NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 02/10/2020

CHINA

Beijing solicitó a los importadores que eviten comprar desde países afectadas por COVID-19

28 September 2020
Beijing has called on importers to shun frozen food from countries contending with ongoing coronavirus outbreaks.
Reuters reports that the guidance comes after several cases of imported food products tested positive for the novel coronavirus.
"Customs and local governments have repeatedly detected the coronavirus in imported cold chain food, proving it risks contamination," the Beijing Municipal Commerce Bureau said in a statement issued to import companies.
The bureau urged them to closely monitor the overseas pandemic situation and "proactively avoid importing cold chain food from areas heavily hit by the coronavirus" and make alternative plans for imports.
It had also asked companies to improve their warning and reporting mechanisms and tell authorities quickly if products tested positive.
China had reported no local infections of the coronavirus for more than a month but recently detected it on the packaging of imported aquatic products in Jilin province and Qingdao city.
China this month suspended imports from seafood producers in Brazil, Indonesia and Russia for a week or more.

Retuvieron la carga de un frigorífico brasileño por COVID

30/09/2020
Procedimento tem sido constante nos portos do país asiático, depois da mudança de critérios para testagem de embalagens
Nesta quarta-feira (30/9), a Administração Geral de Aduanas da República Popular da China (GACC) informou que uma carga de carne bovina originada na unidade da Minerva Foods, em Barretos (SP), será testada para Covid-19 a partir de amanhã, pelo período de uma semana (até dia 1º de outubro), voltando automaticamente à normalidade. Trata-se de “retenção” e não suspensão.
Nos últimos meses, a China mudou o protocolo de testagem de embalagens, gerando filas no serviço alfandegário. Fontes ouvidas por DBO disseram que esse tipo de quadro tende a ser cada vez mais comum, enquanto a pandemia representar risco ou possibilidade de risco sanitário. E não apenas cargas provenientes do Brasil. O protocolo do país asiático serve para todo tipo de importações e clientes. Procurada, a Minerva Foods disse que não fará pronunciamento sobre a retenção.
Em junho, o porta voz do Ministério do Comércio do país asiático, Gao Feng, havia informado que os testes de produtos cárneos iriam se intensificar e que o governo trabalharia para melhorar a comunicação junto aos mercados importadores. A China tem comprado grandes volumes de carne suína dos Estados Unidos e do Brasil, e também carne bovina. Mas não são somente elas. Em julho, a China autorizou mais 3 empresas brasileiras para exportar pescados, totalizando 110 unidades, de acordo com o Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária. Na semana passada uma empresa de Itarema (CE), teve seus produtos retidos. Em agosto, um lote de frangos da unidade da Aurora, em Xaxim (SC) também foi retido para testagem. E deu negativo.
A Minerva Foods é a maior exportadora de carne bovina da América do Sul. No ano passado, o faturamento da companhia foi de R$ 18,2 bilhões, incremento de 5,6%. As exportações responderam por cerca de 70% dessa receita. Neste ano, porcentual igual (70%) da carne bovina que está entrando no país asiático saem de Brasil, Argentina e Uruguai. China e Hong Kong – que compra basicamente para os chineses –, há cinco anos respondiam por 20,4% da carne exportada pelo Brasil. Atualmente, respondem por 63%. No ano passado, esses dois mercados compraram do Brasil US$ 3,4 bilhões em carne bovina e parte desse mercado está nas mãos da Minerva Foods.

China intenta reducir su dependencia de las importaciones de carne y lácteos

China pretende reducir su dependencia de las importaciones de carne y lácteos y apunta a garantizar –en el largo plazo- que su producción doméstica cubra el 95% de la demanda para carne suina y el 85% en carne vacuna.

De acuerdo a información publicada por la agencia Bloomberg, en el caso de los lácteos los planes oficiales son que la oferta doméstica cubra más del 70% del consumo.
Según un documento del Consejo de Estado sobre el desarrollo de la industria ganadera, citado por Bloomberg, China también ampliará las importaciones de productos cárnicos seguros de más países para complementar la producción.
El crecimiento del stock de cerdos impulsará las compras externas de soja y cereales forrajeros necesarios para engordar a los cerdos.
El país ha sido golpeado por la peste porcina africana, y el stock de cerdos se redujo casi a la mitad, lo que provocó un aumento en las importaciones de carne y precios récord para la carne de cerdo. El gobierno del presidente Xi Jinping está liderando una campaña para aumentar la eficiencia y la seguridad en la industria alimentaria, reducir el desperdicio y aumentar la dependencia de los suministros nacionales.

China podría habilitar más frigoríficos en Brasil y Argentina en 2020

Fuente: Reuters 30.09.20
Después de detener temporalmente los procesos para habilitar frigoríficos debido a los brotes de Covid-19, China reanudaría las habilitaciones de nuevas unidades en América del Sur a finales de este año, dijo el martes el CEO de Marfrig, Miguel Gularte e informó Reuters.
La última ronda de calificaciones chinas para nuevos frigoríficos en Brasil tuvo lugar en la segunda mitad de 2019. Desde entonces, los representantes de la industria esperaban más aprobaciones, pero la pandemia restringió el acceso a las unidades industriales para visitas técnicas. Se han realizado inspecciones por video, pero las calificaciones aún no han despegado.
El ejecutivo de Marfrig, el mayor productor de hamburguesas del mundo, destacó la relevancia de China como el mayor importador de carne de Brasil y el importante avance en los envíos en los últimos años, especialmente en 2020, reflejando, entre otros factores, el mayor número de plantas autorizadas para exportar.
También dijo que, con la caída del consumo interno de carne durante la pandemia, hubo un superávit en la oferta que contribuyó al fuerte avance de las exportaciones, también tirado por un dólar favorable.

BRASIL

Mercado ganadero firme

Sexta-feira, 2 de outubro de 2020 - Na última quinta-feira (1/10), a cotação da arroba do boi gordo subiu em 16 das 32 praças pecuárias monitoradas pela Scot Consultoria. A disponibilidade comedida de boiadas, programações de abate enxutas, associadas à expectativa de melhora no escoamento da carne com o início do mês explicam esse cenário.
Em São Paulo, os frigoríficos paulistas abriram as compras, mais uma vez, ofertando mais pelo boi gordo. Para o boi comum, a cotação subiu 0,8% ou R$2,00/@ na comparação feita dia a dia. A arroba ficou cotada em R$256,00/@, considerando o preço bruto, à vista, R$255,50/@, com desconto do Senar, e R$252,00/@ com desconto do Funrural e Senar.
Destacando que há negócios em R$260,00/@, à vista e preço bruto, mesmo preço pago pelo boi China.

Exportaciones de carnes refrigeradas crecieron 3 por ciento en septiembre

Por: Redação DBO com Conteúdo Estadão 01/10/2020
Mercado global continua aquecido, com tonelada cotada pela média de US$ 4.096 para os produtos in natura
Os embarques de carne bovina in natura, refrigerada ou congelada, somaram em setembro 142,35 mil toneladas. O volume exportado é 2,85% maior que as 138,286 mil toneladas enviadas ao exterior em igual mês de 2019. Embora o mercado continue com demanda aquecida, na comparação com agosto deste ano a queda foi de 14,66%. Os dados foram divulgados nesta quinta-feira (1º/10) pela Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex), do Ministério da Economia, e consideram 21 dias úteis do mês de setembro.
A receita com as vendas no mês totalizou US$ 583,138 milhões, praticamente estável, com leve redução de 0,09% ante os US$ 583,681 milhões de setembro de 2019, e 10,86% inferior aos US$ 654,23 milhões de agosto. Isso ocorreu por conta do mercado Chinês, o grande cliente da carne brasileira.
De acordo com a consultoria Agrifatto, nas duas últimas semanas de setembro os embarques foram menores, em decorrência do feriado chinês e dos estoques elevados de proteínas animais do país asiático. Por exemplo, a “Semana de Ouro” Chinesa, na qual está o Dia Nacional da China, começa hoje e vai até o próximo dia 8 de outubro, com o país praticamente paralisado em diversos setores.

Mesmo assim, o preço médio da tonelada embarcada continua firme, tomando todos os mercados nos quais o Brasil atua. Em setembro ele foi de US$ 4.096,50, ante US$ 4.220,80 de setembro do ano passado e US$ 4.008,30 em agosto de 2020.

Exportação de carne bovina in natura, em 2020 (em US$/tonelada)
Janeiro: 116,9 mil/t – US$ 565,1 milhões
Fevereiro: 110,6 mil/t – US$ 493,9 milhões
Março: 125,9 mil/t – US$ 554,7 milhões
Abril: 116,3 mil/t – US$ 508,7 milhões
Maio: 155,1 mil/t – US$ 682,4 milhões
Junho: 152 mil/t – US$ 655,5 milhões
Julho: 169,3 mil/t – US$ 690,8 milhões
Agosto: 163 mil/t – US$ 654,2 milhões
Setembro: 142,3 mil/t – US$ 583,1
Fonte: Secex

Brasil recibe precios inferiores que sus competidores

Por: Portal DBO 27/09/2020 Estados Unidos e Austrália são os países que recebem os maiores valores no mercado internacional

Os pesquisadores do Centro de Inteligência da Carne Bovina (CiCarne) da Embrapa analisaram os vinte maiores países exportadores de carne bovina fresca, resfriada e congelada em quantidade, agrupando-os de acordo com o volume exportado e o preço cobrado. Os dados foram apresentados no boletim semanal do CiCarne, desta sexta-feira (25/9).

Os maiores países exportadores de carne bovina fresca, resfriada e congelada em quantidade podem ser divididos em quatro grupos, de acordo com o volume exportado e o preço cobrado. Nessa análise foram utilizados dados da UN Comtrade referentes às exportações do ano de 2019, complementados com dados não disponíveis na base inicial, os quais foram obtidos no INAC (Instituto Nacional de Carnes) para o Uruguai e no Gobierno de México para este país. Vinte países foram considerados por terem exportado uma quantidade superior a 80.000 TEC (toneladas equivalente carcaça).

Foram feitas duas divisões no gráfico 1: uma no preço, de US$5,00 por kg; e outra na quantidade, de 850.000 TEC. O que separou os países exportadores em quatro grandes grupos: 1) Preço baixo e quantidade alta; 2) Preço e quantidade altos; 3) Preço alto e quantidade baixa; e 4) Preço e quantidade baixos.

Gráfico 1. Preço (US$ por kg) e quantidade (TEC) de carne bovina fresca, refrigerada e congelada exportada pelos 20 maiores exportadores mundiais em quantidade em 2019.

No quadrante 2, com preço e quantidade altos, estão os Estados Unidos e a Austrália. Os EUA são os que recebem o maior valor pela carne bovina vendida, de US$7,17 em média, e em volume são o quarto maior (966 mil TEC). Seus maiores importadores são Coreia do Sul, Japão, México, China e Canadá, que receberam 80% de todo o volume de 2019. A carne fresca e resfriada obteve uma média de preço superior à congelada, de US$8,21 por kg.

No mesmo grupo está a Austrália, que tem o segundo maior volume de exportações (1,3 milhões TEC) e também obtém um preço alto, de US$5,76 por kg. Seus maiores importadores são China, EUA, Japão e Coreia do Sul, com 80% da quantidade. A carne fresca e resfriada também obteve média de preço superior, de US$8,63 por kg.

No quadrante 1, de preço baixo e quantidade alta, aparece o Brasil, que foi o maior exportador em volume no ano de 2019, com 1,56 milhões TEC, entretanto com preço médio entre os menores (US$ 4,17). Os principais mercados são os países asiáticos, com destaque para a China e Hong Kong, que recebem mais de 60% do volume (esse tema foi abordado no Boletim do CiCarne da semana de 27/06 a 03/07/20: "Exportações de carne bovina para China: misto de otimismo e cautela").

A Índia está no mesmo quadrante do Brasil e exportou 1,09 milhões TEC, a um preço médio de US$2,83, o que a coloca na pior posição dentre os países analisados em relação ao preço. Seus principais importadores são Vietnã, Malásia, Egito e Indonésia, os quais receberam 66% do volume exportado.

No quadrante 3, de preço alto e quantidade baixa, encontram-se a Argentina, com preço médio de US$5,47, o Canadá (US$5,65), o México (US$5,46), o Uruguai (US$5,29) e a Nova Zelândia (US$ 5,17). Nesse mesmo posicionamento estão alguns países europeus: Holanda (US$6,06), Reino Unido (US$5,96), Irlanda (US$5,55), Alemanha (US$5,06), França (US$5,17) e Bélgica (US$5,11).

No quadrante 4, de preço e quantidade baixos, estão a China (US$ 3,45) e alguns países europeus: Polônia (US$4,12), Espanha (US$4,33), Áustria (US$4,75) e Itália (US$4,74).

Pode-se dizer que o melhor quadrante é o 2, de maiores preço e quantidade, no qual estão EUA e Austrália. Porém, uma ressalva deve ser feita: o maior preço precisa vir acompanhado de eficiência produtiva, caso contrário, as margens ficam reduzidas pelos altos custos de produção. Sendo assim, o ideal é buscar uma posição em que a carne bovina seja percebida como de alto padrão, remunerada de acordo com sua real qualidade, mas sem onerar demasiadamente o produtor e a cadeia produtiva como um todo.

É preciso entender o porquê de a carne bovina brasileira ser comercializada a um preço mais baixo do que a de seus principais concorrentes, bem como promover ações para que seu valor seja aumentado. Essas ações devem considerar o composto mercadológico (preço, produto, promoção e distribuição) da carne bovina brasileira, bem como os aspectos de produção, para que haja aumento da produtividade e da qualidade de acordo com as exigências dos mercados que pagam mais por um produto considerado de maior valor. Fonte: Cicarne/Embrapa

Covid-19 aceleraría la automatización de las plantas frigoríficas

Por: Portal DBO 01/10/2020 A concentração de surtos nos frigoríficos das Américas reflete, em parte, a grande dependência do trabalho "ombro a ombro", o que deve mudar daqui para a frente

Assim que os surtos de coronavírus entre trabalhadores fecharam diversas unidades de processamento de carnes no Canadá, Henry Mizrahi passou a ver um novo futuro para a Lesters Foods, fábrica de salsichas para cachorros-quentes que ele comanda em Montreal. Mizrahi faz planos para instalar um braço robótico capaz de mover pacotes para embarques em grandes contêineres, permitindo que os trabalhadores mantivessem uma distância maior entre eles. A Lesters, uma pequena empresa privada, está investindo milhões de dólares em um projeto de cinco anos para ampliar a automação.

"A maneira com que elaboramos as plantas funcionou até agora, mas agora precisamos fazer mudanças dramáticas", disse Mizrahi, presidente da empresa, que existe há 89 anos e também é reconhecida por sua carne defumada.

Os Estados Unidos, o Canadá e o Brasil, todos grandes produtores e exportadores de carnes, adotaram tecnologias em ritmo mais lento que locais como o Norte da Europa ou o Japão, ficando atrás de outras indústrias na automatização das operações. A concentração de surtos de Covid-19 nos frigoríficos das Américas reflete, em parte, a grande dependência do setor nas condições de trabalho "ombro a ombro".

Acelerar as mudanças rumo à automação pode resultar no aumento da segurança alimentícia e da segurança nas fábricas. Mas planos como esse são acompanhados por custos que alguns consideram impagáveis durante períodos econômicos difíceis, e os trabalhadores temem que estejam sendo substituídos – não protegidos.

Unidade da Tyson Foods, nos Estados Unidos. Foto: divulgação

Tyson Foods, Smithfield Foods, JBS e diversas outras grandes empresas do ramo têm planos de automação em andamento, segundo representantes das companhias.

As unidades de processamento de carnes representam apenas US$ 1 bilhão das vendas anuais globais de serviços de automação, segundo a distribuidora Cantrell Gainco, uma pequena fatia dos cerca de US$ 215 bilhões movimentados nos negócios de automação industrial. Mas o interesse dos frigoríficos norte-americanos está aumentando.

Desde que a pandemia se espalhou pela América do Norte, a Cantrell Gainco, que está sediada no Estado da Georgia e vende produtos de desossa de frangos da fabricante japonesa Mayekawa, recebeu o dobro de consultas em relação aos níveis normais, disse Russ Stroner, vice-presidente global de vendas.

Em comunicado, a Mayekawa afirmou que as vendas globais de suas partes de robô que desossam frangos devem avançar de US$ 32 milhões em 2019 para US$ 45 milhões em 2021, incluindo comercializações para as norte-americanas Tyson, Sanderson Farms e Peco Foods.

Brasil

No Brasil, a Frimesa, quarta maior processadora de carne suína do país, intensificou seus esforços de automação em meio ao avanço da pandemia. Os planos apontavam para investimentos de R$ 20 milhões por ano em automação, mas agora o programa pode receber um aumento anual de 5% – e sem a inclusão compras únicas de equipamentos caros, como robôs, disse Claudecir dos Santos, gerente de Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento da empresa.

A fábrica da Frimesa em Assis Chateaubriand, em construção no Paraná, terá cinco robôs, que custam cerca de 500 mil euros (US$ 586 mil) cada. Eles vão realizar tarefas como a abertura dos peitos dos animais, que são cortados ao meio.

A Olymel, uma das maiores empresas de carnes de frango e porco do Canadá, já possuía um plano para automação antes de a pandemia forçar o fechamento de uma planta em Quebec por mais de duas semanas. Desde então, a companhia decidiu acelerar o projeto, e deseja utilizar robôs para classificar cortes de carnes, empacotar carregamentos e empilhar caixas, de acordo com o vice-presidente de Engenharia e Projetos, Marco Dufresne.

A Tyson, maior vendedora de carnes dos EUA, está aumentando seus esforços de automação por causa da pandemia, afirmou o diretor de Engenharia Doug Foreman. "Há um senso de urgência, sem dúvida", disse ele.

Neste verão (do Hemisfério Norte), a Tyson testou em seu centro de automação no Arkansas um robô que utiliza a visão mecânica para transportar peitos de frango de uma esteira para as embalagens em bandeja que são vendidas nos mercados.
Com o aumento da demanda no varejo, a Pilgrim's Pride, na qual a JBS detém fatia majoritária, disse em julho que vai fazer uso da automação para dobrar a capacidade de uma unidade Minnesota para a produção de carne de frango vendida em bandejas. A fábrica sofreu um surto de Covid-19 em abril. "Os surtos de coronavírus vão colocar um 'tempero extra' na necessidade de automação, porque quanto menos gente você tem, menor a probabilidade de que você sofra com um desses surtos", afirmou Henrik Andersen, diretor Comercial da dinamarquesa Frontmatec, produtora de equipamentos de automação para a indústria alimentícia.
A demanda das empresas norte-americanas tem sido particularmente forte, disse Andersen. O aumento da automação, porém, levanta a suspeita de grupos de trabalhadores. "Isso está tirando os trabalhos das pessoas", disse BJ Motley, presidente da divisão do United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW, na sigla em inglês), que representa funcionários da Smithfield em Sioux Falls, no Estado norte-americano da Dakota do Sul, onde mais de mil trabalhadores contraíram o coronavírus.
A Smithfield automatizou o trabalho de dividir suínos na fábrica há alguns anos, eliminando oito vagas, segundo Motley. Um representante da Smithfield declinou de responder os comentários de Motley.
Enquanto isso, a JBS USA utiliza a ameaça de substituir os trabalhadores por equipamentos automáticos como uma tática de negociação, disse Kim Cordova, presidente da divisão local do UFCW que representa empregados da fábrica da JBS em Greeley, no Colorado. "Somos ameaçados com a automação o tempo todo, tipo 'se você falar, nós vamos só usar automação'", afirmou Cordova. Um porta-voz da JBS disse que a alegação é "completamente mentirosa".
Embora o surto de vírus tenha ressaltado as vantagens da automação, suas consequências econômicas, por outro lado, limitaram o escopo para grandes investimentos em tecnologia. Frigoríficos fizeram pedidos de equipamentos de até US$ 400 mil à Cantrell Gainco, mas colocaram em compasso de espera projetos mais caros, diante das incertezas sobre como a pandemia afetará o fluxo de caixa e a demanda dos consumidores, afirmou Russ Stroner.
Mas voltando ao Canadá, Mizrahi, da Lesters Foods, tem certeza de que a automação vale a pena. "Quando começamos a ver isso afetar outras fábricas, percebi o quão trágico era o impacto à saúde humana… A pandemia certamente acelerou nossa estratégica de planejar mais equipamentos robóticos", disse. Fonte: Agência Reuters

URUGUAY

Aumenta la faena y ajustan a la baja los valores en el mercado del gordo

Con una oferta que aumenta gradualmente y se vio reflejada en una mayor faena, la industria propone un ajuste a la baja en los valores por la hacienda gorda. Las lluvias del fin de semana y las pronosticadas para el que viene podrían ayudar a la terminación de los ganados y tonificar el mercado.
Por novillos gordos los negocios se concretan en el eje de los US$ 3,30 por kilo en cuarta balanza y los US$ 3,40 son cada vez más difícil de conseguir. Hay plantas que ofrecen US$ 3,20 pero no son convalidados por los productores mientras otras están sin pasar precio. Las entradas a planta también son dispares, entre una y tres semanas.
Se mantiene una preferencia industrial por la vaca gorda, con mayor colocación en el mercado chino. Los frigoríficos proponen desde US$ 3,05 hasta US$ 3,15 por kilo en lotes excepcionales. La vaquillona se comercializa en el eje de los US$ 3,30 y en lotes puntuales especiales alcanzan los US$ 3,35, con una demanda que es sostenida -muy similar al novillo-.
En lanares, la oferta es moderada, la industria absorbe todo lo que aparece, con un mercado fluido, dinámico y precios firmes, con China como principal comprador para la carne ovina mientras Brasil sigue retraído. El cordero liviano subió un centavo a US$ 3,42, el cordero pesado se mantuvo en US$ 3,47, los borregos se mantuvieron en US$ 3,47, los capones subieron dos centavos a US$ 3,08 y las ovejas a US$ 3,03.

La carne brasileña sube de precio y complica negocios

30/09/2020 - Hay suficiente stock en mercado interno y precio sigue estable
El precio de la carne bovina en el mercado interno sigue "estabilizado" y surgió una "buena oferta de vaquillonas de alta calidad" para el mercado interno, según confirmó a El País Jorge López, director de Abasto Santa Clara.
El mercado está bien abastecido, pero se complican las importaciones de carne bovina desosada y envasada al vacío desde Brasil.

Por un lado, los precios del ganado gordo en Brasil, al igual que el dólar, siguen subiendo y eso hace que los frigoríficos exportadores pasen valores más altos a los importadores uruguayos. A su vez, debido a los casos de covid-19 en algunos frigoríficos de Rio Grande do Sul, las entregas de carne correspondientes a los negocios de importación concretados están atrasadas hasta 15 días.
"Cuesta cerrar negocios con Brasil", afirmó.
"Generalmente los importadores uruguayos concretaban negocios con un mes de anticipación, pero ahora, los cierres no van más allá de una semana para adelante. "Los importadores, como la industria brasileña viene atrasada con las entregas, estamos tratando de no comprar para octubre, porque los precios a los que están ofreciendo carne, ya no sirven. A poca plata de diferencia, la gente prefiere la carne uruguaya", aseguró el director de Abasto "Santa Clara".
Por otro lado, a raíz de la peste porcina africana en Alemania, el precio del cerdo brasileño subió US$ 400 por tonelada y complica los negocios.

Cadena: eslabón por eslabón…

27/09/2020 - Novillos
El eslabón más debilitado de la cadena cárnica hoy parecería ser el industrial, aunque cueste creerlo después de décadas de retórica contra los frigoríficos. La industria acumula ya varios ejercicios en rojo y está en una situación difícil. Las empresas globales brasileñas tienen más capacidad de sobrellevar la circunstancia, las locales o internacionales con una sola planta, enfrentan más dificultades. Las causas son los costos excesivos de faena y una competencia internacional dura, en especial por parte de los vecinos, que cuentan con ganados más baratos y costos de faena notoriamente inferiores. La caída del negocio del cuero tampoco ayuda a la industria local.
Aun así, los precios de la cadena cárnica se han movido con bastante coherencia en el último año. Medidos en dólares, han caído entre 5 y 10% respecto a un año atrás, tanto sea en el campo, como en la faena y la exportación; el precio de la vaca tuvo una caída más fuerte. Los precios al consumo han caído menos, seguramente por los costos de la distribución minorista y otros factores (y a pesar de la voluminosa importación de carne, más barata).
En las últimas semanas los precios del ganado bajaron, mientras en la exportación se sostienen negocios atractivos, por lo que la posición industrial ha mejorado. Pero las lluvias de las últimas horas -muy esperadas- van a fortalecer la posición de los ganaderos. Que la base ganadera esté firme es clave para toda la cadena, pero preocupa el eslabón industrial. Lo alentador es que la demanda externa luce firme y el stock comienza a recuperarse; aumentar la escala de las faenas es clave para recuperar la rentabilidad.
Ganado: precios bajo lluvia. Las precipitaciones de las últimas horas mejorarán la posición comercial de los ganaderos, que habían visto los precios frenarse y ceder un poco en las semanas previas. Antes de las lluvias, el precio de referencia se ubicaban entre 3,30 y 3,35 U$S/kg para el novillo, con presión a la baja por parte de compradores.
En el mercado de granos hubo correcciones a la baja a nivel internacional, aunque no revierten los avances de las semanas previas. La soja de la próxima cosecha en Nueva Palmira, cotiza entre 350 y 355 U$S/ton, cediendo unos US$ 5 respecto a la semana anterior pero aún US$ 30 arriba de su valor de hace 2 meses.

Se visualiza una "clara recuperación" de China y eso repercutirá positivamente en Uruguay

29/09/2020 El embajador uruguayo en China destacó la importancia de que el INAC esté presente en la feria de alimentos más grande de Asia
"Claramente hay una recuperación china en un año difícil a nivel mundial. Sin duda China es la primer gran economía que se está recuperando a un ritmo muy auspicioso y esa es una buena noticia para los productores uruguayos, y para el país en general", expresó Fernando Lugris, embajador uruguayo en China.
En diálogo con Rurales El País expresó que, según el FMI, la economía china crecería un 1% y que el Banco Mundial de Washington prevé que lo hará en un 2%.
"La recuperación es aún más contundente de lo que se prevé y podría registrarse una expansión de más de 9%. Eso habla de una gran recuperación y es un dato que hay que leer con mucha atención. Hay un mensaje de recuperación", indicó.
SIAL. Desde el 28 y hasta el 30 de setiembre se realizará la feria SIAL en Shanghai y el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) está presente con un stand institucional de 20 metros cuadrados.
En esta oportunidad, luego del aplazamiento en el mes de mayo por la pandemia, la organización resolvió realizar el evento en este fecha de setiembre, en el National Exhibition and Convention Center.
Lugris hizo referencia a que "es fundamental" la presencia de Uruguay en la feria de alimentos más grande de Asia.
Con las fronteras aún cerradas los expositores este año no han podido participar. A pesar de todo, según informó, la feria se vive con gran normalidad y con la misma cantidad de público.

"Afortunadamente INAC mantiene la presencia con un stand mucho más pequeño que lo normal. La afluencia de público es enorme. Buena parte de los clientes están recibiendo información de carácter global. La presencia de INAC es bienvenida y marca la importancia de estar presente en la feria más importante del año para el sector", dijo.

Trabajan en emergente oportunidad de negocio Kosher en Isreael y UE

30/09/2020 - 4:37 PM

Polonia se ha destacado como el proveedor de carne Kosher en Europa, pero "en breve" dejará de hacerlo

Felipe Kleiman, especialista en faena Kosher, señaló que "hay una oportunidad que le sonríe a Argentina y a Uruguay" en un nicho que Polonia cubría en la Unión Europea e Israel de carne enfriada Kosher.

Según dijo, Polonia se ha destacado como el proveedor de carne Kosher en Europa, siendo el quinto exportador después de los cuatro países del Mercosur.

"Tiene un mercado cautivo en Europa y en Israel por la proximidad. Polonia vende a Israel carne enfriada a un 30% más de valor. Cuando miramos la prohibición de que se faene Kosher en Polonia, hablamos de 13 mil toneladas enfriadas que van a dejar de estar en el mercado de Israel y que necesitan suministrar. Una cantidad importarte a los otros países europeos", explicó.

De todas formas, advirtió que "el gran desafío" radica en al vida útil de producto Kosher, que según las reglamentaciones de Israel es de hasta 85 días.

"El problema está en hacer que esa carne Kosher dure 85 días. Estamos con iniciativas de clientes para intentar manejar la cuestión microbiológica para darle competitividad a los proveedores del Mercosur para copar esa laguna de suministro que será dejada en breve por Polonia", indicó.

Faena Kosher. En tanto, comentó que se retomará la faena Kosher sobre la semana del 19 o 26 de octubre, luego de terminadas las fiestas judías.

La expectativa es que las cuadrillas lleguen esas semanas, dependiendo de las negociaciones con los frigoríficos.

También señaló que la llegada de los rabinos no debería ser por vuelos Charter, sino que auguran que la temporada de octubre "sea normal" con vuelos convencionales.

Uruguay se acerca a completar el cupo de 20.000 toneladas anuales a EEUU

El cupo anual de 20.000 toneladas con EEUU está casi completo a tres meses de cerrar el año. En lo que va del 2020 se llevan exportadas 18.188 toneladas, un 90% de utilización. Frente a 14.904 toneladas en igual periodo del año pasado, con un 74,5% de utilización, de acuerdo a datos de INAC proporcionados a Ganadería.uy.

En valor, la tonelada embarcada este año dentro del cupo promedió US$ 7.222, por encima de los US$ 6.781 logrados un año atrás.

En tanto, Uruguay acelera las colocaciones de carne dentro de la cuota Hilton. En lo que va del ciclo 2020/2021, que comenzó en julio, hasta mediados de setiembre se exportaron 2.072 toneladas frente a 1.351 en mismo periodo un año atrás. De este modo, el porcentaje de cumplimiento alcanzó el 32,5% frente a 21,2% en igual periodo el año pasado. El precio promedio de las colocaciones fue de US$ 10.150/ton, 7,4% por debajo de los US$ 10.961 registrados en 2019.

En el caso de la Cuota 481, entre el 1 de julio y mediados de setiembre se exportaron a Europa 3.702 toneladas, 15% abajo de las 4.354 exportadas en igual periodo del año pasado. El precio promedio de las colocaciones fue de US$ 9.152/ton, marginalmente superior frente a los US$ 9.082/ton un año atrás.

El cupo Canadá es el que ha registrado un mayor salto en volumen, con 12.331 toneladas enviadas en el acumulado de 2020, lejos por encima de las 5.058 registradas un año atrás. En este caso el valor por tonelada exportada ha registrado una suba interanual de 9,4%.

Carnes uruguayas marcan presencia en Sial China

30/09/2020 - Venta a ese destino creció 42% en volumen y 51% en valor

Hoy cierra la feria Sial China, donde el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) sigue impulsando las carnes uruguayas y apunta a noviembre, para reafirmar presencia en China International Import Expo (feria internacional de los importadores), que irá del 5 al 10 de ese mes, en la ciudad de Shanghai.

En caso de Uruguay, las importaciones de carne vacuna crecieron 42% en volumen y 51% en valor —en el período enero-agosto 2020 comparado con igual lapso de 2019—, alcanzando 1,39 millones de toneladas y generando US$ 7.000 millones. Así lo destacó en su cuenta de Twitter el gerente de Marketing del INAC, Lautaro Pérez Rocha.

China es un mercado importante para Uruguay, donde es posible ingresar con cortes con hueso, diferenciándose de Brasil y Argentina que no han logrado dar ese paso. El ingreso de carne con hueso en el gigante asiático, gracias a mantener el status sanitario y a las garantías que ofrece la trazabilidad y las

certificaciones, posibilitan generar US$ 100 millones anuales que no estarían si esa misma carne se volcara a otros destinos.
Según Lautaro Pérez, Uruguay se ubica como el cuarto proveedor medido en volumen y quinto medido en valor, con el 11% y 8,5% del mercado importador.
"China continúa siendo el principal destino de la carne vacuna uruguaya y del Mercosur. En agosto de 2020, el 56% del valor de las exportaciones de Brasil, Argentina y Uruguay sumados tuvo a China como destino. El pico fue en diciembre 2019, con el 77%" explicó el gerente de marketing de INAC en su cuenta de Twitter.
Hoy en Sial China, el INAC es el único organismo de América del Sur presente en la feria más importante de la alimentación que se realiza en Asia, este año en condiciones especiales por la pandemia del Covid-19. La enfermedad impidió la presencia física de representantes de la industria frigorífica, salvo en caso de las industrias que tienen representación permanente o de los traider radicados en el mercado. Las acciones del INAC en Shanghai, se ven apuntadas por personal de la Agregaduría Agrícola y de la Embajada de Uruguay en China, encabezada por el diplomático Fernando Lugris, que atiende el stand de INAC en la citada feria.
El stand del INAC tiene 21 metros cuadrados y lo importante es marcar presencia en el mercado. La pospandemia abre una oportunidad para la carne uruguaya que, por su producción natural y trazabilidad de su proceso productivo, ofrece garantías a un consumidor cada vez más exigente, opinó el Presidente de INAC Fernando Mattos en entrevista con la agencia Xinhua.
Asimismo, entre otras actividades, el INAC hizo una degustación de carne uruguaya con la colaboración de una consultora de comercio de carnes (Meat International Group – MIG-), destinado a proveedores de cadenas de restaurantes y supermercados chinos.
Fueron más de 100 invitados, entre importadores del producto uruguayo y cadenas de restaurantes dedicados a las diversas formas de preparación en China, participaron de la actividad que se denominó "Uruguay Beef Tasting Dinner", con el objetivo de fortalecer el conocimiento de la carne uruguaya entre este tipo de público.
En la primera sesión se realizó una conferencia técnica sobre la producción e industria de la carne en Uruguay y luego los invitados pudieron degustar los cortes en diversos platos.

INAC apoya la promoción de la carne uruguaya en 132 restaurantes en Japón

30/09/2020 - La promoción en Japón destaca que "Uruguay, en Latinoamérica, es el país con el mayor nivel consumo de carne del mundo y el más lejano de Japón"
La empresa Bronco Billy con el apoyo del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) está realizando hasta el 15 de octubre una campaña de promoción de carne vacuna uruguaya en sus 132 restaurantes en Japón.
Los cortes seleccionados son lomo, bife ancho y entraña.
Esta campaña a nivel de consumidor se enmarca en la estrategia y plan de la marca de las Carnes del Uruguay, desarrollado por INAC, siendo Bronco Billy uno de los principales socios en este mercado.
La promoción en Japón destaca que "Uruguay, en Latinoamérica, es el país con el mayor nivel consumo de carne del mundo y el más lejano de Japón. Más del 88% del territorio corresponde a tierra para pastoreo y las vacas allí criadas se alimentan de pasto con un alto valor nutritivo. Consecuentemente, se les da el nombre de "Grass-fed Beef"(vacas alimentadas de pasto), por lo tanto se trata de carnes magras, deliciosas y saludables".
Bronco Billy fue la primera compañía del sector de restauración que promocionó el producto uruguayo desde la reapertura de este mercado, en mayo de 2019

Nafta, China y Unión Europea: ¿Cómo se movieron los mercados en 2020?

01/10/2020 - 6:54 PM
En diálogo con Rurales El País, Joaquín Martinicorena, delegado de la Federación Rural en la junta del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), hizo una puesta a punto sobre cómo se manejaron los mercados cárnicos durante 2020.
En primer lugar, hizo referencia a que durante el primer trimestre del año se detuvo la exportación y la faena, y eso repercutió en los precios. De todas formas, surgieron mercados como el Nafta, Estados Unidos y Canadá, que aumentaron su volumen -Canadá lo hizo en un 160%- y pagaron cerca de 10% más.
En cuanto a China, sostuvo que bajó su nivel de colocación bajó de 70% a 50% aproximadamente respecto a 2019, al tiempo que Brasil y Argentina incrementaron sus toneladas exportadas. Sin embargo, valoró que los precios del gigante asiático se han recuperado y eso es positivo.
En tanto, indicó que el 2021 en lo que refiere a cuotas de acceso será "el peor año" mirando a cinco o seis años para adelante, y que eso estará afectado también por la salida del Reino Unido del Brexit que a Uruguay le saca 770 toneladas cupo Hilton.

En lo que refiere a la situación del mercado local, Martinicorena opinó que la primavera se movió tarde, que viene marchando bien aunque están retrasadas las salidas de ganado. Dijo que hay poca oferta y que por eso no se presionan los precios.
“Los valores de la hacienda gorda van a seguir en esta referencia de precios”, indicó.

PARAGUAY

Ganado gordo a frigorífico cierra la semana con “mercado firme” y “precios al alza”

Fuente: Valor Agro. 02/10/2020GANADERÍA
El mercado de haciendas gordas para frigoríficos exportadores cierra la semana con otra suba generalizada de precios, tras el aumento de US$ 0,05 por kilo carcasa experimentado en el comienzo de la misma.
Un operador señaló a Valor Agro que las plantas están pagando US$ 2,80 a la carne por el novillo común y US$ 2,85 por el Europa. “También se logran más centavos por cargas especiales”, agregó.En el caso de las hembras, ubicó a la vaca en US$ 2,65 por kilo al gancho y la vaquilla en US$ 2,75-US$ 2,80, con algunos puntos más para vaquillas de cuota Hilton.
La fuente dijo que el mercado “viene firme” con valores al alza semana a semana, pero no se animó a marcar una tendencia futuro. “Lo que es claro que la demanda sigue superando a la oferta”, indicó.

El arribo de los rabinos para la faena kosher depende de la negociación de precios

29/09/2020GANADERÍA
La llegada de las cuadrillas de rabinos a Paraguay están dependiendo del comportamiento del consumo de carne durante las fiestas, que se extienden hasta el 9 de octubre.
Un exportador comentó a Valor Agro que “a partir de esa semana se comenzará a mover el mercado”, pero dijo que “siempre en las fiestas disminuye el stock de carne bovina en Israel”.
Si bien el arribo “no está claro”, la fuente señaló que “si los precios de exportación cierran ellos vendrían”.
Durante el último arribo, a finales de mayo y principios de junio, las referencias de ventas rondaron los US$ 5.000 a US$ 5.300 por tonelada.
Un industrial paraguayo dijo que el precio de exportación a Israel se debería situar por encima a la última temporada: “El delantero está demandado en Chile, además el ganado gordo subió y en guaraníes hoy está más alto que en los últimos doce meses”.
Hasta agosto, Israel se ubica como cuarto mayor comprador de carne bovina de Paraguay. En el acumulado del año ha importado 13.598 toneladas por un total de US$ 69,7 millones.
La semana pasada el Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa) dio a conocer el protocolo sanitario para el ingreso de los rabinos al país para las operaciones kosher en los frigoríficos nacionales dedicados a la exportación de carne con destino a Israel.Fuente: Valor Agro.

Paraguay reemplaza a Australia y se posiciona como segundo mayor proveedor de carne de Taiwán

Fuente: Valor Agro. 01/10/2020GANADERÍA
Durante el 2020, Paraguay reemplazó a Australia y Nueva Zelanda y se posiciona como el segundo mayor proveedor de carne bovina de Taiwán, según publicó la Embajada de Taiwán en Paraguay en su cuenta de Twitter.Las autoridades de Taiwán indican que las importaciones desde Paraguay se han multiplicado por 55 veces desde el 2006 al 2019, y para 2020 las expectativas son de comprar unas 25 mil toneladas.Por su parte, José Carlos Martín, presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), aseguró que el incremento de los volúmenes es “fruto de un trabajo serio, responsable, perseverante y con objetivos claros entre públicos y privados”.Además, la autoridad nacional agregó en Twitter: “Seguiremos trabajando para que el pueblo taiwanés pueda acceder a más productos pecuarios de nuestro país”.Entre enero y agosto del 2020, Taiwán se ubicó como el tercer mayor mercado para la carne vacuna nacional. En total compró 16.264 toneladas por US$ 74,5 millones.

Nuevas oportunidades para la carne paraguaya kosher en Israel y Europa

Fuente: Valor Agro.01/10/2020GANADERÍA
La pronta salida de Polonia de la producción de carne kosher abre oportunidades para los proveedores del Mercosur de aumentar las exportaciones con destino a Israel y pensar, a futuro, en colocar cortes enfriados en la Unión Europea.Después de los cuatro países del Mercosur, Polonia se ubica como el quinto mayor proveedor mundial de carne kosher, y provee a varios países de la comunidad europea, con un total anual de aproximadamente 13.000 toneladas.A favor del bienestar animal, los parlamentarios de Polonia votaron a favor de una Ley que prohíbe la exportación de carne bovina que fue producida bajo los ritos kosher y halal.Felipe Kleiman, principal de la consultora KLM, especializada en faenas y alimentos kosher; comentó que “Polonia vende a Israel carne enfriada a un 30% más de valor” que el resto de los

proveedores”.Además, dijo que “cuando miramos la prohibición de que se faene Kosher en Polonia, hablamos de 13 mil toneladas enfriadas que van a dejar de estar en el mercado de Israel y que necesitan suministrar; y una cantidad importante a los otros países europeos”, explicó.De todas formas, advirtió que “el gran desafío” radica en la vida útil del producto Kosher, que según las reglamentaciones de Israel es de hasta 85 días.

Subió la faena de bovinos de septiembre, luego de tres meses consecutivos a la baja

01/10/2020GANADERÍA

La faena de bovinos de septiembre experimentó una suba del 5,6% en comparación con el pasado mes de agosto, alcanzando las 163.543 cabezas procesadas y cortando una racha de tres meses consecutivos con actividad en baja, según datos del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa).

El aumento general de la faena responde al destacado ingreso de toros a plantas. En total se procesaron 105.268 machos, discriminados en 68.993 toros, un aumento del 23,2% frente a agosto, y 36.275 novillos, una baja del 4,6%. En hembras, los frigoríficos exportadores recibieron 32.046 vacas (- 0,5%) y 26.229 vaquillas (- 8,4%).

La actividad se desarrolló en nueve plantas, considerando que Frigorífico Mussa, de Athena Foods, continúa sin operaciones. Frigorífico Belén fue la de mayor faena con 33.475 animales procesados, seguidos por Concepción y Frigomerc (Athena) con 31.760 y 17.283 cabezas, respectivamente.

La faena de septiembre, en comparación con igual mes del año pasado, implicó un incremento del 1,5%. También se observa una diferencia significativa, pero menor a agosto, en el ingreso de toros a plantas.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

BREXIT

Comisión Europea envió una advertencia al REINO UNIDO

1 October 2020Brussels

The European Commission has today sent the United Kingdom a letter of formal notice for breaching its obligations under the Withdrawal Agreement. This marks the beginning of a formal infringement process against the United Kingdom. It has one month to reply to today's letter.

Article 5 of the Withdrawal Agreement states that the European Union and the United Kingdom must take all appropriate measures to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations arising from the Withdrawal Agreement, and that they must refrain from any measures which could jeopardise the attainment of those objectives. Both parties are bound by the obligation to cooperate in good faith in carrying out the tasks stemming from the Withdrawal Agreement.

On 9 September 2020, the UK government tabled a Bill (‘United Kingdom Internal Market Bill') that, if adopted, would flagrantly violate the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland, as it would allow the UK authorities to disregard the legal effect of the Protocol's substantive provisions under the Withdrawal Agreement. Representatives of the UK government have acknowledged this violation, stating that its purpose was to allow it to depart in a permanent way from the obligations stemming from the Protocol. The UK government has failed to withdraw the contentious parts of the Bill, despite requests by the European Union.

By doing so, the UK has breached its obligation to act in good faith, as set out in Article 5 of the Withdrawal Agreement. Furthermore, it has launched a process, which – if the Bill is adopted – would impede the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement. As a result, the Commission has launched infringement proceedings today in line with the provisions of the Withdrawal Agreement.

Next steps

The UK has until the end of this month to submit its observations to the letter of formal notice. After examining these observations, or if no observations have been submitted, the Commission may, if appropriate, decide to issue a Reasoned Opinion.

Background

The Withdrawal Agreement was ratified by both the EU and the UK. It entered into force on 1 February 2020 and has legal effects under international law.

Following the publication by the UK government of the draft ‘United Kingdom Internal Market Bill' on 9 September 2020, Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič called for an extraordinary meeting of the EU-UK Joint Committee to request the UK government to elaborate on its intentions and to respond to the EU's serious concerns. The meeting took place in London on 10 September between Michael Gove, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič.

At the meeting, Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič stated that if the Bill were to be adopted, it would constitute an extremely serious violation of the Withdrawal Agreement and of international law. He called on the UK government to withdraw these measures from the draft Bill in the shortest time possible and in any case by the end of the month of September.

At the third ordinary meeting of the Joint Committee on 28 September 2020, Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič again called on the UK government to withdraw the contentious measures from the bill. The UK government on this occasion confirmed its intention to go ahead with the draft legislation.
The Withdrawal Agreement provides that during the transition period, the Court of Justice of the European Union has jurisdiction and the Commission has the powers conferred upon it by Union law in relation to the United Kingdom, also as regards the interpretation and application of that Agreement.

Preocupa a los exportadores británicos el status que tendrá el REINO UNIDO a partir del 1º de enero

29 September 2020
The United Kingdom must be formally listed as a Third Country by the EU in order to continue selling meat and other food products in that market, says BMPA
The British Meat Processors Association (BMPA) explains that in order to continue selling meat and other food products into the EU after 31 December, the UK as a whole will have to be formally listed as a Third Country by the EU.
Once that is done, each individual food manufacturing plant will then need to be formally approved as well. It's up to the EU whether or not they require a physical inspection of each and every plant.
If inspections are required, this could see British food manufacturers waiting in line for formal listing before they can export anything further to the EU. The longer they have to wait, the more orders will be lost.
Nick Allen, Chief Executive of the British Meat Processors Association explained: "While a request has been submitted by the UK, there is currently no firm indication as to when the EU will consider and vote on formal country approval, let alone when and if plant inspections will be done.
"It's highly unlikely that the EU will refuse us Third Country status. The bigger question is when it will be granted and how much damage to our food businesses and supply chains will be done in the process."
In order to give us approval as a Third Country the EU, as Michel Barnier explains "need to know in full what a country's rules are, [including] for imports. The same objective process applies to all listed countries". Recent speculation over whether or not Boris Johnson's government will relax import rules and standards in order to do a deal with the United States may well have prompted the EU to re-assess the Third Country approval they gave us in August last year.
Third Country status is just one thing that could throw a spanner in the works and prevent us from exporting product to the EU. There are other things like new export certification requirements and the uncertainty over Health Marks that have not yet been addressed by the UK Government.
Mr Allen added: "We need all of this to happen urgently, otherwise British firms will start losing orders from this month onwards for product due for delivery in the new year."

Entidad agropecuaria advierte sobre riesgo de no llegar a un acuerdo

27 September 2020
As negotiations between the UK and European Union continue to falter, Copa warns that No-deal could result in devastating blows to the Europe and Britain's agriculture sectors.
The prospect of negotiators failing to reach a deal on future EU-UK trade relations will result in a devastating double whammy for farmers, agri-food businesses and traders who are already struggling to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic.
Ahead of the ninth round of negotiations taking place next week, with time almost out, we call on negotiators to find the necessary resolve to do everything in their power to agree to a future trade agreement that supports business and jobs – and helps protect EU – UK trade that was worth €58 billion in 2019. The agreement must seek to maintain a level playing field between the EU and the UK, as well as protect the integrity of the single market.
For the last two years, European food business operators, Member States and others have been preparing to absorb the shock of the UK departing from the EU. But where business needs predictability, all we have is uncertainty, with no clarity as to how exports will be treated from 1 January 2021.
Less than four months before the end of the transition period, there are still many unknowns that make preparation impossible. In particular, food operators from both sides of the Channel need to know the UK's regulatory regime on plant health, animal health, food and feed controls, and any future requirements impacting EU exports.
The EU agri-food chain expects that regulatory elements will be shared urgently and hopes that UK and EU negotiators will achieve a high-quality outcome for a free trade agreement within the very limited time left. Given the impending difficulties, we also ask that the €5 billion Brexit Adjustment Reserve be made available swiftly for the agri-food sector, which is one of the sectors worst-hit by the effects of Brexit.
Trade and businesses flourish where there are predictability and trust. We therefore call for the continued and full implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and a swift conclusion of the current trade negotiations.

Baja en el turismo europeo le pegó al consumo de carne

28/09/2020 - 2:17 PM

Se espera que brote de fiebre porcina africana en Alemania beneficie a EspañaLa merma en el turismo de verano europeo, consecuencia de la pandemia del covid-19 (coronavirus), derivó también en una baja en el consumo de carnes en España. Así lo expresó Jesús Cruz, subdirector del portal Eurocarne, quien en diálogo con Rurales El País contó que “el verano dejó muchas estanterías llenas de productos”.

“El turismo siempre es un pilar importante para el consumo”, comentó y dijo que las restricciones del confinamiento y la cuarentena hicieron menguar la llegada de turistas al viejo continente.

En ese sentido, el español anunció: “El mercado se ve centrado en la exportación y en tratar de fomentar el consumo interno”, básicamente en los hogares dado que los restaurantes trabajan con el 50% de su capacidad, lo que se traduce en 50% menos de facturación y 50% menos de compras.

Por otro lado, Cruz mencionó que los brotes de fiebre porcina africana en cerdos de Alemania –que motivó a sus principales clientes, como China, Corea y Brasil a suspender las compras– puede beneficiar, entre otros, a España.

“Esto supone una turbulencia porque la carne de cerdo que Alemania produce se tiene que distribuir por el resto del mercado europeo, y terminará en baja de precios”, indicó.

Finalmente, sostuvo que el acuerdo entre la Unión Europea y el Mercosur irá “bastante despacio”, y señaló que “se va a complicar bastante”: “Va a tener que ser muy favorable para que las organizaciones europeas faciliten”, concluyó.

ALEMANIA Sigue en ascenso el número de jabalíes con peste porcina africana

28/09/2020GANADERÍA

Con siete casos más informados el pasado lunes, ascendieron a 20 los jabalíes muertos en Alemania por causa de la peste porcina africana (PPA), informó el Ministerio de Agricultura alemán.Todos los casos se han detectado en la región de Brandemburgo, próximo a la frontera con Polonia.La problemática sanitaria en animales que está viviendo Alemania provocó que varios países del mundo determinaran prohibir las importaciones de carne de cerdo, entre ellos China, lo que está repercutiendo en una mayor demanda por carne bovina.

REINO UNIDO: recuperó el acceso a Estados Unidos después de más de 20 años

Wed, September 30, 2020, 6:35 AM GMT-3

British beef is back on US menus for the first time in more than 20 years as exports restart on Wednesday.

The beef was banned after the BSE outbreak in 1996 when cattle were infected by what became commonly known as Mad Cow Disease.

Some UK beef was cleared for export in March after US inspections in 2019, and shipments from Northern Ireland's Foyle Food Group will be the first to leave.

Ministers said the US market will be worth £66m to the UK over five years.

The Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board, a body funded by farmers and the supply chain, called the resumption of exports a "historic moment".

Dr Phil Hadley, a director at the board, said: "The US represents an important potential market for our red meat exports and today's first shipment is the result of the hard work and persistence of industry and government to bring about this crucial next step.

"This important milestone will bring a fantastic boost to the sector and we look forward to seeing more of our red meat served up on dinner tables across the US in the months and years to come."

In 2019, the US Food Safety Inspection Service undertook a series of audits at UK beef, pork and lamb facilities. Pork exports to the US continue as usual, while exports of lamb have yet to commence.

"This is great news for our food and farming industry, helping the sector go from strength to strength," said Environment Secretary George Eustice.

Post-Brexit deals

International Trade Secretary Liz Truss said: "This could be just the tip of the iceberg. The free trade deal we are negotiating with the US will create a host of export opportunities for British agriculture. We are seeking an ambitious and high standards agreement that benefits farmers and delivers for consumers."

However, those free trade talks remain controversial, with critics warning the government not to lower UK food standards in order to strike a deal.

This week a group of celebrities and chefs, including Jamie Oliver and Joe Wicks, said post-Brexit trade deals should not open the floodgates to lower-quality food, citing chlorine-washed chicken and hormone-injected beef.

However, Ms Truss has previously insisted the UK will not allow US chlorine-washed chicken to be stocked in supermarkets as a ban is already written into law.

She said the UK will not compromise on environmental, animal welfare and food standards in its quest for trade agreements.

IRLANDA: desarrolló standards para carne de animales engordados a pasto

01 October 2020

Bord Bia, the Irish Food Board, has launched a Grass Fed Standard for Beef, the world's first on a national scale, that allows it to track and verify the percentage of grass consumed in the diet of Irish beef herds.

Irish processors will now be able to provide verifiable proof, in the form of a Grass Fed Standard, to support a grass fed claim that beef from Ireland comes from grass fed cows.

Grass fed has always been Ireland's production system with lush green fields, clean air and plentiful rain creating the perfect environment for beef farming, which converts grass into nutrient-rich, premium quality products.

Half of consumers globally1 said that "grass fed" would influence their choice of beef as they believe that grass fed cattle lead more 'natural' lives outdoors and are more likely to be treated ethically. 64% said they would pay more for it. Research also points to a strong demand among buyers in overseas markets and processors who are increasingly turning to grass fed as a means of competitive differentiation.

Padraig Brennan, Bord Bia's Meat, Food and Beverage Director, said, "Almost half of consumers globally2 associate Ireland with grass fed, so we have developed this standard in direct response to the growing international consumer and customer demand for premium, healthy and naturally produced products. The Grass Fed Standard, and its associated logo, will allow customers using qualifying Irish beef to differentiate their product to consumers who are increasingly seeking greater clarity on the provenance of food, as well as the desire to purchase naturally tasty beef from sustainable, grass fed farming systems."

The Bord Bia Grass Fed Standard is a processor scheme which sets out the grass fed rules that must be adhered to for individual farms so that products can be classified as grass fed. For herds to qualify for the Grass Fed Standard, grass must constitute at least 90% of feed intake throughout each animal's lifetime, on a fresh weight basis. This figure is achieved through the use of a scientific Grass Fed Model which assesses the grass fed status of beef cattle in conformance with the Grass Fed Standard.

The Grass Fed model will use data collected during the ISO-accredited Sustainable Beef and Lamb Assurance Scheme (SBLAS) on-farm audits to determine the grass fed status of each participating herd.

"The Grass Fed standard is a strict yet transparent verification process, based on a robust, nationally verified Assurance Scheme which now enables us to verify credentials that can set Ireland apart from all competitors in the grass fed sphere," Brennan added.

Irish beef production has many strengths, including widespread participation in the accredited Sustainable Beef and Lamb Assurance Scheme (SBLAS), a suckler herd of nearly 1 million, clean health status, high-performance genetics, family-run farms and a predominately grass-based system.

The Grass Fed Standard has been recognised by Irish National Accreditation Board (INAB) and Irish processors are working to put in place the systems to have beef products verified this year and into 2021.

Grass Fed Standard for Beef specification guidelines

Qualifying animals must be from farms that are members of the Sustainable Beef and Lamb Assurance Scheme (SBLAS). SBLAS is included under the Bord Bia scope of accreditation to the International Standard for Product Certification ISO 17065: 20122 accredited by the Irish National Accreditation Board (INAB).

Rule 1 Animals must be from farms that are members of the Sustainable Beef and Lamb Assurance Scheme (SBLAS) however the first nine months of an animal's life may be spent on non-Quality Assured farms.

Rule 2 At least 90% of the animal's feed intake over its lifetime should consist of either grass or grass-based forage on a fresh weight basis.

Rule 3 The assessment must be completed using data collected during SBLAS farm audits and stored on the Bord Bia Quality Assurance database.

Rule 4 Cattle should graze outdoors for the national average of 220 days per year – with an allowance of up to 40 days less where soil type or weather may prevent longer grazing seasons

Rule 5 Steers, heifers and cows are included in the scope of the standard. Young bulls have been included in a draft revision being submitted to INAB for review.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

USDA: proyecto para analizar la transmición de COVID 19 en la cadena de las carnes bovinas

28 September 2020

The US Department of Agriculture is funding a $1 million research project to identify how the SARS-CoV-2 virus might be transmitted in the nation's beef supply chain.

Reuters reports that the study will track the supply chain from farm to table and will begin in October.
The project, led by Texas A&M University, aims to reduce the risk of exposure to the SARS-CoV-2 virus for consumers and people who work in the meat industry.
The grant is part of a broader effort by the USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), which has recently awarded about $13 million across 17 projects studying the impact of COVID-19 on livestock, food safety, food processing and the American agricultural sector, an agency spokesperson said Friday 25 September.
USDA's Small Business Innovation Research Programme awarded another $1.3 million, divided between 14 grants.
While there is no evidence the virus spreads through food or food packaging, "that really doesn't mean that we shouldn't study this, just to make sure that we understand how the virus behaves throughout the distribution system," former NIFA Director J Scott Angle said on a USDA radio programme in May.
The research is ramping up as China - the world's top meat importer - halts food imports from companies if their products or packaging tested positive for the virus.
Thousands of meatpacking workers in North America and Brazil have contracted coronavirus.
Researchers will examine the impact of the virus on different stages of meat processing and packaging, and determine the virus's ability to survive on meat and packaging material during transportation and in retail areas, said Sapna Chitlapilly Dass, a Texas A&M meat science research assistant professor who leads the project, and working with USDA and the University of Pennsylvania.

Pandemia desnudó las debilidades en la producción agropecuaria y de alimentos

01 October 2020
In the NFU's testimony to Congress, President Rob Larew told a house committee that COVID-19-related disruptions exposed underlying weaknesses and structural challenges for US farmers and the food system.
Pandemic-related disruptions have exposed underlying weaknesses in our food and farm system, National Farmers Union (NFU) President Rob Larew told the House Small Business Committee during a hearing. In both verbal and written testimony, Larew highlighted the need for significant structural reforms to protect farmers and consumers from similar disruptions in the future.
One of the primary contributors to supply chain delays and food shortages has been widespread corporation consolidation, particularly in the meat processing industry. Since 1968, the number of slaughtering facilities has dropped from 10,000 to just 2,773 – representing a 72 percent drop in just 52 years.
“As the number of plants has shrunk, many remaining plants have grown in size,” Larew said, citing the fact that “just 50 plants slaughter and process 98 percent of all cattle in the United States.” Similar levels of concentration across the food sector has made the entire industry “less competitive, resilient, and flexible,” to the detriment of farmers and consumers alike.
As a solution, Larew proposed policies that would stem the tide of consolidation as well as build out regional food infrastructure. For the former, he recommended “stronger antitrust enforcement from the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), and the Packers and Stockyards division of USDA.” For the latter, Larew pushed for legislation that would support the development and certification of small- and mid-sized processing plants, thus giving farmers “more options to bring their livestock to market.”
Another major problem exacerbated by the pandemic is chronic oversupply. For years, free trade agreements and cheap food policies have encouraged farmers and ranchers to overproduce certain commodities, which has pushed down prices and forced small-scale farmers out of business.
In recent months, restaurant closures and shifting demand has made matters worse, as Larew noted in his testimony. “Many farmers and ranchers were left without a market for their products, leading to surplus crops being buried and milk being dumped,” he said. “Other farmers who managed to find a market often had to accept a lower price due to sudden loss of demand.” Overall, farmers are earning 6 percent less for their products than they were a year ago.
Though pandemic aid has helped farmers withstand persistently low prices, “policy changes are needed to address the causes – rather than simply the symptoms – of a broken farm economy.”
One way to do this is through a supply management system that would balance farm production with consumer demand. This not only would have helped producers, but it likely would save taxpayer money as well. “If a reserve system had been in place between 1998 and 2010 for major commodity crops,” Larew remarked, “it would have reduced government payments by nearly $100 billion while net farm income would have remained about the same.”

Desestiman la demanda por práctica monopólica contra empresas frigoríficas

September 30, 2020 10:36 AM

The antitrust class-action lawsuit alleging America's largest beef packers conspired to fix cattle prices has been dismissed. Federal Judge John R. Tunheim of Minnesota's U.S. District Court issued his ruling Monday and gave plaintiff's 90 days to file an amended complaint.
"Because plaintiffs have not pleaded their direct evidence with sufficient detail and because they have not pleaded parallel conduct sufficient to support an inference of a price-fixing conspiracy, the court will grant defendants' motions to dismiss," Judge Tunheim said in the order.
The ranchers and consumers who brought the case "do little to allege how the individual defendants acted," instead "arguing that the market did this or that," Judge Tunheim wrote. That made it impossible to evaluate the "alternative economic explanations" offered by the meatpackers, he said.
Multiple lawsuits were filed in 2019 against the beef packers alleging price fixing between 2015 and the present. The original suit was filed by R-CALF USA and four ranchers in April of 2019 against Tyson Foods, Inc., JBS S.A., National Beef Packing Company, LLC, and Cargill Inc., alleging the companies conspired to depress the price of fed cattle they purchased, thereby inflating their own margins and profits.
Three days later in a Minneapolis court the same packing companies were accused in a consumer class action lawsuit of a similar price-fixing scheme. That suit claimed the packers forced consumers to pay inflated prices for beef products. In May a third lawsuit was filed by a cattle futures trader who claimed he "suffered damages from a manipulated live cattle futures and options market." The suit alleged, "Plaintiff suffered monetary losses by transacting in live cattle futures and options at artificial prices directly resulting from packing defendants' conduct, including their suppression of fed cattle prices."
In July 2019, a judge ruled the three lawsuits could be consolidated into one.
The lawsuits alleged beef packers colluded to suppress beef prices in part by agreeing to reduce slaughter volumes and curtailing purchases. The plaintiffs said the collusion caused an unprecedented drop in fed cattle prices in 2015.Other price suppression tactics the meatpackers allegedly have deployed include importing large numbers of foreign cattle, purchasing cattle during a narrow 30- to 60-minute window on Fridays and slashing slaughter volumes.
Plaintiffs' lawsuit provided testimony of two confidential witnesses – one a packing company employee and the other a feedlot manager. But in dismissing the case, Judge Tunheim said the confidential witnesses and their claims were not sufficiently detailed.
"Because of the lack of detail regarding the firms by which the confidential witnesses were employed, plaintiffs do not adequately explain their jobs and how their interactions in those jobs would lead to them acquiring the knowledge they allegedly possess," Tunheim wrote. "In all, the lack of detail about the confidential witnesses, combined with the mismatched nature of what they allege, lead the court to conclude their claims are not sufficiently detailed to survive defendants' motion to dismiss."

Analizan la posibilidad de negociar un acuerdo comercial con TAIWAN

30 September 2020
A group of Republican lawmakers is calling on the Trump administration to open trade talks with Taiwan in a bid to thwart economic and national security threats from China.
Reuters reports that Congressman Michael McCaul, chair of the China task force, says that a trade deal with Taiwan is "very much" on the Trump administration's radar.
The China task force was launched by Congressional Republicans earlier in 2020. When speaking to Reuters about the potential deal, the lawmakers said that trade negotiations would be, "an important foreign policy statement to make," and help hold China accountable for its handling of the coronavirus outbreak, which has drawn fire from President Donald Trump.
"It is very much on their radar screen," McCaul told Reuters, when asked if the Trump administration and its top trade negotiator, Robert Lighthizer, would pursue a deal. "I don't think that Lighthizer has 100 percent approved it, but...it is one of the options on the table for them and I think a recommendation coming from the task force would carry a lot of weight."
The proposal is one of 400 recommendations outlined in a report set to be released later on Wednesday 30 September by the task force.
The report will also recommend bolstering US medical supply chains, sanctioning Chinese telecoms companies engaged in economic or industrial espionage, and evaluating whether the Beijing's repression of its Uigher Muslim minority amounts to genocide.
Taiwan has long sought a free trade agreement with the United States, its most important supporter on the international stage, but Washington has complained about barriers to access for US pork and beef.
Last month, Taiwan paved the way for an eventual deal by announcing an easing of restrictions on the import of US beef and pork that is expected to go into effect on 1 January.
Taiwan-US trade last year was worth $85.5 billion, with the United States running a $23.1 billion deficit. Taiwan was the United States' 14th biggest export market in 2019.
The United States, like most countries, has no official relations with Taiwan, which is claimed by Beijing as sovereign Chinese territory. China has been stepping up its military activities near the island.

50 US senators back trade agreement with Taiwan
02 October 2020
50 US senators from both parties have called on the Trump administration to begin negotiating a bilateral trade agreement with Taiwan.
Reuters reports that the potential trade agreement is part of a strategy to counteract Chinese influence.
The group of 42 Republicans and eight Democrats sent a letter to Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer citing Taiwan's record as a US economic partner and security ally and encouraging him to begin the formal process of negotiating a comprehensive trade agreement.
Taiwan has long sought a free trade agreement with the United States, its most important supporter on the international stage, but Washington has complained about barriers to access for US pork and beef.
In August, Taiwan paved the way for an eventual deal by announcing an easing of restrictions on the import of US beef and pork that is expected to go into effect on 1 January.
Taiwan-US trade last year was worth $85.5 billion, with the United States running a $23.1 billion deficit. Taiwan was the United States' 14th biggest export market in 2019.
The United States, like most countries, has no official relations with Taiwan, which is claimed by Beijing as sovereign Chinese territory. China has been stepping up its military activities near the island.

AUSTRALIA

Fuerte reducción de los embarques en el mes de septiembre

Jon Condon, October 2, 2020 THE dramatic decline being seen in rates of slaughter as the 2020 year draws to a close was reflected in beef exports for September, which were down 31 percent compared with the same period last year.
Department of Agriculture figures released yesterday show exports to all markets last month reached just 72,619 tonnes – the lowest monthly volume seen in at least a decade, except for the December-January period when many processing plants close for holidays.
Twelve months ago, as beef herd liquidation was still in full swing, September exports topped 105,000t, representing a decline of around 33,000t, year-on-year.
For the calendar year-to-date, Australia has now exported 793,000t of chilled and frozen beef – a 102,000t or 11pc deficit on the same nine-month period last year. That gap will inevitably widen further over the next three months, as it is now clearly evident that access to slaughter cattle will remain very tight until at least next year. Widespread spring rain, as forecast by BOM, would only tighten cattle supply further, especially in Queensland, where conditions are drying off.
There’s been a gradual decline in rates of slaughter across eastern Australia since April, when weekly eastern states kills were averaging around 140,000 head, to a point where kills are now struggling to reach 100,000 head weekly – a 40pc decline. That’s due primarily to the impact of national herd reduction after severe drought during the 2018-19 years.
That ended in March, with widespread rain across eastern states, and a gradually tightening in slaughter cattle supply has been the underlying feature of the industry since then. More recently a sequence of abattoir closures, due either to COVID control measures or the general lack of cattle supply, has also contributed to the reduction in throughput.
China impact
Most key offshore markets were impacted by lower export volumes last month, but the fall in trade to China last month was easily the most acute.
Chilled and frozen exports to China in September reached just 10,387t, down another 11pc on the previous month (already badly impacted by reduced rates of kill) and more than 18,000t or 64pc down on consignments made in September last year.
Trade sources say a number of factors are in play in China, beyond the simple decline in availability of Australian beef:
After earlier surging exports triggered China’s Safeguard market protection provision in June, tariffs on Australian beef exports to China have risen to 12pc for the remainder of 2020, from 4.8pc earlier in the year. Higher tariffs make Australian beef less competitive against other exporters
Five large Australian China-approved export beef plants have been suspended from trade over regulatory/documentation issues, and more recently, claims over chemical residue.
Extreme competition from cheaper South American beef. Argentina, for example, expects to export an incredible 870,000t of beef to China this calendar year, representing 75pc of all its 2020 exports. Reuters reports that China remains the main destination for Argentina’s red meat and that exports are continuing despite the economic shocks of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and despite the temporary suspension of seven Argentine meat plants last month after coronavirus cases were detected among workers.

For the calendar year to date, Australian exports to China have reached just over 155,000t, down from more than 200,000t for the same nine months last year.
Trade into Japan last month was relatively stable, with total exports of exactly 20,500t, a rise of 4.2pc on August trade, but 16pc behind trade in September last year.
Greater competition is being seen in Japan from US exporters this year, partly due to rising US production, as well as the US-Japan Trade Agreement's implementation in January, which has seen import tariffs on US beef decrease from 38.5pc to 26.6pc – the same as Australia's.
For the calendar year to date, Australia's exports to Japan have reached just short of 199,000t, down about 8pc on the previous year.
Big drop in US trade volume
Exports to the United States last month fell sharply, partly due to currency movement and lack of price competitiveness of Australian lean grinding beef, and growing exports out of South America. Total volume from Australia last month was 15,877t, down 13pc on the previous month and 21pc below this time last year, when Australia was still liquidating breeding cows suitable for grinding beef at a furious rate.
Year-to-date, exports to the US have reached 172,000t, down about 8pc on the first nine months' of trade last year.
Worth noting is that the United Kingdom last month resumed beef exports to the US, for the first time since 1966. While never likely to be large in volume, the UK's access to the US market is symbolic of the now virtually-complete breakdown in global beef trade restrictions based in BSE grounds. European beef has been banned in the US since the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) outbreak in the United Kingdom more than 20 years ago. The ban was officially lifted in March.
Exports to South Korea last month were sharply down, due mostly to mounting competitive pressure from the US. Korea took about 10,600t last month, down from 13,000t in August and 12,700t in September last year.
Year-to-date, Korea has taken 114,000t, only slightly down on the same period a year earlier.
In other markets, results last month were mixed, but generally reflected the impact of lower beef production in Australia.
Indonesia took 2881t in September, down 17pc on the previous month, and 38pc down on September last year. The past nine months has seen an accumulated 38,700t in beef trade, down 11pc on the previous year. COVID challenges in Indonesia have been a factor.
The Middle East region continues to struggle under competitive pressure from cheap South American beef, taking a little less than 3000t of Australian product, still a 16pc rise on August, and up 15pc on September last year. Calendar year trade has reached 20,400t, down 12pc on a year earlier.
Despite being our highest value per kilogram market, the EU continues to operate at a very low level by historical standards, taking just 465t last month, down 28pc on the previous month and 50pc lower than September last year. For the year to date, trade into the EU region has been less than 6700t.

El Mercado del SE de Asia

01 October 2020
Key points:
COVID-19 is having a profound impact on the South-East Asia (SEA) tourism and foodservice sectors
Domestic consumption will remain the key to boosting demand growth as the global economy struggles to recover
Evolving consumer interest in enjoying food at home presents opportunities to grow demand for Australian red meat in SEA.
Budget-conscious consumers
SEA is experiencing a profound economic impact due to COVID-19 disruptions. The larger economies such as Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand saw double-digit GDP contraction in the second quarter of 2020, as a result of stringent movement restrictions and border closures beginning in March. Tens of millions of workers have reportedly been impacted by the pandemic, making job security one of the top concerns.
Tourism, which is a significant contributor to SEA's GDP, is among the most affected industries, with Thailand anticipated to be one of the countries that may suffer the largest economic hit to this as a result of this. A sharp fall in global demand and other COVID-19 disruptions such as travel restrictions, logistics and supply of raw materials have all also negatively affected the SEA economy.
The Asian Development Bank's newly released economic projection for September predicted SEA's aggregate GDP for 2020 to contract 3.8%, but also a strong rebound in 2021 at 5.5%, underpinned by domestic stimulus and global recovery. However, global uncertainties may keep a lid on the extent of economic recovery in the region.
Domestic consumption has fallen as more consumers tighten their budgets due to concerns about future income and job prospects. Some 45% of the region's consumers surveyed said they have spent less than

usual as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and 54% say it is their 'top priority' or 'more important' to align their food and beverage spending with their total shopping budget.
SEA-consumers-covid-011020.png
Continued efforts beyond takeaway and home delivery services are key for foodservice operators
International border shutdowns and domestic travel restrictions, along with low local demand due to consumers' fears over the virus and budget constraints, have resulted in profound losses in the foodservice sector, which subsequently impacts demand for Australian red meat, particularly boxed beef and sheepmeat.
COVID-19 has also resulted in a shift in consumers' dining-out habits, with more using takeaway or home delivery services. Over half of SEA survey respondents said they had increased their use of food delivery services, with e-commerce channels enabling much of this growth across Singapore and Malaysia.
Domestic consumption will remain the key to boosting growth in the SEA foodservice sector, as the reopening of international tourism remains uncertain. However, restaurant operating capacities are reliant on local governments' adjustment to COVID-19 containment measures.
SEA foodservice operators have been actively adjusting their businesses in a number of creative ways to stay afloat during this difficult time. Thai Airways, for example, has introduced a pop-up airplane-themed restaurant in their headquarters in Bangkok to cater to 'travel craving' consumers in early September.
Growing importance of health in food purchase decisions
COVID-19 has caused some shifts in SEA consumers' eating habits and preferences. Health was already one of the top priorities for SEA consumers, but has become of even greater importance since the pandemic, as consumers seek to protect themselves from infection. The region is seeing increasing consumer interest in an array of health claims, from boosting immunity and improving gut health to sleep quality promotion and antioxidant benefits. Natural, risk-free guaranteed and transparent information about the source of product ingredients are important elements that SEA consumers look for when they buy food in the wake of COVID-19.
Home cooking has become a new norm in SEA as a result of movement restrictions and concern about COVID-19 infection in public places. Many consumers prefer to cook and eat at home than to go out, despite eased restrictions and availability of takeaway or home delivery options.
Increased consumer interest in home cooking has offset some losses in the foodservice sector for Australian beef exports. Since the outbreak, there has been strong growth in Australian exports to Singapore and Thailand for boxed beef, and to Vietnam and Malaysia for live cattle. Boxed beef exports to Singapore and Thailand in the year-to-August 2020 grew by 82% and 27% year-on-year, respectively, while live cattle exports to Vietnam and Malaysia increased 28% and 31%.
The ccontinued spread of COVID-19, weakened purchasing power and increasing costs have resulted in a sharp drop in Australian live cattle and boxed beef exports to Indonesia and the Philippines. For the year-to-August, live cattle and boxed beef exports to Indonesia declined 27% and 8%, respectively, while those to the Philippines dropped 4% and 15%, respectively.
With health and well-being as top priorities for SEA consumers during the COVID-19 pandemic, MLA's consumer campaigns have focused strongly on promoting Australian red meat's 'safety' credentials and the health and nutritional benefits of red meat. For example, MLA is currently running the 'Beef Up' campaign in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, targeting mums and young professionals. The campaign focuses on delivering nutritional messages, recipes, cooking tips and tricks that makes it easy and convenient for families to incorporate beef into their daily menu repertoire. Leveraging the TrueAussie brand, the Beef Up campaign aims to keep Australian red meat as an ideal and trusted protein choice for consumers to get through this tough time.
Despite COVID-19 challenges, the SEA region has solid fundamentals for consistent growth in the next five years, primarily driven by increasing household income. The region also has a youthful and digitally connected population that is becoming more informed and more conscious about their food and lifestyle choices.
MLA has identified six strategic growth opportunities within the key SEA markets. The key focus for next five years is to use targeted campaigns and activities to incrementally unlock these opportunities.

VARIOS

EGIPTO seguirá siendo un gran importador de carne vacuna en 2021

29/09/2020 - La producción local de carne vacuna llegará a 375.000 toneladas en 2021, un 2% más que en 2020
EUROCARNE | El Departamento de Agricultura de Estados Unidos ha elaborado un informe sobre las previsiones de producción e importación de carne de vacuno de Egipto en 2021. Uno de los puntos destacados es la previsible caída en la importación de ganado vivo debido a que la mayoría de los

animales provenían de Brasil y este país ha dejado de exportar animales vivos para dedicarlos a la exportación cárnica hacia destinos que pagan más por la carne como es el caso de China.
La producción local de carne vacuna llegará a 375.000 toneladas en 2021, un 2% más que en 2020. El consumo interno, sin embargo, llegará a las 675.000 toneladas ante el incremento de la población.
Ante esto, la importación en 2021 estaría en unas 300.000 toneladas, un 3% más que en 2020. Tras la devaluación de la libra egipcia en noviembre de 2016, varios importadores del sector privado abandonaron el mercado. Ministerios gubernamentales como los Ministerios de Abastecimiento y Comercio Interior, Agricultura y Recuperación de Tierras, y de Defensa, se han convertido en los mayores importadores egipcios de ganado vivo y carne de vacuno congelada y subproductos.
En la actualidad, estos ministerios son los actores más importantes en los mercados de ganado vivo y carne de vacuno, reduciendo el costo de la carne vacuna, y especialmente de la carne vacuna importada.

BOLIVIA obtiene permiso para exportar carne vacuna a RUSIA

28/09/2020 - Fridosa, Frigor y BFC son las tres plantas autorizadas
EUROCARNE | Bolivia ha recibido el visto bueno para iniciar la exportación de carne vacuna a Rusia y otros países exsoviéticos de acuerdo con las declaraciones de su presidenta interina, Jeanine Ane.
"Nos gustaría anunciar que recibimos un permiso para exportar carne a Rusia, Bielorrusia, Armenia, Kirguistán y Kazajstán. La noticia llegó hoy, 23 de septiembre", dijo al canal de televisión Unitel.
En todo el año pasado, Bolivia exportó 3.500 toneladas y actualmente sus principales mercados son dos países cercanos como Perú y Ecuador además de China.

EMPRESARIAS

Athena Foods pone sus ojos en el sector ovino australiano para seguir creciendo

28/09/2020 - Athena y Minerva representan cada una alrededor del 10% de todas las exportaciones de carne de res de América del Sur
Athena Foods, firma propiedad de la brasileña Minerva Foods con la que esta opera fuera de Brasil, está buscando invertir en la industria vacuna australiana para seguir expandiéndose a nivel mundial.
En la actualidad, Athena y Minerva representan cada una alrededor del 10% de todas las exportaciones de carne de res de América del Sur.
La compañía acaba de llevar a cabo varios movimientos por los que está creciendo ya en Argentina y en Colombia y ahora busca comenzar en Australia con la carne de ovino a través de compras de empresa o de la construcción de una planta propia.
Athena dijo a los posibles inversores que esperaba que sus adquisiciones en Australia añadieran ingresos de US$ 393 millones en 2022, una vez completada la adquisición, y de US$ 492 millones para 2023.
Iain Mars, director ejecutivo de Athena Foods, es un nombre bien conocido en la industria cárnica australiana, después de haber pasado casi una década como director ejecutivo de JBS Australia y también miembro de la junta directiva de Meat & Livestock Australia. La compañía podría tener ya definidos sus planes para finales de año. Si tiene éxito, Athena se convertirá en la segunda entidad sudamericana después de JBS en invertir en procesamiento en este país.
Invertir en carne de ovino agregaría otra especie a la oportunidad de ventas de Athena en todo el mundo, llevando una segunda proteína a posibles clientes minoristas y de servicios de alimentos, dijo Mars.

Marfrig demuestra interés de llegar al PARAGUAY con un depósito millonario

2020EMPRESAS
Pocas semanas después de que Marfrig Global Foods hiciera oficial su decisión de invertir unos US$ 100 millones, en un plazo máximo de dos años, en Paraguay; el pasado lunes la multinacional brasileña depositó un cifra millonaria en dólares para cumplir con varios pagos en un posible avance por FrigoNorte, informó a Valor Agro una fuente muy cercana a las negociaciones.
Aunque la fuente no confirmó de cuánto fue el depósito, Valor Agro supo que la cifra rondaría los US$ 20 millones. De todos modos expresó que el monto, en primera instancia, tiene como objetivo demostrar una primera acción real de intención de inversión en el complejo cárnico paraguayo.
Personas relacionadas a la multinacional coincidieron que el dinero puede ser utilizado para comprar la deuda del fideicomiso que FrigoNorte mantiene con Banco Continental, cuya planta está como garantía; cumplir con la deuda a los ganaderos de la región y el salario de los trabajadores de FrigoNorte hasta octubre.
De avanzar en la compra de la deuda al Banco Continental, Marfrig podría llevar la planta a remate, donde sería adquirida por el mejor postor, siempre y cuando FrigoNorte no abone la deuda del fideicomiso.
Mientras tanto, otra fuente confirmó que hay diálogo abierto entre FrigoNorte y Marfrig para llegar a un futuro acuerdo de compra/venta, pero existe una diferencia entre las partes de cuál es el valor final de la

planta, punto que se mantendría desde principio de año e imposibilitó, en ese entonces, que se cerrara el negocio.

Frigorífico Concepción se sumó a la lista de interesados por FrigoNorte

30/09/2020EMPRESAS Fuente: Valor Agro El futuro de Frigorífico Norte continúa incierto, y en las últimas horas se han dado movimientos de empresas para avanzar en la adquisición de la planta de Pedro Juan Caballero, si bien los propietarios no pueden comenzar aún ninguna nueva negociación contractual.
La semana pasada Frigorífico Concepción se sumó a la lista de interesados para adquirir la planta bajo un acuerdo de prestación de servicios y durante el fin de semana autoridades de la empresa visitaron las instalaciones de FrigoNorte en Amambay.
El presidente de la Asociación Rural del Paraguay (ARP), Pedro Galli, confirmó a Valor Agro que el propietario de Concepción, Jair Lima, se comunicó con la Rural para saber si la gremial no se opondría al interés de arrendamiento de FrigoNorte.Galli dijo que “no tendríamos razones para oponernos”, y aseguró: “Queremos que se habilite lo más rápido posible por el bien de los trabajadores y los ganaderos”.
Según supo Valor Agro, Lima también habría consultado a la Cámara Paraguaya de la Carne (CPC) y al Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa) sobre el mismo asunto.
Si bien se ha mencionado, extraoficialmente, que Concepción ha cerrado un acuerdo de prestación de servicios con FrigoNorte, desde ambas empresas se descartó, en comunicación con Valor Agro, que fuera así.

McDonald’s se desligó del Programa Angus Certificado

Beef Central, September 30, 2020
ELEVEN years after burger giant McDonald’s launched its hugely popular Angus burger range, the company has pulled out of supporting Angus Australia’s breed’s verification program.
Since 2010, Angus Australia, either directly or through its former subsidiary company Certified Angus Group has verified all the beef going into the highly successful McDonald’s Angus burger range sold at restaurants in Australia and New Zealand.
Verification by Angus Australia of the beef sold by McDonald’s in its Angus burgers set an important benchmark in the fast food sector for product integrity, ensuring that when placing an order, McDonald’s customers were getting exactly what they paid for – genuine Angus beef.
Angus trimmings used to formulate patties gained a significant premium in the marketplace, such was the success of the McDonald’s Angus burger program, and risks existed of substitution.
Angus Australia’s commercial supply chain manager Liz Pearson said the McDonald’s Angus burger range transformed the fast food sector in Australia and NZ, taking the Angus brand to the masses and building household recognition of the high quality beef to consumers around the region.
“As well as adding to the quality and diversity of the McDonald’s restaurant range and generating enormous benefits to the company and its customers, the Angus burger program has also contributed to increasing in the value of the whole carcase and boosting the demand for Angus cattle, generating more money in the pocket of Australian Angus producers,” she said.
Over the past 11 years, several million Angus cattle had passed through the verification program, converting to “many, many millions of Angus beef patties enjoyed by consumers in Australia and New Zealand,” Ms Pearson said.
McDonald’s Australia has terminated its use of the Angus verification program from today, 30 September.
While McDonald’s will continue to offer an Angus burger range, Angus Australia said it would unfortunately no longer be involved in the verification of the integrity of the breed claim.
“To that end, Angus Australia can no longer provide assurances that the beef in these burgers is actually Angus,” Ms Pearson said.
“Although the Angus verification program will discontinue, Angus Australia thanks McDonald’s Australia, supply chain companies MAC Pacific, AgriFoods Global and Fulton Market Group and their suppliers into this program for their confidence in the Angus breed and their role in taking the Angus brand to new heights,” she said.
“It is rare for a corporation like McDonald’s to have a partnership with an industry organisation such as has been achieved with Angus Australia. We look forward to new opportunities to collaborate with industry influencers for the benefit of consumers and Angus breeders alike,” Ms Pearson said.

BRF Brasil – Habilitó un establecimiento para Vietnam

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 01/10/2020 Planta catarinense já exporta carne suína para Hong Kong, Filipinas e África do Sul

A BRF recebeu autorização para exportar carne suína para o Vietnã por intermédio da sua unidade de processamento em Concórdia (SC), informou a empresa em comunicado emitido na noite de quarta-feira (30/9).

Segundo a companhia, a planta foi habilitada pelo Departamento de Saúde Animal (DAH, na sigla em inglês) do país do Sudeste Asiático e o adido agrícola da embaixada do Brasil em Hanói já enviou o comunicado para o Ministério da Agricultura brasileiro, que deve publicar a habilitação de forma oficial nos próximos dias.

A planta catarinense já exporta carne suína para Hong Kong, Filipinas e África do Sul. O aval para os embarques ao mercado vietnamita tem importância estratégica para a BRF, em virtude do crescimento do consumo de proteína animal no país, afirma o vice-presidente de Relações Institucionais, Jurídico e Compliance da BRF, Bruno Ferla.

“O Vietnã é um país que tem atraído muitos investimentos de empresas, gerando aumento na renda per capita da população e, por consequência, maior consumo de produtos suínos”, disse, em nota.