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GLOBAL

Qué está provocando el alza de los precios de las carnes en el mundo?

24 June 2021 AHDB

Many countries around the world are currently experiencing high prices for cattle or beef, driven by a combination of local and international factors, namely tighter supplies and high export demand. Let's look at the situation in more detail.

Tighter supplies in Brazil and Australia

Lower supplies and robust export demand have contributed to notable price inflation in Brazilian cattle prices, with deadweight steer prices in the first week of May over 70% higher year-on-year in US dollar terms.

Brazilian cattle kill is currently below last year's levels, with total kill for the first quarter of 2021 down 12% year-on-year according to Meat and Livestock Australia. Irregular rainfall in 2020 hampered grass growth and pasture quality, which has subsequently delayed cattle finishing. Robust export demand from China is helping support Brazilian prices; shipments grew by 31% year-on-year during the first quarter of 2021.

Chinese protein demand continues to influence global beef markets. China's beef prices have been steadily rising for some time, initially driven by ASF, which reduced pork production and led to consumers turning to other proteins. COVID-19 then caused disruption to meat processing, but beef demand remained robust, adding further demand for imports. In 2020, Chinese imports of fresh and frozen beef rose by 28% year-on-year, rising by a further 20% year-on-year during the first quarter of 2021.

Australia is reportedly hosting its smallest cattle inventory for over 30 years, due to drought and subsequent de-stocking. Following more favourable conditions in 2020, many producers are now replenishing their herds, causing increased competition for available supplies and driving up cattle prices. A lower inventory has also contributed to Australian beef exports for Jan-Mar 2021 falling 22% year-on-year.

Europe

Although not a major exported in global terms, supplies in Europe are also tighter than previous years, linked with declining numbers of dairy and suckler cows. This will have supported generally firmer European cattle prices; the EU average R3 steer price was up 12% year-on-year in the third week of May 2021.

Demand drives prices in US and Argentina

While high Brazilian and Australian prices have been largely supply-driven, the US has seen price strength from the other side. US wholesale beef prices have increased notably over the last few weeks, driven by increased demand from retail, reopening foodservice and export growth (mostly to China). In April, average wholesale beef prices were 5% higher year-on-year, and up 19% when compared to 2019 (pre-Covid).

However, despite some firming in US cattle prices, processing capacity is reportedly limiting growth at the farm gate. Reports suggest that US cattle supplies are plentiful, but processors have been operating at capacity for some time, unable to increase slaughter pace to meet demand.

Argentina has recently imposed a 30-day ban on beef exports to try and tackle rising domestic prices, largely driven by high Asian (Chinese) demand. This could further limit global supplies, with more product potentially drawn into China from elsewhere to compensate. Argentina is China's second largest supplier of beef behind Brazil.

What could this mean for the UK?

The UK does the majority of its beef trade with the EU (specifically Ireland), with a relatively small proportion of beef traded outside the bloc. UK beef prices are also currently elevated, although influences are perhaps more local in nature; domestic retail/foodservice demand shifts, and export demand and supplies on the continent. Lower supplies and higher prices in the EU could limit UK beef imports. However, high cattle prices in the UK may work against this, with Irish cattle, for example, being more price competitive.

We will be publishing our next UK beef outlook in July. In the meantime, you can read our long-term market outlook for the sector.

Rabobank afirma que pueden reducirse las emisiones GEI en la cadena cárnica de vacuno

23/06/2021 - 1:04 PM

Rabobank acaba de presentar un informe en el que muestra que las cadenas de suministro de carne de vacuno suponen el 6% de las emisiones mundiales de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI)

EUROCARNE | De estas, aproximadamente la mitad corresponde a la etapa de producción de carne de vacuno. Las tecnologías y prácticas de gestión nuevas y emergentes, que abarcan la producción de piensos, la cría y alimentación del ganado y el manejo del suelo y los pastos, ofrecen oportunidades



importantes para reducir las emisiones. La reducción también se puede lograr transfiriendo las mejores prácticas de las cadenas de suministro de carne de vacuno más eficientes a las menos eficientes.

Los compromisos de las empresas de alimentos y agronegocios para reducir las emisiones de GEI de la cadena de suministro de la carne de vacuno y otras proteínas animales están en aumento. Rabobank cree que en la mayoría de las regiones es probable que estas iniciativas sean impulsores de acción más efectivos que las regulaciones gubernamentales. Para seguir siendo la fuerza impulsora, los enfoques basados en el mercado deberán demostrar avances; de lo contrario, serán reemplazados por la regulación.

Las emisiones de la cadena de suministro de carne de vacuno se pueden reducir en más del 30% para 2030 en los principales mercados, incluidos Europa, América del Norte, Brasil, Argentina y Oceanía. Se esperan las mayores reducciones en las etapas de producción de alimentos y ganado de la cadena. Y si la acción puede acelerarse a través de desarrollos tecnológicos o incentivos más claros, las emisiones podrían reducirse hasta en un 40% para 2030 en estos mercados.

Las empresas de alimentarias y de agronegocios deben establecer objetivos ambiciosos para reducir las emisiones, promover la innovación y permitir que los socios de la cadena de suministro trabajen juntos para lograr sus objetivos. También existe la necesidad de un reconocimiento y recompensa explícitos por la reducción de emisiones, asegura Rabobank.

Fonte: BEEF Magazine, traduzida e adaptada pela Equipe BeefPoint.

As contribuições da cadeia de abastecimento de carne bovina para as emissões globais de GEE precisam diminuir, e podem. O Rabobank antecipa que o mercado será o impulsor mais eficaz da redução das emissões de GEE e acredita que as emissões da cadeia de abastecimento de carne bovina podem ser reduzidas em mais de 30% até 2030 nos principais mercados. Mas para desbloquear as oportunidades, é necessária liderança.

Todos os setores e cadeias de abastecimento precisam reduzir as emissões, e a cadeia de abastecimento de carne bovina não é exceção. As cadeias de suprimentos da carne bovina respondem por cerca de 6% das emissões globais de gases de efeito estufa (GEE), dos quais cerca da metade são responsáveis pelo estágio de produção de carne da cadeia de suprimentos.

Novas e emergentes tecnologias e práticas de manejo – abrangendo produção de ração, criação de gado, alimentação de gado e manejo de solo e pastagem – oferecem oportunidades significativas para reduzir as emissões. Mas esse não é o único recurso, as emissões da cadeia global de abastecimento de carne bovina também podem ser reduzidas significativamente, transferindo-se as melhores práticas das cadeias de abastecimento de carne bovina mais eficientes para as menos eficientes.

O principal motivador será o mercado

De acordo com o Rabobank, os compromissos das empresas de alimentos e agronegócios (F&A) para reduzir as emissões de GEE da cadeia de abastecimento de carne bovina e outras proteínas animais estão aumentando.

“Acreditamos que, na maioria das regiões, essas iniciativas provavelmente serão impulsores mais eficazes de ações para reduzir as emissões de GEE nas cadeias de fornecimento de carne bovina do que as regulamentações governamentais”, disse Eva Gocsik, analista de Proteína Animal do Rabobank.

As metas voluntárias estabelecidas pelas empresas de F&A oferecem maior agilidade e reconhecimento mais claro para a redução de emissões, e sistemas estão sendo estabelecidos para aumentar a credibilidade dessas ações. Em contraste, as abordagens regulatórias costumam encontrar problemas de medição e relatórios.

“Para continuar sendo a força motriz, as abordagens baseadas no mercado precisarão demonstrar progresso, caso contrário, serão substituídas pela regulamentação”, explicou Gocsik.

Possibilidade de redução significativa nas emissões

O Rabobank vê espaço para reduzir as emissões de GEE em mais de 30% até 2030 na Europa, América do Norte, Brasil, Argentina e Oceania. Isso significaria uma redução das emissões da cadeia de fornecimento de carne bovina em pelo menos 0,6 gt de CO₂ equivalente (CO₂-eq) até 2030. As maiores reduções são esperadas na produção de ração a montante e nos estágios de produção de gado da cadeia.

“Se a ação puder ser acelerada por meio de desenvolvimentos de tecnologia ou incentivos mais claros, acreditamos que as emissões poderiam ser reduzidas em cerca de 40% até 2030 nesses principais mercados”, disse Gocsik. “Acreditamos que as ações para reduzir as emissões nos principais mercados também terão benefícios indiretos em outros mercados de carne bovina, levando a reduções de cerca de 5%.”

A liderança é necessária para desbloquear oportunidades

O desalinhamento de benefícios e custos ao longo das cadeias de fornecimento de carne bovina está impedindo o progresso na redução de emissões. Mas, de acordo com o Rabobank, a liderança em empresas de F&A ativas nas cadeias de fornecimento de carne bovina tem a capacidade de desbloquear



oportunidades latentes. Para fazer isso, as empresas de F&A precisam definir metas ambiciosas para reduzir as emissões, promover a inovação e permitir que os parceiros da cadeia de abastecimento trabalhem juntos para atingir seus objetivos.

“Também há necessidade de reconhecimento explícito e recompensa pela redução de emissões. Isso não deve ser visto apenas em termos de preços mais altos – outros benefícios da redução de emissões incluirão ganhos de produtividade, gerenciamento de risco aprimorado, acesso a novos mercados e marca e reputação aprimoradas”, disse Gocsik.

CHINA

Autoridades chinas sostienen que están próximo a recuperarse el stock de cerdos

Fonte: Valor Econômico.

O número de porcos nas fazendas da China cresceu 24% no intervalo de 12 meses encerrado em maio e, com isso, já está quase totalmente recuperado das perdas causadas pelo surto de peste suína africana ocorrido em 2018. Xin Guochang, um oficial no departamento de pecuária do Ministério da Agricultura chinês, divulgou a informação em uma entrevista à televisão estatal.

A doença ressurgiu na China no início deste ano, mas, agora, o número de animais já está próximo do normal para essa época do ano, afirmou Xin Guochang. Cerca de 3,5 milhões de porcas reprodutoras de baixa produtividade foram abatidas nos primeiros cinco meses do ano, disse ele, o que deve ajudar a melhorar a fertilidade do rebanho.

Neste ano, com a demanda fraca e a reconstrução dos rebanhos nas fazendas, os preços da carne suína no mercado doméstico chinês caíram quase pela metade. Cerca de 10% dos produtores de suínos chineses tiveram prejuízos em maio, disse Xin Guochang. Sob esse cenário, as importações chinesas de carne suína ficaram em níveis reduzidos. Em maio, o número de porcas reprodutoras de baixa produtividade destinadas ao abate correspondeu a 12% do rebanho total no país. No fim de 2020, a parcela foi de 22%

China sigue intentando bajar los precios de alimentos

por Eduardo Blasinjunio 21, 2021

El precio de los cerdos se ha derrumbado desde máximos históricos hasta mínimos históricos en seis meses. Los estímulos a la producción pesan y la liberación de carne, granos y metales desde las reservas oficiales. Los analistas se dividen en sus opiniones. Gana la pulseada el gobierno? o la baja de stocks se convierte en un factor alcista?

La Comisión de Administración y Supervisión de Activos de Propiedad del Estado ordenó a las empresas estatales controlar los riesgos y limitar su exposición a los mercados de productos básicos en el extranjero. Se les ha pedido a las empresas que informen sus posiciones de futuros para que este organismo las revise, dijeron las personas, que pidieron no ser identificadas porque la información es confidencial.

En un segundo acontecimiento, la Administración Nacional de Reservas Estratégicas y de Alimentos pronto dará a conocer ventas de las existencias estatales de metales que incluyen cobre, aluminio y zinc, dijo la agencia en un comunicado el miércoles.

La mayoría de los precios de los metales cayeron en Shanghai, al igual que el contrato de mineral de hierro de la Bolsa de Singapur. Las acciones de compañías de metales en China y Hong Kong cayeron, mientras que el subíndice de metales y minería de Australia registró su mayor pérdida en casi un mes la semana pasada. Las acciones de minería y acero cayeron en Europa, con Rio Tinto Plc, BHP Group y ArcelorMittal SA perdiendo al menos un 0,7%. Los precios de los metales básicos fueron mixtos en la Bolsa de Metales de Londres.

Riesgos especulativos

«No hemos visto al país liberar reservas estatales durante años», dijo a Bloomberg Jia Zheng, un comerciante de materias primas de Shanghai Dongwu Jiuying Investment Management Co. «Esto impulsará el suministro a corto plazo, enviando una señal bajista al mercado».

Mientras tanto, el escrutinio de las posiciones de materias primas en el extranjero tiene como objetivo «frenar la especulación excesiva, ya que los precios están sobrecalentados y podrían generar riesgos para las empresas estatales», dijo Jia.

El aumento de los precios de las materias primas ha avivado las preocupaciones en China de que las fábricas eventualmente tendrán que traspasar los costos más altos a los consumidores, lo que perjudicará a la economía. El papel de los especuladores ha suscitado un escrutinio especial por parte de las autoridades.



Goldman Sachs Group Inc. dijo el mes pasado que los esfuerzos del país probablemente serán en vano, ya que China ya no es el comprador que dicta los precios, y la caída de precios es una clara oportunidad de compra.

Mientras desde Australia se denuncia la opacidad de la información que llega al exterior e incluso el diario ABC mencionó la persecución a los analistas independientes del mercado de granos.

BRASIL

Precios estables por escaso interés del mercado local

Os negócios no mercado brasileiro do boi gordo continuam em ritmo bastante lento, influenciados sobretudo pelo baixo consumo de carne bovina no mercado doméstico nesta segunda quinzena do mês – período marcado pelo menor poder aquisitivo da população trabalhadora, devido ao maior distanciamento das datas de recebimento dos salários, no início de cada mês.

Com isso, os preços da arroba seguem patamares firmes, sem alterações na maioria das praças pecuárias do País.

Em São Paulo, de acordo com levantamento diário da Scot Consultoria, o boi, vaca e a novilha são negociados em R\$ 317/@, R\$ 294/@ e R\$ 310/@, respectivamente (preços brutos e a prazo).

Segundo dados apurados pela consultoria Agrifatto, no mercado paulista, os preços para animais padrão China chega a bater os R\$ 325/@, enquanto os animais de padrão comum encostam nos R\$ 320@.

Na bolsa B3, o contrato para outubro/21 fechou a terça-feira (22/6) cotado a R\$ 320,75/@.

Na avaliação da IHS Markit, a atual estabilidade nas cotações da boiada gorda se baseia na dificuldade das indústrias em comprar animais terminados em volumes mais significativos e na dependência de lotes oriundos de confinamentos.

“Os pecuaristas exigem preços maiores pela boiada confinada, buscando compensar os altos custos de engorda no cocho”, relata a IHS.

Por sua vez, os frigoríficos preferem diminuir o ritmo das compras de gado gordo, buscando driblar a especulação altista, decorrentes da oferta restrita de animais terminados.

Giro pelas praças – No Centro-Oeste, segundo apuração da IHS, os preços do boi gordo seguem em patamares altos e as unidades frigoríficas da região buscam reduzir a quantidade de abates diários, evitando novas compras de boiadas.

Porém, alguns abatedouros do Centro-Oeste que abastecem o mercado externo aceitam pagar prêmios por lotes maiores de animais terminados em confinamento, informa a IH.

No Norte e Nordeste do Brasil, a oferta de animais é mais regular, oferecendo certo conforto aos frigoríficos, relata a consultoria.

Nas duas regiões, as escalas de abate já garantem a primeira semana de julho, sem a necessidade de elevação dos patamares de preços negociados.

A forte demanda por importação de animais vivos, ao menos até o momento, consegue assegurar as operações das plantas na região, relata a IHS.

Na região Sudeste, especialmente em São Paulo, as negociações são bastantes esparsas, evidenciando a falta de liquidez no mercado do boi, observa a IHS Markit.

Grande parte dos bovinos oferecidos é proveniente de confinamentos. Para não prejudicar a rentabilidade da engorda no cocho, os pecuaristas não aceitam preços menores, mantendo o mercado firme, acrescenta a IHS.

No mercado atacadista, a cotação do dianteiro bovino registrou redução de R\$ 0,50/Kg nesta quarta-feira (23/6), enquanto os preços dos demais cortes bovinos, assim como do couro e sebo industrial, permaneceram estáveis.

A procura por reposição não se mostrar ativa, em função da tímida demanda dos consumidores. O mercado não tem expectativas de melhora na procura por proteína bovina ao menos até a chegada da primeira semana do mês de julho, observa a IHS Markit.

CEPEA: disminuye el diferencial entre el valor de la hacienda en pie y la media res

Fonte: Cepea.

A diferença entre os preços do boi gordo e da carcaça casada bovina está em 9,01 Reais/@ neste mês de junho (até o dia 22) – com vantagem do animal –, um pouco abaixo da observada em maio, de 11,67 Reais/@. Trata-se, também, da segunda menor diferença deste ano, atrás apenas da registrada em janeiro/21, que foi de 5,27 Reais/@.

Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, a atual diminuição na diferença entre os valores se deve à valorização mais intensa da carne bovina frente à registrada para o boi gordo para abate. E esse cenário é verificado mesmo com o consumo interno por carne bovina enfraquecido – e sem sinais de reação, devido ao baixo



poder de compra da maior parte da população brasileira e aos altos patamares de comercialização da proteína.

Neste caso, além da recente desaceleração das vendas de carne bovina à China, a valorização do Real frente ao dólar pode estar limitando as exportações brasileiras da proteína, o que, conseqüentemente, dificulta avanços mais intensos nos preços internos da commodity.

Mayores embarques de carnes bovinas en la tercera semana de junio

Os embarques de carne bovina fresca, refrigerada ou congelada registraram aceleração na terceira semana de junho/21. Nesta segunda-feira (21), a Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Camex) reportou que a média diária atingiu 7,5 mil toneladas, isso representa uma alta de 3,76% frente a média do total exportado no mesmo período do ano passado, que ficou em 7,2 mil toneladas.

O volume total embarcado até a terceira semana de junho foi de 97,5 mil toneladas, sendo que o total embarcado em junho do ano passado alcançou 151,9 mil toneladas. Segundo as informações da Radar Investimentos, os embarques ganharam tração e caso este panorama da terceira semana se mantenha na próxima semana, o resultado deste mês seria 15,5% maior do que o mês anterior e bem próximo do mesmo mês de 2020.

De acordo com o analista da Safras & Mercado, Fernando Henrique Iglesias, os números de junho seguem em bom nível com a China ainda atuante no mercado, mas esses são contratos firmados anteriormente. “Efetivamente nossa preocupação é com o segundo semestre, pois a queda dos preços da arroba pode ser é assustadora já que os preços dos suínos estão recuando na China e eles devem importar menos proteína”, destacou.

Os preços médios no acumulado na terceira semana de junho ficaram próximos de US\$ 5,160,3 mil por tonelada, na qual teve uma alta de 20,05% frente aos dados divulgados em junho de 2020 que registraram o valor médio de US\$ 4.298,4 mil por tonelada.

O valor negociado para o produto foi US\$ 503.561 milhões até a terceira semana de junho deste ano, tendo em vista que o preço comercializado durante o mês de junho do ano anterior foi de US\$ 653.033 milhões. A média diária ficou em US\$ 38.735 milhões e registrou uma valorização de 24,56%, frente ao observado no mês de junho do ano passado, que ficou em US\$ 31,096 milhões.

Arabia flexibiliza exigencias para carnes bovinas y admite carnes ovinas

A agência saudita de vigilância sanitária, Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) retirou uma exigência para importação de carne bovina do Brasil. Antes, a regra limitava em 30 meses a idade dos animais abatidos cuja carne seria destinada ao Reino da Arábia Saudita.

A informação foi divulgada no novo modelo aprovado de Certificado Sanitário Internacional (CSI). O texto também passa a incluir a possibilidade de exportação brasileira de carne de ovinos para o país árabe.

A retirada da exigência em torno da idade dos animais abatidos foi comemorada por exportadores. “Isso foi muito bem recebido pelo setor pois abre opções de exportação”, afirmou Marcel Moreira Pinto, adido agrícola do Brasil em Riad.

Já a abertura de mercado aos ovinos ainda está sendo avaliada. “Os sauditas importam carne de ovinos, principalmente da Austrália. Como nunca teve fluxo comercial com o Brasil, ainda não sabemos como vai ser a demanda e o interesse pelo produto brasileiro”, explicou o adido.

Para iniciar o processo de exportação, Moreira Pinto lembra que será preciso habilitar os estabelecimentos a exportar junto à autoridade sanitária saudita. O executivo está apurando, ainda, com as autoridades sauditas se a abertura do mercado se estende também aos caprinos

23/06/2021 - 1:13 PM Arabia Saudí rebaja exigencias para la importación de carne vacuna brasileña y permite la entrada de su carne ovina

EUROCARNE | La Autoridad de Alimentos y Medicamentos de Arabia Saudita (SFDA) retiró la norma que limitaba a 30 meses la edad para los animales sacrificados cuya carne se podía exportar a Brasil. Así ha quedado constatado en el nuevo certificado internacional.

Además, Arabia Saudita ha abierto la puerta a la importación de carne ovina de Brasil.

Entre los países del Golfo Pérsico, Brasil había abierto el mercado de Kuwait a su carne de ovino.

Pese a la apertura de estos mercados, la producción de este tipo de carne aún es menor en Brasil en comparación con la demanda de estos países.

Safras & Mercado proyecta menores exportaciones en el segundo semestre

Fonte: Notícias Agrícolas.

Em entrevista ao Notícias Agrícolas, o analista da Safras & Mercado, Fernando Henrique Iglesias, destacou que é preciso ficar atento aos preços da suinocultura na China que podem limitar os embarques de carne bovina brasileira no segundo semestre. “Nós estamos acompanhando as cotações do leitão



recuaram na potência asiática há pelo menos dois meses. Além disso, a China conta com uma negociação futura para o suíno vivo que está apresentando desvalorizações”, afirmou.

Apesar do consumidor chinês ter aumentado o consumo de carne bovina, a proteína de preferência segue sendo a carne suína. “A preferência pela carne suína vai prevalecer no mercado chinês e está mais barata que as demais proteínas. A Safras & Mercados apontou que o valor da carne bovina na China também está recuando, mas ainda segue em um patamar elevado ao redor de US\$ 14,00 por quilo, enquanto a suína está próximo de US\$ 4,47 por quilo”, apontou.

O analista ressalta que o mercado pecuário está em alerta com os preços da carne suína na China e saber se isso vai trazer impactos para o setor no segundo semestre. “É preciso acompanhar, pois a China foi fundamental para o setor de carnes no Brasil nos últimos três anos. No entanto, a potência asiática elevou as compras de proteína dos Estados Unidos e isso chama bastante a atenção dos frigoríficos brasileiros”, comentou.

No mercado físico, as negociações giram ao redor de R\$ 320,00/@ para o animal padrão China no estado de São Paulo. Já os animais que atendem ao mercado doméstico estão cotados em torno de R\$ 315,00/@. “Se tiver uma redução dos embarques nos próximos meses, os frigoríficos vão perder o poder de barganha e não vai poder ofertar preços melhores para a arroba do boi gordo”, informou.

Encuesta sobre el consumo de proteínas animales

Quantos quilos ou unidades cada brasileiro come de proteína animal por ano? Esta é uma pergunta praticamente impossível de se responder. Mas podemos fazer uma média: 45 quilos de frango, 16 quilos de carne suína e 251 ovos. Obviamente esta é uma média ponderada. Há quem não coma, e há aqueles – como este que vos escreve – que superam (e muito) estes índices per capita traçados pela Associação Brasileira de Proteína Animal (ABPA).

São números expressivos, que nos colocam entre os grandes consumidores mundiais de proteínas – um verdadeiro privilégio, reservado apenas às nações com maior renda média. Isso diz muito sobre quem somos: uma nação produtora de alimentos seguros e acessíveis. Nem tanto, entretanto, sobre quem somos como consumidores.

Quando traçamos a radiografia destes números, descobrimos um consumidor plural, com anseios e dúvidas aparentemente simples, mas persistentes. Foi isto que descobrimos a partir da pesquisa encomendada pela ABPA ao Centro de Assessoria e Pesquisa de Mercado (CEAP), que entrevistou mais de 2.500 pessoas em 113 cidades de todos os estados brasileiros.

A pesquisa nos mostrou, por exemplo, que há consumo de proteína animal em 98,5% dos lares em todo o país. O grande campeão em presença são os ovos, que também se destacaram como proteína cujo consumo registrou maior aumento nos últimos anos. Eles são seguidos pela carne de frango, com 94%, e pela carne suína, com 80% de presença nos lares brasileiros. A pesquisa também contemplou bovinos (com 79%) e peixe (com 65%). <https://031d1975e17c6ebcffc1eb5dbed92d1c.safeframe.google syndication.com/safeframe/1-0-38/html/container.html>

E quase metade (47%) dos consultados consomem ovo todo dia. O ovo, aliás, é considerado como um produto de alto valor nutricional e com bons níveis de colesterol por 74% dos entrevistados, também considerado como excelente fonte de proteína por 82%.

Já a carne de frango, que tem consumo mais concentrado em menos dias – 54% dos entrevistados consomem entre duas e três vezes por semana – é vista como proteína saudável por 82% dos entrevistados, e como de prático preparo por 68%.

No caso da carne suína, que tem frequência de consumo mais distribuída (34% consomem entre duas e três vezes por semana, e 27% apenas uma vez a cada sete dias), a preferência é pela carne sem adição de temperos, segundo 70% dos consultados.

A pesquisa apontou, ainda, que o local preferido para a compra das carnes de frango e suína e os ovos é o supermercado (ou o hipermercado). Em segundo lugar está o açougue para aves e suínos, e os mercados de bairro, no caso do ovo.

Realizada entre o último dezembro e fevereiro, a pesquisa traz, também, uma visão dos impactos do cenário de pandemia nos hábitos de consumo. Embora 78% não tenham alterado os hábitos de consumo no período, 22% informaram ter incrementado a compra de ovos, carne de frango e carne suína. Para estes últimos, o preço e o aumento das refeições em casa foram colocados como fatores decisórios – efeito das restrições de circulação de pessoas e dos impactos na renda média.

E se estivemos bem menos “aglomerados” nestes dias difíceis de pandemia, a necessidade de isolamento nos levou a uma presença maior na internet. Isto inclui, por exemplo, a substituição das compras presenciais pela on-line. As compras de carne de frango, suína e ovos dobraram após a pandemia, segundo a pesquisa. No caso de derivados de carne suína, como as linguiças, o número quase quadruplicou.



Outro fator que ganhou força na pandemia é a segurança dos alimentos. Em parte, impulsionada por informações equivocadas e sem comprovação científica. Exemplo claro disso foi a suposta detecção de traços de coronavírus em embalagens de produtos importados, amplamente divulgadas por autoridades de províncias chinesas – cujo risco de contaminação é praticamente descartado pela Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS).

Embora 72% dos entrevistados tenham afirmado que as fakenews sobre o tema não alteraram o consumo, parte do público consumidor foi impactado e quando questionado sobre inovações para os produtos, 39% miraram justamente as embalagens.

O pedido foi claro: embalagens mais fáceis de lavar, higienizar e esterilizar. Obviamente que a preocupação com os impactos ambientais das embalagens descartadas e a praticidade e segurança no armazenamento também foram consideradas pelo público.

Os desafios são muitos, e alguns mitos ainda perduram. É o caso do mito dos hormônios na carne de frango – já ostensivamente desmentido pelo setor, sob bases científicas – que ainda persiste no imaginário de 54% dos entrevistados. Também ocorre com a carne suína, uma das mais saudáveis que existem no mercado, mas que ainda é percebida como de alto teor de gordura por 59% do público.

Por outro lado, o reconhecimento sobre a competência do agro brasileiro é cada vez mais percebida: 53% sabem que somos os maiores exportadores mundiais de carne de frango e 59% não acreditam que a avicultura e a suinocultura desmatam a Amazônia, confirmando o entendimento correto de que a produção está, predominantemente, fora do Bioma Amazônico.

Há vitórias a se comemorar, mas avanços significativos em termos de imagem que precisamos conquistar. O trabalho de excelência empregado pelos produtores de alimentos ainda encontra obstáculos diante de julgamentos injustos, baseados em impressões que não são pautadas pelo conhecimento.

Fica clara a necessidade de investir na formação de um consumidor que desfrute de informações mais precisas e claras. Em um mercado com consumidores cada vez mais engajados, a informação é o principal escudo para o consumo consciente e menor desperdício.

Por Ricardo Santin, presidente da Associação Brasileira de Proteína Animal (ABPA), que reúne 140 empresas e entidades vinculadas à avicultura e à suinocultura do Brasil, para a Globo Rural

Evaluan un nuevo sistema de trazabilidad animal para luchar contra deforestación

22 June 2021

Brazil, home to the world's largest commercial cattle herd, will propose a new law to track cattle suppliers that sell animals to meat producers like JBS and Marfrig, as ranching is a key driver of deforestation.

Reuters reports that in an online event on 21 June, Agriculture Minister Tereza Cristina Dias told a group of journalists that the current system is ineffective to track a myriad of suppliers in the world's largest beef exporter.

"We need a system which is effective and brings the security that the consumer needs," Dias said.

The minister was referring specifically to Brazil's indirect cattle suppliers, an industry of farmers who pass animals to other farms while they are still growing and before they are sent to the slaughterhouse.

Because often there is no information on the properties where the animals have passed through, Brazil cannot ensure that all laws were followed.

JBS, the world's largest meat company, did not have a comment on the government's initiative. But it had previously said it is using blockchain technology to control the origin of cattle, vowing to eliminate deforestation on its supply chain by 2025.

Its rival Marfrig, which also operates in the United States and Argentina, welcomed the move.

"Marfrig supports passage of a new law to track indirect cattle suppliers in Brazil and is available to collaborate on the project," it said in a statement.

The company, which pledged to end deforestation by 2030 on its supply chain, said this is key to mitigate social, environmental and governance risks associated with the meat industry.

Brazil's current system to monitor the so-called indirect cattle suppliers was created in 2009, she said. But it was designed only to monitor suppliers that sell animals to companies that export beef to the European Union, according to the minister.

She said currently 2,000 properties are monitored while Brazil has 5 million rural properties.

Dias said she would present the proposal soon but did not provide a timeline or details of the new law to track ranchers in Brazil, home to more than 207 million head of cattle.

URUGUAY

La poca oferta mantiene firme el mercado de la hacienda gorda

por Cecilia Pattarinojunio 23, 2021



El mercado de la hacienda gorda mantiene la estabilidad de valores, con una oferta reducida y una demanda industrial sostenida y ávida por ganados. La brecha de precios entre los ganados especiales de verdeos –que son los que más escasean- y los ganados de campo natural se amplía.

El eje de los negocios para los mejores ganados sigue entre US\$ 4 y US\$ 4,05 por kilo en cuarta balanza, como viene sucediendo en las últimas tres semanas. En negocios puntuales de volumen y cercanía a planta se cruza esa referencia.

La vaca gorda cotiza entre US\$ 3,75 y US\$ 3,85 por kilo y algún centavo por encima en ganados de calidad logrando los US\$ 3,90, y la vaquillona sobre US\$ 3,90 y hasta US\$ 3,95 por kilo las especiales de abasto. Las entradas a planta van de 10 a 20 días.

“El mercado está estable, con valores similares a los de las semanas anteriores. Si bien hay novedades respecto a que China podría estar bajando los precios, en la medida que la oferta vaya disminuyendo y vayamos entrando en el invierno la firmeza va a seguir”, dijo Facundo Schauricht de Zambrano y Cía a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

La expectativa es que el buen escenario de precios se mantenga, con menor disponibilidad esperada en el volumen de ganado de campo en las próximas semanas, con demoras en la salida de ganados de verdeo, lo que podría reflejarse en una retracción de la actividad industrial.

Imparable: precio semanal de exportación de carne cruza los US\$ 5.000 y toca máximo histórico

por Cecilia Ferreira junio 23, 2021

El mercado internacional de la carne sigue encendido y el precio de exportación de carne lo confirma. La semana pasada el precio de la tonelada de carne vacuna exportada superó los US\$ 5.000 por primera vez desde que hay registros (2002) y promedió US\$ 5.022 de acuerdo a datos preliminares publicados por INAC. El dato merece una relativización: volumen semanal fue de apenas 3.823 toneladas.

Si bien los datos suelen registrar ajustes semana a semana, se mantiene la tendencia ascendente y aún no se reflejan ajustes bajistas propuestos desde China.

En las últimas cuatro semanas promedió US\$ 4.349, muy por encima de los US\$ 3.845 en igual periodo del año pasado.

El precio de exportación de la carne vacuna estimamos será el mayor de la historia en 2021. En lo que va del año, el Ingreso Medio de Exportaciones (IMEx) en lo que va del año se encuentra en US\$ 3.943, un ascenso de 1% frente a los US\$ 3.903 registrados en mismo periodo de 2020 y de 8,7% si se compara con los US\$ 3.626 de 2019.

En carne ovina también predomina la firmeza, con el mejor valor registrado desde fines de enero: US\$ 5.757 por tonelada, consolidando una tendencia alcista persistente de principios de mayo.

Es la quinta semana consecutiva en que el valor promedio de exportación supera los US\$ 5.000 para la carne ovina, con un promedio de US\$ 5.511 en las últimas cuatro semanas móviles.

El IMEx en carne ovina es de US\$ 4.821 en lo que va de este año, 11% por encima de los US\$ 4.339 registrados en mismo periodo del año pasado y 12% superior a los US\$ 4.307 de 2019.

La colita de cuadril y el bife angosto con rebaja del 40%

21/06/2021 - Carnicerías de UVC mantienen por junio el kilo a 359 pesos.

La Unión de Vendedores de Carne (UVC) decidió mantener durante todo este mes la promoción de colita de cuadril y el bife angosto a \$ 359 por kilo, cuando el precio regular en el mercado es \$ 480 por kilo. La gremial de carniceros, fundada en 1892, es sin fines de lucro y nuclea en su entorno a la mayor parte de los comercios de carnicerías del país. El sector sustenta de forma directa e indirecta a más de 10.000 familias uruguayas.

Los cortes de la promoción vigente -todos los meses se lanza uno o dos cortes diferentes- se compran en las carnicerías de barrio agrupadas en la UVC y apuntan a llevar a los consumidores a las carnicerías tradicionales, apuntando a generar confianza, así como a generar un trato diferencial del cliente.

Según dijo Rafael Rodríguez, vicepresidente de la gremial de carniceros, tras el éxito alcanzado por esta promoción, la UVC logró renovar stock a través de acuerdos con algunos frigoríficos y mantener el valor de ambos cortes, que se promocionan a 40% menos frente al precio habitual.

Se trata de cortes selectos, de los más caros de la res, cuyo destino tradicional es el circuito gastronómico europeo o el segmento de parrillas de elite de Uruguay.

“Cualquier esfuerzo es poco para agradecer todo el apoyo que hemos tenido en estas promociones. En junio tenemos doble oferta, para que los uruguayos puedan disfrutar de la carne a un súper precio”, expresó Rodríguez. Según detalló, el objetivo con estas promociones es conseguir los mejores precios para las ofertas, siempre manteniendo la excelente calidad de lo ofrecido.

La gremial viene evaluando desde marzo del 2020, en Sesión Permanente, el impacto de la crisis de Covid-19 en las carnicerías y desarrolla distintas acciones de promoción y posicionamiento del alimento por excelencia más consumido por los uruguayos.



La meta es reactivar el consumo de carne bovina que viene descendiendo en los últimos años en el mercado interno. La carne bovina registró un consumo de 45,7 kg por persona el año pasado, disminuyendo 2,2 kilo por habitante respecto 2019, según los datos del INAC. A lo largo de los últimos años, el abasto interno vendió menos carne, reflejando esa caída del consumo a nivel de mostrador. Por otro lado, hubo mayor presencia de carne bovina desosada y envasada al vacío, procedente de frigoríficos exportadores de Brasil. Hoy esa carne importada disminuyó presencia por la escasez de oferta en Brasil y por la suba de los precios del ganado gordo en ese país.

El éxito de las promociones de la UVC es rotundo. En abril del presente año, había lanzado al mercado interno el entrecot a \$ 359 por kilos hasta agotar stock. Fue así que las carnicerías tradicionales vendieron en menos de 10 días más de 40 mil kilos de entrecot, también con un 40% de rebaja, igual que como está llegando al público en el marco de la nueva promoción para el abasto.

PARAGUAY

Las exportaciones de carne podrían llegar a nuevo récord

Fuente: La Nación Py 21/06/2021 - Se habla de un nuevo récord de 1.500 millones de dólares

Según una entrevista publicada en el sitio Bloomberg, el presidente de la Cámara Paraguaya de Carnes (CPC), Luis Pettengill, avizoró un cierre de año muy auspicioso para las exportaciones de la carne bovina paraguaya, ya que habló de un nuevo récord de 1.500 millones de dólares.

“Paraguay prevé exportaciones récord de carne de hasta US\$ 1.500 millones”, es el título que le atribuyó el sitio, fundamentado por la fuerte demanda y los buenos precios que persisten, según señala.

El hecho es explicado ya que la sequía en las regiones de producción de ganado, especialmente en América del Sur, sumada al aumento de los costos de la alimentación animal, podrían impulsar el aumento, por lo que consideró que la tendencia se estaría manteniendo.

“Yo no creo que se termine destruyendo la demanda. Los pedidos están bastante firmes. Creo que la necesidad de carne para este año continuará exactamente igual”, expresa la entrevista.

En ese sentido, Pettengill explicó que los precios de la carne vacuna se dispararon incluso antes de que Argentina prohibiera sus exportaciones de la proteína roja hasta junio, por cuestiones internas.

Asimismo, hizo un recuento de las exportaciones acumuladas de enero a mayo, que aumentaron incluso en un 54% con respecto al año anterior, con una generación de divisas de US\$ 638 millones. Mientras que en el volumen se logró un incremento de 46%, ya que se lograron embarcar 142.575 toneladas (Tn) de carne bovina paraguaya, frente a las 97.749 Tn del año anterior.

Con relación a los mercados, el titular de la CPC mencionó que la industria cárnica está expectante a que Estados Unidos pueda habilitar a Paraguay el ingreso de la carne de res, ya que este mercado podría ser un interesante competidor de Rusia, el segundo mejor mercado de la carne paraguaya, en donde actualmente se envía este tipo de corte. El principal destino de la proteína roja nacional es Chile.

Para Pettengill: “El mercado que más estamos necesitando hoy en día es el de Estados Unidos. No entendemos por qué todavía no nos habilitan, dado que hemos sido aliados desde hace más de 50 años, sin haber cambiado una sola vez de bando”.

Ahora, con el reciente anuncio del presidente de los Estados Unidos, Joe Biden, del nombramiento de Marc Ostfield como el nuevo embajador del país americano en Paraguay, habría que ver si el proceso se concreta finalmente.

Agentes económicos consultados por el BCP sostienen que la economía paraguaya crecerá en 3,5% este año, y en 4% en el 2022

Continúa la firmeza de precios en el mercado de haciendas gordas

20/06/2021 GANADERÍA

El mercado de haciendas gordas continúa con precios firmes y una moderada tendencia al alza. “Las entradas a las plantas están marcadas entre 7 a 10 días”, confirmó a Valor Agro un industrial. La fuente indicó que al cierre de la semana pasada el precio kilo carcasa de compra del frigorífico fue de US\$ 3,45 por machos y vaquillas, y de US\$ 3,30 por vacas. Un operador del mercado confirmó estos valores a Valor Agro y dijo que también se concretan negocios a más precio por hacienda especial. De todas maneras, señaló que hay plantas que se ubican 5 centavos de dólar debajo de esa referencia. Además indicó que los machos con destino a la Unión Europea y la cuota Hilton cotizan US\$ 0,05 y US\$ 0,10 más, respectivamente, a los machos comunes.

UNION EUROPEA



Demanda de carnes bovinas y ovinas continúa débil

25 June 2021 AHDB Overall demand for beef across Europe has been under some pressure in 2020 and this has continued into 2021.

In the EU, total demand has been negatively affected by ongoing COVID-19 measures and low demand from the foodservice sector. However, demand for beef produced within Europe specifically has fared better, and recently EU cattle prices have been strengthening. This reflects strong retail sales and importantly, tight supplies of live cattle. Imported product has borne the brunt of falling demand levels, as this is more likely to be used in foodservice outlets. We've seen a similar trend here in Britain, where strong demand for British beef at retail level has helped push prices to exceptionally high levels, while imported volumes have fallen.

In Germany, household purchases of fresh beef were up by a substantial 14% in the first quarter of 2021, though mince volumes were more stable.

The retail growth in France has not been as strong over the same period. Note that both Germany and France imposed restrictions on eating-out in mid-March last year, so retail volumes in the latter part of Q1 2020 will have been affected by this.

Reports indicate that European beef demand typically moderates at this time of year, with rising temperatures reducing the demand for hearty beef products. Although temperatures have been unseasonably low until recently, with this now changing, beef demand on the continent may dampen. On the other hand, some reopening of catering outlets could help mitigate the potential impact of this, though this may be supportive for imported, rather than European, beef.

Sheep meat

Supply-side trends have been dominant in the European sheep meat market recently. Farmgate prices have been unusually high across the EU and in the UK, with global supplies relatively short. High prices and lack of supply would ultimately be expected to moderate overall demand levels this year. Up to now, limited foodservice outlets due to COVID-19 measures have facilitated this.

Nonetheless, so far this year, retail growth for lamb sales in France has been strong, increasing by 15% across January-March compared to a year earlier. In contrast to other meats, sheep meat retail sales in France fell last year, even with the lack of eating-out options. It seems this year there has been somewhat of a recovery in lamb demand in retail outlets, which will have also helped support the recent strong price levels.

Entidades rurales solicitan incluir la ganadería en medidas de promoción

22 June 2021

Excluding livestock products from the EU Promotion Policy would be both an environmental and economic aberration, says Copa and Cogeca.

MEP Elsi Katainen (Renew) hosted an Parliamentary Intergroup event "Biodiversity, Climate Change, Sustainable Development" on the future of the EU promotion policy. The debate focused on the promotion of livestock products. An opportunity to underline a clear fact: it would not make sense both from a sustainability and a competitiveness point of view to exclude the livestock sector from the promotion policy. Following the opening by the European Commission regarding a public consultation of the revision of the EU promotion policy, the controversies and outrageous statements have multiplied. Yet the subject of agricultural promotion policy is a complex one that deserves much more. The debate in the EU Parliament proved it.

The organizer of the event MEP Elsi Katainen felt that, "We have to secure the key target of the EU promotion policy - which is supporting the competitiveness and export of European food products. Instead of excluding certain products from the promotion policy, we should use it as a tool to boost sustainable production from vegetables to livestock. The key is to make the promotion policy more attractive and accessible to small and medium sized players, and the momentum for this is now".

The conference featured many examples of successful promotion programmes for livestock products showing their capacities to contribute to both enhancing sustainability and the competitiveness of the EU agricultural products. Erik Kam from the Danish Agriculture Council said, "Promotion is extremely important in a globalized economy in our competition with Brazil, US and Canada bring in third country markets." Echoing the argument, Birthe Steenberg, Secretary General of AVEC, mentioned that, "Promotion is essential because the EU livestock is competing with cheaper products from third countries with standards that are not as high as EU ones. A tendency that will inevitably be reinforced with the implementation of the Green Deal".

Academic Alice Stanton, Professor of Cardiovascular Pharmacology at the Royal College of Surgeons (IE), commented on DG SANTE's health concerns regarding the promotion of the consumption of red meat. She mentioned that, "Red meat and dairy are nutrient-rich foods. If they are considerably reduced or indeed excluded from our diet, this will result in greater disease burdens both in Europe and globally. In



particular, women, children and the elderly will be adversely impacted because of increased iron deficiency anaemia, impaired childhood growth and cognition, osteoporosis and sarcopenia."

Paolo Patrino, Deputy Secretary General of CLITRAVI, insisted on the risk of a sustainability leakage that could be associated with the exclusion of the livestock sector from the promotion policy, "There are no sustainable or unsustainable sectors, but sustainable and unsustainable business practices. A review of the promotion policy on products and/or sectors rather than on production methods would be ideological and irrational".

Finally, Declan Coppinger representing UEGBV emphasized the role the promotion policy must play in the economic recovery and called for a measured, science-based approach in the upcoming reform, "Red meats have a role to play in a sustainable, balanced diet and the livestock sector must continue to be supported as guardians of the environment".

We are now at a crucial time where the EU will have to decide if it wants to support the most sustainable agri-system in the world and its rich culinary heritage or if it prefers to surrender to unfounded ideological beliefs and lower quality products from third countries.

REINO UNIDO

Solicitan periodo de gracia en regulaciones del comercio de carnes con la UE

21 June 2021

Britain asked the European Union for a further three months to resolve a dispute over whether chilled meat products such as sausages, produced in the mainland United Kingdom, can continue to be sold in Northern Ireland.

Reuters reports that under post-Brexit trade rules agreed last year, the British province of Northern Ireland is effectively treated as part of the EU for customs purposes under a protocol to avoid politically sensitive border checks with the Republic of Ireland.

Britain has not committed to follow EU food safety rules after Brexit, which according to the EU means chilled meat from mainland Britain should no longer be sold in Northern Ireland.

The dispute flared up when Britain hosted a meeting of G7 heads of government last weekend. Foreign minister Dominic Raab said the EU was trying to treat Northern Ireland as if it was not an integral part of the United Kingdom.

The ban on British-made sausages and other chilled meat products is due to take effect on 30 June, but Britain asked for a delay until 30 September to find a better solution.

"There is no case whatsoever for preventing chilled meats from being sold in Northern Ireland - any ban would be contrary to the aims of the Protocol and the interests of the people of Northern Ireland," a British government spokesperson said.

The EU said it would consider the request for a three-month delay, but reiterated that the only long-term solution was for Britain to fully comply with the terms of the deal which Johnson agreed to last year.

"There is no alternative to the Protocol," a European Commission spokesperson said. Commission Vice-President Maros Sefcovic would set up a meeting with his British counterpart David Frost as soon as possible, the spokesperson added.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Importaciones de carne vacuna de EEUU caen en 2021

por Cecilia Ferreira junio 23, 2021

Las importaciones de carne vacuna de EEUU registraron una caída de 7% interanual entre enero y abril y 4% respecto a mismo periodo de 2019. Se prevé que las importaciones de carne vacuna de EEUU disminuyan en 2021 en 10-13 por ciento año tras año, lo que situará las importaciones totales de carne vacuna por debajo del promedio de 2015-2019.

Entre 2015 y 2019 Australia fue el principal proveedor de carne vacuna de EEUU, seguido por Canadá, Nueva Zelanda y México. Brasil, Nicaragua y Uruguay completan los siete principales vendedores a ese mercado.

De 2015 a 2019, los siete países principales representaron el 98,7% de las importaciones totales de carne vacuna y los cuatro principales representaron el 85,5%. En 2020, el volumen de carne vacuna importada se disparó al nivel más alto desde 2015 debido a las interrupciones de la cadena de suministro debido a la pandemia, detalló el sitio Drovers.

En lo que va de 2021, Canadá el principal exportador de carne vacuna a EEUU con un aumento de 17% interanual. México se ubica en segundo lugar, con una caída del 6% comparado con el año pasado. Nueva Zelanda es el tercer principal proveedor en lo que va del año con 9,9% menos frente a igual periodo del año pasado. Y Australia cayó al cuarto puesto, con un 48% menos que el año pasado, en



pleno proceso de recomposición del stock tras dos años consecutivos de sequía que golpeó duramente el rodeo vacuno.

Argentina no figura en la lista de las principales fuentes de importaciones de carne vacuna de Estados Unidos, pero el país se ha recuperado drásticamente en los últimos años como país exportador.

Prácticas anti-competitivas en el Mercado de hacienda

Proyecto de ley fue presentado en la Cámara de Representantes

Published Thursday, Jun. 24, 2021, 7:39 am

Abigail Spanberger (D-VA-07) and Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R-IA-02) this week introduced a bill that would tackle anticompetitive practices in the meat and poultry industries that threaten the American food supply and U.S. national security.

The Meat Packing Special Investigator Act — introduced in the wake of the recent ransomware attack on JBS, America's largest meat supplier — would establish a new Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the USDA Packers and Stockyards Division.

This new USDA special investigator would focus on preventing and addressing anticompetitive practices in the meat and poultry industry, allowing USDA to both investigate difficult issues facing American producers and hold bad actors in the industry accountable.

The legislation introduced in the U.S. House by Spanberger and Miller-Meeks is a companion bill to the legislation introduced by U.S. Sens. Jon Tester (D-MT), Chuck Grassley (R-IA), and Mike Rounds (R-SD) in the U.S. Senate earlier this month.

“In a matter of minutes, the recent cyberattack directed against JBS shed light on just how precarious the security of our meat and poultry processing industry truly is — and it underscored how continued consolidation within this industry is jeopardizing the stability of our nation's food supply. Not only is anticompetitive behavior in the meat industry threatening the security of food on the shelves, but it is posing a significant risk to our overall national security,” said Spanberger, a member of the U.S. House Agriculture Committee.

“The Meat Packing Special Investigator Act would give USDA additional tools to crack down on bad actors and push for fair competition within the marketplace. By enforcing antitrust laws already on the books and protecting Central Virginia producers and consumers alike from unfair or deceptive practices, this bicameral bill is a commonsense step towards strengthening the resilience of the American meat industry. I am proud to help lead this bipartisan effort alongside Congresswoman Miller-Meeks — and I thank Sens. Tester, Grassley, and Rounds for their leadership in the U.S. Senate as we work to protect the strength and security of our food supply,” Spanberger said.

“Anticompetitive practices in the meatpacking industry are a threat to both our food supply and national security. Iowa producers are losing money even though consumers are paying higher prices at the store,” said Miller-Meeks. “The Packers and Stockyards Act must be strictly enforced to address the rampant anticompetitive practices in our meat and poultry industries, and our Meat Packing Special Investigator Act will do just that. I am proud to introduce this bipartisan and bicameral legislation with Congresswoman Spanberger to support Iowa's farmers, ranchers, and producers.”

Under the Meat Packing Special Investigator Act, the new USDA special investigator would have access to a team of investigators — with subpoena power — focused on enforcing the nation's antitrust laws.

Specifically, this investigator would coordinate and act in consultation with the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, as well as build a channel of communication between USDA and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to protect the security of the nation's food supply and address potential threats.

Cuatro compañías controlan el Mercado de carnes bovinas?

21 June 2021

US lawmakers are seeking increased oversight of the beef sector as concerns about anticompetitive behavior increase after the pandemic and a cyberattack on a major meat company, JBS USA.

An in-depth article from Reuters explains that agriculture officials are simultaneously pushing for more processing capacity and ranchers are opening new slaughterhouses after plant shutdowns highlighted the industry's reliance on large facilities run by four main processors.

How concentrated is the US beef sector? Four companies slaughtered about 85% of U.S. grain-fattened cattle that are made into steaks, beef roasts and other cuts of meat for consumers in 2018, according to the most recent data from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA).

When factoring in other cows used to make hamburger meat, the companies comprise about 70% of total US beef production, according to the North American Meat Institute, an industry group.

Which companies control the sector?



The big four processors in the US beef sector are: Cargill, a global commodity trader based in Minnesota; Tyson Foods Inc, the chicken producer that is the biggest US meat company by sales; Brazil-based JBS SA, the world's biggest meatpacker; and National Beef Packing Co, which is controlled by Brazilian beef producer Marfrig Global Foods SA.

When did these companies gain control of the sector?

The amount of cattle slaughtered by the four firms rose from 25% in 1977 to 71% in 1992, according to USDA data. Increases were also posted for other animal proteins like chicken and pork. A shift toward larger processing plants led to sharply increased concentration in cattle slaughtering, the USDA said in a 2000 report.

Why did plants get bigger?

Meatpackers are able to lower the cost of processing each animal by running bigger operations instead of smaller facilities.

In 1977, 84% of US steers and heifers were slaughtered in plants that killed fewer than half a million cattle a year, according to the USDA. By 1997, plants in that category saw their share drop to 20%.

Why is industry consolidation in the spotlight?

Three separate events in 2019, 2020 and 2021 highlighted the country's reliance on large beef plants run by the four biggest processors.

First, a large Tyson Foods plant in Holcomb, Kansas, closed for four months following a fire on 9 August 2019, that reduced US beef production and removed a market where farmers could sell their cattle.

The second disruption occurred as COVID-19 spread last year, causing slaughterhouses nationwide to close to contain outbreaks of the virus among workers.

On 30 May 2021, JBS detected a ransomware attack on its systems that temporarily closed its US beef and pork plants.

What are cattle ranchers worried about?

Ranchers are frustrated that cattle prices drop when major plants close, while meat companies still benefit from rising meat prices. After the Tyson plant fire and the start of the pandemic, the difference between prices for cattle and beef rose to record levels, according to the USDA.

Plant shutdowns remove markets for ranchers to sell their animals and tighten meat supplies by reducing production. Ranchers say there is too little competition among beef processors to buy cattle.

What is being proposed?

Lawmakers have proposed legislation to create an office for a special investigator within USDA to address concerns about anticompetitive practices in the meat and poultry industries.

USDA has said it plans to strengthen enforcement of a 100-year-old federal act intended to protect farmers and ranchers from unfair trade practices. The agency pledged to support increased processing capacity as part of a \$4 billion initiative to strengthen the country's food system.

A group of US governors is pushing the Justice Department to continue an investigation into anti-competitive practices in the meatpacking industry.

The North American Meat Institute, which represents meatpackers, said processors and ranchers "benefit from a fair and competitive market."

Audiencia pública en el Senado para analizar el mercado de ganado – Testimonian representantes del sector

AgDay 06/24/21 - Cattle Hearing By AGDAY TV June 24, 2021

Demand for beef remains high at the grocery store, but some livestock producers say they're losing money.

On Wednesday, the Senate Ag Committee went looking for answers amid accusations of a lack of transparency and anti-competitive practices in the cattle industry. The hearing revealed differing opinions about the cause and solutions to market manipulation claims.

The committee holding a hearing is inviting a rancher, a leader with the U.S. Cattlemen's Association, economists and researchers. No representatives from the meat packing industry took part.

Among those calling for the hearing was Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa). Grassley has also proposed legislation that would have 50% of the daily kill come from the spot market. Right now, he says that figure averages less than 20%.

"Does captive supply create more leverage for packers to pay lower prices for fed cattle in the cash market? And how does a lack of cash trade ultimately impact livestock auction markets," asked Grassley during the hearing.

"Thank you, Sen. Grassley, and it definitely is a definite yes," responded Justin Tupper, U.S. Cattlemen's Association. "It impacts it hugely when the big four can have all of that captive supply so they do not have to go out and compete for those cattle, then they can push down the prices."



"Today, we had too many cattle and too little processing capacity," said Mark Gardiner, partner with Gardiner Angus Ranch in Ashland, Kan. "We have a volatile marketplace created by outside unavoidable factors, not any one market player."

"In my opinion, it is inaccurate to assert this simply reflects how fed cattle are marketed," said Glynn Tonsor, an economist with Kansas State University, during his testimony. "Rather, in my opinion, core differences in supply and demand reflect these market changes. I encourage the industry to proceed forward in a manner that does not deteriorate economic benefits of the industry's evolution to improve beef quality and align effort with beef demand signals."

The North American Meat Institute, which represents meat companies, wasn't present during the hearing Wednesday, saying it would be submitting detailed written testimony to lawmakers that proves market fundamentals drive the cattle and beef markets. The Institute added it was prepared to work with the Committee on the issues facing the industry.

23 June 2021

American Farm Bureau Federation President Zippy Duvall commented on the scheduled US Senate Agriculture Committee hearing on price volatility in cattle markets.

"American Farm Bureau appreciates the Senate Agriculture Committee's efforts to get to the bottom of the deeply concerning price disparities facing America's ranchers. Grocery store meat prices continue to rise while payments to ranchers remain rock bottom.

"It's time for Congress and the administration to get serious about determining what's driving the imbalance. We urge lawmakers to reauthorize Livestock Mandatory Reporting, create a beef contract library, and publicize the results of the Department of Justice investigation into livestock markets to ensure farmers are paid fairly as they work to put food on the table for families across the country."

By NCBA June 23, 2021

WASHINGTON (June 23, 2021) — Today, Mr. Mark Gardiner, the owner-operator of Gardiner Angus Ranch and an NCBA member, testified before the U.S. Senate Agriculture Committee on key market challenges that have long threatened the profitability of cattle and beef producers. He was joined by leading industry economists who NCBA has worked closely with to explore solutions to the current unsustainable market dynamics.

The hearing titled, "Examining Markets, Transparency, and Prices from Cattle Producer to Consumer" addressed a wide range of issues, including the urgent need for robust price discovery and differing industry views on how to achieve it, greater market transparency and oversight, and expanded beef processing capacity.

"As we stated in our written testimony today, the wide-ranging market challenges our producers are facing cannot be remedied with a single solution overnight," said NCBA Vice President of Government Affairs Ethan Lane. "We must address the issues preventing our members from securing their share of the beef dollar, but we must do so in a way that respects the voices of all cattle producers, regardless of how they choose to market their cattle. We thank Mr. Gardiner for his insights, and we thank Chairwoman Stabenow, Ranking Member Boozman, and other Senators on the committee for the investment they've demonstrated in the issues facing America's cattle producers. We appreciate the care taken by both the majority and minority to consult and select a witness panel that can speak to the current market dynamics from multiple angles."

The hearing today comes on the heels of growing conversation about cattle markets both in Congress and across the country. Earlier this month, NCBA led a letter with the support of 37 affiliate state cattle organizations urging the leadership of the U.S. Senate and House Agriculture Committees to address critical areas of concern in the cattle and beef industry. Multiple lawmakers on both sides of the aisle have written the U.S. Department of Justice calling for the swift conclusion of their investigation into whether or not anticompetitive practices have taken place in the meatpacking sector. NCBA was also at the forefront in 2019 of calling for an investigation after the "black swan" market event of a fire at Tyson Foods' Finney County beef plant in Holcomb, Kansas.

Recent industry meetings in Phoenix, Arizona and Kansas City, Missouri have also brought together economists, associations, and market participants to discuss industry-led solutions.

In his opening remarks, Gardiner confirmed the importance of solutions that put producers in the driver's seat. "Please do not create regulations and legislation that have the unintended consequence of harming value-based marketing. Doing so would undo many years of progress for producers such as my family and those of our customers," said Gardiner. "Onerous legislation has the potential to result in a reversal of quality that is simply unacceptable to consumers."

BACKGROUND

Cattle producers have long witnessed the decline of negotiated fed cattle trade, and NCBA has been the leading industry voice discussing how to increase opportunities for producer profitability in this landscape.



The supply of cattle and the demand for U.S. beef are both strong, but the bottleneck in the middle caused by a lack of hook space has stifled producer profitability and created unsustainable market dynamics. While the use of formulas and grids help cattle producers manage risk and capture more value for their product, these methods depend upon the price discovery that occurs in the direct, buyer-seller interactions of negotiated transactions. Current academic research has shown that more negotiated trade is needed to achieve “robust” price discovery within the industry.

NCBA's grassroots policy — formed through debate and discussion among members from every sector of the supply chain — states that, “NCBA supports a voluntary approach that 1) increases frequent and transparent negotiated trade to regionally sufficient levels... and 2) includes triggers to be determined by a working group of NCBA producer leaders.” The policy further states, “if the voluntary approach does not achieve robust price discovery...and triggers are activated, NCBA will pursue a legislative or regulatory solution determined by

By KATIE JAMES June 24, 2021

Following yesterday's hearing about the cattle industry in front of the Senate Ag Committee, Ethan Lane, vice president of the National Cattlemen's beef Association (NCBA), joined AgriTalk host Chip Flory to discuss funding available for small and medium processing plants to expand shackles availability and testimony at the hearing.

The first topic was money allocated in what Lane calls the Ramp Up Act, a bill that made it into the appropriations bill in December and allocated nearly \$60 million to help state-inspected facilities that want to become FSIS certified to sell across state lines. This support can help expansion and increase slaughter capacity, Lane says.

“This has been a big part of this conversation and it's a hurdle for the state inspected plants, particularly in states that aren't part of the cooperative interstate shipment program. And it's only eight of the 28 states with meat inspection programs at the state level that participate in that,” he says. “This opens the door for a lot of other states that have those small plants to get into that multi-state game and to offer more options for producers to market their product to a wider area.”

There are two different routes a processing plant can participate through. There's the cooperative interstate shipment program part and getting into the system that way, and these funds are also going to be open to those facilities to apply for grants directly so they can get that money and they can go right to USDA for FSIS Inspection standards, Lane notes. This opens more options for more of those state-inspected facilities to gain access to that larger market.

Flory says \$60 million sounds like a lot of money, but these facilities are not inexpensive to build or expand.

“The numbers are staggering,” Lane says. “At \$100,000 a hook right now for new hook space, it seems like everything you do in this environment is incredibly expensive. And that's what we're seeing on the new processing capacity side. There'll be another bill dropping today called the Butcher Block Act that we've been working on for two Congresses now. It's looking at ways to provide loan guarantees and some additional funds so that we can get some of these new hook spaces brought online. When you're talking about tens of millions or hundreds of millions of dollars for 500 or 1,000 head of capacity per day, it's a serious investment to get one of these facilities off the ground.”

That \$100,000 per hook investment is a barrier to entry. Lane says a 25 head per day plant that is a \$2.5 million dollar facility investment is a problem the industry is trying to solve. No one will argue that the big four plants have cash-flow issues, but to get some of the smaller plants up and running is a big challenge.

Pivoting to the Senate Ag Committee hearing, Lane says there was a lot of agreement on the creation of a contract library and the need for additional transparency in the industry.

“The hurdles to that are that are those who are opposed for confidentiality reasons. I think it was important for the Hill to hear from some of these economists that a lot of that data that we need is there. It's not like we have to figure out a way to collect it. USDA is getting it now,” he says. “If you read between the lines of some of the senators' questions, there's a lot of agreement in a bipartisan fashion on that committee about some of those areas and where we can make progress. That's hopefully what USDA heard. And a lot of that stuff they can make changes on, without having to have Congress do anything on it.”

Lane added that while those that testified came from different perspectives—Mark Gardiner of Gardiner Angus Ranch and Justin Tupper of U.S. Cattlemen's Association, for example—everyone is trying to solve the same problem. They're just talking about different ways to achieve those goals.

“I hope we don't fall into the trap of denigrating how our neighbor does business because it's different than the way we do it. That's always dangerous in agriculture, because we're just not big enough to divide ourselves up. We need to stick together or we're going to get steamrolled by the vegans of the world and the anti-animal agriculture set,” Lane says.

“We've got to make sure that that no matter how you choose to engage in the market, there is a way for you to do it and a path to profitability if you put the work in, and hopefully that was recognized yesterday. I



think it was helpful to hear all of those perspectives, and I certainly think that a lot of those senators had questions answered that they just haven't had a chance to really get a good explanation on until now," he continues.

One voice that was absent from the hearing was one that purely represents the packers. And while those represented could shed light on the dynamic, there wasn't a representative from a plant, Flory noted.

"I think the hope we had for the hearing was that it wasn't really as much a hearing based on different segments of the industry as it was folks who can really speak to the challenges across the supply chain. So I think those economists who could go multi-direction and say, 'look, I don't have a dog in this fight other than I'm watching it, and here's what I see.' I think that was the real deliverable, and I think that the chairwoman Stabenow did an excellent job of putting together a panel that did that," Lane says.

Lane says he feels optimistic that the hearing provided action steps to start to bring solutions to the industry.

"The after-action reports that we've seen were accurate in that there's a lot of agreement that there's some issues and problems. There's a lot of agreement that our producers aren't getting paid what they should be getting paid. And there's a lot of disagreement about how to solve that," he says.

AUSTRALIA

Precios tocan niveles récords

24 June 2021

Key points:

EYCI achieves new record of 932.50/kg cwt, with other indicators also reaching new heights

Restocker to feeder cattle weight gap increases overtime for EYCI eligible cattle

Exports see 5% lift month-on-month in May, mirroring slaughter volumes

Domestic prices

Several indicators across the supply chain broke records this week, continuing their strong momentum, demonstrating sustained confidence in the cattle market.

Once again, rainfall was a key driver on top of continued demand outstripping supply. The Eastern Young Cattle Indicator (EYCI) reached 932.50¢/kg cwt on Tuesday, on the back of the Wagga market coming back online after the long weekend break and impressive results in southern Queensland and northern NSW.

A larger feeder steer contingent made up the EYCI yarding, highlighting the continued strength of the feeder market. Other national indicators also broke records, including the Feeder Steer, Heavy Steer and Processor Yearling Steer, which achieved 462.60¢/kg, 411.50¢/kg and 487.40¢/kg cwt, respectively.

EYCI weight margin

A breakdown of buyer weights highlights an upward trend in the weight gap between what feeders and restockers are purchasing at the saleyard.

The margin has grown 60kg in 10 years, currently sitting at 103kg, highlighting producers maximising weight to cater to the feeder market as lofted programs grow.

In 2021, feeders have closely mirrored the weight buying pattern to restockers, showcasing the alignment of buying behaviour as they compete to sure up supply and maximise margins as they become tighter down the supply chain.

Traditionally, the difference remains similar, however, the long-term trend does present a broadening gap in the past 10 years, on average. This points to the prevalence of store cattle at the saleyard versus those finished, and the growth of the backgrounding operations helping to push out weight gain.

Exports

Beef and veal export volumes saw a 5% lift in May, in line with increasing slaughter volumes.

Exports have mirrored slaughter volumes so far in 2021, highlighting dependency on supply for exports and abilities to process cattle.

Japan experienced the largest volume growth month-on-month in May, up 18% to reach 21,865 tonnes. This makes Japan Australia's largest importer for the year-to-date.

EMPRESARIAS

Convenio La carne bovina tendrá el primer sello "carbono neutro del Uruguay"

24/06/2021 - Montes del Plata y el frigorífico BPU Meat del grupo NH Foods, sumaron sinergias a través de un convenio inédito que firmaron este miércoles.

Convenio. El sello pretende mostrar cómo produce Uruguay y vender lo que el consumidor pide.

La forestal Montes del Plata y frigorífico Breeders and Packers Uruguay (BPU Meat), empresa perteneciente al grupo japonés NH Foods, plasmaron un acuerdo que crea el primer sello de carne carbono neutro del Uruguay.



Ganadería y forestación son rubros complementarios y generan una relación ganar-ganar, promoviendo la integración productiva, cuidando el medio ambiente y uniendo sinergias para una certificación inédita.

La certificación será desarrollada y auditada bajo protocolos internacionales. A su vez, BPU Meat desarrollará una marca específica que representará a Uruguay en los mercados internacionales.

Kevin Koji Mimura, gerente general de BPU Meat comenzó su alocución agradeciendo la oportunidad de estar en Uruguay y “vivir en un país maravilloso”. Destacó que las dos empresas que signaron el convenio, tienen “un mismo compromiso: promover prácticas sustentables en el desarrollo del agro negocio”. Mimura dijo que como parte del grupo NHFoods, comparte el desafío de alimentar la alegría del mundo con productos sustentables con el medio ambiente.

“El grupo NHFoods pretende impulsar nuevas ideas para ampliar el potencial de las proteínas para el bienestar de los consumidores. Se pondrá especial desarrollo para adaptarse a los estilos de vida de las personas del planeta, garantizando el abastecimiento”, dijo el ejecutivo nipón.

“Nos comprometemos a cumplir con las tendencias de un consumidor global que cada vez es más consciente del cuidado de los recursos naturales y del equilibrio en el uso de estos recursos”, afirmó Mimura.

A su vez, el asesor del directorio de BPU Meat, Daniel De Mattos, consideró sumamente importante poder lograr este sello en el futuro cercano. Además, afirmó que “ganadería y forestación son parte de la solución para la sostenibilidad de los sistemas de producción y el cuidado del medio ambiente”.

De Mattos reconoció que este sello: carne carbono neutro del Uruguay, “es un primer paso” y apunta a mostrar las carnes que se demandan a nivel mundial, porque son alimentos sustentables. “El desarrollo de sellos o marcas comerciales que permitan identificar la sustentabilidad debe estar acompañado con un mejor acceso a los mercados que hoy demandan esa sustentabilidad”, consideró el asesor de BPU Meat.

Sinergias. Mientras tanto, el gerente general de Montes del Plata, Diego Wollheim, sostuvo que la firma del acuerdo contribuye a seguir el camino de sinergias entre ganadería y forestación. Agregó que “es el puntapié inicial para desarrollar sello de carne carbono neutral” y a futuro, “lograr un diferencial frente a los otros países”.

El sello demostrará y contará al mundo lo que está pasando en Uruguay”, dijo el gerente general de Montes del Plata. La ganadería en Uruguay se desarrolla, mayoritariamente, sobre pastizales naturales y en los campos forestales de la empresa, ganado y árboles conviven, favoreciendo al desarrollo de la diversidad y la fauna.

Para Wollheim, el acuerdo con BPU Meat brinda la tranquilidad de “dar un paso firme hacia el desarrollo del sello país”.

“Más de 35.000 cabezas de ganado de unos 200 productores, pastorean en tierras de Montes del Plata. El ganado permite controlar el tapiz vegetal, disminuyendo la posibilidad de incendios”, explicó el ejecutivo. También recordó que Montes del Plata realizó recientemente su Balance de Carbono y demostró que es una empresa negativa en carbono, porque sus capturas de carbono son superiores a todas las emisiones. Con el excedente de capturas Montes del Plata podría neutralizar el equivalente al 42% de todo el parque automotor uruguayo o del 52% de las emisiones de la ciudad de Montevideo”, destacó Wollheim. Las plantaciones forestales y los bosques naturales son los principales factores de remoción de gases de efecto invernadero de la atmósfera del Uruguay. Recordó que Montes del Plata transporte de la madera hacia Punta Pereira por barcazas que equivalen a 170 camiones. “Así se evitan 24 millones de kilómetros de camión por año. A su vez, se genera energía en base a biomasa, que en 2020 fue el 10% del total de la generación de energía eléctrica de Uruguay”, detalló el ejecutivo.

Competitividad. En su oratoria, Gerardo Evia, director del Programa de Conservación y desarrollo sustentable de los humedales del Este, que representó al ministro de Medio Ambiente Adrián Peña, remarcó la necesidad de explotar más la complementación ambiental para potenciar la competitividad de las empresas, generando valor agregado.

Evia recordó que Uruguay está con un abordaje integral de sus procesos productivos y el cuidado del medio ambiente, para medir la situación en que está el país y ponerle valor a cada una de las variables, para poder agregar competitividad. La idea es los puntos de partida en que está Uruguay y ver las oportunidades que tiene Uruguay. “Estamos trabajando con equipos técnicos y esperamos que pronto se tengan resultados para sumar a la competitividad. Este acuerdo entre Montes del Plata y BPU Meat, va en la línea que el gobierno tomó en esto. Hay oportunidades de cooperación para sumar entre sector privado y público para abordar estos temas en forma coordinada”, afirmó Evia.

Felicitaciones. El ministro Carlos María Uriarte consideró que el convenio plasma lo que Uruguay produce y cómo lo hace. Por eso felicitó por la iniciativa y comprometió el apoyo del gobierno para seguir trabajando. “El mundo nos está mirando y éstas son las repuestas que le debemos dar”, aseguró tajante el ministro Uriarte destacando el potencial país.

“Resta mucho por hacer”, afirmó el secretario de Estado. “Hoy nos referimos a carbono, pero el beneficio que este tipo de trabajo conjunto tiene alcanza a los servicios ecosistémicos.



El mundo nos están mirando y estas son las repuestas que le debemos dar”, dijo tajante Uriarte. Aspiró a que este camino de complementación y certificaciones lo sigan muchos otros rubros y consideró que “es un desafío para el país ganadero y para el agro en su conjunto”. Se mostró convencido que la forestación juega un papel fundamental en el equilibrio de las emisiones de gases causantes del efecto invernadero que genera la ganadería, en el país más ganadero del mundo.

JBS – Australia : incorporó el concepto de sustentabilidad en sus marcas

Beef Central, 24/06/2021

AUSTRALIA'S largest certified grassfed beef and lamb brand program has for the first time added sustainability commitments to its brand claims.

JBS Australia's Great Southern farm-assured program now includes a formal sustainability framework, in response to evolving consumer expectations.

Worldwide, JBS is stepping up its sustainability claims in operations in North and South America and now, Australia.

The company's Great Southern Farm Assurance Program was established ten years ago years ago to promote Australian grassfed beef and lamb and today involves supply from around 4000 beef and lamb producers in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia to capture the responsible practices they use on-farm and develop ways to promote them directly to customers in Australia and overseas.

A new Farm Assurance certification logo has been developed and will be used on all products packed under the program.

As part of Great Southern's Farm Assurance Program, lamb and cattle producers via a producer advisory committee have contributed to the development of the sustainability framework to ensure their on-farm practices meet the evolving expectations of customers and consumers, JBS said in a statement. Customers had also contributed to the process.

“We're committed to sustainability today for the future, so it is critical that we continue to evolve our on-farm standards to align with our customers' expectations,” JBS Southern Division chief operating officer Sam McConnell said.

The new sustainability framework was aligned with the broader JBS sustainability program and stakeholder ESG commitments, Mr McConnell said.

“Livestock producers have been valuing the environment and animal wellbeing, on-farm, for decades. This sustainability framework is about capturing those practices in a formalised way to communicate their outcomes,” JBS Southern Farm Assurance and Supply Chain Manager, Mark Inglis said.

Based on seven 'pillars'

JBS's new Great Southern Farm Assurance sustainability component comprises seven 'pillars', each contributing to the sustainable future of the program, the company said.

JBS Southern's Mark Inglis

Producer data will be measured and recorded via third-party auditors.

“This will allow us to benchmark the overall program using a simple sustainability index to explain both to customers and producers where the Great Southern Program sits in regard to these pillar outcomes,” Mr Inglis said.

“It will give us a starting point that will allow us to work from into the future.”

The seven pillars are:

Soils: Understanding soils and the importance of a healthy balance

Pastures: Matching the right mix of pastures to the environment they are grown in

Vegetation: Protect soil coverage, assist in maintain healthy waterways, and recognise current and past efforts

Water: Ensuring the use of quality water and managing the water usage for maintaining stock health and maximising animal and plant production

Livestock: Ensuring the wellbeing of our livestock is of paramount importance

People: Providing a healthy and safe workplace environment for employees, families and owners

Carbon management: Assessing the current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within the Great Southern value chain to enable a working baseline for improvement. Achieve a net zero position for Great Southern Farm Assurance in line with the global JBS net-zero GHG emissions by 2040 target.

“The Farm Assurance Program pledges to customers that their grassfed beef and lamb has met rigorous quality and sustainability standards,” Mr Inglis said.

“When customers see products come into their restaurant or store with a Farm Assurance logo, they will know the producers have ticked all the boxes – from animal welfare to responsible water use,” he said.

“The new logo means customers have an additional reminder of how our producers are putting quality and sustainability first.”

Transparency in value chains



JBS Southern's Head of Domestic and Export Beef Sales, Robert Ryan, said with consumers continuing to put their trust in sustainable brands and products, the sustainability program must be engrained in all broader JBS Southern initiatives.

"Transparency of value chains and communicating the sustainability story throughout the entire value chain will be critical, and a customer expectation in the future," Mr Ryan said.

Well suited to future UK needs

JBS Global UK Managing Director Nick Sherwood said the inclusion of the Great Southern Farm Assurance sustainability framework would be well suited to the UK market following the new Free Trade Agreement announced last week.

"As the UK FTA comes into force and with the increased focus on sustainability and carbon reduction in agriculture, this sustainability framework will boost Great Southern beef and lamb's credentials in the UK market," Mr Sherwood said.

Commitment to planting one million trees

As well as the seven Pillars, Great Southern has committed to planting one million trees to offset GHG emissions produced by its value chain.

"We will be planting native trees and native shrubs on JBS-owned properties and assisting our producer suppliers across southern Australia in planting the trees on their properties," Mr McConnell said.

"Where there is need for additional carbon offsetting, this will take place in Australia, for Australia. We will not offset our carbon overseas," he said.

Minerva Brasil anuncia que exportará carne congelada a EE.UU.

24/06/2021 - Minerva Fine Foods, la división comercial de Minerva Foods, recibió autorización para exportar productos cárnicos cocidos y congelados a los Estados Unidos, dijo en un comunicado de prensa Minerva Fine Foods se enfoca en el segmento de carnes procesadas y tiene una planta en la ciudad de Barretos, Brasil, que trabaja con diferentes procesos de preparación, cocción, congelación y envasado.

La unidad se sometió a una auditoría del Ministerio de Agricultura de Brasil, en conjunto con los requisitos establecidos por el Servicio de Inspección y Seguridad Alimentaria (FSIS, por sus siglas en inglés) para recibir la autorización correspondiente.

"Este logro crea otra oportunidad para Minerva Foods en el mercado norteamericano, a donde ya exportamos otros productos", dijo Michele Mazzi, gerente de Investigación y Desarrollo, Calidad y Trazabilidad de Minerva Foods.

Minerva Foods ya tiene cinco unidades autorizadas para exportar al mercado norteamericano y éstas están ubicadas en las ciudades de Araguaína, Janaúba, Paranatinga, Palmeiras de Goiás y Barretos. Los primeros cuatro pueden exportar carne fresca a Estados Unidos y la unidad de Barretos exporta carne enlatada.

Athena Foods certifica uso de energía limpia en el 100% de sus operaciones

22/06/2021 EMPRESAS La multinacional Minerva Foods, que está presente en Paraguay a través de Athena Foods, anunció la compra de más de 369.000 certificados energéticos renovables (I- REC) para el cien por ciento de las operaciones, convirtiéndose en la primera empresa del sector en tener cero emisiones netas en el alcance 2. Para Paraguay y los demás países de Sudamérica donde se encuentran, se adquirieron certificados de energía mixta, eólica e hidroeléctrica, asegurando una matriz energética renovable en todas las operaciones. Para Brasil, la compañía adquirió certificados de energía eólica. "Los certificados rastrean los megavatios-hora consumidos y garantizan que provienen de una fuente renovable, lo que permite una nueva forma de demostrar la trazabilidad de la energía que estamos consumiendo. Este objetivo de nuestro compromiso con la sostenibilidad ya se logró en 2020 y continuaremos de esta manera como parte de nuestra estrategia para ser Carbono Neutral para el 2035 ", dice Taciano Custódio, Director de Sostenibilidad de Minerva Foods. La iniciativa refuerza el compromiso de la compañía con la sostenibilidad, contribuyendo a la lucha contra el calentamiento global y el cambio climático. Para calcular la huella de carbono se diferencian tres tipos de emisiones, las emisiones de alcance 1, 2 y 3. Las de alcance 2 son emisiones indirectas generadas por la electricidad consumida y comprada por el emisor. Compromisos con la Sostenibilidad. Con un enfoque en las emisiones, la compañía se comprometió a reducir en un 30% la intensidad de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) en los alcances 1 y 2 para 2030; y mantener su matriz energética neutra en carbono con el 100% de su energía proveniente de fuentes renovables. En los próximos años, Minerva Foods invertirá hasta US\$ 250 millones en proyectos que ayuden a reducir las emisiones en toda la cadena productiva. Sobre I-REC. El International REC Standard, o I-REC, es un sistema global que permite el comercio de certificados de energía renovable. A través de su plataforma, las empresas pueden garantizar que la energía que consumen proviene de fuentes renovables. La certificación I-REC es considerada el medio más práctico y confiable de probar el origen de la energía y mostrar inversiones en Integrabilidad, además, los certificados permiten cumplir con los objetivos de sustentabilidad de muchas



organizaciones. Empresa. Minerva Foods es líder en exportación de carne de vacuno en América del Sur y actúa también en el segmento de procesados, comercializando sus productos a más de 100 países. Además de Brasil, Minerva Foods está presente en Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia y Chile, a través de su filial Athena Foods, empresa que nació líder en el mercado global de exportación de carnes de vacuno de América del Sur al mundo. Minerva Foods, junto a Athena Foods, sirve a los cinco continentes con carne de vacuno y sus derivados y opera, hoy en día, 25 plantas de sacrificio y deshuesado, 16 oficinas internacionales, 14 centros de distribución y tres plantas de procesamiento.