



NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 16/07/2021

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GLOBAL

USDA recortó expectativas de exportación de carne bovina de América del Sur

5/07/2021 GANADERÍA

El Departamento de Agricultura de Estados Unidos (USDA) recortó fuertemente las expectativas de exportación de carne bovina de los países de América del Sur para este año fundamentalmente por bajas en las proyecciones de producción de Brasil y por las limitaciones autoimpuestas por Argentina. En tanto, elevó en volúmenes similares las expectativas de exportación de los países norteamericanos, por lo que el saldo de ambos bloques, comparado con los volúmenes exportados en 2020, es prácticamente el mismo, con unos 6,4 millones de toneladas peso carcasa. El USDA se puso a tiro con las proyecciones de baja que se manejan para este año en Brasil. Recortó sus expectativas de producción en nada menos que 850 mil toneladas respecto a lo que había previsto en abril a 9,55 millones de toneladas carcasa que, a su vez, es 300 mil toneladas inferior a la producción de 2020. En base a este drástico recorte, respecto a lo que esperaba en abril para este año el USDA redujo en 510 mil toneladas las proyecciones de consumo doméstico de carne bovina en Brasil y en 325 mil toneladas las expectativas de exportación, situándolas ahora en 2,4 millones de toneladas carcasa, 139 mil toneladas menos que en 2020. Para Argentina, el USDA redujo de forma moderada las expectativas de producción para este año (-65 mil tons) y quitó una proporción mayor a las exportaciones (90 mil tons) debido a las restricciones impuestas por el gobierno en las ventas al exterior. El USDA supone que Argentina exportará el equivalente a 680 mil toneladas carcasa este año, 139 mil tons menos que en 2020. Por su parte, no modificó las expectativas de exportaciones de Uruguay ni de Paraguay, manteniéndolas respectivamente en 435 mil y 360 mil toneladas respectivamente. Es factible que, teniendo en cuenta el fuerte aumento en la producción de carne en ambos países en lo que va del año, estos números sean corregidos al alza cuando actualice los datos en octubre. Este drástico descenso en las exportaciones sudamericanas será casi totalmente compensado por un aumento de las ventas de los países norteamericanos, fundamentalmente Estados Unidos (125 mil toneladas arriba de lo que el USDA esperaba en abril, a 1,55 millones), pero también de Canadá (+50 mil tons a 570 mil tons). Por su parte, recortó nuevamente las proyecciones de exportación de Australia en 90 mil toneladas a 1,3 millones, el menor volumen exportado desde 2003. Esta baja es parcialmente compensada por un aumento de 35 mil toneladas en las exportaciones previstas desde Nueva Zelanda a 635 mil toneladas carcasa.

FAO - OCDE proyectan que la demanda de carne se incrementará hacia 2030

14/07/2021 La FAO y la OCDE han presentado recientemente su informe de proyecciones sobre la evolución de la producción y el comercio mundial de carne. De acuerdo con el mismo, de cara a 2030 el suministro de carne alcanzará los 374 millones de t. Esto llegará de la mano del crecimiento de la producción ganadera, especialmente en el continente americano y en China junto a una mayor eficiencia productiva por animal a través del peso promedio de sacrificio, mejoramiento de la cría y mejores formulaciones de alimento.

Se proyecta que China representará la mayor parte del aumento total en la producción de carne, seguida de Brasil y Estados Unidos. El aumento de la producción mundial de carne se debe principalmente al crecimiento de la producción avícola.

El aumento de la producción de carne de porcino seguirá siendo limitado en los tres primeros años de las Perspectivas debido a la lenta recuperación de los brotes de peste porcina africana en China, Filipinas y Vietnam. Se supone que el proceso de recuperación se completará en 2023, especialmente en China. Se prevé que el crecimiento del consumo mundial de proteínas cárnicas durante la próxima década aumente en un 14% para 2030 en comparación con el promedio del período base de 2018-2020, impulsado en gran medida por el crecimiento de los ingresos y la población. La disponibilidad de proteínas de la carne de vacuno, cerdo, aves y ovejas crezca un 5,9%, 13,1%, 17,8% y 15,7%, respectivamente, para 2030 tal y como muestra la imagen.

En los países de ingresos altos, sin embargo, los cambios en las preferencias de los consumidores, el envejecimiento y el crecimiento más lento de la población conducirán a una nivelación en el consumo de carne per cápita y un movimiento hacia el consumo de cortes de carne de mayor valor.

El consumo de carne se ha desplazado hacia las aves. En los países en desarrollo de ingresos más bajos, esto refleja el precio más bajo de las aves en comparación con otras carnes, mientras que en los países de ingresos altos esto indica una mayor preferencia por las carnes blancas, que son más fáciles de preparar y percibidas como una opción de alimentos más saludables. A nivel mundial, se espera que la carne de aves represente el 41% de toda la proteína de fuentes cárnicas en 2030, un aumento de 2 puntos porcentuales en comparación con el período base. La participación mundial de otros productos cárnicos es menor: carne de vacuno (20%), carne de cerdo (34%) y carne de ovino (5%).



Se prevé que el consumo de carne per cápita en China vuelva a su tendencia a más largo plazo para 2023, a medida que disminuya el impacto de la PPA en los precios domésticos de la carne de cerdo. Como resultado, un tercio del aumento general del consumo de carne durante el período de proyección se atribuye a la carne de porcino.

El comercio internacional de carne se expandirá en respuesta a la creciente demanda de los países de Asia y el Oriente Próximo, donde la producción seguirá siendo en gran medida insuficiente para satisfacer la demanda. La demanda de importaciones en varios países asiáticos de ingresos medios y altos ha aumentado constantemente en los últimos años debido a un cambio hacia dietas que incluyen mayores cantidades de productos animales. Los acuerdos comerciales internacionales han incluido disposiciones específicas para los productos cárnicos que mejoran el acceso a los mercados y crean oportunidades comerciales.

El informe presentado proyecta que los precios de la carne bovina, porcina y de aves se recuperarán en 2021, a medida que la demanda en los países de altos ingresos se recupere de la pandemia de la covid-19. Se prevén nuevos aumentos de los precios, aunque moderadamente, hasta 2025, ya que se supone que los ingresos y el gasto de los consumidores se recuperarán en otros países, especialmente en los países de ingresos medios donde la demanda de carne responde a los ingresos. Durante los primeros años del período de proyección, las limitaciones de la oferta en varios países asiáticos, en particular China, inducirán una mayor demanda de importaciones y conducirán a precios más altos. Esto es especialmente relevante para el sector de la carne de cerdo, donde las pérdidas relacionadas con la PPA han reducido la producción en Asia.

Los brotes de enfermedades animales, las restricciones sanitarias y las políticas comerciales afectarán la evolución y la dinámica de los mercados mundiales de la carne. La eficacia de los esfuerzos mundiales para prevenir y controlar la propagación de la peste porcina africana influirá significativamente en el crecimiento de la cantidad de carne comercializada internacionalmente. Sigue siendo incierto cuánto aumentará la demanda mundial de importaciones para satisfacer los déficits de carne inducidos por la peste porcina africana en los países afectados. Se espera que esto agregue volatilidad a los precios de la carne en la primera parte del período de proyección.

Las modalidades de los acuerdos comerciales existentes o futuros (por ejemplo, el Área de Libre Comercio Continental Africana o la Asociación Económica Integral Regional) influirán en el tamaño de los flujos comerciales y los patrones del comercio de carne durante el período de las perspectivas, tanto a nivel mundial como bilateral.

Las proyecciones asumen que el impacto económico de la pandemia por la covid-19 será de corta duración y afectará principalmente al sector cárnico a través de efectos sobre los ingresos que reducen la demanda de productos cárnicos de mayor valor. Persisten algunas incertidumbres en la senda de recuperación del sector de los servicios alimentarios, que representa una parte significativa del consumo de carne y, en particular, las ventas de cortes costosos que no son reemplazados por completo por las ventas al por menor.

Estas incertidumbres también pueden afectar el suministro de carne y procesamiento de carne, dado que los protocolos de salud y las restricciones en el movimiento de personas han llevado a varias instalaciones de procesamiento de carne y mataderos a reducir sus capacidades operativas.

Las proyecciones asumen que las preferencias de los consumidores evolucionarán siguiendo patrones históricos y que los ingresos y los precios darán forma a las dietas. Sin embargo, otros factores que podrían influir en las perspectivas de la carne a mediano plazo incluyen cambios en las preferencias y actitudes de los consumidores hacia un menor consumo de proteína cárnica a un ritmo más rápido que el observado en los últimos años.

La aparición, aunque a partir de una base baja, de fuentes alternativas de proteínas, como los sustitutos de la carne cultivados y vegetales, y la automatización de los sectores de procesamiento, envasado (incluido el etiquetado) y distribución que requieren mucha mano de obra también influirán en las proyecciones.

CHINA

Importaciones de carnes disminuyeron 17% en junio último

14 July 2021 China imported 743,000 tonnes of meat in June 2021, down 17% from the same month in 2020.

According to Reuters, weakening domestic pork prices hit China's demand for meat imports.

June meat imports were also down 5.8% from 789,000 tonnes in May. Meat imports in the first half of the year, however, totalled 5.08 million tonnes, the data from China's General Administration of Customs showed, higher than last year's 4.75 million tonnes in the first six months of 2020.



Domestic pork prices have plunged by half since the start of this year, weighed by large import volumes and as production increased on efforts to restock and expand farms after African swine fever decimated herds.

Prices were at 21.94 yuan (\$3.39) per kg last week.

Detectan nuevos brotes de Peste porcina en provincia de Sichuan

13/07/2021 Detectan un nuevo brote de peste porcina africana en Sichuan, una de las principales provincias de China dedicadas a la producción de cerdos. El foco está afectando a pequeños y medianos productores, según publicó el portal Eurocarne.

La carne de cerdo es la principal proteína en la dieta de los habitantes del gigante asiático y los focos de peste porcina africana, repercuten directamente en la demanda de otras carnes, pues hay que sustituir el cerdo faltante por carne bovina y menudencias.

El temor entre los ganaderos y analistas chinos es que se siga expandiendo por el sur del país y acabe afectando al ritmo de recuperación de la producción de carne.

De Sichuan salieron 48,5 millones de cerdos con destino a la industria cárnica de China durante 2020 y según los analistas la mayoría de los afectados por los nuevos brotes son pequeños ganaderos que han bajado la guardia ante la evolución de la enfermedad. Se estima que entre 10% y 15% del censo porcino podría estar afectado.

En marzo de 2021, el Ministerio de Agricultura y Asuntos Rurales de China informó de dos casos de peste porcina en Sichuan, uno en el este de la ciudad de Huaying y otro en el lejano oeste.

Desde esta región, el gobierno local anunció la introducción de medidas para estabilizar la producción porcina y los precios de la carne. Entre los anuncios está un mayor control y prevención de la peste porcina africana y otras enfermedades

La situación provocó cierto pánico entre los ganaderos que han enviado un mayor número de animales con destino a sacrificio lo que ha motivado la bajada del precio medio del cerdo vivo. Mientras tanto, la demanda de carne bovina desde China sigue firme y los importadores continúan acaparando todo lo que pueden para abastecerse.

BRASIL

Mercado calmo por oferta mayor

Sexta-feira, 16 de julho de 2021 - O consumo de carne bovina patinando e a boa oferta de bovinos para abate têm mantido as indústrias confortáveis nas compras. Assim, a cotação do boi e da vaca gordos ficou estável na comparação diária, mas a da novilha gorda caiu R\$2,00/@.

Com isso, o boi gordo ficou cotado em R\$315,00/@, a vaca gorda em R\$294,00/@ e a novilha gorda em R\$308,00/@, preços brutos e a prazo.

Negócios com bovinos de até quatro dentes giraram em torno de R\$320,00/@, preço bruto e à vista.

CEPEA: margen positivo para feed lots pese a alza en valor de reposición

15 de julho de 2021 As atenções de agentes do setor pecuário nacional neste início de segundo semestre se voltam para a produção de boi gordo em confinamento. Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, assim como no ano passado, as preocupações de pecuaristas estão relacionadas especialmente aos elevados custos do boi magro e da alimentação.

Cálculos realizados pelo Cepea mostram que, de fato, as margens de produtores em 2021 estão mais apertadas em relação às do ano passado, mas ainda podem ser positivas – para calcular a margem deste ano, pesquisadores consideraram os atuais preços do boi magro e do milho no estado de São Paulo e a venda do boi gordo em outubro (valores futuros da B3).

Proyección MAPA para 2031: exportaciones serán una proporción creciente del total producido

12 de julho de 2021 Na última quarta-feira (7), dois dias depois de divulgado o Relatório anual OCDE/FAO sobre as perspectivas de produção da agropecuária mundial na corrente década (2021/2030), o Ministério da Agricultura (MAPA), divulgou estudo, também anual, apresentando, ainda que parcialmente, suas Projeções do Agronegócio brasileiro para a safra 2030/31.

Pelas projeções do MAPA, em 2031 o Brasil deverá estar produzindo cerca de 34 milhões de toneladas das carnes de frango, bovina e suína, com representatividade de, respectivamente, 55%, 29% e 16% do volume total.

O volume total previsto é quase um quarto superior ao estimado para 2021. Mas o maior aumento (superior a 27%) pode ocorrer com a carne de frango. Para as carnes bovina e suína são previstos aumentos de 17% e 26%, respectivamente.



As exportações tendem a crescer em níveis mais elevados que a produção. E o previsto é um incremento de 30%, neste caso a carne suína apresentando expansão acima da média, com quase 34% de aumento. Para as carnes de frango e bovina são previstos aumentos entre 28% e 30%. Com eles, o volume total exportado ultrapassará os 10 milhões de toneladas.

A partir de tais projeções conclui-se que a disponibilidade interna de carnes em 2031 estará próxima dos 24 milhões de toneladas, aumentando perto de 22% em comparação ao que vem sendo previsto para 2021.

Nesse volume, a participação da carne de frango deve aumentar quase 5%, chegando a cerca de 57% do total (13,5 milhões de toneladas), enquanto a participação da carne suína aumenta pouco mais de 1% e chega a 17% do total (4,032 milhões de toneladas). Ou seja: a carne bovina continua perdendo participação (quase 10% a menos que em 2021) e, com perto de 6,150 milhões de toneladas, deve corresponder a pouco mais de um quarto da disponibilidade interna das três carnes.

Em suas Projeções, o MAPA chama a atenção para o fato de que as três carnes continuam tendo internamente seu maior mercado. Assim, a disponibilidade interna de carne de frango deve corresponder a 72% do total do produto, a de carne bovina a 63% e a de carne suína a 74% da produção total.

Mesmo assim, comparativamente a outros países grandes produtores, observa-se que o Brasil tem maior dependência do mercado externo. Pelo Relatório OCDE/FAO divulgado na semana passada, EUA e União Europeia absorvem em torno de 90% da produção total de carnes, enquanto a China consome 100% de sua produção, mesmo assim complementando o abastecimento interno com importações.

URUGUAY

Se acelera la suba de precios y el novillo especial cruza los US\$ 4,20

por Rafael Chansjulio 14, 2021 El mercado de ganado gordo, que ya venía firme, parece acelerar a medida que la demanda sigue pidiendo todo lo que haya y la oferta empieza a escasear. Puede decirse que se afirma y se acelera la suba de precios para el ganado gordo. Por los mejores novillos de avena se alcanzan los US\$ 4,20 por kilo en cuarta balanza, seis centavos aproximadamente por encima del promedio de la semana pasada. Pero quien tenga un lote numeroso puede conseguir mejores precios.

Dado lo fuerte de la demanda, hay negocios por encima de esa referencia en lotes puntuales, especiales. Las cargas en promedio rondan una semana, con fuerte interés industrial. La demanda, que hasta hace unos días era dispar entre plantas, ahora se ha emparejado y hay consultas permanentes de los frigoríficos.

“Si tenés un par de camiones de novillos pesados en el orden de 520 kilos y pedís US\$ 4,30 los colocás”, dijo un consignatario consultado. En negocio de corral, un premio de 20 centavos, se coloca entorno a US\$ 4,35. Para agosto hay negocios pactados de corral a US\$ 4,30 de precio base que pueden quedar a esa altura superados por las cotizaciones de los novillos de pasto.

Con verdeos complicados, es mínima la disponibilidad de novillos especiales, con valores diferenciados por el ganado bien terminado.

La demanda internacional sigue firme (ver nota aparte) y ha impulsado las faenas semanales arribas de las 50.000 cabezas.

Hoy la vaca buena bien pesada cotiza en US\$ 3,95 y la vaquillona US\$ 4, con buena demanda del abasto. China se lleva todo, desde una vaca conserva a una vaca especial. Pero como en los casos anteriores, un volumen importante de vacas que pesen 500 kilos pueden llegar a los US\$ 4 y hasta superarlos.

De esa forma se acentúa una relación de reposición favorable, porque por ahora los precios de la reposición no acompañan las subas del gordo.

“El mercado del gordo dio un salto en las cotizaciones”, dijo a Ganadería.uy Juan Andrés Dutra, de Dutra Hermanos. El mercado de reposición está con una operativa mucho más escasa que en semanas anteriores. «No refleja los muy buenos valores del gordo, señaló Dura. No hay prácticamente oferta, que es llevada por las pantallas, y se consigue cerrar muy pocos negocios, en forma particular.

En lanares sigue el ascenso de precios, con avidez compradora traccionada por la demanda de carne, desde China. Lo que aparece se vende y a excelentes valores.

Los negocios por cordero se hacen sobre US\$ 4,07 a US\$ 4,10. Hay avidez por todas las categorías. Los capones se acercan a los US\$ 4 mientras que la oveja supera la referencia de US\$ 3,90 por kilo carcasa.

Buena actividad en el mercado internacional de la carne

15/07/2021 - Sobre todo por una demanda sostenida y firmeza en valores de China

En general el mercado internacional de la carne está muy bien, China tiene valores firmes y demanda sostenida por lo que las expectativas de cara al segundo semestre son estabilidad y precios atractivos

Así lo expresó Juan Lema, Director de Agromeals. En diálogo con Rurales El País hizo referencia a que los precios que obtiene Uruguay son muy buenos. “Los valores son muy atractivos y buenos en términos históricos. Hoy lo que vemos distinto a lo sucedido en noviembre de 2019; se explica por una menor



disponibilidad de carne vacuna a nivel mundial, por la caída en la producción australiana, argentina y brasilera, sumando a una gran demanda china”, señaló.

En tanto, el broker de carnes informó que Brasil tuvo un ajuste por un tema cambiario, y hoy tiene el novillo está cercano a los US\$ 4 por kilo; mientras que en Uruguay está a US\$ 4,18.

“No son diferencias que nos dejan en una situación incómoda. La relación de precios de ganado en la región tiene un equilibrio, con fluctuaciones, pero parejo. Podrían esperarse ajustes en Argentina; pero hay que ver qué pasa con las restricciones del gobierno que terminan desestimulando a la producción”, agregó.

Sobre la situación europea, comentó que en las últimas semanas hubo un ajuste a la baja, del entorno de los US\$ 500 o US\$ 600. “El mercado se puso más pesado. Los valores están cercanos a los US\$ 13.500”, señaló.

Lo que dicen los europeos es que las compras para el verano terminaron, y que hubo un retroceso en las medidas sanitarias por rebrotes y por la variante Delta de covid-19.

“Europa ha mostrado altibajos de ajustes durante el año. Hoy hay un enfriamiento en los valores, por una situación de demanda”, agregó.

Nafta. En lo que refiere a Estados Unidos, sostuvo que la demanda viene firme, pero con ajustes a la baja. De todas formas, se viene cumpliendo con la cuota (que viene al 50%) y que hoy el bloque sigue siendo una alternativa buena para Uruguay. “Hay una competencia fuerte en los últimos meses y con valores atractivos. Se van a cumplir las 20 mil toneladas; por fuera de cuota es difícil negociar”, señaló.

Demanda china sigue firme para carne vacuna; leve afloje de precios en Europa

por Cecilia Ferreirajulio 14, 2021

El mercado chino sigue firme para la carne vacuna, con valores altos y demanda estable. El panorama para el segundo semestre es positivo. “Hay fundamentos para pensar que china va a seguir en esta tónica, por lo menos en este segundo semestre, básicamente por una menor oferta global de carne, de Brasil, Argentina y principalmente de Australia”, dijo el trader Juan Lema al programa 100% Mercados, de radio Rural.

Consignatarios consultados confirmaron una fuerte avidez por todas las categorías de vacunos y ovinos con destino a China, incluso una demanda fuerte por ganado en pie de características raciales británicas definidas.

La fuerte baja de los precios internos de la carne de cerdo en China prácticamente no ha afectado los precios pagados por la carne vacuna importada. Hay una demanda fuerte por carne vacuna, con oferta restringida desde Australia y fuerte caída muy fuerte en el ingreso de carne a través de India. En un escenario en el que, si bien se está recuperando el stock de cerdos, no se ha resultado completamente el problema de la peste porcina africana.

La logística sigue siendo un problema, dijo el director de Agromeals, con falta de contenedores disponibles para hacer los embarques y costos más altos. La dificultad podría, al menos, durar hasta fin de año.

En Europa se ha registrado algún ajuste de valores, tras que pasara el periodo fuerte de compras para el verano europeo. También están afectando medidas restrictivas impuestas en algunos países con rebrotes de Covid.

En EEUU viene algo más lenta la colocación del cupo dentro del periodo, rondando el 50% frente al 60% de un año atrás. Esta semana se ha dinamizado ese mercado, luego de un leve afloje en días anteriores. “Creo que EEUU está firme, va a seguir en esta tónica seguramente en los próximos meses”, consideró.

En un contexto regional de probable oferta limitada de Brasil y Argentina Uruguay corre con una ventaja, sostuvo el operador. Y la demanda de China va a seguir firme. “Para Uruguay es un momento bueno”, subrayó.

Exportación en pie sigue ágil y mantendrá la tónica

13/07/2021 - Ya se han concretado varios negocios para embarcar en el segundo semestre

Federico Di Santi, del escritorio Di Santi Ltda. analizó para Rurales TV el comportamiento del mercado de exportación de ganado en pie.

Según comentó, están en estos días “cerrando la cuarentena para un embarque de la segunda quincena de agosto, que va a ser con 2 mil cabezas, de las cuales 8.500 son holando y el resto Hereford y Angus. Es buen embarque y son cantidades que habitualmente no son comunes de cargar”.

Además, informó que ya están “comprando para octubre, con 15.000 cabezas, de las que 12 mil serán de razas carniceras”.

“Este año, respecto a la exportación a China, estamos con un comercio que va a terminar con más cabezas exportadas, y pensamos que también va seguir así hasta los primeros 6 meses del año que viene” finalizó.



Conrado Ferber asumió la presidencia del Instituto Nacional de Carnes

14/07/2021 - Conrado Ferber Artagaveytia asumió como el nuevo presidente del Instituto Nacional de Carnes, luego de haber ejercido como vicepresidente del instituto

Casado, 6 hijos, es productor agropecuario en los Departamentos de Río Negro y Canelones (Agrícola, Ganadero y Lechero).

Entre 1999 y 2004 integró la Junta Directiva de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay (ARU) como Director de Exposiciones. Del 2003 al 2005 integró la Junta del Instituto Plan Agropecuario (IPA). Fue Diputado suplente por el Partido Nacional durante la Legislatura 2010-2015.

Además, se desempeñó como Director de Duplex Comunicación (DX), empresa editora de las Revistas Ganadería, Agricultura y Forestación de la ARU.

El INAC está dirigido y administrado por una junta de ocho miembros, integrada por dos delegados del Poder Ejecutivo, designados, uno de ellos, a propuesta del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, en calidad de presidente, y el otro, en calidad de vicepresidente, a propuesta del Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería.

Además, seis representantes del sector privado: tres en representación de los productores rurales -uno por la Asociación Rural, otro por la Federación Rural y un tercero compartido entre la Comisión Nacional de Fomento Rural y las Cooperativas Agrarias Federadas- y tres en representación de los sectores industriales -Cámara de la Industria Frigorífica, Asociación Frigorífica del Uruguay y Asociación de Plantas de Faena Mercado Interno.

Felicitaciones carniceros: Del asado del Pepe a la colita del 2021

por Eduardo Blasinajulio 14, 2021

Hoy se celebra el día del carnicero y vale decir enhorabuena! La economía mantiene la competencia, las grandes superficies conviven con las pequeñas, la exportación con el mercado interno. En un anterior pico de precios el entonces ministro de Ganadería José Pepe Mujica acordó con la industria un precio accesible para cortes populares, típicamente el asado.

Ríos de tinta corrieron. Y en cierto sentido, polémicas político partidarias aparte, el acuerdo tenía una lógica, que la exportación no perjudicara al trabajador uruguayo, que algún corte quedara a un precio accesible ya fuera para el puchero o para la parrilla.

Cabe celebrar que ahora esté pasando algo similar sin presiones estatales, por acuerdos entre partes y por la inteligencia de la Unión de Vendedores de Carne, que supo bajar costos de comercialización y acordar precios muy accesibles para cortes como la colita de cuadril, que también es bastante clásico, típico para hacer al horno en un día de lluvia o a la parrilla en un día de sol.

Lo cierto es que estos cortes ya no del delantero sino del trasero, tienen un precio accesible y permiten que el consumo de carne vacuna este año esté creciendo en Uruguay, sosteniéndose casi en los niveles prepandemia y eso conviviendo con un negocio de exportación que tuvo esta semana el precio semanal más alto de la historia.

El mercado no es solo la libertad siempre tan necesaria sino también la inteligencia para que socialmente esa libertad redunde en el mayor bienestar posible para la mayor cantidad de gente posible.

Además los carniceros cerraron un acuerdo con UTU para profesionalizar aún más la actividad.

Enhorabuena y vale la pena compartir el comunicado de la Unión de Vendedores y celebrarlo con una buena carne el próximo fin de semana. La intención de esta columna, digámoslo explícitamente no es polarizar sino mostrar que en tiempos de muy buenos precios internacionales es muy importante encontrar mecanismos que permitan que el beneficio de los productores no redunde en un perjuicio para los consumidores y celebrar que sea a través de una buena organización, sin coacción, que eso se logre. Del otro lado del río de la Plata, la misma situación genera tensiones y medidas de política que perjudican a todos.

CARNICERÍAS TRADICIONALES CONTINUAN CON INÉDITO DESCUENTO EN CORTES DE PRIMERA CALIDAD

— Los integrantes de la Unión de Vendedores de Carne continúan ofreciendo cortes de exportación de primera calidad como la colita de cuadril y el entrecot con un 40% de descuento.

— Se trata de 14 toneladas que estarán a la venta desde el 12 al 19 de julio en el marco de los festejos del Día del Carnicero que se celebra este miércoles 14 de julio.

Como ya es tradición, la Unión de Vendedores de Carne (UVC) continúa con las promociones en este mes de julio, para llevarle a los clientes los mejores cortes a los mejores precios. La idea, este mes, es hacer los descuentos de manera semanal, por lo cual desde el 12 al 19 de julio se mantendrán los descuentos en el bife angosto y la colita de cuadril, para celebrar el día del carnicero que será el 14 de julio.

Esta oferta es inédita en Uruguay, teniendo en cuenta que el costo de este corte llega a ser de hasta \$480 por kilogramo en supermercados de grandes superficies o puntos de venta de frigoríficos y en esa semana podrá encontrarse en las carnicerías socias de UVC a \$359 el kilo.



Según explicó, Rafael Rodríguez, vicepresidente de UVC, uno de los esfuerzos que tuvieron que hacer fue conseguir que les dieran más mercadería porque el stock comienza a bajar ya que las exportaciones están empezando a restablecerse y a normalizarse.

«La idea es tener el mejor entrecot o bife angosto y la mejor colita de cuadril para que el pueblo en general lo pueda comprar con precios muy razonables», dijo Rodríguez.

La mercadería con la que cuentan para esta promoción son 14 toneladas. Según dijo Rodríguez, el primer mes que se hizo el descuento en este corte, que fue en junio, se vendieron 45 toneladas solo en una semana y 36 toneladas en el resto del mes. En las primeras semanas de julio ya van vendiendo 38 toneladas.

En cuanto a las promociones que habrá en los próximos meses, Rodríguez adelantó que en el invierno se viene una época en donde en la cocina predominan las comidas de olla.

«Por eso, estamos estudiando y evaluando para que los carniceros puedan ofrecerle a su clientela una gama de productos para hacer comida de olla, porque llegar a tu casa y tener algo calentito es espectacular. De todas formas, vamos a seguir vendiendo el mejor asado del mundo y las mejores costillas para hacer en la estufa a leña. Tenemos todo para servir al cliente», aseguró Rodríguez.

PARAGUAY

Valores del ganado gordo se recuperan: “Se observa una tendencia al alza”

13/07/2021 GANADERÍA

Con menos oferta en el mercado, la semana comenzó con una recuperación de precios para los animales terminados con destino a las plantas frigoríficas con perfil exportador. “Se observa una tendencia de valores al alza”, indicó un industrial. La fuente, según informó a Valor Agro, posicionó las referencias de compras en US\$ 3,45 por kilo carcasa para machos (novillos y toros) y en US\$ 3,25 para vacas. Mientras que las vaquillas se valoran igual que los machos, y los animales trazados unos 5 centavos de dólar más. Otro industrial confirmó las cotizaciones de machos, pero remarcó que están comprando vacas a US\$ 3,20 a la carne. “No tenemos presión de compra por esta categoría”, señaló. Por otro lado, un operador del mercado coincidió en las referencias anunciadas por las industrias, y comentó que por cargas especiales se pueden lograr más centavos. La mayoría de las plantas frigoríficas que operan en el mercado de exportación están comprando hacienda para ingresos a planta a partir del miércoles y jueves de la próxima semana. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Nuevo récord en exportaciones de carne bovina

13/07/2021 - En el primer semestre del año, las exportaciones de carne vacuna establecieron un récord histórico con el envío de 176.999.515,87 kilos del producto

Paraguay exportó más de 176.000 toneladas de carne bovina en los primeros seis meses del 2021, estableciendo así un nuevo récord para la industria, según publicó Carnetec. En el primer semestre del año, las exportaciones de la proteína roja establecieron un récord histórico para el país guaraní, con el envío de 176.999.515,87 kilos del producto, por un valor de más de US\$ 808,5 millones, según datos revelados por el Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa) de Paraguay.

El informe detalló además que, en cuanto a la menudencia bovina, se logró exportar los primeros seis meses del año un total de 31.686.523,88 kilos por US\$ 60,2 millones y la faena lograda en junio de este año asciende a 220.836 cabezas de ganado, siendo el total de kilogramos de 52.534.019.

Por último, el reporte reportó que entre enero y junio de 2021, los principales mercados de exportación de carne bovina fueron: Chile con más de 69.651.141 kilos, Rusia con 44.730.571 kilos, Brasil con 15.718.058 kilos, China (Taiwán) con 15.916.050 kilos, Israel con 10.357.573 kilos y Uruguay con 3.634.591 kilos.

Por otro lado, la faena de bovinos en la industria frigorífica también es alta. Entre enero y mayo del año en curso se faenaron 958,32 cabezas, 31,8% más en comparación con igual período del año anterior. Durante 2020, cuando la ganadería paraguaya sufrió una gran sequía, se envió mucho ganado a faena y en ese entonces se industrializó 1.889.825 cabezas. El volumen mostró un aumento de 5,9% en comparación con enero-diciembre de 2019. Por tanto, lograr una faena de 2,3 millones de animales implicaría una nueva suba estimada en 12%.

Operadores del mercado consultados por Valor Agro mencionaron que los niveles de faenas proyectados pueden ser viables para el 2021. Además uno de ellos indicó que alcanzar ese número de faenas haría presión en los niveles de oferta de hacienda del próximo año. En los primeros cinco meses del año los exportadores paraguayos entregaron al mundo 142.576 toneladas de carne bovina, un aumento del 45,8% más frente al 2020. El mayor aumento estuvo marcado por Chile, que en dicho periodo demandó 56.553 toneladas, un 71% más que enero y mayo del año pasado.



Con fuerte participación de vacas, la faena de bovinos marcó aumentos en junio

12/07/2021 GANADERÍA

Durante junio las plantas frigoríficas exportadoras de carne bovina procesaron un total de 220.836 animales, un incremento del 11,1% en comparación con el mes anterior (mayo) y del 35,5% frente a igual mes del año pasado. El nivel de sacrificio es el segundo más alto del año, luego de las 230.196 cabezas que se faenaron en marzo. En la participación por categorías, se destaca un fuerte aumento de las vacas con un total de 67.085 cabezas, un 13,1% versus mayo y 51,6% en relación a junio del 2020. Los toros siguen liderando la faena con 68.670 animales. Los novillos suman 47.627 reses y las vaquillas 37.454. Frigorífico Belén, de la compañía Athena Foods, se mantiene como la planta con mayor faena mensual con 35.226 animales en junio. Seguido por Concepción con 31.340 reses y Frigomerc (Athena Foods) con 20.374 bovinos. Las tres plantas de las colonias (FrigoChorti, Neuland y FrigoChaco) se ubican por detrás de las anteriormente mencionadas, pero con un ritmo que supera las 18 mil cabezas mensuales. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Desde julio están operando las cajas negras en los frigoríficos exportadores

15/07/2021 GANADERÍA

El pasado 1 de julio comenzaron a funcionar los equipos y sistemas de control electrónico de medición y vigilancia de la producción, conocidos como cajas negras, en la cuarta balanza de las plantas frigoríficas con perfil exportador que operan en el país. La instrumentación de la herramienta se oficializó luego de un plan piloto que desarrolló a mitad del año pasado el Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa) en un número determinado de frigoríficos. Según lo establecido en el decreto, con la instalación de las cajas negras se busca “garantizar altos niveles de inviolabilidad de información auditable y permitir verificar en tiempo real la misma, a fin de evitar irregularidades que impactan en la recaudación fiscal y que sirvan para defender y promover la libre competencia de los mercados”. En una entrevista realizada por Valor Agro el año pasado, el presidente del Senacsa, José Carlos Martín, aseguró que la implementación de las cajas negras es un “avance gigantesco” para la ganadería en Paraguay, ya que “permite tener un mayor control de la producción”. Senacsa comunicó que la información generada está disponible en el módulo ganadero del SIGOR, siempre que la hacienda sea enviada a frigoríficos de exportación. El reporte detalla el resumen de la faena: la categoría, el número de res, el canal, los kilos, los mercados y el resumen totalizador. Fuente: Valor Agro.

UNION EUROPEA

Perspectivas positivas ante mejora en el combate del COVID 19

With significant progress made in the COVID-19 vaccination campaign throughout the EU, food services are reopening and travel restrictions are being progressively lifted. This should have a positive impact on tourism this summer and on EU food consumption overall. Still, uncertainties remain due to the Delta variant of the COVID-19 virus and the capacity to control it.

The summer 2021 edition of the short-term outlook report, published by the European Commission, presents a detailed overview of the latest trends and further prospects for each agri-food sector.

Arable crops

Prices for the main arable crops have been subject to notable variations in spring, driven by a high demand from China and the US and weather-related uncertainties around global production levels.

In 2021/22, EU cereal production is expected to reach 288.7 million tonnes, an increase of 3% compared to last year, thanks to an increase in soft and durum wheat and maize. Similarly, EU oilseed and protein crops production could increase to 30.1 million tonnes (up 9.5% compared to last year) and 4.6 million tonnes (an increase of 6.7%) respectively. EU cereal and oilmeal use for feed is expected to rise, as well as vegetable oils consumption for food and industrial purposes.

Regarding sugar beet, EU production is expected to reach around 110 million tonnes in 2021/22, an increase compared to the 99 million tonnes of the previous marketing year.

Meat

EU beef production is expected to decrease by 1.3% or 92,000 tonnes in 2021, due to lower demand from food services. However, exports to high-value markets such as Canada and Japan should continue to increase thanks to recent trade agreements.

As for pigmeat, EU production should continue to grow in 2021, a rise of 1.7% or 394,000 tonnes compared to 2020. Even though exports to the UK dropped, overall EU pigmeat exports should grow by 5% in 2021. High prices should compensate the increase in feed prices.

Regarding poultry, with Avian Influenza hitting major EU producers and high feed prices, EU production is expected to decrease by 0.9% or 121,000 tonnes in 2021. EU consumption is expected to increase with



food services reopening. However, frozen stocks should partly satisfy that extra demand, leading to a stable apparent consumption.

EU sheep and goat meat production should remain stable in 2021, with a 0.1% or 688 tonnes increase, despite the relatively high prices. In terms of demand, the reopening of food services should have a positive impact for the second half of 2021.

Comisión Europea lanzó un paquete de propuestas estratégicas frente al cambio climático

15 July 2021 The European Commission has adopted a package of proposals to make the EU's climate, energy, land use, transport and taxation policies fit for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

Achieving these emission reductions in the next decade is crucial to Europe becoming the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050 and making the European Green Deal a reality. With these proposals, the Commission is presenting the legislative tools to deliver on the targets agreed in the European Climate Law and fundamentally transform our economy and society for a fair, green and prosperous future.

A comprehensive and interconnected set of proposals

The proposals will enable the necessary acceleration of greenhouse gas emission reductions in the next decade. They combine: application of emissions trading to new sectors and a tightening of the existing EU Emissions Trading System; increased use of renewable energy; greater energy efficiency; a faster roll-out of low emission transport modes and the infrastructure and fuels to support them; an alignment of taxation policies with the European Green Deal objectives; measures to prevent carbon leakage; and tools to preserve and grow our natural carbon sinks.

The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) puts a price on carbon and lowers the cap on emissions from certain economic sectors every year. It has successfully brought down emissions from power generation and energy-intensive industries by 42.8% in the past 16 years.

Today the Commission is proposing to lower the overall emission cap even further and increase its annual rate of reduction. The Commission also proposes to increase the size of the Innovation and Modernisation Funds.

To complement the substantial spending on climate in the EU budget, Member States should spend the entirety of their emissions trading revenues on climate and energy-related projects. A dedicated part of the revenues from the new system for road transport and buildings should address the possible social impact on vulnerable households, micro-enterprises and transport users.

Member States also share responsibility for removing carbon from the atmosphere, so the Regulation on Land Use, Forestry and Agriculture sets an overall EU target for carbon removals by natural sinks, equivalent to 310 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions by 2030. National targets will require Member States to care for and expand their carbon sinks to meet this target.

By 2035, the EU should aim to reach climate neutrality in the land use, forestry and agriculture sectors, including also agricultural non-CO₂ emissions, such as those from fertiliser use and livestock. The EU Forest Strategy aims to improve the quality, quantity and resilience of EU forests.

It supports foresters and the forest-based bioeconomy while keeping harvesting and biomass use sustainable, preserving biodiversity, and setting out a plan to plant three billion trees across Europe by 2030.

Energy production and use accounts for 75% of EU emissions, so accelerating the transition to a greener energy system is crucial. The Renewable Energy Directive will set an increased target to produce 40% of our energy from renewable sources by 2030. All Member States will contribute to this goal, and specific targets are proposed for renewable energy use in transport, heating and cooling, buildings and industry.

To reduce overall energy use, cut emissions and tackle energy poverty, the Energy Efficiency Directive will set a more ambitious binding annual target for reducing energy use at EU level. It will guide how national contributions are established and almost double the annual energy saving obligation for Member States. The public sector will be required to renovate 3% of its buildings each year to drive the renovation wave, create jobs and bring down energy use and costs to the taxpayer.

Finally, a new Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism will put a carbon price on imports of a targeted selection of products to ensure that ambitious climate action in Europe does not lead to "carbon leakage". This will ensure that European emission reductions contribute to a global emissions decline, instead of pushing carbon-intensive production outside Europe. It also aims to encourage industry outside the EU and our international partners to take steps in the same direction.

Response from Copa and Cogeca

In a press release, Copa and Cogeca said that the Commission's objective is clear, but the way to achieve it in agriculture and forestry sectors is not. The farming and forestry union shares the objective of achieving carbon neutrality as soon as possible in all sectors; agriculture and forestry being key players. However, the way to reach this very ambitious objective is another issue, and EU farming organisations will remain vigilant on many points featured in the package.



Reacting to the overall package, Pekka Pesonen, Copa-Cogeca Secretary General said, “Evaluating the impact of such a reform package as a whole for agriculture is a complex task as the measures and mechanisms proposed to reduce our emissions by at least 55% by 2030 are numerous and their effects complex and cumulative. With the Green Deal, there is a clear pattern that is being repeated by the Commission. The EU has a strong vision for the internal market that we can support but when it comes to ensuring consistency with international trade, concrete solutions, especially in agriculture, are still lacking”. On the internal market, the proposals made by the Commission are numerous and will require detailed evaluation. In the LULUCF regulation, Copa and Cogeca take note of the ambitious objective of a greenhouse gas removal target of 310 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent by 2030. Agriculture and forestry need clarity on how the Commission plans to achieve these goals on the ground. Copa and Cogeca are looking forward to the publication of the F2F Carbon Farming Initiative at the end of the year.

Following the call enshrined in the recently adopted European Climate Law, market-based carbon crediting schemes in a new business model should play a central role instead of direct incentives. We believe that this policy, if it considers farming contributions and not only the emissions, will be an effective mechanism. European farmers and cooperatives are already taking initiatives to do carbon accounting as they see carbon farming as a relevant source of additional income and a promising trend.

For forestry, economic incentives to enhance sustainable forest management are a key driver to increase the use of renewable raw materials to substitute fossil-based ones.

On road transport decarbonisation, certified crop-based biofuels constitute the most-used biofuels in the EU, and it is assumed that the transport emission savings result largely from their use. Crop-based biofuels must not be excluded from the mix. While electric vehicles have an important role to play in saving emissions, they will not be a solution fit for all European consumers, especially in rural areas and agricultural off-road vehicles, which are heavily dependent on liquid fuels. The 7% cap on crop-based biofuels should be reassessed and revised upwards to provide flexibility for each Member State, while automotive manufacturers should be allowed to continue improving the efficiency of internal combustion engines for solutions like higher biofuel blends and CNG/LNG.

When it comes to trade and the avoidance of carbon leakage, the key mechanism proposed by the Commission is the establishment of the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM). The Commission recognises that the ETS system, even if revised, will not be sufficient to prevent possible dumping from countries that do share our climate ambitions.

With the implementation of the Farm to Fork strategy, ensuring fair competition will become a growing concern for agriculture. Although we support the idea of setting up a CBAM for agricultural products (provided that some conditions are met), the Commission decided to exclude agriculture. At the same time, the fertiliser sector will be included. This unfair double-penalty will be unbearable for farmers.

On this mechanism as in the rest of the package, coherence is key. As is often the case, these problems of consistency will be found in the details, and this will only become apparent when cross-checking the Commission's impact assessments.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Ceden los embarques semanales de carnes bovinas

US beef net sales of 9,300 metric tonnes (MT) reported for 2021 were down 61% from the previous week and 44% from the prior four-week average. Increases primarily for Japan (3,000 MT, including decreases of 700 MT), Mexico (1,800 MT), China (1,600 MT, including decreases of 100 MT), Taiwan (700 MT, including decreases of 200 MT), and South Korea (600 MT, including decreases of 700 MT), were offset by reductions for Indonesia (100 MT).

Exports of 15,500 MT were down 13% from the previous week and 15% from the prior four-week average. The destinations were primarily to Japan (4,100 MT), South Korea (3,800 MT), China (3,300 MT), Taiwan (1,100 MT), and Mexico (1,000 MT).

Decreto Presidencial incluye nuevas medidas para luchar contra prácticas anti-competitivas – Impacto en la industria de carnes y aves

AgDay 07/13/21 - Mixed Reaction to Biden's Executive Order By TYNE MORGAN July 13, 2021

The Biden Administration announced last week they are tackling what the White House views as anti-competitive issues in the U.S. with a new Executive Order. Signed July 9 by President Biden, the Order could have a sweeping impact on agriculture and corporate business, covering competition in everything from meat processors to equipment manufacturers.

“Of the 72 provisions in President Biden's executive order, one-fifth were agriculture related,” says Jim Wiesemeyer, Farm Journal Washington Correspondent.



The order includes changes to fight anti-competitive practices in agriculture, including the controversial "Right to Repair" topic. Overall, the White House says the executive order will include 72 initiatives by more than one dozen agencies to "tackle some of the most pressing competition problems across our economy." Addressing Agriculture

While the sweeping Executive Order covers a wide-range of industries, the one-fifth of the Order that applies specifically to agriculture, also includes a number of topics and issues. The White House says the Order directs USDA to:

- consider issuing new rules under the Packers and Stockyards Act making it easier for farmers to bring and win claims
- consider issuing new rules defining when meat can bear "Product of USA" labels, so that consumers have transparent labels that enable them to choose products made in the U.S.
- develop a plan to increase opportunities for farmers to access markets and receive a fair return, including supporting alternative food distribution systems like farmers markets and developing standards and labels so that consumers can choose to buy products that treat farmers fairly

The White House's Executive Order also called attention to farmers "Right to Repair," by encouraging the FTC to limit equipment manufacturers from restricting people's ability to make repairs on their own or use independent repair shops or do DIY repairs.

Tackling Concentration in Meat/Poultry Production

On the heels of Biden's signature officially inking the executive order late last week, USDA said the President's actions will also level the playing field for family farmers and ranchers, rolling out another effort to combat what the administration sees as anti-competitive actions in the meat marketplace.

During a trip to Council Bluffs, Iowa, Friday, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack announced USDA is making significant investment to expand processing capacity and increase competition within meat and poultry processing. USDA says the efforts, which come in the form of \$500 million in new funding, will also make agricultural markets more accessible and fair.

"The COVID-19 pandemic led to massive disruption for growers, food workers, and consumers alike," Vilsack said during the announcement Friday. "It exposed a food system that was rigid, consolidated, and fragile. Meanwhile, those growing, processing and preparing our food are earning less each year in a system that rewards size over all else. To shift the balance of power back to the people, USDA will invest in building more, better, and fairer markets for producers and consumers alike."

Mixed Reactions within Agriculture

Wiesemeyer says the biggest takeaway from Friday's announcement is where Biden will continue to prioritize his efforts, with the Executive Order reinforcing the Biden Administration's focus.

"When Vilsack was Secretary under the Obama administration, he concentrated on the 80% of producers who produced only 20% of the production and agriculture," says Wiesemeyer. "Then, he got a lot of flack and went in reverse. He then he focused on the 20% of the very efficient producers who produced 80% of the production. This tells me he and the Biden administration are focusing back again, on the 80% of producers who produce only 20% of their production. There's no right or wrong answer on this one. This is just their focus. Big is bad right now. That's what the Order tells me."

Immediately after the Order was signed, many livestock groups, including National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA), praised the President's focus on meat and poultry.

"NCBA's top priority in Washington is pushing for policies that strengthen the business climate for our producers," said vice president of government affairs Ethan Lane. "We thank President Biden and Secretary Vilsack for the leadership and swift action they've shown on some of the top issues impacting our producers, including 'Product of the USA' labeling and grants to expand regional, independent processing capacity. Today's executive order is a vital next step toward securing a steady beef supply chain, and increasing opportunities for profitability for our producers. We have actively engaged the administration on these issues thus far, and we will continue to advocate for the needs of American cattle producers as the rulemaking processes begin."

The American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) released a statement, saying AFBF would examine the details of the order, and work with the administration "to ensure changes are consistent with our grassroots policy, and farmers and ranchers are provided greater flexibility to remain competitive in our growing economy."

The North American Meat Institute, which represents meat and poultry producers, says it remained opposed to changes in the act the Biden Administration was seeking to amend, saying "Government intervention in the market will increase the cost of food for consumers at a time when many are still suffering from the economic consequences of the pandemic."

National Chicken Council President Mike Brown said his industry is "one of the least consolidated" in U.S. agriculture, and he called the order "surprising," given Biden's "long history of support for the chicken industry."



Senator Chuck Grassley (R-IA) also issued a statement saying he was quote "glad the Biden administration is particularly beefing up enforcement and expanding transparency in the livestock markets. Mixed Reactions Outside of Agriculture

Outside the meat sector, groups also applauded the President's plan to combat "big business and big ag;" however, not everyone was in favor of the sweeping Executive Order.

"The Executive Order is built on the flawed belief that our economy is over concentrated, stagnant, and fails to generate private investment needed to spur innovation," said Neil Bradley, executive vice president and chief policy officer at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The National Association of Manufacturers said today's executive order threatens to "undo our progress by undermining free markets."

Equipment Industry Pushes Back

Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM) told Farm Journal that while the "Right to Repair" topic was addressed in the Order, the title is misleading, as equipment owners can already perform most repairs on their equipment.

"Equipment manufacturers have always supported farmers' right to repair their own equipment and remain committed to providing them with tools and information needed to reduce downtime and maximize productivity. President Biden's Executive Order does not change that," says Stephanie See, director of state government relations, Association of Equipment Manufacturers. "Farmers can already perform most repairs on their equipment. In some rare cases, where access to proprietary source code is necessary, a certified service technician may need to perform the repairs. Equipment manufacturers do not, however, condone illegal tampering, including modifications that are illegal, unsafe, and harmful to the public and the environment. We look forward to working with the Federal Trade Commission as they consider next steps and look forward to sharing our perspective with them in the coming weeks."

Most equipment manufacturers shied away from responding to Biden's Order, as Wiesemeyer says, "sometimes no PR is good PR," but Wiesemeyer says the "right to repair" issue is one that's not over, as it's possible the issue will be challenged in court.

"The opponents of this your 'right to repair' tell me that it's also the right to damage, and to that point, these things are very complex," says Wiesemeyer. "I think you could find this particular topic into the courts, as with a number of these items in the Order. We're in a litigious society, and nowadays, that's on steroids. And I think a number of these things, if implemented, will go to court, some in the railroad area, where it gets into the levels of what they can charge, surcharges, etc, as well as the 'right to repair.'"

While John Deere didn't comment after the Order was signed at the White House, just days before it was signed, John Deere told Farm Journal less than 2% of all repairs require a software update, which means the majority of repairs farmers need to make, can be made themselves.

"We lead our industry in providing repair tools, spare parts, information guides, training videos and manuals needed to work on our machines, including remote access for technicians to provide long-distance help," said Deere. "John Deere does not support the right to modify embedded software due to risks associated with the safe operation of the equipment, emissions compliance and engine performance." Biden's planned executive action comes as a bill in Congress, the Fair Repair Act, would allow the FTC to penalize companies which block consumers from repairing products by limiting access to replacement parts.

Digging up the Details

Wiesemeyer says more details will need to be released before anything is filed with the Federal Register. He says those details will be key moving forward. He says part of the concern with some agricultural groups is what "unintended consequences" could result from the large Executive Order.

"Looking at history, when government gets too involved in an industry, and they frequently do, they'll muck it up, there will be unintended consequences," says Wiesemeyer. "I'm not saying that will be the case this time, but by their history of trying to right wrongs, and that doesn't have a good history to it. So, I think we all need to see details. But anytime you expand the potential market that livestock, poultry and dairy can go to, I think that's a good thing. The concern I have is if these new entities are not adequately financed for the long haul, the first major downturn in the marketplace in the meat processing, they usually fold. I mean, that's what history clearly says. So it's just not starting them up. It's continuing to support them with resources."

USDA Analizó la evolución de la primera fase del acuerdo suscrito con CHINA

12 July 2021 Even though 2020 was a tumultuous year, the effects of the Phase One agreement show a positive path forward for the US-China trade relationship, writes Timothy Wier for The Cattle Site.

"The trade war knocked it down, but we're back on trend," said Jason Hafemeister, Acting Deputy Undersecretary for the TFAA, during his presentation at USDA's 97th Annual Ag Outlook Forum. "We see a lot of potential in a free trade environment to significantly expand our sales."



When China was admitted to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001, it was a \$1 billion market. Today, it's \$25 billion. Besides the trade war, U.S. agricultural exports to China have increased year over year.

Before the trade war, the US sold \$24 billion in agricultural products to China. This accounted for 20-25% of all Chinese ag product imports. In 2018 and 2019, the tariffs impeded US sales in China, reducing that market share down to 10%.

Now, however, US market share has increased to 14%. While that may seem like an increase, the fact that the Chinese market is growing and competitive makes it a less impressive figure. Additionally, the US failed to hit the \$36 billion target outlined in the Phase One agreement.

The US also faces stiff competition from other nations in several key areas:

The US leads in cereals and cotton

Brazil leads in soybeans

Europe leads in meat

"As well as we're doing in China, we are seeing our competitors do even better," said Hafemeister. "That's an opportunity for us to improve our competitiveness."

Impact of the Phase One Agreement

The Phase One agreement removed some key technical barriers to US trade. These include the removal of the bans on poultry and beef, so long as they come in under a tolerance. As a result, US pet food markets have access to Chinese poultry and beef, opening millions of dollars in potential sales.

China also removed a series of technical restrictions that burdened US exporters. These include facility and product registrations that restricted individual US companies whose registration hadn't been processed yet.

However, the mending of the trade relationship is still a work in progress. Although China has both multi- and bilateral obligations to the US, seeing these obligations met in practice is an unfinished story:

China still hasn't met their product and purchase requirements (although they have bounced back)

China is still rolling back restrictive technical measures

China has also removed retaliatory tariffs, allowing the US to participate in growing markets

2020 Crop Export Performance

Although the specific figures vary from crop to crop, the general story across the board is that most US crops will beat their 2017 (pre-tariff) numbers, signaling a recovery within the Chinese market.

The dynamics of the animal market faced a much more steep hill to climb, due to the fact that US meat has been shut out of the Chinese market since 2017. However, 2020 saw recovery and growth in several key sectors.

Here are some examples of how specific US ag products have been performing:

Soybeans showed \$14.2 billion in 2020

Cereals showed \$2.9 billion in 2020; Corn specifically showed just over \$1.2 billion, a record year for the crop

Cotton showed \$1.8 billion in 2020

Tree Nuts showed \$700 million in 2020

Meat showed \$3.2 billion in 2020; Pork hit over \$2 billion, Beef just over \$300 million, and Poultry at \$750 million

Looking to the future, USDA has made specific predictions on how key crops are expected to perform:

Soybeans are expected to increase by \$2.0 billion to \$38.3 billion in 2021

Grain and feed products (corn, wheat, sorghum) are expected to increase by \$2.2 billion to \$37.8 billion in 2021

It has been a difficult last few years for the US-China trade relationship. But with these new agreements and continued growth within the market, the US is poised to perform well in what is quickly becoming the largest agricultural import market in the world.

Gobierno invertirá US\$500 millones para incrementar la capacidad de procesamiento de la industria de carnes

12 July 2021 The US government will invest at least \$500 million to expand beef, pork and poultry processing capacity, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack said on Friday, after consumers faced limits on meat purchases during the COVID-19 pandemic last year.

According to a report from Reuters, the money from a \$1.9 trillion pandemic relief package approved in March will be awarded to meat processors in grants and loans to make the supply chain more resilient and increase competition in the sector, Vilsack said at a news conference in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

President Joe Biden signed a sweeping executive order that pushes the US Department of Agriculture to crack down on "abusive practices of some meat processors" and promote more competition in the US economy.



Cattle ranchers say there are too few processing companies that buy livestock to turn into beef, sometimes forcing farmers to accept the one and only bid they receive for animals.

Ranchers are now selling cattle for a loss even though meat companies make profits selling beef to consumers, Vilsack said.

"It seems to me in fairness profit ought to go both ways," he added.

The meatpacking sector came under increased scrutiny after slaughterhouses closed temporarily during the start of the COVID-19 pandemic as workers fell sick.

When large meat plants close, meat supplies tighten while ranchers get stuck with cattle that would otherwise have been slaughtered. That means the price of cattle generally falls, while the price of meat in supermarkets rises.

A cyberattack against the North American arm of Brazilian meatpacker JBS SA that shut US beef plants last month highlighted concerns about concentration in the sector.

Biden's order directs USDA to consider new rules to make it easier for farmers to bring and win legal claims against big processors.

The USDA said in June it would pursue three rules to strengthen enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act, passed 100 years ago to protect farmers from unfair trade practices.

The North American Meat Institute, which represents meat companies, said on Friday that Biden's order will "open the floodgates for litigation."

"Government intervention in the market will increase the cost of food for consumers at a time when many are still suffering from the economic consequences of the pandemic," said Meat Institute President Julie Anna Potts.

USDA comunicó que los planes de expansión "emparejarán la cancha" entre los operadores

By TYNE MORGAN July 9, 2021

On the heels of President Joe Biden signing an Executive Order to increase competition in the U.S., USDA says the President's actions will also level the playing field for family farmers and ranchers.

During a trip to Council Bluffs, Iowa, Friday, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack announced USDA is making significant investment to expand processing capacity and increase competition within meat and poultry processing. USDA says the efforts, which come in the form of \$500 million in new funding, will also make agricultural markets more accessible and fair.

"The COVID-19 pandemic led to massive disruption for growers, food workers, and consumers alike," Vilsack said during the announcement Friday. "It exposed a food system that was rigid, consolidated, and fragile. Meanwhile, those growing, processing and preparing our food are earning less each year in a system that rewards size over all else. To shift the balance of power back to the people, USDA will invest in building more, better, and fairer markets for producers and consumers alike."

Vilsack says the investments will not only expand meat and poultry processing capacity, but it will also restore the "Packers and Stockyard Act," which USDA says will level the playing field for farmers and ranchers.

"This is a once in a generation opportunity to transform the food system so it is more resilient to shocks, delivers greater value to growers and workers, and offers consumers an affordable selection of healthy food produced and sourced locally and regionally by farmers and processors from diverse backgrounds," added Vilsack. "I am confident USDA's investments in expanded capacity will spur millions more in leveraged funding from the private sector and state and local partners as our efforts gain traction across the country."

As part of the announcement, USDA says its intent is to:

Invest \$500 million in American Rescue Plan funds to expand meat and poultry processing capacity so that farmers, ranchers, and consumers have more choices in the marketplace.

More than \$150 million for existing small and very small processing facilities to help them weather COVID, compete in the marketplace and get the support they need to reach more customers.

USDA is also holding meatpackers accountable by revitalizing the Packers and Stockyards Act, issuing new rules on "Product of USA" labels, and developing plans to expand farmers' access to new markets.

First reported by AgWeb Friday morning, the trip's "major announcement" to create new funding for smaller processors will likely come in the form of grants.

Cattle groups responding to the news, with National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) thanking President Biden and Secretary Vilsack for taking what NCBA calls "vital steps" in strengthening the supply chain.

"NCBA's top priority in Washington is pushing for policies that strengthen the business climate for our producers," said Vice President of Government Affairs Ethan Lane. "We thank President Biden and Secretary Vilsack for the leadership and swift action they've shown on some of the top issues impacting our producers, including 'Product of the USA' labeling and grants to expand regional, independent processing capacity. Today's executive order is a vital next step toward securing a steady beef supply



chain, and increasing opportunities for profitability for our producers. We have actively engaged the administration on these issues thus far, and we will continue to advocate for the needs of American cattle producers as the rulemaking processes begin.”

USDA’s announcement is part of a larger effort by the Biden administration to “fight monopolization and promote competition across the economy.” That included an executive order that:

Directs USDA to consider issuing new rules under the Packers and Stockyards Act making it easier for farmers to bring and win claims, stopping chicken processors from exploiting and underpaying chicken farmers, and adopting anti-retaliation protections for farmers who speak out about bad practices.

Directs USDA to consider issuing new rules defining when meat can bear “Product of USA” labels, so that consumers have accurate, transparent labels that enable them to choose products made here.

Directs USDA to develop a plan to increase opportunities for farmers to access markets and receive a fair return, including supporting alternative food distribution systems like farmers markets and developing standards and labels so that consumers can choose to buy products that treat farmers fairly.

Encourages the FTC to limit powerful equipment manufacturers from restricting people’s ability to use independent repair shops or do DIY repairs—such as when tractor companies block farmers from repairing their own tractors.

USDA says dominant companies can use their power to engage in abusive practices and make it harder for farmers, ranchers, and consumers to get a fair price. Farmers’ share of every dollar spent on food has declined consistently from 35 cents in the 1970s to around just 14 cents in recent years.

However, not everyone agrees with the Biden administration’s actions on Friday. The North American Meat Institute issued a statement, saying the actions called for by the President won’t help consumers.

“President Biden’s executive order calling for USDA to change the Packers and Stockyards rules will have unintended consequences for consumers and producers,” said Meat Institute President and CEO Julie Anna Potts. “Government intervention in the market will increase the cost of food for consumers at a time when many are still suffering from the economic consequences of the pandemic. These proposed changes will open the floodgates for litigation that will ultimately limit livestock producers’ ability to market their livestock as they choose. These proposals have been considered and rejected before and they are counter to the precedent set in eight federal appellate circuits.”

The Meat Institute says meat and poultry markets are dynamic, which was highlighted during the COVID pandemic and labor shortages.

“The members of the Meat Institute – and their livestock suppliers – benefit from, and depend on, a fair, transparent and competitive market. The North American Meat Institute is prepared to discuss these issues and work with the Administration and the Congress on the issues facing the industry.”

Rebecca Boehm, with the Union of Concerned Scientists’ Food and Environment program economist, says competition is good for businesses, as well as consumers, and encouraged USDA to act swiftly to develop rules and policies called for in Biden’s Executive Order.

“We’ve lost 40 percent of U.S. broiler farms over the last few decades, while Tyson and other major processing companies have consolidated and grown ever larger. In 2021, just four companies – Tyson Foods, Pilgrim’s Pride, Perdue Foods and Sanderson Farms – account for 61% of all chicken processing revenues. These new rules will give livestock farmers and ranchers more bargaining power in markets with corporate giants and protect them from retaliation for speaking out against abuse and exploitation.”

Mejora la demanda del sector restauración

By JENNIFER SHIKE July 15, 2021 Although the U.S. restaurant industry has shown remarkable resiliency, a new study from The NPD Group says they still have a long road ahead to get back to pre-pandemic levels.

Restaurants lost as much as 35% of visits at the beginning of the pandemic. Total restaurant visits were down 6% in May 2021 compared to May 2019 but were up 23% from a year ago, recovering from a 23% decline in May 2020, NPD reports.

“The key to the industry’s recovery will be the strength of each daypart. Each daypart — morning meal, lunch, dinner, and p.m. snack — will recover differently depending on the new rhythms of home, school, and work-life,” according to NPD’s continual tracking of the U.S. foodservice industry.

Visits, online or physical, at morning meal, which includes the breakfast and a.m. snack periods, were down 5% in May 2021 compared to May 2020, NPD reports. For a pre-pandemic view, this category is down 11% compared to same month two years ago.

“Since morning meal visits are habitual, recovery for this daypart will depend on consumers returning to workplaces and schools,” NPD reports.

Lunch traffic, which was down 4% this May compared to a year ago and down 10% compared to two years ago, will depend on the return to offices and workplaces and more midday activities such as shopping. Visits at the dinner daypart were down 5% in May 2021 from a year ago and down 12% from two years ago.



“The ability for restaurants, particularly full-service restaurants, to operate at total capacity, consumer comfort with dining in, and more business and recreational travel will aid recovery at the dinner daypart,” NPD reports.

Only one category has increased in the past year – p.m. snacks. NPD says this category has benefited from more flexible schedules blurring the dayparts and customers’ hesitancy to dine in. Visits at p.m. snack were up this May 8% compared to May 2019 and up 3% compared to two years ago.

“Across dayparts, the motivations for visiting restaurants are evolving, necessitating a refocus on how restaurant operators target consumers,” David Portalatin, NPD food industry advisor and author of Eating Patterns in America, said in a release. “Quality, value, and innovation will always be relevant to the consumer, but we also need to recognize that in many ways the world has fundamentally changed.”

AUSTRALIA

Aumentaron las exportaciones de animales vivos

James Nason, 14/07/2021 AUSTRALIA recorded its highest monthly cattle export volumes for 12 months in June, with shipments increasing to 97,542 cattle for the month despite the sustained high price of Australian cattle.

The increased trade activity came during the peak dry-season northern cattle turnoff period and coincided with the arrival in northern ports of two of the biggest vessels in the trade, the 18,000 head Ocean Drover and the 13,000 head Polaris 3.

Both ships became available after completing journeys from Uruguay and Chile respectively to China and were secured by Australian exporters for runs to Indonesia and Vietnam for delivery in June.

Making up the increased volumes in June were shipments to Indonesia of 50,543 head, the biggest monthly total to the country since June 2020 when 67,062 head were shipped, and right in line with the rolling five-year June average to Indonesia of 50,378.

Exports to Vietnam totalled 25,906 head in June, the biggest volume for eight months and slightly higher than the five year June average to Vietnam of 23,452 head.

Shipments of 15,326 of breeding cattle from Portland to China – the biggest June volume to that market from Australia in six years – added to the overall monthly export volume.

The June total was rounded out with two shipments of 2184 and 1300 slaughter cattle from Darwin to Brunei and Sarawak respectively and 1857 feeder cattle from Broome to the Philippines.

While it may be tempting to interpret the June numbers as a return to more normal monthly volumes and business as usual, the deteriorating COVID situation in the major markets of Indonesia and Vietnam is casting a shadow over the outlook for the trade in coming months.

Both countries have introduced strict movement restrictions following a dramatic rise in cases which is being blamed on the highly transmissible Delta variant.

Indonesia is facing a massive health crisis with 47,899 new cases recorded yesterday, seven times higher than a month ago, pushing hospitals to breaking-point and triggering a lockdown which has left the normally jam packed streets of Jakarta all but empty, which will also have major economic implications for its population.

While no where near as dire, Vietnam, which has successfully contained the disease for much of the pandemic, is now facing its worst outbreak driven by the delta variant, which has led to movement restrictions being imposed in major cities, including the economic hub of Ho Chi Minh and the capital Hanoi.

Export industry sources this week suggested the movement restrictions in both countries is set to have a material impact on trade in August and September. (For more details on the unfolding COVID crisis in Asia read Dr Ross Ainsworth’s latest South East Asia Market report published on Beef Central today).

First look at 2020-21 financial year figures

Official export figures to June show that Australia exported a total of 893,149 cattle in the full 2020-2021 year.

That is well down on the 1.2 million cattle exported in the previous two financial years.

2020-21 exports comprised 439,054 cattle to Indonesia, 226,949 head to Vietnam and 120,400 head to China, all down significantly on recent years.

No figures are provided in the official data on trade value.

Darwin has reclaimed its status as Australia’s largest cattle export port, which it briefly lost to Townsville amid a mass drought-forced turnoff of cattle in Queensland in 2019-20, when 395,836 cattle were shipped from the NQ port compared to 384,836 from Darwin in the same period.

2020-21 saw a total of 310,120 cattle (plus 10,999 buffalo) exported from Darwin 2020-21, followed by 233,709 from Townsville.

That included monthly exports in June of 32,103 from Darwin and 22,448 head from Townsville.



Broome marked its highest monthly export volume in June since September 2017 with 25,123 head shipped for the month, including 14,448 to Indonesia, 9000 to Vietnam and 1800 to the Philippines.

VARIOS

Comité científico no encuentra evidencia de que la carne sea perjudicial para la salud

Beef Central, 12/07/2021 A synopsis of five significant, recent and broad-scale scientific investigations on the health risks and health benefits of red meat consumption indicates that there is no convincing scientific evidence for assertions about harmful health effects of unprocessed red meat intake.

The synopsis, launched by the the Scientific Council of the World Farmers' Organisation in conjunction with the Science Days for the UN Food Systems Summit 2021, shows that if at all, the data very slightly lean toward an association of red meat consumption and protective health benefits.

Overall, any of the statistical associations of up to 100 grams of red meat consumption per capita per day are so weak that they should be considered neutral, the paper states.

"It is notable that less than 1% of the global population consumes more than 85 grams of red meat per day. From a global public health perspective, then, red meat consumption above the threshold of 85 grams is so negligible as to be irrelevant," it states.

"National governments and supranational organizations such as the EU and UN, and their initiatives such as this year's UN Food Systems Summit, as well as international business and consumer associations, would be wrong to assume that a scientific consensus exists to justify policies to reduce red meat consumption in the general population for health reasons."

"When primary data on red meat consumption are analyzed with validated methods and in a transparent way according to the highest scientific standards, the result is always the same: intake of unprocessed red meat poses no risk to general health and provides valuable nutrition benefits," said Dr Peer Ederer, main editor for the science collaborators on the synopsis .

Dr Theo de Jager, WFO President, said that from a farmer's perspective, it is of utmost importance that all solutions and policies are solidly science-based.

"This is the only way we can ensure that they will still be valid in the future. This synopsis paper shows that livestock farming is a pivotal solution for Sustainable Food Systems and that unprocessed red meat is a key component of balanced diets."

The WFO Scientific Council is an independent scientific body composed of 15 scientists, experts and professors from across the globe to equip WFO with the best scientific advice to enhance further the science-sound perspectives of the farmers' voice in the international debate around agriculture and food systems.

Estudio demuestra que los alimentos "plant-based" no tienen equivalencias nutricionales con la carne

Beef Central, 13/07/2021 Source: Duke University Neither is good or bad, they are just not the same, authors say...

PLANT-based meat substitutes taste and chew remarkably similar to real beef, and the 13 items listed on their nutrition labels – vitamins, fats and protein – make them seem essentially equivalent.

But a Duke University (US) research team's deeper examination of the nutritional content of plant-based meat alternatives, using a sophisticated tool of the science known as 'metabolomics,' shows they're as different as plants and animals.

Meat-substitute manufacturers have gone to great lengths to make the plant-based product as 'meaty' as possible, including adding leghemoglobin, an iron-carrying molecule from soy, and red beet, berries and carrot extracts to simulate bloodiness.

The texture of 'near-meat' is thickened by adding indigestible fibres like methyl cellulose. And to bring the plant-based meat alternatives up to the protein levels of meat, they use isolated plant proteins from soy, peas, and other plant sources. Some meat-substitutes also add vitamin B12 and zinc to further replicate meat's nutrition.

However, many other components of nutrition do not appear on the labels, and that's where the products differ widely from meat, according to the Duke study, which appears this week in Scientific Reports.

The metabolites that the scientists measured are building blocks of the body's biochemistry, crucial to the conversion of energy, signalling between cells, building structures and tearing them down, and a host of other functions. There are expected to be more than 100,000 of these molecules in biology and about half of the metabolites circulating in human blood are estimated to be derived from our diets.

"To consumers reading nutritional labels, they may appear nutritionally interchangeable," said Stephan van Vliet, a post-doctoral researcher at the Duke Molecular Physiology Institute who led the research.

"But if you peek behind the curtain using metabolomics and look at expanded nutritional profiles, we found that there are large differences between meat and a plant-based meat alternative."



The Duke Molecular Physiology Institute's metabolomics core lab compared 18 samples of a popular plant-based meat alternative to 18 grassfed ground beef samples from a ranch in Idaho. The analysis of 36 carefully cooked patties found that 171 out of the 190 metabolites they measured varied between beef and the plant-based meat substitute.

The beef contained 22 metabolites that the plant substitute did not. The plant-based substitute contained 31 metabolites that meat did not. The greatest distinctions occurred in amino acids, dipeptides, vitamins, phenols, and types of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids found in these products.

Several metabolites known to be important to human health were found either exclusively or in greater quantities in beef, including creatine, spermine, anserine, cysteamine, glucosamine, squalene, and the omega-3 fatty acid DHA.

"These nutrients have potentially important physiological, anti-inflammatory, and or immunomodulatory roles," the authors said in the paper.

"These nutrients are important for our brain and other organs including our muscles" Dr van Vliet said. "But some people on vegan diets (no animal products), can live healthy lives – that's very clear."

Besides, the plant-based meat alternative contained several beneficial metabolites not found in beef such as phytosterols and phenols.

"It is important for consumers to understand that these products should not be viewed as nutritionally interchangeable, but that's not to say that one is better than the other," said Dr van Vliet, a self-described omnivore who enjoys a plant-heavy diet but also eats meat.

"Plant and animal foods can be complementary, because they provide different nutrients."

He said more research is needed to determine whether there are short-term or long-term effects of the presence or absence of particular metabolites in meat and plant-based meat alternatives.

No funding was received to perform the study, Duke University said.

CANADA exportaciones de hacienda pie en el menor nivel de los últimos 15 años

13 July 2021 Canada's year-to-date cattle exports are at one of the lowest levels in 15 years, while imports increase

"Canadian cattle exports for the first half of 2021 are down 23% compared to 2020 and 26% lower than the 5-year average," says Jason Wood, livestock market analyst with Alberta Agriculture and Forestry. "Year-to-date, Canadian cattle exports in 2021 are the lowest in about 15 years."

Wood says the decline in cattle exports has been influenced by a number of factors. These include expansion of the US cattle herd over a six-year period starting in 2014. The US beef cow inventory increased by over 2.6 million head, reducing the need for imported live cattle. Since 2014, the Canadian beef cow herd has declined by 297,000 head, reducing the available supply of cattle for export. Canadian cattle processing capacity and plant utilization levels have also increased, supporting growth in the Canadian cattle feeding industry and demand for cattle.

In 2020, live Canadian cattle exports were 669,670 head, down 7% from 2019 and 6% lower than the five-year average. Canadian live cattle exports to the US have been trending lower, with 2020 being 46% lower than 2014. Feeder cattle exports for 2020 were down 36% from 2019 and 73% below 2014.

Slaughter capacity

Weekly federally inspected Canadian cattle slaughter capacity is approximately 66,860 head. In the west, federally inspected cattle slaughter capacity is just over 51,000 head or 76% of Canadian capacity.

The national federally inspected beef plant utilization rate was 92% in 2019. Western Canada federally inspected cattle slaughter plants had an average utilization rate of 93.4% in 2019. For 2020, the western Canada utilization rate averaged 89.6%, including six weeks in April and May when weekly utilization rates were below 70% due to COVID-19 plant disruptions.

Removing the six-week disruption period increases the utilization rate for western Canada beef slaughter plants to 96.3% in 2020. The utilization rates indicate plants are running near capacity and significantly higher than the 5-year average of 83%.

Cattle imports

"The demand for cattle has turned Canada into a net importer of feeder cattle in recent years," explains Wood. "For the January to April 2021 period, 134,660 head have been imported from the US, an increase of 95% from 2020 and more than double 2019. Alberta cattle imports from the US are 88,870 head for the January to April period, an increase of 165% from 2019."

In 2021, Alberta cattle imports accounted for 66% of total Canadian cattle imports, compared to an average of 44% over the last five years. For the January to April 2021 period, Canada's net cattle imports are about 100,000 head, up significantly from a year ago.



EMPRESARIAS

Uruguay: directivos de Marfrig se reunieron con el Presidente – Anunciaron inversiones

13 de julho de 2021

A Marfrig informou que o presidente do Conselho de Administração da empresa, Marcos Molina, e outros executivos da companhia se reuniram em junho com o presidente do Uruguai, Luis Alberto Lacalle Pou, para “reforçar os compromissos de investimentos e tratar dos próximos passos da companhia” no país. No início do ano, a Marfrig anunciou que investirá mais de US\$ 50 milhões na unidade de Tacuarembó, localizada na cidade de mesmo nome, no centro-norte do Uruguai. Em nota, a empresa reafirmou que os recursos serão utilizados para melhorias e expansão ainda em 2021.

“O governo uruguaio é comprometido com a produção de qualidade, com os produtores e vem mantendo o crescimento respeitando as regras e atraindo investimentos”, disse no comunicado o CEO da Marfrig na América do Sul, Miguel Gularte. Segundo Molina, “o novo investimento estratégico e os 15 anos de atuação no país reforçam o comprometimento com os planos para o futuro da companhia no Uruguai”.

A Marfrig atua no Uruguai desde 2006 e é, segundo informa, a maior empregadora e exportadora de carne do país, com mais de 3.700 colaboradores diretos nas unidades de Tacuarembó, Salto, Fray Bentos, Rio Negro, Colônia e San José e embarques de 140 mil toneladas embarcadas em 2020.

14/07/2021 - Marcos Molina, presidente de Marfrig esteve em Uruguay, junto a Miguel Gularte, CEO de Marfrig para Sudamérica, y Marcelo Secco, CEO de Marfrig Uruguay, para reforzar su compromiso con el presidente uruguayo Luis Alberto Lacalle Pou

A principios de este año, Marfrig anunció una inversión de más de 50 millones de dólares en la unidad Tacuarembó, ubicada en la ciudad del mismo nombre, en el centro-norte de Uruguay, además de inversiones anuales en otras unidades.

Marfrig opera en Uruguay desde 2006 y genera más de 3.700 empleados directos en las unidades de Tacuarembó, Salto, Fray Bentos, Río Negro, Colonia y San José. También es el mayor exportador de carne, con más de 140.000 toneladas enviadas en 2020 y perspectivas de crecimiento para 2021.

“Esta nueva inversión estratégica y 15 años de operación en el país refuerzan nuestro compromiso con los planes de futuro de la empresa en Uruguay”, dice Marcos Molina, Presidente del Directorio de Marfrig.

Para Miguel Gularte, el apoyo de Lacalle Pou ha sido fundamental para los proyectos de la empresa. “El gobierno uruguayo está comprometido con la producción de calidad, con los productores y ha venido manteniendo el crecimiento, respetando las reglas y atrayendo inversiones”, declara el director general de Marfrig para América del Sur.

Además de sus actividades productivas y económicas, Marfrig apoya varios proyectos de responsabilidad social corporativa. En 2021 participa en el programa “Unidos para Ajudar”, que consiste en la donación de canastas de alimentos a familias afectadas por la crisis económica a raíz de la pandemia de la covid-19. Marfrig donó 67.000 latas de carne en conserva a las 150.000 familias atendidas.

“Esta fue solo una de las acciones apoyadas por Marfrig. Como una de las empresas más grandes de Uruguay, somos conscientes de nuestra responsabilidad y siempre estamos comprometidos con la contribución a la comunidad”, concluye Marcelo Secco, CEO de Marfrig en Uruguay.