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CHINA

GACC rehabilitó plantas estadounidenses y uruguayas

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 24/08/2020 De acordo com a Gacc, os frigoríficos podem comercializar seus produtos com o gigante asiático a partir desta segunda-feira

A Administração Geral de Alfândegas da China (Gacc, na sigla em inglês) anunciou nesta segunda-feira a habilitação de seis unidades de processamento de carne bovina, suína e avícola dos Estados Unidos e a retomada de três plantas de carne bovina do Uruguai para importações chinesas. Segundo o comunicado, os frigoríficos podem comercializar seus produtos com o gigante asiático a partir desta segunda-feira (24/8).

Nas últimas semanas, a China suspendeu temporariamente a importação de carne de frigoríficos de vários países. O motivo alegado extraoficialmente pelo governo chinês para essas suspensões seria a necessidade de aumentar o controle sanitário por causa da Covid-19.

Em resposta a esse movimento, algumas empresas começaram a interromper, de forma voluntária e antecipada, as vendas para a China.

Por qué autoridades chinas están suspendiendo establecimientos proveedores de carnes?

By Reuters Aug. 25, 2020, China is the world's top meat importer, bringing in huge volumes in recent months because of a shortfall at home.

Authorities in Beijing found heavy traces of the coronavirus in the meat and seafood sections of the Xinfadi market, a large wholesale food market in Beijing, after an outbreak there in June.

Though there was no evidence to show food had caused the infection, officials at the General Administration of Customs have said they cannot rule out such a risk given the rapid development of the pandemic abroad.

The agency, which oversees food imports, has told trade partners that its efforts are aimed at easing consumer concerns about the safety of imported produce, said diplomats familiar with the conversations.

HOW DOES CHINA ASSESS WHICH MEAT PLANTS SHOULD BE SUSPENDED?

China's General Administration of Customs did not respond to a Reuters request seeking clarification on its process.

But it has held meetings with food and agriculture authorities from exporting nations, say diplomatic sources, urging them to voluntarily suspend exports from meat plants where workers have contracted COVID-19.

Many countries are complying with China's request. Argentina recently halted exports to China from seven plants that had COVID-19 cases among employees. Canada, Ireland and France have also voluntarily suspended exports.

In countries that have not notified Beijing of outbreaks, customs has at times halted imports from the affected plants.

Several plants have been suspended in Brazil but only one has in the U.S., where more than 16,000 meatpacking workers in dozens of plants have been infected with coronavirus.

Many plants have been able to resume exports to China after notifying Customs that cases are under control.

WHAT DO COMPANIES SAY?

Canada's Maple Leaf Foods Inc said Aug. 19 it was complying with Chinese government protocols for Canadian processors that require any plant reporting a positive COVID-19 case to suspend exports to China.

Cargill Inc's Canadian beef plant at High River, Alberta is also blocked from shipping to China, and said it is communicating with Chinese authorities through the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. The agency said it is working with Cargill to formally request that exports resume.

Others like Brazil's BRF have said they were not immediately notified when plants were banned. BRF said Chinese agencies had carried out tests in food samples but found no traces of the novel coronavirus on those.

Tyson Foods Inc says it is working to get China all the information it needs in order to resume exports from the United States.

26 August 2020

Reuters has responded to reader questions regarding China's recent spate of import suspensions from foreign meat processing plants with reported COVID-19 infections.

China, the world's top meat importer, has suspended imports from some foreign meat packing plants where workers became infected with coronavirus. However, the import ban is being unevenly applied, raising questions.



Why is China so wary of frozen food imports?

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Authorities in Beijing found heavy traces of the coronavirus in the meat and seafood sections of the Xinfadi market, a large wholesale food market in Beijing, after an outbreak there in June.

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How does China decide which meat plants should be suspended?

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How have meat packing companies responded?

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Aclaran motivos de la suspensión de planta australiana

28 August 2020 China suspends beef imports from Australian firm, but says the move is not related to strained diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Reuters reports that China's decision to suspend beef imports from an Australian firm is due to case-specific factors and has nothing to do with the relations between the two nations.

Foreign ministry spokesman Zhao Lijian made the comments at a daily news briefing in Beijing.

China made the move to suspend imports of beef from Australian firm John Dee Warwick after it detected a banned substance in some of the company's products.

The General Administration of Customs said in a statement late on Thursday 27 August it had requested a full investigation and a report to China within 45 days from the Australian side after it detected chloramphenicol, a banned substance, in beef loin from the company.

BRASIL

Tendencia firme en los valores de la hacienda

Por: Denis Cardoso 27/08/2020

Tendência altista se mantém nas principais regiões pecuárias, refletindo a enorme escassez de boiadas e o aumento dos embarques de carne bovina

Nesta quinta-feira, seguindo a tendência dos dias anteriores, o mercado brasileiro do boi gordo manteve-se com preços firmes nas principais praças pecuárias, com o registro de algumas novas valorizações na arroba em importantes regiões, como em São Paulo e no Mato Grosso.

Na praça paulista, segundo dados apurados pela IHS Markit, o valor máximo do animal terminado subiu mais R\$ 1/@ no dia de hoje, atingindo o patamar de R\$ 237/@, a prazo. Nas praças de Cáceres, Tangará



e Barra do Garças, no Mato Grosso, a boiada gorda também teve valorização de R\$ 1/@ nesta quinta-feira, para R\$ 211/@, R\$ 212/@ e R\$ 241/@, respectivamente – valores máximos, também a prazo.

A baixa oferta de animais terminados segue como fator preponderante para pressão altista. Diante da enorme dificuldade em comprar matéria-prima, as indústrias frigoríficas não têm outra saída a não ser oferecer valores mais altos pela arroba para conseguir levar bons lotes para as câmaras frias.

Segundo a IHS Markit, o cenário de oferta restrita é “resultado da retenção de fêmeas por parte dos pecuaristas, como alternativa para reposição do rebanho frente dos altos custos de bezerras e bezerras, e também dos desincentivos ao confinamento com os quais os produtores se defrontaram ao longo de suas escolhas neste ano”.

Na maior parte das praças pesquisadas, os frigoríficos operam com escalas sendo preenchidas para o início da próxima semana. Há registro de plantas maiores que trabalham com lotes de confinamento próprio comprados à termo e, conseqüentemente, programações de abate um pouco mais confortáveis, informa a IHS.

Na avaliação da consultoria, a tendência de alta na arroba pode se fortalecer ainda mais na próxima semana, quando está previsto a entrada dos salários nas contas bancárias dos trabalhadores, situação que, tradicionalmente, costuma alavancar o consumo de carne bovina durante a primeira quinzena de cada mês – mais dinheiro no bolso, mas bife à mesa da população.

Outro estímulo para o avanço nos preços do boi gordo é o grande apetite dos importadores pela carne bovina brasileira, sobretudo a China, que tem comprado volumes bastante expressivos nos últimos meses.

No atacado, os preços da carne bovina reagiram nesta quinta-feira em todo o Brasil. Com a menor oferta de carne, em função da dificuldade para produção dos cortes bovinos nos frigoríficos, as cotações dos cortes registraram altas, segundo apurou a IHS Markit. O consumo interno de proteínas, porém, ainda segue irregular e abaixo dos níveis registrados antes da pandemia.

Exportaciones superan 123 mil toneladas en quince días hábiles de agosto

Por: Portal DBO 24/08/2020 Embarques de carne bovina fresca, refrigerada ou congelada renderam US\$ 492,848 milhões nos 15 dias úteis do mês

As exportações de carne bovina fresca, refrigerada ou congelada do Brasil renderam US\$ 492,848 milhões em agosto (15 dias úteis), com média diária de US\$ 32,856 milhões. Os dados são do Ministério da Indústria, Comércio e Serviços e foram divulgados pela Secretaria de Comércio Exterior.

A quantidade total exportada pelo país chegou a 122,962 mil toneladas, com média diária de 8,197 mil toneladas.

Quanto ao preço médio, por sua vez, a tonelada ficou em US\$ 4.008,10. Na comparação com agosto de 2019, houve ganho de 28,18% no valor médio diário, alta de 33,49% na quantidade média diária e queda de 3,97% no preço médio.

Presencia de Brasil y Argentina en importaciones estadounidenses preocupan a competidores

Por: Portal DBO 26/08/2020

Atualmente, o Brasil exporta para o mercado norte-americano sob a cota de "outros países" 60 mil toneladas/ano

As exportações de carne bovina da América do Sul para os Estados Unidos estão crescendo paulatinamente, desafiando fornecedores tradicionais da proteína ao mercado norte-americano importada, como Austrália e Nova Zelândia. O assunto é tema de reportagem do portal australiano Beef Central.

“Os volumes da América do Sul estão saindo de uma base baixa em termos de tonelagem, razão pela qual a tendência parece um pouco surpreendente”, disse um trader australiano. “Mas é justo dizer que não estamos acostumados com a concorrência (por parte de países da América do Sul) no mercado de carne bovina importada dos EUA”, acrescentou.

Especulou-se que a Argentina pode de fato – pela primeira vez na história – cumprir a sua cota de 20.000 toneladas de carne bovina para os Estados Unidos ao longo de 2020, segundo a Beef Central. Se isso ocorrer, a vantagem de preço sobre o valor da carne bovina da Austrália pode levar a Argentina a continuar a vender a sua proteína com tarifa cheia para os Estados Unidos. “O Uruguai fez isso em diferentes estágios no passado”, disse a fonte comercial.

Atualmente, o Brasil exporta para os Estados Unidos sob a cota de “outros países” de 60.000 toneladas a cada ano, compartilhada com participantes menores como Nicarágua, Costa Rica. A Nicarágua é um exportador regular, em pequenas quantidades, para o mercado norte-americano. “Em um grande ano, o Brasil poderia facilmente colocar 40.000 a 50.000 toneladas nos EUA sob essa cota, dada a agressividade com que exporta”, diz a fonte, que completa: “Mas o fato é que hoje o Brasil está fortemente focado no mercado da China”.

Volume de exportação



No mês passado, o Brasil despachou mais de 87 mil toneladas de carne bovina para a China, além de outras 18,8 mil toneladas para Hong Kong, totalizando, para esses dois mercados, quase 106 mil toneladas de carne bovina expedida em um único mês.

Ao mesmo tempo em que ocorre esse forte aumento no volume embarcado, lembra a Beef Central, o preço por tonelada da carne bovina brasileira na China continua caindo drasticamente. Os embarques de julho ficaram em média US\$ 4.315/tonelada, o menor preço visto desde meados de 2017, segundo o portal australiano. Um dos principais motivos pelos quais o Brasil está remetendo tanta carne bovina à China é a falta de acesso a mercados alternativos de maior volume, como Japão, Coreia do Sul e o próprio mercado dos EUA.

Com o tempo, porém, os principais frigoríficos do mercado norte-americano estão aprovando mais plantas para fornecimento a partir de países produtores da América do Sul. Outras três grandes fábricas da JBS no Brasil e na Argentina foram recentemente aprovadas para atender a rede Burger King nos Estados Unidos, por exemplo. “Isso está aumentando o fornecimento de carne bovina da América do Sul aos EUA”, disse a fonte comercial australiana, acrescentando que os cortes sul-americanos estão mais baratos, o que atrai ainda mais compradores.

No entanto, quanto mais plantas sul-americanas forem aprovadas para fornecimento aos grandes consumidores finais dos EUA, menor será a diferença de preço entre a carne bovina australiana e a sul-americana, pondera a Beef Central. “Certamente não é a primeira vez que há uma ameaça iminente da América do Sul por participação de mercado dos EUA. No passado, porém, isso foi neutralizado por questões de doenças sanitárias ou questões de inspeção de segurança alimentar, como o escândalo de corrupção de inspeção de carne ‘Carne Fraca’ do Brasil”, lembrou a fonte. “Mas se alguém estivesse planejando lançar um novo negócio de exportação nos Estados Unidos na expectativa de não haver concorrência com a América do Sul, acho que seria um pouco temerário – mesmo que os volumes provavelmente não sejam tão significativos para o tempo”, acrescentou a fonte. Fonte: Beef Central com Denis

Brasil alcanzará nuevo máximo en las exportaciones de carne vacuna en 2021, proyecta el USDA

por Cecilia Ferreira

Brasil va por nuevos récords. En 2021 alcanzará un nuevo máximo en la producción y en las exportaciones de carne vacuna, de acuerdo a las proyecciones de la oficina del USDA en Brasil.

La producción de carne bovina en 2021 aumentará 4% y alcanzará un récord de 10,5 millones de toneladas peso canal, señaló el USDA esta semana en su informe GAIN Livestock and Products Annual. El salto está asociado principalmente al fortalecimiento de las exportaciones, al aumento en la demanda interna, el aumento del peso de las canales y a estímulos gubernamentales para mejorar la productividad. El USDA proyecta además un incremento de más de 10% en las operaciones de corrales de engorde vinculado a costos de alimentación estables y mayores márgenes para los productores.

Se espera un aumento del 4% en el consumo interno de carne vacuna en 2021, con una mayor demanda de la mano de una recuperación económica de 3,5% proyectada para el año próximo.

Exportaciones récord, impulsadas por China

La oficina del USDA proyecta un aumento en las exportaciones de carne vacuna en 2021 alcanzando otro récord de casi 2,7 millones de toneladas. Propulsado por mayores exportaciones a los mercados asiáticos, principalmente China y una recuperación esperada en la economía mundial.

Los exportadores de carne también son optimistas sobre la mejora de mercados tradicionales de exportación a medida que se recuperan del impacto de Covid-19, como Chile y Egipto, que redujeron sus importaciones este año. Se espera también un aumento en otros mercados, como EEUU, Singapur e Indonesia.

Para el cierre de 2020 también se espera un récord de exportaciones de carne vacuna, tanto en volumen como en ingresos, a pesar del impacto de Covid-19 y las interrupciones logísticas en todo el mundo, explicado centralmente por el auge de las exportaciones a China y aumentos en las compras de mercados como Arabia Saudita, Filipinas e Israel.

Sin embargo, hay tres principales factores de incertidumbres que enfrenta el sector cárnico en 2021: fluctuaciones en el tipo de cambio, una frágil recuperación económica mundial y un resurgimiento del Covid-19.

Crecimiento en la producción ganadera

La oficina del USDA en Brasil estima que la producción de terneros en 2021 aumentará en un 2,5% respaldado por un aumento en la productividad y mayor demanda de carne vacuna. Dos factores principales caracterizan la producción ganadera en 2020: oferta limitada de ganado y exportaciones récord de carne vacuna, elementos que dieron sostén a los precios que recibieron los productores y que posiblemente se extiendan hasta el 2021. Se espera que la producción aumente tanto de animales alimentados a pasto como en corrales de engorde.



Reunión en Peking para analizar las muestras tomadas en cargamento de pollo

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 27/08/2020 Segundo o Mapa, a China informou que três amostras coletadas em dois lotes de produtos da Aurora Alimentos testaram positivo para o novo coronavírus

O Ministério da Agricultura confirmou, em documento, que adidos agrícolas em Pequim reuniram-se na terça-feira, 25 de agosto, na cidade de Shenzhen, província chinesa de Guangdong, com autoridades sanitárias e de comércio locais para obter detalhes sobre a suposta detecção do vírus da covid-19 em carne de frango brasileiro.

Segundo o ministério, a China informou que três amostras coletadas em dois lotes de produtos do estabelecimento com SIF 601 (Aurora Alimentos), que exporta carne de frango para a China, testaram positivo para o novo coronavírus. Uma amostra foi coletada em asas de frango e duas amostras em embalagem do produto.

“No entanto, as autoridades sanitárias de Shenzhen não souberam informar se os achados se referiam apenas à detecção do material genético do vírus ou ao vírus ativo, nem foram capazes de dar maiores informações sobre o suposto achado”, informou a pasta.

O Ministério da Agricultura informa, ainda, que os adidos agrícolas solicitaram às autoridades sanitárias de Shenzhen cópia do laudo laboratorial das três amostras que apresentaram resultado positivo.

“O lado chinês disse que esse laudo está sob responsabilidade das autoridades sanitárias da província de Guangdong, as quais não participaram da reunião”, disse a pasta no comunicado, acrescentando que as gestões por parte do Ministério da Agricultura continuarão para elucidar o caso.

Planta involucrada suspende voluntariamente sus operaciones con China

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 25/08/2020

Por meio de comunicado, a empresa reafirma ter “absoluta confiança e da certeza que seu processo produtivo é isento da presença do vírus”

A Cooperativa Central Aurora Alimentos disse nesta terça-feira, 25 agosto, em nota, que a decisão de suspender temporariamente os embarques para a China a partir da planta de processamento de aves de Xaxim (SC) visa a “dar conforto às autoridades chinesas”.

A empresa reafirma ter “absoluta confiança e da certeza que seu processo produtivo é isento da presença do vírus”, após receber da cidade de Shenzhen a informação sobre a presença do novo coronavírus em embalagem saída da unidade com SIF 601.

“A Aurora Alimentos está convicta de que a transparência, a tradicional cooperação entre as autoridades sanitárias dos dois países e a observância dos preceitos científicos presidirão a análise do fato relatado, de forma que, em breve, sejam retomados os embarques dessa unidade para aquele país”, destacou no comunicado.

A empresa enfatiza que, conforme manifestação da OMS e FAO, não há evidência científica da transmissão do vírus via produto e ou embalagem. “A Aurora implementou esforços contínuos e medidas eficazes para a proteção e cuidados com a saúde dos seus colaboradores, cumprindo protocolos setoriais validados cientificamente pelo Hospital Albert Einstein, os quais são de notório conhecimento da sociedade brasileira como também em atendimento a Portaria Interministerial 19 que regulamenta o assunto”, disse.

URUGUAY

El mercado del gordo en busca del equilibrio

por Cecilia Pattarino

El mercado de gordo -que lleva cuatro semanas de ajuste a la baja- está a mitad de semana en busca de un nuevo equilibrio. Las lluvias le dan un respiro al productor y le quitan presión vendedora aunque hay industrias que, abocadas a la faena de ganados de corral, siguen presionando a la baja los valores.

Por los mejores novillos los negocios concretados se realizan en el eje de los US\$ 3,35 o algún centavo más en novillos para abasto. En el caso de la vaca gorda los negocios se concretan entre US\$ 3,15 y US\$ 3,20, en el caso de las mejores. Las vaquillonas gordas especiales cotizan entre US\$ 3,25 y US\$ 3,30. Las entradas a planta van de 15 a 20 días promedio. “Por supuesto hay plantas que no mencionan estos valores y ofrecen 10 centavos menos”, explicó Gustavo Basso del escritorio con el mismo nombre.

“Las lluvias concretadas en casi todo el territorio entre ayer y hoy le quitan presión al productor de vender sus ganados. Le dan un poco más de capacidad negociadora desde el punto de vista productivo”, dijo Basso.

Hacia adelante el panorama es de estabilidad. Seguirá aumentando lentamente la oferta de ganados de verdeo. Consignatarios consultados señalaron que no se espera un repunte de precios, al menos hasta que no finalice la faena con destino a cuota, a comienzos de setiembre, en la medida que se mantengan buenos volúmenes de faena.



En el mercado de reposición se reportó un leve aumento de oferta, con una demanda más cautelosa. Las lluvias, que llevarán a un rebrote de praderas son una buena noticia y aseguran la firmeza de precios. La exportación en pie está disminuida, el lunes en la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado no hubo referencias de precios por segunda semana consecutiva ya que el productor no convalida los bajos valores ofrecidos por los terneros enteros sumado a los retrasos de pago por parte de las empresas. En lanares hay menos plantas operando y limitaciones en la colocación de las carcasas más pesadas. La ausencia del principal comprador de carne ovina –Brasil- se hace notar y los precios ajustaron a la baja en todas las categorías excepto en el cordero pesado. En la grilla de ACG el cordero liviano bajó dos centavos US\$ 3,38, el cordero pesado subió tres centavos a US\$ 3,43, los borregos bajaron seis centavos a US\$ 3,33, los capones se mantuvieron en US\$ 3,03 y las ovejas bajaron tres centavos a US\$ 2,98.

Continúa siendo escasa la oferta de hacienda gorda de verdeos

27/08/2020 - El director de Aramburu & Cía., Ignacio Aramburu, dijo que “la próxima semana es clave para saber dónde se estabilizan los precios del gordo”.

Las industrias frigoríficas están próximas a finalizar la faena de animales de corral para la Cuota 481 y “la semana que viene podría ser clave para conocer dónde se estabilizan los precios del ganado gordo”, comentó a Rurales El País Ignacio Aramburu.

El director del escritorio Aramburu & Cía. dijo que al momento “hay muy poca oferta de animales de verdeos” y “va a demorar para que aparezcan”, dado que “la terminación de vacunos se ha enlentecido mucho por la escasez de buenas pasturas”.

En un escenario particular de poca oferta, Aramburu ubicó las referencias de los novillos entre US\$ 3,30 a US\$ 3,35 por kilo carcasa, de las vaquillonas entre US\$ 3,20 a US\$ 3,25 y de la vaca en US\$ 3,15 a la carne.

A lo que reiteró: “La semana que viene vamos a ver un panorama más claro de la oferta y el posicionamiento de la industria para los próximos negocios”. Si la oferta aún no aparece y la industria precisa hacienda, Aramburu dijo que el valor del ganado debería subir algún centavo más.

EEUU refuerza controles sobre ingreso de carne uruguaya tras detección de E-Coli en embarque local

EEUU ha intensificado los controles sobre el ingreso de carne uruguaya a ese mercado tras la detección de Escherichia Coli (E-Coli) en un embarque local.

“Va a haber un control reforzado a otras importaciones de Uruguay, 15 contenedores de cada empresa (...) buscando presencia de E-Coli. Si dan negativo pararán la investigación”, señaló Eduardo Barre, director general de Servicios Ganaderos del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP). “Ahí lo que están poniendo en tela de juicio es el sistema nuestro de autocontrol”, dijo, entrevistado por el programa Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

El MGAP recibió la comunicación oficial de EEUU que confirma la detección de E-Coli en un embarque de carne local, proveniente de Frigorífico PUL. “A raíz de eso tomaron la decisión en deslistar a frigorífico PUL a exportar carne de todo sus tipos a EEUU”, confirmó Barre. La noticia fue dada a conocer por el semanario Búsqueda el jueves pasado.

Ricardo Reilly, delegado de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay en la junta directiva de INAC, dijo al mismo programa que la noticia «no llega en un buen momento, porque el país norteamericano estaba cobrando una mayor relevancia en las exportaciones de Uruguay. Esto implica cobrar menos dinero y tener una menor liquidez”.

La empresa tiene que aplicar medidas correctivas y buscar dónde está el problema de contaminación por la enfermedad.

Tras la notificación que envió EEUU, el MGAP tiene un plazo de 30 días para contestar, enviar un informe y notificar sobre el correcto proceso de la empresa luego de realizadas las evaluaciones correspondientes.

Frigorífico Carrasco quedó rehabilitado para exportar a China

El lunes pasado se levantó la suspensión que tenía Frigorífico Carrasco. “Las autoridades del GACC de China nos comunicaron vía oficial el levantamiento de la suspensión a Carrasco. O sea que ya quedó habilitado nuevamente para exportar a China”, informó Barre.

Todavía “hay negocios abiertos” para la última ventana Cuota 481 del 2020

26/08/2020 - 1:04 PM

El director técnico de Agrifirm, Álvaro Pastorini, dijo que “si bien hay demanda”, “se espera hasta último momento para definir los negocios”.



Los negocios de corral para la última ventana de Cuota 481, ganado que se prevé faenar para finales de noviembre y primeras semanas de diciembre, “siguen inciertos”, explicó a Rurales El País Álvaro Pastorini, director del departamento técnico de Agrifirm.

Pastorini dijo que “si bien hay demanda, de acuerdo a lo que nos informa la industria, todos estamos expectantes y se espera hasta último momento para la definición de los negocios”.

Tradicionalmente “en esta época del año teníamos el cien por ciento de los negocios ya definidos, todavía queda margen pero hay negocios que están abiertos”, dijo y agregó: “Es la nueva modalidad”.

En la última ventana que está pasando, Pastorini comentó que algunos acuerdos se cerraron en base a un precio fijo y otros con un piso móvil más un plus. “Los valores fueron muy parecidos, no hubo gran diferencia”, señaló.

Las referencias alcanzadas para los novillos de corrales rondaron entre US\$ 3,65 a US\$ 3,80 por kilo carcasa. “Las plantas tampoco estaban súper ávidas de cerrar negocios”, dijo.

Pastorini comentó que con una cotización de US\$ 3,70 para la próxima ventana, el número “resulta apretado”, por tanto “hay que estar fino para la compra de la reposición”. Y agregó: “A valores de US\$ 2 es muy complicado llegar, a US\$ 1,85 es apretado pero factible de tener un resultado positivo. Exige la máxima profesionalidad y estar en todos los detalles”.

Finalmente y con respecto al aumento del stock en base a los datos preliminares difundidos por las autoridades, Pastorini dijo que “nos sirve que haya una abundante oferta y se pueda absorber”, porque “cuando las industrias colocan volúmenes de carne y a buenos precios, impacta en el valor del ganado del corral y de pasturas”.

PARAGUAY Presidente de la Rural sobre Aftosa: “Propugnamos seguir vacunando”

27/08/2020 - El presidente electo de la Asociación Rural del Paraguay (ARP), Pedro Galli, conversó con Rurales El País sobre el momento ganadero de su país y las perspectivas para la producción, la posibilidad de ingresar al mercado de China y la posición de Brasil de modificar el estatus sanitario a país libre de aftosa sin vacunación.

Hace tres semanas el Dr. Pedro Galli fue electo por amplia mayoría como el nuevo Presidente de la Asociación Rural del Paraguay, en momentos que la ganadería “no atraviesa su mejor situación” a raíz de los impactos del clima, inundaciones en 2019 y sequía en 2020, y la pandemia.

“Desde que inició la cuarentena a principios de marzo tuvimos un bajón grande de precios para el ganado a frigorífico, y pese a que actualmente hay una ligera recuperación de precios, todavía no podemos sacar la nariz fuera del agua”, contó a Rurales El País Pedro Galli.

Previo a la pandemia la cotización del novillo se acercó, por muy pocos centavos, a los US\$ 3 por kilo carcasa, aunque en épocas de Covid-19 la referencia cayó hasta los US\$ 2 a la carne. Actualmente el valor está teniendo una recuperación y se ubica entre US\$ 2,40 y US\$ 2,50.

El Presidente de la ARP dijo que el repunte de precios “da buenas perspectivas” para el negocio, y estimó que, si la tendencia alcista sigue, “a fin de año podemos llegar a tener precios similares a los logrados antes de la explosión del coronavirus en el país”.

Explicó que las referencias de finales del año pasado y principios del actual “no son para salir a bailar pero permiten cubrir los costos”. Y agregó: “Con los valores actuales estamos trabajando muy por debajo de esa línea”.

Tras varios meses sin agua en el Chaco, zona del país dedicada a la producción ganadera; Galli dijo que la semana pasada sucedieron lluvias importantes que mitigaron la grave sequía. “Para los productores fue un respiro, muchos que estaban previendo sacar ganados, ahora empezaron a retener y dieron alivio a lo que era una sobre oferta de ganado a frigorífico”, indicó.

Por otro lado, el Presidente de la ARP señaló que durante el actual gobierno “no habrían posibilidades” de habilitar China para la exportación de carne, de acuerdo a las relaciones diplomáticas del país sudamericano con Taiwán. “No veo que sea viable en corto plazo, por más que estamos presionando de todas las maneras posibles”, agregó.

Finalmente se refirió a la posición de Brasil de dar continuidad a su plan de erradicación de la vacuna contra la fiebre aftosa en varios Estados. “Desde la Rural propugnamos la idea de seguir siendo un país libre de aftosa con vacunación, el costo que se paga por mantener este estatus es mucho más bajo que el control epidemiológico sin la vacunación”, dijo Galli y agregó: “Vemos con preocupación el levantamiento en Brasil”.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

BREXIT: sin progresos y acusaciones cruzadas

24 August 2020



The European Union and Britain made scant progress towards a deal on futures ties in talks last week, with chief negotiators from both sides blaming each other for the stalemate.

Reuters reports that the impasse comes as the end-of-year deadline looms.

"Those who were hoping for negotiations to move swiftly forward this week will have been disappointed," the EU's chief negotiator, Michel Barnier, told a news conference after two full days of talks in Brussels on 21 August.

His British counterpart David Frost said a deal on post-Brexit relations was "still possible" and was still London's goal but would not be easy to achieve.

"There are ... significant areas which remain to be resolved and even where there is a broad understanding between negotiators, there is a lot of detail to work through," Frost said in a statement. "Time is short for both sides."

British officials said London was willing to talk about any issue and that the EU's insistence Britain must accept its position on state aid and fisheries meant Brussels was responsible for slowing the talks down.

Britain became the first country ever to leave the EU on 31 January 2020. It had joined the trading bloc in 1973.

Their relationship is now governed by a transition arrangement that keeps previous rules in place while they negotiate a new partnership, to be effective from 2021, on everything from trade and transport to energy and security.

The EU says Britain can only go on trading freely with its lucrative single market of 450 million people if London accepts "level playing field" rules to guarantee fair competition.

Time is running out

Without an agreement, trade and financial ties between the world's fifth-largest economy and biggest trading bloc would break down, potentially deepening the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disagreements over state aid rules and fishing quotas have so far thwarted a deal, which the EU says must be in the making in time to be approved at a 15-16 October summit of the bloc's 27 national leaders to enable ratification this year.

Beyond the biggest stumbling blocks, differences also linger in discussions on migration, security, dispute-settling mechanisms, human rights guarantees and other areas.

With the coronavirus pandemic wreaking economic havoc and both sides of the Channel wanting to avoid an even deeper recession, EU sources had been relatively upbeat in recent weeks that an agreement could be reached on time.

Barnier sounded downbeat on Friday, however, saying he was "disappointed and concerned" because British Prime Minister Boris Johnson had told the EU he wanted to speed up the negotiating process over the summer.

"This week, once again, as in the July round, the British negotiators have not shown any real willingness to move forward on issues of fundamental importance for the European Union," Barnier said. "And this despite the flexibility which we have shown over recent months."

Barnier said no progress at all was made this week on the vexed question of fishing rights in UK waters, and overall negotiations often appeared to be going backwards rather than forwards and so, at this stage, an agreement looked unlikely.

"On the European side, we are very concerned about the state of play in our negotiations. The clock is ticking," he said.

He did note, however, some progress on energy and anti-money laundering cooperation from 2021.

An EU diplomat said few had expected significant progress this month, and there are better prospects for headway to be made in the next round of negotiations, which will be held in London during the second week of September.

Aprueban un presupuesto de €50 millones para sostener la producción bovina en IRLANDA afectada por el COVID 19

The European Commission has approved a €50 million Irish scheme to support the beef sector affected by the coronavirus outbreak. The scheme was approved under the State Aid Temporary Framework. The public support, which will take the form of direct grants, will be open to farmers and companies active in the beef sector in Ireland. The scheme aims at helping the beneficiaries address the liquidity shortages and difficulties they have suffered due to the market disturbance caused by coronavirus outbreak. The Commission found that the Irish scheme is in line with the conditions of the Temporary Framework. In particular, (i) the aid does not exceed €100,000 per beneficiary as provided by the Temporary Framework for undertakings in the primary agricultural sector; and (ii) the scheme will run until 31 December 2020. The Commission concluded that the measure is necessary, appropriate and proportionate to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State, in line with Article 107(3)(b) TFEU and the conditions set out in the Temporary Framework. On this basis, the Commission approved the measures under EU State



aid rules. More information on the Temporary Framework and other actions taken by the Commission to address the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic can be found here. The non-confidential version of the decision will be made available under the case number SA.58387 in the State aid register on the Commission's competition website once any confidentiality issues have been resolved. (For more information: Arianna Podesta – Tel.: +32 229 87024; Giulia Astuti – Tel.: +32 229 55344)

UE y Estados Unidos llegaron a un acuerdo arancelario

United States Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer and European Union Trade Commissioner Phil Hogan announced on Friday agreement on a package of tariff reductions that will increase market access for hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. and EU exports. These tariff reductions are the first U.S.-EU negotiated reductions in duties in more than two decades. Under the agreement, the EU will eliminate tariffs on imports of U.S. live and frozen lobster products. U.S. exports of these products to the EU were over \$111 million in 2017. The EU will eliminate these tariffs on a Most Favored Nation (MFN) basis, retroactive to begin August 1, 2020. The EU tariffs will be eliminated for a period of five years and the European Commission will promptly initiate procedures aimed at making the tariff changes permanent. The United States will reduce by 50% its tariff rates on certain products exported by the EU worth an average annual trade value of \$160 million, including certain prepared meals, certain crystal glassware, surface preparations, propellant powders, cigarette lighters and lighter parts. The U.S. tariff reductions will also be made on an MFN basis and retroactive to begin August 1, 2020. “As part of improving EU-U.S. relations, this mutually beneficial agreement will bring positive results to the economies of both the United States and the European Union. We intend for this package of tariff reductions to mark just the beginning of a process that will lead to additional agreements that create more free, fair, and reciprocal transatlantic trade”, said Ambassador Lighthizer and Commissioner Hogan. The statement is available here. (For more information: Balazs Ujvari - Tel: +32 229 54578; Thérèse Lerebours – Tel: +32 229 63303)

REINO UNIDO: buena evolución de las exportaciones de carnes bovinas

26 August 2020

Red meat exports from the UK have had a solid start in 2020, with shipments totalling £733 million in the first six months and up nearly 3 percent on 2019.

The strong results come during one of the most challenging years on record for red meat exports due to the ongoing difficulties caused by COVID-19.

According to data from HMRC, pork exports led the way with a 15 percent increase in value to £311 million. While challenges on some EU markets resulted in a 10 percent decline in EU shipments, non-EU pork and pig meat offal exports were up 17 percent on the year to end June, accounting for 59 percent of UK exports.

AHDB International Market Development Director Dr Phil Hadley said: “Given the exceptional circumstances of this year, these half yearly figures show that despite COVID-19, our meat sectors have continued to export their products around the world.

“There are a number of positive factors for the first half of 2020, including our exports to non-EU countries and while Europe remains our most significant market for red meat exports, it is imperative with Brexit on the horizon, that we continue to take advantage of the opportunities third countries offer.”

While both volume and value for beef exports were down on last year, shipments to non-EU countries were up 21 percent and 46 per cent respectively. The overall decline in beef shipments was due to COVID-related challenges on the global foodservice market and strong domestic demand.

Among the key third country destinations for UK beef is Japan, which has seen 1,369 tonnes of beef shipped so far this year after the UK gained market access in early 2019 – bringing a £4.7 million boost to the sector.

Other regions which have seen a rise in exports include the Philippines with volumes up 51 percent to 1,958 tonnes and Canada where shipments have grown to 968 tonnes from a modest 26 tonnes last year.

Sheep meat exports have increased in value by almost 2 percent, worth £195 million over the first six months – with a 129 percent rise in volumes to non-EU countries both for commodity cuts to markets such as Ghana or, at the higher end of the market, to Canada which both recorded sharp rises in shipments this year.

Dr Hadley added: “While we don’t know what the next six months will bring, we can see that we are in a strong position in regards to our red meat exports and we hope to build on these impressive figures for the remainder of 2020.

“Despite the many restrictions in place due to COVID-19, AHDB continues to work with government and industry bodies to grow our presence in existing markets as well as work to secure access for new markets which will bring a number of opportunities for our producers here in the UK, such as the first shipments of UK beef to the US and China – both of which are expected this year.”



ESTADOS UNIDOS

Aumentaron las existencias en feed lots

Derrell Peel - Oklahoma State University August 24, 2020 09:52 AM

Friday's USDA Cattle on Feed report pegs the August 1 feedlot inventory at 11.284 million head, 101.5 percent of last year. This is the largest August 1 feedlot inventory in the data series back to 1996.

July feedlot marketings were 99.4 percent of one year ago. Placements in July were 111 percent of last year and were the largest July placements since 2011. Marketings were about as expected but placements were well above even the highest pre-report expectations and pushed the on-feed total slightly higher than expected.

Feedlot dynamics are a challenge to figure out after the turbulence of the first half of the year. Placements were down 17.7 percent year-over-year in February, March and April and, despite the 11 percent increase in July, are down 7.1 percent year-over-year for the last six months. Marketings dropped dramatically in April and May (down 25.6 percent year-over-year in those two months) and are down 6.0 percent in the six months from February to July.

One of the biggest concerns in fed cattle markets is the extent to which the backlog of fed cattle created in April and May still remains. Although June and July marketings were about equal to one year ago, a significant portion of those marketings were likely fed cattle that were carried over from April and May. The reductions in placements as far back as February have reduced the number of cattle finishing starting as early as June. Not only were total placements down in the February to July period but more of the reduction was in heavyweight placements, further reducing the number of cattle finishing now.

In the last six months, feedlot placements under 700 pounds have made up a larger percentage of total placements, which further reduces the number of cattle finishing at this time.

Carcass weights provide another indication of how current feedlots are at this time. Steer and heifer carcass weights have been above year ago levels all year but the gap became especially wide in May as delayed marketings pushed carcass higher rather than to the normal seasonal low. In May, steer carcass weights averaged over 49 pounds heavier year over year and heifer carcass weights averaged nearly 42 pounds heavier than one year ago.

Currently carcass weights are still above year ago levels and are increasing seasonally but the gap is narrowing compared to last year. The latest data shows that steer carcass weights are 28 pounds higher year over year while heifer carcass weights are 26 pounds above one year ago. Carcass weights may continue above year ago levels for the remainder of the year but the gap will likely narrow a bit more.

The data, along with anecdotal indications, are that the backlog of fed cattle is rapidly diminishing and may be nearly cleaned up. Going forward, the one million head decrease in feedlot placements in February, March and April suggests that front-end feedlot supplies will be relatively tight at least through September.

Conversaciones con CHINA sobre Fase 1 de su acuerdo bilateral

25 August 2020 Top US and Chinese officials reaffirmed their commitment to the Phase 1 trade deal, with China agreeing to meet its obligations to buy American farm and manufactured goods.

Reuters reports that news of the call provided a much needed boost to nervous stock markets on 25 August.

The pledge was made in a phone call between US Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer, US Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin and Chinese Vice Premier Liu He - their first formal dialogue since early May and came amid growing concerns the deal could be on shaky ground in an increasingly confrontational bilateral relationship.

"Both sides see progress and are committed to taking the steps necessary to ensure the success of the agreement," the US Trade Representative's office (USTR) said in a statement after what it described as a "regularly scheduled call".

The call was originally expected on 15 August, six months after the trade deal was launched. But Trump, who has frequently expressed anger at China over the coronavirus pandemic, said last week he had postponed talks with China because "I don't want to deal with them now."

Washington and Beijing have traded sanctions and barbs over a growing list of issues including the new national security law imposed on Hong Kong, China's disputed territorial claims in the South China Sea, the COVID-19 pandemic and US accusations of national security threats posed by Chinese tech firms.

China's commerce ministry confirmed that the two countries had a "constructive dialogue" and agreed to continue pushing forward the implementation of the Phase 1 trade deal.

The USTR said the two sides "addressed steps that China has taken to effectuate structural changes" on issues including protecting intellectual property rights, removing impediments for US firms in the financial services and agriculture sectors and eliminate forced technology transfers.



"The parties also discussed the significant increases in purchases of US products by China as well as future actions needed to implement the agreement," it said.

News of the call helped lift Asian stocks.

"US-China talks are bullish for most commodities as Trump is desperate for good news to help in the election," said Ole Houe, director of advisory services at agriculture brokerage IKON Commodities in Sydney

"It could lead to higher demand for US products."

Purchases lag behind

Chinese purchases of US goods are running well behind the pace needed to meet a first year increase of \$77 billion specified in the deal, according to official data.

While China has recently ramped up buying of farm goods including soybeans, it is far from meeting its commitment to buying \$36.5 billion worth of US agricultural goods under the deal - purchases that Trump has counted on to bolster his support in farm states that backed him in 2016.

The United States exported just \$7.274 billion in agricultural goods to China in the first half of the year, according to the US Census Bureau.

The US comments "showed that they think we are going to keep buying from the US, at least before the election takes place. And we will," an agricultural goods trader with a Chinese state-owned firm told Reuters, declining to be identified as he was not authorised to speak with media.

"We are definitely going to maintain the stance to buy as much as possible, but it is really hard to say whether the targets can be reached."

AUSTRALIA

Planta australiana fue suspendida por China al comprobar residuos de cloranfenicol

August 28, 2020 ASSOCIATED PRESS BEIJING (AP) — China blocked imports from an Australian beef producer on Friday after reporting a banned drug was found in its meat, and Australian officials said they were working to resolve the problem.

Imports of beef from John Dee Warwick Pty. Ltd. that contained the banned chemical, chloramphenicol, were destroyed, the General Administration of Customs of China announced.

China earlier blocked imports of beef from Australia's largest producers in what political analysts suggested was a dispute over trade rules. But Australian agriculture minister said the latest move was a legitimate one.

Australian Agriculture Minister David Littleproud released a statement saying his department had been notified about the suspension due to the detection of a substance known as chloramphenicol.

"I have spoken to the establishment and they believe they have traced the source of this substance," Littleproud said. "My department is working with the establishment to give Chinese authorities assurance around this incident and to have the establishment relisted after appropriate investigation."

The Australian Broadcasting Corp. cited Littleproud as saying in an interview that there was nothing malicious about the ban.

"It's quite legitimate what China has raised and the owners have acted very swiftly to trace where that element has come from," he said.

Littleproud said the element could naturally occur in some feed and that Agriculture Department was working with officials in Beijing to rectify the situation as soon as possible.

Crecen las exportaciones de bovinos en pie

27 August 2020

Key points:

Darwin live export feeder steer indicator currently reported at 355¢/kg live weight

Queensland and New South Wales feeder prices remain at historically high levels

Live cattle exports in July reported at their lowest level so far in 2020

Live cattle exports were reported at 66,950 head in July, the lowest reported monthly total in 2020. Lower live cattle shipments in July were likely amplified by the stronger volumes exported in June. However, the month of July also represents a crossover period in the north, before second-round musters typically commence in August.

Darwin export prices have responded to the tightening supplies out of the north, recovering sharply since dropping to 260¢/kg live weight (lwt) in April and realigning with the southern feeder markets. The Darwin live export feeder steer indicator is currently reported at 355¢/kg lwt, close to 100¢ higher since April and 35¢ higher compared to year-ago levels. At current levels, the indicator is reported at a 27¢/kg discount to the Queensland saleyard feeder steer indicator and a 44¢/kg discount to the New South Wales saleyard feeder steer indicator.



Queensland and New South Wales feeder steers remain well supported, as southern restocker and feeder buyers continue to compete for the limited availability of feeder cattle across the eastern states. Recent rainfall in New South Wales has helped maintain the premium over the Queensland feeder market, with record prices achieved at several store sales in recent weeks.

Looking ahead, the arrival of a positive rainfall outlook for the southern states will likely sustain the strong New South Wales and Queensland feeder markets. Supply limitations out of the north will also likely offer support to northern feeder prices. However, elevated live export prices and the current strength of the Australian dollar could create tough conditions for import countries. The result of this could be a slowdown in export volumes to key markets unless prices correct to more sustainable levels.

EMPRESARIAS

Marfrig Brasil lanzó un programa de carne carbono neutral

27 August 2020 Brazilian food processor Marfrig, owner of National Beef in the United States, has launched a new line of beef products from cows sourced from sustainable farms.

Reuters reports that the new carbon neutral beef products, marketed under the Viva brand, will begin selling in Brazil.

According to Paulo Pianez, Marfrig's director of sustainability and communications in South America, the initiative was developed in partnership with Brazil's state-run agricultural research agency Embrapa. It refers to beef made from cattle raised on farms where the cows' methane emissions are offset by growing forests or agricultural crops.

Methane, a potent greenhouse gas that causes global warming, is a natural byproduct of digestion in cows and other ruminants, much of which is released into the atmosphere through burping and breathing.

"As consumers decode the carbon-free message, the potential of the product is enormous," Pianez said by telephone.

Marfrig has the capacity to slaughter more than 31,800 head of cattle per day at its facilities in South and North America, said the statement detailing the launch of the new product line.

In the beginning, the company plans to produce Viva brand products from the slaughtering of 300-400 animals per month from a farm called Santa Vergínia Agro, in Mato Grosso do Sul state, Pianez said.

Over time, Marfrig may source cattle from other farms which fit the criteria for carbon-neutral meat certification. And it could potentially sell carbon-free beef products in other countries as well, the executive said.

Some 10 million reais (\$1.78 million) has been invested in the launch of new Viva brand, including on research, farm certification and brand building, Marfrig said.

(\$1 = 5.6116 reais)