



NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 17/07/2020

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GLOBAL

Estudios analizan la emisión metano en la producción de petróleo y agropecuaria

15 July 2020 Two new studies show that US oil and gas drilling, along with global agricultural production, are driving up worldwide emissions of methane.

Reuters reports that this marks a shift in the main source of global methane. In the early 2000s, most methane output from human activity came from coal mines. However from 2007 to 2017, methane emissions have climbed due to leaks from fossil fuel operations and food production as people around the world eat more meat.

In the US, which is now the world's top oil and gas producer, increased drilling by the fossil fuel industry was the biggest contributor to rising methane emissions.

In South Asia, South America and Africa, ramped up agricultural activities like livestock farms and increased farm waste caused regional spikes in methane emissions. The rise in emissions over China was attributed to both fossil fuels and agriculture.

"It's more robust evidence that fossil fuels and agriculture are both equally contributing to the increase of methane contributions in the atmosphere," said co-author Ben Paulter, an environmental scientist at NASA Goddard.

The two studies - published in the journals Earth System Science Data and Environmental Research Letters - update global knowledge on both natural and human-driven methane sources, or what is known as the Global Methane Budget. The last update was in 2016 and accounted for emissions up to 2012.

Methane, an invisible gas, is more efficient in trapping heat than carbon dioxide. But it lingers for less time in the atmosphere, so reducing methane emissions could help to prevent the worst impacts from climate change.

The only region shown to have lowered emissions between 2000 and 2017 was Europe.

This was likely due to lower meat consumption and stricter regulations on landfills, where decomposing garbage releases methane, said Euan Nisbet, an Earth scientist at Royal Holloway, University of London, who did not contribute to the reports.

"There are huge, juicy targets for mitigating emissions," Nisbet said.

The studies used several ways of measuring emissions, including both ground and satellite observations as well as consumption and production trends, which are good at capturing large point sources. Harder to assess are the emissions from thousands of small farms, rice paddies and more than 1 billion head of cattle.

Identifying sources of methane is an important first step in figuring out how to bring emissions down.

For example, covering landfills and better managing methane-belching cattle could have a big effect, Nesbit said. Even just spreading manure around over a field, rather than having it piled up, can help fight the formation of methane.

"There's a lot policymakers and companies can do to cut methane emissions. But in most places around the world, we aren't doing them," said environmental scientist Rob Jackson at Stanford University, a co-author on one of the new studies and chair of the Global Carbon Project.

US President Donald Trump last year proposed rolled back methane regulations to help the drilling companies cut costs.

While the example of Europe cutting emissions gives some scientists hope the region can serve as a blueprint for others, the reports also serve as a warning.

"Given that these reports show that methane emissions are currently increasing globally, it does not encourage me that we will be able to reverse the trend and achieve the necessary reductions within the next decade," said one study co-author Thomas Weber, at the University of Rochester in New York.



CHINA

China: importación de carnes crecería en 3 millones de toneladas en 2020

13/07/2020 - Argentina y Brasil exportarán porcentajes históricos de carnes con respecto a su producción, según proyecta el USDA.

El Departamento de Agricultura de Estados Unidos (USDA) expresó el pasado viernes, en su actualización de proyección de la producción y el comercio mundial de carnes, que la demanda china por carnes "sigue increíblemente fuerte por el déficit generado por la fiebre porcina", dijo Rafael Tardáguila tras el análisis del documento.

Pese al impacto del coronavirus en la economía y el foodservice, el Director de Tardáguila Agromercados comentó que el USDA prevé un aumento en las compras chinas de carnes a 8 millones de toneladas en 2020, 3 millones más que las importadas el año pasado.

El adicional de compras "responde para cubrir parcialmente el déficit que ha generado la fiebre porcina", agregó Tardáguila.

De acuerdo a la información del USDA, China será el destino del 43% de las exportaciones globales de carne de cerdo y el 29% de la carne bovina. "Uno de cada tres kilos de carne vacuna va a China", subrayó Tardáguila.

El USDA realiza en octubre sus proyecciones anuales de producción y comercio mundial de carnes, que en abril lo actualiza. Desde este año sumó dos actualizaciones más, en febrero y en julio.

Con respecto a la producción, el USDA corrigió a la baja 1% las expectativas de producción que preveía en abril. "La caída se genera por una menor expectativa de faena en Brasil, América del Norte y China", detalló Tardáguila.

Explicó que en Estados Unidos varias plantas estuvieron cerradas a causa del coronavirus e implicó una reducción de la producción, mientras que en Brasil, con una realidad similar y una baja en la demanda interna por la crisis económica, se suma a un ciclo de retención de vientres.

Finalmente señaló que las exportaciones de carnes se mantienen estables en relación a la última proyección en 10,7 millones de toneladas. "Habrá un aumento en Argentina, Brasil, la Unión Europea y México, mientras caen en Canadá y Estados Unidos", detalló.

En cuanto a Brasil y Argentina, ambos lograrán porcentajes récords de exportación en 2020. "Brasil va a comercializar al mundo el 26% de su producción, la proporción más importante en su historia, y Argentina el 25%, la más destacada desde la década del 70", analizó.

Importaciones de carnes: 4.75 millones en el primer semestre de 2020

Por: Denis Cardoso 14/07/2020 Volume embarcado no período representa aumento de 73,5% sobre o resultado obtido em igual período de 2019

A China importou 4,75 milhões de toneladas de carne, incluindo miudezas, no primeiro semestre do ano, informa a agência Reuters, citando dados da alfândega divulgados nesta terça-feira. O volume embarcado no período representa aumento de 73,5% ante igual intervalo do ano anterior.

Compradores chineses aumentaram as importações de carne depois de um colapso na produção doméstica de carne suína causado por uma epidemia de peste suína africana que varreu o país desde 2018.

A China importou 896 mil toneladas de carne em junho, segundo dados da Administração Geral de Alfândegas, alta de 9,8% ante as 813 mil toneladas em maio. Com agência Reuters

14 July 2020

According to data from Chinese customs authorities, the country imported 4.75 million tonnes of meat, including offal, in the first six months of the year.

Reuters reports that the new import data represents a 73.5 percent jump on the same period a year ago.

Chinese buyers boosted overseas meat purchases after a collapse in domestic pork production caused by an epidemic of African swine fever that has swept the country since 2018.

China imported 896,000 tonnes of meat including offal in June, the data from the General Administration of Customs showed, up 9.8 percent from 813,000 tonnes in May. Customs did not provide comparable year-ago June meat import figures.

"It's a surprisingly big number. Live hog prices dropped quite a bit during May so I thought that would reduce (meat) imports a bit but that didn't happen," Darin Friedrichs, senior analyst at StoneX said after the data was released.

He added that he expects a sizeable drop in meat imports in July with the logistical issues due to additional testing for coronavirus in imported meats.

Imports are expected to fall in coming months after China started testing containers of frozen food for the presence of the coronavirus, slowing trade.



In a separate statement, customs said, China's January to June pork imports were up 140 percent at 2.12 million tonnes while beef imports rose 42.9 percent at 997,000 tonnes. Customs did not give a breakdown of June pork and beef imports.

China's imports of pork meat alone in March, April and May have been around 400,000 tonnes each month, double the level of previous records.

It has also suspended imports from more than 20 overseas suppliers after coronavirus outbreaks among workers.

Recomposición de las existencias de cerdo

Por: Portal DBO 13/07/2020 Produtores chineses investem na reconstrução do rebanho de porcos após crise gerada pela peste suína africana

A reconstrução de fazendas de criação de porcos e a rápida recomposição de estoques devem aliviar a apertada oferta de carne suína na China no quarto trimestre do ano, informou nesta segunda-feira (12/7) a agência Reuters, com base notícias da agência de notícias estatal chinesa Xingua.

Segundo declarações do diretor da agência de cuidados animais e veterinária do ministério de Agricultura e Assuntos Rurais, Yang Zhenhai, os estoques de porcas produtivas foram ampliados em 28,6% na comparação com o nível visto em setembro de 2019.

Os estoques de porcas em setembro do ano passado haviam caído em 39% na China, na comparação com um ano antes, após um surto de peste suína africana ter matado milhões de suínos, segundo dados do ministério. Desde então, fazendeiros têm buscado reconstruir o rebanho chinês.

Em 15 províncias, as criações já se recuperaram para mais de 85% dos níveis de 2017, disse Yang, enquanto o número de suínos vivos em estoque está em mais de 80% do nível de 2017 em 13 províncias. No país como um todo, os estoques de porcos vivos cresceram em 20,9% desde janeiro, segundo Yang.

O aperto na oferta de carne suína irá ter um alívio gradual após o terceiro trimestre, acrescentou ele, com a ajuda também de maiores importações.

Se recuperan los precios de la carne en China

13 de julio de 2020 En las últimas semanas hubo una mejora de aproximadamente 7% en los precios de la carne en China de la mano de mayores controles en los puertos, la suspensión de plantas por reportes de coronavirus y disrupciones logísticas en China generados por inundaciones.

Según el trader director de Agromeals, Juan Lema, la mejora en los precios aún dista de los alcanzados en abril que fueron los mejores del año y se debe –además del aumento en el precio de la carne de cerdo al cambio de aranceles en Australia, que pasó de 4,8% a 12% (el que paga el resto de los orígenes).

Brasil es la gran competencia para Uruguay, con una demanda interna débil, la moneda depreciada y un novillo más barato. Pero la sanción de algunas plantas por parte de China en el país vecino también beneficiará las ventas de Uruguay afectando la oferta de los países de la región. “Hay plantas tanto en Brasil como en Argentina que no quieren exportar a China por temor a las sanciones y a tener algún inconveniente con la mercadería en destino”, explicó Lema.

En julio el Índice de Precio del Consumidor en China subió 2,5% frente a igual mes del año pasado luego de un incremento marginal de 0,1% en mayo. El repunte se debió casi exclusivamente al incremento en los precios de carne de cerdo y de vegetales.

De acuerdo a los datos del Consejo Nacional de Estadísticas, los precios de la carne de cerdo aumentaron 3,6% en junio luego de caer 8,1% en mayo. El movimiento fue impulsado por una menor faena de cerdos y requerimientos más estrictos para prevenir la presencia de coronavirus junto a un recorte en las importaciones.

Los reportes desde China remarcan el impacto de la suspensión de las importaciones de plantas frigoríficas en América del Sur, Europa y América del Norte que informaron casos de coronavirus en sus empleados. A eso se suma el enlentecimiento del ingreso de carne por los controles aplicados en los puertos para detectar la posible presencia de coronavirus en alimentos.

Desde mediados de junio Beijing suspendió las importaciones de 14 plantas productoras de carne vacuna, porcina y aviar de Brasil, Holanda, Alemania, Estados Unidos y Canadá. A eso se suman siete plantas que suspendieron voluntariamente sus exportaciones a China en Argentina, Reino Unido e Italia.

Para julio se prevé un descenso fuerte en las importaciones con algunos funcionarios chinos consultados por el Financial Times que sugirieron que los controles en los puertos podrían flexibilizarse a partir de agosto, aunque no hay consenso al respecto.

Denuncian demoras y mayores costos por análisis al ingreso a puerto

Jon Condon, July 17, 2020 LONG delays are being reported in chilled and frozen food exports arriving in China, as Chinese authorities continue to rigorously test imported foodstuffs for COVID-19.



Shipping companies have told Australian exporters that at the port of Yantian, a feeder port for Shanghai in Guangdong Province, a US\$1000 per container congestion surcharge has been added to imports, to account for the current delays.

Australian exporters have been told cargo clearance times in some Chinese ports have extended from three or four days to ten or eleven, as a result of COVID testing pressure.

As Beef Central reported earlier this month, China has started testing a wide range of imported foodstuffs for traces of COVID-19, despite little or no scientific evidence that such products can harbour the virus during shipment.

The dwindling pace of meat imports caused by the latest tough testing measures will provide further support for prices already impacted by a severe shortage of pork, as a result of the African Swine Fever outbreak last year, analysts said.

China has now suspended imports from more than 20 overseas plants processing pork, beef and poultry since late-June, after workers were infected with the virus.

Imports had already begun to slow in June after prices weakened in China during March and April and exporters in some countries battled virus outbreaks.

Meanwhile a growing list of meat processing plants across North and South America have this week either voluntarily suspended trade to China, or been suspended by Chinese authorities, on the basis of COVID-19 illness among plant staff.

China yesterday asked Brazil to stop exports from another two meat plants – one beef, and one poultry – over concerns about COVID-19 outbreaks in processing facilities in the country. This follows earlier suspension of six meat processing plants in Brazil, which has the second-highest coronavirus infection rate in the world. Chinese authorities have also requested information related to 12 other Brazilian meat plants.

China is easily Brazil's largest export customer for beef, chicken and pork. In a press statement Brazilian agriculture Minister Tereza Cristina Dias said there was no evidence the coronavirus is transmitted in food.

On Wednesday, Argentina suspended exports to China from eight of its meat plants where staff have been detected with COVID-19. The eight suspensions still leaves Argentina with 88 meat packing plants currently authorised to export to China.

China expert acknowledges low risk

Last week a senior researcher with China's National Centre for Food Safety Risk Assessment pointed out that based on the views of relevant authoritative international organisations and the existing evidence, the possibility of refrigerated meat and frozen seafood products acting as a source of COVID infection was 'very small'.

The Centre's deputy director Li Ning said to date there was no evidence of the spread of COVID-19 through food.

The country's National Health Commission was organising the establishment of hygienic specifications for the production and operation of cold chain food, he said. Specific regulations on food safety were proposed for all aspects of the food cold chain, including production, processing, sales, transportation and storage.

The regulations were not only for the prevention of COVID-19, but also for the overall improvement of the health status of the food cold chain and the prevention of diseases, he said.

The remarks came after Chinese inspectors allegedly found COVID-19 in swabs from the outer packaging and container walls housing frozen shrimp from Ecuador, leading to the suspension of three associated export establishments by China's General Administration of Customs.

North America suspensions

Similar actions have taken place in North America this week, with China suspending beef imports from Cargill's showcase Canadian beef processing facility in High River, Alberta.

The plant was earlier closed for 14 days from late April and resumed operations starting May 4 after implementing worker safety measures in response to an outbreak of coronavirus among workers. Tyson Foods' US poultry plant near Springdale, Arkansas was also banned following the release of the company's COVID-19 test results from the facility.

In Australia, JBS earlier this week voluntarily suspended exports to China from its Brooklyn (VIC) plant, after a number of staff contracted the virus.

BRASIL

Mercado resiste pandemia: Oferta reduzida genera provoca aumentos de precios

Sexta-feira, 17 de julho de 2020 Sem grande oferta de boiadas, as indústrias seguem com dificuldades para compor as escalas.

O cenário é de preços consistentes, mesmo com a segunda quinzena do mês, período em que o consumo de carne bovina cai.



Diante desse quadro, nas praças paulistas, os preços da arroba do boi gordo ficaram estáveis na última quinta-feira (16/7) na comparação dia a dia.

Segundo levantamento da Scot Consultoria, o boi gordo ficou cotado em R\$220,00/@, bruto e a prazo, R\$219,50, descontado o Senar, e em R\$216,50, livre de impostos (Senar e Funrural).

Os negócios com bovinos de até quatro dentes, destinados ao mercado chinês, ocorreram em até R\$225,00/@, bruto e à vista.

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

Apesar dos efeitos negativos da pandemia sobre a demanda interna, o boi gordo não só resistiu às turbulências da covid-19 como engatou um movimento de valorização que poderá levá-lo a repetir o patamar recorde alcançado em 2019.

Para surpresa de alguns analistas, a demanda mais fraca no Brasil não foi capaz de derrubar as cotações. No mês passado, o indicador Cepea/B3 para o boi gordo no Estado de São Paulo (referência para o restante do país) subiu 6,6%, para R\$ 218,4 por arroba e seguiu nesse nível em julho. Em 12 meses, a alta foi de 43,5%.

Em termos nominais, o indicador está a menos de R\$ 13 do recorde de R\$ 231,35 atingido em 29 de novembro de 2019. Como o pico da entressafra é só entre outubro e novembro, há espaço para o preço do gado subir, diz Michel Tortelli, sócio da Finpec, startup que capta recursos com investidores para comprar gado e fazer a engorda em confinamentos.

Conforme analistas, a oferta restrita de gado vem se sobrepondo à demanda interna – que absorve mais de 70% da produção nacional -, ditando as cotações.

Com o preço do bezerro nas alturas, o pecuarista foi estimulado a reter mais vacas para reprodução, reduzindo a oferta de animais enviados aos abatedouros. Não à toa, os abates vêm caindo. No primeiro trimestre, os frigoríficos processaram 7,2 milhões de bovinos, baixa de 8,4% ante o mesmo período do ano passado, conforme o IBGE. Não há dados fechados para o segundo trimestre.

Nos abatedouros fiscalizados pelo Serviço de Inspeção Federal (SIF), porém, os indicativos são de que a queda prossegue. Quando se compara os dados de abate por sexo, o efeito da retenção da vacas fica claro. No primeiro trimestre, os abates de vacas e novilhas diminuíram 17,8% e 12% ante igual período de 2019, de acordo com o IBGE. As fêmeas costumam representar mais de 40% do abate.

“A decisão foi segurar as matrizes. Temos pouco animal no pasto”, afirmou o pesquisador Thiago Bernardino de Carvalho, do Centro de Estudos Avançados em Economia Aplicada (Cepea/Esalq/USP). Segundo ele, os sinais de que a oferta de gado estava mais restrita começaram a vir em agosto, quando os pecuaristas relataram dificuldades para encontrar boi magro para comprar.

Nesse cenário, os preços do boi magro dispararam. Em junho, a cotação média atingiu R\$ 2.942,65 por cabeça, valorização de 45,8% na comparação com igual período de 2019, conforme o Cepea. Em termos reais, o boi magro atingiu o maior nível em pelo menos cinco anos.

A valorização do boi magro dificulta a atividade de confinamentos – nesse sistema intensivo de engorda, com dieta baseada em farejo de soja e milho, a compra do animal é o principal custo. No Brasil, a oferta de gado oriundo de confinamentos é maior no segundo semestre, e ajuda a compensar a menor disponibilidade de gado durante a entressafra dos pastos. “Temos um buraco de oferta até outubro”, afirmou César Castro Alves, da consultoria de agronegócios do Itaú BBA.

De acordo com ele, mesmo com os preços do boi gordo resistentes na maior parte do ano, a cotação do animal não foi suficiente para garantir a margem do confinamento no “primeiro giro”, o que limitará a oferta de gado disponível nos próximos meses. Com o preço do boi gordo a R\$ 215 por arroba, nível alcançado em julho, os pecuaristas que têm confinamentos já conseguem fechar as contas para o “segundo giro” – mas talvez não seja suficiente para derrubar as cotações do gado.

Mas nem todos dão de barato que a oferta seguirá soberana na definição dos preços do boi gordo neste segundo semestre. Para Wagner Yanaguizawa, analista do Rabobank, o comportamento da demanda é a “grande dúvida”. Para ele, a tendência é que a situação econômica piore, o que agravaria a retração do consumo por carne no país.

Além disso, ele avalia que a maior preocupação da China com segurança – o país aumentou os testes sobre os alimentos importados num esforço para evitar uma segunda onda de covid-19 – pode afetar as exportações ao país. “Acredito que o cenário é de redução das importações chinesas, mas o Brasil tem vantagens competitivas, como o câmbio”, disse. A China tem sido a grande responsável pela exportação recorde de carne bovina do Brasil ao longo deste ano.

Conforme Yanaguizawa, também é preciso levar em consideração que o consumidor pode reagir aos preços mais altos da carne bovina, assim como ocorreu no Brasil e na China no ano passado, quando o preço recorde do boi gordo visto em novembro foi repassado ao varejo. “O mercado retraiu”, lembrou o analista do Rabobank. Na sequência dessa resistência dos consumidores, o preço do gado cedeu.



CEPEA: preço de la hacienda superó al valor mayorista de la res

Fonte: Cepea. This post was published on 17 de julho de 2020

Neste mês de julho, a arroba do boi gordo (Indicador CEPEA/B3, mercado paulista, à vista) voltou a ser negociada a valores acima dos observados para a carcaça casada (mercado atacadista da Grande São Paulo, também à vista). Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, esse cenário é resultado do ritmo de alta nos preços do boi acima do observado para a carcaça.

Na parcial de julho (até o dia 15), o Indicador do boi gordo registra média de R\$ 219,51 e a carcaça casada de boi, de R\$ 216,30, com respectivos avanços de 4,6% e de 2,48% frente às do mês anterior. Já no ano, enquanto a média mensal do boi sobe 0,65%, a carne se desvaloriza 5,36%.

Diante disso, o animal para abate nesta parcial de julho é negociado a 3,21 Reais por arroba acima da carne no atacado. Trata-se da maior vantagem do animal sobre a carne desde agosto de 2016, quando o boi gordo era negociado 11,7 Reais/@ acima da carcaça casada. Todas as comparações foram realizadas com médias reais, deflacionadas pelo IGP-DI.

Brasil exportaciones récords en la primera mitad de 2020

Dados: Agrostat 10/07/2020 País aumentou a presença global, com vendas de junho em alta e semestre batendo recorde

No dia 2 de julho, o Portal DBO já havia adiantado a informação e hoje (10/7), o Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária (Mapa) confirmou: as vendas de carne bovina foram recordes no mês de junho, levando junto o primeiro semestre de 2020. O Brasil nunca havia vendido tanto, entre os meses de janeiro e junho.

No caso do último mês, de acordo com o AgroStat, o banco de dados elaborado pelo Mapa, as exportações de carne bovina renderam US\$ 742,56 milhões neste ano, um aumento de 40,7% maior ante os US\$ 528 milhões registrados em junho de 2019. Tomando todas as carnes exportadas – bovina, suína e de aves – a receita em junho deste ano foi de US\$ 1,41 bilhão.

Indústria frigorífica trabalhou, em grande parte do tempo, para o mercado externo. No mês passado, o volume exportado de carne bovina alcançou 176,6 mil toneladas, um crescimento de 28,2% na comparação com junho de 2019, período em que foram embarcadas 138 mil toneladas. O preço médio recebido, por tonelada, foi de US\$ 4.205, valor 9,7% superior a junho do ano passado, com US\$ 3.883.

As exportações de junho foram o resultado de um movimento crescente e contínuo. A demanda global por proteína animal, aí incluída a carne bovina, vem em ascensão desde o ano passado, deve se refletir até a virada de 2020 e não há expectativa de que pare em 2021.

Nem mesmo a pandemia de Covid-19, que deve afetar a renda em diversos países, amainou o apetite por proteína vermelha. Para este ano, a Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carnes (Abiec), tem apontado que a estimativa é superar a receita de 2019, que foi de US\$ 7,6 bilhões.

No acumulado dos primeiros seis primeiros deste ano, o volume exportado de carne bovina foi de 908 mil toneladas. A alta foi de 9,3%, sobre as 831 mil toneladas embarcadas no mesmo período do ano passado. A receita alcançou US\$ 3,93 bilhões, um crescimento de 25,7% sobre os US\$ 3,1 bilhões em igual período de 2019.

Na China, o aumento do consumo de carnes tem sido constante.

O desempenho recorde tem como protagonista a China. O principal destino da carne bovina brasileira no semestre foi o país asiático. A receita ficou em US\$ 1,84 bilhão para 364,7 mil toneladas. No semestre, a China aumentou as compras em US\$ 1,14 bilhão, sendo o maior responsável pelo crescimento e pelo recorde de vendas verificados.

Exportação de carne bovina para a China nos seis primeiros meses de 2020

Janeiro = 53,1 mil toneladas, por US\$ 319,8 milhões

Fevereiro = 37,6 mil toneladas, por US\$ 196,1 milhões

Março = 51,8 mil toneladas, por US\$ 249,9 milhões

Abril = 60,7 mil toneladas, por US\$ 289,2 milhões

Maior = 83,9 mil toneladas, por US\$ 411,3 milhões

Junho = 77,2 mil toneladas, por US\$ 369,2 milhões

COVID 19

9 frigoríficos parados por casos al 03/07/2020

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was published on 16 de julho de 2020

Nove frigoríficos brasileiros estavam com o abate paralisado por conta dos casos de covid-19 entre funcionários até 3 de julho, segundo o Ministério da Agricultura. O dado foi divulgado hoje em um relatório do Serviço de Inspeção Federal (SIF). O Rio Grande do Sul tinha três abatedouros com as atividades interrompidas (dois de aves e um de suínos). Rondônia (bovinos), Paraná (aves), Tocantins (bovinos), Paraíba (aves), São Paulo (aves) e Goiás (aves e suínos) completam a lista, com um estabelecimento cada.



Segundo o relatório, o número de abates em frigoríficos de carne bovina sob inspeção federal diminuiu 13% no primeiro semestre deste ano em comparação com o mesmo período do ano passado. Foram 10,2 milhões de cabeças de gado abatidas em 2020 ante 11,8 milhões em 2019. Os dados de junho, no entanto, ainda são parciais e podem mostrar alguma elevação no resultado final. Só em maio de 2020, deixaram de ser abatidos aproximadamente 230 mil bovinos em comparação a maio de 2019. Mesmo assim, 5% dos frigoríficos solicitaram a realização de abate em turno ou dias adicionais. A produção nos estabelecimentos com SIF de suínos e aves apresentou estabilidade em relação ao primeiro semestre de 2019, com cerca de 19,1 milhões de suínos e 2,6 bilhões de aves abatidos. Os dados de junho para ambos também são parciais.

O relatório do SIF destaca, ainda, o aumento na emissão de certificados para fins de exportação de produtos de origem animal cresceu 11% só em junho, na comparação com o mesmo mês de 2019. Foram emitidos 32.153 certificados. No ano já são mais de 184 mil emissões. Desde março, no início da pandemia, as solicitações aumentaram de forma significativa, diz o relatório.

O ministério informou que adotou medidas para manter as atividades de inspeção ante e post mortem nos estabelecimentos com abate e o serviço de certificação sanitária. Para isso, durante o período de calamidade pública as atividades presenciais de fiscalização nos estabelecimentos submetidos à inspeção periódica (onde não é realizado o abate animal) foram suspensas.

“Foram suspensas temporariamente as atividades presenciais de fiscalização de atividades consideradas como de baixo risco e que não afetam imediatamente o abastecimento de alimentos seguros, incorporando na atividade de inspeção a análise de cumprimento de adoção de medidas por parte do setor fiscalizado por meio de registros auditáveis, incluindo o registro fotográfico quando couber”, diz o relatório divulgado hoje.

O Departamento de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal (Dipoa) orientou a realização de avaliação documental das empresas que foram notificadas a enviarem seus registros de controle de recepção, estoque, produção, expedição e ou outros que a equipe do SIF considerar pertinente às atividades para a referida avaliação. Em junho, foram realizadas verificações documentais de 269 estabelecimentos dessa categoria.

China solicita la suspensión de otras plantas

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was published on 16 de julho de 2020

A China pediu ao Ministério da Agricultura que suspenda a habilitação para exportação de carnes de mais dois frigoríficos brasileiros em consequência da contaminação de funcionários pela covid-19, apurou o Valor.

Os adidos agrícolas do Brasil em Pequim receberam ontem uma carta enviada pela Administração Geral de Alfândegas chinesa (GACC, na sigla em inglês) sugerindo que os estabelecimentos sejam bloqueados pelo ministério para evitar que os asiáticos os retirem da lista, o que levaria a um processo mais demorado posteriormente para a retomada das vendas.

O Valor apurou que a Pasta comandada por Tereza Cristina resiste em suspender as plantas, já que não vê motivos para isso e prefere não passar recibo. O pedido é direcionado a um frigorífico de carne bovina e outro de aves. Essa resistência, no entanto, não impede que a China interrompa as compras. “Não está muito claro o que vai acontecer”, afirmou uma fonte de Brasília.

Segundo uma fonte ouvida pelo Valor, a China também pediu informações sobre a situação de mais 15 unidades. Outra fonte confirmou a solicitação, mas não soube dizer quantos frigoríficos foram alvo do pedido. JBS, BRF, Marfrig, Minuano e Agra já tiveram plantas suspensas. Ao todo, seis frigoríficos estão com as exportações de carnes para a China suspensas. Cinco foram bloqueados pelos chineses e um por decisão tomada pelo próprio Ministério da Agricultura.

A falta de critérios técnicos para a suspensão por parte dos chineses tem sido a principal reclamação do governo brasileiro, que mantém diálogo constante com os técnicos do GACC. O Brasil enviou informações sobre as medidas de prevenção à covid-19 adotadas pela indústria de carnes do país – um recente protocolo interministerial entrou em vigor para harmonizar as ações necessárias – e pediu a retomada das exportações das unidades suspensas, mas ainda não obteve respostas.

Em Brasília, já não é descartada a possibilidade de o país avaliar alguma medida protetiva de comércio internacional, até no âmbito da Organização Mundial do Comércio (OMC), caso o diálogo não evolua para liberações. No momento, porém, um questionamento na OMC parece improvável.

A China, principal destino das exportações brasileiras de carnes, vem adotando restrições semelhantes com frigoríficos de diversos países, como Estados Unidos, Alemanha, Holanda, Reino Unido e Argentina.

Ontem mesmo Pequim barrou temporariamente as exportações de seis frigoríficos argentinos de carne bovina após a identificação de casos de coronavírus entre trabalhadores, segundo a agência Reuters. Também o principal destino das exportações de carne bovina da Argentina, lideradas pelas empresas brasileiras Marfrig e Minerva, a China pediu ao país sul-americano garantias adicionais de segurança dos produtos enviados a seu mercado.



China solicitó la suspensión de dos establecimientos

16 July 2020 The Chinese government has asked Brazil to stop exports from two meat plants over concerns about COVID-19 outbreaks in food processing centres in the country.

According to sources speaking to Reuters, China has already blocked exports from six meat processing plants in Brazil, which has the second-highest coronavirus infection rate in the world.

According to a source speaking on condition of anonymity, of the two additional plants China wants to suspend, one processes poultry and another produces beef.

China is the largest buyer of Brazilian beef, chicken and pork.

Brazilian newspaper Valor Econômico earlier reported the request, without citing a source.

Brazil's Agriculture Ministry did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

The request, delivered in a letter to the Brazilian Embassy in Beijing, has yet to arrive in Brazil for the government to consider a response, the source said.

Brazilian Agriculture Minister Tereza Cristina Dias has said there is no evidence the coronavirus is transmitted in food.

The letter from the Chinese authorities requested information related to 12 other meat plants, seeking to find out whether media reports of coronavirus outbreaks in those facilities were true, the person said.

Lobby group ABPA said the meat industry was taking precautions and had introduced protocols on March 12 to combat the spread of the virus in plants. It disputed data released by labour prosecutors on outbreaks in plants.

"The virus was not born in a meat plant. Meat plants have been demonised," Francisco Turra, ABPA president, told a news conference on Wednesday 15 July.

He said using only rapid testing to gauge meat plant infections distorted reality, as they are not as accurate as PCR molecular testing.

The Brazilian government has requested that Chinese authorities reverse the bans officially in place, Turra said, adding suspensions were unjustified.

Ministros de Agricultura defienden la evidencia científica como base para regular el comercio mundial

Fonte: Mapa. This post was published on 14 de julho de 2020

Reunidos em videoconferência nesta segunda-feira (13), ministros e secretários da Agricultura de países das Américas ressaltaram a necessidade de evitar barreiras comerciais desnecessárias entre os países que possam prejudicar a agricultura neste momento de pandemia. A ministra da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento, Tereza Cristina, disse que o Brasil está "absolutamente convencido" da necessidade de preservar o princípio científico na regulação do comércio internacional de insumos e alimentos.

"É preciso distinguir o necessário esforço que todos fazemos para assegurar a proteção de nossas populações, tomando as medidas necessárias para prevenir a disseminação do vírus, de medidas sem qualquer base científica que possam gerar insegurança, incerteza e desinformação", ressaltando que não há qualquer evidência científica que sustente a tese de que o vírus se espalha pelos alimentos.

A 2ª Reunião Hemisférica de Ministros e Secretários de Agricultura foi promovida pelo Secretário de Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural do México, Víctor Villalobos, co-organizada pelo Instituto Interamericano de Cooperação para a Agricultura (IICA) e a Organização das Nações Unidas para a Alimentação e Agricultura (FAO).

Tereza Cristina disse também que um dos efeitos da atual pandemia deverá ser o aumento das discussões sobre sustentabilidade e sanidade, o que poderá trazer mais rigor quanto a padrões técnicos, sanitários e fitossanitários, além de aumentar as exigências de certificação, rastreabilidade, rotulagem, embalagens dos produtos e requisitos privados.

"Assim, devemos ter muito cuidado com práticas adotadas por alguns países, talvez até bem-intencionadas, mas com amplos efeitos nocivos. À medida que alguns países abandonam os princípios baseados em ciência na regulação da produção e do comércio de alimentos, não apenas o comércio justo é penalizado, mas também é prejudicado todo o ecossistema de inovação que nos permitiria alimentar mais pessoas com o emprego de menos recursos", destacou a ministra brasileira.

O secretário de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos, Sonny Perdue, manifestou preocupação com medidas impostas por alguns países que restringem importações, como a exigência de testes de Covid nos portos de entrada e "outras medidas que não concordam com a ciência conhecida sobre o assunto".

"Estamos preocupados com políticas impostas no mundo inteiro que poderiam ser negativas para o comércio. Todas as medidas devem ser embasadas na ciência, tanto agora quanto após a pandemia. As pessoas não podem contrair Covid-19 a partir das embalagens dos alimentos ou dos próprios alimentos, já que a ciência não indica que isso é possível", destacou.

Perdue também destacou as medidas tomadas pelos EUA para garantir o fluxo comercial apesar da pandemia. "Nossos agricultores estão fazendo grandes esforços para manter suas operações e a oferta



de alimentos saudáveis. Fomos muito afetados no início da pandemia com o fechamento dos restaurantes, hotéis, foi necessário redirecionar a produção”, disse.

A ministra de agricultura do Canadá, Marie Claude Bibeau, disse que o comércio aberto e transparente é chave para manter uma cadeia de abastecimento estável. “Acreditamos que devem ser evitados os constrangimentos desnecessários, bem como aumento de taxas, impostos e outras barreiras. Isso poderia aumentar o preço dos alimentos, causando escassez e desperdício dos alimentos, com consequências muito negativas para os agricultores”, ressaltou.

Reunião

Ao final do encontro, os ministros aprovaram um posicionamento conjunto reafirmando sua intenção de promover a segurança alimentar e nutricional das populações durante a pandemia. O documento reitera a importância da cooperação entre os países, especialmente em temas que afetam a produção de alimentos. O diretor-geral do IICA, Manuel Otero, parabenizou o Brasil pelo crescimento das exportações, mesmo durante a pandemia. Ele disse que a pandemia aumentou vulnerabilidade de setores de menor renda e pediu a união das Américas para enfrentar a certificação “livre de Covid”, que pode trazer novas barreiras sanitárias.

O objetivo do encontro virtual é manter um diálogo permanente entre os representantes que favoreça o comércio internacional de alimentos e matérias primas agrícolas, a sanidade agropecuária e inocuidade dos alimentos, a continuidade do abastecimento nos mercados nacionais e o apoio necessário através de políticas dirigidas aos pequenos e médios produtores, como motores para a retomada da economia após a pandemia.

Também participaram do encontro os ministros e secretários de Honduras, da Nicarágua, do Equador, do Peru, de São Vicente e Granadinas, da República Dominicana e do Chile.

SIF registrou incremento de la demanda de certificados de exportación

Relatório do Serviço de Inspeção Federal registra aumento da demanda por certificados de exportação

O Serviço de Inspeção Federal (SIF) divulgou, nesta quarta-feira (15), a quarta edição do relatório de atividades sobre os impactos decorrentes da pandemia do coronavírus (Covid-19) nas atividades do setor. Segundo o levantamento, a demanda por certificação sanitária para fins de exportação de produtos de origem animal do Brasil teve um aumento de 11% em junho deste ano, na comparação com o mesmo mês do ano passado. O total de Certificados Sanitários Internacionais emitidos em junho foi de 32.153.

Consideradas como essenciais pelo Decreto 10.282, as atividades de inspeção e fiscalização seguem funcionando com todos os cuidados necessários para que não ocorram prejuízos à manutenção do abastecimento público de produtos de origem animal para consumo humano e de produtos destinados à alimentação animal com segurança à sociedade.

Estão registrados no SIF 3.318 estabelecimentos de produtos de origem animal nas áreas de carnes e produtos cárneos, leite e produtos lácteos, mel e produtos apícolas, ovos e pescado e seus produtos derivados.

Segundo o documento, no mês de maio foram realizados 132 turnos adicionais de abate que foram requisitados de forma emergencial pelos abatedouros frigoríficos de aves, bovinos e suínos registrados junto ao SIF.

“As medidas de gerenciamento dos Serviços de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal e o comprometimento dos auditores fiscais federais agropecuários e equipes técnicas com o momento de crise tem nos permitido atender de forma satisfatória e segura essas demandas por abates extras”, destaca a diretora do Departamento de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal, Ana Lucia Viana.

O Mapa tem monitorado junto com as empresas e representantes do setor produtivo a situação de casos de Covid-19 nas unidades industriais e as medidas adotadas para protegerem os trabalhadores das indústrias e servidores públicos no exercício de suas atividades. Em 03 de julho, um total de nove abatedouros paralisaram suas atividades por motivos relacionados à ocorrência de Covid-19.

Abates

As fiscalizações registraram redução, no mês de maio, do número de abates em frigoríficos de aves e bovinos. Em relação aos frigoríficos de aves, a redução foi de 7% em comparação a maio de 2019, o que representa pouco mais de 32 milhões de aves que deixaram de ser abatidas

Nos frigoríficos de bovinos, a redução foi de 11%, deixando de ser abatidos aproximadamente 233 mil animais em comparação ao mesmo período no ano de 2019. As fiscalizações também mostram que o abate de suínos se manteve praticamente estável nos meses de abril e maio, com redução de cerca de 1%.

Licenças de importação

O Mapa também analisa previamente as solicitações de Licenças de Importação (LI) de produtos de origem animal para avaliar se os produtos são provenientes de empresas e países que não contenham restrições sanitárias, visando conferir mais segurança no controle oficial sobre os produtos importados que serão consumidos pelos brasileiros.



O prazo estabelecido em legislação para as análises de LI é de 30 dias, porém o tempo médio de análise está atualmente em 2,25 dias. Em junho, foram analisadas 3.855 Lis, sendo 3.174 deferidas e 681 indeferidas.

Instrucción Normativa 48: modifica directrices generales para la vigilancia de la Fiebre Aftosa

Fonte: Mapa. This post was published on 16 de julho de 2020

O Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa) publicou nesta quarta-feira (15), no Diário Oficial da União, a Instrução Normativa Nº 48 que aprova as diretrizes gerais para a vigilância da febre aftosa com vistas à execução do Programa Nacional de Vigilância para a Febre Aftosa (Pnefa), conforme estabelecido pelo Sistema Unificado de Atenção à Sanidade Agropecuária (Suasa).

Trata-se de uma atualização dos atos normativos aos novos conceitos internacionais, prevista no cronograma do Pnefa para o avanço do status sanitário do país para livre de febre aftosa sem vacinação, segundo diretrizes da Organização Mundial da Saúde Animal (OIE).

Entre as principais mudanças estão a permissão do ingresso de animais vacinados destinados para abate e exportação em zonas livres sem vacinação e a permissão do retorno de animal originário de zona livre sem vacinação, para participação em feiras ou centrais de inseminação localizadas em zona livre com vacinação. A norma traz a adequação do trânsito de produtos de origem animal entre as zonas livres, ficando vedada apenas o trânsito de cabeça, língua, faringe e linfonodos associados de zonas livres com vacinação para zonas livres sem vacinação.

A IN também prevê a obrigatoriedade da atualização cadastral do rebanho pecuário pelo produtor, pelo menos uma vez por ano e a obrigatoriedade de cadastro dos transportadores de animais junto ao Serviço Veterinário Oficial (SVO).

“A atualização do regulamento do Pnefa faz uma adequação às diretrizes internacionais vigentes, retirando grande parte das restrições que existiam para o trânsito de animais e produtos entre unidades da federação que possuíam condição sanitária distinta para febre aftosa. Também prevê atividades de vigilância específicas voltadas para esta nova etapa do Pnefa, de ampliação gradual de zonas livres de febre aftosa sem vacinação”, destaca o diretor do Departamento de Saúde Animal, Geraldo Moraes.

A norma contou com a participação e contribuição de vários segmentos e setores envolvidos e destina-se aos atores que atuam na cadeia produtiva de carnes de animais susceptíveis à febre aftosa, entre eles Mapa, órgãos executores de defesa agropecuária, entidades de classe representativas de profissionais, indústrias e produtores rurais, entre outros.

A IN entra em vigor no dia 3 de agosto.

URUGUAY

Sigue la firmeza en el mercado del gordo, los mejores novillos superan los US\$ 3,40

16 de julio de 2020

La muy escasa oferta de ganado gordo y las señales positivas desde China y Europa, con una mejora de precios de exportación de la carne vacuna, le dan firmeza al mercado de la hacienda con destino a frigorífico que transcurre la séptima semana consecutiva de suba.

El precio de punta para el novillo gordo especial se encuentra en US\$ 3,40 por kilo en cuarta balanza – cinco centavos más que la semana pasada- pudiéndose conseguir algún centavo más por lotes voluminosos, próximos a planta.

Los US\$ 3,20 son generalizados en las vacas y los ganados excepcionales superan ese valor pudiendo alcanzar hasta US\$ 3,25 o algún centavo más. La vaquillona especial con destino al abasto interno logra los US\$ 3,40, con exigencias marcadas por calidad. En todos los casos las entradas a planta son ágiles, entorno a una semana o menos.

“La oferta de ganados de pasturas es extremadamente escasa, la industria está ávida por ganados y compra todo lo que se ofrece con entradas prácticamente inmediatas”.

En este escenario de baja oferta de ganado de pasturas, los vacunos provenientes de corrales han tenido cada vez mayor incidencia en la faena. El mercado para la cuota 481 comenzó a dinamizarse. Los novillos para este mercado cotizan cerca de los US\$ 3,75 para agosto o setiembre.

Aumentó el precio y el volumen exportado a Europa

16 de julio de 2020 La Unión Europea (UE), con un panorama sanitario encaminado, incrementó tanto los precios como el volumen de compra de carne vacuna en las últimas semanas.

Según el director de Agromeals, Juan Lema, “el enfriado con destino a la Unión Europea subió significativamente para Uruguay”. “Hoy se está colocando en el entorno de los US\$ 11.000 la tonelada cuando meses atrás se ubicaba por debajo de los US\$ 9.000/ton. Sumado a esto, la demanda se reactivó



por una muy escasa oferta de novillos por parte de Argentina”, dijo el trader al programa Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

Según los datos de la Dirección Nacional de Aduanas, los principales países de la UE a los que Uruguay exporta son Holanda y Alemania, con una participación de 26% y 18% sobre el total de carne enfiada exportada.

En ambos destinos el precio de exportación aumentó significativamente en las últimas dos semanas pasando de US\$ 7.857 la tonelada peso embarque a US\$ 9.880 en el caso de Alemania y de US\$ 8.756 a US\$ 10.100 en el caso de Holanda. Aumentos de 26% y 15% respectivamente.

El volumen exportado a la UE también creció significativamente. En lo que va de julio se llevan exportadas 1.291 toneladas peso canal, el triple que las 419 toneladas del mismo período del año pasado. Mientras que en junio se exportaron 2.846 toneladas, una caída de 37% respecto al mismo período del año pasado, según se desprende de los datos del Instituto Nacional de Carnes.

Buscan cambios en protocolos de cuota Hilton y de China para corrales

16/07/2020 - Integrantes de la Mesa del Feedlot se reunieron con el Ministro de Ganadería.

La modificación del protocolo de la Cuota Hilton y el tiempo mínimo de espera del ganado previo a la faena con destino a China, fueron dos temas centrales en la reunión del lunes en la tarde entre las autoridades del Ministerio de Ganadería y la Mesa Nacional de Alimentación a Corral.

“La reunión estaba prevista desde antes, surge a raíz del cambio de gobierno y el planteo de hacer una presentación formal para intercambiar ideas de futuro”, dijo el presidente de la gremial de productores, Daniel Miranda, y agregó: “Con la pandemia se estiró el encuentro y se concretó con la resolución del Hilton sobre la mesa”.

La Cuota Hilton es un contingente de cortes cárnicos de alto valor comercial con un arancel intracuota del 20% que otorga la Unión Europea a un número reducido de países.

El interés, de un sector de la cadena de la carne, de revisar los protocolos de las cuotas cárnicas y solicitar una modificación de la denominación de la Hilton, que pase a ser de animales alimentados exclusivamente a pasto a preferentemente a pasto, surge en el marco de las negociaciones de Uruguay con la Unión Europea por la salida de Gran Bretaña.

Miranda dijo que hace algunos años cuando se empezó a hablar de las intenciones de Estados Unidos de reclamar su porción fija de la Cuota 481 (para ganado alimentado a granos), que finalmente se concretó a principios del 2020, “vimos como alternativa” que la Cuota Hilton no restringe en otros países la forma de alimentación de los animales. “En su momento planteamos el tema al ministerio y el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), y se nos dijo que si había consenso entre los privados era viable iniciar la discusión”, explicó Miranda.

Desde el sector productor se ha manifestado el interés de “mantener las condiciones” de la Cuota Hilton porque afectaría a los productores que producen animales de pasturas, según expresó días atrás Joaquín Martincorena, el representante de la Federación Rural en la Junta del INAC. Aunque afirmó que el tema “se merece un estudio profundo”.

En la reunión del lunes, el ministro de Ganadería, Carlos Uriarte “no nos dijo directamente su postura”, pero “él está para escuchar, ver diferentes posiciones y hacer lo que más convenga para todas las partes”, contó Miranda.

El presidente de la Mesa Nacional de Alimentación a Corral aseguró que “no tiene mucho sentido volver a hablar con las partes involucradas”. Sin embargo, remarcó su conformidad porque la discusión de la modificación del protocolo Hilton esté en la órbita de la Junta del INAC. “Es el ámbito donde se debe hablar”, resaltó.

China. Otro de los temas principales fue el tiempo mínimo de estadía de los animales en un establecimiento previo a la faena con destino a China, que actualmente es de 90 días de acuerdo a lo establecido en el protocolo sanitario firmado entre Uruguay y el país asiático.

“Es un tema importante”, dijo Miranda y explicó: “Sabemos el destino de la Cuota 481 para Uruguay, de apoco se va a ir achicando y los 90 días de permanencia en el campo previo a la faena hace que los negocios cortos no tengan sentido, tanto para el corral como el productor general”.

Miranda aseguró que el Ministerio de Ganadería “entiende la posición”, pero es un asunto que “se debe tratar con mucho cuidado”. En tal sentido señaló: “Somos un punto en el mapa de China, todo lo que se nos otorgue puede afectar al país asiático porque daría lugar a reclamos de países más grandes”.

Las autoridades nacionales “se comprometieron a retomar los grupos técnicos de trabajo entre ambos países”, lo que “será el ámbito para hacer entender que las condiciones de Uruguay están dadas para una revisión, al igual que el marco sanitario”.

Negocio. El presidente de la Mesa Nacional de Alimentación a Corral contó que el negocio del feedlot tuvo un freno en los primeros seis meses del año, directamente por el cierre de los servicios hoteleros, de catering y restaurantes, principales centros de ventas de la carne de alto valor comercial, a raíz de la pandemia del coronavirus.



Sin embargo, el inicio del segundo semestre es con una “recomposición de esos servicios”, pero “con mayor cautela para que no se registre un repunte de contagios”.

Miranda dijo que “de a poco se están consumiendo los stocks del pasado semestre y la comercialización empieza de nuevo. Esperamos llegar a fin de año con un repunte, pero lejos de los niveles que se registraron en 2019”.

Propuesta no es acompañada por sector ruralista

12/07/2020 - 4:06 AM

El cupo de cortes bovinos de alto valor comercial que otorga la Unión Europea podría verse afectado en volumen el próximo año, a raíz de la salida de Gran Bretaña del bloque comercial. Mientras que Uruguay analiza solicitar a los negociadores europeos la posibilidad de modificar el protocolo Hilton y GATT.

Uruguay perdería el año que viene un 14% de la Cuota Hilton por la salida de Gran Bretaña de la Unión Europea. El cupo pasaría de 6.376 a 5.606 toneladas, la diferencia de 770 toneladas sería la cuota uruguaya para exportar a Gran Bretaña, de acuerdo a los antecedentes del periodo 2015-2017, según se manifestó en la reunión del pasado miércoles entre autoridades nacionales y europeas.

A pesar que restan tres encuentros más, la Unión Europa tiene una firme posición de mantener esa propuesta; que no afectaría a Argentina, porque no vende a Gran Bretaña, ni a Australia, ya que está avanzando en un acuerdo de libre comercio con el bloque del viejo continente.

Para remarcar la postura de Europa, los negociadores se negaron a dos de los cuatro pedidos que solicitó Uruguay: que se pueda aumentar el Cupo Hilton o se logre una reducción del arancel intracuota del 20%. Pero no descartó el tercero y el cuarto: modificar la denominación del protocolo Hilton, de “animales alimentados exclusivamente a pasto a preferentemente a pasto”; y permitir la exportación de carne enfriada dentro de la Cuota GATT.

La Hilton es una cuota de cortes cárnicos de alto valor comercial con un arancel intracuota del 20% que otorga la Unión Europea a un número reducido de países: Argentina, Brasil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Estados Unidos, Australia y Nueva Zelanda; con distintos volúmenes por proveedor. Mientras que la Cuota GATT entrega 53 mil toneladas de carne congelada a terceros países, un beneficio que, a diferencia del Hilton, es igual para todos los exportadores.

Argentina cuenta con un protocolo igual al uruguayo, pero como el vecino país no tiene una trazabilidad individual obligatoria, el control no resulta tan estricto y se enviaría, dentro del contingente Hilton, carne de animales que en algún momento de su vida fueron alimentados a grano. Lo que daría a la industria argentina un margen de competitividad frente a la uruguaya, por ejemplo.

En 2019/20 Uruguay no pudo completar la Cuota Hilton, quedó disponible un 28% de las 6.376 toneladas totales; debido a la escasez de novillos terminados, el impacto de la pandemia en el consumo de proteína roja en restaurantes, y la fuerte demanda del mercado chino, que se concentró principalmente en los primeros seis meses del año agrícola.

Desde el sector industrial se teme que en 2020/21 no se vuelva a completar el cupo, ya que proyectan cerrar el 2020 con una faena de 1,7 a 1,8 millones de cabezas. Por tanto, la modificación del protocolo Hilton podría beneficiar a cumplir con la cuota otorgada por la Unión Europea, dado que se necesitan cerca de 400 mil novillos para completar el cupo. De todos modos, el incumplimiento no tiene consecuencias, es un dato estadístico, aunque se desaprovecha un espacio de venta para la carne de mayor valor comercial.

Cambiar la denominación de la Hilton es una alternativa que “entendemos muy oportuna”, “ya que da oportunidades de integrar animales que consumieron grano alguna vez en su vida”, dijo el Director Ejecutivo de la Asociación Uruguaya de Productores de Carne Intensiva Natural (Aupcin).

Álvaro Ferrés, entrevistado en Valor Agregado, comentó que el actual protocolo “quita alternativas”, y “pensar en un cambio generaría más valor al producto nacional y aceleraría el proceso productivo”, “una ventaja que Uruguay, si puede, la debe aprovechar”.

Por el contrario, la Federación Rural considera que “la Cuota Hilton debe mantener sus condiciones” porque afectaría a los ganaderos que producen a pasturas, pero entiende que el asunto “se merece un estudio profundo”, ya que “sobre la marcha no podemos dar un paso que puede afectar a los productores”, comentó en Valor Agregado Joaquín Martinicorena, representante de la gremial de productores en la Junta del INAC.

Para el sector industrial el cambio en el protocolo Hilton no afectaría la absorción total de novillos y vaquillonas que se producen en Uruguay, dado que recién cuando la faena supere los 2,9 millones de cabezas podría haber una afectación en la relación oferta-demanda, por ende en los precios. Al mismo tiempo consideran que entre la faena proyecta para 2020 y los 2,9 millones de animales existe un gran espacio para crecer y ganar en productividad y eficiencia.

La evaluación de la modificación del protocolo seguirá en la mesa del INAC para alcanzar la mejor resolución. Mientras tanto, las gremiales de productores están próximos a emitir una posición oficial.



Con respecto al negocio, operadores indicaron que el precio de la carne Hilton está empezando a subir en las últimas semanas, a pesar que la pandemia obligó a reestructurar el espacio de los restaurantes y hoteles. Argentina está negociando hasta en US\$ 13 mil por tonelada, cuando en plena crisis sanitaria no superó los US\$ 10 mil.

Mercado.

La oferta de animales para faena continúa siendo baja, en un momento que los precios están firmes y los productores logran leves correcciones alcistas dependiendo de la calidad de sus lotes. Walter Hugo Abelenda comentó que comercializó novillos “súper especiales” a US\$ 3,40 por kilo carcasa, y vacas en un abanico de US\$ 3,18 a US\$ 3,25, pero dijo que algunas referencias alcanzan los US\$ 3,28. En el caso de las vaquillonas, los valores tienen un máximo de US\$ 3,30 el kilo al gancho.

La faena del 29 de junio al 5 de julio se ubicó en 33.647 y junio cerró con 169.586 cabezas procesadas, una suba del 7,9% frente al mismo mes del año pasado y cortando con una caída consecutiva en los primeros cinco meses del 2020. Sin embargo, la actividad semestral fue la más baja desde el 2003, año de salida del último brote de la fiebre aftosa. Entre enero y junio del 2020 las industrias procesaron 966.541 reses, un 21,4% menos que igual periodo del año pasado.

En cuanto al primer semestre, la importación de carne bovina de Brasil, principalmente, y Paraguay sumaron 15.800 toneladas, un incremento del 50% versus los mismos meses del 2019. Según la consultora Tardáguila Agromercados, ese volumen de producto importado representa, aproximadamente, 92 mil novillos.

Brasil.

Mientras el precio del novillo sube y se posiciona, según Faxcarne, en US\$ 2,53 en el promedio de los Estados exportadores, los frigoríficos experimentan un desafío por el avance del Coronavirus. Tal es así, que las autoridades brasileñas y chinas decidieron en común acuerdo suspender temporalmente a las plantas con un número importante de brotes. A pesar de esto, se estima que los volúmenes exportados por Brasil al país asiático no van a cambiar y seguirán a buen ritmo.

Felipe Kleiman, director de KLM Kosher Consult, comentó que hace 15 días se inició la actividad de faena con destino a Israel. Actualmente son dos plantas las que están operando y se estima que próximamente comenzaría Frigol, una planta ubicada en Pará. “Se estimaba que los equipos iban a comenzar a trabajar en abril, pero la burocracia brasileña para la creación del protocolo hizo que el país sea el último del Mercosur en recibir las cuadrillas de faena”.

Mesa de Alimentación a Corral planteó revisar la permanencia obligatoria de 90 días previo a la faena

16 de julio de 2020 Este lunes la Mesa Nacional de Alimentación a Corral se reunió con el ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, Carlos María Uriarte y el subsecretario, Ignacio Buffa. En el encuentro, solicitado por el sector privado, los delegados de la mesa plantearon a las autoridades revisar la permanencia obligatoria del ganado por 90 días previo a la faena, vinculado al protocolo sanitario para exportar carne a China.

“El tema de los 90 días es algo que nos afecta mucho, en el negocio a corral, más en el entendido de que el tema de la Cuota 481 tiende a ser un negocio que se va a achicar, y que el instrumento de encerrar ganado en el invierno por cortos periodos puede generar una oportunidad de valorización”, señaló tras la reunión Álvaro Ferrés, presidente de la Asociación Uruguaya de Productores de Carne Intensiva Natural (Aupcin), entrevistado por el programa Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

Por su parte, Daniel Miranda, presidente de la mesa, dijo al programa 100% Mercados de radio Rural que tanto Uriarte como Buffa se mostraron receptivos, que ya habían recibido una propuesta similar, y que la intención es “empezar a trabajar” sobre ese tema, más que nada vinculado con el protocolo con China.

También se habló de la posibilidad de flexibilizar el protocolo para la exportación de carne dentro del Cupo Hilton y que pase a ser de exclusivamente a pasto a preferentemente a pasto. “Nos planteó que estaba sobre la mesa de la junta de INAC, conversándose, y que ahora se abre una brecha para discutir a raíz del Brexit”, apuntó Miranda.

Se planteó también de crea la categoría de terneros enteros dentro de la categorización de INAC. “Crear la categoría para poder ofrecer ese producto”, informó Miranda.

“No hay que alentar fantasmas”, dijo Secco sobre el cambio del Hilton

14/07/2020 - El Presidente de Adifu dijo: “Pretendo no cercenar, a la producción ganadera del Uruguay, la posibilidad de seguir creciendo y ser más eficientes”.

La modificación del protocolo de la Cuota Hilton es una discusión que se volvió a ubicar en la mesa de la Junta del Instituto Nacional de Carnes, a pedido de un sector de la producción, en el marco de las negociaciones iniciadas entre Uruguay y la Unión Europea a raíz de la salida de Gran Bretaña.

La revisión de los protocolos y solicitar un cambio en la denominación del cupo Hilton, que pase de animales alimentados exclusivamente a pasto a preferentemente a pasto, surge en el actual contexto de



negociaciones “en función del cambio en la matriz productiva del país y la región”, explicó a Rurales El País Marcelo Secco, presidente de la Asociación de la Industria Frigorífica del Uruguay (Adifu).

Secco dijo que “en los últimos quince años hay una nueva realidad productiva del país, desde el punto de vista del acceso tecnológico, más allá del desarrollo en pasturas, hay un desarrollo en la nutrición que mejora la realidad de todo el ciclo productivo”. Por tanto, consideró que “Uruguay, en una forma muy estratégica, debería buscar la forma de flexibilizar el sistema, sosteniéndose muy fuertemente en el sistema de trazabilidad que lo diferencia del resto de la región, para dar amplitud a la cantidad de animales que pueden aplicar al protocolo”.

Para completar las 6.370 toneladas de carne de alto valor comercial se necesitan aproximadamente unos 400 mil novillos al año, por tanto el sector productor considera que si se modifica el protocolo y se permite el ingreso de animales que han consumido grano en alguna etapa productiva, podría bajar la demanda del ganado terminado a pasto.

Como respuesta, el Presidente de Adifu señaló que “no hay que alentar fantasmas que no existen”, “está demostrado en los números semana a semana cuál es la participación de los ganados de corral en la actividad industrial”. Y agregó: “En el fondo pretendo no cercenar, a la producción ganadera del Uruguay, la posibilidad de seguir creciendo y ser más eficientes, porque si no es cargar otra mochila más de un costo que los vecinos nos van a aplanar”.

En tal sentido, Marcelo Secco dijo que “sin perder lo que tenemos, sin perder la oportunidad de generar valor en una u otra producción o en producciones mixtas, hay que darle la mayor libertad posible al sistema productivo, con todas las garantías de Uruguay y que el mercado guíe por dónde está la demanda. Es un tema que solo se va a poder resolver caminando”.

Uriarte defendió “tres premisas básicas” para analizar la importación de ganado

16/07/2020 - “Como Gobierno debemos discutir el tema, escuchar las opiniones de todos y tenerlas presentes”, destacó el Ministro de Ganadería.

El ministro de Ganadería (MGAP), Carlos María Uriarte, aseguró que “nos mantenemos firmes en tres premisas básicas”, tras ser consultado, en conferencia de prensa en el lanzamiento de los datos de Dicose, sobre la viabilidad de importar ganado en pie para faena en los frigoríficos no habilitados para la exportación de carne.

“Una es la preservación del estatus sanitario, no solo el animal, sino que también la preservación del estatus del Uruguay con respecto al Covid-19”, dijo Uriarte y agregó: “Debemos de ser muy celosos y no poner al país en riesgo bajo ningún concepto”.

El Secretario de Estado comentó que el estatus sanitario “lo estamos utilizando en China para que nos traten distinto, porque somos de los pocos países del mundo que pueden ofrecer inocuidad, ya que no hubo ningún caso positivo de coronavirus en las cadenas productoras de agroalimentos”.

Como segunda premisa, Uriarte dijo que hay que respetar el protocolo que Uruguay ha firmado con sus clientes: “Los debemos tener en cuenta a la hora de hacer el análisis del tema”.

Sin embargo, el Ministro dijo que a la misma vez, y basados en el fortalecimiento sanitario del país, se están replanteando protocolos con países, como por ejemplo con China sobre el tiempo mínimo de 90 días de estadía de los animales en establecimiento previo a la faena.

Y la tercera premisa es “defender el eslabón más débil de la cadena que es el criador”, dado que “es fundamental mantener el sector criador motivado para producir más terneros”, por tanto “debe ser considerado a la hora de analizar la importación en pie”.

Por último, Uriarte dijo que son “premisas fundamentales a la hora del análisis”, pero no se puede dejar de desconocer la importancia de la medida: “Primero, porque sería la primera vez en la historia para Uruguay, y segundo porque se da en un momento que el generar trabajo resulta relevante para los uruguayos”.

“Como Gobierno debemos discutir el tema, escuchar las opiniones de todos y tenerlas presentes”, cerró.

Samy Ragi sobre el mercado global de carnes: “El segundo semestre será mejor”

16/07/2020 - El Director de Mirasco destacó la fortaleza de Uruguay de no tener casos positivos de coronavirus en los frigoríficos.

A pesar que se debe ser cauteloso por el impacto que puede significar un rebrote del coronavirus, el director de Mirasco, Samy Ragi, estimó que “el segundo semestre será mejor” para la exportación de carne bovina a los mercados mundiales.

Ragi comentó que los mercados que están funcionando son los tradicionales, con China regresando tras el problema del Covid-19 e imponiendo exigencias a los compradores, como a Brasil y Argentina que suspendió frigoríficos, debido a los casos positivos del virus en plantas industriales.

Y agregó: “En Uruguay tenemos la suerte que no hay brotes en ninguna industria y todo sigue normal”.



En Europa, según explicó el empresario, “se está volviendo despacio” luego que “las cuotas cárnicas estuvieron fuera de foco”, por tanto “esperemos que no venga ninguna segunda ola y el mercado vuelva a recuperar”.

Además, Ragi comentó que los mercados de Medio Oriente “respondieron con firmeza y aceptando precios del mercado” durante la pandemia.

Mientras que Rusia es un destino con volúmenes en baja para Uruguay, pero que “siempre va a estar”. Dijo que es un mercado que el país puede tomar posición con cortes específicos cuando se complica China y Estados Unidos.

Finalmente, Samy Ragi marcó su preocupación por el precio del ganado de Uruguay la falta de competitividad: “Uruguay tiene el ganado más caro, después de Estados Unidos y eso quita competitividad con países como Brasil y Argentina”.

Paraguay concretó la primera exportación de carne bovina a Arabia Saudita

13/07/2020 - Fueron 12 toneladas de carne congelada, y visualizan oportunidades para enfriado vía aéreo.

El frigorífico paraguayo Frigomerc, de la compañía brasileña Athena Foods, concretó el pasado 7 de julio la primera exportación país de carne bovina congelada a Arabia Saudita, un mercado que fue habilitado en enero tras dos años de estrictos intercambios entre las autoridades.

El envío implicó 12 toneladas de carne bovina vía fluvial, y se espera aumentar los volúmenes exportables de acuerdo a la demanda de los próximos meses, expresó la Cámara Paraguaya de la Carne (CPC).

También “existe la posibilidad de realizar envíos de carne fresca por la vía aérea”.

Arabia Saudita “constituye un mercado potencial para la diversificación de la carne paraguaya”, con una importación anual estimada en 60.000 toneladas, cuyos principales proveedores son Brasil, con un 70% de la cuota del mercado; y Australia, con el 20%.

“El sector ve con mucho entusiasmo el aumento de los envíos, especialmente por la pandemia, situación que golpeó a las exportaciones de carne de Paraguay, así como a otras industrias en el mundo”, señaló el presidente de la CPC, Luis Pettengill.

Además explicó que con este mercado, “Paraguay tiene oportunidad de diversificar los destinos de envíos de cortes de carnes traseros y finos que se utilizan especialmente en las grandes industrias de la península arábiga”.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

EU actualizó el pronóstico de corto plazo para sector agropecuario

12 July 2020 The European Union's most recent short-term economic outlook identifies good production prospects across multiple agriculture sectors, with huge boost coming from reopening food service businesses.

Many uncertainties remain around the scale of the impact of the coronavirus crisis and the economic recovery. Nonetheless the food supply chain has proven resilient throughout the crisis. With lockdown measures being progressively lifted all over Europe, demand in particular for restaurants, bars and cafés should pick up, although not back to 2019 levels in the short run due to reduced households' purchasing power. Prices are also picking up as a consequence.

As noted in the spring edition of this short-term outlook, the COVID-19 outbreak and related measures taken by Member States created a demand shock rather than a supply one. This is reflected in the good production prospects for various sectors such as dairy, sugar, pigmeat, olive oil, wine and tomato. Exports perspectives remain good overall.

The latest short-term outlook report for EU agricultural markets, published on 6 July 2020 by the European Commission, presents a more detailed overview of the latest trends and further prospects for each agri-food sector.

Arable crops

For 2020/21, EU cereal production is forecasted at 286.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.7 percent compared to 2019/20, but still 1.7 percent above the 5-year average. This is explained by a lower acreage of winter cereals but also dry conditions during crop development, especially for wheat.

Rainfalls in late May and June relieved pressure on summer crops. Cereal EU consumption is estimated to decrease by 0.6 percent in 2019/20 mainly due to a reduced demand from bakeries and food service, as a consequence of lockdown measures. However this reduced demand should not last, with a regrowth expected in 2020/21.

Regarding oilseeds and protein crops, in 2020/21 rapeseed production should be at a similar level than in 2019/20 with 15.4 million t. Sunflower production is due to reach 10.4 million tonnes, a 3.7 percent increase compared to 2019/20. Production of soya beans and protein crops should also increase, to reach



2.8 million tonnes and 4.5 million tonnes respectively. A slight decline in crushing volumes in 2020/21 is foreseen with a stable protein meal demand and an expected slow recovery of vegetable oils use.

2020/21 sugar production is due to stay at the same level as in 2019/20, despite a 3 percent decrease in sugar beet area. Lower demand for ethanol and lower sales in food service are expected to result in lower EU consumption of sugar in 2019/20.

Milk and dairy

In 2020, the EU milk collection could reach close to 144 million tonnes, 0.7 percent above 2019 levels and more than anticipated in the spring short-term outlook. This is thanks to good prospects for pastures' quality over spring and summer and largely available and affordable feed. Germany is due to contribute the most to this growth, followed closely by Italy, Spain and the Netherlands.

The increasing EU retail demand for cheese is not expected to compensate for food service losses. This could result in a slightly lower cheese consumption in 2020. Despite exports that could grow by 2 percent, domestic consumption decline could lead to lower production growth than anticipated.

Due to competitive EU prices in 2020, significant increase of butter exports, sustained whole milk powder (WMP) flows and skimmed milk powder (SMP) exports at levels similar to 2018 despite lower initial availabilities compared to previous years.

Meat

Beef production is expected to decline by 1.7 percent in 2020. This would be the consequence of reduced demand from food service due to lockdown measures, as well as limited supply due to smaller herds and early slaughtering at lower weights because of lower availability of feed during the dry spring.

Poultry production is due to decline by 2 percent in 2020, with the sector promptly adapting to the lower demand and lower prices (particularly affecting poultry meat other than chicken - ducks, guinea fowls, pigeons or quails). Market uncertainties, including in terms of exports, also explain this decrease.

Pigmeat production should increase slightly in 2020 by 0.5 percent, supported by favourable prices, return of consumer demand, solid export prospects mainly to China and recent investments in the sector.

Finally, in 2020, sheep and goat meat production is expected to decline by 1.5 percent due to the drop in demand from food service and home consumption especially during Easter and Ramadan celebrations, and supply shortages due to logistical issues.

Overall, the reduction in consumer demand during lockdown, as well as limited EU availability not compensated by imports will lead to a decrease in meat consumption by 2.5 percent to 65.4 kg per capita in 2020.

REINO UNIDO: creó comisión de Comercio y Agricultura

10 July 2020

The UK's new Trade and Agriculture Commission represents farmers, retailers and consumers and will advise the government on trade, animal welfare and environmental standards.

Retailers, farming unions, consumer, hospitality and environmental bodies from across the UK have been named as members of the Government's new Trade and Agriculture Commission.

It will be chaired by food safety expert Tim Smith, a former Chief Executive of the Food Standards Agency and Tesco Group Technical Director.

The English, Scottish and Welsh branches of the National Farmers Union (NFU) are all represented, as are the Ulster Farmers Union and the Farmers' Union of Wales. Other members include the British Retail Council, UK Hospitality, and the Food and Drink Federation.

It will report directly to International Trade Secretary Liz Truss, advising on:

Trade policies the Government should adopt to secure opportunities for UK farmers, while ensuring the sector remains competitive and that animal welfare and environmental standards in food production are not undermined.

Advancing and protecting British consumer interests and those of developing countries.

How the UK engages the WTO to build a coalition that helps advance higher animal welfare standards across the world.

Developing trade policy that identifies and opens up new export opportunities for the UK agricultural industry – in particular for SMEs – and that benefits the UK economy as a whole.

The scope of the Commission was agreed after close consultation between farming unions, the Department for International Trade and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. It will be set up for six months and submit an advisory report at the end of its work which will be presented to Parliament by the Department for International Trade.

International Trade Secretary, Liz Truss, said:

"My officials and I are working round the clock to ensure that any trade deal we strike brings the very best opportunities to the UK's farming community.

"We recognise the importance of engaging with the agriculture industry and seeking expert advice, which is why we have set up the Commission.



“We are putting British farming first and giving our producers the best opportunity to export their world class food abroad and grow their businesses. Our high food and animal welfare standards won't be compromised.”

George Eustice, Environment Secretary said:

“We have been consistently clear that we will not compromise on our high environmental protection, animal welfare and food standards in all of our trade negotiations.

“The Agriculture and Trade Commission will ensure that the UK's agricultural industry, our support for farmers and our commitment to high welfare standards are maintained. This Government will work hard to ensure any future trade deals are in their best interests and will prioritise both food production and our world-leading environmental targets.”

The agriculture and food industries are our largest manufacturing sectors employing more than 4 million people and contributing £120 billion to our economy. The new Commission will play a crucial part advising on how trade policy can create further growth and stimulate this critical pillar of our economy.

Chair of the Agriculture and Trade Commission, Tim Smith, said: “The trade decisions the Government is making now will shape the future not just of British food and farming, but the whole country, so it is important that the voices of industry and the British public are heard.

“This Commission will bring a clear-eyed perspective on what is fair and works for consumers, farmers, food producers and animals. I am delighted to chair it, and look forward to independently advising the Government on how trade policy can both protect and advance the interests of British farming and the UK as a whole.”

NFU response President of the NFU, Minette Batters, said

“Today's announcement (regarding the Trade and Agriculture Commission) is a hugely important development in ensuring UK farming's high standards of animal welfare and environmental protection are not undermined in future trade deals. It is, however, one part of a much broader challenge our farmers face in ensuring the UK's trade policy delivers a prosperous and sustainable future for them.

COVID 19 – infección en establecimiento alemán generó preocupación por temperaturas

Reuters July 17, 2020 BERLIN (Reuters) - A COVID-19 outbreak in Germany is forcing meatpacking plants to review infection risks posed by their cooling systems, placing the industry at the sharp end of growing global concerns over airborne transmission of the coronavirus.

Toennies, a slaughterhouse and meat producer, shut down one of its plants in western Germany in June after more than 1,500 workers were found to be infected with the virus.

It had to install high-efficiency HEPA filters typically used in hospitals and on airplanes before being allowed to reopen on Friday.

It now plans to retrofit its other sites. “We anticipate that the authorities will issue this as a requirement for the entire industry,” a spokesman said.

Low temperatures, which generally allow viruses to survive in the air longer, and crowded working conditions have made meatpacking plants global coronavirus hotspots.

To keep temperatures between 6 and 10 degrees Celsius (43-50°F), ventilation systems draw the air out of the meatpacking halls and cool it before pumping it back in, increasing the risk of spreading virus-laden droplets.

The World Health Organization last week issued new guidelines on the airborne transmission of the virus, with its technical lead on the pandemic saying droplets appeared to be the most common infection route.

The EU's public health body is assessing risks posed by workplace ventilation systems, while Germany's Agriculture Minister has also asked other industries that operate in low temperatures, like dairies and fish processing, to carry out assessments.

There are nearly 1,500 meat production plants in Germany, according to the Federal Statistics Office.

The country's meat industry association said other companies were testing out ventilation filters, but not enough was known about their effectiveness in preventing the spread of COVID-19 to recommend upgrades.

The fish industry association said risks were lower than for the meat industry because its plants operated with fewer people and at higher temperatures.

Before it could reopen, Toennies also had to install ultraviolet (UV) irradiation systems in parts of the plant where pig meat is processed.

A UV lamp that kills germs with radiation can cost a few thousand euros while upgrading a meatpacking hall could amount to a five-figure sum, said Christian Rueth, marketing and sales head at UV air disinfection systems maker Heraeus Noblelight GmbH.

The company has seen enquiries “more than double” since the Toennies outbreak, in particular from companies in the meat, fish, frozen fruit and vegetable and milk sectors.



Low temperatures can reduce the performance of UV radiation, meaning plants would have to install more powerful lamps, said Christoph Kaup, CEO of ventilation equipment maker Howarth. His firm has also seen rising enquiries, including from offices and sports halls.

HEPA filters are cheaper but have higher maintenance and repair costs as they tend to clog up quickly with dust, he said.

Martin Exner, a public health expert at the University of Bonn who identified Toennies' ventilation system as a possible virus-spreader, said companies that used air circulation systems to cool the air were in "special focus" and must come up with new hygiene plans.

It remained to be seen if such ventilation systems could pose a problem beyond industry, for example in cinemas or offices.

But if people were crowded together in rooms where the air was being recycled, the topic needed consideration, he said.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Exportaciones de carne de vacuno se redujeron un 33% en mayo

08/07/2020 Las de porcino crecieron en un 12%

Las exportaciones cárnicas de EE.UU. durante el mes de mayo se vieron afectadas directamente por la evolución de la pandemia de la COVID-19 en el país, según Dan Halstrom, presidente y consejero delegado de USMEF: "a medida que se implementaban las medidas de protección relacionadas con COVID-19, las interrupciones en las plantas alcanzaron su punto máximo a principios de mayo con la correspondiente desaceleración temporal de las exportaciones".

Halstrom señaló que el reciente repunte en la producción de carne de vacuno y porcino ayudará a las exportaciones a recuperar el impulso en la segunda mitad de 2020. La perspectiva económica mundial es desafiante, pero espera que los volúmenes de exportación se recuperen rápidamente en la mayoría de los mercados, ya que la carne roja de EE.UU. Sigue siendo un elemento básico importante, no solo en los Estados Unidos sino también para muchos consumidores internacionales.

Ante esto, los niveles de exportación fueron los más bajos en 10 años en el caso de la carne de vacuno y en el caso del porcino, fueron más altas que en 2019 pero fueron las más bajas desde octubre de 2019.

En el caso del vacuno, las ventas en mayo cayeron un 33% respecto a mayo de 2019, sumando 79.280 t, por un valor de 480,1 millones de dólares. De enero a mayo EE.UU. acumula ya 512.596 t exportadas, un 3% menos que en 2019, por un valor de 3.140 millones de dólares, un 5% menos.

Si hablamos de porcino, las exportaciones estadounidenses en mayo sumaron 243.823 t, un 12% más que en 2019, pero un 13% menos que la media del primer trimestre de 2020. El valor obtenido por las ventas fue de 620,9 millones de dólares un 9% más que en 2019. De enero a mayo, EE.UU. ya suma 1,35 millones de t de carne de cerdo exportadas (+30%) por un valor de 3.530 millones de dólares (+37%).

Derrell Peel - Oklahoma State University July 14, 2020 09:37 AM

Beef exports were sharply lower in the latest trade data for May. Decreased beef exports was due to COVID-19 related disruptions in beef production and likely in part due to decreased international beef demand. Total beef exports in May were down 30.9% year-over-year bringing the year to date total for the first five months of the year down 1.9 percent compared to last year.

May exports to Japan, the number one U.S. beef export market, were down 26.3% year-over-year. Beef exports to number two market South Korea were down 21.7% year-over-year in May. Exports to Mexico, recently the number three beef export destination, were down a whopping 78.0% from one year ago in May. On a monthly basis, Mexico dropped to sixth place in May.

Beef exports to Hong Kong were up 19.9% year-over-year in May, the only major market to show an increase for the month. May exports of beef to Canada were down 17.6% compared to one year ago. Beef exports to Taiwan were down 31.8% year-over-year in May. China, though still a minor market for U.S. beef exports, was up 176.7% year-over-year in May and represented a monthly record of 2.5% of total U.S. beef exports.

It is not clear how much of the drop in May beef exports was due to reduced supply and how much was due to reduced demand because of global recession. Beef production dropped 19.7% in April followed by a 19.9% drop in May. There is little doubt that May beef exports were curtailed in part simply due to a lack of available product. No doubt, some export orders were simply unable to be filled in May.

It is likely, however, that part of the decrease in beef exports was due to macroeconomic weakness in some countries combined with higher U.S. beef prices. Choice boxed beef prices increased to a monthly average of \$263.35 per cwt. in April, up from the March level of \$228.05 per cwt. May Choice boxed beef prices increased to \$420.00 per cwt., up 84.2% over the March levels.

The drop in beef exports to Mexico, in particular, is very concerning. It is doubtful that reduced supply alone explains the 78.0% drop in May beef exports to Mexico. Mexico is experiencing a sharp recession



compounded by a weaker Mexican Peso in April and May (with some recovery in June). In 2019, Mexico accounted for 14.0% of total U.S. beef exports for the year, but in May only amounted to 4.4% of total monthly exports. May exports of pork to Mexico were down 21.9% and broiler exports were down 27.6%, highlighting the overall demand weakness in Mexico.

Beef production recovered significantly in June, to approximately 97% of year ago levels, and Choice boxed beef prices dropped back to an average of \$242.30 per cwt. June beef exports will likely bounce back significantly from the May drop but it will be important going forward to monitor both the residual impact of the April/May processing disruptions and the ongoing global economic weakness to see how beef export prospects develop in the second half of the year.

Rápida recuperación en la producción de carnes

Steve Kay, July 17, 2020

A monthly column written for Beef Central by US meat and livestock market commentator Steve Kay, publisher of US Cattle Buyers Weekly

United States beef packers are being investigated by the USDA, the US Justice Department and others for any illegal market behavior when the COVID-19 pandemic caused the US processing industry to virtually shut down for two months back in April. Fed cattle prices fell sharply at the time, as slaughter-ready cattle backed up following a wave of temporary closures, while retail meat prices moved sharply in the opposite direction.

How startling, then, that US packers have performed a minor miracle by returning to full production levels by mid-June.

As I wrote last month, supply and demand factors determined the direction of live cattle and wholesale beef prices in April and May. These factors were extreme. But nothing suggests that packers did anything that broke any law. Perhaps their best rebuttal to investigators is to show how quickly beef production has returned to normal.

The fate of both the feeder cattle and grainfed cattle markets rests on the ability of packers to process fed cattle on a timely basis and offer an orderly flow of beef to end-users at a reasonable price.

All that blew up from late March to mid-May. But there has now been a dramatic turnaround that has brought sighs of relief from everybody from feedlots to retail meat departments.

Looking back, weekly US slaughter levels reached a record low of 438,614 head the week ended May 2. This was 64pc of available capacity, using a maximum capacity of 685,000 head per week. Weekly slaughter levels improved each full week in May. But questions remained as to how long it would take for packers to operate at full capacity again.

The miracle is that they achieved that in June. The slaughter total for the week ended June 29 was nearly 665,000 head, 97.5pc of maximum capacity. It reached that level by packers processing more than 78,000 head on the Saturday, a record Saturday kill for a non-holiday week.

US packers appear to have done a remarkable job in protecting their workers from COVID-19 related illnesses and making them feel comfortable about returning to work. The dramatic decline in capacity utilisation in April was largely due to worker absenteeism and only slightly due to slower chain speeds in plants.

Now plants appear to be fully staffed and one can only hope they remain that way the rest of the year.

The dramatic increase in slaughter levels and the huge year-over-year increase in weekly carcase weights mean that weekly beef production from mid-June rose above year ago levels. This contributed to a collapse in wholesale beef prices to their lowest levels this year.

This has fully restored retailers' beef margins and has allowed them to feature beef earlier and more aggressively than was forecast only a month ago.

Backlog disappearing faster than expected

This augurs well for cattle feeders being able to reduce the backlog of market-ready cattle faster than expected.

The front-end supply (cattle on feed 150 days or more) attained its seasonal peak by July 1, a month later than normal, says analyst Andrew Gottschalk, HedgersEdge.com.

The good news is that supplies will trend lower into the fourth quarter at a faster rate than normal. The bad news is that this decline will begin from the largest beginning month's supply on record, approximately 824,000 more than on July 1 a year ago, he says.

This means kills will have to remain as large as possible for at least the next three months. Saturday kills will be the critical factor.

Questions remain as to whether packers will be able to run kills above 70,000 head consistently over a sustained period. One barometer is to examine Saturday kill levels following the August 9, 2019 fire at Tyson's Holcomb, Kansas plant, that shut down the facility until nearly the end of the year. The Saturday kill on August 10 was 46,553 head. The kills the next 15 regular production weeks averaged 69,377 head. They ranged from a low of 58,992 head to an all-time record high of 79,648 head.



Circumstances however were different then to what they are now. The COVID-19 pandemic was several months away from emerging and US retail and food service beef demand was extremely strong. So packers had a powerful incentive to produce as much beef as possible. They also had a full and healthy workforce to draw on for larger Saturday kills than normal.

The remarkable turnaround means that the second half of 2020 will see a significant increase in US beef production versus the first six months of the year. This is positive for further processors, distributors, retailers and food service operators, and ultimately for consumers who faced record high retail beef prices in May and June.

The second half might even see slightly more beef produced than last year.

The recovery in production reflects the far faster return to maximum slaughter levels than expected. More beef in the second half will also reflect the fact that fed steer and heifer carcass weights will remain record high each week and far above year ago levels for the rest of the year. In addition, ample supplies of market-ready cattle will remain into September.

Some demand destruction occurred in May and June as retail beef prices hit record monthly highs.

As noted, the higher beef production will bring those prices down in July. In fact, the comprehensive cutout (cuts, grinds and trim) the week before last was down 3.2% on the same week last year. Wholesale beef prices are far more attractive to end users than they were a month ago. All in the industry can only hope they stay that way.

Recuperación económica dependerá de la evolución de la epidemia

14 July 2020 The severity of COVID-19-related economic disruptions varies widely among rural and agricultural market sectors, and is underpinned by consumer uncertainty.

Rural industries are grappling with how to adjust their businesses to remain relevant and sustainable in the face of the coronavirus pandemic. Agricultural supply chains have been massively disrupted and lost revenue. Water and power suppliers have adapted as commercial customers went dark and demand shifted to residential customers.

According to a new Quarterly report from CoBank's Knowledge Exchange, the recent rebound in the US economy is real, but the sharpest post-shutdown economic gains are almost certainly behind us and a long grind to shore up a shaky economy lies ahead.

"Economic data prior to the recent resurgence of coronavirus cases has shown a consistent, steady improvement in the US economy, coinciding with business re-openings," said Dan Kowalski, vice president of CoBank's Knowledge Exchange division. "But traditional economic data can go stale remarkably fast in the COVID era, making high-frequency economic indicators an essential tool. And those indicators are signalling a plateau, followed by a possible downshift in the economy."

Despite COVID-19, US grain has been moving and basis has generally tightened since 1 April. Wheat export activity has been strong and domestic demand has been healthy, as home-bound consumers buy more packaged food. China has been buying US grain, although the run rate is below the levels agreed upon in phase one of the trade deal. Sorghum exports to China have been especially robust; sorghum basis has tightened meaningfully in response to strong export demand.

Farm supply retailers benefited from a healthy spring agronomy season and are well-positioned for the remainder of the growing season. Crop progress has been above average amidst favourable weather. USDA rated around 70 percent of corn, soybean, and spring wheat crops as good-to-excellent in its 29 June report. A surprise ruling against dicamba could have long-term implications for crop protection sales and advice.

Ethanol production and margins began to recover during the second quarter as US economies began to reopen. However, coronavirus is resurging in several states and renewed activity restrictions will potentially reduce driving and fuel demand. Looking ahead to 2021, ethanol fuel demand may recover to only 85–90 percent of pre-COVID levels.

US chicken plants endured far less COVID-19 disruption in the second quarter than beef or pork. The chicken sector swiftly filled retail meat cases when demand shifted from foodservice and the red meat supply dropped. While chicken producers have been able to manage through their production disruptions, demand and prices have been volatile. CoBank analysts expect around 3 percent industry growth for the sector in 2020 as its value-proposition may appeal to US consumers facing a difficult economic outlook.

Beef packing plant capacity fell to historic lows in late April, spiking the cutout value to record highs. Beef production and prices have now returned to pre-pandemic levels. Concern within the beef sector is now shifting from supply to demand. Food service traffic has improved, but many social distancing restrictions remain. This means ongoing challenges for the dine-in, full-service sector, which especially hurts the beef complex.

The pork industry has rebounded from a supply chain shock that saw US production fall by nearly half, before climbing back to above prior-year levels two months later. Pork production in the last week of the



quarter was up more than 10 percent above the same week a year ago as the industry is beginning to work through the backlog of hogs. Second quarter pork exports remained strong.

Dairy producers and processors struggled through extreme market volatility last quarter due to COVID-19. Milk, cheese, and butter prices fell to multi-year lows on steep losses in food service demand and record milk production. Cheddar block prices bounced to record highs on restaurant restocking, high demand from pizza chains, and government purchases. Milk and butter prices also recovered. Although, many farmers did not benefit from higher milk prices last quarter because of negative producer price differentials.

China took the headlines in cotton as the standout overseas buyer for the quarter, helping lift cotton prices from the multi-year lows in March and early April. As China strives to fulfill phase one commitments, its imports of US upland cotton at the end of June were up 50 percent over last year's pace, and outstanding sales of unshipped cotton more than quadrupled year-over-year.

COVID-19 continues to snarl supply chain logistics with specialty crops growers fearing further losses in food service demand as the pandemic resurges. Growers that have contracts with grocers and retailers have fared better. Domestic demand for tree nuts like almonds, walnuts, and pistachios has been robust as consumers stockpile shelf-stable foods. Another record large almond crop is expected as harvest begins in the weeks ahead, putting greater focus on the US tree nut export programme.

Most rural telecommunications operators signed the FCC's Keep Americans Connected pledge, which includes not disconnecting service for customers that who cannot pay their bill due to COVID-19-related economic stress. Offering free service has strained rural operators' cash flow, which could impact future network build plans.

The US energy sector is used to volatility in supply, but not profound changes in demand. For the first full month of COVID-19 stay-at-home advisories, April data shows US electricity system peak demand levels hit 12-month record-setting lows, with net electricity generation decreasing 6.7 percent year-over-year. Demand recovery to pre-pandemic levels will be slow and the longer road to recovery makes it more likely that structural change is inevitable.

Promueven la actividad de plantas de menor tamaño

10 July 2020 New bipartisan legislation aims to expand the capacity of small and medium-sized meat processors and strengthen the US meat supply chain.

Just 50 meat plants process 98 percent of meat in the United States. This level of consolidation makes the industry particularly vulnerable to disruptions - a fact that has become evident recently. When COVID-19 outbreaks among workers forced a number of plants to temporarily slow or halt production, the entire meat supply chain backed up. As a result, farmers were left with nowhere to sell their animals, and consumers saw higher prices and meat shortages at their grocery stores.

To prevent this kind of bottlenecking in the future, a bipartisan group of US Representatives introduced a bill to help small and mid-sized meat processors expand their capacity. The bill, known the Requiring Assistance to Meat Processors for Upgrading Plants (RAMP-UP) Act, would offer grants to existing meat and poultry processors to help them make facility upgrades, cover the cost of federal inspection, and sell their products across state lines.

"Small and medium sized plants can ensure greater resilience and food security in times of crisis, as well as flexibility in marketing for farmers and ranchers," said National Farmers Union President Rob Larew in a statement of support. "By helping meat processing plants cover the often prohibitive cost of federal inspections, the RAMP UP Act will bolster a strong and reliable meat supply chain for farmers and consumers alike."

USDA Proyecto para producir vacuna contra la Aftosa

July 13, 2020 USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is seeking public comment on a petition from a vaccine manufacturer seeking approval to produce a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccine consisting of a modified non-infectious and non-transmissible strain of the virus on the U.S. mainland, according to a USDA release.

"Access to FMD vaccine is an important part of our FMD preparedness efforts, but to protect against the introduction of this devastating livestock disease, the live virus of FMD is not allowed anywhere in the country except for the Plum Island Animal Disease Center where it is held and worked with under very strict biocontainment procedures," USDA said in a release. "That exemption will also apply to its successor facility, the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, after the facility is complete."

The vaccine, which was developed jointly with USDA's Agricultural Research Service, is non-infectious, non-transmissible and incapable of causing the disease because it has been modified so that it is no longer able to produce infection.

Because the FMD virus is no longer able to produce infection, it should not be considered live virus of FMD and should be able to be produced on the U.S. mainland, the manufacturer said.



FMD is a highly contagious viral disease affecting cows, pigs, sheep, goats, deer and other animals with divided hooves. It was eradicated in 1929 from the U.S. However, if the disease were to infect the U.S. livestock industry today, it would cause devastating economic effects, USDA said.

According to the release, APHIS is seeking the public's comments as part of the petition review process on two topics: the manufacturer's interpretation of live virus and whether there is support for manufacturing the vaccine in the U.S. Public comments will be accepted through September 14 at <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-15031>.

APHIS will then review all comments before making a final decision.

Ganaderos solicitan al USDA contar con banco de vacunas contra la AFTOSA

July 8, 2020 02:21 PM Currently, the USDA, which has prescribed vaccination for dealing with an FMD outbreak, does not have access to enough vaccine should an outbreak occur. (Newport Labs)

The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) announced Wednesday the initial purchase of vaccine for the National Animal Vaccine and Veterinary Countermeasures Bank (NAVVCB). With this purchase, APHIS will invest \$27.1 million in foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccine the Agency can use in the event of an outbreak to protect animals and help stop the spread of disease.

"While we are confident we can keep foot-and-mouth disease out of the country, as we have since 1929, having access to vaccine is an important insurance policy," said Marketing and Regulatory Programs Under Secretary Greg Ibach in a press release. "Vaccines could be an important tool in the event of an incursion of the disease in the U.S, but their use will depend on the circumstances of the incursion and require careful coordination with the affected animal industries."

As anticipated, the beef, dairy and pork industries were thrilled to hear this announcement which gives the U.S. livestock industry comfort in knowing adequate volumes of vaccine would be available to combat a foot and mouth outbreak should one occur. Currently, the USDA, which has prescribed vaccination for dealing with an FMD outbreak, does not have access to enough vaccine should an outbreak occur. FMD is an infectious viral disease that affects cloven-hooved animals, including cattle, pigs and sheep; it is not a food safety or human health threat.

"Today's announcement is momentous, representing years of NPPC advocacy to ensure U.S. agriculture is protected should we have an FMD outbreak," said National Pork Producers Council president Howard "AV" Roth, a hog farmer from Wauzeka, Wisconsin in a statement. "While U.S. pork producers and other farmers face significant challenges and uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a solution to FMD preparedness is in our grasp. We thank USDA and especially Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs Greg Ibach for proceeding with such an important effort and look forward to continuing to work with the agency to ensure the FMD vaccine bank is adequately stocked."

The U.S. has not had an FMD outbreak since 1929. Still, recent foreign animal disease outbreaks in the U.S. of avian influenza and porcine epidemic diarrhea has focused attention on the importance of preparedness for other diseases, including FMD, for which outbreaks would have profound effects on international trade and animal health.

According to the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF), this purchase culminates a multi-year effort by NMPF and other livestock organizations working with USDA to update U.S. preparedness for a FMD outbreak.

"NMPF appreciates the leadership shown by Congress in including FMD preparedness in the 2018 Farm Bill and USDA in moving forward with implementation," said Jim Mulhern, president and CEO of NMPF. "A modernized vaccine bank signals appropriate vigilance against a threat that, while not a present danger, is always a potential risk."

Similarly, the National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) says this purchase is a great first step in building a national animal vaccine bank as authorized in the 2018 Farm Bill.

"We are pleased to see USDA is moving forward with creating a supply of FMD vaccines in the NAVVCB to ensure ranchers and farmers have timely access to a critical tool in the fight against foreign animal diseases, such as FMD. This is a promising first step forward to begin the work authorized in the 2018 Farm Bill; but, more action is needed to strengthen this newly created vaccine bank," said NCBA Executive Director of Government Affairs, Allison Rivera in a press release. "NCBA will continue to work with USDA, Congress, and other stakeholders to secure future funding, making certain that the entire cattle industry is better prepared for a possible outbreak of FMD."

USDA has awarded Boehringer Ingelheim (BI) a contract to help supply the vaccine to the vaccine bank.

According to a BI press release, the contract calls for the company to create and maintain a strategic reserve of frozen vaccine antigen concentrate that the company could quickly formulate into a vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in the event of an outbreak in the U.S.

"As a global leader in the storage and management of FMD vaccine banks, with FMD expertise dating back more than 70 years, Boehringer Ingelheim constantly monitors emerging disease threats," said Steve Boren, Vice President of the U.S. Livestock Business at Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health.



The NAVVCB is one component of a three-part program established by the 2018 Farm Bill to comprehensively support animal disease prevention and management.

AUSTRALIA

Mercado presionado por escasa disponibilidad de Ganado

16 July 2020

Key points:

Softening cattle prices across the eastern states

Light showers helped mitigate higher yardings this week

Domestic supply availability for finished cattle remains low

On Tuesday, the Eastern Young Cattle Indicator (EYCI) dipped below 750¢/kg carcass weight, back 7¢ on the week prior. However, at 745¢/kg, the indicator remains resolute despite the recent uptick in yardings, an appreciating dollar and unsettled global beef markets. Since hitting a peak of 772¢/kg on 17 June, the EYCI has declined 27¢, however, it still sits 227¢ above 2019 levels.

All eastern states saleyard price indicators have fallen this week. Medium steers saw the largest declines, with the Medium Cow indicator back 6¢ to 271¢/kg live weight. The Feeder Steer and Heavy Steer indicators were back 6¢ and 18¢, respectively, to 391¢/kg and 354¢/kg live weight.

After a relatively dry June, light rain across parts of eastern Australia over the last seven days will provide producers with confidence, while a positive long-term forecast for much of the east coast should help soften total yardings.

Saleyard throughput

Total yardings across eastern states for the first five weeks of winter were down 10% year-on-year. Saleyard throughput declined considerably in NSW, back 45% and offsetting a 19% lift in yardings in Queensland. Yardings in Victoria also increased 17%, however, the impact of Victoria's recent border closure and return to lockdown could affect saleyard throughput in the south, with permits for agricultural workers required to cross state lines.

Focusing on EYCI eligible cattle yarded since June, numbers fell 24% year-on-year. National Livestock Reporting Service (NLRS) saleyard data demonstrates restocker buyers eclipsed feeders to account for the majority of sales. Lot feeder buyers purchased 41% of all EYCI eligible cattle, the same amount as in 2019, while restocker sales increased slightly from 44% to 46%.

Market reports suggest some lot feeders are experiencing difficulty in sourcing animals of appropriate specifications, with producers now having the option of holding onto stock.

Eastern states slaughter

The eastern states slaughter report continues to trend below year-ago levels and highlights the challenges faced by processors in securing slaughter ready cattle. Total cattle slaughter was back 4% on the week prior to 122,000 head for the week ending 10 July, 19% lower than the same week last year. In Queensland, numbers declined 6% to 60,900 head, down 24% year-on-year. In New South Wales, processor throughput eased 3% to 29,700 head, back 16% year-on-year. Victoria remained stable week-on-week at 23,200 head, but 12% lower year-on-year.

Liquidación de vientres demora el aumento del stock

16 July 2020

Key points:

National adult cattle slaughter down from year ago levels in May

The female portion of total adult slaughter lifted to 56%

Queensland and Victoria processor throughput contributed to elevated female slaughter levels

National adult cattle slaughter in May totalled 644,600 head, up 2% from April but back 18% year-on-year. For the calendar year-to-May, total adult cattle slaughter sits at 3.2 million head, a 6% decline on year-ago levels. Female slaughter has continued to account for a large percentage of the total kill, lifting to 56% for May - the highest level since October last year. With the 12-month rolling average at just over 55%, this trend will continue to delay the shift towards a herd rebuild phase.

Strong price incentives may have supported higher female turnoff, however, the lift in the female portion of total slaughter has been amplified by lower male turnoff. For the calendar year-to-May the number of male cattle processed totalled 1.49 million head, the lowest figure since 1987, reflecting the limited availability of steers for finishing. The reduced pool of male cattle is largely a result of drought-induced destocking combined with consecutive years of low branding rates and robust live export shipments.

Grainfed turnoff elevating female slaughter



Processor throughput in Queensland declined 16% year-on-year to 314,100 head in May. The female portion accounted for 48% of total adult slaughter, back significantly from 55% this time last year. Queensland has accounted for 21% of the national female kill so far in 2020.

In Victoria, total adult slaughter declined 19% to 140,000 head in May, with the female portion accounting for 73%, albeit bulls, bullocks and steers reached their lowest levels since July 2016.

In NSW in May, female slaughter accounted for 51% of the states total kill. This was the lowest female slaughter level since January 2019, while the total female throughput of 62,348 head was the lowest seen since February 2018.

It is likely a high number of females remained in feedlots during the first half of the year, underpinning sustained high female turnoff. However, as the year progresses fewer females are expected to exit the production system, especially if the positive winter rainfall outlook comes to fruition.

National Carcase weights

Average adult carcase weights increased to 288kg/head in May, up 8kg/head year-on-year. Improved pasture availability across key cattle producing regions has supported heavier weights, as did the impact of the record number of cattle on feed at the beginning of the year. Reduced cattle slaughter, combined with a lift in carcase weight saw beef production in May total 185,000 tonnes carcase weight, a 16% decline year-on-year.

Exportaciones de animales vivos con resultados dispares

16 July 2020

Key points:

Australian feeder cattle exports to Indonesia are down 16% for the calendar year-to-June

Demand for locally processed beef in Vietnam is high

Live sheep exports remain a key pathway for the Middle East as chilled carcase exports are impacted by COVID-19 travel bans

Cattle exports in June totalled 124,000 head, which is the largest volume of cattle shipped since November last year. For the year-to-June, total cattle exports are back just 1% on 2019 levels. Sheep exports for the year-to-June total 582,000 head, back 17% on 2019 levels.

Indonesia

Australian feeder cattle exports to Indonesia total 254,000 head for the year so far, down 16% on 2019 levels. Despite IA-CEPA tariff reductions, mixed market signals and see-sawing prices have resulted in importers being more cautious about buying in large numbers. The current feedlot cattle price is Indonesia rupiah (IDR) 42,500/kg live weight (at an IDR exchange rate of IDR 14,500/USD), and the price of fresh beef at IDR 115,000-120,000/kg.

The Ramadhan and Eid al-Fitr festive season was a strong sales period for Indonesian feedlots, as the majority of Muslims celebrated with close family in the Greater Jakarta area, a major market for fresh beef. Travel restrictions also meant workers and students remained at home, resulting in more household cooking. Indonesian feedlots are currently running at 55-70% capacity, with 116,000 cattle currently on feed. June imports were high at 67,000 head, with importers looking to restock their cattle inventories after recently depleting stocks.

This year there has been limited supply of Indian Buffalo Meat (IBM) into the Indonesian market due to COVID-19's impact on Indian processor operations. However, it is expected that around 10,000 tonnes of IBM will now come monthly until the end of 2020. This will likely heighten competition for market share, which could see the price of fresh beef soften.

Vietnam

Cattle exports to Vietnam are up 39% for the year-to-June, at 166,500 head. Relative to total cattle exports to Vietnam this year, slaughter cattle have accounted for 81%, while feeders account for the remainder, representing a slightly higher proportion than typically seen in recent years as importers look to weight gain to boost margins.

Vietnam has done a remarkable job at controlling COVID-19, therefore the current restrictions placed on the local population are now minimal. However, international visitors are still banned from entry, so businesses associated with tourism and international travel are still disadvantaged. This has been somewhat compensated for by an increase in domestic travel, but ongoing impacts on premium food service will continue. Australian beef exports to Vietnam were subdued through April and May, which has created an opportunity for locally processed beef to fill the supply gap, hence the lift in imported cattle in the past two months.

Investment over the past four years from a core group of importers has meant that cattle supply chains have benefited from greater levels of resilience to the impact of COVID-19. These importers have ensured that the trading of cattle remains consistent despite the threat of disruptions.

Cattle movements across Vietnam borders have been limited, given restrictions on travel to control the spread of infection. This means that much of the grey channel trade with China is now being conducted via



official channels. Australian cattle exports to China are now up 12% for the year-to-June, although the control of grey channel trade may only be a small contributor to this growth, with ASF-fuelled demand in China likely being the predominant factor.

Middle East

Year-to-June sheep exports to MENA are down 13% from 2019 levels, with the downturn in foodservice demand a key influence in the decline. Volumes of sheep and sheepmeat to the UAE are both back on 2019 year-to-June levels. Despite softer demand, food security has been a key focus of many MENA markets during the COVID-19 outbreak, although a number of other factors can be attributed to softening sheepmeat demand in the Middle East.

Air freight restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic have demonstrated the importance of the live sheep export industry for the Middle East. Kuwait imported significantly less chilled carcass during the pandemic (-50% on 2019 levels for the year-to-June) with a greater reliance on live imported sheep to meet the somewhat lessened demand, with volumes back just 3% on 2019. Sheep exports to Jordan are just 8% behind 2019 levels for the year-to-June, while the chilled carcass trade has dropped 59% on 2019.

In contrast, Qatar airways have continued to run flights from Australia, which has maintained the flow of chilled carcass sheepmeat, now up 1% for the year-to-June. Consequently, Qatar hasn't needed to look to live exports like other markets have, with sheep exports to Qatar now back 29% for the year.

The summer shipping prohibition is now in place from June through to mid-September. This policy is driving importers to seek livestock from alternate sources as they look to diversify their supplier base. Competition from South Africa is growing in Kuwait and Oman, while Romania continues to be the main competitor in Jordan.

China denuncia declaraciones falsas por parte de políticos australianos

PUBLISHED: 11:59 BST, 16 July 2020 | UPDATED: 12:06 BST, 16 July 2020

Chinese state media has blasted Australia and accused it of spreading 'fake information' about COVID-19 and denied the virus originated in Wuhan's wet markets.

The Chinese Communist Party-run Xinhua News Agency published a list of 11 'fabricated lies' it claims Australian media and politicians have disseminated about the authoritarian state.

Human rights watchers say Beijing's propaganda machine has been desperately trying to 'rewrite history' after initially trying to cover up the deadly outbreak.

Chinese state media has blasted Australia for spreading 'fake information' about COVID-19 and denied the coronavirus outbreak began in Wuhan's wet market. Pictured: Residents in Beijing wear facemasks in the bustling Chinese capital+7

Chinese state media has blasted Australia for spreading 'fake information' about COVID-19 and denied the coronavirus outbreak began in Wuhan's wet market. Pictured: Residents in Beijing wear facemasks in the bustling Chinese capital

'Some Australian politicians and media outlets have been fabricating lies on COVID-19 of one kind or another,' the Xinhua article claims.

'China is a victim of disinformation, not a disseminator.'

Diplomatic relations between Australia and China have deteriorated significantly during the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.

Prime Minister Scott Morrison angered Beijing back in April when he called for an independent international inquiry into the origins of COVID-19.

China is accused of silencing doctors and media who tried to raise the alarm when the first wave of cases presented to Wuhan hospitals in November 2019.

Li Wenliang, a doctor who tried to warn of 'a new SARS' virus in early December, was arrested by Chinese authorities and forced to sign a confession admitting to 'spreading false rumours'.

He later died of coronavirus in February. But due to public anger inside China, an investigation officially exonerated the 33-year-old.

Exportaciones australianas de carne cayeron en junio; EEUU fue su principal destino

16 de julio de 2020

Exportaciones australianas de carne cayeron en junio; EEUU fue su principal destino

Las exportaciones australianas de carne cayeron en junio 3% respecto a un año atrás, con 96.500 toneladas. La caída es menor, teniendo en cuenta la caída que se ha registrado la faena en los estados del este se ha mantenido de forma constante por debajo del año pasado, con un retroceso interanual de 8% entre enero y junio, señaló Meat and Livestock Australia.

EEUU fue el principal destino de la carne vacuna australianas en junio con 26.000 toneladas pero embarque, un 30% más en comparación con el mismo mes del año pasado. Sin embargo, los envíos totales a EEUU retrocedieron 7% en lo que va del año respecto a 2019. Este aumento en las exportaciones probablemente se debió a la reducción de la producción de carne de EEUU hasta mayo.



Los niveles de producción de EEUU ahora están nuevamente por encima de los niveles típicos, por lo que la demanda en julio puede ser ligeramente moderada en relación con junio.

Las exportaciones a China continúan fluctuando, y en junio apenas alcanzaron las 17.000 toneladas, un 25% menos que en junio de 2019. MLA señaló que el mercado es particularmente volátil, con la caída de los precios de importación y varios brotes de COVID-19 que causan más inquietud en el país.

Hubo un cambio en el origen de las exportaciones a China debido a la suspensión temporal aplicada a cuatro plantas australianas en mayo, que ahora parecen estar afectando los volúmenes de exportación. Las plantas suspendidas representan aproximadamente el 20% de las exportaciones de carne vacuna australiana a China, con tres de las cuatro plantas ubicadas en Queensland.

Productores agropecuarios promueven medidas para la recuperar la economía australiana

15 July 2020 Australia's National Farmers Federation has released its plan to assist the country's coronavirus recovery efforts.

The plan contains 35 recommendations to boost farm output and fuel growth in regional Australia.

The plan, titled Get Australia Growing, was outlined in an address to the National Press Club by National Farmers Federation President, Fiona Simson, on 14 July.

Our plan to Get Australia Growing includes calls to:

- Fast-track 20 new Regional Deals;
- Reinvigorate regional manufacturing;
- Create a \$1 billion Biodiversity Stewardship Fund;
- Slash red and green tape;
- Fix the Murray Darling Basin Plan;
- Get our regions digitally connected; and,
- Help us get more people into jobs in agriculture.

The NFF believes the road to recovery begins in the bush.

Over the coming months, we'll be continuing to advocate for our ideas to Get Australia Growing, and we hope you'll join us in supporting this plan.

VARIOS

TURQUÍA Crecerá el ingreso de ganado para faena

14/07/2020 - Disponibilidad de ganado en ese país llegará a 18,1 millones de cabezas.

Eurocarne | El Departamento de Agricultura de Estados Unidos analizó las perspectivas sobre la evolución de la industria de la carne bovina en Turquía este año.

Estiman que el volumen de ganado crecerá un 6% y llegará a 18,1 millones de animales debido a la implementación de nuevos subsidios gubernamentales favorables y la continuación de una política agresiva de importación que trae grandes cantidades de animales vivos al país para su terminación y posterior faena.

Este año, la producción de carne en Turquía aumentará ligeramente a 1,3 millones de toneladas a medida que el gobierno turco mantiene su priorización de las importaciones de ganado bovino y los subsidios.

Los productores siguen preocupados por los altos precios de las materias primas importadas para alimentos, los bajos precios de los animales vendidos para la faena y la falta de coordinación e insostenibilidad de las políticas gubernamentales de Turquía.

Se pronostica que las importaciones de carne bovina, que provienen casi en su totalidad de la Europa del Este disminuirán 10% a 13.500 toneladas, mientras el gobierno aplica una política de importación de ganado vivo para sacrificio doméstico en lugar de importar carne, como lo viene haciendo en los últimos años. Uruguay es un importante proveedor.

SUDESTE DE ASIA: demanda firme pese a la pandemia

Dr Ross Ainsworth, July 10, 2020 Ross Ainsworth's SE Asia Report

Key Points

Live cattle trade volumes remain strong despite the ongoing Covid 19 disruption.

Australian feeder and slaughter cattle supplies down and prices up.

Indonesia : Slaughter Steers AUD \$4.04/kg live weight (Rp9,900 = \$1AUD)

June slaughter cattle prices have remained much the same as last month with the indicator price still Rp40,000 per kg for steers with a quite narrow range of only Rp39 to Rp41k.

Demand and prices usually drop back following the festival periods of Ramadan and Lebaran but this doesn't appear to be the case this year which may be linked to the very limited supplies of Indian buffalo beef (IBM).

While IBM is certainly back in the market it is only in a limited number of outlets and there also appears to be problems with demand as I am told that the product has been offered at a discount to encourage sales.



Last year the going rate in supermarkets for IBM was Rp80,000 per kg but I understand that even at Rp70,000 per kg it has been slow to move. Advice from importers of beef indicate that the prices of frozen product out of Brazil has been too high so there is a move to restrict imports the lower priced cuts in an attempt to bring the delivered rate close to the IBM pricing.

The May import total for live feeders reached 47,500 head, a little higher than recent months probably reflecting lower feeder cattle prices during April.

The virus pandemic continues to move through Indonesia although accurate information is in short supply. See photo below from the Jakarta post of a wet market in Surabaya where the government has created new spacing arrangements to assist markets to stay open while keeping people safely separated. Indonesians are used to wearing masks with a very high proportion doing so as a normal personal practice prior to the pandemic when travelling outside their homes to protect against the ever present air pollution.

Darwin feeder steer prices moved higher during June to end the month at around \$3.40 per kg live weight with even a few bids as high as \$3.65 as supply begins to dry up. Cattle are also becoming harder to find in Queensland with rates for slaughter ox and feeder cattle rising to the \$3.50 to \$3.60 range which will certainly put the pressure on Vietnamese importers who can't add value to their slaughter cattle as the Indonesian feedlotters can with feeders.

Vietnam: Slaughter Steers AUD \$4.47 / kg (VND16,100 to \$1AUD)

Local slaughter cattle prices are unchanged this month with the average slaughter steer price at Dong 72,000 per kg live weight. Import numbers for May were a very strong 26,000 which is well above the average of about 20,000 for the previous 4 months. Anecdotal advice for June suggests that this level of imports is continuing although the recent sharp lift in cattle prices across northern Australia might cause the rate to come back towards the average.

It seems that Vietnam is out-performing its neighbours in many respects from their very effective control program for Corona virus to continuing to maintain a booming economy. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Vietnam's economy had strong growth in 2019 as a result of high domestic demand, a strong manufacturing and processing industry, and high Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and is forecast to remain one of the fastest-growing economies in Southeast Asia, despite the impact of COVID-19. The government launched a US\$10.8 billion credit support package in March to combat the crisis. After COVID-19, the economy is expected to rebound at a growth rate of 6.8 percent in 2021.

The Vietnamese are doing a brilliant job with their economy but they still have some improvements to make with their beef processing and packaging technologies.

China : Slaughter Cattle AUD \$6.47 / kg (RMB 4.87 = AUD\$)

Slaughter cattle prices are similar to last month with the average of Beijing and Shanghai rates at Y31.5 per kg live weight in June for local beef cattle. Fattening bull calves from the very large dairy operations is now a major beef production system with the live price for finished Holstein bulls quoted as Y28.5 per kg live or a discount of about 11% over local beef cattle breeds.

Wet markets are closed in Beijing as a result of the recent second outbreak of the virus while they remain open in Shanghai. Pork prices remain high.

Philippines: Slaughter Cattle AUD \$5.94 / kg (Peso 34.5 to AUD\$1)

Prices for slaughter cattle have not changed since last month with the reduction in the AUD rate above a reflection of the strengthening Aussie dollar only. My market information comes from a source in Davao, Mindanao and after a discussion with a knowledgeable industry person it appears that the rates for live cattle are quite a bit lower in Luzon. I will try to get rates for these cattle for the next report. If anyone wishes to volunteer the figures they can send a response to the blog site. Beef in both the supermarkets and wet markets has edged up about 5pc during June. My agent describes the local market as simply FLAT in all respects. Business remains generally restricted as a result of movement restrictions which are still in place in many parts of the country. This affects inter-island shipping as well as road transport so the impact across the country remains significant. The central island of Cebu is back under lock down as a result of a second wave of virus infections. Thailand: Slaughter Steers AUD \$4.33 / kg (Baht 21.5 to \$1AUD)

Slaughter cattle rates decreased this month from 97 Baht per kg in May to 93 Baht in June. By contrast, feeder cattle prices are strong and rising at Baht 115 per kg live weight. One of the main source of feeders is through the border crossing from Myanmar at Mae Sot which remains closed so the supply of feeders is likely to remain low and keep prices high for some time to come.

At Sea.

I have been back onshore in Darwin for a week in quarantine but I board a new ship heading for Vietnam tomorrow.

The beef on my last ship ranged from excellent to tough as old boot leather so I asked the chief cook to show me the source. See the explanation below, some was from Brazil while the Aussie product was from Young in New South Wales. Thankfully there was also some first rate Australian lamb to serve us as a Sunday lunch treat.



EMPRESARIAS

JBS: acelera proceso de incorporación de tecnologia para automatizar procesos

Fonte: Agrolink. This post was published on 14 de julho de 2020

A sutileza das habilidades humanas atrasou a incorporação da robótica na indústria de processamento de carne. No entanto, isso pode mudar rapidamente, graças aos últimos avanços significativos na precisão do braço robótico, afirmou o portal estrangeiro bioeconomia.info.

Até o momento, habilidades motoras finas, como remoção de cartilagem e filetagem que não exigem o corte do osso de um animal, são domínio de trabalhadores humanos qualificados, enquanto tarefas mais rotineiras, como a divisão de carne bovina, são propriedade das máquinas. Na Europa, a automação é mais comumente empregada, de acordo com o The Wall Street Journal, com robôs usando lasers e olhos ópticos para classificar cortes de carne e enviá-los aos seus destinos para processamento final feito por humanos.

No entanto, nos Estados Unidos, a introdução não foi tão generalizada. Baixas temperaturas e respingos de sangue dificultam a introdução de robôs no ambiente de embalagem de carne. E devido aos riscos associados às bactérias, tem sido difícil para os robôs resistir à lavagem e desinfecção contínuas necessárias em uma fábrica de embalagem de carne.

Apesar dessas limitações, as empresas de proteína animal continuam investindo enormes quantias em automação. A JBS disse ao Wall Street Journal que está gastando US\$ 1 bilhão em investimentos para automatizar processos, e em 2015 a empresa gastou US\$ 42 milhões para assumir o controle da Scott Technology, uma empresa de robótica da Nova Zelândia. Em agosto passado, a Tyson Foods informou que investiu US\$ 215 milhões em automação e robótica nos cinco anos.

Burger King critican su campaña

16 July 2020 NCBA CEO Colin Woodall highlights the misleading claims of Burger King's #CowsMenu campaign.

Members of the National Cattlemen's Beef Association are disappointed by the release of Burger King's #CowsMenu campaign today. The nation's burger restaurants can, and many of them do, play a vital role in helping improve beef's sustainability and reducing its environmental footprint. Unfortunately, Burger King has chosen a different path, relying on kitschy imagery that misrepresents basic bovine biology – cattle emissions come from burps, not farts – and on the potential impact of a single ruminant nutrition study that was so small and poorly conceived, it was dismissed by many leading NGOs and beef industry experts.

The US is already a leader in sustainable beef production. The EPA attributes just 2 percent of greenhouse gas emissions to the American cattle industry, and yet cattle farmers and ranchers remain committed to continuous improvement and producing beef more sustainably. America's cattle producers are disappointed that Burger King has decided to follow a path that is misaligned with those who are already making real-world efforts to reduce beef's environmental footprint, opting instead to score easy points with consumers by launching a misleading public relations campaign.

Minerva comunicó su cumplimiento con las normas de abastecimiento de hacienda desde la Amazonia

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

A brasileira Minerva Foods, maior exportadora de carne bovina na América do Sul, informou que pelo sétimo ano consecutivo alcança, no bioma amazônico, 100% de conformidade com o Compromisso Público da Pecuária, firmado em 2009. Os resultados foram ratificados pela BDO RCS Auditores Independentes.

“No processo, foram auditados critérios socioambientais como desmatamento zero, sobreposição a áreas de proteção ambiental e terras indígenas, existência de embargos ambientais e uso de mão-de obra análoga à escrava na região da Amazônia”, afirmou a empresa.

“No Brasil, monitoramos mais de 9 mil fornecedores na Amazônia, compreendendo um território de mais de 9 milhões de hectares. Realizamos 100% do mapeamento geoespacial dos nossos fornecedores situados no bioma amazônico. A excelência nos resultados alcançados reflete o modelo de gestão adotado que tem a sustentabilidade como pilar fundamental na nossa atuação e governança corporativa”, diz, em comunicado, Taciano Custodio, diretor de sustentabilidade da Minerva.

A companhia realça, ainda, que seus compromissos ambientais se estendem ao Paraguai, onde é pioneira no monitoramento geoespacial do bioma Chaco e já tem mais de 50% de seus fornecedores mapeados.



Burger King y JBS probarán cambio de dieta en hacienda para reducir la emisión de metano

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

Uma pequena mudança na alimentação de vacas e bois criados em confinamento pode surtir um efeito surpreendente na emissão de gases de efeito estufa. Segundo estudo conduzido pelos cientistas Octavio Castelan, PhD da Universidade Autônoma do Estado do México, e Ermias Kebreab, Phd da Universidade de Davis (Califórnia), sobre como reduzir o impacto no ambiente gerado pelo gado, descobriu que a adição de 100 gramas de capim-limão à dieta desses animais pode ajudar a reduzir em 33% das emissões diárias do gás metano.

A rede de fast food Burger King, que patrocina o estudo, afirma que firmou uma parceria com a JBS no Brasil para testar os resultados do estudo em 95 animais neste segundo semestre. Essas vacas e bois receberão capim-limão em sua dieta – composta atualmente por milho em flocos, aveia e farelo de soja, entre outros nutrientes – e terão suas emissões de gases monitoradas.

“A iniciativa está conectada aos nossos compromissos de reduzir a pegada ambiental, o que inclui a emissão de gases que podem causar o efeito estufa, além de continuar buscando melhorias no bem-estar animal junto a seus fornecedores e parceiros”, diz nota do Burger King.

Os resultados do estudo serão públicos, assim como os dados coletados nos Estados Unidos e México, que podem ser obtidos aqui traduzidos.

De acordo com a ONU, a criação e produção de gado bovino é responsável por 14,5% das emissões globais de gases de efeito estufa. As cerca de 1,3 bilhão de vacas do mundo geram, durante a digestão, uma quantidade de metano similar a de todo o sistema de transporte global.

JBS suspendió una planta de ovinos para CHINA radicada en AUSTRALIA

Beef Central, July 14, 2020 JBS Australia has voluntarily suspended exports to China from the company's Brooklyn (Victoria) beef and lamb plant.

The decision follows several positive cases of COVID-19 detected among staff in the past week, which has led to the plant's closure, as Victoria weathers a major COVID relapse.

Reports in The Australian newspaper this morning suggesting JBS has suspended China exports from all of its Australian facilities are incorrect, the company told Beef Central this morning. The newspaper report and headline has since been amended. All other JBS abattoirs are exporting as normal, a spokesperson said.

JBS said it made a decision last week, supported by the Federal Department of Agriculture, to undertake a voluntary suspension of exports to China from JBS Brooklyn due to seeing the increase in positive COVID cases in Melbourne area.

“We are working through this process, working closely with the Victorian Department of Health, and based on test results and our extensive COVID plan, are looking to resume production as soon as possible,” a company spokesman said.

Frigoríficos preparan medidas para estimular el consumo

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

Alguns dos maiores frigoríficos brasileiros colocaram em marcha programas para ajudar clientes de pequenos porte abalados pela pandemia. Somando as iniciativas anunciadas por Marfrig e Minerva Foods, os clientes poderão acessar R\$ 80 milhões para capital de giro. BRF e Aurora também fazem parte de um grupo de grandes companhias de consumo – que inclui gigantes como Coca-Cola, Nestlé, Mondelez, Pepsico, Ambev e Heineken – que prevê investir R\$ 370 milhões para ajudar na retomada.

Anunciado em maio, o fundo de alívio criado pela Minerva deu início, nesta semana, aos desembolsos relevantes, afirmou o diretor financeiro da empresa, Edison Ticle.

Com o apoio do BTG Pactual, a Minerva criou um Fundo de Investimentos em Direito Creditório (FDIC) pelo qual emprestará cerca de R\$ 30 milhões aos clientes – especialmente para pequeno varejo.

A Minerva emprestará os recursos com um ano de carência e juros abaixo do mercado, afirmou Ticle. Cada cliente poderá tomar até R\$ 30 mil. Os recursos podem ser usados para diversos fins. Não é necessário comprar produtos da companhia para tomar o empréstimo.

De uma base de mais de 50 mil clientes, a Minerva selecionou 1,2 mil que poderão acessar a linha de crédito. “Escolhemos os que têm relacionamento bom e duradouro e que, por causa da pandemia, estão tendo problema.. Há clientes com histórico de compras de mais de dez anos”, disse Ticle, acrescentando que a frequência das compras foi um dos critérios usados para seleção.

No caso da Marfrig, o programa terá foco no food service (restaurantes e churrascarias), segmento que representa entre 15% e 20% das vendas da empresa no Brasil. A intenção é atender 5 mil clientes com faturamento na casa de R\$ 5 mil por mês, afirmou ao Valor Marcelo Proença, diretor de food service da Marfrig.



O apoio da companhia, que alcançará R\$ 50 milhões, se dará com a extensão do prazo de pagamento e o aumento do limite de compras dos clientes. Antes da pandemia, esse perfil de cliente pagava a empresa com dez a 14 dias de prazo. A Marfrig poderá dobrar esse período.

Segundo Proença, cada cliente que acessar o programa pode se beneficiar da extensão de prazo e limite por três meses. Batizada de #TMJ (em alusão ao bordão “Tamo Junto”), ficará em vigor até dezembro. “O programa está disponível para a base de clientes regulares”, afirmou.

O programa da Marfrig foi lançado na semana passada, acompanhando a reabertura de bares e restaurantes em São Paulo, onde estão concentrados os clientes de food service do grupo.

Na avaliação de Proença, os pequenos clientes do food service foram os mais atingidos pela pandemia. “Tiveram uma retração de vendas de 65% a 75%”, disse o executivo.

Dona de algumas das marcas mais famosas e presentes nos lares brasileiros, como Sadia e Perdigão, a BRF se juntou a outras sete grandes companhias no Movimento Nós, uma iniciativa que entrou em vigor no mês passado e prevê apoiar 300 mil pontos de venda, afirmou o vice-presidente de mercado Brasil da BRF, Sidney Manzano.

De acordo com o executivo, o grupo de empresas investirá R\$ 370 milhões no projeto, o que inclui a distribuição de 150 mil kits de segurança (com álcool em gel, máscaras e luvas) e também apoio para o capital de giro, com descontos comerciais e mais prazo de pagamento. “É um movimento que se tornou a principal alavanca de ativação do mercado. Imagina um pequeno varejo, ter essa ajuda das oito empresas”, ressaltou Manzano. O vice-presidente da BRF também salientou a preocupação do Movimento Nós com a segurança. O programa entra em vigor gradualmente, e por Estado. “Tem que ter estabilidade de três semanas. Não iremos entrar num programa de fomento da retomada enquanto o governo não liberar o comércio”, explicou. A ideia é apoiar as pontos de venda só após a região ou Estado completar três semanas reaberto sem um aumento descontrolado da covid-19.

Na JBS, dona das marcas Friboi e Seara, não há um programa específico de apoio aos pequenos clientes, mas a companhia informou que “tem intensificado medidas de apoio e estudado todas as ações necessárias, incluindo renegociação de prazo de pagamentos”. Apenas no food service, a empresa atende 38 mil clientes no Brasil.

Beyond Meat anunciou un acuerdo con St. Marché para entrar en el Mercado brasileño

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was published on 16 de julho de 2020

A americana Beyond Meat, fabricante de proteínas alternativas, fechou uma parceria com o St. Marché para começar a vender seus produtos no Brasil. Inicialmente, as mercadorias estarão disponíveis em 19 unidades do supermercado na cidade de São Paulo.

“Nossa entrada no mercado brasileiro marca um passo importante para promover nossa missão de aumentar a acessibilidade à carne de origem vegetal em todo o mundo”, disse Ethan Brown, fundador e CEO da Beyond Meat, em comunicado à imprensa.

O St. Marche é de propriedade da empresa de private equity L Catterton e já comercializa proteínas vegetais da brasileira Futuro Burger.

As metas de vendas e os valores da negociação não foram divulgados.