialmente para o circuito de grandes restaurantes. Há 30 anos, ele montou esses nichos comerciais que trabalhavam com a Marfrig e hoje exporta para o grupo JBS. Ao longo dos anos, a carne bovina também foi adicionada e, em ambos os casos, já está colocando cortes em porções que conseguiram valorizar os produtos.

“A demanda no Brasil é firme e é um mercado potencial, principalmente em carne ovina”, disse o empresário ao El País. Esse destino ainda está vendendo cordeiros de alta qualidade que vão para o circuito de restaurantes de São Paulo, mas também cortes de outras categorias de ovelhas vão para outros estados de menor poder aquisitivo.

Dimu lembrou que o mercado brasileiro foi conquistado “com base na qualidade” e que “precisamos cuidar disso”, alertou.

Há mais de 30 anos, eu já enfatizei a necessidade de cuidar da qualidade para estabelecer a carne ovina uruguaia nos mais altos níveis de consumo. Hoje essa é uma realidade indiscutível.

Como limitador temporário hoje, o empresário uruguaio mencionou o aumento do preço do dólar no Brasil, que permaneceu em 4,50 reais por unidade, mas a moeda americana também sobe no Uruguai.

“Existe demanda e estamos indo bem, mas precisamos encontrar uma maneira de melhorar as exportações aproveitando as oportunidades comerciais”, disse Dimu. Por outro lado, é necessário mais volume no fornecimento de carne ovina, a fim de manter um bom fluxo comercial com os clientes. Meses atrás, esse exportador marcou um déficit mensal de produtos que limitava os negócios e instou os produtores a aumentar o estoque de cordeiros em cada colheita.

De acordo com dados estatísticos do Instituto Nacional da Carne (INAC), até fevereiro de 1.764 toneladas de peso de carcaça e 950 toneladas de carcaça de carne de ovelha foram exportadas para o Brasil.

Certamente você pode crescer mais em um destino muito próximo e onde a qualidade é a premissa fundamental, porque o consumidor brasileiro, principalmente o das grandes cidades, conhece a carne e tem demandas que o Uruguai pode atender perfeitamente.

URUGUAY

Alza del dólar hace subir \$ 10 por kilo la carne bovina en el abasto

10/03/2020 - Pulpas desosadas, nacionales e importadas ajustan \$ 15 por kilo.



Sube la carne bovina destinada al abasto interno siguiendo la tendencia del precio del dólar. La industria frigorífica, en su totalidad, decidió ajustar entre 7% y 8% por kilo el precio de la carne bovina, tanto con hueso como la desosada a partir de mañana.

Según un sondeo realizado por El País la mayoría de los frigoríficos ajustarán \$ 10 por kilo la carne con hueso, \$ 10 las menudencias y \$ 15 por kilo en el caso de las pulpas desosadas, tanto las nacionales, como las importadas desde Brasil, donde el valor del dólar también está subiendo. A todo eso se suma un ajuste de \$ 10 por kilo en el precio del cerdo.

¿Por qué sigue la tendencia del dólar?. Precisamente porque el ganado, principal insumo de la industria frigorífica se paga en dólares, al igual que la carne importada que entra desde Brasil (incluida la de cerdo). A su vez, la tendencia es que la carne bovina importada que llega del vecino país siga subiendo, tanto por el fortalecimiento de la moneda estadounidense en el mundo, como por la caída de la oferta en Brasil. Esos cortes, en su mayoría procedentes de razas británicas y procesados en frigoríficos exportadores de Rio Grande do Sul, se venden en el abasto por debajo del precio de la carne uruguaya y ayudan a atenuar las subas.

El año pasado la carne vacuna en el abasto tuvo varias subas, pero posteriormente también mostró algunas rebajas a lo largo del año. En 2019 se hizo sentir el efecto de China, que armó grandes stock con cortes de Uruguay y toda la región, generando una demanda extraordinaria y una suba abrupta de precios. En caso de Uruguay también se sumó una oferta de ganado menor que incidió en los ajustes al alza de los precios.

Ahora China recién comienza a reactivarse lentamente, con un avance del coronavirus que parece irse atenuando en Asia, pero el dólar sigue subiendo en la región y el mundo.

“El consumo de carne bovina había repuntado durante el verano, pero ahora se está notando una caída”, confirmó a El País Jorge López, director de Abasto Santa Clara. En diciembre cuando el precio del asado cayó \$ 40 por kilo se notó el mayor consumo de este corte en el mercado interno, contó el empresario.

Emergencia agropecuaria abarca a 500 mil hectáreas productivas

09/03/2020 - Autoridades del Ministerio de Ganadería oficializaron la emergencia agropecuaria en cinco departamentos por déficit hídrico.

El Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP) oficializó la declaración de la emergencia agropecuaria por déficit hídrico en varias seccionales policiales que implican la totalidad de Montevideo y Canelones, y parte de Lavalleja, San José y Maldonado.

El subsecretario del MGAP, Ignacio Buffa, comentó que “desde hace un tiempo la zona sur del país viene atravesando una situación de déficit hídrico que se ha agudizado en las últimas semanas, y es por eso que el Ministro estará firmando el decreto”.

Buffa señaló que el área total es de 500 mil hectáreas productivas y representa a 6 mil Dicoose afectados.

“El foco de atención estará puesto en productores familiares, grupo que se ha venido priorizando en el aterrizaje de las políticas públicas, y pequeños productores”, agregó.

Con la declaración de emergencia agropecuaria “se activan una serie de mecanismos para generar apoyos a los productores, con dinero que proviene de un fondo de Rentas Generales destinado para las emergencias agropecuarias que ronda los US\$ 8 millones”, explicó Buffa.

Y agregó: “Se van a instrumentar medidas de apoyo que serán directas para el productor, como también están evaluando otras herramientas asociadas a aspectos crediticios

Equipos de faena kosher paran actividad y se retiran de la región por Coronavirus

12/03/2020 - Les preocupa que no puedan ingresar a su país, tras cerrar la operativa finalizando marzo.

Los equipos de faena kosher que están operando en Uruguay y la región anunciaron a las empresas frigoríficas que van a detener las actividades y se van a retirar antes de cerrar marzo, fecha previamente programada con negocios de exportación.

Una fuente de la industria frigorífica comentó a Rurales El País que la decisión está ligada a la propagación del Coronavirus y el temor de no poder regresar a Israel por un futuro cierre de fronteras en el país de origen o de destino.

Según datos del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), Desde el 1 de enero al 7 de marzo, Israel importó 1.416 toneladas peso canal de carne vacuna por un total de US\$ 7,21 millones.

Comité Veterinario Permanente y Comunidad Andina firmaron acuerdo de Cooperación Técnica

11/03/2020 - Apunta a mantener alejadas enfermedades exóticas que no están en la región y afectan al comercio.

El Comité Veterinario Permanente (CVP) y la Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina firmaron un acuerdo de cooperación para articular desafíos regionales en la integración de temas de sanidad animal e inocuidad de los alimentos bajo el enfoque de una salud.



Durante el acto, el Secretario General de la Comunidad Andina, Jorge Hernando Pedraza, destacó que uno de los ámbitos de acción fundamentales en los que trabaja el organismo desde hace 50 años, es la sanidad agropecuaria, por ello indicó que la firma de este Convenio permitirá fortalecer la protección de la salud animal, la salud pública y la seguridad alimentaria de los ciudadanos andinos y de los países del CVP.

El visitante resaltó que el acuerdo de referencia, facilitará el trabajo conjunto entre los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de los países de la CAN: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú y del CVP: Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Paraguay y Uruguay, quienes podrán coordinar y ejecutar proyectos en áreas de mutuo interés.

Agregó que entre los temas técnicos prioritarios que se trabajarán en el marco del Convenio está la prevención de la Peste Porcina Africana (PPA), el Plan Hemisférico de Erradicación de la Fiebre Aftosa (PHEFA) y la lucha contra la Resistencia antimicrobiana (RAM), para lo cual se establecerán Mesas técnicas que fijarán directrices armonizadas.

El presidente del CVP, José Carlos Martín y el secretario general de la Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina, Jorge Hernando Pedraza, fueron los encargados de firmar el acuerdo. Acompañaron la actividad la Asesora de la Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina, Alexandra Pulido, el Secretario Técnico del CVP, Víctor Maldonado, la Encargada de Negocios a.i. de la Embajada de Bolivia, Carmen Sandoval Landívar, la funcionaria de la Embajada de Bolivia, Jenny Encinas Mercado, el Encargado de Negocios de la Embajada de Colombia, Fabio Forero, por la Embajada de Ecuador en Uruguay, la Segunda Secretaria Carmen Grados, el Ministro Consejero de la Embajada de Perú, Miguel Gamarra y por la Secretaría Técnica Permanente del CVP, Gabriella Campón y Magdalena Ferdinand.

Prevención. “América es la única región donde la peste porcina africana no está presente y tenemos que articular cómo prevenir el ingreso de la enfermedad para que no afecte el crecimiento económico y la competitividad”, dijo el director de Servicios Ganaderos, Eduardo Barre, tras la firma del convenio marco de cooperación entre el Comité Veterinario Permanente del Cono Sur y la Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina.

El desarrollo y protagonismo del ámbito veterinario de los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales (SVO) en los últimos años a nivel mundial en el contexto de la prevención y lucha contra las enfermedades animales, las zoonosis y la seguridad sanitaria de los alimentos, así como en la seguridad del comercio internacional de animales y productos de origen animal, ha demandado una adaptación progresiva tanto en términos de estructuras como de conocimientos.

“Los temas técnicos están dirigidos a la no propagación de la peste porcina africana y la resistencia antimicrobiana, así como la erradicación de la fiebre aftosa”, informó el jerarca del MGAP.

Barre dijo también que “las alianzas para fortalecer los servicios veterinarios oficiales y la cooperación técnica internacional son esenciales para el avance de objetivos nacionales en temas sanitarios, inocuidad alimentaria y salud pública”. En relación con la fiebre aftosa, los países se encuentran libres de este virus, con o sin vacunación, a excepción de Venezuela, expresó.

Visión. La Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE) identificó que más del 80% de las restricciones del comercio pecuario se deben a problemas sanitarios, que el 60% de los patógenos humanos son de origen animal y que el 75% de las enfermedades emergentes son zoonóticas (afectan al ser humano).

Actualmente existe una creciente preocupación por la importancia de los patógenos veterinarios para la salud humana, que ha sido promovida activamente bajo el concepto “una salud”, buscando cada vez más la implicación de los Servicios Veterinarios en la lucha contra las zoonosis de manera conjunta con los Servicios de Salud humana. Un ejemplo de esto son las experiencias recientes como la crisis de la influenza aviar y otras problemáticas de la salud humana relacionadas con la producción animal, como es la actual preocupación por la resistencia a los antimicrobianos y su uso en producción animal.

De este modo, ya no se discute que la inocuidad de los alimentos, la lucha y prevención de las enfermedades transmisibles a los seres humanos, la participación en la gestión del bienestar animal, el control del uso prudente de antimicrobianos, son funciones de los servicios veterinarios al mismo nivel que lo han sido tradicionalmente la lucha contra las enfermedades animales y la certificación de productos para el comercio internacional.

Es así como los países integrantes tanto del Comité Veterinario Permanente del Cono Sur (CVP) como de la Comunidad Andina de Naciones (CAN), no sólo deben velar por lo que pasa al interior de cada uno, sino que tienen el desafío de establecer y gobernar sistemas de sanidad animal e inocuidad alimentaria a nivel nacional, que potencien sus resultados mediante una integración regional.

El CVP y la SGCAN han mantenido sucesivas reuniones, dentro de las cuales se recuerda una de las primeras llevada a cabo el 22 de mayo de 2011 en el marco de la 79ª sesión de la Asamblea General de la OIE realizada en París, donde se estableció la necesidad de fortalecer la integración regional, realizar presentaciones de posiciones comunes ante la OIE, como eran en ese momento el caso de peste porcina clásica y el apoyo de los países libres de fiebre aftosa a los países que aún no se encontraban libres, en el marco del Plan Hemisférico de Erradicación de la Fiebre Aftosa (PHEFA).



Finalmente, el ministro Carlos María Uriarte, felicitó a ambos organismos por desarrollar trabajos en conjunto en un tema tan importante como la sanidad animal y destacó la disposición de Uruguay para la ejecución del convenio.

PARAGUAY

En Paraguay buscan exportar en pie a Uruguay, tras baja del precio

09/03/2020 - El precio del novillo bajó hasta US\$ 2,70, y se prevé otro ajuste en la actual semana.

El precio de la hacienda gorda en Paraguay bajó fuerte en las últimas dos semanas, a raíz de US\$ 0,1 por día. Actualmente el novillo común tiene una cotización de US\$ 2,70 y el Europa entre US\$ 2,75 y US\$ 2,80, sin embargo desde la industria prevén una nueva baja para esta semana.

Debido a esto, los ganaderos de ese país están buscando alternativas para valorizar sus animales, a tal punto que se plantea la exportación de animales vivos a Uruguay y Brasil.

Según publicó la web paraguaya El Agro, el integrante de la Regional Central Chaco de la Asociación Rural del Paraguay, Carlos Pedretti, aseguró que existen “varios remedios” para calmar la actual situación de precios, entre ellos describió la exportación de ganado en pie y la creación del Instituto Paraguayo de la Carne.

El empresario ganadero explicó que “una alternativa sería liberar la exportación de ganado en pie a Brasil y Uruguay, ellos están necesitando animales y nosotros estamos con los precios más bajos del Mercosur, es una opción viable que nos permitiría valorizar la hacienda”.

Además habló de la creación del Instituto de la Carne y afirmó que fue una propuesta que los “frigoríficos se encargaron de abortar”. Y señaló: “Paraguay está en el top ten de exportadores de carne y es el único que no tiene un Instituto, una plataforma que sirve para dar transparencia, tipifica y agrega más valor al producto”.

En ese sentido, dijo: “Hace tres años ganamos un premio en calidad de carne, no es posible que en Chile no podamos llegar directo a las góndolas de supermercados con la carne tipificada como tienen Argentina y Uruguay, ese producto vale más”.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

COVID-19: Comisión da respuesta coordinada para mitigar su impacto económico

COVID-19 is a severe public health emergency for our citizens, societies and economies with infections in all Member States. It is also a major economic shock to the EU. The Commission therefore presents today an immediate response to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, centred on a European coordinated response. President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, said: “The Coronavirus pandemic is testing us all. This is not only an unprecedented challenge for our healthcare systems, but also a major shock for our economies. The important economic package announced today deal with the situation of today. We stand ready to do more as the situation evolves. We will do whatever is necessary to support the Europeans and the European economy.” The Commission will use all the instruments at its disposal to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic, in particular to ensure the necessary supplies to our health systems by preserving the integrity of the Single Market and of production and distribution of value chains; support people so that income and jobs are not affected disproportionately and to avoid permanent effect of this crisis; support firms and ensure that the liquidity of our financial sector can continue to support the economy; and to allow Member States to act decisively in a coordinated way, through using the full flexibility of our State Aid and Stability and Growth Pact Frameworks. More information is available in this press release, and will be online shortly in a Q&A and factsheet.

EFSA No hay pruebas de que los alimentos sean una fuente o vía de transmisión probable del coronavirus

10/03/2020 La Autoridad Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria (EFSA) está vigilando de cerca la situación relativa al brote de la enfermedad coronavirus (COVID-19) que está afectando a un gran número de países en todo el mundo. Actualmente no hay pruebas de que los alimentos sean una fuente o vía de transmisión probable del virus.

La directora científica de la EFSA, Marta Hugas, dijo: "Las experiencias de brotes anteriores de coronavirus relacionados, como el coronavirus del síndrome respiratorio agudo severo (SARS-CoV) y el coronavirus del síndrome respiratorio de Medio Oriente (MERS-CoV), muestran que no se produce transmisión a través del consumo de alimentos. Por el momento, no hay pruebas que sugieran que el coronavirus sea diferente en este sentido".



El Centro Europeo para la Prevención y el Control de las Enfermedades (ECDC) ha dicho que, si bien los animales en China fueron la fuente probable de la infección inicial, el virus se está propagando de persona a persona, principalmente a través de los estornudos o de la tos.

Los científicos y las autoridades de todo el mundo están monitorizando la propagación del virus y no ha habido ningún informe de transmisión a través de los alimentos. Por esta razón, la AESA no participa actualmente en la respuesta a los brotes de COVID-19. Sin embargo, estamos vigilando la literatura científica en busca de información nueva y relevante.

En lo que respecta a la seguridad alimentaria, la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) ha emitido recomendaciones de precaución que incluyen el asesoramiento sobre el seguimiento de buenas prácticas de higiene durante la manipulación y preparación de los alimentos, como lavarse las manos, cocinar la carne a fondo y evitar la posible contaminación cruzada entre alimentos cocinados y no cocinados. En la web de la OMS se puede encontrar más información al respecto.

FRANCIA Senado avanza en la protección de los términos cárnicos

10/03/2020 La Asamblea Nacional y el Senado de Francia aprobaron el proyecto de ley sobre la transparencia de la información sobre productos agrícolas y alimenticios.

Esta propuesta incluye un artículo en el que se obliga a restaurantes a informar sobre el origen de la carne de cerdo, ovino y aves que se comercializa en ellos así como a la protección en el uso de nombres de productos alimentarios de origen animal frente a aquellos otros productos o alimentos que no contienen carne.

Respecto al origen de la carne en los restaurantes y su etiquetad, Didier Guillaume, ministro galo de Agricultura, ha destacado que la CE dio a Francia un principio de acuerdo para imponer esta medida en los restaurantes y podría entrar en vigor el próximo verano.

En cuanto a los productos vegetales que imitan la carne, en el futuro habrá un decreto que fijará la proporción de proteínas vegetales mínimas más allá de las cuales no será posible utilizar este nombre así como los métodos de aplicación y las sanciones en las que pueden incurrir las empresas que incumplan esta normativa.

BREXIT: analizan potenciales problemas en el sector agropecuario

04 March 2020 Climate-friendly farming will be a huge component of the UK's free trade posture after Brexit, but lack of government leadership could permanently weaken the agriculture sector.

The NFU Annual Conference, held on 25 to 26 February, brought delegates, policymakers and union members together for two days of advocacy and knowledge sharing. Though much of the conference celebrated the achievements of British farmers and agriculture, lingering doubts over the UK's future trade relationships outside the EU dominated discussions.

Members of the Green Alliance Trust and the UK Trade Policy Project outlined the potential pitfalls facing the UK as it enters trade negotiations with powerful economic blocs. They also offered ways for the NFU and UK public to lobby the government to protect food safety and animal welfare standards.

The background

The UK's ability to safeguard its safety and welfare standards after Brexit is a critical concern for the NFU. The UK government, with support from the NFU, has introduced policies and legislation that prioritise net-zero carbon farming and environmental protections – responding to the climate emergency.

However, recent comments from MPs and cabinet ministers regarding the UK's future trade and regulatory regimes indicate that farming standards might be eroded. Though politicians all agree that they want to maintain the UK's existing farming practices, the government's need to finalise free trade agreements could outweigh its commitments to food safety and animal welfare. The lack of clarity from Whitehall on the UK's stance has done little to assuage doubts within the agriculture sector.

The EU, the UK's biggest trading partner, requires close regulatory alignment in order to maintain existing trade relations with the single market. The current government has hesitated to agree to these terms, believing that establishing their own regulatory regime would be more beneficial than aligning themselves to product standards they didn't set.

The US on the other hand will likely pressure the UK to relax its quality and welfare standards in order to grant a free trade agreement. Though this presents a huge economic opportunity, it doesn't jive with existing UK policy priorities or public sentiment regarding animal welfare, climate change and food safety.

However, the UK will still be party to WTO rules if it doesn't finalise its own trade agreements. Those rules state that the UK can't arbitrarily discriminate against goods from other countries while maintaining its market access – making food safety and welfare advocates nervous about low-quality imports being dumped in the UK. There are also fears that existing standards could be lowered to compete with the new products.

“Sleepwalking into disaster”



According to Shaun Spiers, Director of Green Alliance UK, the question of food and welfare standards goes to the core of British identity. It is possible for the UK to thrive outside of EU governance, but the sector needs certainty from the government – something that's been in short supply.

As Spiers addressed conference delegates, he stated that the government should support anti-dumping amendments to the new Agriculture Bill. Committing to non-regression in the Environment Bill could also be a crucial step to safeguard the UK's agricultural integrity. Thus far, the government has refused to do both.

Spiers warned conference delegates that if the UK's green farming ambitions are undermined, the country could wind up exporting its environmental footprint. It could also find itself importing and selling goods that don't meet the UK's existing standards. This could wind up jeopardising the UK's overall food security.

Balancing safety, sovereignty and reality

David Henig, Director of the UK Trade Policy Project began his address by conceding that trade is a thorny issue. Organisations like the WTO and political blocs like the EU want access to consumers in the lucrative UK market. They also want access to the high-quality agricultural goods the UK produces. The lack of coherent trade policy from the UK government isn't a great starting point.

According to Henig's analysis, the UK finds itself in a unique position post-Brexit. Since it is in the 11-month transition period, the UK must form an internal consensus on what the right path forward is. However, this is easier said than done.

The current talking point from the government is that the UK will assert "regulatory sovereignty" in trade deals. Ministers believe that the UK can set its own safety and welfare standards independent of EU rules and US pressure. They also believe that the UK has the leverage to build consensus while negotiating trade deals.

Challenging times ahead

Though the concept of regulatory sovereignty scores political points, Henig quips, "we can't eat sovereignty." If the UK overplays its hand in negotiations, it could lose access to exports and imports from the crucial economic blocs that support UK farming. Shaun Spiers echoed this sentiment, stating that government brinkmanship in this sector is risky.

As it stands now, the UK is in a fight against the clock. Downing Street has indicated that they want to have 80 percent of their prospective free trade agreements finalised by 2022. This means that the UK wants to agree terms that satisfy not only the EU single market, but the US, Australian and New Zealand trade regimes as well.

These blocs have divergent rules regarding pesticides, animal welfare and GMOs. Deconflicting their demands while maintaining the UK's own standards and preventing commodity dumping will be hugely challenging. The fact that the UK hasn't negotiated its own trade deals for nearly 40 years hasn't done much to alleviate the fears of UK farmers.

Spiers explained that the potential trade agreements are a black box for the UK public. Currently, the EU Parliament and United States Congress will be able to vote and make amendments to free trade policy; British MPs and civil society groups won't be extended the same privilege. The Department of International Trade will agree to the terms of these agreements behind closed doors and only get Parliamentary assent at the end stage – it's more of a rubber stamp than an oversight power.

When answering audience questions, Henig was tentatively reassuring. He explained that the Department for International Trade has been on a huge recruiting drive, so the negotiating staff is there. However, the expertise and trade literacy of the new hires may not be as strong as their American, European or Australian counterparts. Henig concedes that the UK staff will likely be learning on the job.

In order to address this issue, Henig suggests introducing a commission that explores what our food standards and production values should be. Ideally, the commission should report to the government and facilitate an open dialogue between key stakeholders. That way, the UK can build a consensus as it approaches trade negotiations instead of dithering. The commission could also prevent the UK from entering overhasty deals that could frustrate its climate and agriculture goals.

Spiers echoed these sentiments, stating that building a consensus around policy and standards would place the UK in a stronger position to address the climate crisis.

REINO UNIDO: obtiene mejor acceso a ESTADOS UNIDOS

12 March 2020 UK - Beef from the UK could soon be heading to America after government officials agreed the next step of an export deal worth around £66 million over the first five years.

The US this week agreed equivalence of standards on the UK's disease control measures following a three-week inspection last summer. It means that after the final administrative details are carried out, beef can be shipped to the US.

It comes after an ongoing process of negotiations between the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) in partnership with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), APHA,



FSA, Quality Meat Scotland (QMS) and Hybu Cig Cymru – Meat Promotion Wales (HCC) and other organisations including UKECP.

The inspections in August 2019 included tours of five beef sites, four pork and lamb, as well as several laboratories. It came hot on the heels of a visit by delegates from the US sheep industry, organised by AHDB.

AHDB International Market Development Director Dr Phil Hadley said: "This is another fantastic boost for industry. Today's announcement is a crucial step in our ambitions to gain market access for our beef and lamb, to go with our existing pork trade, to the all-important US market.

"We have worked collaboratively with industry and government to get this agreement and we will continue to work to get this partnership over the line and to see our products in the US market. Once the final administrative details are carried out, commercial trade will begin."

The inspection in the summer was part financed from the £2 million fund of AHDB red meat levies ring-fenced for collaborative projects which is managed by Britain's three meat levy bodies: AHDB, HCC and QMS.

The fund is an interim arrangement while a long-term solution is sought on the issue of levies being collected at point of slaughter in England for animals which have been reared in Scotland and Wales.

NFU livestock board chairman Richard Findlay said this is a positive step for the beef industry, especially at a time of such uncertainty about trade with the EU and the rest of the world.

Mr Findlay said: "In Britain we produce some of the most climate-friendly and safest beef in the world, produced to incredibly high welfare standards. It's great to see a new market opening up for our products.

"This will be welcome news for livestock farmers who, with ongoing uncertainty over trade with the EU, have been unsure of where their products will be going to.

"Farmers want to make the most of this opportunity to supply one of the biggest markets in the world and we will continue to work with AHDB to ensure British beef gets the promotion it deserves."

ALEMANIA: enfrentaría desabastecimiento por Coronavirus

March 10, 2020, German Economy Minister Peter Altmaier attends a news conference after a meeting with the economy ministers from Germany's 16 states to discuss the economic impact of coronavirus disease (COVID-19), in Berlin, Germany March 10, 2020. REUTERS/Michele TantussiREUTERS

BERLIN (REUTERS) - THE coronavirus outbreak is hitting the German economy through cancellations in the tourism sector, and industry is expected to suffer supply chain problems in coming weeks, Economy Minister Peter Altmaier said on Tuesday.

Asked if Europe's largest economy was heading into a recession in the first half of this year, Altmaier said the situation was very difficult and that he hoped Germany could avoid the type of coronavirus-related restrictions to travel and civic life enforced in Italy.

As of Monday, Germany had registered 1,139 coronavirus cases with two fatalities, according to government data.

Altmaier, speaking after talks with economy ministers from the 16 regional state governments, said Chancellor Angela Merkel's cabinet would on Wednesday pass more flexible rules on short-time working to help companies bridge liquidity problems and avoid layoffs.

"In some sectors, such as tourism, the exhibition and public events industry as well as in the hotel and restaurant trade, we are seeing a massive impact," he said.

"We're expecting supply chains to be impacted, especially in the industrial sector, and this will become visible in its full extent only in the coming weeks."

China, where the coronavirus was first diagnosed in late 2019, is Germany's biggest trading partner, and German companies depend on both Chinese demand and supply chains.

Seaborne deliveries from China can take up to six weeks, so the epidemic and related production stops there are hitting the German economy with a time lag.

Altmaier said the federal government and the 16 regional states were determined to do everything to shield the economy from the impact of the epidemic, and that existing liquidity programs and recently agreed measures were worth several billion euros.

Globally, more than 110,000 people have been infected with the coronavirus and more than 4,000 have died, according to a Reuters tally of government announcements.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Mercado ganadero afectado por la incertidumbre

10 March 2020 US live cattle futures plunged on Monday for a third trading day in a row amid significant market correction that could lead to a global recession.



According to reporting from Reuters, US live cattle futures fell on 9 March for a third straight session and hit life-of-contract lows following a plunge in crude oil and equity markets amid fears of a global recession, traders said.

"When you have the stock market losing 5 percent to 7 percent of its value in a day, that type of stuff is going to spill over into the cattle, and that is what we saw today," said Jeff French, analyst with Top Third Ag Marketing.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange April live cattle settled down 2.900 cents at 102.850 cents per pound after falling the daily 3-cent limit to 102.750 cents, a contract low.

CME April feeder cattle settled down their limit of 4.500 cents to end at 125.550 cents per pound. Daily limits for feeder cattle futures will widen to 6.750 cents for Tuesday's trade, the exchange said.

As the trading day continued, the rapid spread of coronavirus stoked fears of a recession, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell more than 2,000 points, nearly 8 percent.

Along with spillover weakness from Wall Street, cattle markets faced a threat of reduced consumer demand for pricey cuts of beef.

"It's blown out of proportion, but in Chicago, just look at the business meetings that have been cancelled. That's steak dinners that they (attendees) are not going to get," French said.

"If consumers are feeling like they are losing money in the stock market and they are penny-conscious, beef is the most expensive protein out there," French said.

11 March 2020

After an unsteady trading day on Monday, US live cattle futures rebound as the world's leading economies make moves alleviating coronavirus fears.

According to reporting from Reuters, US live cattle futures closed higher on Tuesday as part of Wall Street's charge back from Monday's losses. Traders have attributed the rebound to large economies moving to cushion the impact of the coronavirus.

The rally in global equity markets overshadowed bearish fundamentals in the cattle market, including declining cash cattle prices in recent weeks and uncertainty about consumer demand for steaks and other expensive cuts of beef given the threat of a global recession.

"It's just a consolidation after the big sharp decline the last couple of days," Altin Kalo, agricultural economist for New Hampshire-based Steiner Consulting, said of the bounce in cattle futures. "It seems we've thrown the fundamentals out the window here for a minute," Kalo said.

Equity markets jumped as hopes of government stimulus calmed investors' fears surrounding the coronavirus and signs of imminent recession. US President Donald Trump said he will take "major steps" to allay market fears by asking Congress for a fiscal stimulus package to include a payroll tax cut, among other measures.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange April live cattle settled up 2.600 cents at 105.450 cents per pound and June cattle rose 2.425 cents at 99.525 cents a pound.

CME April feeder cattle settled up 2.400 cents to end at 127.950 cents per pound, trading under expanded daily limits after Monday's limit-down close. Daily limits for feeder cattle futures will revert to 4.5 cents for Wednesday's trade.

Caen fuertemente los precios de la carne y de la leche

Beef prices have collapsed and dairy farmers worry schools may soon close.

By Adam Belz Star Tribune MARCH 13, 2020 — 10:59AM

Beef prices have fallen more than 20% in the past two months, reflecting a change in global demand as the coronavirus pandemic grew. The beef cattle market has collapsed in the past two months. Milk demand is threatened by school closures. Pork prices remain stubbornly low.

The coronavirus pandemic is, unsurprisingly, hurting farmers too.

"You know what's happened to the stock market. Cattle market's the same," said Tom Revier of Revier Cattle Co. near Olivia. "It's like catching falling knives."

Beef prices had rallied thanks to surging demand in China after swine fever devastated that country's hog population, but the rally ended with the coronavirus outbreak. Prices are down 21% over the past two months.

Revier Cattle Co. near Olivia has been shipping some 400 cows to market each week since November but not replacing them as usual. The farm, which finishes Black Angus cattle for its own branded beef, is running about half capacity.

"When the coronavirus started, you started hearing rumblings of that, we were still buying some cattle, but we got pretty worried when it started hitting here, so we backed off bringing cattle in from out west," Revier said. "We'll leave them out west and then bring them in when the market clears."

Declining beef prices are also a problem for dairy farmers, said Lucas Sjostrom, executive director of Minnesota Milk, since 10% of their income comes from selling old dairy cows for meat.



Milk prices also had rallied toward the end of 2019, but have dropped almost 20% since mid-December. Now dairy farmers face the prospect of school closures eating into demand for milk — schools account for 8% of milk demand — and exports slowed by “backups at ports all over the world,” Sjostrom said.

“A 100-cow dairy, for example, in the middle of January might have expected, after family living, a profit of \$25,000 to \$30,000. Now we’re back down to levels where they will probably be not even close to making a family living,” he said. “That’s what’s changed in a month and a half.”

Pork producers haven’t been hit as hard by the coronavirus, with prices sitting about where they have for the past six months. But spring is the time of year when prices typically start to rise, said Dave Preisler, executive director of the Minnesota Pork Producers Association, and prices are not rising.

“Hog prices in China are about six times what they are here, so the demand is strong for pork. It’s just the disruptions in people movement and the whole supply chain being disrupted,” Preisler said.

He pointed out that it’s tough to predict how agricultural businesses will be affected by coronavirus. Food, after all, is not a discretionary expense.

“People still need to eat,” Preisler said. “Even if you’re going to your freezer in the basement, at some point that needs to be replenished.”

Existencias de Ganado bovino se redujeron al 1º de enero de 2020

09 March 2020 US - The publication on "US and Canadian Cattle" reported that combined total cattle and calves were 105.6 million head on 1 January 2020, down 0.6 percent from 1 January 2019, according to Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.

Cows and heifers that have calved were 45.2 million head (down 1.1 percent) with the bulk of the decline coming from beef cows which were 34.9 million head (down 1.3 percent) while milk cows declined marginally (0.1 percent) to just over 10.3 million head. The calf crop was 40.3 million head, down 0.7 percent with all other cattle at 59.3 million head, a 2.1 percent decline from the prior year.

US cattle statistics in the publication are the same as those found in the 1 January Cattle Inventory report released on 31 January 2020, which have been previously discussed. The Canadian cattle and calves inventory was 11.2 million head, a 1.9 percent decline from the prior year and a 24.8 percent decline from the peak of 14.9 million head in 2005.

The steady decline in Canadian cattle numbers is due to a reduction in cows and heifers that have calved which was 4.5 million head, down 2.0 percent from the prior year and the lowest in at least two decades.

In 2005, there were 6.3 million cows and heifers, a 28.2 percent reduction over the last 15 years to today. Canada’s calf crop was nearly 4.3 million head, down 0.8 percent from the prior year, but remained in line with the ten-year average which ranged from 4.2-4.8 million head.

USDA incrementó la proyección de producción de carne para 2020

12 March 2020 US - Even as pork production is up significantly from a year ago, supply availability in the US market has not increased much due to sharply higher exports (mostly to China) and a double digit decline in imports. That has not been the case for beef and chicken, as reflected in USDA forecasts, according to Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.

Below is a brief recap of key trade numbers for beef and chicken for January and what we expect February numbers to show:

Total US beef exports (cwe) in January were 245.1 million pounds, 7.3 million pounds or 3.1 percent higher than a year ago. Exports were higher despite lower shipments to Japan (down 2.6 percent) and Mexico (down 0.4 percent). Exports to Taiwan registered a strong increase of about 3 million pounds (+24 percent) and exports to smaller markets were up 5.2 million pounds (+17.7 percent). While beef exports in February were a bit weaker than in January, export volumes still are expected to be 5-8 percent higher than in February 2019.

The increase in January beef exports was further amplified by a decline in imports. Total imports in January were 244.2 million pounds, 8.8 million pounds or 3.5 percent lower than a year ago. Imports were down despite a 6.6 million pound (+11 percent) increase in Australian beef imports. Imports from New Zealand in January were 28.4 million pounds, 10.2 million pounds or 26.5 percent lower than a year ago. However, keep in mind that the lower January imports from New Zealand reflect lower shipments in December 2019 (ocean transit time). New Zealand exports to the US declined sharply in December of last year as more beef went to support strong demand in the Chinese market. New Zealand export data shows shipments to the US in January were down 3 percent and we think February shipments were likely higher than the previous year. We think beef imports will register a modest increase from a year ago. Also note that Brazil has yet to ship fresh beef to the US. The increase in Brazilian imports this year will likely be offset by lower imports from Australia.

The decline in imports and higher exports resulted in a beef net trade shortfall of about 16.1 million pounds. Commercial beef production in January was 2.388 billion pounds, 78.7 billion pounds or 3.4 percent higher than a year ago. Despite the positive trade balance, January beef supply availability was



still up about 62.6 million pounds compared to a year ago. Going forward, there are concerns about export beef demand relative to expected production. USDA increased its forecast for 2020 beef production by 220 million pounds or 0.8 percent. At the same time that beef output was revised up, forecast for beef imports were also revised higher by 35 million pounds or 1.2 percent while exports were revised down by 35 million pounds or 1 percent. These USDA revisions added almost 300 million pounds to the beef balance sheet for 2020 and per capita consumption is now at about the same level as in 2019. At the start of the years forecasts were for per capita consumption to decline.

Broiler exports on a ready to cook basis were 596 million pounds in January, 15.6 million pounds or 2.7 percent higher than a year ago. Exports to Mexico increased by 12 million pounds or 9.7 percent. However, exports to markets in the Caribbean declined by 22.7 million pounds or 32 percent and exports to Angola were down 20 million pounds or 79 percent. The increase in broiler exports was quite small relative to the supply of broiler meat coming to market, resulting in significant price pressure across the complex. January broiler production was estimated at 3.951 billion pounds, 240 million pounds or 6.5 percent higher than a year ago. USDA has revised broiler production for 2020 by 297 million pounds but made only a slight adjustment to exports. The March update now pegs per capita broiler consumption in 2020 at 99.2 lb/person, an eye popping 4.6 percent increase from a year ago and 7.4 percent higher than in 2018.

Exportaciones crecieron en enero: TAIWAN y MEXICO lideraron crecimiento

March 10, 2020 02:22 PM Beef exports increased a modest 2.5% in volume during January, while pork exports maintained a torrid pace into the new year, up 36% in volume.

Last year shattered records for pork exports, with 2.67 million metric tons, 10% higher than 2018. Pork export value reached \$6.95 billion in 2019, also a record and a 9% increase over the previous year. Exports accounted for 29.8% of total pork production, up significantly from January 2019's 23.6%.

In January, pork export volume of 273,603 metric tons was up 36% year-over-year. Pork export value in January totaled \$738.7 million, up 50% year-over-year.

Pork exports to China/Hong Kong continued on a blistering pace in January, easing somewhat from the record volume reached in December but still increasing 263% from a year ago to 97,002 mt and climbing 361% in value to \$245.3 million. The year-over-year increase was even more astonishing for pork muscle cuts, which were up 814% to 76,281 mt, valued at \$194.7 million (up 1,297%). January exports included a significant share of carcasses (boxed primals), which totaled 35,358 mt, up from zero last year. Exports of bone-in hams and shoulders were 7,750 mt, up 569%.

Beef export volume was 107,374 metric tons, a 2.5% increase year-over-year. Beef export value in January was \$672.7 million, a 5% increase year-over-year. Exports in January accounted for 13.1% of total beef production, down slightly from 2019.

Beef exports to China in January reached 876 metric tons, up 7% year-over-year, valued at \$6.5 million, up 4%. However, the market access gains included in the U.S.-China Phase One agreement have not yet been implemented. This agreement will significantly expand the percentage of U.S. beef eligible for export to China.

The January beef and pork export data were released by USDA and compiled by the U.S. Meat Export Federation. The report comes as coronavirus dominates the news, including those related to global trade.

USMEF President and CEO Dan Halstrom said the virus has had an impact on red meat exports, which will likely be more evident in February and March data, but a number of supply and demand fundamentals and market access improvements have underpinned continued strong export volumes.

"The first quarantine actions in China were taken in late January and the calendar had turned to February before coronavirus became a major health concern in countries such as South Korea and Japan," Halstrom said. "But despite logistical challenges, a severe decline in tourism and a notable impact on sit-down dining, overall demand for red meat in these markets is quite resilient. Retail meat sales have remained strong and both retailers and restaurateurs are utilizing e-commerce and delivery services at unprecedented levels. While it's definitely a challenging situation, the Asian food industry is adapting to these conditions and finding creative ways to accommodate consumers."

11 March 2020 US - Following a record-breaking performance in 2019, January US beef exports were higher year-over-year, according to data released by USDA and compiled by USMEF.

Beef exports posted more modest growth in January, increasing 2.5 percent from a year ago in volume (107,374 mt) and 5 percent in value (\$672.7 million). But beef muscle cut exports were the highest ever for the month of January at 81,342 mt, up 4 percent from a year ago, while muscle cut value increased 5 percent to \$589.2 million. Export value per head of fed slaughter was \$302.93, up 3 percent from a year ago. Exports accounted for 13.1 percent of total beef production, down slightly from a year ago, and 10.6 percent for muscle cuts only (steady with January 2019).



Release of the January export data comes as coronavirus is dominating news headlines, including those related to global trade. USMEF President and CEO Dan Halstrom said the virus has had an impact on red meat exports, which will likely be more evident in February and March data, but a number of supply and demand fundamentals and market access improvements have underpinned continued strong export volumes.

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Taiwan, Mexico lead January beef export growth

The value of US beef exports to Taiwan was record-high for the seventh consecutive year in 2019, and exports are off to a great start in 2020. January exports to Taiwan increased 24 percent from a year ago to 5,226 mt, valued at \$43.5 million (up 18 percent). The United States dominates Taiwan's chilled beef export market, capturing 75 percent market share last year and 83 percent in January 2020.

"The Taiwanese market is a remarkable success story for US beef, especially for a country with fewer than 25 million residents," Mr Halstrom said.

"US beef has an ever-widening footprint in Taiwan that goes way beyond high-end dining and retail. By introducing a wider range of cuts, the US industry and its importers and customers are finding new ways – including exciting new retail packaging and merchandising techniques – to capitalise on growing demand in Taiwan and make US beef available to more and more consumers."

January beef shipments to Mexico were up 4 percent from a year ago to 21,992 mt, while value jumped 15 percent to \$117.2 million. Mexico is the largest destination for beef variety meat exports, which increased 9 percent to 9,438 mt, valued at \$26.7 million (up 14 percent).

Coming off a record year in 2019, exports to South Korea remained strong in January, though volume was down slightly from a year ago (17,794 mt, down 1 percent) and value dipped 3 percent to \$130.6 million. However, US beef continues to capture greater market share in Korea and the outlook remains positive for export growth in 2020, despite Korea's current economic challenges.

Beef exports to leading market Japan, which are also benefiting from lower tariff rates this year, declined 3 percent from a year ago in January to 25,205 mt, valued at \$158.1 million (down 5 percent). On a more positive note, import data show chilled beef volume to Japan increased 14 percent to 10,686 mt. The tariff rate for US beef muscle cuts dropped from 38.5 percent to 26.6 percent on 1 January and will decline to 25.8 percent on 1 April, the same rates imposed on major competitors in Japan.

Other January highlights for US beef exports include:

Exports to the Middle East jumped 16 percent to 6,464 mt, valued at \$17 million (up 12 percent). Variety meat exports to Egypt (primarily livers) make up most of the US export volume to the region, but January results were also bolstered by larger muscle cut exports to Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Led by steady growth in the Dominican Republic and a large increase in the Bahamas, exports to the Caribbean were up 3 percent from a year ago to 2,212 mt, while value increased 15 percent to \$16.3 million.

Beef exports to China continue to develop, with January volume reaching 876 mt (up 7 percent year-over-year) valued at \$6.5 million (up 4 percent). However, the market access gains included in the US-China Phase One agreement have not yet been implemented. This agreement will significantly expand the percentage of US beef eligible for export to China and holds outstanding potential for the US industry.

TheCattleSite News Desk

COVID-19 ¿impactará sobre la demanda de carne bovina?

March 9, 2020 10:08 AM Wholesale beef prices typically increase seasonally from February into March but have showed only scant improvement from the February low three weeks ago. Last week, the Choice boxed beef cutout was \$206.94 per cwt., up \$1.23 per cwt. from the February low, but 8.0 percent below the same time last year. Wholesale cutout values are increasingly lower in recent weeks compared to year ago levels.

Current wholesale values are lower year-over-year for all beef primals. Rib primal values have moved seasonally higher since February but are currently 10.4 percent below values at this time last year. Loin primal values likewise have increased seasonally but were 10.8 percent lower year over year last week. Brisket values are down the most, currently 13.8 percent lower than the same point last year. Chuck primal values are down 7.0 percent year over year. Round primal values have been the strongest and were above year earlier levels until last week, dropping to 1.3 percent lower than the same time last year.



The Select boxed beef cutout value was \$201.80 per cwt. last week, down 7.5 percent year over year. The general pattern of year-to-year comparisons for Select beef primals is similar to Choice primals with all Select primals lower year-over-year. The Choice-Select spread reached the seasonal low in late January at \$1.92 per cwt. on a weekly basis, two weeks earlier than usual mid-February low. The Choice-Select spread has improved seasonally to \$5.14 per cwt. in the first week of March. The Choice-Select spread typically increases to the first of two seasonal peaks in late May or early June before dropping in the summer and bouncing back again in the fourth quarter of the year.

Weakness in boxed beef prices does not necessarily mean that beef demand is lower. Beef production is up 5.1 percent year-over-year for the first eight weeks of 2020. Beef prices would normally be pressured with higher beef production even with stable demand. Increased beef production is the result of a 1.3 percent year over year increase in cattle slaughter so far this year along with increased carcass weights. Fed beef production is up year-over-year with steer and heifer slaughter up 0.7 percent for the year to date combined with steer carcasses averaging 19.6 pounds heavier year over year and heifer carcasses averaging 10.6 pounds heavier. In the latest weekly data, steer carcass weights are 26 pounds heavier than the same week last year with heifer carcasses weighing 13 pounds more compared to last year.

Has COVID-19 impacted beef demand? It's too early to tell for sure. It is certainly possible that there has been some negative impacts, especially on export demand. Impacts on domestic demand may be yet to come. It will be important to watch both demand and supply in the coming weeks to see if the current beef and cattle market expectations will have to be revised significantly.

There are a multitude of market factors to sort out including: new trade agreements, macroeconomic changes (stock market, interest rates, etc.), exchange rates, African Swine Fever, and others that will make it more difficult to determine the more direct impacts of COVID-19 on international and domestic beef markets. Stay tuned.

Adoptan medidas para controlar la Fiebre Porcina Africana

March 4, 2020 President Donald Trump signed legislation on Tuesday to protect the U.S. pork industry from the threat of the deadly African swine fever (ASF) virus through expanded agricultural inspections.

S. 2107, the "Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019," authorizes the Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to hire additional agricultural specialists, agricultural technicians and canine inspection teams to improve the security of the nation's food supply.

"Ensuring we have enough agricultural inspectors at our borders is critical to maintaining a healthy U.S. swine herd," said National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) President David Herring, a hog farmer from Lillington, N.C., in a release. "The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) have done much to mitigate the risk to animal disease. Bolstered by this legislation, even more resources will be available to strengthen biosecurity at our borders. This is a victory for farmers, consumers and the American economy."

Providing additional agricultural inspectors represents a top priority for NPPC.

"NPPC thanks Congressional leadership, led by Rep. Filemon Vela (D-Texas) and Sens. Gary Peters (D-Mich.), Debbie Stabenow (D-Mich.), Pat Roberts (R-Kan.) and John Cornyn (R-Texas), for their strong leadership on this issue, and President Trump for signing this essential bill into law. We look forward to working with Congress on appropriations to make sure CBP is fully funded to ensure the benefits of S. 2107 are fully realized," Herring added.

The bill, led by Rep. Cindy Axne (D-Iowa) and introduced in the House of Representatives last September, passed unanimously in the House in February after advancing in the Senate last October.

"I'm pleased that the President has signed our legislation to ensure we have enough resources to protect our border from African swine fever and other animal diseases," Axne said in a release. "We've seen diseases such as African swine fever destroy hog populations throughout the world. An outbreak in Iowa, which leads the nation in producing nearly one-third of all U.S. hogs, would be devastating to an industry that is an economic driver and job creator across our state."

As many as half of China's entire breeding pig population died or were slaughtered because of the recent spread of ASF. In recent days, the spread of the disease has also been reported in the Philippines and Greece, and ongoing outbreaks have also been reported in Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, Cambodia, North Korea, Laos, Vietnam and South Africa.

"Prevention is literally the only option that we have right now," Axne told Chip Flory on AgriTalk in February. "And this is not just for Iowa, of course, but it's very important for Iowa with our role in pork production, but certainly for other states with pork production as well."

Estados Unidos concentró más de la mitad de las importaciones de carnes bovinas de COREA DEL SUR en 2019

10 March 2020 SOUTH KOREA - The United States accounted for more than half of the South Korean market for imported beef last year, data showed Monday, widening the gap with its top rival, Australia.



South Korea imported 235,716 tons of US beef in 2019, 53 percent of the total beef imports, according to the data compiled by the US Meat Export Federation.

It was the third consecutive year US beef took the top spot in the South Korean market. US beef accounted for 50.7 percent and 46.8 percent of the import market in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Australia followed with 40 percent, down 5.5 percentage points from two years earlier, the data also showed. New Zealand took the third spot with 3.6 percent.

The federation attributed American beef's strong demand in South Korea to the rising popularity of the home-meal replacement market.

Mayores importaciones de hacienda en pie desde MÉXICO

10 March 2020 US - Last Friday (6 March), USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) released monthly trade data for January 2020. This DLR will focus on livestock trade in 2019 and the month of January 2020, writes Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.

Total live cattle imports for 2019 were just over 2.04 million head, up 7.6 percent from 2018 and the largest amount since 2014 (2.36 million). Of the total cattle imports, 64.6 percent came from Mexico who sent 1.32 million head, which is up 4.1 percent and the highest amount since 2012.

The most recent USDA FAS GAIN report from Mexico (4 February 2020) has their annual cattle exports unofficially estimated at 1.38 million head for 2020, which would be a 4.5 percent increase over 2019. Many of the cattle coming from Mexico are feeder cattle typically destined for stocker operations or feedlots to be finished.

Canada captured the remaining US market share sending 722,809 head, up 14.6 percent from 2018. Canadian imports are usually fed cattle which will be slaughtered. Total cattle imports accounted for about 6.0 percent of total cattle slaughter in 2019.

For the month of January, total cattle imports were 146,927 head, up 3.0 percent from the prior year, with 93,165 head and 53,762 head coming from Mexico and Canada, respectively.

Cattle exports in 2019 totaled 305,157 head, a 25.2 percent increase over 2018 and the highest amount shipped in nearly two decades. Most US cattle exports were shipped to Canada (272,380 head) who captured an 89.3 percent market share. Most of the cattle sent to Canada are feeder cattle destined to be placed in feedlots for finishing.

As discussed in yesterday's DLR, Canada's cattle sector has been on a decline for several years. With available feeder cattle supplies in the US, Canadian feedlot operations appear to still be looking south for placement cattle.

In January 2020, cattle exports totaled 31,438 head with 25,470 head going to Canada. The trend of growing cattle exports, especially to Canada, appears to be continuing as we start 2020. Keep in mind that total cattle exports accounted for less than 1 percent of total cattle slaughter in 2019.

NBA en contra de las críticas expresadas sobre el consumo de carne

12 March 2020 UK - According to a report released by the government-funded research group Energy Systems Catapult, the only way the UK can reach its net zero target by 2050 is by cutting down on consumption of red meat.

"It does seem rather unfortunate that the report links beef production and aviation in this way. The timing is more than a little ironic; the shops are full of people panic buying and it seems clear that the nation's food sector relies very heavily on imports, and the associated transport that brings them in to the UK."

National Beef Association (NBA)

The report's call for the public to slash its red meat intake has been criticised by beef farmers. "Reduced meat and dairy would not only reduce UK emissions and free up land, but it would also make us healthier," the report states, suggesting alternative meat and dairy products such as tofu, soya milk and Quorn, while also mentioning lesser-known protein source options such as insects and others still in the developmental stages, namely, lab-grown meat.

In response to the report, the National Beef Association (NBA) issued a statement when contacted by BBC News, saying, "Many studies have centred on the negative impact of cows, but few raise positive comment on their essential part of life in this country, not only to those that gain their living from farming, but to the land management farmers undertake, and to the healthy food they produce, rich in protein, minerals and vitamins.

"We live in a country which grows grass. Many of these areas of pasture are not fit for, or accessible to, grow crops. They cannot be maintained without the help of animals to graze, and the benefit from the nutrients the grass provides cannot be accessed without bovines to help process it. Most, if not all, of these reports fail to register the value of the carbon sequestration of the permanent pasture growth, or of the land management which maintains pastures and woodlands used for grazing. Our country is not beautiful by accident. The land is carefully managed by those who raise livestock, taking out nutrients, and replacing them in a biological cycle.



"As an industry, we are doing everything we can towards decreasing our carbon footprint using a balanced and rational approach, whilst remembering that people still have to eat the right proteins, minerals and vitamins. Our standards of animal welfare and meat production are among the best in the world, and continue to improve. Productivity has risen dramatically compared to two decades ago; numbers of animals have decreased - even as the population has increased - and efficiency of output has soared.

"In real terms, this means less cows produce more beef, whilst the ground they graze on still supports an abundance of carbon sequestration. Alternative food sources require the use of petro-chemical fertilisers, and on many occasions the ground needs to be ploughed, which releases carbon trapped in the soil. Grazing cattle on natural pastures producing food is much more carbon friendly than either of these processes. Our country needs to be fed. If we plant trees on an area the size of Birmingham every year, in a country less than 70 percent self-sufficient, where is our food going to come from? Will it be flown in?

"It does seem rather unfortunate that the report links beef production and aviation in this way. The timing is more than a little ironic; the shops are full of people panic buying and it seems clear that the nation's food sector relies very heavily on imports, and the associated transport that brings them in to the UK. Our children require a healthy, balanced diet in their upbringing, where all the critical food groups are represented. Food produced on their own doorstep, using a system where animal and non-animal foods are symbiotic requires very little air travel, and makes excellent use of the resources our beautiful country provides. Foreign travel does not have the same necessity."

Estudio analiza el uso del agua por parte de la producción ganadera

12 March 2020 US - A study by Northern Arizona University has set out to assess river flow depletion across the US, identify the factors driving this depletion and evaluate options to reduce vulnerability to water shortages. The researchers estimate that two-thirds of the cattle feed being irrigated from western US rivers ends up as beef products, with the remainder going to dairy products.

"The groundbreaking maps produced by FEWSION made it possible to link river depletion through the supply chain to irrigated alfalfa and hay and to beef and dairy production, then to urban consumers of beef and dairy in each city and county in the US," co-author and principal investigator Ben Ruddell said. Mr Ruddell is the leader of the FEWSION project - a multi-institutional team effort launched in 2016 and funded through the National Science Foundation (NSF).

According to the study, published this week in Nature Sustainability, the team's findings "led to closer examination of the water use and ecological impacts associated with irrigation of cattle-feed crops. We pinpointed locations where these crops were being grown and modeled their associated depletion of river flow in local sub-watersheds.

"We then conducted an international supply-chain analysis to identify the locations where cattle-feed crops are transported and where the resulting beef products are consumed, thereby specifically linking end consumers of beef to effects on rivers. We subsequently explored the benefits and consequences of reduced feed-crop production and beef consumption through the lenses of water security, river ecosystem health, food security and agricultural economies."

"We're using a lot of water to grow the cows that are the source of our burgers, steaks and milk," Mr Ruddell said. "In the Colorado River basin, that cattle feed water use is nearly three times greater than all the water used for urban, industrial and electrical power purposes combined."

Along with the study's lead author and FEWSION contributor Brian Richter, Mr Ruddell was surprised by some of their findings.

"I can hardly believe that such a large fraction of our western water problems is linked to irrigation of cattle feed, or that such a large fraction of our western water problems could be fixed with a single prescription—fallowing. It's rare that science clearly finds a 'silver bullet' that solves such a big problem so well, and so affordably," Mr Ruddell said.

"Although the idea for this study of the US food energy and water system was proposed as part of the FEWSION project, the roots of the ideas go back decades and involve many of the pioneers of river science and environmental sustainability—including Brian Richter, who is one of the founders of the science of river management for environmental flow," Mr Ruddell said.

"It takes a long time, generous research funding and a broad team with diverse interdisciplinary skills for synthetic ideas like this to become a reality."

AUSTRALIA

JAPON principal destino de las exportaciones de carnes en febrero, CHINA retrocedió

12 March 2020

Key points:

Demand from China has slowed significantly following Chinese New Year and the impact of Covid-19



Japan was the top destination for beef in February, purchasing 23,700 tonnes swt

US was the top destination for lamb in February, purchasing 6,400 tonnes swt

Australian beef exports were 93,000 tonnes shipped weight (swt) in February, just 2% behind this month last year. Taking into account January volumes, 2020 is ahead of 2019 on a year-to-date basis, however, with cattle slaughter taking a significant dip in recent weeks, export volumes will ease in the coming months.

While total Australian beef exports for the month are relatively flat, the impact that the Coronavirus has had upon China demand is evident to see. February beef exports to China were 16,700 tonnes swt, less than half of the volume sent in December. While demand from China is currently volatile, there is confidence that it will recover in the long term, underpinned by growing consumer wealth and the gap in domestic pork supply, resulting from African Swine Fever.

Supplying 16% of the worlds exported beef, Australia has wide market access and strong credentials as a beef supplier. While exports to China have dropped significantly in the past two months, other markets have responded to the shift in market dynamics.

Exports to Japan were 23,700 tonnes swt in February, up 1% year-on-year. This marks the first time that Japan has been the top export destination since June, when China demand really began to ramp up. Other key performers so far in 2020 are the United States, which is tracking 5% ahead of year-ago levels and the majority of South-East Asia, where exports are up 17%. A key watch out in coming months will be an increase in competition in many market as suppliers redirect product that would have previously been sold into China.

Menor faena de Ganado bovino

12 March 2020

Key points:

- National cattle yardings up on week-ago levels but back year-on-year

- NLRS reported Queensland female cattle slaughter almost 50% below year-ago levels

- Competition for finished cattle intensifies, albeit uncertainty grows

Yardings

Last week, national cattle yardings totalled 54,046 head, 26% below year-ago levels. New South Wales led the decline, easing 54% year-on-year to 15,971 head, while Queensland declined 26% to 18,606 head. Victoria reported an increase in yardings of 52% from the same week in 2019 at 12,713 head, as southern producers look to take advantage of the strong prices in saleyards. Northern restockers have supported southern markets again this week.

Queensland yardings increased 63% to 18,606 head compared to the week prior, with the northern selling centres in the state reporting strong weekly increases, despite another week of wet weather New South Wales yardings declined by 8%, with Victoria easing 16% compared to the last week of February.

A selection of saleyard yardings compared to last week:

Queensland:

- Charters Towers: up 62% to 2,014 head

- Dalby: up 28% to 3,922 head

New South Wales:

- Dubbo: back 36% to 1,310 head

- TRLX Tamworth: up 64% to 1,300 head

Victoria:

- Leongatha: back 17% to 2,380 head

- Shepparton: back 10% to 1,900 head

Slaughter

For the week ending 6 March, eastern states cattle slaughter totalled 116,920 head, 23% below year-ago levels. All states reported year-on-year declines, with Queensland recording the largest reduction, back 32% to 53,112 head. Notably, female slaughter in Queensland is sitting 48% below year-ago levels. Many Queensland producers will be holding onto breeders on the back of the recent rainfall. However, for those looking to get back into breeders, supply availability and price is presenting a challenge. New South Wales slaughter eased 16% to 30,515 head, with Victoria totalling 24,644 head, back 10% compared to the same week last year.

Prices

Cattle prices across all specifications have risen sharply in the last six weeks. Despite growing concerns in regards to global demand, finished cattle prices have remained strong. Albeit, the market is beginning to display a disconnect between the price of young and finished cattle.

On Tuesday 10 March, the eastern states heavy steer indicator was reported at 345¢/kg live weight (lwt), 97¢ above year-ago levels and 13¢ up on last week.



This week, over-the-hook (OTH) indicators for heavy steers continued to find support. For the week ending 13 March, the heavy steer OTH indicator compared week-on-week:

Queensland: 634¢/kg carcase weight (cwt), up 4¢

New South Wales: 586¢/kg cwt, up 9¢

Victoria: 590¢/kg cwt, up 9¢

Auditoría de la UE: resultado satisfactorio

06/03/2020 Desde la Dirección General de Salud y Seguridad Alimentaria se llevó a cabo una misión de inspección en el pasado mes de junio para evaluar la implementación y la efectividad de las acciones tomadas por las autoridades competentes en para abordar las recomendaciones de auditorías previas sobre los controles sobre la producción de carne, leche y productos lácteos destinados a la exportación a la UE. En particular, la auditoría evaluó la implementación y la efectividad de estas acciones para abordar las deficiencias identificadas.

El informe concluye que la autoridad competente ha implementado todas las acciones contenidas en los planes de acción proporcionados a la Comisión. Casi todas las acciones implementadas pueden considerarse efectivas para abordar los problemas cubiertos por las recomendaciones de auditorías anteriores.

Así, el sistema de control oficial sobre los establecimientos productores de alimentos incluidos en la lista de la UE es en gran medida capaz de garantizar el cumplimiento de los requisitos de la UE. Además, los controles están debidamente documentados y muestran que se realiza un seguimiento adecuado cuando se identifican incumplimientos;

En cuanto al etiquetado de la carne de res, las pruebas de Trichinella en los mataderos de caballos y la inspección post mortem en los mataderos listados para su exportación a la UE, que ahora realiza personal gubernamental o empleado de un empleador independiente, se lleva a cabo de conformidad con las normas de la UE;

Se señala que se han reforzado los controles sobre las granjas del Sistema de Acreditación de Ganado de la Unión Europea (EUCAS), fortaleciendo las garantías con respecto a la elegibilidad de ganado de la UE.

Pero, sin embargo, algunas de las medidas puestas en marcha por las autoridades australianas no logran cubrir los requisitos europeos pese a las recomendaciones hechas previamente. Esto afecta a temas como la fiabilidad de las declaraciones de tratamientos médicos incluidas en las declaraciones del vendedor que acompañan a los caballos destinados al sacrificio para el mercado de la UE, y ciertas debilidades en la documentación de respaldo proporcionada para la emisión de certificados de la Unión Europea, principalmente para envíos que parten de cámaras frigoríficas independientes.

El informe no se centra en algunos temas cubiertos por recomendaciones anteriores, es decir, el desempeño de la inspección post mortem en el sector de la carne bovina y el sistema de certificación aplicable. Estos asuntos se están evaluando en el contexto de la solicitud australiana para el reconocimiento de su sistema de control para la carne de vacuno.

Los hallazgos de auditoría adicionales sirven para subrayar que, a pesar de las deficiencias residuales identificadas, el sistema es en general capaz de proporcionar las garantías necesarias

COVID-19: escasa disponibilidad de contenedores para exportar a CHINA

Liz Wells, March 11, 2020

THE SLOWDOWN of China's supply chain caused by COVID-19 is making its presence felt among Australian agricultural exporters who are scrambling to get enough containers to pack for their global customers.

The backlog in China is having its biggest impact on 20-foot refrigerated containers, or reefers, which are sitting on moored or idling vessels, and at container terminals waiting to be delivered to wholesalers or end users.

Australian beef, grapes and wheat are among the commodities caught in the hold-up as ports inch towards a return to full operation following government-imposed lockdowns in China which are continuing in some areas.

The impact of COVID-19 on logistics has been exacerbated by the spread of the virus accelerating during Chinese New Year.

Apart from quarantining logistics many workers holidaying with their families in inland provinces and away from the cabins of their trucks, cranes and forklifts, it has extended blank sailings from the normal three weeks encountered over Chinese New Year to six weeks and counting.

Pinch on pulses

Blank or void sailings refer to cancellation of regular shipping services, and Sydney-based Grain Trend director Sanjiv Dubey said their extension was affecting shipping schedules for containerised pulses.

"We are having trouble getting containers," Mr Dubey said.

"Some of the vessels we could normally expect have been cancelled."



Wimpak general manager James French echoed Mr Dubey's sentiments, and said on top of the impact COVID-19 was having on currency movements, the shortage of 20-footers was making the direction of trading and logistics difficult to predict.

"The main issue of coronavirus is no imports from China, so we're not getting back the empty containers," Mr French said.

Wimpak is a major packer and exporter pulses in Victoria's Wimmera region, and Mr French said the business was "just scraping through" on available containers.

"People can't even get 40s, and we're trying to get 20s".

"We've had shipping lines not take on any more bookings, so that is going to hold us up."

"You've got to be tentative in what you book when it comes to new business."

Drought mitigates impact

Mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on Australian containerised exports is the relatively small amount of canola, chickpeas and cotton being shipped as a result of the eastern Australian drought.

Along with barley, canola, lentils and wheat, these commodities normally feature heavily in Australia's dry-cargo exports.

Drought in New South Wales and Queensland has reduced the volume of cotton, grain and pulse exports out of Brisbane and Sydney, and has concentrated the impact of the container shortage on Melbourne, Australia's busiest container port, and Adelaide.

Anchor Logistics is a Melbourne freight broker and its director and principal Bob Brittles said around 70 per cent of China's logistics workforce might now be back at work, but COVID-19's impact on container movements was likely to be felt for months.

"Because of what's happening in China, the shipping lines have come out with a series of charges, and that might be a peak-season charge for dry cargo of US\$50 per container, and up to \$1250 for reefers," Mr Brittles said.

"It all has an effect on Australian trade, and we're seeing more blank sailings through March and into April.

"If you want to book containers to north Asia in April, you'd be lucky to get something.

"It means there are no imports coming in, and people might be looking at three sailings instead of six to do their export shipping.

"All through the supply chain, there's quite a deal of stress."

Mr Brittles said shipping schedules between Australia's east and west coast and Southeast Asia were not as badly affected by the container shortage and port backlogs.

"It's east-coast services to China and north Asia that have been worst affected."

Mr Brittles said continued blank sailings were being seen because shipping companies were opting to idle their vessels in north Asian waters.

"They are idling because of congestion at the terminals, and they are waiting for resumption of normality."

Hopeful signs

Latest advice from Australia's Freight & Trade Alliance (FTA) says an improvement in bookings and vessel loads has been noted, and a return to full sailing schedules, and 90-95pc load capacity by late March or early April was likely.

It has also reported trucking capacity in China's northern and southern ports being back at full capacity.

"Vessels that have been offline have been used as storage depots for reefers due to the reefer- plug shortage at Chinese ports," FTA said.

"These will now slowly start to be discharged at their destination ports

However, a lack of container movements during the blank sailing period may impact exports, especially of fresh produce.

Global, local consequences

Mr Brittles said availability of containers for exports from Australia should start to improve after Easter, but the lag effect could delay a return to normal for Australia-China shipping until May or June.

"There are developing issues in other major economies that may disrupt normal shipping movements worldwide, and that has yet to play out."

Mr Brittles said COVID-19 was a worldwide logistics as well as a worldwide health issue.

"For the past three months, every shipping line in the world has had its cashflow disrupted.

"It's affecting stevedores, trucks, and any business that's not getting weekly sailings.

"It could flow on to September or October."

In a statement, Container Transport Alliance Australia (CTAA) director Neil Chambers said the container shortage was having a worrying cash-flow impact on container-transport operators Australia-wide, with some having expensive transport equipment laying idle and laying off or standing down labour.

He said evidence had also emerged of freight forwarders and shippers postponing or delaying invoice payments to transport operators.

"This is heightening the current precarious cash-flow situation for many transporters."



CTAA is lobbying Australia's major container-stevedoring companies and Containerchain, the agent for the collection of notification fees, to seek an extension of payment terms to help soften the impact of COVID-19.

"CTAA has also urged the empty container depots and the stevedores not to be too quick to pull the trigger on access cancellation if transport operators are under genuine financial distress during these current dire container trade circumstances."

Mr Chambers said if stakeholders in the Australian container-logistics industry do not pull together during this current crisis, the landside container transport landscape will be severely impacted, and long-term participants could be forced to exit the sector.

Transport operators affected

Victorian Transport Association (VTA) has also said COVID-19 was adversely affecting transport operators.

"Imports are in decline due to a lack of supply from China and this is starting to be felt by consumers," VTA CEO Peter Anderson said in a statement.

"Even though a product might not be manufactured or assembled in China, delays are being caused by components made in China not being as readily available.

"We should all get used to waiting longer for manufactured goods or seek alternatives in the short term."

Mr Anderson said exports from Australia were also being impacted because Chinese factories and industry were not operating at full capacity, and had limited need for some raw materials from Australia.

"This is creating insecurity among Australian exporters who can no longer be certain about their trade volumes with China. "There are consequences for transport operators at every mode and level of the supply chain, because the overall import-export freight task will decline until Chinese factories and industry resume operating at normal capacity.

"The pressures on local businesses will increase as volumes diminish."

EMPRESARIAS

Cargill reabriu todas sus unidades radicadas en CHINA

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was last modified on 9 de março de 2020 A Cargill disse que todas as suas fábricas e estabelecimentos comerciais na China foram reabertos após o fechamento das unidades em decorrência da epidemia de coronavírus, nas últimas semanas.

A companhia americana possui na China unidades de processamento de produtos agrícolas, abatedouros de frangos e centro de operação no mercado financeiro nos quais emprega cerca de 10 mil pessoas. Suas últimas unidades fechadas na China — duas plantas de ração animal na província de Hubei — foram, agora, reabertas, segundo um porta-voz da empresa.

A Cargill não teve conhecimento de nenhum empregado infectado pelo vírus Covid19, mas alguns dos funcionários estão em quarentena autoimposta.

Marcos Molina invierte R\$ 128 millones en acciones de Marfrig

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was last modified on 10 de março de 2020 O empresário Marcos Molina investiu R\$ 128,7 milhões em ações da Marfrig em fevereiro para aumentar sua participação na companhia. Atualmente, o fundador e presidente do conselho de administração da empresa de carne bovina tem uma fatia de 44,63%.

A maior parte das compras foi feita em 20 de fevereiro, dia seguinte à divulgação do balanço do quarto trimestre da companhia. Nesse pregão, o empresário investiu R\$ 114,3 milhões. Molina pagou entre R\$ 13,57 e R\$ 14,39 por ação, bem acima da atual cotação — os papéis caíram 23,9% nesta segunda-feira e fecharam a R\$ 8,57, na esteira da movimentação de aversão a risco que afetou as bolsas no mundo.

As informações sobre as movimentações acionárias do controlador constam em relatório enviado nesta segunda-feira pela companhia à Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (CVM).

Com as compras, Molina ajudou a sustentar as cotações. Em 20 de fevereiro, as ações da Marfrig ficaram praticamente estáveis (alta de 0,14%). O movimento com ações negociadas foi de R\$ 517,3 milhões, ou seja, Molina respondeu por 22% do volume total daquele pregão.

Paralelamente às compras, Molina também alugou ações da empresa, movimento considerado inusual para controladores. O aluguel de ações é usado por investidores que apostam na baixa das ações — o tomador vende as ações, espera que a cotação caia e a recompra mais barato para devolver ao dono. Com isso, obtém um ganho na operação.

Esse não parece ser o caso de Molina. Na avaliação de um analista, o empresário buscou encarecer a aposta na baixa das ações. Ao alugar pouco mais de 10 milhões de ações da Marfrig em 20 de fevereiro, ele enxugou o mercado e reduziu o raio de ação dos "shorts".

Empréstimos de Molina



Em 20 de fevereiro, o empresário disse, durante teleconferência com analistas, que fez empréstimos para aumentar a participação da companhia na oferta subsequente de ações (“follow on”) realizada em dezembro. De lá para cá, a fatia de Molina na Marfrig passou de 34% para os atuais 44,6%. No processo, ele gastou em torno de R\$ 500 milhões.

A intenção declarada do empresário é pagar os bancos que emprestaram os recursos com dividendos da Marfrig. Na mesma teleconferência, ele afirmou que os empréstimos que fez têm carência de dois a três anos e prazo de pagamento de três a cinco anos. Ele projetou que a companhia de carne bovina deverá começar a pagar dividendos em 2021.

Na bolsa, a Marfrig vale atualmente R\$ 6,1 bilhões.

JBS Embalagens Metálicas modernizan establecimiento

Fonte: JBS.This post was last modified on 11 de março de 2020 12:05

A JBS Embalagens Metálicas acaba de investir R\$ 13 milhões na modernização de equipamentos e processos para fabricação de latas para produtos cárneos em sua unidade localizada em Lins, no interior do estado de São Paulo. Com a tecnologia, importada da Suíça, a unidade dobrará a capacidade produtiva neste segmento.

“Seguimos a nossa estratégia de investir em tecnologia nas nossas linhas de produção. Garantimos, assim, a otimização dos nossos processos e aumentamos a nossa capacidade produtiva”, ressalta Marcelo Jorcovix, diretor da JBS Embalagens Metálicas.

A modernização também é importante sob o ponto de vista da sustentabilidade. “Com a tecnologia empregada, além de reduzirmos o peso do produto e, com isso, o consumo de matéria-prima, diminuimos em torno de 10% a geração de resíduos no processo produtivo, reforçando o compromisso da JBS com a preservação do meio ambiente”, complementa Jorcovix.

Investimento em gente

Oferecer oportunidade para o desenvolvimento profissional dos times internos é um dos pilares da JBS Embalagens Metálicas. Justamente por isso, os colaboradores que atuam na área de manutenção na empresa viajaram à Suíça para treinamento e familiarização com os novos equipamentos. No retorno, eles tiveram a oportunidade de compartilhar o conhecimento com os demais membros da equipe.

“O investimento também incluiu o desenvolvimento do nosso time, uma vez que proporcionamos aos nossos colaboradores a oportunidade de viajar e aprender sobre a tecnologia adquirida. Assim, elevamos o nível técnico de todos, além de garantir a oportunidade de vivenciarem diferentes culturas e ajudar no desenvolvimento profissional do nosso Time”, finaliza Jorcovix.

Grupo Marfrig muy cerca de llegar a PARAGUAY con la compra de FrigoNorte

12/03/2020 - Operación estaría muy próxima a confirmarse.

La multinacional brasileña Marfrig, una de las mayores productoras de carne bovina del mundo, estaría próxima a desembarcar en Paraguay con la compra de FrigoNorte, planta ubicada en la ciudad de Pedro Juan Caballero, capital de Amambay, según difundió Valor Económico y confirmó El Agro.

Una fuente de la compañía señaló a El Agro que la operación se podría cerrar en las próximas horas, mientras la empresa ya está trabajando en definir el equipo que encabezará la planta, pensando en operadores con experiencia en Paraguay.

Marfrig cuenta con 21 unidades de sacrificio, 12 de procesamiento y 7 centros de distribución instalados en Estados Unidos y el Cono Sur.

Solo en Brasil opera con 13 plantas industriales. En Argentina posee el frigorífico de Villa Mercedes y San Jorge; en Uruguay a Frigorífico Tacuarembó, Colonia, San José y La Caballada; y en Chile a Quinto Cuarto. Además cuenta con plantas de procesamientos de bovinos en Estados Unidos: Dodge City y Liberal.

La empresa también es una de las líderes mundiales en la producción de hamburguesas con una capacidad de procesamiento anual de 232 mil toneladas.

FrigoNorte. La planta paraguaya de mediano porte, que no realizó faenas en enero y febrero de 2020, factura US\$ 150 millones al año. De acuerdo a los datos del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), la planta registró en 2019 un promedio mensual de faena de 10.882,58 cabezas.

La última operativa se computó en diciembre, cuando tuvo una actividad de 5.771 animales, un 88,5% menos en comparación a la media mensual del año pasado.

URUGUAY: Trabajadores de Frigorífico Canelones se manifiestan para pedir su reapertura

11/03/2020 - Frigorífico Canelones es una de las tres plantas frigoríficas que tiene el grupo brasileño Minerva, el tercero en importancia dentro de la industria cárnica brasileña.



Este miércoles de tarde, trabajadores del Frigorífico Canelones, que se encuentran en seguro de paro, se manifiestan en Canelones para pedir la reapertura de la empresa, que se encuentra parada desde noviembre de 2019 como consecuencia de una baja en el volumen de ganado preparado para faena.

En estos días se produjo una ampliación del seguro para los trabajadores, lo que mantendrá la planta paralizada hasta nuevo aviso.

Frigorífico Canelones es una de las tres plantas frigoríficas que tiene el grupo brasileño Minerva, el tercero en importancia dentro de la industria cárnica brasileña. La empresa mantiene activos los frigoríficos Pul y Carrasco.

Empresa neocelandesa lanzó agresiva campaña en ESTADOS UNIDOS

March 12, 2020 06:18 PM

Hereford cattle produced for Silver Fern Farms (SFF)

A New Zealand beef company has launched an aggressive campaign to court American consumers. Silver Fern Farms, New Zealand's largest livestock marketing and processing company, introduced its high-end New Zealand red meat products in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut in early 2020.

While many American beef producers oppose any beef imports into the U.S., Silver Fern Farms' marketing strategies for the American market are worth recognizing. Specifically, here's a foreign company that believes it can compete with American beef on its home turf by providing a product with attributes many upscale consumers say they want.

The product is grass-fed, though Silver Fern Farms also claims other attributes for all its meats, including grass-fed lamb and venison. Product price points start at \$10.99 per pound.

Owned jointly by a cooperative of 6,200 New Zealand livestock producers and Shanghai Maling Aquarius Ltd., a Chinese company primarily engaged in the production, processing and distribution of meat products, Silver Fern Farms reports annual revenue of \$1.5 billion, while producing roughly 30% of New Zealand's beef, venison and lamb.

"New York City is one of the great food capitals of the world and we are excited to provide New Yorkers with delicious eating experiences in the comfort of their own homes," said Matt Luxton, Silver Fern Farms' Director of US Sales. "Our products have been available in local butchers and restaurants in NYC for several years, and after listening to positive feedback from consumers we are confident that New York City has an appetite for our 100% grass-fed New Zealand products."

New Zealand ranked fourth in total imports to the U.S. last year with roughly 401 million pounds. That was down 30% from 2018's 572 million pounds, largely because Australia's historic drought created more lucrative Asian and Chinese markets for New Zealand exporters.

To attract consumers in one of America's upscale markets, Silver Fern Farms says its farmer members "go above and beyond the already world-leading New Zealand industry standard meat that is 100% grass-fed, 100% pasture-raised, with no antibiotics ever, no added hormones ever, and no feedlots at any time in their life."

Silver Fern has also committed to sustainability goals which include reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30% within 10 years and achieving a 10% reduction in water and waste use.

"NZ's pasture-based farming system is a forerunner in environmental sustainability and was rated first equal for animal welfare standards by the Animal Protection Index, one of four countries in the world to receive the top grade," the company's product launch material says.

To American beef producers, such claims do not necessarily indicate a better or tastier product. But East Coast consumers may have different ideas about what their next steak should entail.

Shifting consumer demands in recent years have given rise to many beef producers and marketers who are carving out a niche in America's diverse market. Branded programs that eliminate – or at least greatly reduce – unsatisfactory eating experiences have flourished.

Those successes to the branded beef revolution encouraged others to carve out additional slices of the American market with special product attributes such as "natural," "organic," or "grass-fed."

Silver Fern Farms ground beef.

Now, many consumers say the attributes they say they want are even more refined.

A 2017 study by University of Illinois College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences asked consumers of four different products – beef, chicken, milk and eggs – to rank which production attributes they consider most important.

"The top three attributes overall were 'no growth hormones,' 'non-GMO,' and 'humanely raised,' though there were differences in importance based on product type," the study's authors said.

Not mentioned in that 2017 study – though an attribute many expect to rise in consumer expectations – is traceability. New Zealand has been a global leader in traceability with its "NZ Farm Assurance Programme" (NZFAP). New Zealanders tout NZAFP as "the foundation upon which the collective red meat industry can deliver an authentic and independently verified best-practice animal raising and production assurance standard to our International consumers."



New Zealand's system is called one of the world's best and requires mandatory premise and animal identification, birth ID tags, and animal movement traceability.

Silver Fern Farms – and other like-minded global export companies – believe modern meat consumers are asking “where is this product from, how was it raised, and is it safe to eat.”

To verify the integrity of its products and supply chain, Silver Fern Farms has partnered with Oritain Global, a forensic science and data company used by a growing number of New Zealand and international primary producers, pharmaceuticals and global apparel companies.

According to Oritain, brands using its certification have undergone independent, scientific sampling and analysis. Each brand that uses the certification will have carried out the following process:

1. Oritain will have collected genuine samples of the product for analysis.
2. Following the analysis, Oritain will create a profile of the genuine product which represents its 'origin fingerprint'.

Oritain can then conduct testing against this 'origin fingerprint' to scientifically verify if the product is consistent with its claimed origin.

Additionally, Silver Fern Farms retail products will soon feature a QR code-enabled on-pack product traceability system that will give consumers the ability to trace where the meat comes from and the quality of its environment