



## NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 15/05/20

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## CHINA

### **Acusada de utilizar el comercio como arma contra las críticas por manejo de COVID 19**

Nick Perry and Joe McDonald, Associated Press Updated 7:40 am PDT, Friday, May 15, 2020

In this May 14, 2019 photo, packages of frozen beef filets from Australia, left, the United States, center, and Canada, right, are for sale at a supermarket in Beijing. China has too much at stake to destroy its trading relationship with Australia entirely but is using sanctions to send a sharp warning to the South Pacific nation about its calls for a robust coronavirus inquiry, an expert says. China has suspended beef imports from four Australian slaughterhouses and is threatening to impose huge tariffs on barley after Australia called for independent inquiry into the origins of the virus. Photo: Mark Schiefelbein, AP /

In this May 14, 2019 photo, packages of frozen beef filets from Australia, left, the United States, center, and Canada, right, are for sale at a supermarket in Beijing. China has too much at stake to destroy ... more WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Trying to silence criticism over the coronavirus pandemic, China is deploying a well-used weapon — trade sanctions.

Beijing has blocked some imports of Australian beef after Prime Minister Scott Morrison's government, endorsed by Washington, called for a robust inquiry into the origins of the outbreak and rebuffed Chinese demands to back off.

The move is the first time Beijing has used access to its huge markets as leverage in its campaign to deflect blame for the outbreak. But it has used the tactic regularly against governments from Norway to Canada in political disputes over the past decade.

"What China is really doing is sending a political shot across the bows," said Peter Jennings, the executive director of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute, a think tank. "They're saying to Australia: 'Don't make a fuss about an open and independent investigation.'"

China has too much at stake to destroy its trading relationship with Australia entirely, Jennings said, and has left alone its biggest Australian imports like iron ore and coal because it needs a reliable supplier.

Beijing has suspended beef imports from four Australian slaughterhouses, however, and is threatening huge tariffs on barley in moves it says are simply about regulations.

But Australia is not backing down.

"We are standing our ground on our values and the things that we know are always important," Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison told reporters Friday.

He said Australia draws clear lines on certain issues "And those things are not to be traded, ever."

China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi was quoted by the official Xinhua News Agency as saying foreign politicians had "insisted on politicizing the epidemic, labeling the virus, and smearing the World Health Organization" and that China should be lauded for bringing the outbreak there under control and helping other countries.

China state-owned newspaper the Global Times this week said unfriendly moves by the Morrison government had thrown the relationship into the deep freeze.

"You can't have your cake and eat it, too, is a proverb that could be of use to some Australian officials, who continue to escalate tensions with China while hoping bilateral trade will remain intact," the Times wrote.

The relationship between the countries has been rocky since 2018 when Australia blocked Chinese-owned tech company Huawei from rolling out a new 5G network, citing security concerns. Last year, China suspended imports of Australian coal after Australia's government rescinded a visa for a prominent Chinese businessman.

Tensions have also flared over concern over Chinese political influence.

Zhao Lijian, a spokesperson for China's foreign ministry, said the suspension on the beef imports was simply to protect consumers after the Australian companies "violated the inspection and quarantine requirements."

Chinese officials routinely refuse to confirm a trade disruption is related to a political clash but make it clear Beijing wants concessions.

Last year, Beijing blocked imports of canola as it stepped up pressure for Canada to release a Huawei executive who was detained on U.S. charges. The Chinese government said it found pests in Canadian shipments, which the suppliers said was unlikely.

China began blocking imports of Philippine bananas in 2012 in a dispute over territory in the South China Sea. Beijing lifted import curbs only after Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte launched a diplomatic campaign to increase trade, political and investment ties with China.

And in 2010, China blocked imports of Norwegian salmon and canceled trade talks after dissident Liu Xiaobo was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize by an independent committee appointed by Norway's parliament.



But even as it imposes sanctions on certain Australian goods, China has been buying more of others as its factories swing back into action following lockdowns. Jennings said the bump may only be temporary and the real threat to Australian exports could come from a prolonged global recession.

### **China aumentó 82% la importación de carnes en el primer cuatrimestre del año**

11/05/2020 - 1:28 PM

En abril ingresaron 862 mil toneladas de carnes (porcina, bovina y aviar).

Las importaciones chinas de carnes siguen dando que hablar. En los primeros cuatro meses del año el país importó más de 3 millones de toneladas de carnes (porcina, bovina y aviar), un aumento del 82% en comparación con el mismo periodo del 2019, informó Rafael Tardáguila.

El director de la consultora Tardáguila Agromercados dijo a Rurales El País que en abril las compras del país asiático alcanzaron las 862 mil toneladas, lo que se suma a los grandes volúmenes que ingresaron en marzo, mucha de ella carne que estaba a la espera en los puertos chinos y de países aledaños.

En lo que refiere a las exportaciones de carne bovina fresca de Uruguay, el analista explicó que se pasó de 30 mil toneladas en marzo a menos de 20 mil en abril, de las cuales 18.650 fueron congeladas. "Del total congelado unas 14 mil toneladas fueron a China, que pasó a ser el 77% de las exportaciones de carne congelada de Uruguay en abril", sumó.

### **China vende 10 mil toneladas de carnes porcinas**

Fonte: Reuters. This post was published on 12 de Maio de 2020 A China vai leiloar 10 mil toneladas de carne suína congelada de suas reservas estatais em 15 de maio, disse o Centro de Administração de Reservas de Mercadorias nesta terça-feira.

A China já vendeu 310 mil toneladas de carne suína das reservas até o momento neste ano, visando aumentar a oferta do produto, que caiu fortemente após uma epidemia de peste suína africana ter atingido o rebanho de porcos do país.

Mais cedo, a China disse também que irá leiloar 4 mil toneladas de carne bovina e de carneiro das reservas estatais, em 14 de maio.

## **BRASIL**

### **Mayor oferta hace retroceder precio del novillo en São Paulo**

O aumento crescente da oferta de boiadas terminadas, mesmo que lentamente, deu fluidez aos negócios. Boa parte dos frigoríficos paulistas conseguiu alongar as escalas de abate.

Diante desse quadro, a cotação do boi gordo caiu 0,5%, ou R\$1,00/@ na última quinta-feira (14/5), e ficou em R\$193,00/@, considerando o preço bruto, à vista, R\$192,50/@, com desconto do Senar, e R\$190,00/@ com desconto do Funrural e Senar.

Para os frigoríficos habilitados para o mercado chinês, as ofertas de compra chegaram a R\$200,00 por arroba, à vista e bruto, considerando o macho terminado com no máximo trinta meses.

Diante da prorrogação das medidas de isolamento social em boa parte dos estados, associada à proximidade da segunda quinzena do mês, período normalmente de queda de consumo, não há um horizonte positivo de melhoria de consumo no mercado doméstico no curto prazo.

### **“Boi-china” cotiza hasta 10 R\$/@ por encima**

DENIS CARDOSO 11/05/2020 Mercado é empurrado pela indústria exportadora. Confira os preços nas principais praças pecuárias

Nas praças pecuárias com maior presença de indústrias exportadoras de carne bovina, há registros de frigoríficos que pagam prêmios até R\$ 10/@ acima dos valores vigentes no mercado do boi gordo, desde que os animais cumpram requisitos da demanda internacional, o chamado “boi china”, destaca a Informa Economics FNP.

Segundo a consultoria, nesta segunda-feira, 11 de maio, os preços do gordo mantiveram-se firmes nas principais regiões pecuárias. Em São Paulo, poucos negócios foram efetivados neste primeiro dia da semana e o que segurou o valor da arroba (na casa dos R\$ 200, a prazo) foram “as vendas consistentes no front internacional”.

Chegada do frio

Desde a semana passada massas de ar frio tem atingido o Centro-Sul do País o que, no curto prazo, deve aumentar a oferta de gado terminado ao mercado. Por sua vez, nas regiões Norte e Nordeste, os produtores ainda dispõem de pastos com qualidade, resultado dos consistentes níveis de chuvas que vêm sendo registrados, informa a FNP.



## **Prevenção de preços em el segundo semestre de 2020**

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was published on 15 de Maio de 2020

A oferta restrita de boi gordo e a demanda aquecida da China pela carne bovina brasileira conseguiram segurar as cotações do gado mesmo com a pandemia da covid-19 e seus reflexos negativos sobre o consumo doméstico – especialmente para os cortes mais nobres.

Analistas consultados pelo Valor avaliam que os preços do boi gordo ganharão força no segundo semestre, quando a piora sazonal dos pastos já costuma reduzir a oferta. Além disso, a tendência é que os pecuaristas enviem menos animais para os confinamentos – sistema intensivo de engorda com alimentação baseada em grãos. No Brasil, a oferta de gado de confinamento se concentra no segundo semestre – em geral, 15% do gado abatido de junho a dezembro vem do sistema intensivo, de acordo com estimativas do setor.

Para os confinadores, o problema é que os custos com ração e boi magro estão altos e o preço do boi gordo no mercado futuro da B3 é pouco atraente para as operações de hedge, disse Lygia Pimentel, sócia-diretora da consultoria Agrifatto. O momento também é de maior volatilidade, o que encarece a compra de opções na bolsa e exige mais caixa para os ajustes diários no mercado futuro, explicou Lygia, autora de um livro recém-lançado sobre o hedge para pecuaristas.

Em entrevista ao Valor, o analista César Castro Alves, do Itaú BBA, admitiu ter ficado surpreso com o nível de resistência dos preços do boi gordo, sobretudo quando se considera que a fraqueza do mercado interno fez forte pressão sobre as cotações de frangos e suínos, que recuaram mais de 20% no mês passado – nas primeiras duas semanas de maio, as cotações ensaiaram uma recuperação.

No caso do boi gordo, o preço médio ficou estável. No Estado de São Paulo, referência para o restante do país, o indicador Esalq/B3 ficou em R\$ 199,56 por arroba em abril, leve baixa de 0,3% ante o mês anterior, mas alta de quase 27% na comparação anual. No acumulado de maio, a cotação média do boi gordo está em R\$ 200,16, ligeiro aumento de 0,3%.

Na avaliação de Alves, a diferença de comportamento entre as proteínas está relacionada ao cenário de oferta, restrita para o boi e ampla para aves e suínos – ao menos neste primeiro semestre. Nesse cenário, os abates estão caindo, o que reduz a oferta de carne bovina, segurando o preço do produto também ao consumidor. Ontem, o Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) divulgou que os frigoríficos do país abateram 7,2 milhões de bovinos no primeiro trimestre, queda de 9,2% na comparação com o mesmo período de 2019. Os abates de frangos e suínos cresceram 4,8% e 5%, respectivamente.

A produção em Mato Grosso, dono do maior rebanho bovino do país, dá uma dimensão da menor oferta de gado. Conforme a Agrifatto, os abates no Estado caíram 25% na comparação anual, chegando ao menor nível desde maio de 2018, durante a greve dos caminhoneiros.

Aliada ao aumento das exportações de carne bovina para a China, a redução dos abates equilibrou a relação entre a oferta e a demanda, mantendo os preços do boi gordo nos atuais níveis, avaliou Lygia, da Agrifatto. “O ágio pago pelo boi na China segura a cotação do boi comum”, disse a analista, destacando que o preço do boi comum gira em torno de R\$ 190 por arroba no Estado de São Paulo. Para os bois com características para exportar à China – há limitação de idade para vender ao país asiático -, os preços oscilam entre R\$ 200 e R\$ 210. Em abril, os chineses absorveram cerca de 10% da produção brasileira de carne bovina, de acordo com estimativa da consultoria Agrifatto.

No curto prazo, pode haver alguma pressão baixista. Analistas apontam que, em maio, a piora das condições das pastagens pode levar os pecuaristas a venderem o gado que estavam segurando, o que poderia provocar uma queda pontual nos preços do boi. Depois disso, no entanto, a oferta restrita de bovinos deve voltar a ditar o ritmo das cotações e há quem diga que, no auge da entressafra – entre outubro e novembro -, os preços podem voltar ao patamar recorde de R\$ 230 por arroba registrado no fim do ano passado.

Sócio da Finpec, startup que capta recursos junto a investidores para criar e vender o gado engordado em confinamentos, Michel Tortelli disse que uma importante redução da oferta já está contratada para julho por causa da menor lotação dos confinamentos. “O preço do boi tem grande chance de explodir em julho”, projetou.

## **MAPA Analiza el escenario de producción agrícolas ante la Pandemia**

Fonte: Boletim CiCarne, Embrapa. This post was published on 15 de Maio de 2020 O Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa) publicou este mês o documento “A pandemia da Covid-19 e as perspectivas para o setor agrícola brasileiro no comércio internacional”. Esse documento é a resposta de 23 países agrícolas, localizados em postos-chave dos continentes, ao desafio oferecido pela ministra Tereza Cristina para que respondessem considerando a “perspectiva de onde estão baseados: (a) como será a demanda do mundo por alimentos, (b) o que irá mudar com a pandemia e (c) como podemos nos antecipar para a retomada da economia pós-Covid-19?”.

As tendências principais mencionadas foram:



1) o empobrecimento da população global, prejudicando segmentos premium e beneficiando produtos mais baratos, embora com maior preocupação com a qualidade e sanidade;

2) o medo do desabastecimento, que leva à maior preocupação com a “soberania alimentar”, redução das exportações, aumento de estoques e valorização de parceiros tradicionais.

Essas duas tendências são tensões em direções opostas, pois o livre comércio favorece a diversidade e o menor custo na alimentação, por alocação eficiente de recursos globais. A resolução desta tensão se dará por meio de um comércio internacional ainda mais “administrado”, em que governos ajustarão tarifas e barreiras, caso a caso, entre o temor do desabastecimento e a conveniência da produção nacional.

A pandemia poderá ser utilizada como pretexto junto à opinião pública para justificar padrões técnicos e sanitários mais rigorosos, exigências de certificação e rastreabilidade, embora tenha desviado momentaneamente a atenção de outras doenças animais e vegetais que prevalecem em regiões produtoras importantes (como a peste suína africana e a influenza aviária). Quanto à preocupação com o aquecimento global, ficou para depois da pandemia, quando retornará somada à preocupação com a saúde e segurança alimentar. O conceito de One Health estará cada vez mais presente nas agendas institucionais.

Do governo brasileiro, em especial o Mapa e o Itamaraty, espera-se a preservação do espaço conquistado pela produção agrícola brasileira no mercado internacional, especialmente para a proteína animal, ao apresentar o Brasil como parceiro confiável, que prioriza relações de longo prazo e contribui para a segurança alimentar global. Ao mesmo tempo, o sistema de exportação agrícola nacional deve seguir investindo na diversificação de produtos e destinos, para aumentar a resiliência do sistema, tendo cuidado para manter o Brasil como área livre de doenças, suprimindo outros países com produção ou recomposição de rebanhos. Outra ação possível é a promoção da imagem do agronegócio brasileiro junto ao público de outros países.

Quanto ao setor privado, espera-se que se adapte rapidamente às flutuações do mercado e às novas tendências de consumo e distribuição que persistirão no mercado externo e interno: embalagens menores; maior tempo de prateleira; processados ao lado dos frescos, orgânicos, funcionais e nutracêuticos; comércio eletrônico e entrega em casa; alimentos de fácil preparo; e compras em mercados menores e feiras livres próximas aos locais de residência.

Para o produtor brasileiro de bovinos de corte, os pesquisadores do CiCarne juntam-se aos adidos agrícolas e recomendam atenção constante às notícias recentes do mercado da carne bovina e de seus insumos agrícolas usados em suplementação animal (farelo de soja, milho e caroço de algodão).

Toda crise é fonte de risco e oportunidades para o produtor e empreendedor atento, rápido e criativo. Como um exemplo, que não consta no documento do Mapa, França, Holanda, Bélgica e Alemanha têm três ou quatro milhões de toneladas de batatas sem processar, excedentes por conta da pandemia e em estudo está o redirecionamento para a fabricação de alimentos para o rebanho local, já que o volume não deve ser depositado, diretamente, no meio ambiente.

Ao mesmo tempo, são necessários cautela, extremo controle dos custos de produção, planejamento, aplicação de boas práticas de produção, saber relacionar-se a montante e a jusante na cadeia produtiva, gerenciamento de risco de preço por meio de hedge no mercado futuro, entre outras atitudes gerenciais de igual importância. Enfim, é preciso identificar as oportunidades e aproveitá-las, mas com a cautela necessária.

### **Lanzan Protocolo - Más de 40 plantas paralizan sus actividades en prevención de COVID 19**

Fonte: Bloomberg. This post was published on 11 de Maio de 2020

Duas empresas gigantes de carne no Brasil, o maior exportador mundial de frango, receberam ordens para fechar uma fábrica de aves nas últimas 24 horas, e analistas alertaram que mais fechamentos se aproximam, já que o coronavírus ameaça o suprimento de alimentos.

Na quinta-feira, uma unidade da JBS SA em Passo Fundo, no estado do Rio Grande do Sul, foi forçada a interromper as operações por mais 15 dias pelo governo da cidade, depois de duas semanas de paralisação. Na sexta-feira, a planta de Lajeado da BRF SA foi condenada a fechar por 15 dias por um juiz, a partir de 11 de maio. A empresa disse que vai recorrer da decisão. Cada fábrica tem mais de 2.500 trabalhadores.

“O Brasil pode estar em um processo inicial de fechamento de fábricas”, disse Wagner Yanaguizawa, analista do Rabobank Brasil, em entrevista por telefone. “Estamos em um momento de transição. O primeiro impacto do coronavírus está na demanda e o próximo estágio é um efeito inevitável na produção. Uma onda de surtos de vírus em fábricas de carne nos EUA rompeu a cadeia de suprimentos de proteína do país, provocando escassez em supermercados. As paralisações nos principais matadouros começaram no início de abril. Os preços da carne bovina e suína subiram e os agricultores foram forçados a destruir dezenas de milhares de animais.



Os promotores do trabalho do Rio Grande do Sul estão investigando outros casos, incluindo 11 com pelo menos uma irregularidade descoberta, disse Priscila Schvarcz, promotora estadual do trabalho. Cerca de 250 casos de Covid-19 foram confirmados entre trabalhadores de matadouros no estado, disse ela. Isso dobrou do número relatado pela secretaria de saúde no final de abril.

A planta da JBS responde por pelo menos 30 dos casos, enquanto cerca de 18 foram relatados na unidade da BRF. Outra fábrica de frango da JBS em Trindade do Sul, no mesmo estado, tem sete casos confirmados, segundo um promotor do trabalho. No estado vizinho de Santa Catarina, a JBS e a BRF enfrentam surtos em usinas nos municípios de Ipumirim e Concórdia.

As empresas não confirmaram o número de casos confirmados e pretendem recorrer das ordens de fechamento, dizendo que todas as medidas necessárias para a saúde dos trabalhadores foram adotadas.

As paralisações são consideradas “isoladas” pelas autoridades brasileiras, apesar de mais fechamentos “acontecerem”, disse Luiz Rangel, vice-coordenador da comissão Covid-19 do Ministério da Agricultura, em entrevista por telefone. “A disseminação do vírus está chegando e os matadouros sofrerão com isso.”

As paralisações provavelmente não chegarão ao nível de fechamento nos EUA, o que provocou escassez de carne, disse Rangel. O governo do Brasil construiu um protocolo para lidar com o surto e retomar as operações mais rapidamente do que os EUA, disse ele.

O país sul-americano aprendeu sobre o combate ao vírus de produtores rivais, disse Yanaguizawa, do Rabobank. Ainda assim, não há garantia de que a estratégia manterá as empresas abertas aos negócios caso mais trabalhadores adoçam, acrescentou.

As empresas de carne avançaram cedo para reduzir o risco de vírus. Eles restringiram grupos em lanchonetes e transportes, distribuindo máscaras, aumentando a desinfecção e construindo barreiras físicas entre os trabalhadores. A BRF e a JBS contrataram mais pessoas, o que pode ajudar a combater o absenteísmo.

Os trabalhadores de frangos enfrentam um risco maior de vírus do que os das fábricas de carne bovina ou suína porque mais pessoas trabalham no abate de aves.

A JBS, maior produtora de carne do mundo, e a BRF, a maior exportadora de aves e suínos do Brasil, têm sede em São Paulo.

O primeiro caso de coronavírus no Brasil foi confirmado no final de fevereiro, atrás da curva na Europa e nos EUA. Agora, a nação sul-americana está emergindo rapidamente como o novo ponto de acesso global da pandemia, atrás apenas dos EUA em mortes diárias. O número de infecções quase triplicou nas últimas duas semanas para mais de 145.000, deixando 9.897 mortos, mostraram números do governo em 8 de maio.

Fonte: G1. This post was published on 14 de Maio de 2020

Mais de 40 frigoríficos paralisam atividades em abril para minimizar transmissão do coronavírus, diz governo

Em abril, 42 frigoríficos paralisaram suas atividades para minimizar a transmissão do novo coronavírus nesses locais, de acordo com relatório divulgado pelo Ministério da Agricultura na última semana.

A preocupação deve-se ao fato de que centenas de trabalhadores dessas empresas costumam ficar aglomerados nas linhas de produção e em outros ambientes da unidade, o que facilitaria a propagação da doença no caso de haver alguém contaminado.

Segundo o governo, 35 paralisações foram por decisão das empresas, 1 foi por determinação do ministério e 6 foram determinadas por órgãos externos, como, por exemplo, a Justiça.

Do total de unidades paralisadas:

31 são frigoríficos de carne bovina;

5 são frigoríficos de aves;

1 é frigorífico de suínos;

3 são unidades de beneficiamento de pescados;

2 são unidades de beneficiamento de carnes.

O levantamento não divulgou o nome das empresas envolvidas.

O número divulgado pelo Ministério da Agricultura equivale a 9,4% dos 446 estabelecimentos que existem no país.

De acordo com o relatório, as paralisações foram em 10 estados:

Amazonas: 2 unidades;

Goiás: 3 unidades;

Minas Gerais: 1 unidade;

Mato Grosso do Sul: 11 unidades;

Mato Grosso: 10 unidades;

Pará: 6 unidades;

Paraná: 1 unidade;

Rio Grande do Sul: 5 unidades;



São Paulo: 2 unidades;

Tocantins: 1 unidade.

Além das paralisações, houve uma determinação por parte das empresas para redução de volume de abate em um abatedouro frigorífico de aves, segundo o governo.

Orientações e protocolo

O Ministério da Agricultura divulgou no início da semana um manual para orientar os frigoríficos do país a atuarem diante da pandemia do novo coronavírus.

Entre as medidas propostas estão o monitoramento todos os casos de Covid-19 entre seus trabalhadores e o afastamento, por pelo menos 14 dias, daqueles que apresentarem sintomas da doença.

O manual conta com 72 orientações. As medidas foram elaboradas conjuntamente, pelos ministérios da Economia, Agricultura e Saúde na última quinta-feira (7). A íntegra do manual pode ser acessada no site do Ministério da Agricultura.

Na sexta-feira (8), o G1 mostrou que mais de 60 frigoríficos em 11 estados do país estão na mira do Ministério Público do Trabalho (MPT) por conta do combate à pandemia do novo coronavírus. Nos Estados Unidos, os frigoríficos se tornaram um dos focos da doença.

Governo federal divulga manual com recomendações para frigoríficos por causa da pandemia da Covid-19 Os Ministérios da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa), da Economia (ME) e da Saúde divulgam, em conjunto, nesta segunda-feira (11) manual com recomendações para frigoríficos em razão da pandemia do coronavírus (Covid-19). As orientações abordam como prevenir o contágio do vírus nos ambientes de trabalho e, assim, manter a normalidade do abastecimento alimentar, a manutenção dos empregos e da atividade econômica.

O documento traz mais de 70 medidas divididas em: caráter geral, práticas de boa higiene e conduta, cuidados nas refeições e no vestiário, sobre as comissões internas de prevenção de acidentes, transporte de trabalhadores fornecido pelo empregador, máscaras de proteção facial, trabalhadores pertencentes ao grupo de risco, suspensão de exigências administrativas em segurança e saúde no trabalho, procedimentos de contingência e retomada das atividades de setores ou do estabelecimento.

Entre as medidas recomendadas, estão a identificação e afastamento de trabalhadores com suspeita ou com a confirmação da doença, distanciamento de dois metros entre cada funcionário na linha de produção, entrada no estabelecimento somente com máscara de proteção facial, proibição do compartilhamento de copos, pratos e talheres não higienizados, bem como qualquer outro utensílio de cozinha, evitar a aglomeração de trabalhadores na entrada e saída do estabelecimento, entre outras.

“São procedimentos tecnicamente corretos para serem seguidos e respeitados pelos frigoríficos para garantir que as atividades sejam executadas com segurança”, afirma o secretário de Defesa Agropecuária, José Guilherme Leal.

Especificamente em relação às exigências de Segurança e Saúde no Trabalho, ressalta-se que as medidas adotadas não significam qualquer supressão ou autorização para o descumprimento das Normas Regulamentadoras de Segurança e Saúde no Trabalho.

### **Leve baja de las exportaciones de carnes en abril**

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was published on 11 de Maio de 2020

Os frigoríficos brasileiros exportaram 135,6 mil toneladas de carne bovina (in natura e processada) em abril, queda de 1,45% na comparação com o mesmo mês do ano passado, informou nesta sexta-feira a Associação Brasileira de Frigoríficos (Abrafrigo), que compilou dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).

Graças aos preços mais altos, a receita com as vendas aumentou 11,8% na comparação anual, passando de US\$ 516 milhões para US\$ 577,3 milhões. A demanda chinesa vem impulsionando as cotações da carne exportada pelos brasileiros.

No acumulado dos quatro primeiros meses deste ano, as exportações atingiram 543,9 mil toneladas, com receita de US\$ 2,4 bilhões. Isso significa um crescimento de 1% em volume e de 19% na receita, em comparação com o mesmo período de 2019.

Em abril, a China foi responsável por 53,7% do total — o cálculo considera as vendas para a China continental e Hong Kong —, em um movimento que vem crescendo desde o recorde de 120 mil toneladas importadas em dezembro de 2019.

Entre os 20 maiores clientes do país, tiveram movimentação negativa expressiva o Chile, com 26.745 toneladas em abril (-14,3%); o Egito 27.278 (-44,1%) e os Emirados Árabes (-57,8%). Com movimentação positiva, a Abrafrigo citou a Rússia, com 25.169 toneladas (+42,8%) e a Arábia Saudita (+57,8%).

Para a associação, caso a China mantenha seu ritmo de compras, as exportações brasileiras de carne in natura e processada deverão apresentar pequeno crescimento em volume em relação a 2019, mas o aumento das receitas pode superar os 10%.



## **Cancelan embarques a CHINA por falta de contenedores**

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was published on 11 de Maio de 2020 A desaceleração na economia brasileira já provocou o cancelamento de 12 embarques que viriam da China, entre os meses de maio e julho. Com isso, o Brasil deverá perder 19% de sua capacidade de exportação em contêineres para o país asiático nos próximos meses, segundo levantamento da Solve Shipping.

O problema não chegará a derrubar as vendas para fora do país, que seguem se beneficiando da desvalorização do real, mas deverá elevar os custos das empresas, que terão que concorrer por espaço nos navios.

A queda na capacidade é uma consequência de um gargalo logístico, provocado pela menor importação vinda da China: como vêm menos navios ao Brasil, faltam embarcações e contêineres no país, o que pode limitar também as atividades de exportadores que utilizam os equipamentos, como os setores de carnes, celulose e algodão.

O problema já aconteceu nos últimos dois meses, quando a China vivia o auge da epidemia da covid-19. Nesse período, em que diversos terminais portuários chineses chegaram a fechar, houve um acúmulo de contêineres na Ásia e uma escassez no restante do mundo.

No Brasil, a falta de equipamentos foi sendo resolvida ao longo de abril, com a vinda de contêineres adicionais, mas deverá voltar a ser um problema a partir do próximo mês.

Dos 12 cancelamentos de viagens já previstos para os próximos três meses, dois ocorrerão em maio, sete, em junho e já há outros três confirmados para julho. O motivo é a queda nas atividades na economia brasileira, com o fechamento de indústrias e varejo em meio à pandemia da covid-19, afirma Leandro Barreto, sócio da consultoria.

“Até agora, o problema tem sido tratado com a vinda de ‘extra loaders’ [navios adicionais] e o desvio de cargas por outras rotas, com transbordo no Caribe ou no Mediterrâneo, por exemplo. São alternativas, mas que aumentam o tempo e o custo da viagem, e que demandam mais planejamento e fluxo de caixa”, diz ele.

Além dos cancelamentos de viagens, outro potencial entrave é o acúmulo de contêineres na própria costa brasileira. Isso tem ocorrido porque, com a alta do dólar perante o real, muitos importadores têm retardado a nacionalização da carga.

Nos terminais alfandegados da Localfrío em Itajaí (SC), por exemplo, houve uma alta de 30% no número de contêineres armazenados entre fevereiro e março. Para Antônio Jorge Camardelli, presidente da Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carnes (Abiec), essa retenção de cargas nos portos brasileiros é um receio que tem sido monitorado pelo setor, mas que ainda não gera grande preocupação. Com o dólar favorável às vendas para fora, a perspectiva é que o gargalo logístico não impedirá o crescimento das exportações de setores importantes que dependem de contêineres, mas poderá limitar um avanço ainda maior, avalia Andrew Lorimer, diretor da consultoria Datamar.

As exportações brasileiras para a China tiveram um avanço de 4% no primeiro trimestre, mesmo com o mês de março já sofrendo impactos da pandemia, diz ele. A avaliação entre analistas é que o impacto desse entrave logístico será comercial, já que empresas menores terão que pagar mais caro para garantir espaço nos contêineres.

A situação também ajuda as empresas de navegação, diz Lorimer. “É natural que os armadores cancelem as viagens. Isso também faz com que o frete nas exportações fique em um patamar saudável, em um momento em que o preço está em queda.”

Apesar da situação preocupante na rota China-Brasil, Barreto, destaca que outros percursos marítimos continuam estáveis. Fora os 12 cancelamentos, há apenas outros três navios que deixarão que chegar à costa brasileira nos próximos três meses: dois deles vindos da Costa Leste dos Estados Unidos e um da Costa Oeste da América do Sul.

## **IBGE: se redujo la faena de vacunos en el primer trimestre de este año**

No 1º trimestre de 2020, foram abatidas 7,20 milhões de cabeças de bovinos, o que representa uma variação negativa de 9,2% na comparação com o mesmo trimestre de 2019. Em relação ao 4º trimestre do ano passado, houve queda de 10,8%.

A produção de 1,82 milhão de toneladas de carcaças bovinas no 1º trimestre de 2020 consistiu em uma retração de 6,5% em relação ao mesmo trimestre do ano anterior e queda de 12,8% em relação ao 4º trimestre de 2019.

Aquisição de couro foi 12,2% menor na comparação anual

A Pesquisa Trimestral do Couro mostra que os curtumes que realizam curtimento de pelo menos cinco mil unidades inteiras de couro cru bovino por ano declararam ter recebido 7,44 milhões de peças inteiras de couro no 4º trimestre de 2020. Essa quantidade foi 12,2% menor na comparação com o 1º trimestre do ano anterior. Constatou-se também redução 5,7% em relação ao 4º trimestre de 2019.





## **Mercosul reacciona al conocer decisión de dejar de vacunar en Rio Grande do Sul, Acre, Rondonia y municipios de Amazonas y Mato Grosso**

Fonte: Agrolink. This post was published on 11 de Maio de 2020

Os países do Mercado Comum do Sul (Mercosul) estão reagindo ao fim da vacinação contra a febre aftosa em alguns lugares do Brasil, como os estados do Rio Grande do Sul, Acre, Rondônia e alguns municípios do Amazonas e Mato Grosso. De acordo com o portal argentino Agrofy News, esse fato gerou preocupações no Serviço Nacional de Segurança e Qualidade Alimentar (Senasa), do país vizinho.

Eles informaram que conversaram com José Guilherme Tollstadius Leal, secretário de Defesa Agropecuária do Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (MAPA) do Brasil, solicitando informações sobre as condições sob as quais tomaram a decisão de parar de vacinar contra a febre aftosa e garantias suficientes para que a região não seja afetada por um possível surto da doença que impactaria o comércio internacional de carne, principalmente no Rio Grande do Sul, devido à fronteira.

“As medidas do organismo estatal argentino para garantir suas políticas sanitárias incluem que, na atual campanha de vacinação, o Estado forneça a vacina a pequenos produtores de províncias vizinhas, como Misiones, para que possam imunizar seus animais”, indicou a Senasa.

No Uruguai, Eduardo Barre, da Livestock Services, afirmou que eles estão “calmos com o que está acontecendo”, mas continuarão vacinando o rebanho, e pediu a “todos os produtores a maior precaução” no próximo período de vacinação que começará em 15 de maio, segundo o portal Todo el Campo, do país vizinho.

O Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, por exemplo, está se projetando para se tornar zona livre da doença sem vacinação em 2021.

## **URUGUAY**

### **Exportaciones de ganado en pie cayeron 11% interanual en el primer cuatrimestre**

07 de mayo de 2020

Las exportaciones de ganado en pie en abril fueron un tercio del volumen alcanzado en mismo mes de 2019. Con una caída interanual de 68%, se enviaron al exterior 8.286 vacunos: 4.062 a Emiratos Árabes y 4.224 a China, en ambos casos ganado con destino a reproducción.

En el primer cuatrimestre del año las exportaciones de ganado vivo sumaron 45.662 cabezas. El acumulado enero-abril muestra una caída de 11% respecto a los 51.323 vacunos exportados en los cuatro primeros meses de 2019.

### **Importadores chinos “retoman la intención de renegociar algunos contratos”**

13/05/2020 - Posición es “menos drástica” frente a lo sucedido a principios de año.

La posición es “menos drástica” en comparación a lo que sucedió a principios de año después de las medidas que implementó el gobierno chino, pero “es preocupante” porque “hay importadores chinos que están empezando a ver la posibilidad de renegociar con la región algunos contratos de las últimas semanas”, dijo Rafael Tardáguila.

El director de la consultora Tardáguila Agromercados señaló a Rurales El País que los compradores asiáticos aseguran que “cuando intentan colocar los productos en el mercado interno observan una demanda que dista de los que esperaban para estos momentos del año”.

Explicó que el 80% de la carne bovina que se consume en China se lo hace fuera del hogar, y los consumidores “no están saliendo a comer y la demanda sigue en niveles bajos”.

La realidad del mercado lleva a los importadores chinos a presionar los precios a la baja o intentar renegociar contratos. “China empezó a demandar más carne, pero también están viendo que en el resto del mundo se está pagando muy abajo de los valores que ellos compran”, cerró Tardáguila.

### **Secco: “La cuota 481 es otro de los desafíos que enfrenta la industria”**

12/05/2020 - El Presidente de Adifu consideró que “es importante que se mantenga el negocio”.

El presidente de la Asociación de la Industria Frigorífica del Uruguay, Marcelo Secco, comentó a Rurales El País que la cuota 481 es “otro de los desafíos que enfrenta la industria”, dado que “se han agregado más variables de riesgo” en el negocio.

Secco dijo que “cada empresa deberá ir generando nuevos esquemas de lineamientos con sus proveedores en Uruguay y clientes en Europa” para encontrar la “mejor forma de operar” y “disminuir la mayor cantidad de riesgos”.

En ese sentido, consideró relevante esperar la evolución del mercado para conocer las señales. “Hay clientes tradicionales que van a seguir comprando la mercadería que Uruguay supo posicionar, pero lo harán a menores volúmenes y precios”, subrayó y agregó: “Es importante que se mantenga este negocio de exportación”.



China. El Ejecutivo dijo que China es el principal sostén de las exportaciones de Uruguay, en un año que “está siendo difícil como se preveía”. Secco contó que las compras “vienen con dos semanas en una posición conservadora y de baja de precios”.

Y explicó: “China está haciendo un esfuerzo por reactivar la economía y la carne se va a necesitar, pero hay que ver qué tan competitivos podemos ser frente a otros competidores. Hoy estamos lejos de prever cómo será la nueva normalidad en algunos segmentos del mercado”.

Israel. El Presidente de Adifu señaló que Israel es un mercado “interesante” para las exportaciones de carne de Uruguay. “Hoy los desafíos son las restricciones sanitarias, desde lo humano, entre países y evaluar cuál es el escenario comercial”, explicó.

“Hoy se nos hace difícil pensar en validar la diferencia de hacienda entre Uruguay y el resto de los países del Mercosur, más en un componente importante como es el delantero”, agregó.

Algunos países del Mercosur, el caso de Brasil y Paraguay, prevén que las cuadrillas de rabinos llegarían a mitad de mayo para cumplir una cuarentena de dos semanas y comenzar con las actividades de faena en los primeros días de junio.

### **El 31 de mayo llegarían 13 equipos de rabinos a la región en vuelo chárter**

15/05/2020 - Hasta el momento no se sabe cómo será la operativa en Uruguay. Hay rabinos confirmados para Brasil y Paraguay, además cinco frigoríficos argentinos ya están trabajando con cuadrillas locales.

En Uruguay y en los países de la región hay expectativas con la reactivación del mercado de Israel, al momento la única dificultad es la llegada de los rabinos debido al cierre global de fronteras a causa de la pandemia de coronavirus que despertó en marzo.

Según informó a Rurales El País una alta fuente cercana al rabinato, el vuelo chárter desde Israel a San Pablo, como primer destino, estaba previsto para el 17 de mayo, pero se vio postergado para el 31 del mismo mes. Se estima que viajarán entre 12 a 13 equipos.

En ese sentido, Felipe Kleiman, director de la consultora KLM, empresa que brinda servicios y soluciones sobre el mercado kosher a un destacado número de industrias del Mercosur, confirmó la información y señaló que en Brasil los rabinos llegarán a cumplir una cuarentena obligatoria en un hotel exclusivo y confeccionado para la ocasión.

Una de las plantas brasileñas que busca acelerar el arribo es Frigol, la cuarta empresa brasileña en producción de carne que cuenta en el estado de Pará con la unidad más completa de la región en la faena kosher.

Sobre la operativa en Uruguay, esta semana el Dr. Marcelo Secco, presidente de la Asociación de la Industria Frigorífica del Uruguay (ADIFU), dijo a Rurales El País que además de las medidas sanitarias se deben evaluar los precios, porque hoy existe una diferencia relevante entre el valor del ganado en Uruguay con el resto de los países de la región.

Felipe Kleiman comentó que en Argentina, donde existe una colectividad judía muy importante, “hay cinco frigoríficos que están cumpliendo operaciones” para ese mercado con rabinos locales habilitados que están bajo las órdenes del rabinato israelí.

Finalmente y con respecto a la disponibilidad de carne, el consultor señaló que “hay un retraso de un mes en el suministro de carne”, pero estimó que “no hay riesgo de faltante de producto en el corto plazo” ya que el país, por diversas razones, está preparado con un stock especial que da cobertura normalmente para algunos meses.

### **Carne “con marca” y en la casa es tendencia**

10/05/2020 - Gourmeat apuesta a un producto a pasto; por otra parte en góndolas la picada también gana espacio.

La diferenciación de producto y más en tiempos difíciles, resulta ser más valiosa. En medio de la pandemia y mirando hacia el futuro, las “boutique de carnes” se abren camino y como es el caso de Gourmeat, sobresalen en el mercado con productos de extrema calidad e innovación.

Mientras que a nivel del mercado interno, en carnicerías y grandes superficies la carne picada gana terreno, en el otro segmento del mercado impulsado por las “boutique, la carne” certificada por raza y por ser producida a pasto, capta cada vez más consumidores.

La empresa Gourmeat ya lanzó al mercado la marca Ingleby Farms, con cortes Angus de animales producidos a pasto (sobre campo natural). Los cortes ofrecidos son bife ancho, bife angosto, marucha, cuadril, entrañas y peceto, en presentación natural y también en porciones de los mismos.

En el mercado interno había clasificaciones de carne a pasto, pero no certificadas por un organismo (en este caso la Sociedad de Criadores de Angus y el INAC).

“A nivel del consumidor, el impacto que ha tenido el producto es muy bueno”, aseguró a El País Felipe Albanell, principal de Gourmeat. El empresario que proviene de una familia vinculada con la ganadería de elite, marcó como tendencia que “así como hace un tiempo atrás la carne producida en feed lot (terminada



a granos) ganaba terreno, aunque en cierta medida iba a contracorriente de lo que pasaba en el resto del mundo, hoy la producción a pasto se está ganando una vez más el lugar”.

Para Albanell, “es un tema de precio y de calidad. Con esta marca nueva se logró muy buen trabajo. La tendencia puede ser que siga creciendo un poco más hacia el pasto”.

Fenómeno. En medio de la pandemia del Covid-19, la empresa comercializa sus cortes a través de plataformas de entrega rápida y según Albanell, “las ventas crecieron 40%”, pero también hay quienes, tomando todas las precauciones, prefieren ir a la boutique a elegir los cortes.

“Al consumidor uruguayo le gusta ir a ver la carne, elegirla, hay gente que prefiere con más grasa, otros con menos. Todos los consumidores son diferentes”, dice el empresario.

“Nosotros siempre estamos trabajando para innovar en cuanto a presentaciones de producto, líneas diferentes, buscamos el permanente cambio y eso a la gente le gusta”, dijo el director de Gourmeat.

Mito. No por tratarse de una boutique, donde se busca captar otro tipo de consumidor, es mucho más cara la carne. “No hay un perfil del consumidor que llega a la boutique hoy. Todos los que quieren acceder a un buen corte de carne se inclinan por este sistema de ventas porque se puede conseguir productos diferenciados y de mayor calidad”, destacó Albanell.

“La barrera de pensar que se está pagando un precio superior por estar comprando en una boutique ya no corre. El comprador quiere asegurarse de poder acceder a un producto de alta calidad”, destacó el empresario.

Contó que apostó a la boutique especializada en carnes porque “no se encontraba en Uruguay la calidad de carne que estábamos acostumbrados a ver los que estamos en el rubro si tenías contacto y accedías a carne directa del frigorífico”. Según su visión, tiempo atrás se veía que “había un producto bien diferente al que se podía conseguir en el mercado interno. Entonces, con el apoyo de la industria atrás sacamos el negocio adelante, volcando esa selección especializada, desde el ganado hasta la producción, desosado y envasado pieza por pieza, para que ese producto de alta calidad pueda llegar al comercio y poner esos cortes al acceso de todos.”

Cambios. En el segmento de mercado en el que se mueve Gourmeat, a diferencia de otras porciones del abasto, Albanell dice que no se notan cambios marcados en el consumo. Sí admite que por las circunstancias sanitarias que se viven hoy, no se venden cortes tan grandes, ni tampoco volúmenes elevados, más bien la gente lleva porciones porque no puede juntarse.

El director de Gourmeat estimó que el fenómeno de las boutiqueS de carnes, llegó a Uruguay para quedarse y superó cualquier moda. “No creo que desaparezca el resto de los métodos de venta de carne en el mercado interno”, aclaró.

Se arriesgó a decir que tal vez suceda que las otras bocas de expendio se tengan que reacomodar. “Hay mercado para todos, no sé si para muchas marcas, pero el modelo de boutique, bien trabajado, es una opción que llegó para quedarse”, aseguró.

La empresa trabaja con carne uruguaya y sólo importa un producto puntual. “Se hizo una prueba con una marca de carne argentina y funcionó bien. Es una opción más para el consumidor. Nos queremos diferenciar del resto. No queremos competir en precio solamente, queremos tener la calidad asegurada y vender lo mejor”, afirmó Felipe Albanell.

Picada. Por otro lado, el director de Abasto Santa Clara, Jorge López, afirmó que en carnicerías y grandes superficies, la carne picada sigue ganando terreno. Dijo que incluso “en la Unión Europea, en algunas góndolas donde estaba la carne Premium, hoy ponen carne picada envasada”.

A nivel regional también se vive ese fenómeno. En Brasil, los cortes del delantero bovino están más caros que los cortes del trasero que siempre se valorizan más, porque dicen que los cortes para la olla o la carne picada, es lo que más se vende.

“La carne picada ganó pila de espacio en los comercios. El producto se posicionó de una forma imponente, es el líder absoluto en todos lados”, dijo López, que dirige un abasto que se destaca por la comercialización de carne de alta calidad y para todos los gustos.

Según la visión de este empresario, hoy el mercado interno “está chato. Coincidimos todos que de la venta normal estamos 20% abajo, comparado con igual mes del año pasado, por los problemas económicos que generó el Covid-19”.

López dijo tener expectativa en que, en la medida que se vaya reactivando el país, enseguida mejore el consumo de carne. “El mercado hoy está con mucha carne local e importada”, explicó el director de Abasto “Santa Clara”.

A su vez, los carniceros también admiten que la picada gana terreno en los mostradores, pero sostienen que no se ven cambios marcados en el consumo. “Se vende bien los primeros días de la semana y luego cae para recuperar el fin de semana. A nivel de precios el mercado está estabilizado”, admitió el vicepresidente de la Unión de Vendedores de Carne, Hebert Falero.

La carne bovina en el mercado interno tuvo cuatro subas consecutivas, trasladando la suba del precio del dólar y luego bajó. “De ahí hasta ahora el precio de la carne quedó estable. Los frigoríficos hoy están



dando descuentos al pago contado que antes no se daba. Eso está matando al carnicero chico”, advirtió Falero.

### **Refrendan status sanitario del país**

10/05/2020 Ganadería uruguaya está libre de las seis enfermedades de mayor importancia para la OIE.

Uruguay logró refrendar su status sanitario y seguir libre de las seis enfermedades de mayor importancia para el comercio: fiebre aftosa, encefalopatía espongiiforme bovina (vaca loca), peste equina, perineumonía contagiosa, peste de los pequeños rumiantes y peste porcina clásica.

Anualmente esas refrendaciones se hacen en el marco de la Reunión Anual de delegados de la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE), el organismo que con su normativa sanitaria rige el comercio de carne y animales vivos, pero este año se suspendió por la pandemia del Covid-19. Toda la documentación científica enviada por la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos fue aceptada por la OIE y sirvió para reconocer, una vez más, la salud animal de Uruguay.

Uruguay aplica monitoreos muy exigentes para medir la inmunidad contra fiebre aftosa que tiene el rodeo bovino y para demostrar la ausencia de circulación viral, lo que le permitió llegar con sus carnes y animales en pie a los mercados más exigentes: Japón, Corea del Sur, Unión Europea, China y Estados Unidos, entre otros.

Mientras que otros países de la región suspendieron sus campañas de vacunación contra fiebre aftosa, en Uruguay la sanidad es política de Estado, independientemente de los gobiernos. El trabajo entre el sector privado y el público en esta materia sigue dando sus frutos.

Según los datos de la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos, se sangran anualmente 1.400 establecimientos y alrededor de 55.000 bovinos. No sólo se comprobó que no existe circulación viral, sino también que el rodeo mantiene una buena inmunidad con la vacuna que se le aplica.

“En la región, Uruguay es el país que más serología realiza”, afirmó a El País el director general de los Servicios Ganaderos, Eduardo Barre.

Brasil. El adelantamiento del cese de la vacunación del rodeo bovino y bubalino en Rio Grande do Sul y otros Estados que impulsa Brasil, no preocupan a Uruguay, aunque igual busca prevenir cualquier insuceso que pueda afectar su status sanitario.

Brasil apura ampliar su zona libre de fiebre aftosa sin vacunación y ahora prohibió la fabricación, comercialización y uso de las dosis en Rio Grande do Sul. El Ministerio de Agricultura, Pecuaria y Abastecimiento (MAPA) publicó en el Diario Oficial la instrucción normativa prohibiendo el uso de vacunas en los Estados que componen el bloque 1 del Plan Estratégico 2017-2026 del Programa Nacional de Erradicación de Fiebre Aftosa, donde están Acre y Rondonia, además de algunos municipios y parte de Amazonas y Mato Grosso.

A su vez, como una medida adicional, la Secretaría de Defensa Agropecuaria publicó otra normativa, complementando la restricción y el control de ingreso de animales vacunados contra fiebre aftosa en los estados y regiones antes citadas anteriormente.

El año pasado, en el marco de una reunión de la Comisión Sudamericana de Fiebre Aftosa (Cosalfa), Brasil había anunciado la última vacunación contra aftosa en noviembre. Luego, en el marco de la reunión del Comité Veterinario Permanente (CVP), donde concurren privados y jefes de los servicios veterinarios de la región, anunció que en los primeros meses del 2020 anunciaría cuándo vacunaría por última vez.

Posteriormente, el mes pasado, en el marco de otro encuentro del CVP, las autoridades sanitarias brasileñas anunciaron a sus pares que Río Grande do Sul vacunaría por última vez sus bovinos y bubalinos ese mes. Posteriormente, publicó la normativa en el Diario Oficial con la decisión de dejar de vacunar, fabricar y vender vacunas contra aftosa.

Tranquilidad. Barre explicó que los bovinos y bubalinos de Brasil estarán con inmunidad por un año y que el cese de la vacunación en algunos estados ya estaba anunciada.

“En el Cono Sur no están habiendo problemas con la fiebre aftosa. Los problemas están focalizados en el norte, en Venezuela y Colombia. Eso no quiere decir que no estemos expectantes”, explicó el titular de la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos.

Mañana lunes se reúne la Comisión Nacional Honoraria de Sanidad Animal para analizar el cese de la vacunación contra aftosa en Rio Grande do Sul. A su vez, el Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca pidió que estuvieran presente en la reunión las Comisiones Departamentales de Salud Animal (Codesas) de los departamentos linderos con Brasil. “Buscaremos sensibilizar y tener contacto con las autoridades de frontera, pero también de particulares, para saber cómo viene el retiro de la vacunación en Brasil”, explicó Barre. Uruguay también pedirá reuniones a las autoridades de frontera.

“Si hubiera actividad viral en Rio Grande do Sul se hubieran registrado focos. Por los datos que teníamos Rio Grande do Sul tenía una cobertura del 50% de los animales”, afirmó el director de los Servicios Ganaderos uruguayos.



Mientras tanto, más allá de reforzar su inmunidad, el sistema de barreras sanitarias del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, está firmando un convenio con el Ministerio de Defensa, para fortalecer los controles.

China. Pero Uruguay tiene otra ventaja adicional y es que el protocolo sanitario que firmó con China, tanto para garantizar la exportación de carne con hueso como de animales en pie, obligó a incrementar los sangrados para demostrar la ausencia viral de aftosa. En ese sentido, Barre explicó que en el acuerdo lo que logró Uruguay es no sangrar todas las tropas que iban a frigorífico, porque “eso tendría un costo altísimo”.

Lo que propuso a las autoridades sanitarias de China es trabajar con su monitoreo y “cada establecimiento dentro de los 1.400 que se sangran, cubre un diámetro de cinco kilómetros. Entonces, tenemos todo el país cubierto. Es la ventaja de ser chico y poder cumplir. China cree en el modelo de serología que aplica Uruguay y nos autorizó a no sangrar las tropas que van a frigorífico”.

A diferencia de Uruguay, en Argentina el ganado concurre a un predio donde se cuarentena y luego va a las plantas de faena habilitadas para exportar carne bovina a China.

“En Uruguay están los 45.000 productores ganaderos autorizados a exportar a China”, afirmó Barre. Ese monitoreo, además, es el que “está dando una protección muy buena de serología y ver qué está pasando en Uruguay”.

Aún así, el director de los Servicios Ganaderos del MGAP exhortó a los productores a cumplir a rajatabla con la vacunación de los bovinos menores de dos años contra fiebre aftosa, cuyo período comienza la próxima semana.

La recomendación a los productores es hacer una buena vacunación y realizar una vigilancia de cualquier sintomatología parecida a fiebre aftosa y enseguida comunicar a los servicios del MGAP, para que los especialistas revisen el animal.

## **PARAGUAY- Exportaciones de carne bovina cayeron 29,7% en abril**

11/05/2020 - La facturación y precio promedio de exportación también bajó.

Las exportaciones paraguayas de carne bovina totalizaron 14.003 toneladas en abril, una reducción del 29,7% en comparación a los envíos registrados en marzo. La facturación fue de US\$ 57,89 millones (-32,3) y la tonelada exportada promedió US\$ 4.134,5 (-3,7%), según datos del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa).

Dentro de los envíos de abril, se destaca la valorización de la tonelada exportada a Brasil, un destino que equivale el 8,1% de la comercialización de carne de Paraguay en el acumulado del 2020. Durante el último mes, se exportaron al país brasileño 1.510 toneladas a una cotización media de US\$ 6.965 por tonelada. Representa un aumento del 10,1% en volumen y del 71,3% en valor comparado con marzo.

Sin contabilizar a Brasil, las exportaciones totales de Paraguay en abril sumaron 12.493 toneladas a un precio promedio de US\$ 3.791 por tonelada, una desvalorización del 12,1% versus marzo (también sin tener en cuenta a Brasil).

Según explicaron a Rurales El País fuentes cercanas a las industrias, la caída de los volúmenes y el precio está directamente relacionada al impacto del coronavirus en el mercado mundial de carnes.

Entre los principales cinco mercados (Chile, Rusia, Israel, Brasil y Taiwán), que representan el 75,9% de las ventas totales, se comercializaron 10.633 toneladas a una referencia media de US\$ 4.281 por tonelada. En el total negociado, Brasil tuvo una incidencia de 14,2%. Dejando de lado a este mercado, las exportaciones a Chile, Rusia, Israel y Taiwán se ubicaron en 9.123 toneladas a US\$ 3.804 por tonelada.

## **UNIÓN EUROPEA**

### **REINO UNIDO evalúa otorgar reducción de aranceles a importaciones de productos agropecuarios de EE.UU.**

14 May 2020

The UK is planning to cut tariffs on US agricultural imports to hasten progress on possible free trade agreement.

According to the Financial Times and Reuters, the UK's Department for International Trade is considering a “big concession package” to US negotiators over the coming months to cut the cost of certain agricultural imports.

The package has been led by UK trade minister Liz Truss, but is facing internal opposition from Defra Secretary George Eustice, who has raised concerns that the move would undercut UK farmers.

Last week, the US and UK launched formal negotiations on a free trade deal, vowing to work quickly to secure a seal that could counter the massive drag of the ongoing COVID-19 crisis on trade flows and the two countries' economies.



The virtual talks will involve over 300 US and UK staff and officials in nearly 30 negotiating groups. Agriculture was expected to be one of the thorniest issues in the trade talks as the British public remains strongly opposed to US genetically modified crops and antibacterial and hormone treatments for poultry and beef.

Trade in goods between the United States and United Kingdom was valued at \$127.1 billion in 2018, with the two sides roughly in balance, while the services trade topped \$134.8 billion. Britain is the seventh-largest US goods trading partner, after South Korea, according to the US Census Bureau.

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS**

### **COVID-19 Crisis en la industria de carnes**

#### ***EE.UU. registra al menos 10.000 casos de covid-19 en la industria cárnica***

14/05/2020 - Por lo menos 170 fábricas en 29 estados han tenido uno o más trabajadores que dieron positivo por coronavirus.

Faxcarne | La industria frigorífica de Estados Unidos alcanzó una marca negativa la pasada semana al registrar más de 10.000 casos relacionados con el coronavirus en sus fábricas.

Al menos 170 fábricas en 29 estados han tenido uno o más trabajadores que dieron positivo por coronavirus y 45 trabajadores han muerto. Según USA Today, desde el inicio de la pandemia, los brotes en las fábricas han provocado al menos 40 cierres de plantas de faena y procesamiento de carne.

Estas interrupciones de actividad variaron de un día a varias semanas y causaron escasez de carne en algunas regiones del país, lo que llevó al presidente Donald Trump a emitir una orden para mantener abiertas las plantas.

A pesar de la medida del gobierno, muchas unidades permanecieron cerradas y otras interrumpieron sus actividades en los días posteriores al decreto del 28 de abril, lo que provocó que el Departamento de Agricultura de EEUU emitiera una nota advirtiendo que se tomarían “medidas adicionales” contra los frigoríficos cerrados.

La producción de carne roja mostró algunos signos de mejora la pasada semana con crecimiento en la faena de cerdos y vacunos, pero la producción quedó 36% por debajo de igual período del año pasado.

#### ***USDA informa sobre reanudación de actividades en establecimientos frigoríficos***

USDA May 8, 2020 U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue today applauded the safe reopening of critical infrastructure meatpacking facilities across the United States. These meatpacking facilities have resumed or plan to resume operations this week following President Trump’s Executive Order directing the facilities to implement the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines specifically created for the meat and poultry sector response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in conjunction with the CDC and state and local health officials have been working around the clock to ensure a safe and stable supply of protein is available for American consumers all while keeping employees safe.

“President Trump took decisive action last week to ensure America’s meatpacking facilities reopen in a safe way to ensure America’s producers and ranchers will be able to bring their product to market,” said Secretary Perdue. “I want to thank the patriotic and heroic meatpacking facility workers who are returning to work this week so the millions of Americans who depend on them for food security can continue to do so.”

The following major meatpacking facilities are resuming operations across the United States this week:

- Tyson Perry, IA (pork)
- Tyson Waterloo, IA (pork)
- Tyson Logansport, IN (pork)
- Tyson Robards, KY (poultry)
- Tyson Portland, ME (further processor)
- Tyson Pasco, WA (beef)
- Tyson Dakota City, NE (beef)
- Aurora Packing, Aurora, IL (beef)
- JBS Green Bay, WI (beef)
- JBS Worthington, MN (pork)
- Smithfield Monmouth, IL (pork)
- Smithfield Sioux Falls, SD (pork)
- Indiana Packers, IN (pork)
- Jennie-O Turkey Store, Wilmar, MN (poultry)

CDC and OSHA have put out guidance for plants to implement to help ensure employee safety to reopen plants or to continue to operate those still open. Under the Executive Order and the authority of the



Defense Production Act, USDA will work with meat processing facilities to affirm they will operate in accordance with the CDC and OSHA guidance, and then work with state and local officials to ensure that these plants are allowed to operate to produce the meat protein that Americans need. USDA will continue to work with the CDC, OSHA, FDA, and state and local officials to ensure that facilities implementing this guidance to keep employees safe can continue operating.

On May 5, 2020 Secretary Perdue issued letters to Governors across the nation and leadership of major meat processing companies. These letters establish the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) clear expectations for the implementation of President Donald J. Trump's Executive Order signed last week.

### ***Signos de recuperación en el sector***

May 11, 2020 01:00 PM

COVID-19 began impacting workers at beef packing plants in early April. Over last five weeks, cattle slaughter decreased by an average of 27 percent year over year. This compares to the previous five weeks in March when cattle slaughter averaged 5.5 percent higher than year ago levels. The impact became progressively worse for four weeks with weekly slaughter dropping by 17.1 percent the week of April 11 to a decrease of 36.8 percent year-over-year the week ending May 2.

There is glimmer of hope, however. Last week estimated cattle slaughter was 452,000 head, still down 32.2 percent year over year, but up 6.4 percent from the prior week. This hopefully indicates the beginning of recovery of packing capacity in the coming weeks. Risks remain however and it is not clear how fast packing plant capacity will recover. New safety measures and work protocols likely mean that effective maximum capacity in beef packing plants will be reduced compared to pre-COVID-19 levels.

It will likely take many weeks for slaughter rates to catch up with the growing backlog of fed cattle and get the industry current once again. Meantime, all sectors of the industry are responding to the need to slow cattle down and hold them longer in a variety of production settings before proceeding to finish in feedlots. Fed cattle weights are increasing and pushing carcass weights higher counter-seasonally. The latest actual weekly slaughter shows steer carcass weights at 891 pounds, higher than the three prior weeks and up 37 pounds from the same period last year. Heifer carcasses are currently 24 pounds heavier year-over-year. Steer and heifer carcass weights typically reach a seasonal low in late May.

Beef production dropped sharply in April resulting in some shortages of fresh beef in retail grocery stores and restaurants. In the five weeks ending May 9, total beef production was down nearly 690 million pounds year over year. In the worst week ending May 2, estimated total beef production was 347.1 million pounds, down 190.5 million pounds from the same week last year. Estimated beef production last week was down 31 percent year over year but was up 5.9 percent from the prior week, reflecting the slight increase in cattle slaughter last week.

Total 2020 beef production forecasts have only been slightly reduced from previous projections and are still at or near a record level of 27.2 billion pounds. However, the timing during the year is drastically altered with second quarter beef production forecast down 13.3 percent year over year. Beef production will be pushed into the third quarter, which is forecast to be up 5.4 percent compared to last year. Fourth quarter beef production is currently forecast to be just slightly higher year over year.

### ***Propuestas legislativas para regular operaciones de compra de hacienda***

May 12, 2020 Legislation introduced in the Senate Tuesday would require "large-scale meatpackers to increase the proportion of negotiable transactions that are cash, or 'spot,' to 50% of their total cattle purchases."

The proposal from Senators Jon Tester (D-MT) and Charles Grassley (R-IA), mandates each U.S. meat processing facility that slaughters over 125,000 head of cattle each year to purchase 50% of their weekly volume of beef slaughter on the open or 'spot' market and a 14-day delivery period. The proposal is intended to "improve to accuracy of formula pricing – which currently accounts for a significant portion of transactions – and increase transparency for producers and feeders," according to a statement by Tester.

"Market consolidation in the livestock industry is making it harder and harder for producers to meet their bottom lines, especially as large packers rely on fewer spot transactions to purchase live cattle at the farm gate," Tester said. "This bill will force meat packers to engage in more spot transactions, bringing up formula prices and making them more accurate while giving Montana producers and feeders more flexibility and transparency when they bring their livestock to market."

Joining Senators Grassley and Tester as original co-sponsors of the bill are Senators Joni Ernst (R-IA), Steve Daines (R-MT), Mike Rounds (R-SD), Tina Smith (D-MN) and Cindy Hyde-Smith (R-MS).

A statement by the U.S. Cattlemen's Association (USCA) says the lack of cash negotiated sales in recent years has decimated price discovery and undercut the fundamentals of the CME cattle futures contracts. USCA said the bill would allow the Livestock Mandatory Reporting system to be better utilized as a mechanism for accurate and transparent reporting, which will advance price discovery and shore up the fundamentals of the CME cattle futures contracts.



“The Livestock Mandatory Reporting program will expire on September 30, 2020,” USCA President Brooke Miller said. “As Congress and industry stakeholders work together on needed changes to the program in the months ahead, we expect this bill will play a large role in those conversations.”

The Iowa Cattlemen’s Association issued a statement late Tuesday fully supporting the new bill as it “closely resembles ICA’s official policy and advocacy efforts.” ICA says it has worked to inform Sens. Grassley and Ernst of the challenges faced by Iowa’s cattle producers, encouraging them to support the 50% negotiated cash trade requirement.

“After working diligently for nearly a decade, ICA has encouraged our industry and other organizations to trade more cash cattle to no avail,” Dustin Purhmann, ICA’s Feedlot Council chair said. “As a cow-calf producer and feedlot nutritionist, I can say that our group has examined and discussed many ways to remedy the uptrend in committed cattle to packers. Unfortunately, we feel that a mandate is the only way to make a lasting change our industry needs to regain some leverage, competitiveness, price discovery and transparency.”

According to ICA, Iowa cattlemen participate in the cash market with higher frequency than other regions of the United States, “setting the base price for formula transactions that are much more commonplace in large feedyards in southern states like Texas. In most weeks, more than 50% of Iowa’s fed cattle are traded through cash negotiation, compared to about 5% in Texas.”

Cattle traded through formula transactions bring \$20-40 per head more than negotiated cash cattle, ICA said in the statement, “even though the cash cattle in the upper Midwest generally grade much higher.”

“Ultimately, cattle feeders in the south are rewarded for the quantity, not quality grade, of their cattle,” says Purhmann. “The current system makes it difficult for Iowa’s producers to capture a premium for our high grading fed cattle.”

14 May 2020

US Senators Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa) and Jon Tester (D-Montana) propose bipartisan legislation to increase proportion of “spot” payments meat packers are required to negotiate.

Rolling out the second plank of the Rancher Relief Plan to bring critical support to Montana cattle producers who have been hit hard by the coronavirus pandemic, US Senator Jon Tester, the Senate’s only working farmer, introduced bipartisan legislation to increase the proportion of cash payments in the cattle market to improve pricing transparency and provide stability to independent producers and small feeders.

Tester’s bipartisan bill would require large-scale meat packers to increase the proportion of negotiable transactions that are cash, or “spot,” to 50 percent of their total cattle purchases. This would improve accuracy of formula pricing—which currently accounts for a significant portion of transactions—and increase transparency for producers and feeders.

“Market consolidation in the livestock industry is making it harder and harder for producers to meet their bottom lines, especially as large packers rely on fewer spot transactions to purchase live cattle at the farm gate,” said Tester. “This bill will force meat packers to engage in more spot transactions, bringing up formula prices and making them more accurate while giving Montana producers and feeders more flexibility and transparency when they bring their livestock to market.”

Market consolidation by large scale meat packers has enabled them to artificially lower prices of cattle per hundredweight while turning record profits, hurting Montana’s small-scale ranchers and feeders in the process. Packers have been accused using the small percentage of spot transactions they accept to help set formula prices far lower than they should be. Tester’s legislation aims to increase the proportion of spot transactions used in livestock sales, allowing producers more ability to negotiate prices and creating larger, more accurate formulas and futures.

Tester’s Rancher Relief Plan is made up of a series of initiatives to help provide certainty to Montana’s small and medium sized cow calf operators. These bipartisan initiatives include:

Increasing interstate commerce and diversifying meat production in Montana and neighbouring states;

Legislation to ensure fair prices at the farm gate from large packers;

The first bipartisan Senate push for mandatory Country of Origin Labelling since Congress repealed it in 2015.

In recent weeks, Tester has led the fight to provide certainty for Montana ranchers in the face of the coronavirus pandemic. Late last month, Tester demanded that Attorney General William Barr, in coordination with the US Department of Agriculture, open an investigation into reports of price fixing in the cattle market in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic. Additionally, after Montana’s ranchers recently saw the steepest price decline for cattle in forty years, Tester pushed Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue to take immediate action to stabilise beef markets.

Industry Response

National Cattlemen’s Beef Association (NCBA) Policy Division Chair and South Dakota Rancher Todd Wilkinson today has greeted the proposed legislation cautiously, saying:





"Currently, cattle producers utilise a multitude of methods to market their livestock, including the cash market. Increased price discovery will benefit all segments of the cattle industry — that is why NCBA has been closely working with key stakeholders, industry experts, and our partners in academia to develop tangible means to meet that end. Any solution must not restrict an individual producer's freedom to pursue marketing avenues that they determine best suit their business' unique needs. Government mandates, like that being proposed by Senator Grassley, would arbitrarily force many cattle producers to change the way they do business. We will continue to work toward a more equitable solution and invite Senator Grassley, and other lawmakers interested in this conversation, to join us in the search for an industry-led solution based in free market principles."

### ***Crecen contagios***

O coronavírus se espalhou mais do que o dobro da taxa nacional nos condados dos EUA com grandes fábricas de frigoríficos na primeira semana depois que o presidente Donald Trump emitiu uma ordem executiva ordenando que fossem reabertos.

Os casos confirmados de Covid-19 aumentaram 40% durante a semana após a ordem em municípios com grandes matadouros de carne de porco, em comparação com um aumento nacional de 19%, de acordo com uma análise da Bloomberg News de dados compilados pela Universidade Johns Hopkins . Os municípios responderam por 10% dos novos casos confirmados de 28 de abril a 5 de maio, representando apenas 7,5% da população dos EUA.

As infecções aumentaram ainda mais rapidamente onde os matadouros estavam fora dos principais centros populacionais e podem ter um impacto maior. A disparidade ressalta até que ponto as áreas em torno dos processadores de carne – muitas localizadas em regiões rurais longe dos pontos quentes iniciais – se tornaram epicentros do vírus. Os dados não tratam de outros tipos de instalações industriais que podem estar nesses municípios.

A situação piorou na primeira semana após a ordem executiva de Trump em 28 de abril, apesar do fechamento temporário de muitas fábricas de carne. Os dados em nível de condado na maior parte do país não identificam os empregadores das pessoas infectadas.

Os surtos de vírus nas fábricas de empacotamento de carne provavelmente agora estão se espalhando mais amplamente nas comunidades vizinhas, disse Nicholas Christakis , diretor do Laboratório de Natureza Humana da Universidade de Yale e especialista em como o contágio viaja através das redes sociais.

"Não podemos, de alguma forma, pensar que podemos ignorar um ponto de acesso próximo a nós e não sermos afetados por ele", disse Christakis. "O que começa em um frigorífico não fica em um frigorífico".

O governo Trump pressionou para reabrir as fábricas de carne após uma série de paralisações devido à pandemia dramaticamente reduzida da capacidade de abate, provocando um aumento nos preços da carne de porco e da carne bovina, enquanto os agricultores sem lugar para vender porcos começaram a abater os rebanhos com enormes prejuízos financeiros.

Milhares infectados

Grande parte da força de trabalho em algumas instalações de processamento de carne nos EUA deu positivo para o vírus.

Uma fábrica da Tyson Foods Inc. em Perry, Iowa, tinha 730 casos, representando 58% dos funcionários, afirmou na terça-feira Sarah Reissetter, vice-diretora do departamento de saúde do estado.

Em outra fábrica da Tyson, em Waterloo, Iowa, foram registrados 1.031 casos entre cerca de 2.800 funcionários na quinta-feira, disse Joseph Pikora, gerente de vigilância de doenças do departamento de saúde do condado de Black Hawk.

Na fábrica da Smithfield Foods Inc. em Sioux Falls, Dakota do Sul, resultados preliminares mostram 870 pessoas infectadas dos 3.268 trabalhadores e familiares testados, disse a governadora Kristi Noem.

Todas as três plantas começaram a reabrir.

As condições nas fábricas de frigoríficos – incluindo a dificuldade de manter distância social e aderir a padrões elevados de limpeza – contribuíram para a disseminação do vírus, concluíram os Centros dos EUA para Controle e Prevenção de Doenças em um relatório de 1º de maio.

Pelo menos 30 trabalhadores da carne morreram de coronavírus e mais de 10.000 foram infectados ou expostos, de acordo com o Sindicato Internacional dos Trabalhadores Comerciais e Alimentos . Pelo menos 30 fábricas fecharam em algum momento nos últimos dois meses, informou o sindicato em 8 de maio .

A indústria atribui as altas taxas de infecção a testes agressivos. "Não há outro setor ou comunidade que esteja monitorando seu pessoal com tanta diligência quanto nós, exceto, talvez , os cuidados com a saúde ", disse Sarah Little , porta-voz do Instituto Americano de Carne.

O secretário de Agricultura, Sonny Perdue, disse na sexta-feira que 14 grandes instalações de processamento de carne estavam sendo reabertas. O departamento solicitou a todos os processadores



de carne que apresentassem planos para atender às diretrizes de segurança para a indústria divulgadas pelo CDC.

Os condados estudaram matadouros de carne bovina ou suína que o Departamento de Agricultura dos EUA classificou na maior categoria em uma escala de 1 a 5.

Nos municípios com grandes matadouros com menos de 1 milhão de pessoas, houve um aumento de 47% nos casos confirmados na semana. Esses 72 municípios foram responsáveis por 5,8% das novas infecções do país, embora representem apenas 3,1% da população nacional.

### ***Aumenta el ingreso de carne bovina desde MEXICO***

By Reuters, Wire Service Content May 13, 2020, More Mexican Beef Headed to U.S. Dinner Tables as American Supply Crunch Bites

MEXICO CITY/CHICAGO (Reuters) - More Mexican steaks and other beef cuts are headed north of the border after the coronavirus outbreak has hobbled U.S. meat processing plants, potentially offsetting fears of shortages affecting businesses from fast-food chains to grocery stores but angering American ranchers. The Mexican industry chalks up the export growth to new safety measures adopted by plants, as well as relatively smaller-scale operations that have so far kept infections at bay and business humming.

In the United States, there has been a surge of cases of COVID-19, the respiratory disease caused by the novel coronavirus, at slaughterhouses and meat processing plants. That has crimped domestic supply, leading to unease among U.S. consumers and even warnings from leading fast-food burger chains like Wendy's [WENWI.UL] that popular menu items may soon be discontinued.

In a recipe for popular discontent, those shortages could cause meat supplies to fall by nearly a third by the end of this month, while prices jump by around 20%.

Mexican beef supplies were already a growing part of U.S. sales prior to the crisis, and they are set for even stronger double-digit growth in 2020, said Juan Ley, president of Mexico's main cattle growers association.

Leading an industry that spans 20 government-accredited beef-exporting companies including Mexican heavyweights like SuKarne, Ley predicts up to 12% growth in U.S. exports this year, compared with last year's volume.

Sales to U.S. buyers have already jumped 10% this month, he said, and he expects the same in June.

From the beginning of this year through the first week of May, Mexican beef exports to its northern neighbor totaled nearly 87,000 tonnes, up roughly 8,000 tonnes compared with the same period last year, according to data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In 2019, Mexico was the third-biggest foreign beef supplier to the United States, behind Australia and Canada, with exports reaching 232,000 tonnes. The United States accounted for about 86% of total Mexican beef exports, worth \$1.3 billion.

"I think we're going to leap past Canada this year," added Ley.

Mexico boasts nearly 30 federally regulated processing plants of varying sizes, able to process anywhere from 600 to 1,800 cows in an eight-hour shift, according to industry data. Almost all of them operate only one shift per day, and vary in size from just 20 workers to several hundred.

In contrast, in the United States just four major beef-packing companies – Cargill Inc [CARG.UL], Tyson Foods Inc, JBS [JBS.UL] and National Beef Packing [NBEEF.UL] – control more than 80% of the business.

While much of the beef imported into the United States is used to make hamburgers, most of the beef imported from Mexico is higher-end cuts that end up in grocery stores, said Derrell Peel, a livestock marketing specialist at Oklahoma State University.

#### **LEANER INDUSTRY**

The shift toward foreign supplies has angered many U.S. ranchers, who argue the consolidation of the meatpacking sector and shuttering of processing plants is limiting access to their own marketplace.

"There are about a half-million cattle here that cannot get to slaughter," said Bill Bullard, chief executive officer of the Ranchers Cattlemen Action Legal Fund United Stockgrowers of America.

"I know guys who have had cattle to sell for five weeks, and they can't even get a bid," he said.

Ley, head of Mexico's beef exporters association, is sensitive to the complaints. However, he noted Mexico also imports U.S. cuts in what he describes as a "very complementary" trade that he said was up 6% this year.

Mexican producers' near-term gains are made possible by meatpacking plants that have not experienced the level of coronavirus outbreaks as their American counterparts.

To date, no more than 20 processing plant workers across the country have tested positive for the coronavirus, according to the cattle growers association, and no plants have been closed.

In the United States, Smithfield Foods, owned by China's WH Group Ltd <0288.HK>, as well as JBS and Tyson Foods have since April temporarily shut more than a dozen U.S. plants after thousands of workers contracted the virus.



The Mexican government's tally of confirmed coronavirus infections, currently at more than 38,000 cases, does not include industry-specific totals.

Jose Luis Ordoñez, a meatpacking plant manager just outside the city of Culiacan near Mexico's Pacific Coast, points to a series of new measures his 350 workers have adopted since the crisis struck in March.

Buses used to transport workers to the plant are now sanitized four times daily, up from just once, and run double the daily routes they used to in an effort to boost social distancing among employees.

Workers now clock in at plants using spaced-out painted footprints, which are also in locker rooms and cafeterias. In cutting rooms, new plastic barriers have been erected.

The body temperatures of workers are also checked three times a day.

"All this has helped a lot be able to achieve the results we have until now," said Ordoñez, whose plant sells packaged meats under the Santara brand.

Since March, three of his plant's workers who had presented symptoms of COVID-19 were given tests.

"All negative," he said.

### **Consumidores reclaman transparencia según relevamiento**

May 13, 2020 Before grocery store shelves were laid bare in the early days of the ongoing pandemic, food researcher Anne-Marie Roerink of 210 Analytics released findings from an annual study of meatcase trends and consumer behavior.

She shared what she learned with cattle producers at The Brand Marketing Summit, an event hosted by the American Hereford Association.

"To me, food is a fascinating category to look at as a researcher," Roerink said. "We've been doing the Power of Meat on behalf of the Food Marketing Institute and the National North American Meat Institute."

Researchers have conducted the study for about 15 years, asking 1,500 consumers detailed questions about their meat purchases.

"We tend to look at consumer behavior and attitudes a lot, and that means what does a consumer do in the grocery store, how do they interact with our food at home? What are their attitudes as it relates to the meat category in specific?" Roerink said. "With all of that information we hope to help the meat industry all the way from farm to fork, as we say, be better at really meeting the needs and the wants, which is a big thing in today's environment of the consumer."

In asking consumers these questions, Roerink and her team are able to gather valuable information to pass on to the producers. For the beef industry, she offered insight.

"Where I think the beef industry has a lot of ground to gain is in teaching people more about beef, so to make sure that not everything is ground or meatballs or burgers, but really giving the younger generations more comfort with preparing roasts and ribs and what they consider the more difficult cuts as well," she said.

When it comes to the next generation of shoppers, transparency will win the day, Roerink explained.

"We have a lot of opportunity to connect with Millennials in new and different ways. It's also a lot more need for transparency," she said. "It's wanting to know more about where does it come from, where did the meat, where was it raised, how was it raised, what did it eat, and I think that is a huge opportunity for producers to connect with consumers on."

"To me, transparency is the currency of trust, and the more we can show, the more the consumer will start to link again to the brand and to the eating experience and that just means a win all the way around," Roerink said.

At the meatcase, Certified Hereford Beef® is one way the nation's cattle producers are capitalizing on a great eating experience – and building a positive story about how their product is raised.

### **Escenario propicio para las carnes "cultivadas"**

Food Reporter In San Francisco, a group of renderings hangs on a wall near the product development kitchen at JUST, one of about a dozen main companies working to market cell-cultured meat. The drawings show a large facility that's accessible to the public, a place where people can walk up and peer through large windows at shiny vats filled with growing animal cells—created without ever having to kill an animal. It looks like a giant brewery.

It's a far cry from what the company has actually built. JUST is one of a handful of companies that have publicly announced breaking ground on small-scale pilot production plants for cell-cultured meat. Bay Area-based Memphis Meats is another. In Israel, Future Meat Technologies is working on one that's being built just south of Tel Aviv, in Rehovot. Based on these early investments, the companies will determine how quickly they can scale meat production, informing how many plants they need to keep up with demand—and where they should be located.

That calculation may be changing in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Covid-19 has exposed the Achilles heel of the modern US meat system. As key meatpacking plants with sickened workers have been forced to pause production, consumers are facing the prospect of meat



shortages in some places and higher prices virtually everywhere. Just one meatpacking plant in Sioux Falls, South Dakota is responsible for 5% of US pork production. When that plant and a handful of others stopped production in April because of worker illnesses, it decreased the slaughtering of beef cattle and hogs by 36% and 37% respectively, according to US Department of Agriculture data. The ripple effect was big: Already the price of meat and eggs have increased by 5%.

But the cell-based meat industry has yet to build infrastructure on a large scale. Which means it still has a chance to adopt a decentralized model that could avoid the weaknesses of the United States' monolithic meat industry.

Whatever supply chain is built, it will look a lot different than conventional meat operations, says Rom Kshuk, the CEO of Future Meat Technologies. "You don't need labor in the sense that somebody is cutting a piece of the animal, like a machine line," he says. Instead, cell-based meat plants require only the cell lines, a liquid medium for the cells to eat, and a bioreactor in which the cells grow into fat and muscle tissue. Each facility will likely require a handful of laborers to monitor production and oversee the cleanliness of each plant.

Because of that flexibility, it may be possible for many smaller plants to exist around the country, near high-demand nexuses like cities. "I think it absolutely does make more sense," says Isha Datar, who leads New Harvest, a cellular agriculture non-profit that supports the development of cell-cultured foods. "If we envision it that way, I think it is possible for us to have these production facilities in urban centers."

The makers of cell-cultured meat could take their cues from Impossible Foods. In September 2017, the plant-based meat company opened its own factory in Oakland, California. The facility is about 68,000 square feet and can produce about 1 million pounds of product per month. After two years of expanding the footprint of restaurants it served and getting its product into grocery stores, Impossible Foods partnered with a company called OSI Group, which rents out food production facilities around the world, including about a dozen in the US. Companies can ship their ingredients and recipes to these facilities, which make the final product.

That model—where the final products are made closer to their end-point restaurants and grocery stores—has several advantages, says Mike Selden, the co-founder and CEO of Finless Foods, which is growing bluefin tuna from fish cells. In the case of cell-cultured fish, the sooner it's eaten the fresher it will taste, says Selden. It's no different from how you'd want to ship conventional fish, really.

That's also a cost savings: "You can save on shipping if it's done locally," says Selden. That could help convince each company's venture capitalist investors that it's worth building several smaller plants. "Investors make us do that, and they should," says Selden "They ask us very directly: 'How many plants do you intend to build, what kind of staffing would you need, what would you pay that staff?' All that will help determine price per pound."

With years of regulatory hurdles ahead of the industry, any vision of the cell-cultured meat supply chain is purely theoretical. And nothing is cut-and-dry. What a company saves on shipping it may rack up in labor costs; presumably, it would be more labor intensive to staff many smaller plants versus a couple of big ones.

But no matter what form cell-based meat manufacturing takes, it will almost assuredly be less vulnerable to the kind of outbreaks seen in meatpacking plants during the pandemic. Kshuk points out that cultured meat facilities will be a lot cleaner than virtually any meatpacking plant, as the cell culturing process won't work well if it's adulterated with bacteria. The companies would also have to comply with rules enforced by government inspectors. Initially, cell-cultured meats are expected to be more expensive than conventional meats. But for consumers, a more reliable system might be worth the extra cost.

## **Trump amenaza a CHINA por incumplimientos en Fase 1 de Acuerdo**

15 May 2020

President Trump signalled a further deterioration of his relationship with China over the COVID-19 outbreak, telling reporters that he has no interest in speaking to Chinese President Xi Jinping.

In an interview with Fox Business Network on 14 May, Trump expressed his disappointment with China's failure to contain the novel coronavirus, saying that the pandemic has cast a pall over the January 2020 trade deal with Beijing. He had previously hailed that agreement as a major achievement.

"They should have never let this happen," Trump said. "So I make a great trade deal and now I say this doesn't feel the same to me. The ink was barely dry and the plague came over. And it doesn't feel the same to me."

Trump's pique extended to Xi, with whom the US president has said repeatedly he has a good relationship. "But I just – right now I don't want to speak to him," Trump said in the interview, which was taped on Wednesday.

Chinese foreign ministry spokesman Zhao Lijian told reporters in Beijing on 15 May that maintaining a steady bilateral relationship served the interests of both peoples and would be beneficial for world peace and stability.



"Both China and the US should now be cooperating more on fighting the virus together, to cure patients and resume economic production, but this requires the US to want to work with us on this," Zhao said.

Scott Kennedy of Washington's Center for Strategic and International Studies think tank called Trump's remarks "dangerous bravado."

"Avoiding communication is not an effective strategy for solving a crisis that requires global cooperation. And cutting off the economic relationship would badly damage the American economy," he said.

Michael Pillsbury, a China analyst who has worked as an outside adviser to Trump, told Reuters he believed the president was concerned that China not only wanted to re-negotiate the Phase 1 deal, but also had not been meeting goals in purchasing from United States.

Pillsbury said that figures cited by the China Daily had China's purchases of US products for the first four months of 2020 3 percent lower than the same period last year. "It's not good news for reducing the trade deficit or helping our economy recover from the coronavirus crisis," he said.

China took some additional steps towards the Phase 1 goals on Thursday, buying US soybean oil for the first time in nearly two years and issued customs notices allowing imports of US barley and blueberries.

An executive from Chinese state agriculture trading house COFCO said China was set to speed up purchases of US farm goods to implement the Phase 1 deal.

14 May 2020 Global grains trader Archer Daniels Midland Co (ADM) remains optimistic that China will meet its Phase 1 trade deal commitments to increase purchases of US farm commodities.

Reuters reports that ADM's confidence isn't shaken by the slow pace of Chinese buying and the recent criticism of China by President Trump.

Lower commodity prices due to COVID-19 may limit the value of China's first year US agriculture product purchases, "but it's a two-year agreement," ADM CEO Juan Luciano said during the virtual BMO Capital Markets Global Farm to Market Conference on Wednesday.

Concerns have been rising that China may not reach the deal's lofty purchasing targets following a sluggish pace of buying in the initial months of the agreement.

A steep drop in commodities prices as the coronavirus pandemic upended global supply chains has fuelled further worries that the deal's targets, measured by value instead of tonnage, would be met.

"The Chinese have been delivering on all their commitments to remove non-trade barriers and to improve the ability of both countries to trade," Luciano said. "I do believe they have the intention to comply."

As part of the Phase 1 deal signed in January, China promised to increase purchases of US farm goods by at least \$12.5 billion in 2020 and \$19.5 billion in 2021, over the 2017 level of \$24 billion.

Chinese imports of US agricultural products and related goods totalled just \$913 million in February and \$952 million in March, the lowest totals for those two months since 2007, according to US Census Bureau data.

Trump said on Monday he opposed renegotiating the deal signed with Beijing in January after saying last week he was "very torn" about whether to end the deal. The US leader has been highly critical of China's early handling of the coronavirus outbreak and has threatened new sanctions on Beijing.

## **AUSTRALIA**

### **China traba la carne australiana por discrepancias en torno a Covid 19**

11 de mayo de 2020 El reclamo de Australia de una investigación internacional independiente sobre el origen del Covid 19 está generando sanciones por parte de China. Fue sancionada la exportación australiana de cebada a fines de la semana pasada con un arancel de 80%, que la deja prácticamente fuera de mercado y este lunes fueron "deslistados" cuatro frigoríficos de Australia.

China suspendió tres fábricas de carne de Queensland: Kilcoy Pastoral Company, la empresa Beef City, propiedad de JBS, cerca de Toowoomba, Dinmore, cerca de Brisbane y la Northern Cooperative Meat Company de Nueva Gales del Sur en Casino.

Un analista le dijo al diario australiano ABC que las cuatro carnicerías representan el 35% de las exportaciones de carne vacuna a China, un comercio que ha estado en camino de alcanzar los \$ 3.5 mil millones este año.

### ***Hechos y consecuencias sobre la industria australiana de carnes***

14 May 2020 Australia's trading relationship with China has attracted headlines this week following the announcement from China of the suspension of beef exports from four Australian processing plants. MLA Managing Director, Jason Strong, outlines what has happened this week and what it means for Australia's beef exports.

What has happened this week?



China has this week announced the suspension of beef exports from four Australian processing plants. The stated reasons for this import suspension relate back to 2019 and involve inconsistencies with labelling and consignment certificates for some frozen and chilled beef products.

The import suspension is a temporary pause in the processing of import declarations for the four establishments and the nominated products. This temporary pause in the processing of import declarations by the General Administration of Customs China (GACC) is effective for loads shipped from May 12 to China, from the four establishments - although any product already in transit is not affected.

How has industry responded?

China has strict requirements for technical matters, including labelling, and the Australian meat industry takes these concerns exceptionally seriously.

The Australian red meat industry, led by the Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC) who are the peak representative body for Australia's processing sector, are working closely with the Australian Federal Government and the affected companies to undertake a range of verification activities to address the concerns. AMIC and our industry have made clear this is a trade and market access issue that is being led by the Federal Government.

MLA will support and assist AMIC and industry where necessary, particularly with our suite of detailed market insights and data.

What are the implications for Australia's beef exports?

China is an important and valued market for Australian beef exports. Australia has developed strong commercial relationships, linkages and supply chains to supply Chinese consumers with high quality Australian red meat product.

In 2019, Australia exported 300,133 tonnes swt of boxed beef, worth A\$2.67 billion. Demand in China for Australian beef spiked dramatically in 2019, driven in large part by African Swine Fever (ASF) and the domestic protein shortage this created. This saw China rise from 4th to the top export destination for Australian beef.

However, it is important for context to note that Australia exports to over 100 countries, with no one single market representing more than 25% of red meat exports. This large spread and diversification of export markets continues to be a strength of Australia's red meat industry.

Interestingly, Australia has dealt with issues of this nature before, with similar suspensions in 2017 which were subsequently resolved.

As a majority export industry, Australia sends more than 85 million beef cartons around the world each year without issue. Importantly, Australian red meat has an impeccable reputation across the globe and is renowned for its quality, consistency and traceability.

Jon Condon, May 12, 2020

FOUR large Australian export beef abattoirs have been suspended from accessing the China market overnight, as trade tensions with our largest agricultural trade partner escalate.

The four export plants caught up in the trade halt are JBS Australia's Dinmore facility in southern Queensland – the single largest beef plant in Australia; JBS's dedicated grainfed Beef City abattoir outside Toowoomba; Northern Cooperative Meat Co's Casino abattoir in northern NSW; and Kilcoy Global Foods' Kilcoy abattoir in southern Queensland.

Collectively, they represent a large portion of Australia's current chilled beef access capacity into China, ensuring the action has had maximum impact. Most of the suspended plants were also involved in another similar, surprise suspension of six facilities that took place in 2017, which dragged on for months. All three companies involved in the suspensions have trading offices in China. Somewhat surprisingly, Kilcoy Global Foods is owned by Chinese interests.

The reasons for the suspensions remain vague this morning, but were described to Beef Central as alleging 'inconsistencies in labelling and documentation' to do with HGP status of the beef involved. The shipments were apparently all made in late 2019.

It remains unclear what the suspension means for meat from the four export plants that is already on the water to China. Some industry stakeholders suggested this morning that further suspensions may follow.

The developments come at a time when China remains desperately short of meat protein in general, as a result of the impacts of African Swine Fever. ASF has decimated the domestic Chinese pig population, leaving a protein deficit estimated by analysts at up to 15-20 million tonnes over the next 3-5 years.

Australian trade sources say China's decision is entirely politically motivated, and has nothing to do with plant performance, regulatory or documentation issues surrounding HGP status.

The beef plant suspensions follow news published on Grain Central yesterday that China is considering putting an 80 percent tariff on Australian barley, which has halted forward grain trade and redoubled industry and government efforts to dissuade China from making the imposition.

Australia is currently involved in trade tariff disputes with China over imported steel and aluminium.



China and Australia do not always see eye to eye when it comes to issues including human rights, or Chinese activity in the South China Sea.

The precarious relationship between the US as a long-term ally of Australia and China may have some effect on China's response to historic pricing of Australian barley.

Inflaming this is the US line that China constructed the COVID-19 virus, and growing international support for an independent investigation into the source of the disease in China.

It is important to note that China's actions overnight are plant suspensions, not de-listings.

China is Australia's largest volume export market for beef, accounting for close to 300,000 tonnes in 2019, representing about 29pc of Australia's total beef exports.

### ***Respuestas del gobierno y de las empresas involucradas***

JBS Australia issued the following statement this afternoon:

The Federal Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) informed JBS yesterday that two of its beef processing facilities Dinmore and Beef City in Queensland, have been suspended from shipping product to China produced after 12 May 2020.

We understand there are also two other Australian beef processing facilities that have also been suspended by China.

DAWR has informed that the Chinese suspensions relate to a range of technical issues.

JBS Australia is firstly working with DAWR to understand the technical issues that China has raised and secondly, based on understanding the issues, we will be responding through corrective actions with DAWR.

The Australian Meat Industry Council issued a statement this morning, saying China was a valued export market for Australian beef.

"We have created strong commercial relationships, linkages and supply chains to supply Chinese consumers with high quality Australian product," AMIC chief executive Patrick Hutchinson said.

"Australia remains as one of the world's most reliable exporters throughout the COVID-19 period, faring exceptionally well due to the preparedness measures implemented by establishments," he said.

"AMIC and its members are well aware that China has strict requirements for technical matters, including labelling, and the Australian meat industry takes these concerns exceptionally seriously. While not desirable, we have dealt with issues of this nature before, and are working closely with the Commonwealth. This is a trade and market access issue that is being led by the Commonwealth."

Asked about the terms of the suspension and whether it would affect export meat already on the water, Mr Hutchinson said AMIC was seeking clarification, but it 'looked like' the suspension would apply only on shipments from 12 May (today).

"That's the current public interpretation of what's on the GACC (China's regulatory for imported products) website," he said.

AMIC was working hand-in-glove with DFAT (from a trade policy perspective) and the Department of Agriculture (technical perspective) to better understand the issues raised in the suspension.

"These are issues raised on a business-by-business basis, about regulatory verification activity," he said.

"The Chinese have given these individual companies a very specific list of the issues raised – even down to product code."

"Ultimately the aim will be to get the suspensions lifted as quickly as possible. We went through a similar circumstance in 2017, and we were able to get that resolved within three months. Obviously we are looking to get this matter resolved more quickly than that, given that there are less plants involved."

Mr Hutchinson said AMIC was working also with its industry association partners, including AMPC and MLA on the response.

"Since the last similar episode in 2017, AMIC has led the charge on a China trade relationship strategy, working with MLA and AMPC. We have, in fact, made a lot of inroads, with volume reaching 180,000 tonnes in 2018 and 300,000t in 2019. There's a lot to be said for the work that's already been done in this space."

"But at this point nobody has any idea how long this will take to resolve. It could be a week, a month, or a year."

A statement from trade minister Simon Birmingham said the Government was notified yesterday about the suspensions imposed by Chinese authorities relating to labelling and health certificate requirements.

"We are concerned that the suspensions appear to be based on highly technical issues, which in some cases date back more than a year," the statement said.

"I've been speaking with industry leaders, colleagues and departments overnight to formulate a comprehensive response."

"We will work with industry and authorities in both Australia and China to seek to find a solution that allows these businesses to resume their normal operations as soon as possible."



### ***Suspensión de plantas fue injustificada***

05/12/20 AT 3:22 AM

China suspended imports from four major Australian beef suppliers Tuesday, just weeks after Beijing's ambassador warned of a consumer boycott in retaliation for Canberra's push to probe the origins of the coronavirus.

Analysts said the move raised concerns of a possible standoff between Australia and its most important trading partner that could spill over into other crucial sectors as it struggles to navigate the disease-induced economic crisis.

Federal Trade Minister Simon Birmingham said shipments of meat from the abattoirs had been suspended over "minor technical" breaches related to Chinese health and labelling certificate requirements.

"We are concerned that the suspensions appear to be based on highly technical issues, which in some cases date back more than a year," he added.

"We will work with industry and authorities in both Australia and China to seek to find a solution that allows these businesses to resume their normal operations as soon as possible."

The four meatworks account for around 35 percent of Australia's beef exports to China in a trade worth about Aus\$1.7 billion (US\$1.1 billion), according to national broadcaster ABC.

China has also flagged major tariffs on Australian barley over allegations it is selling the grain in China for less than it costs to produce it -- known as dumping. The Australian Financial Review cited confidential documents as saying Beijing is considering duties of 73.6 percent.

Tensions between the two have increased since Australia started calling for an independent investigation into the origin of the coronavirus outbreak, which began in China before spreading around the world, killing more than 280,000, infecting millions and shattering the global economy.

### ***China demandó respeto mutuo a Australia***

18:09 BST, 12 May 2020 Rising tensions between Australia and China are on the verge of erupting into a full-blown trade war that could land a crushing blow to our \$153billion export market.

China suspended imports from four major Australian beef suppliers on Tuesday, a day after Beijing threatened to impose an 80 per cent tariff on barley imports, which peaked at nearly \$1.5billion in 2017.

There are fears other industries could be the next casualties as diplomatic tensions continue to escalate since Australia called for a global, independent inquiry into the origins of COVID-19.

China has suspended imports from four major beef supplier, which affects one third of Australia's meat exports to China. Pictured is Melbourne butcher George Vourvahakis hard at work at his Yarraville store on Tuesday

China has suspended imports from four major beef supplier, which affects one third of Australia's meat exports to China. Pictured is Melbourne butcher George Vourvahakis hard at work at his Yarraville store on Tuesday

The dairy industry has called for an urgent meeting with Agriculture Minister David Littleproud.

Dairy Connect chief executive Shaughn Morgan said 'any threat to export markets is of deep concern to an agricultural industry'.

'We call on the federal government to do all in its power to ensure that doesn't happen,' Mr Morgan told The Age.

The Chinese-government-owned Global Times has described its country's relationship with Australia as 'lowest point in decades'.

Perth USAsia Centre research director Jeffrey Wilson believes Australia is now embroiled in a 'trade war' with its biggest trading partner and the world's second biggest economy.

'This is unquestionably political retribution,' Dr Wilson said. 'This is not about technical issues and arguments over trade policy. This is about diplomatic signalling and making a point,' he told The Australian. Dr Wilson believes more trade sanctions will follow.

'Traditionally you would've expected sanctions on tourists and students, because that is something the Chinese government can manage through exit visas,' he said.

'But with the coronavirus, there are no tourists or students. So we are seeing agricultural sectors being hit.'

The wine, seafood and resources sectors also fear they may take a hit if China issues further retaliation.

Australian Grape and Wine chief executive Tony Battaglione said: 'We are absolutely worried, and would like to see a quick resolution to these issues.'

### ***Australia reitera el pedido de una investigación por el origen del COVID 19***

13 May 2020 China has not responded to a request for urgent trade talks after Australia's agriculture exports were hit with suspensions and tariff threats.

Reuters reports that trade ties between the two countries are straining over Australia's call for an inquiry into the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic.





Australia is pushing for an independent inquiry into the coronavirus outbreak to help prevent future pandemics, but the move has angered China, its largest trading partner, which believes such a call is anti-China propaganda.

Trade Minister Simon Birmingham said on Wednesday he had not received a reply after requesting a call with Chinese Commerce Minister Zhong Shan after four large beef exporters were suspended this week by Chinese customs authorities.

"The ball is very much in the court of the Chinese government," Birmingham told ABC television. "We have made it very clear that I am available and keen to have a discussion."

The nationalist Global Times newspaper, affiliated with the official People's Daily, said in editorial on Wednesday the suspensions of the meat processors should serve as a "wake-up call" for Australia for its unfriendly actions, and "concern over potential retaliatory measures from China seems totally justified given Australia's heavy economic reliance on China".

Australia's National Farmers' Federation President Fiona Simson said the industry was concerned about disruptions to trade with China, which took a third of Australia's farm exports, including 18 percent of beef production.

Last month, Chinese ambassador to Australia Cheng Jingye warned that Chinese consumers could boycott Australian products if Australia pursued the coronavirus inquiry.

Australian government ministers described his comments as a threat of economic coercion from the country that took around 38 percent of all exports in 2019.

Dairy Connect Chief Executive Shaughn Morgan said dairy farmers, who export a third of produce, were unaffected and the Chinese market was "highly valued and important for the long-term sustainability of the industry in Australia".

Birmingham and Foreign Minister Marise Payne both said there was international support for an inquiry, and Australia will support a European Union resolution on a review at the World Health Assembly on 17 May.

"We're very encouraged by the positive feedback we have had from many international counterparts...in relation to the need for an independent review," Payne told Sky News, adding that there was no rush to set up an inquiry.

US secretary of state Mike Pompeo, who has been heavily criticised by Beijing for his attacks on China, has praised Australia for calling for an inquiry and urged "every country" to demand answers. New Zealand and Britain have offered support.

### ***Principales segmentos afectados por los cierres de plantas***

Jon Condon, May 13, 2020 SOME market segments will be impacted harder than others by China's surprise suspension of four large eastern Australian export meat processing plants on Monday.

As reported yesterday, China has suspended four Queensland and NSW beef plants over 'labelling and documentation issues.' They include JBS Australia's Beef City facility near Toowoomba and Dinmore, near Ipswich, together with Kilcoy Global Foods north of Brisbane, and Northern Cooperative Meat Co at Casino. A key feature of the four plants caught-up in this week's dubious suspension is that they are all heavily oriented towards higher-value chilled product, rather than frozen.

While the impact of the suspensions is still being absorbed, both JBS and NCMC have indicated it will be 'business as usual' as they endeavour to shift product into alternate markets.

All four affected plants have market alternatives for their product, but some have a much less diverse export customer base than others, and are likely to be more directly impacted by the loss of China access. In total, the four suspended plants have a daily kill capacity of around 6600 head per day. None have yet indicated any intentions to reduce daily kills, or cattle on feed, as a result of this week's development. Several have said they have containers of chilled meat that was ready for shipment coming back from the port, and inventory in cold storage that was being prepared for shipment to China in coming days, that was now 'going nowhere.'

Simon Stahl

NCMC general manager Simon Stahl said while the suspension came as an absolute surprise, his company (which also processes cattle for a range of service kill clients) was now focusing on re-working product into different markets.

"We'll just see how it plays out, and we're working to get our responses through the department and back to China," Mr Stahl told Beef Central.

"I don't anticipate any knee-jerk responses from any of our custom-kill clients," he said.

"There's still markets around, other than China. And being small, some of our custom-kill brand program clients are actually quite nimble, and can seek-out new markets. They're not too worried at this stage, but are keen to determine where they go from here, and just work through it."

"As we have found out everywhere throughout the world, the beef industry needs to de-risk. And luckily for Australia, protein is in high demand around the world, and breadth of markets, as we have, is important."



JBS issued a statement this afternoon, saying it was actively working with DAWR to address the technical issues China has raised.

“For both the Dinmore and Beef City processing plants, it is business as usual with no impact on jobs, livestock procurement or beef production,” the company said.

“JBS Australia will continue to focus efforts on current domestic and international customers, while responding to the suspension through corrective actions with DAWR as a matter of urgency.”

JBS Northern COO, Anthony Pratt

JBS Northern’s chief operating officer, Anthony Pratt, said Dinmore was considerably less exposed to the China market than a lot of other large Australian meat plants. He said it was ‘no secret’ that JBS Northern had worked to limit its exposure to any one beef market, due to perceived risks.

“While this suspension will have a significant short-term impact as we adjust ourselves operationally, we will adjust, and get on with business. The fact that JBS has such a large access to international markets is to our advantage,” he said.

“While we don’t want to downplay the seriousness of the situation, we want producers to know they can continue to sell us cattle, with confidence. And there’s no suggestion we will be reducing kill days at Dinmore or Beef City as a result of the suspension. Our operations staff jobs are safe.”

HGP-free, grainfed impact

Discussions with other large supply chain stakeholders suggest certain parts of the market are likely to be impacted by the suspension more than others.

The first is HGP-free beef. As reported earlier on Beef Central, HGP-free has become a rapidly-expanding feature of the Australian beef industry over the past two years, and that has been driven, almost entirely, by market requirements in China.

Three of the four suspended Australian beef plants operate large HGP-free programs. Kilcoy Global Foods, for example, typically devotes two days each week to HGP-free grainfed kill, much of it destined for China. Kilcoy is regarded as the largest processor of HGP-free grainfed cattle in Australia.

The deterioration of trade into the EU beef market this year has only intensified Australia’s reliance on China as a HGP-free beef customer, Beef Central was told.

The second market segment likely to be more heavily impacted is grainfed. Two of the four plants involved are dedicated grainfed plants – Kilcoy Global Foods, with a daily capacity around 1500 head, and JBS Beef City, with capacity of about 800 a day. Of the others, about 30pc of JBS Dinmore’s enormous 3400 head daily kill is grainfed, while a substantial portion of service kill done for outside clients at NCMC Casino is grainfed, including Wagyu.

As one of Australia’s largest processors of Wagyu cattle, for a range of dedicated Wagyu supply chains, Casino’s suspension may provide particular difficulties in finding alternate homes for certain Wagyu cuts, Beef Central was told.

It’s still way too early to see cattle market impact from the suspensions, but some anticipate a reduction in premiums ahead for HGP-free feeder cattle.

Market premiums for HGP-free 100-day grainfed slaughter cattle last year averaged 35-40c/kg carcass weight above ‘conventional’ grids, worth \$120-\$140 a head on a typical 350kg grainfed carcass.

That could make for some very expensive carcasses for the suspended beef plants, if that product has to be diverted back into general markets alongside HGP-treated beef.

## **MLA Informe sobre COVID-19**

12 May 2020 COVID-19 has disrupted global red meat markets like nothing else in recent memory. As the spread of COVID-19 widened to a global scale, Meat & Livestock Australia’s (MLA) international markets team has continued to adapt and respond to ensure our industry and stakeholders remained informed and equipped to continue exports of quality Australian red meat.

The initial priority and focus for MLA’s international markets team was to ensure our communication lines with industry, exporters, brand owners and key stakeholders remained open and strong. This collection and dissemination of critical market information and insights from our international networks back to Australia’s red meat industry in a rapid and efficient way continues to be a priority for MLA – particularly as the global situation continues to evolve and change quickly from market to market.

The next priority from the MLA international markets team was evaluating the impact on planned marketing activities across the globe. Trade shows, seminars and other business development activities were cancelled or postponed alongside any activity requiring travel. Some consumer focussed promotional activities such as retail sampling ceased completely, while other activities such as campaign advertising, was amended significantly to ensure the tone and message was right (for example, no outdoor BBQ campaigns). Overall, a significant amount of planned activity has been deferred to the FY21 financial year.

The next and most significant focus has been on what we can do to support Australian brand owners and customers globally with marketing solutions that position Australian red meat positively, and help keep the



trade functioning and in many markets, get the trade back on track. MLA's global response strategy focuses on five key areas:

**Food hacks:** Tips and tricks that help consumers learn more about cooking with red meat.

**Trust and integrity:** Consumers are gravitating towards brands they trust and foods with nutritional benefits, and therefore reinforcing the quality and nutritional benefits of Australian red meat is paramount.

**Digital development:** Large gatherings will be prohibited for some time and people are turning to online communications like never before, so MLA will look to online channels for events and seminars, and also work to make more content available to Australian brand owners.

**Tactical support:** COVID-19 has disrupted supply chains with an oversupply of certain cuts and revenue loss for some customers. We have prioritised our support to focus on these immediate issues and introduced short-term additional financial support measures via the CoMarketing program to support brand owners that are initiating promotions of their own. [Click here for more information.](#)

**Clear communication:** MLA has opened several communication channels to ensure we provide a clear and consistent line of communication with domestic and global stakeholders. This includes a COVID-19 insights hub and a new podcast series which you can find [here](#).

Looking to Australia's beef and lamb supply, this has remained stable and in line generally with the expectations for 2020. You can read more about the latest supply side market dynamics for Australia's red meat in MLA's recent quarterly Cattle Industry Projections update. The global systems Australian red meat relies on (shipping, logistics, distribution) are also mostly coping. As mentioned in the last months Global Market Update e-newsletter, some positive data recently from China indicated that concerned consumers are gravitating towards healthy foods they trust (such as Australian beef and lamb) and plan to keep it that way.

We are now entering a phase where some markets are beginning to return to normal or looking at an easing of restrictions. Our Seoul based team have returned to the office, joining our China office, while Government's from Australia to Singapore continue to talk and outline staged plans for a return to some normality that involves an easing of restrictions in the weeks ahead.

While we don't know exactly what the short to medium future holds as the COVID-19 global pandemic unfolds, you can be confident that the equity, including strong reputation and customer loyalty, Australian red meat has built over many decades feeding households globally remains secure.

### **Acuerdo con INDONESIA regirá a partir de julio**

Beef Central, May 13, 2020 INDONESIA has completed the domestic ratification process for the free trade deal with Australia, clearing the way for the bilateral agreement to come into effect on July 5.

Australia's Minister for Agriculture, David Littleproud, said the agreement was great news for Australian farmers and Australia's agricultural sector.

"Indonesia is already our 6th largest agricultural export market. This agreement will help us see the \$2.5 billion export market grow even further," he said.

"There is still more work to be done on technical barriers for trade with Indonesia but this is a great basis in which to start from.

"The benefits will be across the board and is a reminder of how our farmers and the agriculture sector will continue to be the bedrock of our recovery from the COVID-19 crisis.

"There will be duty free access for 575,000 head of live male cattle per year, increasing 4 per cent a year to 700,000.

"The remaining 5 per cent tariffs on Australian frozen beef and sheep meat will be reduced to 2.5 percent and then eliminated after 5 years.

"For our grain producers there will be a guaranteed duty free access for 500,000 tonnes per year of feed grain such as wheat, barley and sorghum and that will increase 5 per cent each year.

"Dairy farmers will benefit from the elimination of 5 per cent tariff for milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar. There will also be the elimination of 5 per cent tariff for grated and powdered cheese of all kinds.

"And there will be improved access for citrus fruits such as mandarins, oranges, lemons and limes.

## **EMPRESARIAS**

### **JBS Brasil dono \$120 millones para combatir COVID-19**

12 May 2020 As coronavirus infections hit more JBS meat packing plants in Brazil and the United States, the company announces it will donate 700 million reais (\$120 million) to initiatives aimed combating the outbreak.



Reuters reports that the company made the announcement in a securities filing. The funds will be used "to help the communities where its team members live and work around the world" as meat processors battle novel coronavirus infections in their workforce.

In Brazil, the company will donate 400 million reais to support public health and social assistance initiatives in 17 states, including by providing personal protective equipment and food, and funding the construction of hospitals.

Some 300 million reais will be donated to fight COVID-19 mainly in the United States where the company operates several beef and pork plants, according to the filing.

According to the UFCW, a union that represents more than 250,000 meatpacking and food processing workers, at least 30 meat packing workers have died of COVID-19 and more than 10,000 have contracted it in the US.

At least 30 meat-packing workers have died of COVID-19 and more than 10,000 have contracted it in the United States, according to a union representing more than 250,000 meatpacking and food processing workers.

Multiple JBS processing plants have temporarily shuttered to contain outbreaks.

Other meat plants could be soon be disrupted as Brazil's rate of infected people continue to rise.

### **Marfrig próximo a anunciar la compra de un frigorífico en Paraguay**

14/05/2020 - El anuncio estaba previsto a mediados de marzo, pero se postergó por el brote de coronavirus.

La multinacional brasileña Marfrig, una de las mayores productoras de carne bovina del mundo, avanza en la compra de la planta industrial FrigoNorte y estaría muy próxima de anunciar su desembarco en Paraguay, según confirmó a la web Valor Agro una fuente paraguaya involucrada en las negociaciones.

El anuncio estaba previsto hacerse a mediados de marzo pero se vio postergado por el brote de coronavirus que obligó al grupo brasileño a un impase y a evaluar el comportamiento de la economía y el comercio global de carnes.

La fuente informó que la próxima semana, cuando Grupo Marfrig presente su resultado económico, posiblemente se haga mención del futuro arribo de la compañía al país. La empresa estaría liderada en Paraguay por un Ejecutivo brasileño y un operador con varios años de experiencia en el negocio industrial local.

La planta de FrigoNorte está ubicada en la ciudad de Pedro Juan Caballero, en la capital de Amambay. Cuenta con una capacidad de faena aproximada de 13.500 animales mensuales y llegó a emplear a más de 500 personas. Durante 2020 no realizó faenas, pero en 2019 procesó un promedio de 10.882 cabezas mensuales.

Por su parte, Grupo Marfrig suma 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.

### **JBS informó pérdidas en el primer trimestre de 2020**

Fonte: Reuters. This post was published on 15 de Maio de 2020

A JBS passou de lucro para prejuízo no primeiro trimestre, uma vez que a forte valorização do dólar atingiu em cheio a linha financeira da companhia, o aumento da receita a despeito dos primeiros impactos do coronavírus.

A companhia de carnes anunciou nesta quinta-feira que teve prejuízo de R\$ 5,9 bilhões entre janeiro e março, ante lucro de R\$ 1,09 bilhão um ano antes.

Essa variação foi ditada sobretudo pelo resultado negativo de R\$ 8,2 bilhões na linha "variações cambiais ativas e passivas", que também tinha ficado no vermelho, mas em apenas R\$ 172 milhões um ano antes.

No plano operacional, a receita líquida da JBS somou R\$ 56,5 bilhões, alta de 27,3%, com crescimento em todas as linhas de negócios no comparativo anual, com destaque para JBS USA Beef (+21,8%), Pilgrim's Pride (+33,5%), ambas impactadas pela variação cambial, e Seara (+39%).

O resultado operacional medido pelo lucro antes de impostos, juros, depreciação e amortização (Ebitda) ajustado foi de R\$ 3,9 bilhões, aumento de 22,6% no comparativo anual.

Além da linha financeira, o efeito cambial também fez a dívida líquida da companhia aumentar de R\$ 48,7 bilhões para R\$ 57 bilhões, embora com a alavancagem tenha reduzido de 3,2 vezes para 2,77 vezes, no comparativo anual.

A companhia afirmou ter fechado o trimestre com R\$18,5 bilhões em caixa.



A JBS comentou que os efeitos da pandemia, com interrupções na cadeia de suprimentos, além da escassez de mão de obra “podem impactar unidades produtivas, gerando redução no processamento de proteínas, bem como impactando o preço da matéria prima”.

A empresa adotou férias coletivas entre 19 março e 9 de abril em algumas unidades de bovinos no Brasil. A unidade de processamento de frango da Seara em Passo Fundo (RS) teve as operações suspensas em 24 de abril.

“Nesse trimestre os impactos decorrentes destas ações não são representativos nos números e indicadores consolidados e, para os futuros trimestres, ainda estão sendo apurados pelas respectivas unidades de negócio”, diz o documento.

Nos Estados Unidos, a JBS USA suspendeu temporariamente as atividades em algumas plantas de processamento de bovinos e suínos, mas já retomaram as operações. Nos demais mercados for a do Brasil, a JBS disse que segue operando normalmente.

### **Grupo JBS compró una empresa de Estados Unidos por US\$ 238 millones**

20/02/2020 - 8:58 AM El grupo JBS, el mayor productor mundial de proteína animal, anunció la compra de una nueva compañía cárnica en Estados Unidos, usando su filial en ese país.

Se trata de la firma Empire Packing, en el marco de un negocio que abarca tanto su marca (Ledbetter), así como las instalaciones y plantas que tiene en varios estados, según informó el portal Eurocarne. La operación se cerró en US\$ 238 millones.

Según divulgó André Nogueira, consejero delegado de JBS en Estados Unidos, “esta compra resalta nuestro compromiso por diversificar nuestra oferta de productos”. El ejecutivo confirmó que “ Empire es una empresa familiar con un fuerte liderazgo y activos de calidad en ubicaciones estratégicas en los Estados Unidos que encajan bien en nuestro modelo de negocios”.

Además de la marca Ledbetter, JBS USA ha comprado las 5 plantas cárnicas que Empire Packing posee en Estados Unidos, ubicadas en Cincinnati (Ohio), Denver (Colorado), Mason (Ohio), Memphis (Tennessee) y Olympia (Washington), confirmó la compañía tras la concreción del negocio.

El grupo JBS es una multinacional brasileña que es reconocida como una de las compañías líderes globales en la industria de alimentos. Tiene sede en San Pablo y está presente en 15 países. Tiene 230.000 colaboradores en todo el mundo.

Tiene un portfolio de productos altamente diversificado, con opciones que van desde de la carne in natura y congelada, hasta platos prontos para el consumo que se comercializan a través de marcas reconocidas en Brasil y el exterior. Entre esas marcas sobresalen Friboi, 1953, Swift, Seara, Seara Gourmet, Doriana, Massa Leve, Pilgrim’s Pride, Plumrose, Primo, entre muchas otras. La compañía también está presente en negocios relacionados como cueros, biodiesel, colágeno, envoltorios para embutidos, higiene y limpieza, embalajes metálicos. Son operaciones innovadores que aportan sustentabilidad.