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GLOBAL

Mercado global de carnes se expandirá a una tasa del 3.3% entre 2020 - 2026

Global Beef market is slated to accrue revenue worth nearly 395.43 (USD Billion) by 2026 and record the CAGR of about 3.3% over the period from 2020 to 2026.

According to analysts at Zion Market Research, the global beef market size is projected to attain USD 395.43 billion by the end of 2026, growing at a CAGR of 3.3% during the forecasted period 2020–2026. The growing consciousness concerning beef as a key source of protein is likely to drive the market. Beef and veal have high protein content than turkey, chicken, pork, and lamb. The raising awareness linked with intake of protein from high nutritional food is gaining magnitude amongst people. In the U.S., meat eaters prefer beef than other meats due to different diseases associated with pork and poultry. These aspects have been contributing the market growth.

Some of the key players in the market are Danish Crown, Tyson Foods Inc., Nipponham Group, and Marfrig Global Foods S.A.

Rise In Urbanization And Disposable Income To Boost The Global Beef Market

The high demand for beef from China, propped by surging disposable earnings is likely to boost the consumption of beef in the forecasted period. The favorable administrative initiatives related to the food industry will stay a major growth factor. The rise in urbanization is another major aspect that is propelling the global beef market. Furthermore, beef is high in protein therefore the augment in the consciousness of high protein intake is met by beef. Additionally, food safety issues like pathogen detection issues and chemical deposit in meat products like pork and poultry have surged the demand for the beef market around the world. The remarkable gap amid demand and supply of beef owing to its restricted production due to several political and environmental factors is one of the key factors that are impacting the demand for the beef market globally.

The global beef market is bifurcated on the basis of beef cut, slaughter method, and regional analysis. Based on the beef cut, the market is divided into shank, brisket, loin, and others. Based on the slaughter method, the market is divided into halal, kosher, and others.

The Asia Pacific Region Estimated To Witness Major Share In The Global Beef Market

Based on the geographical analysis, the global beef market is divided into North America, Europe, Latin America, Asia Pacific, and Middle East & Africa. The Asia Pacific region is dominating the global beef market as a result of the increased intake of beef in countries like Japan, Thailand, and China. China is the world's biggest market for beef. The improving way of life of the consumers living in China owing to a noteworthy rise in the disposable earnings of the consumers is the key factor boosting the expansion of the beef market across China. Africa and the Middle East also contribute to the largest part of the market share for the beef market globally.

Covid-19 - ha generado una tormenta de precios perfecta

26 October 2020

When Covid-19 first surfaced in early 2020, global protein markets were still responding to the pork shortages caused by African Swine Fever (ASF).

The crisis has brought even further instability. Brett Stuart, President of Global Agri-Trends, explained Covid-19's impact on global protein markets at the Canadian Beef Industry Conference. The meeting was held virtually in mid-August.

There has been much confusion around Covid-19 in the last eight months, and that confusion has created great uncertainty, said Stuart. As we edge towards winter that uncertainty continues, creating further instability in global protein markets. This uncertainty has had an enormous impact on price forecasting.

In order to forecast prices, agricultural economists must first estimate global supply and demand, Stuart explained in his talk. Historically, this is done by first analyzing and estimating supply and then selecting a price.

“Our key assumption is that demand is relatively stable; demand doesn't move much,” said Stuart. “So if we figure out what the supplies are, we're pretty good at guessing where the price is going to be.”

But price forecasting becomes challenging when demand fluctuates as it has this year.

“We're in a spot where price forecasting is out the window, it's absolutely impossible,” said Stuart. “Even if we knew what supply was, we don't know where demand is going to be.”

Demand is impacted by three main factors. The first factor is the shift from restaurants to retail. As families across the globe moved into lockdown mode, analysts quickly realized that people eat differently when they're at home.

“They're way less responsible in a restaurant than in retail,” said Stuart, pointing to demand declines for steak, bacon, cheese and butter.

The second factor surfaced when workers in processing plants started to get sick. “We found that the human labor component is the weak link in the chain,” said Stuart.



The third factor is uncertainty around long-term demand precipitated by consumer fears around economic recessions and possible unemployment.

Taken altogether, it's understandable why analysts struggle to forecast demand, and therefore, price. Stuart said he doesn't expect any clarity for at least another year.

CHINA

Dependencia de China pone en riesgo el comercio mundial de carne porcina según Rabobank

por Cecilia Pattarino octubre 28, 2020

El fuerte incremento de las importaciones chinas de carne de cerdo a raíz de la fiebre porcina africana impulsó la suerte de la industria mundial de la carne de cerdo desde 2019. Sin embargo, a medida que recupere su producción interna y se aleje gradualmente del mercado global, los exportadores se verán en apuros para encontrar mercados alternativos para estos volúmenes.

Según Rabobank, la concentración de las exportaciones de carne de cerdo hacia China –que representa el 40% de la demanda internacional- podría ser un riesgo a largo plazo para el comercio mundial. “Esta recuperación podría representar un peligro para la industria exportadora que experimentará dificultades para la diversificación de los mercados”, explica el informe.

“Desde su brote inicial de fiebre porcina africana en 2018, China se ha movido agresivamente para restablecer los suministros locales, y ya está experimentando un repunte en la disponibilidad nacional. Se espera que la producción de carne de cerdo china se normalice para 2024, lo que dejará un exceso de oferta mundial”, explicó Christine McCracken, analista sénior en Rabobank.

En cuanto al continente europeo, las prohibiciones comerciales de las exportaciones de carne de cerdo alemanas tras la PPA están forzando una redistribución de la carne de cerdo dentro de la UE y creando una interrupción adicional de la cadena de suministro.

Según los datos publicados por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Asuntos Rurales de China, entre enero y setiembre de 2020 las importaciones de carne de cerdo aumentaron 132% comparado con igual período de 2019 a un total de 3,8 millones de toneladas. El precio al consumidor mantiene una tendencia a la baja en los últimos dos meses, impulsado por un stock creciente de 370 millones de cerdos prontos para faena.

BRASIL

Feed lots no alcanzan para sustentar la demanda de hacienda. Sigue la presión sobre el mercado

Pasto sem boi eleva a pressão altista da arroba

29/10/2020 Oferta de confinados ainda não permite um avanço mais forte de escalas e frigoríficos seguem no aperto

O descompasso entre oferta restrita de boiadas e a demanda aquecida mantém os preços do boi gordo e da vaca gorda nas alturas, informa a IHS Markit. Segundo a consultoria, a oferta oriunda de confinamento ainda não permite um avanço mais significativo das escalas, e muitas plantas frigoríficas espalhadas pelo País operam com programações de abate de apenas três a quatro dias úteis.

“As perspectivas mostram que a oferta de animais terminados deverá se manter restrita até o final do ano, pois a estiagem prolongada em muitas áreas do País tardou o desenvolvimento das pastagens e, conseqüentemente, a terminação dos animais”, afirma a IHS, acrescentando que alguns lotes devem estar aptos ao abate apenas no primeiro trimestre de 2021.

Giro pelas praças

Nesta quinta-feira, entre as praças pecuárias da região Centro-Sul, foram observadas altas na arroba nos estados do Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul e Rio de Janeiro, de acordo com a IHS Markit.

No Mato Grosso, o mercado local dispõe de compradores de outros Estados, fato também observado no mercado gaúcho.

No Paraná, apesar da estabilidade dos preços, houve relatos ainda não confirmados de fixações acima das máximas vigentes. No Estado, há plantas frigoríficas que retomam os abates em novembro para atender países como Israel, Chile, Rússia e o continente europeu, condição que deve adicionar novas altas locais, relata a IHS.

No Norte e Nordeste, preços do boi gordo seguem firmes, com altas sobretudo no Maranhão.

No atacado, os preços dos principais cortes bovinos registraram fortes altas nesta quinta-feira sob influência da enxuta disponibilidade de mercadoria nas câmaras frigoríficas e gradual recuperação das vendas internas com a chegada da virada de mês, informa a IHS.

“A tendência para os próximos dias não descarta a possibilidade de novos ajustes, pois o fluxo de comercialização deve ganhar maior consistência no decorrer da primeira quinzena de novembro com a entrada da massa salarial, associado ao firme ritmo das exportações”, prevê a consultoria.



El viento sopla a favor del ganado en Brasil

28/10/2020 - 5:09 PM

El novillo gordo cotiza cerca de US\$ 3 (17 reales); y la vaca gorda US\$ 2,80

Acompañando el buen momento de la soja y el arroz, el ganadero brasileiro, como desde hace muchos años no sucedía, atraviesa una situación económica muy favorable con valores que cotizan al alza. Fernando Petruzzi, consignatario de ganado en Río Grande Do Sul, informó que el novillo gordo vale cerca de US\$ 3 por kilo (unos 17 reales); y la vaca gorda US\$ 2,80.

En diálogo con Rurales El País, el economista y también productor ganadero, comentó que “todo pasa por la demanda de Brasil central”. El denominado novillo de exportación China está con una demanda muy grande y el mercado interno “se va arreglando con los nuevos precios”.

“La suba de la demanda por China sigue muy fuerte y empuja los precios”, explicó.

Además, según dijo, el vecino país ha tenido lluvias muy buenas que han animado al productor a no vender su ganado, esperando un mejor valor.

“Siempre estamos desfasados de Brasil central, pero hoy nuestro novillo lo están llevando para faenar en el centro de Brasil”, señaló.

La reposición viene subiendo también, aunque aún mantiene distancia con la uruguaya. El ternero en Brasil hoy se paga US\$ 1,80, mientras que en Uruguay llega a los US\$ 2

“La previsión es de suba”, dijo, y agregó que las exportadoras no están comprando por los precios.

Informe confirma que no hubo paralización de establecimientos en septiembre

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Foi registrado um aumento de 48% na emissão de certificados sanitários para produtos de origem animal, em comparação ao mesmo mês em 2019

O Serviço de Inspeção Federal (SIF) divulgou nesta quinta-feira (29) o sétimo relatório de atividades que vem acompanhando os impactos decorrentes da pandemia do coronavírus (Covid-19) nas atividades essenciais realizadas pelo serviço. Segundo o documento, em setembro não foi registrada nenhuma paralisação de atividades de abatedouros frigoríficos sob inspeção federal por motivos relacionados à ocorrência do vírus.

“O Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento mantém comunicação constante com as empresas e representantes do setor produtivo visando atualizar qualquer situação relacionada à possível transmissão do Covid-19 nas unidades industriais”, destaca a diretora do Departamento de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal, Ana Lúcia Viana.

Assim como em agosto, no mês de setembro o SIF registrou aumento de 48% na emissão de certificados sanitários para produtos de origem animal, em comparação ao mesmo mês em 2019. A certificação sanitária assegura que os produtos e os sistemas de produção atendem a todos os requisitos acordados com os países para os quais o Brasil exporta seus produtos.

Em relação à fiscalização de abatedouros, foram realizados em setembro 109 turnos adicionais de abate requisitados de forma emergencial pelos frigoríficos de aves, bovinos e suínos registrados junto ao SIF. “As medidas de gerenciamento e o comprometimento dos auditores fiscais federais agropecuários e equipes técnicas têm permitido atender de forma satisfatória e segura essas demandas por abates extras”, disse Viana.

Ainda segundo o levantamento, as solicitações de Licenças de Importação (LI) de produtos de origem animal para avaliar se os produtos são provenientes de empresas e países que não contenham restrições sanitárias tiveram um aumento de 20% em comparação a agosto de 2020. O total de Lis analisadas foi de 6.677, com tempo médio de análise de três dias. Esse é maior número de Lis analisadas desde março.

Atualmente, estão registrados no SIF 3.330 estabelecimentos de produtos de origem animal nas áreas de carnes e produtos cárneos, leite e produtos lácteos, mel e produtos apícolas, ovos e pescado e seus produtos derivados, além de 2.999 estabelecimentos de produtos destinados à alimentação animal.

China habilitó nuevamente a las plantas de BRF y Marfrig

26 October 2020

Beijing has authorised two Brazilian meat packing plants to resume sales to China after receiving bans over COVID-19 concerns earlier this year.

Reuters reports that Brazil's Agriculture Ministry announced the permission on 23 October.

The announcement came as Brazil's BRF issued a statement saying it had been allowed to resume exports to China from a chicken plant in Dourados, Mato Grosso do Sul state, a decision that will be acted on over the next few days.

Marfrig, another large meat purveyor that faced an import ban amid the pandemic, was cleared to resume beef sales to China from Várzea Grande, Mato Grosso state, the company said separately.



"Chinese authorities concluded that the measures adopted by the ministry and the companies were satisfactory and in compliance with Chinese demands," the agriculture ministry said in the statement.

It did not name either BRF or Marfrig, but the authorisations to resume exports from Dourados and Várzea Grande were published on the website of China's General Administration of Customs.

JBS still has a pork plant in the town of Três Passos and a chicken plant in Passo Fundo affected by China's ban.

Currently, BRF has 15 units certified to sell meat to China, including 10 poultry and five pork facilities, the company said.

BRF's Lajeado unit, in southern Rio Grande do Sul state, was also banned amid the pandemic and remains suspended by China, BRF said.

Brasil gana cien nuevos mercados para el sector agroindustrial

Por: Ministério da Agricultura (Mapa) 29/10/2020

Dos novos mercados, os produtos derivados de aves estão entre os mais procurados, totalizando 13 aberturas, assim como 11 de bovinos

O Brasil conquistou a abertura de 100 novos mercados para produtos da agropecuária nacional desde janeiro de 2019. O mais recente é exportação de suínos (reprodução) para a Colômbia. A informação foi divulgada nesta quinta-feira (29/10) pelo Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa).

De acordo com a pasta, o trabalho de abertura de mercados externos não contempla apenas a venda de produtos tradicionais dos quais o Brasil já é um grande exportador, como carnes, mas de diversos produtos da cadeia agrícola, como castanhas, chá, frutas, pescados, lácteos e plantas.

"Isso significa novas oportunidades para os produtores brasileiros que vêm trabalhando com afinco e demonstrando muita resiliência, mesmo passando por uma pandemia. Acredito muito na competência e competitividade dos nossos produtores e essas aberturas refletem a intenção do Mapa em diversificar cada vez mais nossa pauta de exportação", afirma a ministra Tereza Cristina (Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento).

Entre as aberturas de produtos não tradicionais estão Castanha de Barú para a Coreia do Sul, mudas de coco para a Guiana, Castanha do Brasil para Arábia Saudita, milho de pipoca para Colômbia, gergelim para Índia, mudas de eucalipto para Colômbia, ovos com casca para Singapura e abacate para Argentina. Segundo o ministério, foram abertos mercados para produtos de alto valor agregado, como material genético avícola para os Emirados Árabes Unidos e Marrocos e embriões equinos para os Estados Unidos.

Continentes

Dos 100 novos mercados, 45 são na América (Argentina, Colômbia, Peru, Estados Unidos, México, Canadá, Guiana, Equador, Venezuela, Guatemala e Bolívia); 40 na Ásia (Arábia Saudita, China, Cazaquistão, Coreia do Sul, Emirados Árabes, Índia, Japão, Malásia, Indonésia, Taiwan, Irã, Tailândia, Mianmar, Singapura e Qatar); 14 na África (Egito, Marrocos e Zâmbia) e um na Oceania (Austrália), conforme dados da Secretaria de Comércio e Relações Internacionais do Mapa.

Países

Os novos mercados envolvem 30 países. Isso porque algumas nações passaram a importar mais de um produto agrícola do Brasil. Cada novo mercado corresponde a exportação de um produto. Nesse sentido, houve uma ampliação significativa com os vizinhos sul-americanos, com a abertura de 17 novos produtos para a Argentina, oito para a Colômbia e seis para a Bolívia.

"Abrir um mercado é abrir uma porta. E estou certa de que trabalharemos juntos para que nossos produtores de fato passem por ela", afirma a ministra.

Na Ásia, Singapura e Mianmar abriram sete novos mercados, cada um, para os produtos brasileiros. Na África, o Egito abriu oito mercados.

Categorias por produtos

Dos 100 novos mercados, os produtos derivados de aves (carnes, miúdos e farinhas) estão entre os mais procurados, totalizando 13 aberturas, assim como 11 de bovinos, nove de plantas, oito de produtos suínos, oito de material genético bovino, sete de lácteos e cinco de frutas.

Rio Grande do Sul embarcó 13 mil terneros con destino a Egipto, Líbano y Jordania

Fonte: Canal Rural. This post was published on 27 de outubro de 2020

O Rio Grande do Sul promoveu o embarque de 13 mil terneiros vivos com destino à Turquia. A operação aconteceu nesta sexta-feira, 23, teve a fiscalização da Secretaria da Agricultura, Pecuária e Desenvolvimento Rural (Seapdr) e do Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa).

Os animais devem chegar ao destino em 20 dias. A secretaria de agricultura do estado informou que o embarque dos terneiros foi feito aos poucos, respeitando os preceitos de bem-estar animal.

Segundo a supervisora regional de Pelotas da Seapdr, Liége Furtado de Araújo, os países importadores têm preferência por animais de raças europeias, que são encontrados aqui no Rio Grande do Sul, e que



90% do gado em pé é exportado para a Turquia, enquanto 10% tem como destino o Egito, Líbano e Jordânia. “Desde o início deste ano, já foram carregados em torno de 100 mil animais”, destaca.

No processo de embarque, os fiscais da secretaria são os responsáveis por verificar as condições de bem-estar animal no carregamento e emitir as Guias de Trânsito Animal (GTAs) para o porto, enquanto que os servidores do MAPA conferem os animais através dos brincos com chip e emitem o certificado para o país importador. “O Mapa vistoria o navio e libera ou não o embarque. Avalia o bem-estar na embarcação. Ao todo, trabalham cerca de 70 pessoas na operação, contando com os funcionários das propriedades”, explica Liége.

De acordo com o superintendente dos Portos do Rio Grande do Sul (Portos RS), Fernando Estima, a operação de embarque movimentou em torno de R\$ 36 milhões. Ele afirmou que o Rio Grande do Sul é o terceiro exportador de boi vivo do Brasil, atrás apenas de São Paulo e Pará. “Estamos tentando consolidar que o Pará e o Rio Grande do Sul fiquem como os principais players portuários internacionais de embarque de gado. Os dois estados conversam bem com os acordos fechados em relação à questões ambientais e cuidados com os animais, porque os portos não estão localizados dentro de grandes cidades. Estamos trabalhando para consolidar a carga de gado vivo no Porto de Rio Grande e ficar entre os principais players”.

Mato Grosso estabelece el año 2022 como meta para ser libre de aftosa sin vacunación

22/10/2020 Vacinação pode representar um custo anual de cerca de R\$ 86 milhões para os produtores. Os produtores de Mato Grosso avançaram nas discussões sobre a conquista definitiva do status de área livre de aftosa, sem vacinação, para todo o seu rebanho de 30,98 milhões de bovinos. A meta obter esse status é em 2022 e se ver livre de um custo anual da ordem de R\$ 86 milhões, estimativa do gasto dos pecuaristas para proteger seus rebanhos.

O debate foi o tema do 2º Fórum Estadual de Vigilância contra a Febre Aftosa, realizado nesta quinta-feira (22/10), no auditório da Federação da Agricultura e Pecuária de Mato Grosso (Famato), em Cuiabá. O evento presencial foi transmitido ao vivo pelo canal da Famato no YouTube.

“Nesse momento, conforme os estudos apontam, não há vírus circulante em Mato Grosso. A mensagem hoje é: tudo está sendo feito com responsabilidade. Não haverá retirada da vacinação sem as garantias de segurança necessárias”, diz o produtor Francisco Pugliesi de Castro, vice-presidente da Famato.

O cenário é um dos primeiros passos para que o Estado passe a reivindicar sua reclassificação dentro dos próximos dois anos e dependerá muito do apoio dos produtores daqui para frente.

“O produtor rural é o grande responsável por conquistarmos a imunização do rebanho. Entendeu a importância de vacinar e cuidar do seu plantel e, por isso, hoje temos condição de retirar a vacinação com segurança e manter a sanidade animal dos nossos rebanhos”, afirmou Castro durante o evento.

Francisco Olavo Pugliesi de Castro, pecuarista mato-grossense e um dos dirigentes da Federação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Estado de Mato Grosso (Famato) Livre de vacinação e de perdas

Atualmente, no Estado, a vacinação é feita em duas etapas, o que representa aproximadamente 43 milhões de doses, ao custo de R\$ 1,50 cada, totalizando R\$ 64 milhões de investimento ao ano. Estima-se ainda uma perda para o produtor de cerca de R\$ 19 milhões, ao ano, com lesões dos animais, entre outros custos.

“A retirada da vacina em Mato Grosso vai deixar no bolso dos produtores R\$ 86 milhões a cada ano”, afirmou o chefe da Divisão de Febre Aftosa do Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa), Diego Viali dos Santos.

Para se ter uma ideia, o custeio anual para a manutenção do Indea-MT é de aproximadamente R\$ 25 milhões.

As perdas econômicas totais é de cerca de R\$ 86 milhões para os produtores mato-grossenses. Foto: Écio Mendes

Próximos passos

Atualmente, segundo as diretrizes do Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa), é necessário o cumprimento de 42 ações do Programa Nacional de Vigilância para a Febre Aftosa (PNEFA) para que a área alcance o status livre sem vacinação. O Estado já cumpre 41 deste total, ações que estão sendo desenvolvidas desde 2017, e por isso está próximo de se ver livre da tarefa de vacinar os bovinos.

No entanto, a evolução dependerá também de outros Estados, já que o País foi dividido em cinco blocos para favorecer o processo de transição de zonas livres de febre aftosa com vacinação para livre sem vacinação.

Mato Grosso possui um pequeno território no Bloco 1, que reúne também Acre, Rondônia e parte do Amazonas. A maior parte está do no Bloco 4, que reúne, além de Mato Grosso, nove Estados – Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Sergipe e Tocantins – mais o Distrito Federal.

A aftosa na América do Sul



O caminho para o Brasil ser classificado como livre sem vacinação não possui influências externas, como lembrou o chileno Alejandro Rivera, coordenador do Centro Pan-Americano de Febre Aftosa (Panaftosa). Francisco Olavo Pugliesi de Castro, vice-presidente da Famato e, no telão, Alejandro Rivera, coordenador da Panaftosa durante o 2º Fórum Estadual de Vigilância contra a Febre Aftosa. Crédito: Ascom/Famato Segundo Riviera, dos 13 países que fazem parte da Comissão Sul-Americana para a Luta Contra a Febre Aftosa (Cosalfa) – Argentina, Brasil, Bolívia, Chile, Colômbia, Equador, Guiana, Panamá, Paraguai, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela e Uruguai – a Venezuela é a única área de risco que precisa ser mitigada. Além do Estado de Santa Catarina, também são áreas livres da febre aftosa sem vacinação: Guiana, Suriname, Guiana Francesa, Peru, Chile e parte da Bolívia e da Argentina.

URUGUAY

Importadores europeos postergan negocios de cuota 481 y cancelan embarques

por Cecilia Ferreira octubre 28, 2020

Importadores europeos han postergado negocios de Cuota 481 y cancelado embarques de carne a frigoríficos locales, ante un freno en la demanda por el endurecimiento de medidas sanitarias impuestas en la UE para intentar contener el avance de la nueva ola de coronavirus.

“Europa sigue muy complicado para el enfriado, está prácticamente paralizado (...) Se está pidiendo postergar negocios de la 481”, señaló a Ganadería.uy un operador del mercado cárnico. También se está registrando ajuste de valores.

“Lo peor es la incertidumbre que genera el lockdown (restricciones de la actividad) de varias semanas. Pero hay que ser optimistas, que la medida surta efecto y en un mes puedan volver a operar”, señaló un industrial consultado, que confirmó a Ganadería.uy la postergación y cancelaciones de embarques desde Europa.

Otra fuente frigorífica apuntó que los contratos que normalmente cierran precio sobre la fecha, no se pudieron cerrar y los que estaban cerrados, están pidiendo ser diferidos.

Este miércoles Alemania –uno de los principales compradores de carne de Uruguay- anunció el cierre parcial de bares y restaurantes y otras limitaciones a la actividad pública por un mes, buscando evitar la propagación de la enfermedad que avanza a pasos agigantados en Europa.

En Italia se han registrado manifestaciones ante el endurecimiento de las restricciones. En España se decretó el estado de alarma esta semana por el aumento de los casos positivos. En Francia se extenderían los toques de queda ya vigentes en París.

Según informó la OMS este martes, en total, la semana pasada se reportaron casi tres millones de nuevos casos de coronavirus en todo el mundo, marcando un nuevo récord semanal desde que empezó la pandemia.

Samy Ragi, director de la empresa Mirasco, dijo al programa Tiempo de Cambio de radio rural que en Europa la situación es complicada, con el Covid llevando a que la gente no salga y está afectando mucho el consumo. “El Hilton no se vende, la cuota no se vende o se vende a un precio muy bajo”, indicó.

La próxima faena local de ganado de corral con destino a cuota 481 comienza en noviembre.

China estable

China, por su parte, se muestra estable, con algunos ajustes de precio a la baja, en especial para cargas de diciembre que llegan luego del año nuevo chino, señaló un trader consultado.

En el mismo sentido, Ragi explicó que “está todo el mundo terminando de cargar para llegar antes de la fiesta” de año nuevo chino, y después de esa festividad tendería a bajar un poco la actividad en ese mercado.

Inversión china, mercados y mayor oferta

25/10/2020 - 3:55 AM

Capitales chinos se suman a la industria frigorífica nacional, en un momento donde el mercado de haciendas enfrenta un escenario de más oferta y en los destinos para la carne se busca la estabilidad de negocios.

Al cierre de la semana laboral se confirmó que la compañía china Hesheng Group adquirió el cincuenta por ciento de las acciones de Frigorífico Lorsinal, planta que a mediados de 2017 la plataforma industrial china Foresun Group había comprado la otra mitad de las acciones. Durante el 2020 Lorsinal lleva faenado casi 37 mil vacunos, un 2,5% de la faena total y es la décimo quinta planta frigorífica con más actividad anual. Ha exportado algo menos US\$ 27 millones en los primeros nueve meses del año, unas 5.560 toneladas de carne (5.000 de carne congelada y unas 550 de enfriado). Además cuenta con China como principal mercado, y en línea con los principales destinos de Uruguay, también ha concretado envíos a Estados Unidos, Canadá, Unión Europea y Rusia.



En cuanto a las operaciones, Gerardo Pérez va a continuar vinculado a la empresa y la compra de hacienda se mantiene con las mismas condiciones que se trabajan hasta el momento.

En varias oportunidades el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) ha explicado que las dificultades comerciales vividas por los exportadores de carne a finales del año pasado y en los primeros seis meses del actual, como la renegociación de contratos o los retrasos en el cobro de los créditos del exterior, tanto en China como en Europa, “complican la liquidez de las empresas y conllevan a aumentar el endeudamiento”. Acompañando esto, en agosto el gerente general de Frigorífico Sirsil, Gabriel Slinger, apuntó en Valor Agregado en Carve que el sector industrial “arrastra más de tres años con márgenes negativos y acumula un endeudamiento con la banca privada y el Brou cercana a los US\$ 300 millones”.

A nivel internacional y con respecto a las perspectivas para el 2021, en un momento donde China sigue liderando las importaciones de carne y Europa se zambulló en la segunda ola de la pandemia, el director presidente de Marfrig Global Foods, Miguel Gularte, comentó a Valor Agregado que “se podría esperar un escenario más previsible que el año actual”, con el grande asiático “al frente en las compras globales”.

Sin embargo, Gularte consideró que “el gran desafío” para los proveedores sudamericanos de carne bovina “es encontrar nichos de mercados y trabajarlos, porque seguramente van a ser importantes en nuestro futuro”, como también remarcó “la necesidad de que las empresas generen mayor competitividad, produciendo proteína de mejor calidad a menores costos”.

Por otro lado, los frigoríficos están a la espera de la llegada de las cuadrillas de rabinos para el inicio de las faenas kosher, operativa que estaría próxima a comenzar en países de la región, como es el caso de Paraguay.

En las operaciones locales, la faena semanal de bovinos superó las 47 mil cabezas, un aumento del 18% frente a la anterior semana y de 14 mil reses comparado con igual semana del año pasado. El mayor procesamiento de vacunos, en gran medida, está directamente relacionado al incremento de la oferta de hacienda gorda, como respuesta a la preocupación de los ganaderos por la incertidumbre climática, más allá que en las últimas horas las lluvias llegaron a varios campos del país.

Más volumen disponible de hacienda mejora la posición de compra de los frigoríficos que, con entradas más largas para el ingreso de los animales a las plantas, están ofreciendo US\$ 3,20 por kilo carcasa de novillos, US\$ 2,95 por vacas y US\$ 3,10 por vaquillonas.

A este aumento de la oferta, se suma que en la próxima semana comienza la última ventana del año de faenas Cuota 481, lo que dejaría menos espacios en las industrias a los animales de campo, en momentos que la oferta tiende a ser más alta. Aunque es fundamental ver qué porcentajes ocupan los productos de feedlot, cuando Europa está afectada por la pandemia y con una demanda paralizada.

Para los abastos, este contexto de mayor volumen de ganado de campo a causa de los efectos del clima y la ventana Cuota 481, favorece a mejorar los niveles de faena y reducir los precios, lo que tiende a alentar las ventas de carne previo a las fiestas.

El director de Abasto Santa Clara, Jorge López, dijo a Valor Agregado que “los próximos dos meses y medio van a ser de buenos niveles de faena y precios accesibles”, por tanto “la oferta que va a haber de volumen y calidad hará que se mantengan las ventas y no caigan”.

En importaciones, López señaló que Brasil, el mayor proveedor internacional de Uruguay, “está difícil” porque “la falta de lluvias afectó la oferta de hacienda pronta para faena y los precios están duros”. De todos modos, indicó que la firma cerró con Paraguay “muy buenos valores para noviembre”, lo que “dará la estabilidad de poder seguir atendiendo la plaza local con buenas referencias. Es el mes que Santa Clara le va a comprar más carne a Paraguay por lejos”.

En ovinos, los productores están atravesando problemas para la faena de sus corderos, dado que las entradas a plantas se marcan hasta para finales de noviembre y eso genera un grave perjuicio económico. Las industrias explican que una de las razones es la carga vacuna, dado que hay más oferta en el mercado y se aproxima la faena Cuota 481.

Si bien hay frigoríficos que pueden hacer la doble faena, las consecuencias del Covid-19 limitan esa opción. El Presidente del SUL dijo que “antes estaba la posibilidad de contratar cuadrillas de faena para determinados momentos, pero hoy esa posibilidad tiene complicaciones que hay que estudiar y, a su vez, no es bien vista por los sindicatos”.

Por qué “los planetas se desalinearon” para el negocio de corral

27/10/2020 - El negocio del corral depende, entre otros factores, del comportamiento de Europa y actualmente -debido a las implicancias de la pandemia del covid-19- está muy complicada

“Los planetas se desalinearon para los corrales. En Uruguay, el precio del grano está más alto, la reposición bajó y hay que ver qué se proyecta para febrero para el gordo, pero siempre esperando que Europa retome”, dijo Juan Domenech, gerente de producción ganadera de ADP.

En diálogo con Rurales El País, Domenech hizo referencia a que el negocio del corral depende, entre otros factores, del comportamiento de Europa y actualmente -debido a las implicancias de la pandemia del covid-19 (coronavirus)- “está complicada”.



Durante noviembre se abre una nueva ventana de faena de ganado proveniente de corral, pero los productores y la industria frigorífica miran esto con recelo debido, justamente, a la situación que atraviesa el viejo continente.

“Europa está complicada; con rebotes, paralizada nuevamente y eso complica. La industria nos traslada sus temores, pero nadie nos ha dicho nada de postergaciones”, explicó Domenech.

Otro factor no menor que hace tambalear los números del negocio, es el aumento en el precio de la comida, dado que los granos se valorizaron entre un 25% y un 30%, y si bien el valor del ganado de reposición bajó -entre 8% y 9%- el actual precio de los granos juega en contra del negocio.

Los valores de referencia de un novillo de corral oscilan entre US\$ 3,70 y US\$ 3,80 por kilo aunque, según indicó Domenech, “no hay mucha referencia por lo que es el mercado de hoy”.

“Hay que ver qué pasa en febrero, va a depender mucho de Australia, que es un fuego; de los vecinos, que pueden aumentar sus valores; pero, sobre todo, hay que ver cómo está Europa. Si aparece la vacuna (contra el covid-19), se podrá solucionar un poco”, explicó.

En tanto, informó que ADP ha bajado su nivel de actividad, y hoy cuenta con 24.000 cabezas estáticas.

“Estamos con los corrales llenos, pero venimos bajando 7.000 cabezas. Dejamos dos corrales. Estamos a la expectativa de qué pasa en noviembre, cuando tengamos capacidad para ingresar animales, viendo el alimento que tenemos. Podemos especular y venderlo o dar licencias. Creo que en un par de meses vamos a tener algo solucionado respecto a la pandemia siendo optimista”, agregó.

De todas formas, Domenech es optimista en que se van a acomodar los espacios para que el corral “siga dando valores”.

Negocio ganadero. En lo que refiere al negocio ganadero, que según informó venía siendo el negocio de mayor facturación dentro de la empresa, comentó que si bien en un momento la agricultura “había quedado más relegada” hoy se ven zonas donde esta actividad “cierra más”.

“No se puede cambiar de un momento para el otro, pero sí hay zonas que no le entraba agricultura para soja y tenías que tener algo de ganadería. Hoy en Excel el negocio entra y se puede llevar a la realidad”, comentó.

PARAGUAY

Segunda ola de Covid-19 en Europa elimina diferencia de precio entre machos para faena

27/10/2020GANADERÍA

Las señales en la Unión Europa para la venta de carne bovina no son alentadoras y los exportadores del Mercosur no encuentran opciones de cerrar negocios en un destino que “las compras están paradas”, comentó un industrial a Valor Agro. La segunda ola de Covid-19 está golpeando a la mayoría de los países europeos que toman medidas para evitar una mayor propagación del virus, lo que está impactando directamente en los principales puntos de ventas de la carne bovina, como cadenas hoteleras y restaurantes. Ante una situación donde no se concretan negocios, el precio del novillo Europa se está viendo afectado en Paraguay, con un retroceso de US\$ 0,05 e igualando las referencias del macho común, que actualmente continúa firme en US\$ 2,80 por kilo carcasa, comentó un operador del mercado. La semana pasada, el gerente de la Cámara Paraguaya de la Carne (CPC), Daniel Burt, confirmó a Valor Agro que “efectivamente los importadores europeos no están comprando carne bovina”, y explicó que esta realidad se empezó a manifestar en las primeras dos semanas de octubre. Un importador europeo dijo a Faxcarne que “no hay ventas, no hay precios” para la compra de carne bovina, mientras que un exportador argentino reconoció a la consultora que “el mercado está muerto” y “hay mucho temor de lo que pueda pasar para adelante con el Covid-19”. La referencia de la vaquilla también se alineó al macho común, mientras que la vaca continúa en US\$ 2,60 por kilo carcasa, luego de sufrir dos ajustes seguidos de US\$ 0,05 cada uno. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Primeras cuadrillas de rabinos llegan a la región y se espera arribo a Paraguay

28/10/2020GANADERÍA

En el comienzo de la semana se concretó el arribo a la región de las primeras cuadrillas de rabinos para la faena kosher. Se tratan de grupos ortodoxos que están cumpliendo cuarentena en Uruguay para iniciar operaciones la otra semana. Si bien no se conocen detalles de los acuerdos, un exportador uruguayo comentó a Valor Agro que próximamente estarán arribando más equipos de rabinos. Mientras tanto, un exportador paraguayo dijo a Valor Agro que en las próximas horas se espera el arribo de tres a cinco cuadrillas con trece rabinos cada una para trabajar en un número similar de plantas frigoríficas. Un operador local del mercado de haciendas señaló que el comienzo de las operaciones kosher podría aumentar la demanda de ganado gordo, cuando los precios suman dos semanas de estabilidad y se manifiestan dificultades en mercados como el europeo. Fuente: Valor Agro.



Paraguay presentó documentación para habilitar el ingreso de la carne bovina a Canadá

Fuente: Valor Agro.29/10/2020GANADERÍA

Paraguay presentó la semana pasada en destino toda la documentación oficial para lograr la habilitación del mercado de Canadá para la carne bovina, confirmó a Valor Agro el Presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa). José Carlos Martín afirmó que Canadá "es muy interesante" para los cortes bovinos enfriados y congelados. Explicó que anualmente el país norteamericano importa unas 70 mil toneladas de carne enfriada por un valor de US\$ 500 millones y 55 mil toneladas de carne congelada por unos US\$ 220 millones. Si bien Estados Unidos y México son los principales proveedores con ventas libres de aranceles, Canadá es un destino atractivo para la carne de países sudamericanos, a pesar que deban pagar un arancel del orden del 26%. En los primeros seis meses del año, donde la pandemia afectó a muchos mercados mundiales, Canadá significó una cuota de oxígeno para países de la región, con un aumento significativo en los volúmenes importados. También ingresan cortes bovinos de otras regiones del mundo, como Australia, Nueva Zelanda y Japón, con un arancel inferior a los exportadores de América del Sur. Para el próximo año, se maneja la posibilidad que autoridades sanitarias de Canadá puedan llegar a Paraguay a realizar las auditorías correspondientes para avanzar con la apertura de sus fronteras para la proteína roja nacional.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

Parlamento Europeo autorizó el uso del rótulo de hamburguesa vegetal

26 October 2020

The European Parliament says that restaurants and shops in the European Union should be allowed to label products as "veggie burgers" or "vegan sausages" but call for tighter curbs on labelling of plant-based dairy substitutes.

Reuters reports that EU lawmakers voted to reject proposals, backed by farmers, to ban plant-based products from using terms such as steak, sausage or burger.

"I'm going to celebrate with a vegan burger," Swedish EU lawmaker Jytte Guteland said after the result was announced.

Farmers had argued that the using words like burger or sausage for non-meat products could mislead consumers. European farmers association Copa Cogeca said allowing such terms would open a "Pandora's box" of confusing wording.

But medical groups, environmentalists and companies that make vegetarian products have said that banning these terms would discourage consumers from shifting to more plant-based diets, undermining the EU's environmental and health goals.

A majority of EU lawmakers also voted on Friday for stricter rules on labelling of dairy substitutes, backing a ban on terms such as "milk-like" or "cheese-style" for plant-based products that contain no dairy ingredients.

The European Court of Justice already banned terms like "soy milk" and "vegan cheese" three years ago, ruling that words such as milk, butter, cheese and yoghurt cannot be used for non-dairy products.

The labelling rules are part of a bigger EU farming policy package, and are not final. Parliament needs to approve its position on the full package in a vote later on Friday. It must then strike a compromise with EU member states on the final policy.

Elena Walden, policy manager at the non-profit Good Food Institute Europe, called on EU countries to "clear up this mess and reject confusing and unnecessary restrictions on plant-based dairy products."

Green lawmakers and campaigners, including Swedish activist Greta Thunberg, have called on the EU parliament to throw out the entire farming policy package, which they say does not do enough to curb the sector's emissions or protect nature from the effects of intensive factory farming.

BREXIT: empantanamiento de negociaciones complica al sector agroindustrial

19 October 2020 Members of the EU-wide agri-food sector welcome continued negotiations between the UK and EU, but ask for greater clarity and support when planning for the future relationship.

The EU agri-food chain supports the continuation of the negotiations in the coming weeks. The sector is pleased the EU reaffirmed its determination to have a close partnership with the UK on the basis of the EU negotiations directives, while maintaining the integrity of the single market.

Nevertheless, it's a tale of another summit and another very worrying outcome for Europe's farmers, agri-cooperatives, food businesses and traders. Where our businesses seek certainty, they are given confusion. Where they seek speed, they have delay.

Businesses in the food and farming sectors are under intense strain from COVID-19, and now a devastating no deal looms ever closer - a result which will heap more pressure on businesses, threaten thousands of jobs and put a large dent in annual EU-UK trade worth €58 billion.



Copa and Cogeca and Celcaa are calling the European Commission to carefully consider the impacts of Brexit on the European agri-food sector and ensure that it will substantially and swiftly benefit from the 5 billion Brexit Adjustment Reserve.

Exceptional circumstances require exceptional measures. Therefore, the groups call on the EU to make structural and adjustment funding available to the agri-food sector (from outside of the CAP budget).

At the same time, the EU needs to develop and rapidly implement pragmatic supporting measures to counteract the negative impacts of this process, and on the UK to swiftly clarify regulatory unknowns, so that the agri-food chain can continue to operate and provide safe, affordable and accessible food to consumers whether under a deal or no-deal scenario.

Negociadores británico declarar que el tiempo para cerrar el acuerdo es poco

27 October 2020

In talks between the United Kingdom and European Union on 26 October, UK negotiators said that time was very short to bridge the significant gaps remaining on key issues between the two parties.

Reuters reports that EU chief negotiator Michel Barnier is in London to continue negotiations.

The United Kingdom left the European Union in January 2020 but the two sides are trying to clinch a deal that would govern nearly a trillion dollars in annual trade before a transition period of informal membership ends on 31 December.

After a brief hiatus when London walked away from the negotiating table, both sides are now meeting daily to try to find common ground.

At stake is the smooth flow of cross-border trade as well as the harder-to-quantify damage that a chaotic exit would do to areas such as security information sharing and research and development cooperation.

"There is...much work to be done if we're going to bridge what are the significant gaps that remain between our positions in the most difficult areas and time is very short," Johnson's spokesman said.

Barnier and his EU team will be in London until Wednesday 28 October, after which talks will switch to Brussels and continue through the weekend, an EU spokesperson said.

EU diplomats were not expected to be briefed on progress in the latest batch of talks until later in the week.

Johnson told reporters he was very glad to be talking with the EU again but offered no new clues on the likelihood of a deal: "We'll see where we go."

Since talks restarted last week, British ministers have said real progress has been made and that there is a good chance of a deal. On 25 October, Ireland's deputy prime minister, Leo Varadkar, said a deal to avoid tariffs and quotas was likely.

Although Britain insists it can prosper without a deal, British companies are facing a wall of bureaucracy that threatens chaos at the border if they want to sell into the world's biggest trading bloc when life after Brexit begins on 1 January.

Urgen a tomar decisiones para definir el acceso futuro entre el bloque y el Reino Unido

21 October 2020

Britain has sovereign choices to make on Brexit and they will determine its future access to the EU's internal market, the chairman of the bloc's leaders said on 21 October, stressing it was now up to London to break an impasse in trade negotiations.

Reuters reports that a frustrated European Union and piqued Britain both exhorted each other on 20 October to compromise to avoid a fast-approaching disruptive finale to the five-year Brexit drama that would add to economic pain from the coronavirus crisis.

The EU's Brexit negotiator, however, also said on Wednesday a deal was still possible before the end of the year, when Britain's current trading terms expire and when commerce free of tariffs and quotas can no longer be guaranteed.

"Time is very short and we stand ready to negotiate 24/7, on all subjects, on legal texts. The UK has a bit of a decision to make and it's their free and sovereign choice," European Council President Charles Michel told the European Parliament.

"Their sovereign answer will determine the level of access to our internal market, this is just common sense."

Michel said the 27 EU members were equally ready for an abrupt split in trading ties at the end of the year without a new partnership agreement to avoid tariffs or quotas from 2021.

"Brexit means Brexit, as (former British prime minister) Theresa May used to say. But Brexit also means making choices about our future relationship," said Michel, listing the three sticking points in the trade negotiations: fishing rights, the settlement of disputes and economic fair play.

"We don't need words, we need guarantees," he said of the so-called level playing field guarantees for fair competition. "Do our British friends want to regulate state aid and uphold high medical standards? If so, why not commit to them."

Brexit "not our decision" - Michel



On ways to solve any future trade disputes, Michel pressed for agreeing on a "binding, independent arbitration" that would be able to redress any market distortions swiftly.

Michel said London's draft new Internal Market Bill - which, if adopted, would undermine Britain's earlier divorce deal with the EU - only solidified the bloc's belief that it needed tight policing of any new deal with the United Kingdom.

"Brexit was not our decision," said Michel.

"But the UK wants access to the single market while at the same time being able to diverge from our standards and regulations when it suits them. You can't have your cake and eat it too," Michel told EU lawmakers.

With some €900 billion of annual trade at stake in the troubled talks, the EU's Brexit negotiator Michel Barnier told the same plenary session an agreement was "within reach" if both sides worked constructively.

"Time is of the essence... Along with our British counterparts, we must find solutions to the most difficult areas," Barnier said, in comments that pushed sterling higher on foreign exchange markets.

REINO UNIDO firma acuerdo comercial con JAPÓN que beneficiará las colocaciones de carne

por Cecilia Pattarino octubre 28, 2020

Reino Unido y Japón firmaron un acuerdo comercial bilateral el pasado viernes (23), el primero tras el Brexit. El acuerdo beneficiará a las exportaciones de carne de cerdo, carne vacuna, cereales y lácteos, entre otras.

El acuerdo incluye fuertes reducciones arancelarias para las exportaciones de carne vacuna del Reino Unido al tercer mayor comprador de carne vacuna del mundo (Japón).

Actualmente, las exportaciones de carne vacuna del Reino Unido a Japón pagan aranceles de 40% -al igual que Uruguay-. Pero con este tratado los aranceles bajarán a 26% el próximo año y se irán reduciendo año a año hasta llegar a un 16% en 2030.

Lo mismo que sucedió este año con las ventas de EEUU a Japón y similar al Acuerdo Transpacífico (CPTPP).

De esta manera Uruguay tendrá una gran desventaja arancelaria según planteó Álvaro Pereira Ramela, jefe de acceso e inteligencia de mercados del INAC

POLONIA posterga para 2025 ley que prohíbe la faena kosher y halal

El Senado de Polonia aprobó una ley que pondrá fin a su industria de exportación de carne vacuna kosher y halal en 2025. En la actualidad, Polonia exporta carne con estas características por cerca de US\$ 1.800 millones por año. Las comunidades religiosas aún podrán faenar animales sin aturdimiento previo, como lo exigen las leyes judías y musulmanas, siempre que la carne no sea para exportación. Una votación el pasado miércoles aprobó la ley que se presentó en septiembre en la cámara baja del gobierno y que originalmente estaba previsto que entrara en vigor en 2022. Polonia tiene una población de unos 20.000 judíos y un número similar de musulmanes. La mayor parte de sus numerosos mataderos kosher y halal producen carne para la exportación. Las asociaciones polacas de agricultores y productores de carne lucharon con éxito para que se pospusiera la ley en relación con la crisis económica provocada por la pandemia de coronavirus, consignó Eurocarne. La no exportación de carne kosher abre oportunidades para los países del Mercosur, principales proveedores de la proteína roja a Israel. Además genera espacio para envíos de carne kosher enfriada, el mayor producto que comercializa Polonia al país de Medio Oriente.

Alemania podría tener una gran reducción en la producción de carne de cerdo en 2021

29/10/2020 - Alemania podría acabar 2020 con un 5% menos de producción de carne de cerdo

Faltan aún por conocer los datos referentes al mes de setiembre para analizar por completo la evolución de la producción de carne de cerdo, pero las informaciones ofrecidas por la Oficina Federal de Estadística de Alemania (Destatis) muestran que en agosto el sacrificio de cerdos alcanzó los 4,33 millones de cerdos, 259.000 animales menos que en 2019. En julio la caída fue de un 6,8% teniendo en cuenta el cierre de uno de los principales mataderos de porcino del país debido a un brote de covid-19. Y también hubo cifras menores de sacrificios en mayo por covid-19.

Por todo ello, de enero a agosto la cifra de sacrificios de porcino en Alemania se ha reducido en un 2,8%, 1 millón menos de animales sacrificados con un 2% menos de carne producida, en torno a los 3,38 millones de toneladas.

Y los problemas siguen en algunos grandes mataderos alemanes con motivo de covid-19. A esto hay que sumar la situación que el país está viviendo con motivo de la evolución de la PPA y el cierre de mercados. Por ello, la consultora Agrarmarkt Informations-GmbH (AMI) considera que Alemania podría acabar 2020 con un 5% menos de producción de carne de cerdo.



A todo esto también contribuye que el país cada vez esté importando menos lechones: bajó un 22,4% en los 8 primeros meses de 2020 en comparación con 2019.

Lo mismo viene ocurriendo en otros sectores ya que en vacuno, el número de animales sacrificados también ha bajado en un 4,1% hasta los 2,1 millones de vacas y la producción de carne de vacuno se ha reducido en un 2,7% hasta las 697.060 toneladas.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Industria de carnes advierten sobre el rotulado indebido de carnes cultivadas

20 October 2020

The Meat Institute and AMPS Innovation have sent a joint letter to the USDA expressing their concerns on labelling for cell-based and cultured meat and poultry products.

The North American Meat Institute and the Alliance for Meat, Poultry and Seafood Innovation (AMPS Innovation), an industry coalition representing the makers of cell-based/cultured meat, poultry and seafood sent a joint letter to the US Department of Agriculture, calling on the agency to support mandatory labelling of cell-based/cultured meat and poultry products and to solicit input on what that labelling should look like through an Advance Notice of Public Rulemaking.

Under a joint framework for regulation of cell-based/cultured meat, poultry and seafood products, which was agreed to by USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in March 2019, the two agencies will work together to ensure the safety and labelling of cell-based/cultured meat and poultry products. Among other provisions of the framework, FSIS will have oversight of the labelling of cell-based/cultured meat and poultry, as it does for all meat and poultry sold in the United States, while the FDA will oversee the labelling of cell-based/cultured seafood, as it does for most seafood sold in the United States.

In a recent public presentation, the agencies committed to joint principles for product labelling and labelling claims. The letter does not address seafood specifically, but it was shared with the FDA to support the continued collaboration between the two agencies' responsibilities and processes. Separately, on 6 October 2020, the FDA issued a Request for Information (RFI) regarding the labelling of cell-based/cultured seafood products.

Precios de carne para picar llega a su punto mínimo de los últimos once meses

Jon Condon, October 29, 2020

AUSTRALIAN grinding meat prices into the US have continued to drift lower this month, despite some mild favourable improvement in currency value.

Lean Australian 90CL cow beef trimmings were quoted this week at A621.5c, the indicator's lower point since January last year. The current week's price is 144c/kg below where it sat this time last year – just before the huge price surge that shot manufacturing beef prices beyond A900c/kg briefly late in the year, due to fierce US/China competition.

While remaining uncomfortably high, currency is working in meat exporters' favour recently, drifting US3c lower over the eight weeks since the end of August to 70.4c today.

Imported beef prices seemed to be 'looking for a bottom', Steiner said in its most recent weekly imported beef market report.

"While prices last week continued to move lower, market participants also noted that there seems to be more buyer interest at current price levels. Indeed, bids that were put in near or slightly under reference prices were quickly passed and packers in both New Zealand and Australia indicated they were well sold for the moment," Steiner's report said.

This could all change if US domestic prices continue to move lower and demand outlook worsens, it said.

"However, supplies in Australia remain especially tight, and are not expected to recover any time soon," Steiner said.

Improving dairy prices had also made New Zealand packers more circumspect as to how much manufacturing meat they were willing to offer for late this year, and for January/February delivery. The peak in New Zealand cow slaughter does not really happen until March/April. Beef production in New Zealand is closely tied to dairy industry and the seasonality that results from this is unlikely to change anytime soon.

Growing volume of South American imports

In its imported beef report the previous week, Steiner made a reference that imported beef supplies to the US were expected to increase later in the year.

It partly explained this by a notable shift in imported beef supplies during the recent northern hemisphere summer months, with South and Central America having a much more significant impact in terms of imported beef supply availability over the period.



Imports from countries outside North America during June, July and August reached 177,390t, 52,160t or 42pc higher than the same period a year earlier.

“In this group, imports from non-Oceania countries were 53,856t, double the amount that they shipped a year ago,” Steiner said. “The source of imports was far more diverse, but the increase in availability from Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina clearly accounted for the bulk of the year/year increase,” it said.

Even new entrants like Ireland and Namibia showed noticeable increases in volume into the US this year. Seasonally, imported beef supplies into the US are lower so far in the fourth quarter (starting 1 October) which helped explain why imported beef currently commanded a US20c/kg premium over domestic manufacturing beef, Steiner said.

“However, the wild card going forward is the increase in availability from non-traditional imported beef suppliers. Because of this, we expect to see differentiated markets for lean beef not just for domestic versus import, but also within the imported beef complex, with some countries continuing to trade at a discount,” this week’s report said.

US domestic lean beef prices were lower despite a decline in domestic cow slaughter, suggesting ‘sub-par’ domestic demand in the US at present for grinding beef.

Non-fed cattle US domestic slaughter for the week ended 23 October was estimated at 135,000 head, 6pc lower than the same week last year.

Steiner noted the slow-down that has occurred in Australian exports this year, suggesting Australian beef supplies will be tight again in November and December. It anticipated Australian exports for October to reach about 14,500t, 33pc lower than last. Beef Central’s full report on Australia’s October monthly beef exports will appear early next week.

“In May, June and July Australian shipments averaged about 23,400t per month, but have slowed down considerably since then,” it said. Improving moisture conditions in eastern Australia had limited the number of cattle going to market and the outlook was for more rain/flooding, which would tend to limit the number of animals that Australian producers can send to slaughter.

Eastern Australian cattle slaughter for the week ending October 23 was 109,406 head, down 29pc on a year ago. Female slaughter in Queensland was down 42pc vs. a year ago.

AUSTRALIA

Recomendaciones para mejorar la vinculación con CHINA

Neil Lyon, October 29, 2020 AUSTRALIAN agriculture needs to develop a better understanding of what is happening in China if it’s to manage its way through the ongoing Australia-China trade stoush, which is unlikely to end anytime soon.

ABC Queensland Country Hour host Arlie Felton-Taylor talks China trade with Ben Lyons (top left), Scott Waldron (below left) and Jeff Wilson (below right).

That was one of the key messages from yesterday’s Queensland Rural Press Club webinar that saw a panel of ‘China watch’ experts address the challenges that lie ahead for Australia’s agricultural trade with China.

Facilitated by the ABC Country Hour’s Arlie Felton-Taylor, the forum featured presentations by Perth USAsia Centre research director, Dr Jeffrey Wilson; University of Queensland senior lecturer, Dr Scott Waldron; and Rural Economies Centre executive director, Associate Professor Ben Lyons.

Australia is not alone in facing the kind of trade dependence tactic the Chinese Government is using. China has a long history of using forms of trade coercion to achieve its international political goals.

Australian farmers have inadvertently been caught in the cross-fire of a geopolitical schism that flared between Australian and China at the start of April when Australia led demands for an independent international inquiry into the origins of the corona virus.

Since then, China has targeted Australian rural commodities with stinging trade measures, slapping an 80.5 per cent tariff on Australian barley imports, banning imports from five major Australian meatworks, investigating Australian wine exports for alleged anti-dumping violations and purportedly telling its millers not to import Australian cotton.

New trade normal

The panel agreed there was unlikely to be a diplomatic ‘quick fix’ to the current situation and Australian agriculture needed to move on and find ways to adapt to the ‘new normal’ of trade relations with China.

Dr Wilson said the Australian rural sector had to work together to manage its way through China’s approach to global geopolitics and protectionism because “we are not going to unscramble this omelette”.

“The discussion really needs to be how industry can work with other industries and the government to do that. That’s what we need to go forward, not hoping there might be some political development where we all go back to 2018 or 2019. It won’t happen.”



Dr Waldron said at the broader level, Australia needed to invest in getting a handle on what was happening within China to understand the forces there and the risks.

"Then we need a coherent strategy to be able to respond. As the agricultural sector comprises different industry groups, it is a discussion we really need to have collectively and proactively," he said.

Associate Professor Lyons said more than ever Australia needed to get into the policy intelligence space again, which is where it was in the 1990s.

"It worked then in terms of we understood where China was coming from. It will work again. We need to re-engage and understand what the motivations and drivers are, particularly at different industry levels. At the moment it looks like a 'black box' of decision making that we are not understanding or comprehending," he said.

Associate Professor Lyons said the key to Australia agriculture's success with China in past decades had been the 'firewall' that existed between politics and agricultural trade.

"Just as we have our 'hawks' on the Australian side, the Chinese Communist Party has a variety of opinions within it. If we can split off the economic benefits from the political idealogues and have the firewall back in place that would be great. We need to rebuild the firewall somehow," he said.

Challenge to re-engage

Dr Wilson said while some commentators were calling on the Australian Government to "just fix the relationship" with China, there were serious reasons the Australian Government had taken the positions it had.

"Militarisation of islands in the South China Sea is not something Australia can turn a blind eye to for the sake of \$200 million worth of barley. I haven't spoken to a farmer who thinks they should," he said.

"The conversation has to move on to something more productive as this is the world we are now living in. What can we do around diversification, or around defending against this. Can we go to the WTO (World Trade Organisation)? There are a lot of Plan B options, rather than hoping someone in Canberra fixes it for us.

"If the Chinese trade minister won't take our phone calls, we can make them by raising a WTO dispute. That will not be a call from Canberra, it will be a call from Geneva. We have a very strong case on barley, beef, coal and maybe cotton.

"The Australian Government hasn't done that initially in the hope we could talk first. But if they are refusing to talk, I say kick it to the umpire."

Dr Waldron said it was in Australia's interests as a small, trading nation dependent on exports to operate in an international system bound by trade rules, investment rules, the law of the sea and human rights.

"That is what the Federal Government has to stick to. I don't think any amount of pressure from business groups would, or should, change that," he said.

"Leave Federal policy to the Federal politicians to pursue the national interest, and for business and industry to go about what it best can to manage the risks through product placement, pricing and diversification."

Barley tariff

Outlining the background behind China's move earlier in the year to impose an import tax on Australian barley, Dr Waldron said China's domestic production of barley had dropped from 4 million tonnes (Mt) in 1992 to 2Mt by 2017.

At the same time, Chinese imports of barley tracked around 2Mt until they rose rapidly in 2013 (Figure 1).

"The result is that of the total Chinese barley supply use, 15pc came from within China and 85pc was imported," he said.

"That situation contravenes China's policy on food security. China wants to be able to produce a substantial amount of its own food to feed its population."

On top of that, Dr Waldron said in some years Australia accounted for between 70 and 80pc of China's barley imports.

"This contravenes another set of policies from China about import diversification. China doesn't want to be importing from singular sources for serious food crops like barley, particularly from a country China sees as not a political ally," he said.

"As a result, China started the investigation into Australian barley in 2018. The findings came out in May this year. Their arguments were firstly that Australia subsidises domestic barley production, secondly that Australia dumped barley into China at below market prices, and thirdly that that damaged Chinese domestic barley production and barley producers.

"None of them stand up to scrutiny. It is a spurious case."

Dr Waldron said China was using those instruments to advance its short term and long term interests without "shooting itself in the foot" by taking those measures.

"Underlying that are signs of more structural problems. Within China there are signs of economic nationalism, signs of economic coercion and the dismantling of multilateral trade systems," he said.



“It is not just a small diplomatic stoush taking place that will be fixed by more refined diplomacy. Some of these issues are serious and structural, and that has to guide our response.”

Lluvias favorecen la recomposición del rodeo bovino

27 October 2020

Key points:

Adult cattle slaughter forecast at seven million head for 2020

Recovering global foodservice demand and retention of breeding stock will support herd rebuild

African Swine Fever remains a critical influence on the global protein trade in 2020 and beyond.

Anticipated drought-breaking rainfall across northern and eastern Australia this summer is expected to allow the national herd rebuild to gain pace, according to Meat & Livestock Australia's (MLA) Cattle Industry Projections October update.

Having fallen an estimated 12% in the two years to June 2020, the Australian cattle herd is still forecast to increase by 1.9% to 25.1 million head in the year-to-June 2021, encouraged by positive seasonal conditions across many production regions and high cattle prices.

MLA Market Analyst Stuart Bull said while Australia's beef industry continues to face a series of unique and unprecedented market conditions across both supply and demand, the outlook for the industry was positive.

“While the COVID-19 pandemic has disturbed some markets and market segments, overall, both global and domestic demand for Australian beef remains stable,” Mr Bull said.

“There is the expectation that an earlier La Niña influenced monsoon season will offer northern producers greater confidence. Meanwhile, cattle continue to flow south, as northern sellers take advantage of strong prices and southern buyers, who have benefited from winter rains, look to rebuild ahead of an anticipated supply shortage.

“July's projection forecast for a 17% decline in cattle slaughter from 2019 levels remains unchanged, with 2020 slaughter estimated at seven million head.

“As a flow-on effect of a sharp decline in adult cattle slaughter, national beef production is now expected to contract 15% year-on-year to 2.05 million tonnes carcass weight (cwt) in 2020. This contraction would represent the lowest level of national beef production since 2001.

“National adult carcass weights are expected to lift 9.4kg or 3% to average 293kg/head in 2020, driven by improved feed availability and a steady fall in the share of female cattle killed.”

Mr Bull said while global markets continue to face uncertainty from COVID-19's economic impacts, growth in population and middle-class incomes, combined with continuing effects of African Swine Fever (ASF) on Chinese pork supply, underpin the appetite for Australian beef.

“The beef export forecast for 2020 remains unchanged from the July update, at just over one million tonnes shipped weight (swt), a decline of 17% relative to 2019,” Mr Bull said.

“While export volumes are down on 2019 due to supply shortages, the export value to July rose 4%, to just short of A\$6 billion.

“Live cattle export shipments remain reasonably stable and are expected to return close to 2018 levels, though down 16% on 2019.”

Mr Bull said looking at prices, with the focus on the herd rebuild and declining female slaughter levels, low supply and high demand should keep pressure on the cattle market.

“The sharp gains that cattle prices experienced in early 2020 have been consolidated, and apart from a short COVID-19 driven slump in March and April, remain at record levels,” Mr Bull said.

“Restocker demand will likely remain robust for the remainder of 2020, and high cattle prices are expected across summer.

“With the throughput of finished cattle reducing further, processors have upheld strong price grids, underpinned by high restocker and feeder prices.

“Global markets have not had much effect on domestic prices, with cattle continuing to trade at record levels throughout the year.”

Exportaciones de animales vivos en baja por los altos precios en Australia

29 October 2020

Key points:

Cattle export volumes tighten as prices lift off tight supply

Rising oil prices, appreciation of the Australian dollar and rising Indian Buffalo Meat competition is challenging markets

Reduced consumer confidence in Indonesia acting as a handbrake on demand

Australia's prolonged period of drought followed by significantly improved seasonal conditions has led to a tighter supply of cattle as producers continue to rebuild depleted herds. Consequently, Darwin live feeder



light steer prices for export to Indonesia have reached all-time high price levels in 2020, with average prices for September 13% higher than the same period last year.

Live exports tighten

As a result of the constrained supply and high prices, export volumes remain well below year-ago levels. Live cattle exports in September reached 78,000 head, back 28% on the same month last year, and for the year-to-September, volumes are back 12% on 2019 levels.

MLA's Cattle Industry Projections – October update states that live cattle exports are expected to decline 16% in 2020, largely due to the contracting supply levels in northern Australia.

The net effect of an appreciating Australian dollar and high feeder cattle prices is a challenging export scenario for South-East Asian importers, which is evident in the low export levels seen in recent months. Additionally, a recent resurgence in the price of oil, which directly impacts livestock shipping costs, is also presenting challenges.

Australian live feeder cattle exports to Indonesia were 373,000 head for the year-to-September, down 24% on 2019 levels. While export levels were relatively good through the first half of the year, rising input costs are weighing on import demand. Additional challenges include currency volatility and the increasing presence of Indian Buffalo Meat (IBM).

Cattle exports to Vietnam are up 16% for the year-to-September, reaching 218,000 head. However, shipments have been low in recent months, typical for this time of year. In the lead up to the Vietnamese New Year in February 2021, cattle shipments typically lift as a strong period of holiday demand is expected. However, given the current high prices of Australian cattle, this could present challenges for Vietnamese importers.

Indonesian market under pressure

Mounting COVID-19 impacts were reflected in weaker Indonesian consumer confidence and reduced purchasing power in Q3 2020. In August, Indonesia recorded its lowest inflation rate in two decades. This resulted in consumer prices falling as declining levels of consumption reduced demand for live cattle and boxed meat. Recovery now is expected to be slower than forecast, with the rising number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia accelerating in September, resulting in additional restrictions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has put a spotlight on the Indonesian Government's long-standing objectives of being more food-secure and reducing reliance on imports. With the prolonged pandemic and the worsening economic conditions, the government is renewing its efforts to ensure that the public has regular access to essential food commodities at affordable and stable prices.

Prices are regularly monitored across wet markets and the Indonesian Government's policies on beef pricing limits the capacity to absorb the rising input costs via a lift in retail prices. Live cattle importers are restocking after Eid Fitr, with most feedlots currently maintaining around 50% capacity, however, they remain cautious due to the uncertainty regarding the multitude of input costs and soft demand.

Another final consideration for the Indonesian market is the recovery of IBM exports. The Indian processor industry was heavily impacted by the spread of COVID-19, however, capacity has since recovered and export volumes to key markets, such as Indonesia, Vietnam and Malaysia, have recently surged. Given the high prices associated with the live export channel, IBM could serve as a more affordable alternative in the coming months.

Modernizan normativas que regulan exportaciones

Beef Central, October 19, 2020

GOVERNMENT and industry action to modernise the Australian export meat inspection and regulatory system is underway following the \$328 million 'Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters' measure announced by the Australian Government as part of the 2020/21 Budget.

The Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters package will fund reforms for Australian agricultural sectors, including the meat processing sector, to reduce unnecessary red tape, get products to export markets faster and support jobs in rural and remote Australia.

The package, worth more than \$328.4 million over four years from 2020-21, will:

Support Australia's agriculture industry to grow towards a \$100 billion in farm gate returns by 2030 (from \$61 billion currently).

Maintain and strengthen existing preferential access to overseas markets.

Support economic recovery, provide jobs in rural, regional and remote Australia; support government efforts in response to COVID-19, bushfires and drought; and

Provide an immediate freeze on increases in fees and charges, to assist exporters with the impacts of COVID-19, with stepped increases to be spread over 4 years consistent with the government's cost recovery policy.

The measures announced in the budget will support the development of a more competitive meat industry by bolstering Australia's reputation as a provider of high-quality safe meat, underpinned by a robust regulatory system.



To deliver strong outcomes for the export meat processing sector, a package of modernisation proposals has been developed in conjunction with, and strongly supported by, industry leaders – including senior representatives of the Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC) and other export meat processing establishments.

David Hazlehurst, Deputy Secretary of the Department's Agriculture Trade Group, said the modernisation of the export meat sector will be the most comprehensive undertaken since the 2011 Australian Export Meat Inspection System (AEMIS) reforms.

"The package will modernise Australia's regulatory approach, making our systems best practice and enabling the department, in its role as the agricultural export regulator, undertake its assurance more efficiently," Mr Hazlehurst said.

Major modernisation proposals include:

The Digital Services to Take Farmers to Markets measures include an investment of \$222.2 million to modernise Australia's agricultural export systems by reducing red-tape and improving regulation and service delivery for our producers and exporters. Practically, this measure will transition departmental export systems online and provide a single portal for transactions between exporters and Government, streamlining processes for exporters and helping them experience faster and more cost-effective services, while continuing to meet trading partners' requirements.

The Building a More Competitive Meat Industry measure embeds modernisation activities that will keep Australia's export systems world leading and introduces new regulatory assurance tools that reward high levels of conformance and targets any areas of poor compliance. The measure also, introduces flexible assurance methods, including smarter technology, to ensure the Australian meat industry maintains and expands its global position as the number one supplier of choice.

Key modernisation proposals include:

A digital modernisation roadmap investing in technology and identifying opportunities to improve regulatory activities such as developing electronic processes to replace paper-based forms, bringing in 'smart' technologies for agreed verification activities and doing away with manual processes and outdated technologies to bring in administrative efficiency;

A commitment from industry leaders to the full implementation of the 2011 Australian Authorised Officer (AAO) AEMIS reforms from March 2021, supported by a six-month transition timeframe. Practically this means that department will no longer provide Food Safety Meat Inspectors (FSMAs) where the function could otherwise be provided through the use of Australian Government Authorised Officers (AOs). Instead the department will only continue to provide a government veterinarian and a FSMA who will undertake the final disposition of product at each export meat establishment in accordance with market access requirements.

Post-mortem inspection and disposition modernisation activities to align modern food safety science and our meat standards;

The ongoing implementation of a formal, transparent market access prioritisation framework;

With a focus on high performing quality systems, transitioning export establishments to six monthly audits with annual audits introduced for highly compliant processing establishments that have capacity to provide real time and quality data assurance to the department; and,

Improvements to systems and processes, such as streamlined approval variations for Approved Arrangements, and assessing new technologies, such as smart-glasses, other virtual technologies and enhanced processing equipment, for introduction at export meat processing establishments in a simplified and more timely way.

Terry Nolan, AMIC's National Processor Council Chair said the Australian export meat sector understood the vital role it plays in achieving our joint aim of \$100 billion in farm gate returns by 2030.

"A key pillar of this is building exports – and our sector plays a key role in Australia's overall agricultural export growth," Mr Nolan said.

"Knowing that we can continue to deliver high-quality and safe meat products to a global market is paramount. It's also incredibly important that we work with government to make sure that our regulatory system continues to be contemporary, fit for purpose and robust.

"We are proud to play our part in driving modernisation for the benefit of the whole agricultural sector."

Source: Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment

NUEVA Zelanda modifica el marco normativo par alas exportaciones de animales vivos

26 October 2020

New Zealand announces new requirements for the safe transport of livestock after a cattle ship capsized in the East China sea this summer, killing thousands of cows and most of the ship's crew.



Reuters reports that only two of the 43 members and more than 6,000 cattle on the Gulf Carrier 1, which was heading from New Zealand to China, survived. The disaster prompted authorities to suspend live cattle exports and launch a review.

The suspension expires on 23 October, but a conditional ban is in place until 30 November, during which time New Zealand's Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) can livestock exports by sea subject to the new conditions.

The conditions include additional inspection of livestock ships, lowering stock density on vessels to 90 percent of current limits to match new Australian standards, increased requirements for voyage reporting and ensuring at least 20 percent of feed is available for unplanned delays.

MPI said it moved fast to ensure there's no serious animal welfare issue for the 24,000 cows in pre-export quarantine, which would likely have to be slaughtered without the interim measures.

"We want to ensure they are moved safely. It's important to note New Zealand does not export animals for slaughter, but as breeding stock," said MPI Director General Ray Smith.

New Zealand has been looking into a wider policy review of live animal exports since 2019. MPI said it will advise the new government in the coming weeks after the ruling Labour party was returned to power last week.

(\$1 = 1.4979 New Zealand dollars)

EMPRESARIAS

Joint venture de Marfrig y ADM para desarrollar proteínas vegetales comenzó a operar

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was published on 26 de outubro de 2020

A brasileira Marfrig, segunda principal empresa de carne bovina do mundo, e a americana ADM, uma das maiores empresas globais de agronegócios, anunciaram hoje a conclusão das aprovações regulatórias e o lançamento formal da PlantPlus Foods, joint venture entre ambas no mercado de proteínas vegetais na América do Norte e na América do Sul.

A joint venture tem sede em Chicago. A participação da Marfrig é de 70%, e a ADM detém os 30% restantes. A brasileira será responsável pela produção e pela distribuição dos produtos finais, a partir de suas instalações na América do Sul — sobretudo o complexo Várzea Grande (MT) — e de suas unidades nos EUA, onde controla a National Beef.

A ADM fornecerá ingredientes fabricados em seu complexo de proteínas especiais em Campo Grande (MS), e em sua rede americana de unidades de ingredientes e sabores baseadas nos EUA, incluindo a nova planta de proteína de ervilha em Enderlin, Dakota do Norte.

"A PlantPlus Foods nasce da visão comum de duas empresas para criar um novo empreendimento que ofereça um portfólio completo de alimentos de base vegetal", diz Marcos Molina, fundador e presidente do conselho da Marfrig, em comunicado.

"Sustentada pelas vastas capacidades da ADM e da Marfrig, a PlantPlus Foods reúne uma combinação exclusiva de inovação, escala, insight e expertise nesse mercado animador e em rápido crescimento", completa Juan Luciano, presidente do conselho e CEO da ADM.

Como já informou o Valor, os negócios de hambúrguer vegetal da Marfrig no Brasil, incluindo a marca Revolution, passarão à joint venture, que terá gestão independente e um conselho de administração composto por representantes das duas sócias. No portfólio, além do hambúrguer vegetal, a PlantPlus terá alternativas como nuggets e salsicha.

No varejo americano, o mercado de alternativas de base vegetal à carne gira em torno de US\$ 1 bilhão. Na América do Sul, as vendas alcançaram cerca de US\$ 200 milhões em 2019. Nas duas regiões, esse mercado tem potencial para atingir US\$ 2 bilhões, conforme estimativas já divulgadas pela ADM.

CEO de JBS sustou que Brasil incrementó la producción de carne y redujo la superficie afectada a la actividad

19 October 2020

Gilberto Tomazoni, CEO of meat packing giant JBS SA, reports that livestock suppliers in Brazil are producing more while using less land.

Reuters reports that Tomazoni reported the new figures on 16 October as concerns mount about straining natural resources to produce food to feed the world's growing population.

In remarks made during a panel discussion to mark World Food day, Tomazoni said meat production in Brazil tripled on a per hectare basis between 1990 and 2019.

Last month, JBS launched a 1-billion real fund to foster social and economic development in the Amazon, an initiative that the company says will help support local communities while also ensuring livestock production does not destroy the rainforest.



"We can guarantee 100 percent of our direct suppliers do not deforest the Amazon," he told the panel. He added the company plans to use block-chain technology and will invest in other projects that would allow it to monitor the remainder of the supply chain.

The JBS fund is part of a wider company initiative to fight deforestation and climate change, including monitoring indirect cattle suppliers.

By 2050, the world's population is expected to reach 10 billion, Tomazoni said citing data from FAO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

"Our challenge to feed the world will only become greater in the future," Tomazoni said.

JBS inauguró su octavo feed lot en Brasil

23/10/2020 4:33 pm

Com a unidade em operação, a companhia passa a ter capacidade de terminar 116 mil bovinos por ano. A JBS está abrindo as operações de uma nova unidade de confinamento no País. Neste mês de outubro começa a funcionar o confinamento do município de Confresa (MT), com capacidade estática de 4,8 mil bovinos, podendo terminar 12 mil animais por ano, em 2,5 giros. A informação foi divulgada com exclusividade ao Portal DBO.

O confinamento no modelo de prestação de serviço ao produtor é o oitavo da empresa no País, desde que começou a construir unidades próprias em 2010. Outras duas unidades de terminação intensiva de bovinos, inauguradas este ano, são a de Rio Brilhante (MS) e a de Campo Florido (MG). Cada uma possui capacidade estática de 4 mil animais e podem terminar 10 mil bovinos no ano, em 2,5 giros.

Os demais confinamentos da JBS estão em Castilho e Guaçuara (SP); Lucas do Rio Verde e Nova Canaã do Norte (MT), e em Terenos (MS). Com a nova unidade mato-grossense, a companhia passa a ter uma capacidade total de abate nesse sistema 116 mil bovinos, por ano.

Serviço na engorda

De modo geral, são oferecidos ao produtor infraestrutura e uma equipe de veterinários, zootecnistas e nutricionistas que acompanham diariamente a evolução dos animais. O pecuarista pode investir em quatro modalidades de contratação: 1) Diária: paga um preço fixo pelas diárias; 2) Parceria: o animal é pesado na entrada e o produtor recebe as arrobas magras a preço de boi gordo; 3) Arroba produzida: paga um preço fixo pelo total de arrobas engordadas dentro do confinamento; 4) Ração por quilo: o pecuarista paga pelo quilo de ração consumida por animal. O produtor só desembolsa o valor de custos, como alimentação e frete, após o abate dos animais. Com informações de Ascom/JBS

URUGUAY: Se concretó la venta de frigorífico Lorsinal que pasa a ser 100% de capitales asiáticos

23/10/2020 - En 2017 Foresun Group había comprado el 50% de las acciones de esta industria por US\$ 36 millones

El grupo chino Hesheng Group adquirió el 50% del frigorífico Lorsinal, que ahora pasó a estar 100% en manos de capitales asiáticos, informó el programa Valor Agregado, de radio Carve.

A mediados de 2017 se informó que Foresun Group -otra plataforma industrial china- había comprado el 50% de las acciones de esta industria por US\$ 36 millones. Aunque no se concretó, en ese entonces se manejó que el resto de las acciones serían adquiridas por la misma firma un año después.

Según informó Rafael Tardáguila, director de Tardáguila Agromercados, en lo que va de 2020 Lorsinal lleva faenados casi 37 mil vacunos, un 2,5% de la faena total y es la 15a principal planta frigorífica de Uruguay.

Ha exportado algo menos US\$ 27 millones en los primeros nueve meses del año, unas 5.560 toneladas de carne (5.000 de carne congelada y unas 550 de enfriado).

El principal mercado es China, aunque no en proporciones mayores al resto: en lo que va del año 2 de cada 3 kilos de congelados fueron a China, el 68% total. En línea con los principales destinos de Uruguay, Lorsinal también ha concretado envíos a Estados Unidos, Canadá, Unión Europea y Rusia.

Athena Foods pone en marcha la planta Frigorífico Vijagual que había comprado en Colombia

27/10/2020 - Se invertirán unos 100.000 millones de pesos, unos 22,3 millones de euros

El Presidente de la República de Colombia, Iván Duque Márquez, ha anunciado que Athena Foods, una empresa de la brasileña Minerva Foods, inauguró su nueva planta de procesamiento de carne bovina en Bucaramanga (Santander) con una inversión cercana a los 100.000 millones de pesos, unos 22,3 millones de euros.

"También un mensaje de que Colombia, en esa cadena de valor agregado, en lo que tiene que ver con exportación de carne está haciendo una gran diferencia, y esta inversión va a posicionar a Colombia, también, en tecnología de punta y, por supuesto, con la idea, la inspiración de seguir llegando a nuevos mercados", subrayó.



El Ministro de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, Rodolfo Zea, afirmó que esa inversión “va a generar más de 1.000 puestos de trabajo, nos va a ayudar en la reactivación económica. Va a permitir que sigamos en esa senda exportadora de productos agropecuarios y que este año podamos romper nuevamente el récord de exportaciones agropecuarias que se rompió el año pasado”, agregó.

PARAGUAY: Frigorífico Chajhá comenzaría a operar a principios del 2022

26/10/2020 EMPRESAS

Si bien se pensaba dar la palada inicial en 2020, la pandemia ha causado demoras para comenzar con la construcción de Frigorífico Chajhá, planta de los empresarios y ganaderos Maris Llorens y Horacio Cartes que implicaría una inversión cercana a los US\$ 60 millones. Llorens comentó a Valor Agro que la planificación “avanza pero un poco más despacio”, aunque “el terreno está listo y los planos están entrando en el Ministerio de Ambiente”. La planta, que se va a construir en Villa Hayes sobre el río Paraguay, comenzaría a operar a principios de 2022, según proyectó la propietaria: “Para inicios de 2022 la planta va a comenzar a trabajar con la producción de carne”. Con una capacidad inicial de faena de 800 a 1.000 cabezas por día, Llorens aseguró que la relación con los proveedores de ganado será de “transparencia y respeto”. Mientras que con el resto de las industrias será una “competencia correcta” donde “todos los integrantes de la cadena debemos trabajar tirando el carro para el mismo lado”. Llorens aseguró que el precio de la carne “está sujeta a los mercados internacionales”, por tanto “hay que buscar otros destinos” para “no siempre vender a los mismos compradores”. “Hay que comenzar otra política de venta y con más fuerza en la penetración de mercados, pero siempre con respeto entre nosotros”, explicó y sumó: “Hay que ser conscientes que el mundo fija los valores de la carne que se comercializa”. Finalmente, dijo que la planta “es un desarrollo para el país que dará fuentes de trabajo en una zona muy poco industrial y donde muchas familias van a tener otra vida”. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Tyson trabajadores reemplazarán a los inspectores oficiales con la aprobación de las autoridades

28 October 2020

Tyson Foods says that it plans to have company employees take on duties from more than a dozen federal inspectors from January 2021.

Reuters reports that Tyson is making the change after receiving a US government waiver. The changes will be made at a large Kansas beef plant.

Tyson said the change would improve food safety and efficiency as part of a process to modernise inspections, although activists worried it could result in less oversight.

The country's highest-selling meat supplier asked the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) in March 2019 for a waiver from inspection requirements at its plant in Holcomb, Kansas. Other companies have made similar changes at chicken and pork plants.

The USDA granted the waiver in March 2020, allowing Tyson workers instead of government inspectors to check cattle carcasses for defects or disease before the animals are butchered, company executives said.

The USDA said in a statement to Reuters that it will continue to inspect all carcasses and parts, while shifting "quality assurance and trimming tasks" to Tyson.

The pandemic delayed the changes, but Tyson will now hire 15 people per shift to check carcasses, according to the company, which worked with Iowa State University to develop training materials for workers.

The total number of USDA inspectors at the plant will drop, although there will be more highly trained inspectors who do more complex work like monitoring animal welfare or meat testing, according to the agency.

Tyson aims to eventually use cameras and computer imaging to evaluate carcasses, said Jennifer Williams, vice president of food safety.

"This is a way to leverage new technology and plant employees to implement these steps, that will free up some inspectors to focus on improving public health, animal welfare and food safety," said James Roth, director of Iowa State's Centre for Food Security and Public Health.

Meatpackers accelerated automation after COVID-19 infected thousands of slaughterhouse employees. USDA inspectors were also infected.

Activists said the inspection changes were a move toward deregulation.

"It's really problematic," said Zach Corrigan, a Food & Water Watch senior staff attorney.