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GLOBAL

La carne de cerdo liderará el crecimiento de la producción mundial de proteína animal en 2021

19/11/2020 - Según el informe Rabobank Global Animal Protein Outlook 2021

EUROCARNE | Después de un año marcado por la incertidumbre, se espera que la industria mundial de proteínas animales aumente nuevamente, en busca de oportunidades. El Rabobank Global Animal Protein Outlook 2021, publicado recientemente, anticipa el crecimiento de la producción en la mayoría de las regiones en 2021, junto con un panorama marcado por oportunidades y riesgos.

Se espera que la producción de carne de cerdo crezca más rápido que otras especies en 2021, en gran parte debido a la recuperación de la peste porcina africana (PPA) en China y Vietnam. También se pronostica que la avicultura y la acuicultura crecerán, tras las interrupciones por el covid-19 en 2020. Se espera que la carne vacuna vuelva a un crecimiento modesto el próximo año, liderado por aumentos en América del Norte y Brasil.

“La PPA sigue siendo un importante motor de cambio. En Asia y Europa, la enfermedad sigue afectando la cabaña ganadera de porcino y la producción porcina y la demanda de otras especies de proteínas animales como sustitutos de la carne de cerdo”, según Justin Sherrard, estrategia global de proteínas animales de Rabobank.

China alcanzó su nivel más bajo de producción de carne de cerdo en 2020, y la recuperación dominará en 2021.

Mientras tanto, en Alemania, el reciente brote de PPA está restringiendo las exportaciones de carne de cerdo fuera de la UE.

“Todos los ojos están puestos en China, el mayor mercado de exportación de Alemania fuera de la UE. Si China acepta la regionalización, el comercio de las regiones no afectadas en Alemania puede continuar. Hasta que se acepte la regionalización o se encuentren opciones comerciales alternativas materiales, la oferta alemana presionará los precios europeos de la carne de cerdo”, dice Sherrard.

Este año, el sector mundial de proteínas animales se vio afectado por la covid-19, principalmente debido a restricciones en las plantas de procesamiento, el comercio mundial y la distribución a través de los canales de servicio de alimentos.

Según el informe de Rabobank, en 2021, la atención se centrará en la recuperación. Cada grupo de especies de proteínas animales se ha visto afectado de manera diferente por la covid-19, por lo que todos enfrentan diferentes oportunidades y riesgos.

“En general, vemos desafíos continuos con baja disponibilidad de mano de obra y mayores costos de procesamiento, pero, al mismo tiempo, surgirán nuevas oportunidades con la aceleración del comercio electrónico. Las estrategias comerciales deberán centrarse en invertir en agilidad para aumentar la capacidad de respuesta a corto plazo y restaurar la confianza, no solo con los clientes y consumidores, sino también con los trabajadores, reguladores y proveedores”, continúa Sherrard.

En términos de comercio mundial, la relación entre Estados Unidos y China y el resultado comercial del Brexit son los principales problemas comerciales para 2021. Sin embargo, muchos otros problemas, incluido el mayor escrutinio de la seguridad alimentaria por parte de los principales importadores, como parte de la recuperación de covid-19, también influirán en el comercio mundial de proteínas animales.

CHINA

Autoridades chinas informaron sobre detección de trazas de COVID 19 en envases

16/11/2020 - 2:37 PM

Se trató de carne proveniente de Brasil, Bolivia, Argentina, Francia y Nueva Zelanda

Las autoridades de la ciudad de Jinan, al este de China, han informado de la detección de trazas de la covid-19 en los envases de carne de vacuno y despojos procedentes de Brasil, Nueva Zelanda, Bolivia y también de carne de cerdo de Argentina.

Los productos ingresaron al país a través del puerto Yangshan de Shanghái y el importador era la firma Guotai International Group y Shanghai Zhongli Development Trade, sin que se hayan dado datos de los transportistas hasta el puerto.

Se realizaron pruebas a más de 7.500 personas que podrían haber tenido contacto con los productos y personal relacionado que dieron negativo en los test.

Respecto a la detección de la covid-19 en la carne de vacuno neozelandesa, las autoridades de este país aseguran que no han sido notificadas por parte de sus homólogos chinos de la detección.

Controles de China encienden alarmas

16 November 2020



Though the WHO and USDA say that the risk of catching COVID-19 from frozen food is low, China has repeatedly sounded alarms after detecting the virus on product packaging.

Reuters reports that China has detected the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus on packaging for German pork knuckles and Ecuadorian shrimp. China imposed import bans as a result, disrupting trade flows.

As part of more drastic measures used to control the spread of the novel coronavirus, China has tightened restrictions requiring "full coverage" testing and disinfection of imported food products, following a smattering of positive samples detected on beef, pork and seafood.

The country has suspended imports of 99 suppliers from 20 countries, the National Health Commission said on Thursday 12 November.

Beijing argues that such measures are needed prevent the import of the virus, which has been largely contained domestically. A seafood market in the central city of Wuhan is widely believed to be the origin of the pandemic that emerged late last year and has now killed more than 1.25 million people.

The clampdown has caused upheaval in parts of China's cold chain logistics network and sparked grumbling among diplomats in Beijing that the effort is politically driven, with critics saying the measures are costly and unnecessary.

Last week, cold chain facilities in the northern port city of Tianjin were shuttered when a 38-year-old frozen food worker who tested positive for the virus was linked to a 28.1 tonne shipment of frozen German pork knuckles.

"We can't import any seafood as our warehouses have not finished rectification work yet," said an importer in Henan province who manages logistics for imported seafood and fruit.

"It started in October and it has been over a month now and I don't expect it would be finished by the end of the year," said the importer, asking not to be identified.

While scientists say that chances of infection from frozen food are low, Chinese authorities say two dock workers in Qingdao caught the virus last month from the packaging of frozen cod - an assertion that some experts have questioned.

Aiming for "complete elimination"

Outside China, frozen foods are rarely implicated in virus tracing efforts. In August, a New Zealand cold storage worker tested positive, but frozen food was later ruled out as the source by health authorities.

Scientists have pointed out that the tests on cold-chain foods and packaging also detect dead fragments of the virus, meaning that positive results do not indicate the disease is viable and can infect humans.

"People should not fear food, food packaging or delivery of food," Mike Ryan, head of the WHO's emergencies programme said in August. "There is no evidence the food chain is participating in transmission of this virus."

That advice hasn't deterred authorities in China, where there is a surplus of testing equipment and food processing hubs and markets have been a recurrent vector for reported outbreaks.

China's tightened cold chain guidelines call for "complete elimination" and "strict refusal of entry" of any products suspected of contact with the virus.

The rules require routine disinfection, including of inner and outer packaging, and blanket testing of imported goods. Already, exporters whose products tested positive faced a week-long ban, extended to a month for three-time offenders.

"If it's contaminated they return the whole of the food packaging. That's their right, but I don't think that's very necessary. A decontamination process is already sufficient", said Jin Dong-Yan, a virology professor at the University of Hong Kong.

Import hubs including Beijing and Guangzhou have urged companies to halt imports from countries that are severely affected by the outbreak.

A diplomat in Beijing who did not want to be identified given the sensitivity of the matter said they believed China's campaign is political.

"In China authorities have managed to bring it under control but foreign health authorities haven't, and it shows the problems in governance abroad," the diplomat said.

Positive tests from seafood and meat products have sparked public fear about imported food.

"The pandemic is raging overseas, so it's better for authorities to be strict with these rules," said the Henan importer.

China informó sobre detección en carnes y mondongo

Published Nov. 15, 2020 9:05AM ET

Authorities in the eastern Chinese city of Jinwan say they found coronavirus on frozen beef and tripe along with the packaging on imports from Brazil, New Zealand, and Bolivia, Reuters reports. The beef products were imported by the Guotai International Group and the Shanghai Zhongli Development Trade group, according to local authorities. China has been ramping up testing on imported products to try to ward off another wave of infection. More than 7,500 people thought to have come into contact with the



contaminated products tested negative for COVID-19. Last week, Chinese authorities say they discovered coronavirus on packaging of Saudi shrimp as well as on Brazilian and Argentinian beef.

China detecta trazas de virus COVID 19 en importadores

16 November 2020

The Chinese city of Jinan says that it has found coronavirus on beef and tripe and their packaging from Brazil, Bolivia and New Zealand, while two other provincial capitals detected traces of the virus on pork packaging from Argentina.

Reuters reports that China is ramping up testing on frozen foods after repeatedly detecting the virus on imported products, triggering disrupting import bans, even as the World Health Organisation says the risk of catching COVID-19 from frozen food is low.

In Jinan, capital of eastern China's Shandong province, the goods involved were imported by a unit of Guotai International Group, and Shanghai Zhongli Development Trade, the city's municipal health commission said late on Saturday 14 November.

They entered through ports in Shanghai, it said, without naming the companies that shipped the products to China. More than 7,500 people who may have been exposed tested negative for coronavirus, it said.

The frozen pork cases were reported in Zhengzhou, capital of central China's Henan province, and Xian, capital of Shaanxi. It was not immediately clear if the two cases were connected.

The samples that tested positive in Zhengzhou came from a 24-tonne batch of frozen pork sent from a storage facility in Qingdao, in Shandong, authorities said.

China, the world's top beef buyer, last week found coronavirus on the packaging of Argentinian beef in Shandong and Jiangsu, and on the packaging of Brazilian beef in Wuhan.

Separately, the city of Baotou in China's Inner Mongolia region said it had disinfected some products and vehicles at a company after an asymptomatic coronavirus case in the northern city of Tianjin came into contact with a batch of frozen pork from France.

It was not clear if authorities suspected the person had infected the meat or the other way around. Nucleic acid tests on 115 people came back negative, authorities said.

Declaraciones de la Primera Ministra de NUEVA ZELANDA

16 November 2020

New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern says she is confident no meat products were exported from the country with COVID-19, seeming to contradict claims from Chinese authorities that they had detected coronavirus on frozen beef products from New Zealand.

Reuters reports that the Chinese city of Jinan said over the weekend it had found COVID-19 in beef and tripe, and on their packaging, from Brazil, Bolivia and New Zealand, while two other provincial capitals detected it on packaging on pork from Argentina.

Ardern said at a news conference that New Zealand was told there had been positive tests on packaging of beef products from Argentina, and some New Zealand products were in the same cold store where the positive tests had been returned.

"We were not advised that New Zealand products had themselves tested positive for COVID-19," Ardern said.

"This is incredibly important to New Zealand. We are confident that our products do not, and are not, exported with signs of COVID on them given our status as essentially being COVID-free," she added.

New Zealand successfully eliminated COVID-19 from the community twice, and currently has just 58 active cases of the virus, all in managed isolation facilities. No new community cases were reported on Monday 16 November.

Ardern said authorities were seeking further information from China, the world's top beef buyer, but there had been no official clarification so far.

Authorities in Jinan, capital of eastern China's Shandong province, said on Sunday that the goods involved were imported by a unit of Guotai International Group, and Shanghai Zhongli Development Trade. They entered through ports in Shanghai, they said.

China has ramped up testing on frozen foods after detecting the virus in imported products, triggering import bans, even though the World Health Organization has said the risk of catching COVID-19 from frozen food is low.

Países afectados solicitaron se interrumpan los controles

18 November 2020

Major food-producing countries are growing increasingly irritated with China's scrutiny of imported products and are calling on it to stop aggressive testing for the coronavirus.



Reuters reports that some major food exporters claim that the exhaustive tests are tantamount to a trade restriction.

China says it has found the virus on the packaging of products from 20 countries including German pork, Brazilian beef and Indian fish, but foreign officials say the lack of evidence produced by authorities means it is damaging trade and hurting the reputation of imported food without reason.

In a World Trade Organisation (WTO) meeting on 5-6 November, Canada called China's testing of imported foods and rejection of products that had positive nucleic acid tests "unjustified trade restrictions" and urged it to stop it, said a Geneva-based trade official briefed on the meeting who declined to be identified.

Supported by Australia, Brazil, Mexico, Britain and the United States, Canada argued that China had not provided scientific justification for the measures, said the official.

Canada's Geneva-based mission to the WTO did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

China has only intensified its imported food screening since then.

This week, the Global Times, a tabloid backed by the ruling Communist Party, suggested that the presence of the novel coronavirus on imported food raised the possibility that the virus, widely believed to have originated in the central Chinese city of Wuhan late last year, may have come from overseas.

China began testing chilled and frozen food imports for the virus in June, after a cluster of infections among workers at a wholesale food market in the capital.

The World Health Organisation says neither food nor packaging are known transmission routes for the virus.

But China, which has all-but stamped out local transmission of the disease, says there is risk of the virus re-entering the country on food products.

"Is it true?"

The pushback came after months of growing frustration at the way customs and health authorities have been increasingly scrutinising imports, which trade partners complain does not adhere to global norms.

"Whenever a health authority performs a test, and finds something, they should share the results," said a Beijing-based diplomat who declined to be identified as he was not authorised to speak to media.

"We haven't received one single lab analysis," he said. "Everyone is asking 'Is it true? Did they really find anything?' Everyone is surprised that no proof is given."

On Monday 16 November, New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern also questioned China's findings, after the city of Jinan said it had detected coronavirus on frozen New Zealand beef.

Ardern said she was confident no meat products were exported from her country with the coronavirus but no clarification had come from China.

In August, Brazilian officials travelled to the city of Shenzhen after it found traces of the coronavirus on chicken wings from their country.

Authorities could not provide information on whether they had found the active virus or not, the Brazilian agriculture ministry said.

The United States said on Tuesday 17 November it asked China "bilaterally" and at the WTO to ensure its measures "appropriately assess actual risks, particularly when they unjustifiably restrict trade."

"China's most recent COVID-19 restrictions on imported food products are not based on science and threaten to disrupt trade," the US Department of Agriculture said.

In its response at the WTO, China said its actions were "provisional based on scientific basis" and designed to "protect people's lives to the maximum extent", according to a Chinese trade official.

China has pointed to its isolation of live coronavirus from samples on imported frozen cod, a world-first, as proof, though with the evidence unpublished, that the coronavirus can be transmitted from food to people.

Speaking at a food safety conference this month, Gudrun Gallhoff, minister counsellor for health and food safety at the European Union delegation to China, said exporters needed more information on China's test methods and results.

"If you have trade partners you have to treat them fairly and give them a chance to be complicit," she said.

China defendió su decisión de hacer controles

Nov. 18, 2020

Frozen beef cuts from Australia are displayed at the Australian grocer Coles's booth at the China International Import Expo in Shanghai, Thursday, Nov. 5, 2020. China's government on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 2020, defended anti-coronavirus controls that have disrupted imports of beef, poultry and fish from the United States, New Zealand and other trading partners.

BEIJING (AP) — China's government on Wednesday defended anti-coronavirus controls that have disrupted imports of beef, poultry and fish from the United States, New Zealand and other trading partners. Customs officials who say the coronavirus has been found on frozen meat and on packaging have imposed temporary suspensions on suppliers. That prompted complaints by China's trading partners.



The “reasonable and justifiable” curbs are intended to protect public health, foreign ministry spokesman Zhao Lijian said.

China, where the pandemic began in December, declared the disease under control in March. It is trying to prevent new outbreaks caused by the virus being imported by travelers or on food.

“The relevant measures China took are necessary following the spirit of putting people’s lives first and protecting people’s health,” Zhao said.

Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern of New Zealand expressed confidence this week her country hadn’t exported meat with the virus after Chinese authorities said it was found on beef and packaging from Bolivia, Brazil and New Zealand.

In June, China temporarily suspended the import of chicken from U.S.-based Tyson Foods Inc. after the virus was found at one of its farms.

Other importers affected are from Argentina, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands and Russia. Other products include salmon and pork.

BOLIVIA confirma que no fue notificado por China sobre Covid-19 positivo en carne bovina

19/11/2020 GANADERÍA

El pasado martes, el Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria e Inocuidad Alimentaria de Bolivia (Senasag) y la Federación de Ganaderos de Santa Cruz (Fegasacruz) descartaron la presencia del Covid-19 en carne bovina exportada a China e indicaron que no han recibido ninguna notificación desde el Gobierno asiático. El Senasag señaló que “no han recibido ninguna notificación oficial por parte de la autoridad oficial de la República Popular de China sobre la presencia de trazas de Covid-19 en empaques con carne bovina procedente de nuestro país”, según publicó la web de Fegasacruz. Mencionó que la aclaración también se hace después de tomar nota de diferentes medios de prensa nacionales e internacionales, en las cuales se señala que China habría encontrado partículas de coronavirus en carne congelada importadas desde Brasil, Argentina y Bolivia. Bolivia logró la apertura del mercado chino en abril de 2019, cuenta con tres frigoríficos exportadores habilitados para la comercialización, y entre enero y septiembre del año en curso han exportado cerca de 9.966 toneladas; esperando alcanzar las 15.000 al finalizar diciembre.

BRASIL

Tendencia descendente en los últimos días. Incertidumbre sobre su curso

Por: Denis Cardoso 19/11/2020

Mesmo com oferta de animais prontos para abate ainda muito baixa, mercado reflète nesta quinta-feira a posição de cautela dos frigoríficos em relação às compras de boiadas

O mercado do boi gordo registrou mais um dia de retração nos preços da arroba, reforçando o movimento de baixa iniciado nesta semana. O enfraquecimento nas cotações reflète a menor procura por boiadas por parte dos frigoríficos, que alegam estreitamento das margens operacionais devido ao salto valores recordes da arroba e, conseqüentemente, à dificuldade em repassar o aumento nos custos ao preço da carne bovina, esclarece a IHS Markit. “Muitas indústrias optaram por sair temporariamente dos negócios devido à escassez de oferta de animais”, acrescenta a consultoria. Na avaliação da IHS, o mercado físico do boi gordo passa por um momento de acomodação dos preços. “Embora haja indústrias testando valores ainda mais baixos que os atuais, a pressão baixista esbarra na dificuldade dos frigoríficos em obterem escalas de abate mais longas”, relata.

Segundo o analista Hyberville Neto, da Scot Consultoria, “o cenário é de ajuste de preços”, embora há dúvidas sobre a magnitude e a duração deste movimento de baixa. “Os fundamentos são positivos em médio prazo, mas o curto prazo deve ser de testes”, avalia Neto.

No interior paulista, os poucos negócios com boi gordo reportados nesta quinta-feira ocorreram no patamar de R\$ 284/@, a prazo, embora haja tentativas de novas efetivações a valores mais baixos, segundo apurou a IHS.

No Centro-Oeste, o mercado registrou novos ajustes negativos no Mato Grosso e Mato Grosso do Sul, Estados onde houve a paralisação temporária de algumas plantas frigoríficas (férias coletivas).

No atacado, os preços dos principais cortes bovinos continuaram estáveis nesta quinta-feira, embora haja relatos pontuais de vendas a valores abaixo dos atuais patamares. “A irregularidade dos abates diários, associado ao firme fluxo das exportações, acaba oferecendo suporte aos preços da carne bovina”, relata a IHS. Porém, a queda nos preços das carnes concorrentes e a inconsistência do mercado interno devem abrir espaço para fragilidade nos preços no curtíssimo prazo, prevê a consultoria.

Preço Cepea

Após o Indicador do boi gordo CEPEA/B3 (praça paulista, valor à vista) ter atingido R\$ 292/@ no dia 11 deste mês, os valores da arroba se enfraqueceram nos dias seguintes, informam os pesquisadores do



Centro de Estudos Avançados em Economia Aplicada (Cepea). Segundo a entidade, diante da disparada da arroba nos últimos meses, muitos frigoríficos, especialmente os que trabalham apenas com o mercado doméstico, postergam as compras de novos lotes de animais.

“Com isso, esses agentes trabalham com escalas curtas e adquirem lotes apenas quando há necessidade”, relata. No entanto, diz o Cepea, a oferta de animais prontos para abate ainda é muito baixa, “contexto que limita quedas mais intensas nos preços de negociação”.

Na quarta-feira, 18, o Indicador CEPEA/B3 fechou a R\$ 282,15, com recuo de 3,37% frente à quarta-feira anterior, 11. No acumulado da parcial de novembro, porém, ainda se verifica avanço de 1,35% no preço do indicador.

Precio del novillo gordo cotiza US\$ 3,50 y se prevé que siga al alza hasta marzo

18/11/2020GANADERÍA

El productor brasileño con hacienda disponible ha encontrado una ecuación perfecta de escasez de oferta de animales para faena y reposición, una recuperación del consumo y un tipo de cambio que está siendo clave en el movimiento de precios.El valor del ganado para faena acumula una importante tendencia alcista y se prevé que lo siga haciendo, al menos, hasta finales de febrero o principios de marzo. “En todo Brasil hay un alza del precio y una escasez de oferta”, dijo a Valor Agro Fernando Petruzzi, director de la consignataria de Río Grande do Sul Redéa Rural.El intermediario comentó que el mercado “continúa firme” y el novillo en esa región del país cotiza US\$ 3,30 a US\$ 3,35 el kilo carcasa, mientras que en Brasil central el novillo para faena alcanza una referencia de hasta US\$ 3,50 el kilo al gancho.

Precios de ganado y aves no han acompañado la suba de los granos

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 17/11/2020

Cenário ocorre por causa do dólar em alta, dos grandes volumes de grão exportados e dos estoques em baixa no mercado doméstico

Os principais insumos que compõem a ração de aves, suínos e bovinos – milho e farelo de soja – tiveram expressiva alta de preço em outubro, comenta a Scot Consultoria, em sua “Carta conjuntura”. O milho subiu 25,7% de setembro para outubro e o farelo, 25,1%.

“Neste ano, os preços estão em média 86,9% e 101,8% maiores, respectivamente”, assinala a consultoria, explicando que o cenário ocorre por causa do dólar em alta, dos bons volumes exportados desses grãos e dos estoques em baixa no mercado doméstico.

Desta forma, a remuneração dos pecuaristas, embora tenha melhorado, ainda não foi suficiente para fazer frente à alta dos insumos alimentares. No caso dos frangos de corte, em outubro, nas granjas no interior de São Paulo, os preços avançaram em média 4,9% ante setembro, com alta de 36,1% desde o início do ano. “O pagamento (ao avicultor) em outubro foi 30,3% maior em relação a igual mês de 2019”, cita a Scot no relatório.

Em relação à pecuária de corte, em São Paulo, a cotação média da arroba do boi gordo subiu 6,9% ante setembro. “Desde o início do ano, a remuneração aos produtores está 39,8% maior e, comparando o fechamento de outubro ao mesmo período do ano anterior, a alta é de 60,8%”, cita o relatório.

Quanto à suinocultura, o produtor foi quem menos sentiu os impactos da alta de preços dos insumos. Os preços do suíno terminado dispararam 17,1% em outubro ante setembro. “Desde o início do ano a alta acumulada é de 72,1% e, no comparativo anual, a remuneração ao suinocultor está 75,6% maior”, continua.

Mesmo com altas de preços pagos aos produtores de frango, suíno e boi, porém, a relação de troca com milho e farelo de soja não foi tão favorável em outubro. O pecuarista de gado de corte viu a relação de troca com esses insumos cair 14,9% e 14,5% frente ao milho e ao farelo de soja, respectivamente.

Para os avicultores de corte, a queda também foi significativa, de 16,6% e 16,1%. O suinocultor, por outro lado, sentiu a valorização de modo, comparativamente, menos dramático, apesar do recuo na relação de troca. Para o milho e farelo de soja, as relações regrediram 6,8% e 6,4%, respectivamente.

Preven escasez de ganado para 2021

20/11/2020 3:22 pm

Confinadores invertem o ciclo de produção, em busca de custos menores, enquanto o cenário de 2021 já está dado e não promete grande salto na oferta de bovinos para abate

Deste mês de novembro, até abril de 2021, não são boas as perspectivas de oferta de gado para a indústria frigorífica. O fluxo de animais para o abate deve seguir restrito. De abril a maio são, por exemplo, os meses de entrega dos primeiros lotes de bovinos das fazendas gerenciadas pelo médico veterinário Lucas Rabelo, gerente de Grandes Contas da Prodap, empresa mineira de nutrição, gestão e tecnologia pecuária.



“Está bem nítido que a indústria vai ter dificuldade de comprar gado no ano que vem”, diz Rabelo, da Prodap.

O veterinário gerencia, de perto, um rebanho de cerca de 300 mil bovinos de um total 1,2 milhão de animais acompanhados pela Prodap. Desses 300 mil, a maioria, 250 mil, são de animais de confinamento de fazendas em Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás e no Pará. Segundo Rabelo, os números estão estáveis: são praticamente os mesmos de 2019 e devem se manter em 2021.

Lucas Rabelo, médico veterinário e gerente de Grandes Contas da Prodap

“Já foram abatidas cerca de 90% dos 250 mil até o mês de outubro, e o fluxo será menor a partir de agora até janeiro”, diz Rabelo. Os cerca de 25 mil animais restantes vão, aos poucos, sendo negociados. Mas, no caso das fazendas acompanhadas por Rabelo, fluxo grande de gado só mesmo em meados de abril e maio.

“A safra nessas fazendas de gado quase que se inverteu porque, agora, no período de safra teremos animais em recria e não animais para terminação”, explica Rabelo.

Redução de custos

O atraso do ciclo é para promover corte de custos. O plano foi antecipar ao máximo as vendas de animais entre os meses de julho e outubro, para gerar caixa, e já comprar os animais de reposição para abater em 2021. “Se deixássemos para comprar agora, em novembro e dezembro, quando começasse a chover, os preços certamente estariam em patamares mais elevados e difícil de se encontrar.”

O plano deu certo. As compras saíram 15% mais baratas, de uma média de preços de R\$ 2.150 por bezerro, tomando por base o preço do Indicador do Bezerro Esalq/BM&FBOVESPA, dos atuais R\$ 2.475. O indicador é elaborado pelo Centro de Estudos Avançados em Economia Aplicada (Cepea), de Piracicaba (SP).

O volume comprado, de julho a outubro deste ano, se iguala aos 250 mil animais de 2020. “Acredito que agora, até o final de março e abril, será um período de oferta restrita, talvez até mais do que foi o ano passado”, avalia Rabelo.

Oferta de animais de reposição deve seguir limitada em 2021

Tendência geral

A avaliação de Rabelo é também compartilhada pelo médico veterinário Hyberville Neto, analista de Pecuária da Scot Consultoria, de Bebedouro (SP). Para Neto, a oferta de bovinos pode até apresentar uma leve melhora, mas ainda deve ser limitada.

“O ano de 2021 vai ser um período de reposição ainda limitada, talvez um pouco melhor que esse ano. Mas nada que dê muita folga para quem quer comprar gado. Por isso, também não devemos ter um ano de grande folga nos custos. Eles devem seguir em patamares elevados”, diz Neto, da Scot Consultoria.

Ainda pesam, segundo o analistas, incertezas como o próprio câmbio e o clima para o próximo ano. Mas a tendência é que os estoques de bovinos ainda permaneçam em baixa.

Proyectan embarques de carnes récords en noviembre

17/11/2020

Com média diária próxima de 10 mil toneladas embarcadas, mesmo com uma leve queda na segunda semana, as previsões de crescimento permanecem inalteradas

Após uma primeira semana excepcional, com uma média diária de exportação de carne bovina em torno de 10,5 mil toneladas, os embarques da proteína bovina registraram um leve recuo durante a segunda semana de novembro, informa o economista Yago Travagini, consultor da Agrifatto, com base em dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).

Entre uma semana e outra, a média diária caiu 8%, saindo do patamar de 10,5 mil toneladas/dia para 9,66 mil toneladas/dia. Na avaliação de Travagini, mesmo com essa queda de ritmo, “a possibilidade de que o recorde mensal histórico das exportações de carne bovina (de 170,55 mil toneladas, conquistado em outubro de 2019) seja batido é cada vez maior”.

Aa segunda semana de novembro, o preço médio recebido pela tonelada de carne caiu 9,2%, para US\$ 4,39 mil, ante o valor de US\$ 4,84 mil registrado em novembro do ano passado. Desta forma, o total obtido com as vendas de carne bovina ao exterior foi de US\$ 382 milhões na segunda semana do mês, com uma média diária de US\$ 42,44 milhões, 23% acima do valor registrado em todo o mês de outubro/20.

Entidad mapea ubicación de feed lots

Por: Portal DBO 19/11/2020

Expedição visitou cerca de 120 propriedades rurais que, juntas, somam 1,5 milhão de bovinos confinados em 2020

Após 45 dias seguidos de trabalho, a equipe do Confina Brasil finalizou o mapeamento da pecuária intensiva brasileira. A expedição, que é uma iniciativa da Scot Consultoria, começou em março e, após uma pausa por conta da pandemia, finalizou em novembro a coleta de dados. Ao todo, a equipe passou



pelos cinco principais estados que mais confinam gado no país (São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goiás e Minas Gerais).

No total os técnicos visitaram cerca de 120 confinamentos que, juntos, somam 1,5 milhão de bois confinados em 2020. Segundo Marco Túlio Habib Silva, diretor de marketing da Scot Consultoria, alcançar essa marca é algo de grande importância para a pecuária brasileira, afinal, foi superada a meta inicial que era avaliar 20% do gado confinado, atingindo marca próxima de 30%.

“Sensação de alívio por ter conseguido cumprir o objetivo mesmo com a pandemia que impactou diretamente o começo da expedição. Conseguimos resgatar o Confinamento de forma rápida e retomamos a expedição para concluir a coleta de dados. Isso só foi possível graças a receptividade dos pecuaristas, que compartilharam conosco informações valiosas e muito conhecimento”, afirma Silva.

Gestão aprimorada

Entre os pontos observados na coleta de informações nos confinamentos é que, em sua grande maioria, os pecuaristas têm um bom controle dos processos e da gestão financeira (compra e venda). No questionário, por exemplo, uma das perguntas era sobre o acompanhamento dos custos do confinamento e a maioria dos entrevistados respondeu que acompanhava o custo completo, não somente o de caixa.

De acordo com Felipe Dahas, médico veterinário e responsável pela aplicação do questionário nas fazendas visitadas, foi identificado que muitos produtores estão utilizando softwares de controle financeiro, formulação de dieta e gestão, e alguns deles contam até com assessoria de gestão terceirizada.

Ainda segundo ele, também foi observado a automação dos processos, o qual contribui, principalmente, no controle de estoques e insumos de propriedades com grandes estruturas. Ou seja, os proprietários conseguem saber o momento certo para fazer a compra de insumos, o que contribui para uma maior rentabilidade. “No geral os produtores têm utilizado ferramentas para auxiliar na gestão, mas algumas exceções ainda utilizam planilha de Excel”, diz Dahas.

Bem-estar

Em relação ao bem-estar animal, foi observado que o produtor está cada vez mais preocupado com esse fator. Não só os proprietários, mas também as empresas de saúde animal, estão investindo em cursos aos pecuaristas e funcionários das fazendas.

Entre as ações com foco no conforto dos animais, as equipes viram que, independente da estrutura dos confinamentos, os produtores já realizam algumas ações. Entre elas: cobertura do cocho para garantir alimento sempre fresco; aspersão para maior conforto térmico e amenização de poeira; limpeza de barro e dejetos das baias; sistemas de recepção para adaptação dos animais, entre outras.

“Os pecuaristas estão percebendo a importância do bem-estar animal, desde a sombra disponível, limpeza dos bebedouros, limpeza do curral, aspersores, entre outros. O resultado dessas melhorias é o maior rendimento do plantel”, disse Bruno Alvim, médico veterinário da expedição.

Versatilidade do confinamento

A equipe identificou que os pecuaristas que já tinham a engorda fixa, estão utilizando parte da estrutura dos confinamentos para fazerem também a recria. Outros produtores estão utilizando o confinamento para uma categoria que está em alta: as “precocinhas”, que são bezerras que saem aos 8 meses do pé da mãe, são recriadas no confinamento e, aos 13 meses, são desafiadas a emprenhar. As fêmeas que indicam cio são inseminadas e permanecem no sistema intensivo até o diagnóstico de prenhez. Aquelas que emprenham vão para o pasto com suplementação adequada e as outras que não emprenharam continuam no confinamento para engorda até a fase de terminação.

Para Olavo Bottino, médico veterinário e diretor técnico do Confinamento Brasil, o confinamento está sendo usado, principalmente, para três categorias: recria, reprodução e engorda. Além disso, os pecuaristas cada vez mais estão entendendo que o uso estratégico do confinamento para engordar os animais com uma dieta balanceada e bem direcionada à categoria do animal, gera um alto desempenho, contribuindo na eficiência do projeto como um todo. “Muitos estão deixando os pastos para fazer a cria e a recria, levando a terminação para o confinamento. Isso comprova porque a terminação intensiva nos últimos 10 anos vem crescendo no Brasil”, afirma.

Os trabalhos continuam

Após 60 dias de estrada, as equipes de campo do Confinamento Brasil retornaram à rotina e estão trabalhando na compilação e análise dos dados coletados junto à equipe de inteligência da Scot Consultoria, para aí sim, apresentar ao mercado um relatório completo e fiel da pecuária intensiva brasileira.

Segundo Silva, a expedição foi concluída com maestria e o Confinamento Brasil tem tudo para voltar ainda mais forte no ano que vem. “Gostaríamos de agradecer aos produtores que gentilmente abriram as portas de suas fazendas e voluntariamente responderam nosso questionário e nos apresentaram seus trabalhos. Agradecemos a cada um dos patrocinadores e apoiadores que acreditaram em nosso projeto e estiveram ao nosso lado durante a expedição. Em 2021 nos vemos de novo e vamos continuar escrevendo mais alguns capítulos da história da pecuária brasileira. Isso é Confinamento Brasil”, finaliza Silva.



URUGUAY

Sigue en caída libre; novillo a US\$ 2,85

por Cecilia Pattarino noviembre 18, 2020

La escasez de lluvias y la necesidad de los productores de ajustar la carga ante un verano seco, una industria abocada a la faena de ganados de corral con destino a la Cuota 481 inciden directamente en un fuerte ajuste de precios en el mercado de la hacienda gorda que lleva al precio del novillo a mínimos desde marzo del 2017.

Los mejores novillos cotizan entre US\$ 2,80 y US\$ 2,85 por kilo en cuarta balanza. Algunas industrias no están pasando precio y otras compran sin precio.

La vaca gorda se comercializa en el eje de los US\$ 2,60 y la vaquillona en US\$ 2,80. Las industrias en general se muestran abastecidas, con entradas a planta entorno a los 20 días, faenando ganados de corral cuota y no cuota.

La baja del ganado gordo se traslada al mercado de reposición, que sigue en proceso de ajuste de valores y alcanzó mínimos de cinco años en la grilla de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado, con un promedio de US\$ 1,90 por kilo en pie.

En esta semana se ha comenzado a reactivar exportación en pie por parte de una de las empresas que operan en el país. Los precios se ubican en el eje de los US\$ 1,85 por kilo en pie por terneros enteros de 220 kilos y US\$ 1,80 hasta 250 kilos.

En lanares la oferta es abultada pero muchas plantas, con la faena de vacunos para la Cuota 481, comienzan a relegar la faena de ovinos, lo que genera un cuello de botella, con comportamientos dispares de precios por categoría.

En la grilla de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG) el cordero liviano bajó 12 centavos a US\$ 3,33, el cordero pesado bajó ocho centavos a US\$ 3,40, los borregos bajaron 23 centavos a US\$ 3,28, los capones bajaron dos centavos a US\$ 3,08 y las ovejas bajaron dos centavos a US\$ 3,03. Empezó a cotizar el cordero mamón a US\$ 3,35 por kilo de carcasa.

Uruguay niega detecciones de covid-19 en ventas a China

17/11/2020 - "A la fecha no se ha detectado carne de ningún tipo exportada desde Uruguay infestada con covid-19", indicó Uriarte en su cuenta de Twitter tras negar la versión

LA NACIÓN (GDA) | El ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca de Uruguay, Carlos María Uriarte, negó que a su país se le haya detectado coronavirus en algún embarque que llevó carne a China.

La semana pasada, cuando confirmó el caso del frigorífico Gorina, de La Plata, sobre quien China dijo que le encontró covid-19 en el empaque de carne de un cliente que faena en su planta, La Nación informó, en base a fuentes con acceso a la información del Senasa, que a otros países, entre ellos Uruguay, le había ocurrido algo similar que a la Argentina.

"A la fecha no se ha detectado carne de ningún tipo exportada desde Uruguay infestada con covid-19", indicó Uriarte en su cuenta de Twitter tras negar la versión.

Tras la reacción del funcionario uruguayo, La Nación volvió a consultar al Senasa, donde prefirieron bajar el tono al asunto y evitaron dar más detalles.

En lo que va del año Uruguay le vendió al mundo carne vacuna por US\$ 1.255.303.496. De ese valor, a China fueron productos cárnicos por US\$ 549.133.978.

"Hay que ser muy cautelosos con China"

13/11/2020 - "Hay que ser muy cautelosos con China, dado que es el principal destino tanto en volumen como en valores. Esta es la cuarta vez que recibimos incidentes con China. Han aplicado medidas que de alguna forma nos complican económicamente, sanitariamente y productivamente. Creemos que es una circunstancia especial", expresó Daniel Belerati, presidente de la Cámara de la Industria Frigorífica.

Este jueves Belerati fue nombrado como el nuevo presidente del Foro Mercosur de la Carne en la que fue la asamblea anual de las delegaciones agropecuarias de la región.

Según informó a Rurales El País, se redactó un comunicado orientado al gobierno de los cuatro países el cual insta a culminar los acuerdos de libre comercio que se han encarado para seguir transitando el camino que se diseñó hace algunos años.

"Insistir con la Unión Europea, aceptar que el Mercosur tiene que tomar medidas internas para darle tranquilidad al mundo desarrollado. Si hay algo para objetar, Brasil va a estar comprometido en cambiar lo que haya que cambiar y adherir, lo dijeron los privados, al cuidado del medioambiente", dijo.

Brasil. Sobre la importante suba que ha tenido el mercado ganadero brasilero, y la baja del uruguayo, remarcó que el mercado brasilero exporta 9,5% de su producción ganadera y el resto, el 90%, lo maneja para el mercado interno. Por el contrario, Uruguay funciona al revés: exporta el 81% y el 19% lo destina al abasto.



“Eso da cuenta de que siempre estamos dependiendo del precio de exportación, mientras que Brasil depende pura y exclusivamente de su mercado interno. Los excedentes lo coloca en la exportación”, dijo. En ese sentido, señaló que “hay que tomar el aumento con pinzas” y vincularlo a una escasez de oferta y a un tema cambiario.

“Es una incidencia puntual. Esto no va a mover las aguas. Hay que estar mirando las cosas en el largo plazo y tienden a equilibrarse”, expresó.

Se enlentece la demanda china de carne mientras aumentan los controles por Covid-19

por Cecilia Ferre ira noviembre 18, 2020

Se ha enlentecido la de demanda China de carne, luego de haberse concretado la mayor parte de los envíos para el año nuevo chino. “China se viene moviendo muy lento, básicamente porque la mayoría de las cargas que se están ofreciendo son para llegada post año nuevo chino. Y esto hace que la gente prefiera esperar para ver cómo evoluciona el mercado”, señaló a Ganadería.uy Daniel Castiglioni, director de Castitrading.

“Se está concretando poca cosa. Se hacen cosas, pero concretas y poco volumen. Están todos esperando a ver qué pasa en las próximas semanas con el mercado a ver si pueden llegar a un piso de caída de precios”, dijo.

China ha incrementado los controles sobre alimentos importados, tras haber detectado Covid-19 en algunos paquetes de alimentos provenientes de diferentes partes del mundo y varios países proveedores piden que detenga las pruebas, considerada por algunos como una restricción comercial.

Incluso se han registrado algunas dificultades en centros logísticos. “En Tianxin están muy trancados los controles, no dejan entrar más contenedores. Están los depósitos llenos porque viene muy enlentecido el control de la mercadería que está entrando. De hecho, mucha gente ha pedido que les desviemos contenedores que iban cargados para Tianxin, que los desviemos para Shanghai”, sostuvo Castiglioni.

El gobierno chino, por su parte, defendió este miércoles los controles sobre las importaciones de carnes que terminaron en sanciones a Estados Unidos, Nueva Zelanda, Argentina, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Holanda y Rusia. Las restricciones «razonables y justificables» están diseñadas para proteger la salud pública, dijo el portavoz del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Zhao Lijian.

Cae precio de los envíos dentro de la Cuota 481

por Cecilia Ferreira noviembre 18, 2020

A la reducción en el volumen de carne que Uruguay envía dentro del Cupo 481, este año se suma una caída en el precio, en medio la incertidumbre que genera el avance del Covid-19 en Europa.

En lo que va del último trimestre de este año hasta el 10 de noviembre los envíos dentro del cupo han promediado US\$ 6.164 por tonelada, 15% por debajo de los US\$ 7.250 alcanzados en el último trimestre de 2019.

En lo que va del año se encuentra en US\$ 6.443, el menor registro comparado con los US\$ 6.817 promedio del año pasado y de los US\$ 6.499 de 2018, de acuerdo a datos proporcionados por INAC a Ganadería.uy.

En los primeros nueve meses del año se exportaron 9.041 toneladas peso embarque dentro del cupo, mientras que en mismo periodo del año pasado sumaban 11.025 toneladas. El segundo trimestre de este año fue el que registró la baja más acentuada, con solo 1.871 toneladas exportadas, una fuerte caída respecto a las 3.366 toneladas registradas entre abril-junio de 2019.

Industria brasileña busca ganado para importar en pie

18/11/2020 La falta de ganado gordo en Rio Grande do Sul se acentúa día tras día y los precios de la hacienda en Brasil continúan subiendo

Algunos frigoríficos exportadores de Rio Grande do Sul y otros con mayor presencia dentro de Brasil, están sondeando precios en Uruguay, decididos a comprar vacas y novillos gordos listos para faena.

Ya no sólo hay sondeos de precios a nivel de los operadores del norte uruguayo, también en otros departamentos limítrofes con Rio Grande do Sul, donde el Ministerio de Agricultura, Pecuaria y Abastecimiento (MAPA), tiene habilitados cuarentenarios, según pudo confirmar El País.

Rio Grande do Sul produce e industrializa ganado originario de razas británicas, las mismas que se crían en Uruguay, por eso los sondeos que están haciendo los brasileños, van más allá de los precios. El faltante de ganado y carne en el vecino estado es tan marcado que sólo están llegando delanteros bovinos envasados al vacío para volcar al abasto uruguayo. Los cortes del trasero ya se agotaron.

En Brasil el novillo cotiza a entre US\$ 3,50 y US\$ 3,60 (por kilo) y la vaca gorda entre US\$ 3,40 y US\$ 3,60, dependiendo de la calidad, pero los precios varían todos los días. Operadores uruguayos dijeron esta semana a El País que debido a los costos, los números, todavía, no dan para hacer negocios.



Precios para exportar ganado a Brasil “aún no dan”

17/11/2020 - Precios para exportar ganado a Brasil “aún no dan”

Varios exportadores uruguayos sondean a diario el mercado de haciendas gordas de Brasil, buscando la posibilidad de colocar vacas y novillos en Rio Grande do Sul, donde también hay mucha avidez por ovinos en pie.

Hasta el momento, ninguno presentó solicitudes de permisos de exportación en pie a la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos (MGAP), porque los precios, si bien conservan diferencias con Uruguay, todavía no están dando para armar los negocios. Así lo confirmaron a El País varias fuentes consultadas. El ganado gordo en Brasil no para de subir y Uruguay quedó por debajo.

Rio Grande do Sul enfrenta una caída en la oferta de ganado gordo y tanto operadores como frigoríficos, han hecho contacto con exportadores uruguayos buscando la posibilidad de comprar en pie. Hoy la mayor diferencia de valores se da con San Pablo y otros estados más alejados de la frontera con Uruguay. La ventaja es que no hay restricciones sanitarias que impidan la exportación, como se hizo años atrás.

Mientras tanto, el ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, Carlos María Uriarte, confirmó a Valor Agregado que junto con la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos (DGSG) están tratando “de ser ágiles” para concretar exportaciones de ganado en pie a Brasil.

El jerarca confirmó que el tema es prioridad y aunque hasta ahora no se ha dado el momento de concretar una puerta de vaivén, las autoridades están dispuestas a brindar apoyo a la gente que quiera exportar por todos los pasos fronterizos de Uruguay.

“Hubo un caso a nivel de Rivera y en Artigas. Estamos tratando de estar preparados para que el canal se abra cuanto antes para darle salida a nuestra hacienda”, afirmó Uriarte.

A su vez, agregó: “no es una situación alarmista, pero estamos en un momento de alto stock y un posible déficit hídrico. Hay que aprovechar la oportunidad para capitalizar de la mejor manera”, dijo el ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca.

Por otro lado, Uriarte aclaró que la noticia que publicó diario La Nación, involucrando a Uruguay en un caso de coronavirus en la carne exportada a China, “es falsa”.

“Nuestras cadenas agro alimentarias a la fecha no han tenido virus. En esa nota se menciona que en Uruguay también se ha detectado la presencia del virus. Es un error y hasta una irresponsabilidad porque afecta la imagen del país”, explicó el titular del MGAP, defendiendo el agro negocio uruguayo.

MGAP agilizará trámites para exportar ganado en pie a Brasil

16/11/2020 - Lo confirmó el ministro de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca, Carlos María Uriarte

Carlos María Uriarte, ministro de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca, confirmó a Valor Agregado, de radio Carve, que junto con la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos (DGSG) están tratando “de ser ágiles” para concretar exportaciones de ganado en pie a Brasil.

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En tanto, señaló la necesidad de tener en cuenta el cambio de status del lado brasilero, así como también las condiciones sanitarias.

“Las realidades son bastante diferentes y hay que tenerlas en cuenta. Hay que pensarlo, pero no se dio el momento aun para las puertas de vaivén”, comentó.

En principio se trata de negocios por ganado para faena inmediata. El jerarca contó que tiene conocimiento de interés por vientres así como también por lanares.

Denuncia. El ministro aprovechó el contacto para denunciar una “noticia falsa” que publicó el diario La Nación, de Argentina, el cual involucró a Uruguay en un caso de detección de coronavirus en carne exportada a China.

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Déficit hídrico. En tanto, el ministro informó que ha recorrido gran parte del país para evaluar la situación hídrica, y reconoció que las peores zonas, en cuanto a falta de agua, están ubicadas al norte de Young.

Sin embargo, y sin desconocer las faltas de muchos productores, Uriarte señaló que, en general, “no hemos llegado al punto de declaración emergencia agropecuaria por sequía, pero vamos en camino dé”.

“El punto de definición de emergencia agropecuaria no se ha dado, pero eso no quita que estemos pensando en medidas”, concluyó.



Exportación en pie dinamizó el mercado de ganado lechero

17/11/2020 - Martín Carbajal, de la firma Waldemar G Carbajal, describió la situación productiva actual de Colonia

Si bien la situación de la lechería sigue siendo complicada, el mercado tuvo este año una dinamización con lo que fue la venta de terneras a China.

“Antes se vendían terneras por US\$ 400 o US\$ 450, y ahora por US\$ 600 o a veces más. Eso generó un nuevo optimismo en el tambero que viene castigado por una mala ecuación entre lo que produce y lo que recibe”, indicó Martín Carbajal, director de Waldemar G Carbajal.

De todas formas, sostuvo que el mercado “está tranquilo”, sobre todo por las condiciones climáticas. “La gente que quiere salirse del rubro y vender está esperando un mejor momento para hacerlo”, dijo.

Según Carbajal, la liquidación masiva de tambos paró, aunque hoy lo que persisten son los negocios entre particulares.

Además de la situación lechera, el rematador dialogó con Rurales El País sobre la situación de Colonia – departamento donde la firma mantiene actividad- en cuanto a la actividad agrícola y también sobre los movimientos en el mercado de campos.

Agricultura. Sobre el estado de la agricultura en el departamento, el rematador aseguró que en la medida que el clima de una mano el área de soja probablemente aumente.

“Si las condiciones están puede aumentar el área de soja. Hay gente que está preparando un área para soja. Si el clima permite sembrar el mercado va a ir para ese lado. los campos, en nuestra zona, se presta y las instalaciones también. No tengo dudas de eso”, explicó.

Mercado campos. Finalmente, el operador mencionó que hay mucha demanda por campos para arrendar, pero no hay oferta y lo que hay disponible, generalmente, se renegocia.

“La oferta de campo no es moneda corriente. Hace tres meses atrás arrendamos un campo ganadero a US\$ 140 la hectárea, se superó la base del campo. Hubo una gran demanda, se presentaron 10 ofertas. Eso habla de la avidez que hay”, concluyó.

El MGAP autorizó pastoreo en la calle por déficit hídrico

19/11/2020 - 4:00 AM

El Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, a través de la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos, autorizó el pasado martes el pastoreo en rutas y caminos vecinales en algunos departamentos más castigados por el déficit hídrico.

La autorización abarca a todo el departamento de Maldonado y Lavalleja. Para Rocha: Seccionales Policiales: 2a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 11a y 12a. Treinta y Tres: 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a y 8a. Cerro Largo: 8a y 9a. Durazno : 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 11a, 12a, 13a y 15a. Tacuarembó: 3a y 16a. Para Rivera se habilitó la Seccional Policial 3a. Artigas: de la 3a a la 12a. En Salto: De 6a a la 15a. Paysandú: De la 4a. a la 12a. Río Negro: de la 6a a la 12a y también la 12a.

Finalmente, para Soriano quedó habilitado el pastoreo en rutas en: 5a., 6a, 10a y 12a. Desde la secretaría de Estado se está monitoreando permanentemente la situación y no se descarta la posibilidad de incluir más Seccionales Policiales si el déficit hídrico continúa complicando a los productores y provocando falta de comida para el ganado.

En este caso el pastoreo está autorizado por un lapso de dos meses.

Los productores deberán hacer la solicitud para pastorear los animales en la calle ante el servicio sanitario zonal y deberán tomar las mayores precauciones para evitar que los animales puedan generar problemas sobre el tránsito.

PARAGUAY

Precio del macho para faena en Paraguay es el segundo más alto de la región

20/11/2020 GANADERÍA

Aunque en las últimas dos semanas el precio del macho para faena se mantuvo con precio estable en Paraguay, los cambios regionales posicionan a la cotización nacional como la segunda más alta del Mercosur, por detrás de Brasil. El valor del novillo en Paraguay se mantiene en US\$ 2,95 el kilo carcasa, a pesar que algunos negocios se han cerrado en referencias que llegan a superar los US\$ 3 a la carne. En Brasil, el boi gordo en los principales estados exportadores subió US\$ 0,08 en la semana a US\$ 3,44 el kilo carcasa. La suba está motivada por el aumento del tipo de cambio y la valorización de la hacienda en la moneda local. Mientras tanto, en la última semana Argentina experimentó subas de US\$ 0,02 para el novillo de exportación, que alcanzó los US\$ 2,89 el kilo al gancho (incluyendo 9% de impuesto a la exportación de carne). Y en Uruguay los precios siguen a la baja, con una cotización de US\$ 2,90.



Venta de carne bovina a Taiwán aumentó 66,9% en 2020

17/11/2020GANADERÍA

A dos meses de cerrar el año, las exportaciones paraguayas de carne bovina a Taiwán han marcado un importante crecimiento en volumen entre enero y octubre del 2020. Durante los primeros diez meses del año se negociaron 21.560 toneladas de la proteína roja, un aumento del 66,9% en comparación con igual periodo del año pasado, de acuerdo a los datos del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa). El valor medio de exportación creció 5,2% y se ubicó en US\$ 4.584 por tonelada peso embarque, frente a los US\$ 4.356 alcanzados en 2019. La facturación ascendió a los US\$ 98,8 millones. Con estos volúmenes, el país asiático se posicionó como el tercer mayor comprador de carne bovina nacional, por detrás de Chile y Rusia. Mientras que Paraguay, de acuerdo a lo expresado por la Embajada de Taiwán, se transformó en el segundo mayor proveedor de carne, desplazando a Australia y Nueva Zelanda. Las autoridades taiwanesas indicaron que las importaciones desde Paraguay se han multiplicado por 55 veces desde el 2006 al 2019, y para 2020 las expectativas son de comprar unas 25 mil toneladas. Fuente: Valor Agro.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

Copa Cogeca : agricultores solicitan medidas de apoyo para estabilizar el sector

17 November 2020

Copa and Cogeca Presidents underline the importance of EU action and strong Common Agricultural Policy to stabilise markets and assist farmers during uncertain times.

On the occasion of the EU Agriculture Ministers meeting, which took place on 16 November, Copa and Cogeca Presidents addressed the deteriorating market situation, the difficulties faced by farmers due to the COVID-19 crisis and the importance of collaborative spirit for the future CAP.

They underlined the significance of strong EU action for stabilising the markets and assisting farmers and called for further steps in helping Member States to prevent the spread of animal diseases such as African swine fever and avian influenza.

Copa President Christiane Lambert took the occasion to underline farmers commitments to increased sustainability under the European Green Deal, stressing the importance of comprehensive ex-ante impact assessments in regards to the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity Strategies objectives and targets.

Addressing the current situation on the markets and the on-going dialogues on the future CAP she said, "In this current climate, with COVID crisis, Brexit and market disruptions we realise more than ever the importance of a truly common European agriculture policy.

"Farmers need predictability and security to move forward with the necessary investment support towards increased sustainability. The CAP proposal and the mandates for trilogues on the table are a result of years of hard work and negotiations between the different EU institutions. It is our hope that the trilogues can continue in an open and collaborative spirit, respecting the democratic and co-legislative processes and working towards a solution that guarantees an economic, social and environmental sustainability of our sector".

Focusing on the deteriorating market situation the Presidents also called for additional measures for hard hit sectors from the European Commission. Such measures should be financed from outside the CAP budget.

Addressing the urgent issue of African Swine Fever, which having impacted the many EU countries through the wild boar population is now putting the whole European pig meat sector under pressure, Cogeca President Ramon Armengol called for further action

"European farmers and agri-cooperatives support all national, EU and stakeholder actions to prevent and limit the consequences of ASF as much as possible and call on the Commission and Member States to step up their efforts to implement stronger wild boar population management," Armengol said.

"In addition, advocating for the recognition of the regionalisation principle by third countries and further investment into vaccine development are essential. The current market situation is extremely negative and threatens the long-term sustainability of the EU pigmeat sector. The European Commission should take the necessary measures in order to stabilise the market and assist the sector".

Brexit: IRLANDA del NORTE solicita tratamiento especial

BBC NI Agriculture & Environment Correspondent

NI farmers insist their grass-raised beef should be approved for special EU status

Northern Ireland farmers have insisted their beef should be included in an all-Ireland bid for special EU status.

It is to be asked to approve special recognition for beef which is raised on grass.

It is what is known as a Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) and is a prized marketing tool.



It also gives the product legal standing which prevents imitation by competitors.

Several Northern Ireland-based foods such as Bramley apples, Comber potatoes and Lough Neagh eels already have it.

PGI designations for Irish Whiskey, Irish Cream Liqueur and Irish Poitin already cover products from both sides of the border.

Stormont agriculture minister Edwin Poots has asked his counterpart in the Republic to ensure Northern Ireland farmers benefit too.

While the application is almost ready to be submitted, and it appears there's support for Northern Ireland's participation, it is being suggested this will come "at a later date" when a system to verify the grass diet requirements has been agreed.

But Northern Ireland's Livestock and Meat Commission said now was the right time for local beef to be included.

Ulster Farmers' Union president Victor Chestnutt said his members had made it clear from the start that they want to be included.

"It is the only logical way to move forward with the process and we were very disappointed that the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Marine and Bord Bia continued to draft the submission without our involvement."

Cross-border cooperation

Mr Chesnutt said including Northern Ireland farmers now would ensure a smooth application process.

"The last thing we want is to have to object to the Republic of Ireland's application which would be in no-one's best interests."

The LMC said cross-border co-operation had not always been great in the area of PGIs and lessons needed to be learned from previous cases.

He said Northern Ireland farmers had excellent traceability systems and would be able to comply with any new verification rules required.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Mercado a future tambalea por COVID 19

20 November 2020

US cattle futures plummeted on 19 November on worries about demand for beef as soaring COVID-19 infections across the country threatened more restaurant and food service closures and forced more Americans to shelter at home.

Reuters reports that investors also fear a repeat of the livestock processing disruptions seen in the spring as rising COVID-19 cases at meat plants backed up livestock supplies and dragged futures prices to the lowest in a decade or more.

"There's some demand concern coming forward after our spring mess," said Matthew Wiegand, broker with FuturesOne. "To what degree can we hold up the processing pace? As of today, we're not seeing major problems, but it's in the back of everyone's mind."

Strong beef export sales data on Thursday morning failed to stem the drop in the cattle market, he said.

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) said a total of 60,499 tonnes of beef were sold for export in the week ended 12 November, more than three times the average weekly sales pace this year.

In addition, lofty feed grain prices, with corn futures hovering near 16-month highs and soybeans at the highest in more than four years, weighed on feeder cattle futures on Thursday.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange December live cattle fell 2.400 cents to 108.250 cents per pound, while actively traded February futures dropped 2.625 cents to 110.525 cents per pound. January feeder cattle were 1.750 cents lower at 135.550 cents per pound.

Situación de la demanda de carnes

By DERRELL PEEL - OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY November 16, 2020

By many measures, beef demand has remained remarkably strong since the pandemic started in March. The first half of the year was characterized by unparalleled disruptions in both beef supply and demand. By the end of June, cattle slaughter was mostly recovered; and has been thus far in the second half of the year. Since July, steer and heifer slaughter has averaged 0.5 percent above year ago levels. Total fed beef production from steers and heifers is up 3.7 percent year over year from July to the end of October.

Beef demand, however, continues to be challenged with restricted food service. Restaurants have recovered somewhat from the initial lockdown with more emphasis on takeout and delivery. Retail grocery demand remains robust and numerous adjustments have helped to shift some food service supply chains to support retail grocery supply chains. There are indications that retail grocery demand is being boosted again by consumers stocking up in the face of increased uncertainty.



The shift from summer beef demand to winter raises additional concerns. Food service is typically more emphasized in winter months, which may be an additional challenge. The pandemic is resurging and additional restrictions on food service are a growing risk.

The current state of beef demand is a bit tricky to assess. Choice boxed beef prices have increased sharply the past two weeks after falling from Labor Day through the end of October. However, Choice boxed beef prices the past two weeks have averaged 9.2 percent below one year ago, with the rib primal down 4.4 percent year over year, the loin primal down 10.2 percent, the chuck primal down 8.4 and the round primal down 6.6 percent year over year.

Specific wholesale cuts provide additional insight. Ribeyes are a key market this time of year with strong demand for Christmas and New Year's holiday. So far, Ribeyes are following close to a typical seasonal increase with current Ribeye prices close to year ago levels and up over nine percent the last two weeks.

Other food service dependent beef products are less encouraging. Beef tenderloins are currently averaging 25.6 below year ago levels and down 1.5 percent in the last two weeks. Sirloin Top Butt is up 6.0 percent the last two weeks but is down 18.4 percent year over year. Other beef products heavily dependent on food service demand include brisket, down 13.9 percent from one year ago and the Petite Tender, down 20.7 percent year over year. Strip Loin, more frequently used in retail grocery, is up 7.8 percent year over year.

Most chuck and round products are down in the five to ten percent range compared to last year, with few exceptions (chuck Top Blade is up 13.0 percent and Eye of Round is up 5.7 percent year over year). However, several chuck and round products are up double-digit percentages in the past two weeks. Chucks (2-piece) are up 7.0 percent the past two weeks and up 13.7 percent year over year, which may indicate more demand for grinding for retail grocery ground beef. In contrast, 50% trimmings are down 55.7 percent and 90% trimming are down 15.8 percent year over year, although both are up the past two weeks. 50s and 90s are more commonly used for food service ground beef.

Beef demand has fared reasonably well thus far in 2020 but faces numerous challenges this winter. Loss of outdoor dining in cold weather will further aggravate restaurant challenges. Food service demand is likely to be additionally affected with worsening public health challenges.

Macroeconomic concerns will grow as consumers go forward with less unemployment support. Ample supplies of beef, pork and poultry increase market price pressure, though disruptions in supply are a threat as well. It looks to be a very challenging winter.

Peso medio modera su crecimiento

By GREG HENDERSON November 16, 2020

Market analysts see signs that feedyards have significantly reduced the COVID-19-induced backlog of cattle and are regaining currentness, also a key factor in the recent market rally.

A key signal are the carcass weights published each Thursday by USDA. For the week ending October 31 the data show an average steer carcass weight of 926 pound, down five pounds from the previous week, yet still 23 pounds heavier (+2.5%) than last year. Average heifer carcass weights was 848 pounds, one pound heavier than the previous week and 13 pounds (+1.6%) heavier than last year.

Market analysts also believe carcass weights have been trending lower the first two weeks of November. Len Steiner, Steiner Consulting Group, says over the last three years "the peak in fed cattle weights has happened in mid-November and it appears we may be at that point again this year. The marketing pace in October was good even though one less marketing day will mean marketings for the month were slightly lower than a year ago.

For now, Steiner says, fed cattle data suggest incremental improvements in weights, with weather and COVID two main wild cards for Dec./Jan.

Cattle were backlogged both in feedyards and outside of feedyards during the COVID-19 disruptions, and analysts believe the end of the backlog should be marketed by the first half of 2021. If that happens, fed cattle supplies will begin to reflect the reality of two years of declining calf crops.

AUSTRALIA

Proyectan baja de las exportaciones de carnes bovinas en 2021

19 November 2020

Key points:

Brazil, India and the US to lead global beef production growth in 2021

Australia and Argentina are among the minority of nations forecast to decline in beef export volumes

Chinese beef imports expected to remain historically high

Last month, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service released their Livestock and Poultry update, providing forecasts for production, trade and demand across world markets. While COVID-19 has certainly had far-reaching and likely long-term impacts upon the global meat



landscape, forecasts from the USDA report indicate a return to more typical trading and consumption behaviour, particularly if the expectations around a resurgence of economic activity come to fruition next year.

Global beef production to lift in 2021

The USDA has forecast global beef production to lift to 61.5 million tonnes carcass weight equivalent (cwe), an increase of 2% on 2020 levels. This year, disruptions caused by COVID-19 have certainly challenged meat processors across the globe, essentially capping processing capacity below typical levels. With optimistic signs on the horizon, the reality of global beef production ramping up next year is likely.

Brazil has been a key contributor to global production growth in recent years, and this trend is set to continue in 2021. Beef production in Brazil is expected to benefit from improved economic activity within the domestic market, combined with enduring demand from China. Additionally, Brazilian grain feeding capabilities are building, and while feedlots currently only account for 10% of Brazil's meat production, this is expected to double over the next five years.

After experiencing COVID-19 related processing issues earlier in the year, beef production in the US has been performing well since. USDA projections indicate that US beef production will lift in 2021, a result of heavier carcass weights and expectations for higher slaughter levels. India was also affected dramatically by COVID-19 processing disruptions and is expected to experience a lift in production as slaughter levels lift back towards typical levels next year.

In contrast, production levels in Australia and Argentina are expected to contract as producers across both nations look to rebuild herd numbers after significant periods of destocking. As in Australia, Argentina has struggled with drought through the past few years, which has resulted in elevated slaughter levels throughout 2019 and 2020.

COVID-19 recovery expected to support global demand

This year, COVID-19 has had an untold impact on global meat trade, as the typical operating environment for suppliers and consumers has been compromised. As economic conditions improve and demand from the foodservice industry re-emerges, this is expected to provide support for global demand.

While Australia isn't in a position to capitalise on this demand from a volume perspective, the recovery of foodservice demand next year should provide some support to the overall value of the export industry. As key markets emerge from a short period of economic recession, this should positively influence global demand.

Disruptions this year have acted as a handbrake for the global beef export trade. However, for next year the USDA have forecast export volumes to lift to 10.8 million tonnes cwe, equivalent to growth of 3%. Much of this growth will be attributed to Brazil and India, however, a number of smaller suppliers, such as Canada, New Zealand, Uruguay and Mexico should also see a rise in export volumes. While Australia accounted for approximately 16% of global beef traded in 2019, the USDA forecast this to drop to 13% next year.

Import demand from China expected to remain robust

Global beef imports grew by a staggering 9% in 2019, with this growth expected to slow to 4% this year. While the impact of COVID-19 on global markets has been somewhat unfavourable for beef demand, import volumes from China – still very much fuelled by the impact of African Swine Fever – has remained a positive driver this year.

Next year, pork production in China is expected to grow for the first time since 2017, and as the Chinese swine herd recovers, the USDA expect this to slow the growth of global beef imports. Regardless, beef import volumes should remain at historical highs, given that Chinese pork production still remains well back on the typical volumes seen pre-2019. Additionally, as countries around the world move through various stages of COVID-19 recovery, this should provide support to the global beef market, as consumers emerge from lockdown eager to engage in dining out experiences again.

Resultados de una década de seguimiento de los consumidores australianos

Jon Condon, November 18, 2020

THROUGH this year's challenging times, the red meat industry has been able to maintain or grow positive perceptions about its product among consumers, and is starting to hear more positive messages about the industry, an industry webinar was told this afternoon.

The webinar on building resilience through community trust in the red meat industry was part of a series hosted by MLA this month, in the lead up to the industry service delivery company's online annual general meeting tomorrow.

MLA consumer insights manager Emma Gillingham said MLA had built up a large database on consumer sentiment through annual surveys conducted over the past decade, designed to "understand what Australians really think about the red meat industry."

"It's important to put that into context, considering the year we've had, with COVID and weather challenges for consumers and producers alike, both at a local and global scale," she said.



“There’s also been a number of things that are top of mind for consumers – issues that are concerning them today.”

Broadly, these concerns could be placed in one of three buckets – society, the environment and the economy.

“What we’re seeing this year is that concerns about the economy have really overtaken the others – that could be anything from the state of the global or local economy, through to peoples’ personal financial situation,” Ms Gillingham said.

In the context of these challenges faced by consumers, it was important to keep in mind that Australian red meat remained in a very strong position, she said.

“We know that beef and lamb are popular staples on plates across Australia. We know that 95pc of households across Australia buy beef, and 76pc buy lamb, so they are really popular protein choices among consumers.”

Some of the key learnings from MLA’s consumer sentiment research are set out below, designed to understand what the community attitude is towards the red meat industry, and potential concerns that consumers may have.

“Broadly what we see is that Australians have quite a positive perception about the Australian red meat industry,” Ms Gillingham said. “Some 67pc tell us they feel good or very good about the beef industry, and 62pc about the lamb industry. The majority have a fairly positive perception, and that trend has been fairly stable over the time we have been tracking it,” she said.

When asked about specifics within the industry, broadly consumers said that Australian cattle and sheep farmers made a positive contribution to society; that beef and lamb were environmentally friendly and sustainable; and that the industry was doing all it could to reduce its impact on the environment.

“Particularly some of these perceptions towards environmental factors have become more positive among Australians this year, compared with last year,” Ms Gillingham said.

What’s also important to note in the above graph was the grey area in the middle, indicating that around one third of Australians did not know, either way, on some of these issues.

“That starts to suggest that many consumers just aren’t very well informed about our industry practises,” Ms Gillingham said.

MLA’s study also sought to find out whether consumers had heard any messages about the industry – either positive, negative, or nothing at all.

“The research suggests around half of consumers say they have heard something positive about the industry, and this year more consumers are telling us they are hearing more about the high standards the industry upholds, and the positive impact it has on the Australian economy,” she said.

The study also sought to understand whether consumers had heard anything negative about the industry.

Only quite a small proportion (around 40pc) had heard something negative, and most of these things they thought they had heard were related to animal welfare or live export.

Ms Gillingham said the study was also used as a gauge of consumers’ perceived knowledge about the industry.

“What this tells us is that only around one in three Australians feel quite knowledgeable about the red meat industry, although this has been increasing over time. But when it comes to specifics such as potential environmental topics within the industry, this is where consumers are much more likely to feel less informed.”

“In some ways, consumers feel they know more, but at the same time less than ever before.”

Most consumers are telling the survey that they do feel it is important to learn more about where their food comes from, and also that it is important for children to learn more about where food comes from.

“There is a desire among some consumers to understand more about these production practices. This is indicated through 44pc of consumers telling us they are interested in learning more about red meat production, and visiting a cattle or a sheep farm. But in reality, relatively few (around 38pc) say they have actually visited a livestock property in the past.”

Understanding consumption

The study also asked a series of questions to better understand consumers consumption of red meat, showing that overall consumption is quite stable, with most red meat eaters not reducing consumption in the past year – nor were they planning to do so in the future.

“Thinking about the past 12 months, seven out of ten meat eaters tell us they have not reduced consumption, and looking forward to the next 12 months, eight out of ten tell us they are not planning to reduce meat consumption, Ms Gillingham said.

“When we break that down, the majority of consumers tell us that the amount of red meat they are consuming hasn’t actually changed. Some 62pc tell us this year that they are eating about the same amount of red meat as they did in the past.”

There was also a small proportion (10pc, marked in green on the graph) that told the survey they are actually eating red meat more often.



The proportion of consumers eating red meat less often (28pc in the June survey, marked in red), has changed very little over the past ten years.

“What we can see over the decade we have been tracking this is just how stable Australians’ meat consumption has been.

“However it is important to understand more about those who may be reducing their red meat consumption, and some of the drivers behind it. What this tells us that among those 28pc of consumers who say they are eating less red meat, the main reason given was that it was too expensive.

“When we think about some of the context and the challenges that are concerning consumers this year, with the economy and their own financial position top of mind, it’s not surprising that we see purchase cost coming out as a factor here.”

Ms Gillingham said consumers offered a range of other reasons beyond cost for lower consumption, however, including concerns around the health credentials of red meat, and environmental and animal welfare concerns.

It was also important to understand the views of those who do not eat red meat, she said.

“In recent years we’ve also been speaking to vegetarians, to better understand how many vegetarians there are, and what drives their behaviour, she said.

“Research tells us around 7pc of Australians claim to be vegetarian, which has remained stable over the number of years it has been tracked. However among the 7pc who claimed to be vegetarian, 39pc said they occasionally ate meat, suggesting a ‘flexitarian’ trend, rather than necessarily cutting out red meat completely.

Sources of information about food

Finally, the survey asked consumers where they turn to for information about their food.

“What this tells us is that there are a whole range of sources that consumers turn to for information about red meat. Internet searches are a top source of information, combined with a whole range of resources such as the advice of health professionals.

“But what we’ve also observed this year is that consumers are increasingly turning to supermarkets, butchers and food manufacturers as sources of information about red meat.”

“This isn’t surprising, when you consider the year we have just experienced – and particularly earlier in the year at the height of the pandemic, and a lot of the initiatives that supermarkets implemented to help support the community, such as donating to foodbanks, and providing dedicated shopping hours to the elderly. All these initiatives have been quite well received by the consumer, so in that context, it’s not surprising that these channels are increasingly being seen as important and trusted sources of information about their food.”

EMPRESARIAS

PARAGUAY Frigorífico Concepción realizó una segunda emisión de bonos por US\$ 40 millones

17/11/2020EMPRESAS

Con el objetivo de aumentar su producción y reducir deudas, Frigorífico Concepción concretó una emisión de bonos por US\$ 40 millones, que se suma a los US\$ 100 millones que emitió a comienzo del año 2020.

El presidente de Concepción, Jair Lima, comentó que se trata de la única industria cárnica paraguaya, aunque con capital brasileño, que apostó a esta herramienta, cuyos recursos se utilizaron hasta el momento para gastos de capital y de pago de deudas con los bancos.

Según publicó el medio Última Hora, la empresa realizó la última emisión a finales de octubre en la Bolsa de Luxemburgo, en iguales condiciones que la emisión anterior, y está regida por las leyes del Estado de Nueva York, Estados Unidos.

La empresa paraguaya cuenta con tres unidades productivas con una capacidad instalada de faena mensual de 75 mil reses.

Tyson resultados mejores a los esperados y buenas perspectivas para 2021

17 November 2020

Tyson Foods beat Wall Street’s estimates for its fourth-quarter profit on 16 November, but faces rising costs for animal feed and increasing uncertainty over labour as COVID-19 cases surge in the US.

Reuters reports that the pandemic has hurt the US’ highest-selling meat company as demand has declined from restaurants, hotels and cafeterias. Virus outbreaks among plant workers this spring forced slaughterhouses to close, limiting supplies in grocery stores as consumers scrambled to stock up.

A sample of Tyson employees are now being tested weekly for COVID-19 to avoid more shutdowns and make workers feel safe, Chief Executive Officer Dean Banks said.

Employee absences remain elevated due to the pandemic, though, and will be a headwind for Tyson through the first half of 2021, he said.



Tyson spent \$540 million on COVID-19-related costs in fiscal year 2020, including about \$300 million on "thank-you bonuses" and other benefits for nervous employees.

The expenses should drop 39 percent in 2021, the company said, as Tyson will not need to repeat purchases of items like infrared temperature scanners it installed at plants.

"We are seeing the need to make sure that we compensate our team members to come in through the crisis," Banks said.

Another challenge comes from surging prices for corn and soy, used for animal feed. Tyson said overall grain costs could be higher in 2021, after staying relatively flat in 2020.

"The feed cost tailwind will likely flip soon," JP Morgan analyst Ken Goldman said.

Tyson's shares, down about 32 percent this year, rose 3 percent in afternoon trading.

Sales volumes in its beef and pork businesses increased in the fourth quarter after declining for the first nine months of the year.

Total sales rose to \$11.46 billion in the quarter from \$10.88 billion a year earlier. Net income attributable to Tyson jumped about 88 percent to \$692 million, or \$1.90 per share.

Excluding items, Tyson earned \$1.95 per share, according to IBES data from Refinitiv. Analysts on average expected a profit of \$1.19.

BRF anunciou la creación de 3400 nuevos puestos de trabajo

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 17/11/2020

Maioria é para cargos de entrada já que a empresa tem uma política de desenvolvimento de carreira dos colaboradores

A companhia do setor de alimentos BRF anunciou nesta terça-feira (17/11), em nota, a criação de cerca de 3,4 mil vagas de trabalho até o fim do ano, em diversas áreas operacionais e administrativas de suas unidades no Brasil. Conforme a diretora de Gente para Supply da BRF, Idiara Manfre, a maioria é para cargos de entrada, pois, segundo ela, a empresa "prioriza o desenvolvimento e o encarecimento dos colaboradores".

Os postos de trabalho, entre fixos e temporários, para serem preenchidos até o fim do ano, são de áreas como operação, agropecuária, logística, gestão, estratégia, inovação, qualidade, pesquisa e desenvolvimento, relações com investidores, sustentabilidade e tecnologia da informação, entre outras.

Além disso, a companhia informa que está com inscrições abertas, até o dia 28 de novembro, para o Programa Trainee Supply 2021, com 44 vagas para profissionais recém-formados em várias áreas.

JBS confirmó que evaluará inversión en Paraguay para 2021

18/11/2020 Las autoridades nacionales recibieron un comunicado oficial de la multinacional brasileña JBS que manifiesta el interés de establecer una línea de conversación con Paraguay sobre nuevas inversiones de la compañía en 2021, según la información a la que accedió Valor Agro. Aunque en el documento emitido no se expresa qué tipo de inversión se pretende realizar en el país, Valor Agro supo que la empresa apunta al desarrollo de la industria del porcino y el ave, mientras que no descarta volver al procesamiento del bovino. Para la producción de carne vacuna, la multinacional debe esperar que se cumplan los cinco años desde la venta de sus activos en Paraguay, que pasaron en manos de Minerva Foods. JBS se desprendió de los frigoríficos Belén, San Antonio e IPFSA en 2018, por lo que debería esperar hasta 2023. Sin embargo, hay posibilidades de que se avance en el procesamiento de cerdos y aves antes del 2023. Fuente: Valor Agro.