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GLOBAL

FAO: Producción mundial de carne se mantuvo estable en 2020 pero el comercio mundial creció

22/03/2021

De acuerdo con un informe de la FAO

La producción mundial de carne alcanzó en 2020 la cifra de 337,2 millones de toneladas, en niveles similares a la de 2019. El aumento de la producción de carne de aves y ovino compensó las contracciones de la producción de carne de cerdo y bovino. Así consta en el informe sobre la evolución de la producción y el comercio mundial de la carne en 2020 que pueden consultar en la sección Documentos de eurocarnedigital.

En porcino, aunque la peste porcina africana siguió afectando negativamente la producción en Asia oriental, principalmente China, Filipinas y Vietnam, el sector se recuperó más rápido de lo previsto y llegó a 109,2 millones de t.

Las disminuciones de la producción de carne de bovino fueron generalizadas con reducciones en todas las principales regiones geográficas lo que hizo que la producción mundial bajara en casi un millón de t y se quedara en 71,4 millones de t. Una combinación de factores regionales y específicos del país, que van desde la disponibilidad limitada de animales para el sacrificio (Australia y Brasil), las limitaciones institucionales para la compra y el transporte de animales (India) y las interrupciones del mercado relacionadas con la covid-19 (la Unión Europea), empujaron niveles de producción de carne bovina más bajos.

En el sector avícola, aunque la producción aumentó, la expansión de la producción del sector fue la más baja registrada desde 1960 y se quedó en 133,26 millones de t.

Las exportaciones mundiales totales de carne alcanzaron los 38,7 millones de toneladas, un 5,7% más que en 2019, aunque más lento que el crecimiento del 7,4% registrado en 2019. Las importaciones de Asia aumentaron un 15,8% a más de 22 millones de toneladas, lo que representa el 63% de las importaciones mundiales de carne, impulsadas principalmente los continuos impactos de la PPA en la producción de carne de cerdo de Asia oriental.

Inducidas por el déficit, las importaciones de carne de China aumentaron un 57,6%, a 11,7 millones de toneladas, siendo las carnes de cerdo y de aves las que más aumentaron. Mientras tanto, las importaciones de América del Norte, encabezadas principalmente por los Estados Unidos, aumentaron un 6,8%, lo que refleja un crecimiento interanual más débil de la producción nacional de carne de bovino y aves que en años anteriores.

Las importaciones de carne de todas las demás regiones (África, América Central y el Caribe, Europa, Oceanía y América del Sur) disminuyeron, lo que refleja la reducción de las ventas del canal foodservice, las dificultades económicas, las limitaciones de divisas y la acumulación de existencias internas. Muchos países registraron reducciones importantes de las importaciones, incluidos Vietnam, Japón, la Unión Europea, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, la República de Corea, la Federación de Rusia y México. El hecho de que 14 de los 20 principales países importadores de carne registraron importaciones más bajas en 2020 muestra la naturaleza generalizada de las restricciones a las importaciones.

A pesar del desafiante entorno del mercado mundial de la carne en 2020, los mayores exportadores de carne del mundo, incluidos la Unión Europea, los Estados Unidos de América, Brasil, Canadá, la Federación de Rusia y México, enviaron más carne que el año anterior.

Por el contrario, Australia e India registraron menores volúmenes de exportación debido a restricciones de oferta. En todos los tipos de carne, el comercio de carne de cerdo se expandió casi un 25% y la carne de aves de corral se mantuvo estable, mientras que el comercio de carne de bovino y ovino disminuyó.

OIE-WAHIS: Nueva plataforma de datos abiertos sobre enfermedades animales

23/03/2021

Con el fin de ayudar a los países a mantener la transparencia global y la notificación en materia de sanidad animal y salud pública, la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE) acaba de lanzar una plataforma destinada a la notificación de enfermedades animales y capacidades veterinarias: el Sistema Mundial de Información Zoonosaria (OIE-WAHIS).

A través de este sistema, la OIE, que desde su creación en 1924, ha recopilado datos sobre las enfermedades animales en todo el mundo, la Organización garantiza la rápida difusión de la información fiable y de calidad acerca de brotes de enfermedades potencialmente devastadoras y facilita la toma de decisiones en el ámbito del comercio internacional de animales y productos de origen animal.

Hoy más que nunca, tanto por el contexto de la pandemia como por las nuevas normativas, la comunidad internacional reconoce la importancia de mantener una perspectiva y previsión globales en el área de la sanidad animal y su vínculo estrecho con la salud pública. Como informan desde la OIE: "La vigilancia de las enfermedades animales permite la detección temprana de amenazas con graves consecuencias para



la sanidad animal y la salud humana y, por tanto, la implementación rápida de medidas de control adecuadas por parte de las autoridades nacionales competentes. Esto sólo se puede lograr si se tiene acceso a tiempo a información fiable sobre la situación mundial de las enfermedades animales. A través de la información oficial proporcionada por los Miembros de la OIE, OIE-WAHIS se convierte en un elemento fundamental de la lucha mundial contra las enfermedades animales y humanas".

"La propagación constante de la covid-19, así como de las epidemias animales actuales, como la peste porcina africana o la influenza aviar, nos recuerdan la importancia de la notificación oportuna de las enfermedades y del intercambio de información. OIE-WAHIS permitirá una notificación más fácil y un acceso abierto a los datos", ha explicado la Dra. Monique Eloit, directora general de la OIE.

La Organización también recoge que "Los expertos estiman que alrededor del 20 % de las pérdidas de la producción mundial pueden atribuirse a las enfermedades animales". Así, OIE-WAHIS pretende fomentar un comercio transfronterizo seguro y justo de animales y productos de origen animal, así como la toma de decisiones en el campo de políticas de sanidad animal y salud pública basada en la evidencia y en el análisis del riesgo. Gracias a una notificación más rápida y detallada sobre la geolocalización de los brotes y su posterior control, se orientarán mejor las restricciones comerciales.

La utilización de los datos de OIE-WAHIS será gratuita para quienes la necesiten - agencias gubernamentales, socios comerciales, organizaciones internacionales, industrias, investigadores, académicos, periodistas y la sociedad en general -, convirtiéndose así en la plataforma de referencia. Posibilitará a los países la recopilación y comunicación de la información, y la posibilidad de cargarlos a partir de sus propias bases de datos. Su interfaz fácil de usar también permitirá consultar, analizar y extraer datos en diferentes formatos.

CHINA

Durante enero y febrero 2021, China importó un 27,6% más de carne

24/03/2021 - El crecimiento en la importación de carne vacuna fue más abultado, subiendo un 34,3% hasta las 400.000 toneladas

De acuerdo con los datos de la Administración General de Aduanas de China (GACC), a lo largo de los meses de enero y febrero de 2021, China importó 1,25 millones de toneladas de carne, es decir, un 27,6% más que en 2020.

El valor de la carne importada creció un 10,1%, hasta los US\$ 5.100 millones, informó Eurocarne.

Las importaciones de carne de cerdo fueron las mayoritarias, siendo 700.000 toneladas. Crecieron un 26,2% sobre 2020 por un valor de US\$ 2.000 millones, un 14,3% más.

Sin embargo, el crecimiento en la importación de carne vacuna fue más abultado, subiendo un 34,3% hasta las 400.000 toneladas, comercializadas por un valor promedio de US\$ 1.860 millones, un 10,5% más.

Actividad intensa. A propósito, Fernando Mattos, presidente del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), sostuvo que, a pesar de que los mercados están alterados, y hubo complicación en algunos destinos durante 2020, "lo importante es que la actividad sigue intensa".

De hecho, aseguró que en lo que va de este año ya se observa cierta recuperación, sobre todo, en los mercados de Asia, principalmente en China, el más importante en volumen para las carnes uruguayas. "Han sido importantes demandantes por la necesidad de contar con proteína animal segura e inocua", destacó.

Por el contrario, Europa, está "claramente perjudicado" con cuarentenas obligatorias que han resentido al turismo, y como consecuencia directa al consumo de carne.

Aplicarán severos controles para prevenir el uso de promotores de crecimiento

22 March 2021

China's agriculture ministry said on Friday it will crack down on the use of leanness-enhancing agents in farm animals to guarantee the quality and safety of livestock products.

Reuters reports that the three-month drive will focus on the use of the banned substance clenbuterol in cattle and sheep, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs said in a statement, also urging local authorities to monitor its possible use in pigs.

Clenbuterol is used by farmers to promote growth and muscle leanness in animals but is banned in many countries, including China, because of its risks to human health.

Earlier this week, the ministry said it would investigate the use of clenbuterol on sheep farms, after state television revealed that the meat yield-boosting drug was being used in a major sheep production region.

In a separate notice on Friday, the ministry said it would work with other departments to organise investigations and "severely" punish all kinds of illegal activities involving the use of leanness enhancers.



BRASIL

Exportaciones de marzo aumentarían según datos parciales

Fonte: Agronews. This post was published on 25 de março de 2021

Completados os dois primeiros decêndios de março (1 a 20, 15 dias úteis), as exportações de carnes seguem superando os resultados de fevereiro passado e de março de 2020.

Em valores relativos, o melhor desempenho continua sendo o da carne suína – cujo embarque médio diário registra aumento de 53% em um ano e vem acompanhado de uma melhora anual de 2,31% no preço médio. Isso, naturalmente, proporciona aumento de receita (pela média diária) de quase 57%. Suas exportações somam, até aqui, 66,1 mil toneladas, resultado que sinaliza, para a totalidade do mês, volume que ultrapassa as 100 mil toneladas, 60% a mais que o exportado há um ano.

Ainda em valores relativos, quem vem na sequência, embora com expansão significativamente menor, é a carne de frango: seus embarques diários foram, até agora, 9,2% maiores que os de um ano atrás. Infelizmente, porém, seu preço médio continua inferior ao de março de 2020 (queda de 1,47%) e, com isso, o aumento na receita média diária não chega a 8%. De toda forma, o embarcado nas três últimas semanas – pouco mais de 244 mil toneladas – projeta para o mês volume da ordem de 374 mil toneladas, 14% a mais que o registrado há um ano. E, aqui, a receita cambial também aumenta, podendo alcançar incremento anual de 12,5%.

Esse é, praticamente, o mesmo índice de expansão projetado para a receita cambial da carne bovina. Que, a despeito de um aumento no volume médio diário que não chega a 3,5%, registra incremento de quase 4,5% no preço. E como, por ora, seus embarques se encontram próximos das 89 mil toneladas, o sinalizado para a totalidade do mês é um volume em torno das 136 mil toneladas, 8% a mais que o exportado em março do ano passado.

Frigoríficos brasileños buenas perspectivas en el exterior

Fonte: Jornal do Comércio. This post was published on 25 de março de 2021

Indústria da carne tem boas perspectivas no mercado externo e dificuldades no Brasil

Os frigoríficos brasileiros trabalham hoje com dois cenários opostos. Enquanto as indústrias exportadoras têm no dólar um fator de ganhos, as empresas que dependem apenas do mercado brasileiro contam com perspectivas bem menos promissoras.

Em aula inaugural da Academia ABPA, lançada nesta quarta-feira (24) pela Associação Brasileira de Proteína Animal, a economista Zeina Latif falou sobre tendências para o dólar, comércio global e demanda chinesa e do Oriente Médio (dois dos principais compradores de carnes brasileiras), todos com viés positivos para quem exporta.

Por outro lado, as projeções para o consumo dos brasileiros têm muitos entraves a superar, indica Zeina, que já atuou como economista-chefe da XP Investimentos e no Royal Bank of Scotlan, entrou outros. Ainda que o dólar em alta ajude empresas exportadoras, nem todas indústrias processadoras de proteína animal têm acesso aos mercados internacionais, o que gera um descompasso grande no setor.

Como as commodities tendem, de acordo com Zeina, a seguirem nos atuais patamares, e até com alta, ainda que menos intensa do que em 2020, o custo dos insumos para alimentação animal igualmente encarece. E se as indústrias que exportam conseguem manter o equilíbrio financeiro, o mesmo não se pode dizer daquelas focadas no mercado interno.

De acordo com o presidente da ABPA, Ricardo Santini, além de já estarem reduzindo abates, esses frigoríficos ainda se deparam com dificuldades para repassar aos preços os necessários reajustes de altas como do milho e da soa. Com a inflação dos alimentos já na faixa dos 15%, desprego em alta e renda em queda, as empresas se encontram em uma encruzilhada. Zeina lembra, porém, que os alimentos, apesar do custo, são os últimos a serem cortados da lista.

“Para o setor de alimentos há uma perspectiva um pouco mais positiva, apesar da crise por que muitos brasileiros passam. Especialmente na classe média, que antes reservava algum recurso para trocar de carro ou viajar, a tendência é focar no setor de alimentos preservando o consumo básico ao menos”, diz Zeina.

Os entraves, porém, são muitos especialmente para as classes mais baixas, com o auxílio emergencial reduzido e inflação crescente penalizado as famílias. Um cenário que pode gerar protestos e mobilização social nas ruas, com o ocorrido em 2013.

“Foi o que ocorreu na alta das passagens no transporte público. Naquele período, a inflação dos alimentos também estava próximo de 15%, e as famílias também iam ao supermercado e voltam com cada vez com menos produtos nas sacolas. Não vai ser fácil fazer repasses, ainda que as empresas dependam disso para manter as margens do negócio”, avalia a economista.



E dado o lento andamento da vacinação no Brasil, a situação não tende a melhorar neste primeiro semestre, avalia a economista. Isso porque uma melhor condução da imunização permitiria a retomada de atividades produtivas e econômicas mais rapidamente.

Abaixo, veja as projeções e análises de Zeina para o andamento do comércio global, dólar, commodities e outros temas.

Commodities agrícolas

“Acredito em sustentação nos preços, mas a alta daqui para frente mais moderada. O plano de fundo para explicar isso é o comércio mundial. A China quer aumentar o consumo das famílias, o que beneficia o mundo todo. Mesmo que seja um movimento lento, aos poucos ganha musculatura e da sustentação nos preços. Mas não como visto em 2020, especialmente no segundo semestre do ano passado, quando houve grande demanda chinesa e global para aumentar os seus estoques. Outro fator positivo é o consumo dos Estados Unidos, igualmente avançando. São dois grandes players mundiais, o que dá liquidez ao mercado”

Commodities agrícolas II

“Vale lembrar que o setor de commodities é também um ativo financeiro, onde além de consumidores existem investidores que estão apostando no setor, mas o setor deve ficar atento ao movimento global de sustentabilidade e preservação do ambiente. O que antes era concentrado em países mais desenvolvidos, como os Estados Unidos e Europa, agora ganha força também na China e se fortalece com a Vitória de Biden, aumentando as pressões sobre o Brasil”

A cotação do dólar no Brasil

“O dólar não deve ter grande redução nos próximos meses no Brasil, mesmo a redução de juros. Desde junho do 2020, no resto do mundo esse movimento se enfraqueceu, mas no Brasil ocorreu ao contrário. Esse descolamento da realidade é muito forte. O dólar hoje deveria estar entre R\$ 4,20 e R\$ 4,30 e não em R\$ 5,50. Esta diferença é claramente reflexo de problemas internos e a raiz disso são as contas públicas. Não pelo tamanho do déficit, mas porque o governo não está conseguindo administrar este fato e nem tem planos consistentes para repor os recursos investidos, por exemplo, no auxílio emergencial, com cortes de gastos consistentes”

Inflação e crédito

“Além do dólar em relação ao real estar com uma cotação descolada em relação ao resto do mundo, a inflação brasileira também está acima da média de todos os outros países emergentes . A iniciativa do Banco Central de levar os juros para conter a alta do dólar prejudicar o crédito e tende a aumentar a inadimplência”

Estiman que escasez de ganado se extienda hasta 2022

24/03/2021 - Brasil faenará 31,585 millones de cabezas de ganado en 2021, un aumento anual del 0,4% VALOR AGRO | La escasez de ganado listo para faena continuará presionando a los procesadores de carne de Brasil durante al menos un año, dijo el analista de Safras & Mercado, Fernando Iglesias, en una presentación el pasado jueves.

La escasez de oferta, provocada por la faena de vacas y la fuerte demanda de carne vacuna en mercados como China, ha llevado a empresas a paralizar temporalmente sus operaciones y despedir empleados en estados como Goiás, Rondônia, São Paulo, Mato Grosso y Mato Grosso do Sul, recordó.

El precio de la @ llegó a R\$ 315 la pasada semana, un nivel récord. “La oferta es muy ajustada”, dijo Iglesias. “Solo los procesadores de carne con licencias para vender a China pueden permitírselo”, acotó.

Iglesias consideró que la disponibilidad de ganado en Brasil podría mejorar el próximo año. Pronosticó que Brasil faenará 31,585 millones de cabezas de ganado en 2021, un aumento anual del 0,4%. En 2020, la faena se había contraído 9% respecto al año previo con 31,471 millones de animales, informó Reuters.

URUGUAY

Mercado del gordo entre el ajuste a la baja y el equilibrio

por Cecilia Pattarinomarcho 22, 2021

El mercado de la hacienda gorda se encuentra entre el ajuste de valores y el equilibrio. Algunas industrias proponen menores precios por los ganados que no son convalidados por los productores, fundamentalmente los que recibieron lluvias el fin de semana.

La concreción de negocios se enlenteció más que nada en novillos, con plantas que ofrecen entre US\$ 3,45 y US\$ 3,50 por kilo en cuarta balanza –entre cinco y 10 centavos menos que la semana pasada-. En el caso de la vaca pesada el grueso de los negocios que se concretan entre US\$ 3,30 y US\$ 3,35 por kilo y hay algún frigorífico proponiendo cinco centavos por debajo de estos valores. Las entradas a planta rondan los 10 días.



Por el contrario, el precio y la demanda por vaquillonas sigue firme, entre US\$ 3,40 a US\$ 3,45 por kilo, aunque con una demanda algo más retraída por parte del abasto.

En la reunión semanal de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG) los mejores novillos bajaron tres centavos a US\$ 3,55, las vacas gordas especiales bajaron dos centavos a US\$ 3,35 y las vaquillonas bajaron tres centavos a US\$ 3,43. El comentario de la reunión fue: “Con excelente nivel de actividad y una oferta retraída ante los valores propuestos por la industria se dificulta la concreción de nuevos negocios”.

En el mercado de reposición las lluvias concretadas generaron un estímulo y se afirmaron los valores. Los terneros hicieron un promedio de US\$ 2,38 ocho centavos más que los US\$ 2,30 registrados la semana anterior.

INAC Plan Estratégico quinquenal

23/03/2021

Fernando Mattos, presidente de INAC, ha sido recibido por el presidente uruguayo, Luis Lacalle. El dirigente sectorial presentó el plan estratégico y operativo anual que se concreta en cuatro líneas de actuación.

La visión general que se plantea es el aumento de la producción y productividad en el complejo cárnico uruguayo y para ello se centrará sobre todo en la sostenibilidad, con foco en la protección y mejora del medio ambiente. Se busca impulsar a las empresas privadas con atención a los aspectos sociales, tanto desde el punto de vista de género, del desarrollo humano como de la descentralización territorial.

El plan alinea los esfuerzos de todo el sector cárnico e incluye todas las carnes y tiene cuatro pilares principales:

Defensa de las virtudes ambientales de los sistemas de producción ganadera de base pastoril y los beneficios para la salud humana, partiendo del consumo balanceado de diversos tipos de carne.

Generación de valor añadido a través de mejoras en el acceso internacional de las carnes del Uruguay, posicionando en el nivel más alto la marca país en los mercados y trabajando también en la jerarquización del mercado interno.

Integridad del producto y de los procesos: máxima transparencia comercial, enfocado a que las cadenas cárnicas tengan forma de ser supervisadas y monitoreadas para dar garantías a los consumidores.

Resolver problemas de competitividad en las distintas cadenas con aporte de estudios que promuevan acciones ejecutivas.

Todo el diseño apunta a asegurar el abastecimiento local y una mayor presencia en los mercados internacionales. En carne bovina se pretende posicionar a Uruguay entre los tres países que exportan a mayor valor su producto, en base a una mejora en el acceso y al desarrollo de la marca.

La planificación propuesta fue aprobada por la Junta y enriquecida junto al Ministerio de Ganadería y agentes privados, para darle más proyección y solidez. Asimismo, contempla todos los compromisos de sostenibilidad ambiental y social asumidos por nuestro país en los foros internacionales, establecidos también en los lineamientos políticos del gobierno.

Definen la postura país sobre uso de Estradiol

26/03/2021 - Tras Reunión Clave

El Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca deberá tomar una resolución final y presentarla la Unión Europea, sea prohibiendo definitivamente el uso del betaestradiol o apoyarse en la trazabilidad obligatoria del rodeo bovino y segregar las vaquillonas a las que se le aplique la hormona en su reproducción.

En noviembre del año pasado, la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos (MGAP) suspendió temporalmente el uso, tenencia, fabricación para uso interno, venta, comercialización e importación de productos veterinarios que contengan Estradiol17B y sus derivados de tipo éster en su formulación. La suspensión rige entre el 1° de enero y el 30 de septiembre del presente año, inclusive.

Esta semana se desarrolló una reunión con la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos, gremiales de productores, Academia Veterinaria, Sociedad de Medicina Veterinaria, importadores y productores de Estradiol 17B, ampliamente usado en los programas de Inseminación Artificial a Tiempo Fijo.

En ese encuentro, la postura mayoritaria fue la de segregar las vaquillonas que sean sometidas a IATF usando la hormona citada, prohibida en la Unión Europea y otros países. En caso que el Ejecutivo decida apoyar el camino de la segregación de los vientres, la carne de esos animales no podrá ser exportada a la UE.

Miedo. El miedo de los productores es que se formen dos mercados con precios diferentes para la vaca o la vaquillona. “Prohibir totalmente el uso del Estradiol 17B o segregar animales, son dos definiciones malas. Hay que ver cuál es menos negativa”, aclaró a el País Julio Armand Ugón, presidente de Federación Rural.

El uso de esta hormona (en Uruguay) también está prohibida en equinos por resolución del 2 de febrero del año pasado, porque el Reglamento de Ejecución (UE) del 17 de octubre de 2016, exige a terceros países exportadores de carne equina hacia dicho mercado, la prohibición de la hormona y sus derivados.



La industria frigorífica exportadora de carne bovina que tiene en la Unión Europea el mercado de mayor valor, porque vuelca allí los cortes más finos y caros, observa con preocupación el camino que tomará Uruguay. El año pasado, ni bien se instaló la discusión, el presidente de la Asociación de la Industria Frigorífica del Uruguay (Adifu), Dr. Marcelo Secco, que también es veterinario, recordó: “no tenemos en la práctica veterinaria alternativas de reproducción equivalentes en costos y eficiencia” del Estradiol 17B., a lo que agregó: “La medida saca eficiencia al rodeo en Uruguay en lo reproductivo y productivo, además agrega restricciones que suman fuertes costos”.

La vaquillona puede integrar la carne exportada a Europa dentro de las cuotas, mientras la vaca se envía en cortes congelados por fuera de los contingentes con beneficios arancelarios. “El trasero congelado tiene a China y Europa como los lugares donde se juega el partido, restringir Europa nos obliga a quedar Oriente dependientes”, sumó el empresario.

Hormonas. A su vez, cabe recordar que Uruguay tiene prohibido desde el 31 de diciembre de 1988, la importación, fabricación, venta y uso de medicamentos veterinarios utilizados para la promoción del crecimiento o engorde en las especies, bovinas, ovinas, suina, equina y aves. Sí están autorizadas las hormonas con destino a reproducción y el Estradiol, es un estrógeno básico para los protocolos de Inseminación Artificial a Tiempo Fijo (IATF). El Estradiol 17B no deja residuos y se usa a razón de entre 1,5 y 2 mililitros por animal y ese ganado tarda muchos años en ir a faena, una vez que llega al final de su vida útil como reproductor.

También hay que decir que presión de la Comisión Europea se contradice con lo que hoy tiene aprobado. En el European Medicines Agency Veterinary Medicines and Inspections EMEA/CVMP/885/99, considera que después del tratamiento terapéutico y zootécnico con esteres de 17b-estradiol, los niveles de leche y plasma están dentro de los límites fisiológicos.

Considera que “aunque los niveles de tejidos pueden ser más altos que los límites fisiológicos inmediatamente después del tratamiento, se concluyó que en comparación con las tasas de producción diaria de 17B-estradiol en niños prepúberes y en comparación con la cantidad del estrógeno en otros alimentos que forman parte de la dieta humana, el 17B-estradiol al que los humanos estarán expuestos a través de la ingestión de tejido de animales tratados, es biológicamente insignificante y será incapaz de ejercer un efecto hormonal en los seres humanos”.

El estudio publicado por la Comisión Europea establece que, por lo tanto, “se concluyó que para el uso terapéutico y zootécnico del 17B-estradiol, no es necesario establecer un nivel de ingestión diaria admisible, ni límite máximo de residuos”, concluye el estudio. Uruguay tiene bases sólidas para agarrarse y discutir.

Exportaron carne Angus a EGIPTO

25/03/2021 - Son 10 contenedores con cortes y grasa que concretó Mirasco

Uruguay exportó cortes Angus de altísimo valor y grasa hacia Egipto, convirtiéndose en el primer envío desde 2012, cuando debido a la falta de certificación del rito Halal y otros problemas, se interrumpieron los negocios con ese destino.

La certificación de este sacrificio ritual es básica para el mundo musulmán, y sin este paso no se considera apto ese alimento o producto.

Según comunicó a El País el director de la exportadora Mirasco Uruguay, Ragi Samy, el negocio concretado abarca 10 contenedores, son cortes certificados y los de más alto valor.

El primer envío salió el martes, la semana que viene sale el siguiente y le seguirán embarques cada siete días hasta terminar el volumen pactado.

La certificadora del rito Halal es la empresa IS EG Halal International Account Manager, perteneciente al gobierno egipcio, que desde hace un año está instalada en Montevideo y cuenta con la potestad de certificar para todo el Mercosur. Se trata de la única entidad autorizada exclusivamente por el gobierno de Egipto para certificar las exportaciones Halal en todo el mundo.

Sami explicó que por el momento, la empresa Mirasco “está tratando de trabajar mercaderías de primera calidad (cortes valiosos)”, porque en productos de inferior calidad, “es difícil que los mercados de Medio Oriente puedan competir con China”. A su vez, adelantó que con Egipto se está analizando la posibilidad de poder concretar algún negocio con carne ovina, un producto muy buscado por los países de Medio Oriente, donde el consumo es importante. Dijo que Mirasco

Uruguay está estudiando, en el corto plazo, posibles negocios con carne en otros países de Medio Oriente.

Por otro lado, según publicó ayer Faxcarne, Brasil que es un tradicional proveedor de carne a Medio Oriente, enfrenta un escenario complejo. Las plantas de mediano porte que no tienen China cerraron algunos negocios puntuales por delantero a Egipto a US\$ 4.000 CIF, así como volúmenes menores de cortes enfriados a Arabia Saudita y Emiratos Árabes.

Mercado. A su vez, analizando el mercado internacional de carnes, el operador dijo que “China está muy demandante y compra toda la carne que hay”, mientras que en el caso de la Unión Europea “se sigue



complicando la situación, porque muchos países están restringiendo la movilidad debido al avance del Covid-19". Esas restricciones y el cierre del circuito gastronómico conspiran contra las exportaciones de carnes hacia ese destino. El panorama continúa siendo incierto para este mercado.

Cargan barco con más de 13 mil cabezas en pie con destino a CHINA

25/03/2021 - Se cargaron, además, 4.000 toneladas de ración en pellet, 300 toneladas de fardo y 150 toneladas de aserrín para las camas

Este jueves comenzó, en el puerto de Montevideo, la operativa de carga de un barco con destino a China que llevará más de 13 mil cabezas. El lunes se cargaron, además, 4.000 toneladas de ración en pellet, 300 toneladas de fardo y 150 toneladas de aserrín para las camas.

El negocio está a cargo de la firma Di Santi, e incluye 11.300 cabezas cruzas entoradas y 1.800 terneras y vaquillonas Hereford definidas.

A propósito, Federico Di Santi, director de la firma, informó que se trata de ganado que va con destino a la reproducción y que, una vez en puerto chino, los importadores se encargan de distribuir el ganado.

Para adelante, el escritorio ya tiene firmado un negocio que se cargará en junio, con 6.000 terneras y vaquillonas Holando y 2.000 Hereford.

PARAGUAY

Mayor oferta de ganado gordo presiona a la baja los precios a frigorífico

25/03/2021 GANADERÍA

La oferta de animales terminados para los frigoríficos exportadores comenzó a aparecer con más volumen y presiona los precios a la baja, una tendencia que se observa en las últimas dos semanas. Un comprador de haciendas dijo a Valor Agro: "Estamos repletos de ganados hasta la próxima semana", mientras que otro industrial comentó que "hay oferta" y todo indica que, posiblemente, será más numerosa en abril. Ambas empresas coincidieron en precios y marcaron una referencia para el macho común en US\$ 3,20 por kilo carcasa, misma línea para vaquillas; y la vaca en US\$ 3 a la carne. Al mismo tiempo, una planta que había comenzado la semana ofertando US\$ 3,25 por machos, pasada la mitad de la misma fijó un valor de lista de US\$ 0,05 menos. Uno de los industriales estimó a Valor Agro que la tendencia podría seguir a la baja, y señaló que probablemente se regularía en la segunda quincena de abril con la llegada de los rabinos. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Ganado gordo se mantendría arriba de US\$ 3 durante el primer semestre, dijo comprador de Athena

26/03/2021 GANADERÍA

Si bien los valores de las haciendas gordas están tendiendo a la baja en las últimas semanas, el comprador de Hacienda de Athena Foods, Roberto Neto, dijo que "si hay consumo y se pueden hacer buenas ventas al mercado exterior, el precio se podría mantener con una base de US\$ 3 por kilo carcasa". Explicó a Valor Agro que una cotización de US\$ 3 a la carne "es razonable" si se tienen en cuenta los mercados con los que opera el país. "Va a depender mucho del consumo, básicamente de su comportamiento a un año de la pandemia. Hay miedo de cierres de los mercados y que eso influya en el producto final", agregó. Durante los primeros meses del año los valores de los ganados gordos a frigoríficos exportadores experimentaron una tendencia alcista con un máximo cercano a los US\$ 3,40 por kilo al gancho. Neto aseguró que "son precios elevados" y "faltan mercados para exportar esa carne y mantener esas referencias". Remarcó que "hoy no sirve de nada tener un precio elevado y no contar con la posibilidad de colocar esa carne en los destinos". Y agregó: "Faltan mercados para el país y que el precio sea estable"; y "más a un año de la pandemia donde se tienen dificultades para poner la carne en el consumidor final". Finalmente dijo que la compañía está realizando inversiones para mejoras internas de las plantas. "Hace años venimos trabajando para aumentar la producción, con el objetivo de mantener o mejorar el volumen hecho el año pasado". Fuente: Valor Agro.

REINO UNIDO - BREXIT

Comercio de carnes con la UE en peligro

By Reuters, Wire Service Content March 24, 2021, at 10:27 a.m.

LONDON (REUTERS) - THE British meat industry warned on Wednesday of a permanent loss of export trade with the European Union of between 20% and 50% even after post-Brexit "teething problems" are ironed out.



Additional checks and paperwork for British exports since the country's Dec. 31 exit from the EU's single market and customs union have led to delays and higher costs for many businesses.

Britain's relations with the bloc, meanwhile, have soured over COVID-19 vaccines and accusations from both sides that the other is acting in bad faith over their Brexit divorce and trade agreements.

In the first six weeks of the year Britain's EU meat exports were at 50% of average levels last year, the British Meat Processors Association (BMPA) said.

The BMPA warned that the situation will not improve much under the current post-Brexit trading regime and called on the government to re-engage with the meat industry and the EU to work out detailed and lasting solutions.

"Dismissing trade disruption at the borders as short-term 'teething problems' is no longer credible. British meat companies are painting a very different picture," it said.

Britain's goods exports to the EU in January slumped 40.7% from December, according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), but the government says the figures were inflated by pre-Brexit stockpiling, COVID-19 restrictions and other "teething problems".

Under a Brexit deal reached in late December, British trade with the EU remains free of tariffs and quotas on goods, but exporters - especially sellers of fresh produce - say their businesses are still threatened by increased costs and delays.

The meat industry faces up to 120 million pounds (\$164 million) of extra costs a year to trade with the EU, the BMPA said, adding that it takes up to three days to send goods to the continent, leading EU customers to cancel orders.

This lost EU trade cannot be replaced by sending meat to countries further afield, the association said, citing time constraints on fresh, chilled food.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson says that Britain's new independent trade policy means it can focus on deals with faster-growing economies around the world.

(\$1 = 0.7297 pounds)

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Aumento de exportaciones a JAPON disparó cláusula de salvaguardia

US beef exports to Japan will likely trigger a safeguard tax hike for the first time since August 2017, The Japan/US trade agreement that took effect in 2020 includes a maximum 242,000 metric tonnes (MT) in US beef exports per fiscal year, at which point higher tariffs take effect. Through the end of February, the US has exported 233,112 MT of beef to Japan. The fiscal year ends this month. The early March import figure will be released Wednesday. Japanese officials say if the accumulated import volume tops the maximum, the safeguard measure would take effect on Thursday 18 March.

Exportaciones de carnes favorecidas por el acuerdo con CHINA

By USMEF March 23, 2021 One year has passed since the red meat trade provisions of the U.S.-China Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement entered into force, expanding access for U.S. beef and pork in the world's largest red meat import market.

Joel Haggard, U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) senior vice president for the Asia Pacific, explains that while U.S. pork exports to China would have been large in 2020 with or without Phase One, the agreement helped calm trade tensions between the two countries and simplified the process for U.S. plants seeking approval for export to China. This helped the U.S. pork industry gain broader and more consistent access to China at a time when China faces a significant pork shortage due to African swine fever.

On the beef side, Haggard notes that Phase One greatly improved the prospects for U.S. exports by bringing China's beef import requirements more in line with international standards, especially in the area of synthetic hormone use. With beef from a far greater percentage of U.S. cattle now eligible, export volumes are increasing rapidly and Haggard expects China to be a top five market for U.S. beef in 2021.

In 2020, U.S. pork and pork variety meat exports to China were record-large at nearly 1 million metric tons, valued at \$2.28 billion. U.S. beef and beef variety meat exports to China were just under 43,000 metric tons, also a new record and up more than 300% from 2019. Beef export value was \$310.2 million, a year-over-year increase of 260%.

USDA creó un programa de asistencia a los productores por la pandemia

26 March 2021 The USDA announced the creation of the Pandemic Assistance for Producers, a new initiative to offer financial assistance to farmers and ranchers affected by pandemic-related disruptions.

This endeavor will direct about \$6 billion towards new outreach and support programs, with a particular focus on parts of the food system that were overlooked in previous rounds of assistance. This includes small and socially disadvantaged producers, specialty crop and organic producers, producers of renewable



fuel, and local and regional food processing facilities. Pre-existing pandemic programs like the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP), which will be umbrellaed under the initiative, will receive additional funding, as will several other permanent USDA programs.

Throughout the pandemic, National Farmers Union (NFU) has urged USDA to ensure that aid is distributed “fairly and equitably” and that “payments are commensurate with demonstrated need.” In a statement, NFU President Rob Larew thanked the agency for reevaluating its methods and taking steps to serve farmers who were initially excluded.

“Federal assistance has been absolutely fundamental to the agriculture industry’s survival during the pandemic. Unfortunately, as National Farmers Union has pointed out, some farmers – particularly those who are socially disadvantaged, run smaller operations, grow specialty crops, or sell into local and value-added markets – have been largely unable to access the help they need due to inadequate outreach and structural flaws. Because those producers already tend to lack financial security, we were concerned that the lack of support could lead to a wave of farm closures.

“We appreciate USDA’s recognition of these issues and efforts to rectify them with the Pandemic Assistance for Producers initiative. This sensible approach will help reach farmers who have previously been excluded from relief programs and keep them in business. As the agency implements this plan, we stand ready to provide further input on how to distribute resources in an effective and equitable manner.”

Perspectivas positivas en el sector de restauración y hostelería

25 March 2021

Key points:

US foodservice industry remains static but outlook for second half of 2021 positive

Retail sales remain largely elevated

Imported US 90CL prices remain above historical average

While the US foodservice industry has been hit particularly hard by the fallout from COVID-19, businesses remain optimistic, with expectations for a rebound in consumer activity in the second half of 2021. In January, survey data from the National Restaurant Association showed that restaurateurs remain positive, with the expectations index sitting at 102.2 points, suggesting growth in the next six months.

Subsidised incomes, elevated hopes from the vaccine rollout and an expected improvement in foodservice demand underpin these positive expectations. Pent up demand appears to be building, with consumer saving rates in the US sitting well above historical levels, certainly creating potential for an increase in consumer activity later in the year if restrictions ease.

Regardless of expectations, there are still many challenges. Rules regarding capacity and social distancing continue to inhibit the foodservice industry. The manner in which consumers dine out has also changed, with takeaway and delivery options more widely adopted.

Retail sales remain elevated

Grocery sales remain elevated well above year-ago levels, as subsidies and economic aid payments continue to support consumers. In January, COVID-19 economic aid payments lifted 300% relative to December, while wages and salaries in the US, typically a dominant factor in food spending, were up 1.1% from the year earlier (The Bureau of Economic Analysis). These factors coincided with an uptick in grocery sales in January.

High Australian cattle prices and the strong Australian dollar remain two factors challenging US importers, underpinned by tight Australian cattle supplies. Australian beef exports to the US in February were just 9,800 tonnes shipped weight (swt), a decline of 50% relative to the same month in 2020. This decline is being offset slightly by higher imports of South American beef and, to a lesser extent, Mexican and New Zealand beef.

Overall, US demand for meat is looking positive, particularly as the US moves towards summer and the barbequing season nears. For Australia, headwinds remain, with cattle prices near an all-time high, while imported US prices remain down on year-ago levels, which will certainly continue to challenge demand for Australian beef.

AUSTRALIA

Inundaciones afectaron la comercialización de hacienda y la actividad sectorial

25 March 2021

Key points:

Cattle yardings for the week are down 31.2%, with sheep yardings falling 25.2%

The fall in yardings is the result of logistical issues caused by the recent record rainfall across eastern Australia



The smaller yardings have pushed prices up, especially for cattle, with the EYCI rising 3.7% since last Friday.

Eastern Australia received a record deluge this week, causing widespread flooding to areas of NSW and Queensland. Areas of northern NSW received over 700mm across a three-day period.

The flooding has resulted in a significant number of road closures across both states. These road closures have limited many farms access to transport routes and saleyards. This led to reduced yardings, but no sales were cancelled due to the floods.

The fall in sheep yardings has been most pronounced in Yass and Dubbo, with yardings at these locations down on last week's by 78% and 64%, respectively. Among the drop in sheep yardings at most NSW saleyards, throughput did increase in Tamworth and Cowra, up 48% and 41% week-on-week.

The rise in Cowra yardings demonstrates that producers are adapting to the logistical challenges they face and are consigning their stock to the most accessible saleyard, even if it is not the saleyard they usually sell through.

From a cattle perspective, the biggest drop in throughput was recorded at Moss Vale and Casino, where the number of cattle fell 79% and 73%, respectively, on week-ago levels. In terms of categories, the fall in yearling heifers and steers and grown steers were the most significant. Yardings of these categories fell 37%, 35% and 43%, respectively.

The reduced yardings have constricted the supply of available sheep and cattle. As a result, some categories have experienced price spikes this week. Restocker yearling steers increased the most, up 5.2%, highlighting this rain has spurred confidence in a rebuild.

Some key flood-induced price rises for indicators this week (from 19 March to 24 March) are:

EYCI – 3.7% increase

Feeding Yearling Steer – 2.6% increase

Medium Steer – 2.2% increase

Restocker Yearling Steer – 5.2% increase

Heavy Lamb – 5.7% increase

Merino Lamb – 2.8% increase

Trade Lamb – 3.3% increase.

When the flood waters recede, yardings are expected to normalise.

Jon Condon, March 23, 2021

ANOTHER layer of complexity to the already-difficult beef processing challenge across eastern Australia has been added, with widespread and in some places, heavy rain this past week.

Falls of 50-150mm have been seen across some eastern coast parts of NSW and Queensland since Friday, drifting into more patchy, but still valuable recordings across central and western regions of both states. Handy falls have now been received across a large patch of Queensland, from Tambo and Blackall further north to Taroom and down to the NSW border have received good relief. From today, it is about to get even wetter in some regions, as a tropical cloud band swings in from the west, colliding with the coastal trough which has brought the rain so far. While the long-term impact of this week's rain across large parts of NSW and Queensland will be overwhelming positive, it nonetheless presents additional challenges for meat processing supply in the short to medium term.

People in dry areas that have now received good rain are likely to cancel cattle offload decisions around Easter. Particularly if temperatures do not start to cool-off too early, there is still time for later grass growth, and oats crops this year look like being abundant. Cow offerings, particularly, could be hard to come by for processors in coming months.

The real impact of the recent rain on kill numbers will not be seen until next week's seven-day report covering the period to this Friday.

In what was already an incredibly tight slaughter cattle supply market, this week's rain has only added to the slaughter cattle procurement challenge. Eastern states kills have struggled to reach 100,000 head for the past six weeks, at a time when they are normally climbing into the 160s.

Impact of the latest rain event, and more to come later this week will be seen in a number of ways:

Several plants in NSW are shut this week, unable to get plant access for staff, let alone cattle. One of these is NH Foods at Wingham, which did its last kill on Thursday, and will not operate at all this week. Decisions about resumptions of kills at the plant from Monday will be made later in this week.

Many other eastern states processors have run into logistics difficulties with supply of slaughter stock this week – either through impassable roads, saturated paddocks making mustering difficult, or damaged roads and bridges in some regions. Adding to the challenge is the fact that 85pc of eastern Australia's beef processing capacity is located within a stone's throw of the coast, where this week's heaviest rain has fallen. Some large processors plan to drop a shift or two this week due to rain, but others said the full impact was still to be assessed, and may drift into next week.



A number of large processing plants have already scheduled extended closures in coming weeks. Some of these appear to be supply-related, while others are routine. Bindaree Beef plans to shut for almost three weeks, not re-opening until 16 April. This is a pre-planned closure to effect changes to the plant's kill floor, but a contact said the close-down "could not have come at a better time, given the rain." The large grainfed-only Kilcoy Global Foods plant in southern Queensland also plans to shut for normal annual maintenance for eight working days, with last kill just prior to Easter. Historically this closure has been to align with lower feedlot intakes of 100-day feeders around Christmas.

As discussed in this earlier Beef Central article, the end of JobKeeper wage support for some smaller processors at the end of March is also influencing future operating decisions. At least two smaller southern red meat plants are likely to suspend operations for an indefinite period sometime after Easter, we've been told.

Qld grids unchanged, some southern grids ease 20c

In a normal year, a rain event like this week would trigger some 'wet weather money' being splashed around by beef processors, in order to motivate producers to find a way to complete their deliveries. But the exceptionally tight trading conditions for processors this year have produced no sign of wet weather incentive payments this week.

Processors are evidently prepared to let throughput numbers lapse further, rather than add to the sea of red ink currently being written on many slaughter cattle. In an upcoming Beef Central podcast being published on Thursday, Thomas Elder Markets analyst Matt Dalgleish estimates the current processor losses across Eastern Australia at a record high of more than \$340 a head.

Queensland slaughter grids this week are unchanged, sitting at 650-660c/kg for grassfed heavy steers four teeth (some of those offers for HGP-free only), and best heavy cows 570-580c/kg.

Some NSW and SA grids have fallen another 20c/kg this week, adding to a further 10c/kg drop the week before. Wagga is this week offering 645c/kg for four-tooth heavy steer and 590c/kg for heavy cows. Naracoorte reduced its offer to 655c/kg for steer and 600c/kg for cows. The reason has nothing to do with great supply, but is purely to do with profitability, Beef Central was told.

NLRS weekly kill statistics for the week ended Friday will be added to this report when they arrive later today.

Buscan reducir los costos de transacción de la industria de carnes

Jon Condon, March 24, 2021 WITH attention being drawn recently to the additional cost burden likely to be borne by live exporters if the industry is forced by government to move to full cost recovery in inspection services, it's worth pausing briefly to look at the parallel path red meat processors have travelled over the past decade.

Despite strident opposition at the time it was implemented, Australian red meat exporters currently pay 100 percent cost recovery for meat export certification activity.

While there have been some movement towards efficiency trade-offs (discussed below) the process currently costs meat exporters, and ultimately the broader Australian red meat industry, around \$100 million each year.

Meat exporters mounted a vigorous opposition to the implementation of 100pc meat inspection cost recovery when it was first introduced in 1991, but to no avail. It was later reduced to a 60pc level, but re-introduced in full in 2011.

Crucially, in other major beef exporting nations including the United States, Brazil and Argentina, meat inspection is 100pc paid-for by the Government, being seen as a food safety issue of 'broad public benefit'. In the US, processors pay for overtime, but the US Government pays the rest of the meat inspection cost.

Some processors are concerned that current meat inspection-related costs could rise by another 20 percent, or around \$20 million, over the next five years, under government plans.

Significantly, the meat inspection cost borne by beef and sheepmeat processors in Australia is widely perceived as being ultimately 'passed back' to livestock producers, being factored-in to slaughter cattle and sheep pricing decisions. International competition with other meat exporting nations (where export inspection is 100pc subsidised by government) means it is impossible to pass the cost forward, to the meat customer.

Only viable alternative

In its Cost Recovery Implementation Statement for 2019-20, the Australian Government argues that the only viable alternative to cost recovery for export certification is funding this activity through consolidated revenue (general taxation). However, in most circumstances general taxation is only appropriate for activities that are provided to the wider community, it says.

"For example, export certification activities are regulatory activities that are provided to a clearly identifiable group of individuals and organisations that participate in the food export supply chain. If it were not for the activities of this group, export certification would not be required," the government argues.



There are additional benefits to funding export certification through cost recovery, government says. When a business pays for the activities it receives, the government has an obligation to justify the prices it charges. Cost recovery also increased the 'cost consciousness' of regulated entities of how much a government activity costs.

"For these reasons, government has determined cost recovery (regulatory charging) to be the most appropriate mechanism for funding export certification," it says.

While meat inspection costs are only a small part of the overall cost structure faced by Australian processors – livestock price, labour costs and energy costs being some of the largest – it nevertheless contributes to Australia being the highest-cost beef processor on the world stage.

A 2018 report by respected economist, Selwyn Heilbron, identified and quantified the international comparative costs burden faced by the red meat processing industry in Australia, and compares them with key international competitors in North and South America. The study compared three main cost areas – labour inputs, utility costs (principally energy), and government inspection fees.

The results exposed an urgent need for government to recognise and respond to the excessive regulatory burden faced by Australian red meat processors compared with their main international competitors.

The report found that average costs per head (excluding livestock purchase) incurred in Australian beef processing were 24 percent higher than those in the US, more than twice the costs seen in Brazil and 75pc higher than those in Argentina (refer table below). Specifically, Australian processing costs were:

1.32 times* that in the US, based on grainfed cattle (A\$93.35 a head in dollar terms)

1.73 times* the cost of that in Brazil for grassfed cattle (A\$125.42 in a dollar terms), and

1.45 times* that in Argentina for grassfed cattle) (A\$91.74 in dollar terms)

* Editor's note: a Content Management System error meant the numbers originally listed above were missing the first numeral, and the decimal point. For example, the original comparison with the US suggested a figure of 32 times, when it should have read 1.32 times. All numbers published above are now correct. Our apology for the mistake.

Of the costs incurred in Australian processing, the report estimated that more than 54pc were due to some form of government regulation, significantly higher than any of the three comparison countries.

Australia's regulatory cost burden was estimated to be 2.75 times that of Brazil, 2.4 times that of the United States and 1.89 times more Argentina.

EMPRESARIAS

JBS depreciación del Real y demanda externa favorecieron sus resultados

25 March 2021 Brazilian meat processor JBS SA's fourth-quarter profit rose 65% from a year earlier, boosted by strong food sales in China and the United States and a sharp devaluation of Brazil's real currency, the company said in a securities filing on Wednesday 24 March.

Reuters reports that for full-year 2020 its profit was 4.6 billion reais, 87% of which came in the fourth quarter.

In the final quarter of 2020, when food sales are traditionally strong, JBS registered net revenue of 76 billion reais, a 33% rise from the fourth quarter in 2019, with growth in local currency terms registered across all business units.

For full-year 2020, JBS boosted net revenue by 32% to 270 billion reais. In the same filing, JBS said it plans to pay 1 real per share in dividends in 2021, corresponding to a record 2.5 billion reais.

JBS said in the United States, where the company derives most of its revenue, beef industry fundamentals remained solid, helping overall financial performance.

Even as JBS grappled with production cuts in the first half of the year related to the coronavirus pandemic, cattle availability and consumer demand bolstered US beef operations, it said.

On the other hand, the US pork division, which also suffered production cuts amid the pandemic, had a 5 percentage-point fall in EBITDA margins to 9.1% in the fourth quarter. And as cattle availability remained low in Australia, JBS reported a sharp reduction of its beef production and margins there last year.

China continues as a main sales driver for JBS's operations in both Brazil and the United States. Overall, the Asian country is the destination of 31% of JBS's meat exports which totaled \$13.6 billion in 2020.

Last year, JBS accounted for more than 50% of total beef exports to China from the United States. At the same time, revenue from exports to China and Hong Kong from JBS's Brazil beef division rose by 60% in the fourth quarter.

JBS anunció su compromiso de llegar a emisiones cero en 2040

Beef Central, March 25, 2021

THE world's largest animal protein producer, JBS, has committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across its worldwide operations by 2040.



JBS's move in this direction is a first across the global meat and poultry sector.

'Net zero' refers to achieving an overall balance between emissions produced and emissions taken out of the atmosphere. It is the scientifically-established threshold necessary to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees C, or well below 2 degrees C.

The commitment spans the company's red and white meat supply chain operations in North and South America and Australasia, as well as its diverse value-chain of agricultural producer partners, suppliers and customers.

The company plans to develop GHG emission reduction targets across its operations and value chains in Australia, New Zealand, South America, North America, Europe, and the UK.

Key drivers behind the program will include investment of more than \$1 billion in incremental capital expenditure over the next decade towards emission reduction projects in JBS facilities, and a move to convert to 100pc renewable electricity in JBS's global facilities by 2040.

In delivering the company's 2020 financial year results today, JBS's global chief executive Gilberto Tomazoni said JBS had an opportunity to leverage its scale and influence to help lead a sustainable transformation of agricultural markets that empowers producers, suppliers, customers and consumers.

"Agriculture can, and must, be part of the global climate solution," he said.

"The ambition reflects the company's goal to meet the health and nutritional needs of the growing global population in a sustainable manner that preserves the planet's resources for future generations."

As part of its commitment, the company has signed-on to the United Nations Global Compact's Business Ambition for 1.5°C initiative, which aligns with the most ambitious aim of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming.

JBS Australia's chief executive Brent Eastwood said with the environmental challenges being faced, it was important that JBS continues to make significant investments to fight against global warming and climate change.

"As the Australian and New Zealand arm of one of the world's largest food businesses, we strive every day to innovate and demonstrate leadership in the impact that our operations, products and supply chains have on the planet," Mr Eastwood said.

"Our Australian and NZ operations have a significant role to play in achieving this target and we will continue to work with our local and global teams to develop a roadmap of key opportunities and initiatives," he said.

"Through the innovation, investment and collaboration to achieve our net-zero target, we can continue to lower our carbon footprint and maintain the company's efficiency leadership position in the industry both in Australia and NZ."

The road ahead will not be easy, but it is the right thing to do for our company, our team members, our suppliers, our customers and the planet

To accomplish its net-zero goal, JBS will adopt several strategies to achieve reductions in emissions. These will include:

Reducing direct emissions in its facilities: JBS plans to reduce its global scope 1 and 2 emission intensity by at least 30pc by 2030 against base year 2019.

Investing in the future: The company has committed to investing more than \$1 billion in incremental capital expenditures over the next decade in emission reduction projects. It will engage with its team members and award funding for projects to its facilities using a panel consisting of company executives, specialists and academics.

Eliminating deforestation in South America: JBS will eliminate illegal Amazon deforestation from its supply chain – including the suppliers of its suppliers – by 2025, and in other Brazilian biomes by 2030. The company says it will achieve zero deforestation across its global supply chain by 2035.

The company will move to using 100pc renewable electricity in its facilities, joining the RE100 group and converting to 100pc renewable electricity across its operations around the world by 2040.

Fostering innovation: JBS will invest \$100 million globally by 2030 in research and development projects to assist producer efforts to strengthen and scale regenerative farming practices, including carbon sequestration and on-farm emission mitigation technologies. This investment will contribute to reducing scope 3 emissions across the value chain, in its efforts toward net zero emissions.

Ensuring accountability: Across the company, performance against environmental goals, including GHG emission reduction targets, will be part of senior executive compensation considerations.

The company said the announcement was a continuation of its long-standing commitment to sustainability and ongoing efforts to reduce emissions.

It plans to provide annual updates on progress to ensure transparency, and disclose financial risks linked to climate change, in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) initiative.

As a part of this process, JBS will engage with suppliers and customers to jointly identify opportunities to reduce emissions and collaborate for the future.



“The road ahead will not be easy, but it is the right thing to do for our company, our team members, our suppliers, our customers and the planet,” Mr Tomazoni said.

Marfrig analiza su compromiso para llegar a emisiones cero

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was published on 25 de março de 2021

Um dia após a rival JBS anunciar a compromisso de zerar as emissões líquidas de carbono até 2040, a Marfrig, segunda maior indústria de carne bovina do mundo, informou que tem a “ambição” de zerar as emissões até 2050. Ainda não se trata de uma meta formal, mas uma intenção.

O plano da Marfrig para zerar emissões deverá ser anunciado formalmente entre o fim deste ano e o começo de 2022. “A nossa ambição, a gente não tem meta estabelecida ainda, é zerar emissões em 2050, mas acreditamos que essa ambição poderá ser antecipada, para entre 2035 e 2040”, disse Paulo Pianez, diretor de sustentabilidade da empresa, durante evento sobre o programa “Marfrig Verde+”, realizado ontem.

A companhia prevê reduzir suas emissões diretas de CO2 e de energia elétrica de 2019 a 2035 em 43%, para 361 mil toneladas de dióxido de carbono equivalente (tco2e), diz Pianez. Para as emissões indiretas – dos fornecedores indiretos, maior gargalo do setor -, a meta é de redução de 35% no mesmo período, para 3,8 tco2e por cabeça.

Em 2020, a Marfrig identificou 62% de seus fornecedores diretos e indiretos na Amazônia. A meta é que a identificação seja total até 2025. No Cerrado, 47% dos fornecedores diretos e indiretos foram identificados. Para o bioma, o objetivo é chegar a 100% em 2030.

Segundo Pianez, dos R\$ 500 milhões de recursos próprios previstos para o Marfrig Verde+, R\$ 80 milhões foram aplicados na fase de estruturação e apoio para as iniciativas desde que o programa foi criado, em 2020.

A empresa informou ainda que deve lançar uma carne de “baixo carbono”, com metodologia ainda em desenvolvimento. “Acreditamos que temos mais uns dois a três meses de trabalho pela frente, com lançamento no segundo semestre”, afirmou o diretor. “Esse produto tem potencial enorme de ganho de escala por estar mais próximo da realidade da produção”. No ano passado, em parceria com a Embrapa, a Marfrig lançou a carne carbono neutro, que recebeu R\$ 10 milhões em investimentos.

Marfrig invertirá 50 millones de dólares en Frigorífico Tacuarembó

16/03/2021

La división uruguaya de Marfrig, uno de los principales productores de carne de vacuno a nivel mundial de origen brasileño, ha anunciado que va a invertir 50 millones de dólares para ampliar la capacidad de sacrificio de Frigorífico Tacuarembó, uno de los que posee en el país sudamericano, según informa el diario uruguayo El País.

También se prevé aumentar la capacidad de almacenamiento frigorífico de la planta cárnica.

Las ventas de esta planta alcanzaron en 2020 los 220 millones de dólares y fue una de las principales exportadoras de Uruguay. En este país Marfrig también posee otras plantas cárnicas en San José, Salto, Colonia, Fray Bentos y Río Negro.

Frigorífico Tacuarembó tuvo colocaciones por US\$ 220 millones el año pasado, y ocupó los primeros lugares del ranking de las principales empresas exportadores de Uruguay en 2020.

PARAGUAY: S&P Global elevó calificación crediticia de Frigorífico Concepción

24/03/2021 EMPRESAS

La agencia estadounidense de calificación crediticia, Standars&Poors Global, elevó de B- a B el rating de Frigorífico Concepción, luego de cumplirse un año de la emisión de bonos de la compañía paraguaya en el mercado internacional. Según información a la que accedió Valor Agro, el upgrade recibido responde a una “mejora considerable” en su performance económica, a un aumento de la faena, a su planta en Bolivia y por beneficiarse de la alta demanda y los precios globales de la carne. Al mismo tiempo, la agencia reconoce que Frigorífico Concepción colocó exitosamente US\$ 161 millones de deuda en el mercado de capitales internacionales, extendiendo la madurez de su deuda y mejorando su liquidez operativa. Standars&Poors Global informó que la compañía tiene una “perspectiva estable” y espera que incremente su volumen de producción mientras los precios de la carne en el mercado internacional permanecen altos, lo cual le permite exceder las expectativas de generación de caja y liquidez, esperando que la compañía mantenga su apalancamiento 2.0x veces y el ratio de fondos de capital operativo a deuda cerca del 45%. Fuente: Valor Agro.



China Cofco planea modificaciones en la división commodities

China's largest food company plans to merge its international trading division with several domestic businesses to create a new agricultural commodity behemoth before embarking on an initial public offering, according to Bloomberg News.

Cofco Corp has hired bankers to advise on a plan to combine Cofco International Ltd with some of its domestic trading and processing assets, Bloomberg reported, citing people familiar with the talks. After the merger, Cofco plans to sell shares in the new company, most likely in Shanghai, the people said. The IPO could value the new company at more than \$5 billion, the people said.

The new company will compete with the so-called ABCDs, a quartet of global traders which have dominated the industry for decades: Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Bunge Ltd, Cargill Inc and Louis Dreyfus Co.

JBS fue multado con US\$3.6 million por el manejo de COVID en una de sus plantas

22 March 2021

A court has ordered JBS SA to pay 20 million reais (\$3.62 million) in damages after an outbreak of COVID-19 at a beef plant in northern Brazil, according to a copy of the ruling seen by Reuters on 19 March.

Reuters reports that the damages ruling was related to workers' contamination in São Miguel do Guaporé, where JBS is the town's biggest employer.

It marks the first victory for the plaintiffs since labor prosecutors started suing the company last year over a lack of adequate health protocols, Labor Prosecutor Priscila Schvarcz told Reuters.

JBS faced at least 18 lawsuits in specialized labor courts last year as prosecutors sought to force the world's biggest meatpacker to implement stricter worker protections in multiple facilities.

The JBS plant in São Miguel do Guaporé was the main source of contamination and spread of the virus there, a local judge said as he ordered the plant shut last May.

In the ruling dated 14 March, Labor Judge Edilson Cortez ordered JBS to pay damages and an additional 20,000 reais to cover costs related to the proceedings. The ruling also entails a series of obligations such as helping test workers with COVID symptoms and imposing a 1.8-meter (6 ft) distance between them at the production line.

JBS declined to say whether it would appeal, saying it does not comment on ongoing litigation and adding that its main goal is to protect the health and security of its 145,000 workforce in Brazil.

Labor prosecutor Helena Romera said in such types of lawsuits, damages paid are reverted to the community. In this case, it could be used to buy health equipment to fight the pandemic. But JBS may still appeal, she noted.

Outbreaks struck at least 23 JBS facilities in seven states in Brazil last year, helping to fuel the pandemic across South America's largest country.

The nation has the world's second-deadliest outbreak behind the United States, with over 287,000 deaths and 11.7 million confirmed cases.