



NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 20/08/2021

GLOBAL	2
Rabobank proyecta un escenario de precios elevados para los próximos años	2
BRASIL	2
Precios estables excepto en el estado de San Pablo.....	2
Exportaciones se redujeron 3 por ciento en los primeros siete meses de 2021	3
Evolución semanal confirma menor ritmo de embarques.....	3
Advierten escasez de oferta ganadera en Mato Grosso	4
Tasa de deforestación del Amazonas se redujo pero sigue elevada.....	4
Brasil incrementó en 7 puntos su participación en CHINA.....	5
ESTADOS UNIDOS supera en facturación de exportaciones de carnes bovinas al BRASIL	6
URUGUAY	7
Novillo Tipo tocó máximo desde enero de 2020.....	7
El mercado de hacienda prevé que se mantengan los buenos valores	7
Relación Hacienda/Exportación cae tras pico de finales de julio	8
EGIPTO propone habilitar plantas para exportar carne en la medida que haya interés de negocios	8
Industria cárnica se ve complicada con la falta de contenedores.....	8
¿Por qué no hay barcos ni contenedores disponibles?.....	9
Cierre parcial de algunos puertos en China complican los negocios	9
PARAGUAY	10
Mercado del ganado gordo con precios estables: “La tendencia es a la baja”	10
Exportaciones de carne bovina pueden ingresar más de US\$ 1.500 millones en 2021	10
“Vamos a cerrar un año con más faena, mayor volumen exportado y mejores precios”.....	10
COSALFA apunta a la erradicación total de la aftosa y avanzar en estatus libre sin vacunación	11
Ganaderos no apoyan decisión de dejar de vacunar contra la fiebre aftosa.....	12
UNION EUROPEA	12
Analizan sustentabilidad de la producción ganadera	12
Consumidores europeos evalúan la procedencia de la carne que compran	13
REINO UNIDO	13
Bienestar animal: Regulan tiempos de traslado.....	13
Veganos objetaron campaña publicitaria a favor de carnes y lácteos	14
ESTADOS UNIDOS	15
CattleFax prevé una demanda récord de carne bovina en 2022.....	15
Sequía está afectando la producción y exportaciones.....	17
Evolución de las exportaciones de carnes en la primera mitad de 2021	17
Debaten cambios en rotulado de carnes: “Product of USA” vs. “PRocessed in USA”	18
Analizan la capacidad de producción de establecimientos más pequeños.....	19
OSHA recomendó que trabajadores vacunados usen barbijos en plantas procesadoras de carnes	19
USMEF advierten complicaciones logísticas ante medidas aplicadas en puertos chinos	20
Cadenas de parrillas a la expectativa ante impacto de la variante Delta y del alza de precios	20
AUSTRALIA	21
Normas de rotulado perjudican a consumidores australianos	21
Encuesta sobre cambio climático	22
EMPRESARIAS	23
Marfrig encara estudio sobre bienestar animal con Universidad Estadual Paulista.....	23
JBS anunció propuesta para comprar acciones de Pilgrim’s Pride.....	24
Australia prueba de degustación de carnes producidas con baja emisión de gases efecto invernadero.....	24



GLOBAL

Rabobank projecta un escenario de precios elevados para los próximos años

Fonte: Globo Rural. 19 de agosto de 2021

Inicialmente considerada alternativa para fazer frente à crise na produção de carne suína chinesa provocada pela Peste Suína Africana, a carne bovina conquistou os consumidores da China e deve ganhar ainda mais espaço no país nos próximos anos – o que deve conferir ainda mais pressão de alta sobre os preços da proteína, na análise do banco holandês Rabobank.

De acordo com o documento, assinado pelo analista sênior de proteína animal do banco na China, Chenjun Pan, “a expansão de grupos de consumidores de média a alta renda e a crescente exposição aos estilos de vida ocidentais impulsionaram uma tendência de premiumização nos mercados de consumo da China , o que em parte é a base da crescente aceitação da carne bovina pelos consumidores”.

“Acreditamos que o consumo de carne bovina da China está entrando em uma nova era, passando de um modo dominado por serviços de alimentação para um multicanal. Embora a carne bovina ainda não seja uma proteína animal importante para a maioria dos consumidores chineses, e é improvável que se torne em um futuro previsível, sua participação cada vez maior no consumo total de proteína animal ainda significa que uma mudança significativa está ocorrendo para players ao longo da cadeia de abastecimento dentro e fora da China”, afirma o banco.

Ainda de acordo como Rabobank, o crescimento das vendas de carne bovina em canais digitais deve ajudar a impulsionar as vendas de carne bovina in natura no país, movimento que já é verificado no processo de retomada da economia chinesa após o início da vacinação contra a Covid-19.

De acordo com dados do China Statistics Bureau citados pelo banco, a carne suína, bovina e ovina juntas representam 23,4% do total de pedidos de alimentos perecíveis online, seguidos por laticínios (19,9%) e aves/ovos (19,1%).

“O crescimento do volume da demanda por carne bovina será restringido por preços relativamente altos e restrições de oferta . Não esperamos um crescimento muito rápido em termos de volume, mas espera-se que seja estável nos próximos anos” aponta a instituição financeira ao ressaltar que, “dado o enorme tamanho do mercado [chinês], ainda haverá grandes oportunidades de crescimento para a carne bovina” e que a participação da carne bovina no consumo total aumentará de 8,5% em 2000 para 9,7% em 2025 – a maior parte dessa demanda atendida pelas importações de países da América do Sul.

“Os preços no mercado internacional enfrentarão pressão de alta o que também aumentará a pressão sobre os países exportadores para abastecer um mercado dinâmico. Isso pode envolver uma mudança nos sistemas de produção em alguns países exportadores, particularmente nos países da América do Sul, para atender à crescente demanda dos mercados de médio e alto padrão na China e para desenvolver cadeias de abastecimento específicas para os mercados da China. No entanto, o aumento da dependência da demanda chinesa também significará maiores riscos operacionais e de mercado para os exportadores”, completa a instituição financeira.

BRASIL

Precios estables excepto en el estado de San Pablo

20 de agosto de 2021

O alongamento das escalas de abate nas praças de São Paulo permitiram que os frigoríficos locais pressionassem para baixo os preços das três categorias de animais terminados, informam nesta quinta-feira, 19 de agosto, as consultorias que acompanham diariamente o setor pecuário.

Nos restantes das praças brasileiras, os valores da arroba dos animais terminados seguem estáveis, acrescentam os analistas.

Segundo a Scot Consultoria, na comparação diária, a cotação do boi gordo caiu R\$ 2/@ nesta quinta-feira, para R\$ 315/@, enquanto os preços da vaca e da novilha recuaram R\$ 1/@, atingindo R\$ 292/@ e R\$ 310/@, respectivamente (valores brutos e a prazo).

Segundo a IHS Markit, as indústrias frigoríficas do interior paulista utilizam as confortáveis escalas de abate para barganhar valores menores pela compra do boi gordo.

De maneira oposta, os abatedouros atuantes no Nordeste do Brasil enfrentam dificuldade de aquisição de animais, em função da falta de confinamentos na região.

De uma maneira geral, em todo o País, os pecuaristas buscam manter os preços da arroba alinhados às máximas vigentes, tentando fazer frente aos elevados custos de nutrição.



“Há relatos de produtores que estão substituindo o milho por silagem de abacaxi e farelo de castanha”, afirma a IHS, referindo-se à explosão nos preços do cereal depois da confirmação de quebra na safrinha (prejudica pelas geadas).

Na outra ponta da cadeia, as indústrias frigoríficas continuam relatando problemas em relação ao escoamento da carne bovina no mercado interno, prejudicado pelo baixo poder aquisitivo da população brasileira.

“Os consumidores não apresentam capacidade de absorção de repasses dos custos das indústrias frigoríficas”, relata a IHS.

Sem elevações nos preços da carne no varejo, os frigoríficos são impossibilitados de oferecer valores maiores para a arroba bovina, acrescenta a consultoria.

No mercado futuro, quase todos os contratos registram quedas, refletindo o atual momento do mercado de frágil demanda por boiada gorda.

Os papéis para outubro/21 e novembro/21 recuaram, ambos, R\$ 2,20, para R\$ 318,90/@ e R\$ 322,80/@, respectivamente.

No mercado atacadista, os preços dos principais cortes bovinos, assim como do couro e sebo industrial, permaneceram estáveis nesta quinta-feira.

Segundo a IHS, o setor tinha certa expectativa com uma leve reação da procura por reposição, visando abastecer o varejo durante o final de semana.

Porém, as sobras de estoque, em função do fraco consumo de proteína vermelha, inviabilizaram a operação.

“Os preços apresentam tendência baixista, por conta do excesso de oferta, em especial para os cortes do dianteiro bovino”, observa a IHS.

Estabilidade nos indicadores – Os preços do boi gordo para abate e da carne negociada no mercado atacadista da Grande São Paulo vêm apresentando relativa estabilidade ao longo de agosto, informa o Centro de Estudos Avançados em Economia Aplicada (Cepea).

No caso da arroba comercializada no mercado paulista, o Indicador Cepea/B3 (Estado de São Paulo) registra média de R\$ 316,20 na parcial deste mês, com ligeira queda de 0,76% frente à de julho.

A carcaça casada do boi é negociada, em média, por R\$ 20,08/kg (parcial de agosto), pequeno recuo de 0,7% em relação ao valor do mês anterior.

Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, apesar da baixa oferta de animais para abate e do ritmo ainda intenso das exportações da proteína, o consumo de carne bovina no mercado nacional limita novos reajustes positivos nos valores.

“A renda da maior parte da população brasileira está fragilizada, devido especialmente à alta taxa de desemprego e à inflação”, destaca o Cepea.

Exportaciones se redujeron 3 por ciento en los primeros siete meses de 2021

Fonte: Agência Safras. 17 de agosto de 2021

As exportações de carne bovina do Brasil entre janeiro e julho somaram 1,564 milhão de toneladas, um recuo de 3,12% em relação às 1,614 milhão de toneladas obtidas nos sete primeiros meses de 2020, de acordo com levantamento da Safras & Mercado, com base em dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior.

A receita obtida com os embarques entre janeiro e julho alcançou US\$ 5,023 bilhões, com um aumento de 8,04% em relação aos sete primeiros meses do ano passado.

A China liderou as importações de carne bovina do Brasil entre janeiro e julho de 2021, seguido por Hong Kong e Estados Unidos, segundo levantamento da consultoria Safras & Mercado.

Considerando volumes de carne bovina in natura e industrializada, os chineses compraram 720,5 mil toneladas do Brasil nos sete primeiros meses do ano, gerando uma receita de US\$ 2,5 bilhões.

Hong Kong adquiriu 170,120 mil toneladas de carne bovina do Brasil entre janeiro e julho, por US\$ 490,334 milhões, seguido dos Estados Unidos, que importou 104,8 mil toneladas, por US\$ 392,7 milhões.

Nos sete primeiros meses do ano, o Brasil exportou 1,6 milhão de toneladas de carne bovina in natura e industrializada, obtendo uma receita de US\$ 5 bilhões.

Evolución semanal confirma menor ritmo de embarques

Lygia Pimentel 16 de agosto de 2021 As exportações de carne bovina in natura desaceleraram na última semana, foram 43,86 mil toneladas embarcadas, 24,02% a menos no comparativo semanal. A primeira quinzena do mês se encerrou com uma média diária de embarque em 10,15 toneladas/dia, avanço de 30,71% ante o mesmo período em 2020.

O preço pago pela proteína bovina brasileira recuou 0,23% nos últimos cinco dias úteis, a tonelada foi comercializada na casa de US\$ 5,53 mil. Nesse período, foi arrecadado um montante de US\$ 242,02 milhões com as vendas externas, totalizando US\$ 562,29 milhões durante os 15 primeiros dias de agosto/21, valor correspondente a 85,96% de todo o mês no ano passado.



As vendas externas do milho quase dobraram durante a última semana, com volume 97% superior no comparativo semanal, 1,41 milhões de toneladas do cereal deixaram os portos brasileiros. Até o momento, agosto/21 totaliza 2,13 milhões de toneladas exportadas, volume 28,3% inferior ao mesmo período de 2020. A receita obtida durante a primeira quinzena do mês corrente ficou em US\$ 427,46 milhões, valor que corresponde a 42,9% de todo agosto/20.

As importações também continuam em ritmo acelerado, nos últimos cinco dias úteis 34,01 mil toneladas de milho chegaram a território nacional, avanço de 65,6% no comparativo entre as semanas. O montante desembolsado nas negociações da última semana ficou na média de US\$ 7,94 milhões, consolidando US\$ 13,51 milhões na primeira quinzena do mês e superando em 49,4% o montante de agosto/20.

A primeira metade de agosto registrou 3,58 milhões de toneladas exportadas, somente a 2ª semana de agosto foram 2,2 milhões de toneladas, um avanço expressivo de 60,1% sobre a semana anterior. A média dos embarques ficou na casa de 358,95 mil ton/dia, o ritmo de embarque é 29,2% superior ao mesmo período em 2020.

O preço pela soja brasileira embarcada está praticamente estável em US\$ 472,30/ton. A receita obtida com as comercializações externas da oleaginosa ficaram na casa de US\$ 1,04 bilhões durante a última semana, totalizando US\$ 1,69 bilhões na primeira quinzena do mês corrente, valor 72,5% superior comparado ao mesmo período em 2020.

Agrifatto

Adverten escasez de oferta ganadera en Mato Grosso

17 de agosto de 2021 Mato Grosso, maior produtor de carne bovina do país, corre o risco de não ter gado suficiente para o abate. É o que afirma Paulo Bellincanta, presidente do Sindicato das Indústrias Frigoríficas do estado (Sindifrigo-MT).

Segundo o sindicato, a arroba do boi, com atraso de anos, atingiu os patamares dos preços internacionais e permanecerá neles. Este fato exigiu o ajuste no preço da carne para o mercado interno, o que ocorreu de maneira muito rápida em um momento em que a economia sofre com a realidade da pandemia.

Bellincanta afirma que a falta de matéria-prima tem trazido sérios problemas ao setor.

‘O desequilíbrio entre a exportação e o mercado interno tem provocado um desequilíbrio maior ainda entre empresas exportadoras e não exportadoras’, diz o presidente.

O presidente do sindicato aponta que, do outro lado do consumo está o produtor do “boi”, concorrendo com o produtor de grãos que fatura 5 ou 6 vezes mais que ele e que não perde oportunidade de ‘assediá-lo’ para alugar suas terras.

Em meio a estes ajustes cíclicos do setor, agravados por contextos externos, está a indústria frigorífica, e como outra qualquer com seus custos fixos, normalmente altos, e depende de um grau mínimo de utilização para cobrir essas despesas.

As 33 indústrias frigoríficas instaladas em Mato Grosso trabalharam em 2020 com apenas 58,57% de capacidade.

Do ano de 2018, os frigoríficos abateram cerca de 5.310.000 animais, arrecadando R\$ 297 milhões, saltando no ano de 2020 para R\$ 432 milhões, com apenas 5.126.000 animais abatidos.

Paulo explica que, “mesmo com a redução no número de abate, a arrecadação aumentou em 45%, em decorrência dos preços maiores. Bons números a serem comemorados, se não fossem os problemas que atingem a indústria no estado”.

A falta da matéria prima traz uma concorrência entre as indústrias com difícil solução no curto prazo. A indústria exportadora que vende em dólar seus produtos tem uma margem de ajuste muito superior àqueles que dependem apenas do mercado nacional.

A volta da oferta, a níveis em que as empresas retomassem sua capacidade instalada entre 75% a 80%, poderia tornar a concorrência mais equilibrada.

Conforme o sindicato, a maioria das empresas que não são exportadoras têm sua folha de pagamento com valor abaixo do que é recolhido no ICMS. Levando em consideração que a indústria frigorífica tem elevado número de colaboradores, não seria normal esta situação.

A indústria frigorífica emprega hoje no estado 25.560 colaboradores diretos e movimenta um número incontável de atividades paralelas. Algumas cidades no interior têm no frigorífico sua maior renda e emprego, girando em torno dele comunidades inteiras.

Tasa de deforestación del Amazonas se redujo pero sigue elevada

16 August 2021

Deforestation in Brazil's Amazon rainforest fell 10% in July from a year earlier, after four straight monthly increases, but destruction remains far higher than before President Jair Bolsonaro took office.

Reuters reports that cleared forest in the month of July totaled 1,498 square km (578 square miles), nearly twice the size of New York City, according to government space research agency INPE.



From January to July, deforestation in the Amazon was up 7.8% from a year ago to 5,108 square kilometers, INPE data showed.

Last year, deforestation hit a 12-year high under far-right President Bolsonaro, who has weakened environmental enforcement and called for mining and commercial farming in protected areas of the rainforest.

In June, Bolsonaro again dispatched the military to protect the forest, repeating an intermittent strategy that has failed to reduce destruction to levels seen before he took office in 2019.

Bolsonaro's office did not immediately respond to a request for comment on the latest deforestation data.

The latest INPE figures cap the period for Brazil's official annual deforestation records, measured from August 2020 to July 2021 to minimize interference from cloud cover.

For the 12 months through July, the preliminary data shows a 4.6% decrease in deforestation.

Scientists say a decrease in the preliminary numbers generally means there will be a decrease in the final, more accurate measure known as PRODES.

Vice President Hamilton Mourao, who leads the government's Amazon policy, said last week that the figures are now headed in the right direction.

"The cycle ended on 31 July ... I think it will be in the range of 4% to 5%, a very small reduction, very inadequate, but it's on track," Mourao told reporters.

But researchers say the destruction is still far higher than before Bolsonaro took office and a single-digit decrease does little to change the vast environmental impact.

The Amazon is considered a vital bulwark against climate change and its destruction is the top source of Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions.

"It's too early to celebrate the reduction in the deforestation rate this year," said Ane Alencar, the science director of the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM).

"It will be quite difficult for the government to change its image with a reduction that small."

Alencar said the annual PRODES figure will likely be above 10,000 square km for the third straight year. Before Bolsonaro, that level of destruction was last seen in 2008.

She said that Amazon destruction may have plateaued at this high level in part because of uncertainty over whether Bolsonaro will be re-elected and continue his rhetoric signaling to illegal loggers and cattle ranchers that they will not be punished.

Bolsonaro has slid in opinion polls and is currently seen losing to former left-wing President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in the 2022 election, although neither has declared their candidacies.

"It's a moment where these people that are deforesting the Amazon, in the middle of nowhere, they are just waiting to see what is going to happen," Alencar said.

Brasil incrementó en 7 puntos su participación en CHINA

18/08/2021

Participação da proteína brasileira no total de importações chinesas atinge 38% no 1º semestre de 2021, um avanço de 7 pontos percentuais sobre a fatia observada em igual período de 2020, informa o Rabobank

De janeiro a junho deste ano, o Brasil elevou em sete pontos percentuais a sua participação nas importações globais da China de carne bovina, saltando para 38%, ante 31% observado em igual período de 2020, segundo estudo divulgado nesta quarta-feira, 18 de agosto, pelo Rabobank, banco de origem holandesa.

Entre os principais fornecedores mundiais da proteína vermelha, o Brasil foi o que mais avançou em território chinês, seguido pela Argentina, cuja participação saltou de 17% para 22%, considerando o mesmo intervalo de comparação.

Chama a atenção o tombo da Austrália, que, no período de janeiro a junho de 2021, respondeu por apenas 7% das importações totais de carne bovina da China, enquanto em igual período do ano passado essa participação era de 17%.

Os Estados Unidos é outro país que vem ganhando participação no comércio de carne bovina à China, mas ainda está bem longe dos seus principais concorrentes – respondeu por apenas 5% das entregas totais entre janeiro e junho deste ano, ante 1% observado em igual período de 2020.

Terceiro maior fornecedor mundial de carne vermelha ao mercado chinês, o Uruguai registrou queda de participação este ano, recuando para 14% no primeiro semestre deste ano, frente a fatia de 21% verificada no primeiro semestre de 2020.

Dado o limitado potencial de crescimento da produção chinesa de carne bovina, nos próximos anos, as importações globais precisarão desempenhar um papel cada vez mais importante no atendimento ao crescimento da demanda pela proteína vermelha no gigante asiático, aponta o relatório do Rabobank.

“Esperamos que a China continuará importando carne bovina em ritmo constante nos próximos anos”, ressalta o banco.



Na visão dos analistas do Rabobank, os países da América do Sul continuarão a dominar as importações de carne bovina da China, favorecidos sobretudo pelos baixos custos de produção e pela ampla variedade de produtos capazes de atender a diferentes nichos do mercado chinês.

Atualmente, a carne bovina importada pela China já chega a 25% da oferta total da proteína no país asiático. “Espera-se que essa participação aumente de forma constante nos próximos anos, alcançando 30% em 2025, o equivalente a 2,7 milhões de toneladas”, estima o Rabobank.

Com uma participação de 25% das compras globais de carne bovina em 2020, a China já é a maior importadora dessa proteína no mundo, seguido pelos EUA (12,5%) e Japão (8%), aponta relatório.

Panorama interno – A peste suína africana (ASF), que causou enorme escassez de carne suína no mercado chinês em 2019 e 2020, e a pandemia de Covid-19, que trouxe mudanças importantes no estilo de vida da população local (como a rápida expansão do comércio eletrônico e, conseqüentemente, o crescimento do consumo de carne bovina nos lares chineses), contribuíram para o crescimento do mercado de carne bovina no país asiático.

Nos próximos anos, prevê o banco, a China fortalecerá ainda mais o seu papel de comprador dominante de carne bovina no mundo, acirrando a competição entre os países fornecedores da commodity, tanto para os cortes bovinos de menor valor agregado (mercado dominado atualmente pelo Brasil) quanto para produtos de maior valor (abastecido hoje por países como EUA, Austrália e Uruguai).

Dessa maneira, continua o Rabobank, os níveis de preços da carne bovina no mercado global tendem a subir consideravelmente nos próximos anos, aumentando a pressão sobre os países exportadores para abastecer um mercado chinês em grande transformação.

Tal tendência, diz o banco, pode contribuir para que haja mudanças nos sistemas de produção em alguns países exportadores, especialmente entre os fornecedores da América do Sul (tendo o Brasil como protagonista), visando atender à crescente demanda dos mercados de médio e alto padrão na China.

No entanto, pondera o Rabobank, ao aumentar a dependência em relação ao mercado chinês, os países fornecedores terão que conviver com maiores riscos operacionais.

O banco estima que a participação da carne bovina no consumo total da China crescerá para 9,7% em 2025 (o que significa, em valores, um acréscimo equivalente a US\$ 10 bilhões), ante a fatia de 8,5% registrada em 2000 – em 2020, esse percentual chegou a ultrapassar a casa dos 10%, devido ao forte declínio da oferta de carne suína após surtos de peste suína africana no rebanho do país.

Em termos de volume, o consumo de carne bovina aumentará de 8,7 milhões de toneladas em 2020 para 9,5 milhões de toneladas em 2025, com a maior parte do crescimento adicional provenientes de importações.

Segundo o banco, o crescimento do consumo de carne bovina será impulsionado pelo mercado de varejo, que atende às necessidades de uma ampla variedade de segmentos.

Mercado bilionário – Atualmente, relata o Rabobank, o mercado de carne bovina da China movimenta algo em torno de US\$ 110 bilhões ao ano. Depois da carne de porco, o frango é a segunda maior proteína animal consumida na China, quase três vezes o consumo de carne bovina, em termos de volume. No entanto, o valor de mercado da carne bovina é 30% superior ao da ave, compara o banco.

Olhando para trás, os preços da carne bovina passaram por diversos estágios, impulsionados pela evolução da relação oferta/demanda.

Primeiramente, as cotações da proteína vermelha sofreram uma escalada durante os anos de 2012 e 2013, impulsionados por problemas de abastecimento. Em seguida, outra escalada foi registrada em 2019, refletindo a enorme escassez de carne suína registrada depois do avanço da peste suína africana.

No início de 2021, a queda dos preços da carne suína se acelerou, principalmente a partir de fevereiro – sofreu baixa de 50% no período de quatro meses.

Em contrapartida, em igual período, os preços da carne bovina recuaram apenas ligeiramente (baixa de 5%). “Isso sugere que o novo patamar de preço da carne bovina foi aceito pelos consumidores chineses”, observa o banco.

Segundo o banco, nos próximos anos, a maioria das importações chinesas de carne bovina continuará sendo de cortes de baixo a médio valor. Porém, a parcela de cortes premium provavelmente crescerá mais rápido, visando atender à forte demanda de consumidores de classe média e alta. Isso indica que o valor médio das importações de carne bovina continuará a aumentar nos próximos anos.

Na avaliação do banco, o Brasil e os países vizinhos da América do Sul têm mudado os seus sistemas de produção para produzir mais carne bovina de animais alimentados com grãos, visando ocupar o valoroso e crescente mercado chinês de carne de alta qualidade.

ESTADOS UNIDOS supera en facturación de exportaciones de carnes bovinas al BRASIL

Fonte: Money Times. 18 de agosto de 2021

Os Estados Unidos estão ombreado com o Brasil em volume de exportações globais de carne bovina. Em faturamento, já passaram, especialmente por destinos melhor pagadores.



Previsão interna do mercado, corroborada pela USDA com base nas vendas de janeiro a maio, apontavam 1,5 bilhão de toneladas para o ano todo, mas os dados da primeira metade de 2021 podem aumentar as expectativas.

O país exportou 700,8 mil/t, 18% superior aos iguais meses de 2020. O Brasil vendeu 735,8 mil/t, 5% a menos.

No acumulado em valores, vê-se que a pouca margem superior brasileira em volume não se refletiu em receita superior aos concorrentes.

Os Estados Unidos faturaram mais de US\$ 1 bilhão que os exportadores brasileiros, ainda de acordo com as estatísticas governamentais.

Exatamente, embarcaram carnes in natura e preparada no valor de US\$ 4,64 bilhões, enquanto o Brasil internou US\$ 3,51 bilhões.

Esse ganho acima está alinhado com a política de comércio exterior americana como um todo, além da característica de seus mercados produtor e destinatários da carne de boi especificamente.

No primeiro caso, os americanos são exportadores que aproveitam a valorização de seus produtos e não, exatamente, porque vendem o excedente. Tanto que também são importadores daquilo mesmo que exportam, como as carnes em geral.

O Brasil, ao contrário, vende o excedente, principalmente porque o rebanho cresceu, se tornando o maior do mundo, visando justamente os destinos externos – e a China.

Em relação à conjuntura da pecuária de corte americana, há a premiação da carne vinda de bovinos taurinos, como os do Sul brasileiro e da Argentina, mais apreciada, bem como cortes mais nobres.

Com isso, além da segurança sanitária oferecida, que não é questionada, há janelas em mercados mais exigentes, nos quais o Brasil ainda engatinha ou nem entra.

O destino China, sim, está cada vez mais aberto, cresceu 1.000% de janeiro a junho, para 81 mil toneladas, mas é para Europa, Japão e Coreia do Sul que os Estados Unidos olham.

Foram 156 mil/t para o primeiro, mais 1%, mas acima de 6% em valor, e de 142,3 mil/t para os coreanos, 22% em quantidade, porém 31% em dólares.

Os números gerais devem subir muito nos próximos anos, sobretudo com a China, caso não haja retrocessos no Acordo Comercial Fase Um, que, diga-se de passagem, ainda não reproduziu todo o potencial de importações que os Estados Unidos esperam.

O Brasil tende a perder a liderança.

URUGUAY

Novillo Tipo tocó máximo desde enero de 2020

por Cecilia Ferreira agosto 18, 2021

El Índice Novillo Tipo elaborado por INAC en julio tocó su mayor valor desde enero de 2020, con US\$ 1.272. Se trata de un salto interanual de 14% y de casi 1% en la comparación mensual.

La suba “se explica por el aumento del valor de los cortes de exportación, las menudencias y subproductos, así como también el cuero fresco”, señaló INAC.

Si se observan los datos desagregados, el valor de la hacienda fue de US\$ 1.102, el más alto desde noviembre de 2019. Y mostró una recuperación de 19% frente a los US\$ 923 de julio del año pasado.

Por el lado opuesto, el valor agregado industrial fue de US\$ 170, el más bajo desde enero y estuvo 11% por debajo de un año atrás.

En lo que va del 2021 la participación de la hacienda dentro del novillo tipo se ubica en 83%, equiparado con 2019 y por encima del 80% de 2020.

El promedio anual para el Novillo Tipo se encuentra en US\$ 1.181, US\$ 977 la hacienda y 204 el valor agregado industrial.

El Novillo Tipo es un indicador que cuantifica la colocación de productos obtenidos de un novillo de 480 kilos, proporcionalmente para mercado interno y exportación (carne, grasa, menudencias, cuero), que contempla el valor de la materia prima (hacienda) y el valor agregado industrial (costos más ganancias).

El mercado de hacienda prevé que se mantengan los buenos valores

por Javier Lyonnet agosto 18, 2021

Los precios de venta y precios de hacienda se mantienen altos en un mercado equilibrado tanto en la hacienda gorda como el ganado para el campo.

En la última semana los novillos gordos especiales bajaron de US\$ 4,41 a US\$ 4,38 en la referencia de consignatarios esta semana “hubo un leve ajuste a la baja pero nada significativo; la industria está entretenida con el ganado de cuota y se están entregando muchos ganados de corral, es de prever que se mantengan los valores”, dijo Francisco Cánepa, director del escritorio Rúben F. Cánepa.



Esta semana los novillos especiales muy buenos se negociaron a US\$ 4,35 y US\$ 4,38, indicó, “y de ahí para abajo todo tiene precio”, con las vacas pesadas buenas a US\$ 4,10 y US\$ 4,20.

“No todas las plantas bajaron, algunas bajaron un centavo o dos, depende de cada una”, indicó Cánepa. Afirmó que no hay mucha oferta de hacienda gorda y consideró que si bien los valores que se dieron hasta hace dos semanas no han sido convalidados, “comparando con el contexto internacional que teníamos en 2019, con el segundo precio más alto en el mundo, esto es totalmente distinto; hoy estamos a media tabla”.

Las entradas se estiraron a 8 o 10 días y hasta 15 con los frigoríficos que faenan novillo cuota solicitando embarques a 10 o 15 días.

En la reposición la relación sigue favorable a la internada, con una relación flaco/gordo de 1 a 1.

“Los terneros están muy firmes pero como los campos estaban muy bajos los corrales se tiraron a hacer novillos grandes; la internada no ha disparado porque los campos no están aptos todavía, pero en la primavera se va necesitar reponer porque se ha faenado mucho”, indicó Cánepa.

Relación Hacienda/Exportación cae tras pico de finales de julio

por Cecilia Ferreira agosto 18, 2021

En la segunda semana de agosto el Indicador Relación Hacienda Exportación (RHE) cayó luego de haber tocado su mayor registro del año en la última semana de julio.

En la semana cerrada el sábado 14 de agosto el Indicador RHE del novillo llegó a 0,986 por debajo encima del promedio histórico de 0,933.

“Precios de venta y precios de hacienda se desalinearon en los últimos días (semanas) y van a decaer un poco, manteniéndose altos”, señaló un industrial a Ganadería.uy.

El indicador Relación Hacienda/Exportación (RHE) es un nuevo indicador elaborado por INAC, obtenido a partir de información pública que relaciona Precios de Hacienda (Novillo y Vaca) y el Ingreso Medio de Exportación de la carne bovina publicados por el instituto.

Es calculado a partir de promedios móviles (3 semanas) de los precios promedio de hacienda en USD/kg en 4ta balanza (ponderados) y el ingreso medio de exportación de carne bovina en USD/kg peso canal (ponderado) y se actualiza semanalmente.

EGIPTO propone habilitar plantas para exportar carne en la medida que haya interés de negocios

por Cecilia Ferreira agosto 18, 2021

En lo que va del año solo cuatro plantas frigoríficas exportaron carne vacuna a Egipto y se espera poder dinamizar los envíos por parte de otras plantas.

La semana pasada hubo una reunión entre autoridades de INAC con la embajada de Egipto. Hay una empresa designada para Uruguay encargada auditar el proceso de faena que deberá seguir los parámetros exigidos por el rito Halal. “Ellos plantearon un sistema de habilitación de acuerdo al interés comercial”, explicó a Ganadería.uy el presidente de INAC, Conrado Ferber.

Si hay un interés de exportar a ese país por parte de un frigorífico, la empresa audita la planta, envía el resultado al servicio veterinario de ese país y ellos emiten la habilitación de esa planta al Ministerio de Ganadería.

“Notificaron hace tres meses que esta iba a ser la empresa y nosotros pedimos que mandaran una lista de las empresas habilitadas y nos contestaron que las iban a ir habilitando en la medida que fuéramos vendiendo”, dijo a Ganadería.uy una fuente de la industria frigorífica.

Hoy en día, comercialmente no hay volumen de negocios por un tema de precios. Sumado a una demanda externa de carne menguada ante el desplome de la actividad turística en ese país.

Industria cárnica se ve complicada con la falta de contenedores

16/08/2021 - Buscan alternativas para enviar los productos mediante puertos de la región

Daniel de Mattos, de la firma BPU de NH Foods, dijo a Rurales TV que tras la rehabilitación de la planta a China están “tratando de retomar los mercados, retomar los clientes a los cuales le estábamos vendiendo que es una cuestión que le damos mayor importancia, tanto en los mercados de venta como en la compra de hacienda”.

“Es una relación que se vio interrumpida por varias semanas y en eso estamos trabajando y focalizándonos más” sostuvo.

“Estamos con algún problema para toda la industria que es la logística, por la escasez de barcos, escasez se contenedores y algunos barcos no están tocando el puerto de Montevideo como es usual cada semana y eso nos está complicando el poder tener un flujo comercial importante” reconoció.

“Estamos buscando alternativas para poder salir por puertos de la región, tanto Brasil como Chile y eventualmente algún otro” subrayó.



¿Por qué no hay barcos ni contenedores disponibles?

20/08/2021 - La industria uruguaya está con complicaciones graves desde el punto de vista logístico y eso afecta el flujo comercial

Como consecuencia de la pandemia y el confinamiento el valor de los contenedores tuvo una variación del doble o el triple de su costo dependiendo del tipo y el destino del flete marítimo. Pero, además, “no hay barcos” ni contenedores disponibles, porque desde que el mundo se descomprimió, los volúmenes de cargas han aumentado y la flota parada hoy está toda navegando, e incluso es insuficiente.

Sin embargo, Pablo Domínguez, gerente corporativo de la empresa Ocean Network Express, sostuvo que es un mercado cíclico y prevé que en uno o dos años la situación se normalice.

En diálogo con Rurales El País manifestó que el problema empezó con la pandemia. “Tuvimos varios momentos, pero cuando empezaron los confinamientos se produjo una gran baja en la demanda de transporte porque se paralizaron los grandes mercados. Luego de la apertura hubo un gran pico de consumo”, contó.

Se trata de un mercado de libre competencia, en donde todo depende de la oferta y la demanda y el precio varía todos los días. Pero además, sostuvo que “no solo hay problema de disponibilidad de contenedores sino también de barcos”.

Daniel De Mattos, gerente de frigorífico BPU, comentó que tras la suspensión de la planta -por problemas en el etiquetado- actualmente se encuentran trabajando para retomar los mercados y los clientes. De todas formas, un grave problema que afecta a toda la industria es el logístico debido a la escasez de barcos y de contenedores, en donde, incluso, algunos barcos no están tocando el puerto de Montevideo y eso complica el flujo comercial.

Para eso se buscan alternativas como salida por puertos de la región, de Brasil, de Chile y eventualmente algún otro. “Hay que sortear temas de coordinación, certificaciones sanitarias. En eso estamos tratando de armar ese rompecabezas. Lamentablemente algunos tuvimos que interrumpir porque necesitan de un aprovisionamiento continuo y lo retiramos lentamente. Tengo confianza de que BPU va a poder retomar todos los clientes”, dijo.

Cierre parcial de algunos puertos en China complican los negocios

19/08/2021 - Compradores utilizan el problema global de las navieras en su beneficio

Contenedores. Entre 10 y 15 mil toneladas de carne bovina, tienen dificultades para cargarse.

Se agudiza el problema con las navieras y más allá de la incertidumbre que genera, comenzó a repercutir hacia atrás en la cadena de compras de los importadores, que utilizan este problema como un argumento al momento de negociar o para no tomar posición, en un mercado que venía ágil.

Más allá de la suba de los costos, las dificultades que genera que los barcos no lleguen para cargar al Río de la Plata porque priorizan otros puertos, agrega mayor incertidumbre al negocio cárnico. “Desde la semana pasada, es la primera vez que comienza a repercutir en la actitud compradora de algunos mercados el hecho del cierre parcial de algunos puertos importantes de China”, explicó el presidente de la Asociación de la Industria Frigorífica del Uruguay (Adifu), Dr. Marcelo Secco Arias. “La luz para solucionar este inconveniente, aún no se ve”, agregó.

El industrial, que es CEO de Marfrig Uruguay, afirmó que para las navieras, la demanda de contenedores sin refrigeración es muy alta y les está siendo más rentable que los refrigerados. En esos contenedores van productos zafrales (frutas, granos y otros), que “generan competencia en los espacios del barco y la esperanza que tenemos es que eso, entrada la primavera, comience a cambiar”. Hoy se trata de un problema global, que provoca que esté quedando en Uruguay “un volumen muy importante de mercaderías para cargar, semana a semana, en las terminales portuarias y en los depósitos habilitados. En el caso de la carne bovina, para todo destino, no debe ser menos de 10 o 15 mil toneladas que no terminan de subirse a los barcos”, estimó Secco.

Lo que afecta ya no es tanto la falta de contenedores, sino el hecho de que los barcos no llegan, porque tienen la posibilidad de llenarse en Brasil, sin bajar hasta el Río de la Plata a consolidar las cargas. “Creo que es poco lo que se puede hacer a nivel oficial para poder incidir sobre eso. Sabemos que el Secretario de Presidencia (Dr. Álvaro Delgado) analizó el tema, al igual que la Administración Nacional de Puertos, pero es un problema global y está difícil arreglarlo”, admitió el ejecutivo de Marfrig.

Visiones. Mirando hacia adelante y si esta situación persiste, el flujo de envíos de carne hacia China en noviembre, que es cuando las cargas crecen porque se cumplen los embarques para que lleguen antes del Año Nuevo (lunar) Chino, “se van a volver a complicar”, porque el importador chino no quiere que lleguen cargas en plena fiesta, ni siquiera quiere recibir cargas en enero.

“Estamos viendo que podríamos salir a una situación un poco mejor, pero ya en noviembre, por otro lado, el 50% de nuestras exportaciones comienzan a precisar de las navieras”, recordó Secco.

A su vez, no se sabe qué pasa con la demanda en Estados Unidos. “El americano está recibiendo subsidios del gobierno que se transforman en consumo y eso se ha visto reflejado en los índices de inflación. La situación tiene abarrotados los puertos con productos importados y las navieras no ven como



un buen negocio llegar al muelle y estar varios días para descargar, así que empiezan a poner sobre tasa”, detalló el industrial.

Reunión. En otro orden, la industria frigorífica fue convocada por el Ministro Fernando Mattos, a quien acompañaron el subsecretario Ignacio Buffa, el presidente de INAC, Conrado Ferber y varios técnicos de la secretaría de Estado.

“Fue una reunión muy buena, enfocada en China, para nivelar entre las industrias y todo el ejecutivo del MGAP las cosas que se han ido ajustando en la revisión del protocolo sanitario, para tener la visión de cada uno de los sectores de cómo quedaron esos apuntes de las implementaciones”, explicó el presidente de Adifu. El encuentro, sirve para empezar a trabajar sobre la reunión sanitaria que el MGAP solicitó sus pares de China, que todavía no cuenta con fecha, pero sería en esta primavera. “El MGAP trabaja coordinado con Cancillería y con la industria se apunta a que no haya, ni la sorpresa, ni los malos entendidos que hubo en el pasado”, explicó Secco.

PARAGUAY

Mercado del ganado gordo con precios estables: “La tendencia es a la baja”

17/08/2021 GANADERÍA

Después de la desvalorización de la hacienda entre 5 y 10 centavos de dólar que se registró la semana pasada, el mercado del ganado gordo se mantiene estable, con variabilidad de precios entre plantas y con una tendencia que se prevé bajista. Un industrial dijo a Valor Agro que los precios de compra continúan para el novillo y la vaquilla en US\$ 3,70 por kilo carcasa y para la vaca en US\$ 3,50 a la carne. “La tendencia del precio es a la baja, hay menos presión de compra de los mercados internacionales y hoy se retiran los últimos equipos kosher del país”, indicó. Otro industrial consultado ubicó las referencias en la misma línea y coincidió con la actual demanda de los mercados. “La compra en general es demasiado mala”, apuntó. Por otra parte, un comprador de haciendas señaló que el frigorífico sigue comprando machos a US\$ 3,75 por kilo al gancho, con cargas que están cerradas para la semana y previendo ingresos a partir del martes o miércoles de la próxima semana. Finalmente, coincidieron en que el paro de camiones sigue impactando en la logística de la hacienda gorda, ya que las cargas están llegando con un orden alterado frente a la normalidad. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Exportaciones de carne bovina pueden ingresar más de US\$ 1.500 millones en 2021

18/08/2021 GANADERÍA

La carne bovina se encamina a cerrar un año muy positivo en el comercio exterior con un nivel de ingresos que superarían los US\$ 1.500 millones, de acuerdo a estimaciones de la Cámara Paraguaya de Carnes (CPC). Este monto representaría un incremento del 35% en comparación a los US\$ 1.115 millones generados en 2020, es decir, unos 384,5 millones más. Según publica IP Paraguay, el volumen proyectado por el gremio cárnico es de unas 400.000 toneladas. La alta demanda internacional y algunos problemas en países competidores están imprimiendo un alto dinamismo a los envíos de la carne paraguaya. “Pese a algunos problemas logísticos se prevé cerrar un año muy bueno, siguiendo la tendencia del primer semestre del año, que fue un periodo muy importante en términos de faenas, exportación y divisas”, expresó Daniel Burt, gerente de la CPC. Entre enero y julio de este año las exportaciones de carne bovina alcanzaron un volumen de 211.651 toneladas por un valor de US\$ 987,5 millones, según el informe del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa). Los embarques fueron dirigidos a 41 diferentes mercados; sin embargo, se observó una alta concentración en los 5 principales compradores. Chile, Rusia, Brasil, Taiwán e Israel fueron destinos del 88,5% de los envíos de carne hasta el cierre de julio. Fuente: Valor Agro.

“Vamos a cerrar un año con más faena, mayor volumen exportado y mejores precios”

13/08/2021 GANADERÍA

El gerente de la Cámara Paraguaya de la Carne (CPC), Daniel Burt, conversó con Valor Agro sobre las perspectivas del negocio de la carne para la segunda mitad del 2021. Si bien prevé una merma en la demanda para el corto plazo, proyectó un año con más carne exportada y mejores precios. Además, indicó que es una desventaja no ingresar a China y remarcó el sobre costo logístico que implica la bajante de los ríos, y la falta de contenedores y buques.

¿Cómo proyectan la segunda mitad del año para las exportaciones de carne bovina? Empezando el segundo semestre del 2021 vamos a ver una pequeña baja en la demanda de carne, ya que finalizan las compras grandes de Chile para las fiestas y se retiran los rabinos. No hay que olvidar que en la primera mitad del año se faenó muchísima hacienda y se colocó un volumen muy importante a los diferentes destinos mundiales. Ahora vamos a entrar en una etapa de menor demanda, pero anticipamos que para fin de año deberíamos lograr una recuperación en las ventas por el retorno de las cuadrillas kosher y las fiestas tradicionales.



¿Cómo puede incidir en el precio del ganado? El precio del ganado se ha incrementado constantemente en lo que va del año y por más que haya un pequeño descenso en las exportaciones en septiembre y octubre, hay varios factores, entre los cuales se encuentran el alto volumen de faena del primer semestre y la sequía; que pueden alterar la oferta de ganado. Por tanto, el panorama es incierto para el precio de la hacienda.

¿Cómo analizan el mercado chileno? Es un mercado fundamental para el país. Hasta julio la demanda aumentó más del 40%, y Paraguay representa más del 40% de las importaciones de Chile, somos el principal proveedor. Para alcanzar esto se unieron dos factores: las dificultades de Argentina y Brasil para colocar más carne, lo que nos generó más protagonismo; y la capacidad de los frigoríficos paraguayos de poder cumplir con regularidad y eficiencia la demanda de Chile. También la mejora de la pandemia versus el año pasado hizo que aumente la demanda de carne. Hoy estamos muy bien parados en Chile, el único problema es el constante asalto a los camiones. Se está trabajando con Cancillería para poder solucionar, ya que es un dolor de cabeza que pone en peligro a los camioneros paraguayos e incrementa los costos de exportación. Son asaltos que suceden hace muchos años, pero ahora empezó con más regularidad y preocupa. Sin embargo, en términos económicos Chile es fundamental y significa una salida importantísima para Paraguay, sobre todo porque no dependemos de la navegabilidad de los ríos.

Siguiendo con más mercados, ¿qué visión tienen de Rusia? Hace unos cuantos años Rusia era el principal mercado, pero en los últimos años empezaron con la suspensión de plantas sin intención de avanzar en las gestiones de rehabilitación, donde la mayoría de las plantas están suspendidas. Rusia es un destino interesante por el volumen, aunque es carne más industrial, pero siempre es importante tener compradores para colocar todo el animal. De todos modos, recientemente aplicaron un aumento de los aranceles y han aumentado los costos de exportación por las dificultades en el transporte fluvial.

¿Cómo juegan esas dificultades logísticas en la competitividad de las industrias? Es un problema para todo el mundo. Hablamos con empresas de transporte marítimo y dicen que hay una crisis de disponibilidad de contenedores y buques a nivel global, con embotellamientos en los puertos; lo que multiplican por dos o tres veces los costos logísticos. También preocupa la baja de los ríos Paraguay y Paraná... La navegabilidad de los ríos a todo tiempo es un pedido de las industrias que tiene décadas. Es un dolor de cabeza porque las barcazas cargan menos y no hay espacios en los puertos. Pese a eso, hemos podido tener buen desempeño exportador por la demanda global de carne y problemáticas de los competidores.

¿Qué proyectan con Taiwán? Recientemente habilitó las menudencias y amplió el cupo de carne... Con Taiwán nos podemos sentir orgullosos porque es una mejora del sector a través de una gestión público y privada, un trabajo que hizo en conjunto el Senacsa, la Cancillería y toda la cadena de la carne. Al estar fuera de China necesitamos que Taiwán tenga mayor protagonismo para la exportación de carne nacional. Con las negociaciones se logró eliminar aranceles, ampliar cupos de carne, habilitar menudencias y más. Seguimos insistiendo para la habilitación de la carne de cerdo y pollo, pero sabemos que es un proceso en donde se ha logrado mucho. En épocas de pandemia, cuando Paraguay necesitaba salidas, en Taiwán tuvimos varias conquistas.

Desde la CPC, ¿ven con buenos ojos profundizar en el mercado de Taiwán, o es fundamental lograr un lazo comercial con China? Taiwán es importante, y cada vez lo será más para la carne bovina. Pero desde la Cámara entendemos que es un desafío no participar del principal mercado mundial para la carne, que es China. Sin embargo, ya que este Gobierno y los anteriores han dicho que la política paraguaya es de una amistad con Taiwán, no queremos frustrarnos con algo que no va a suceder, sino mejorar las condiciones con el país socio político y comercial. De todos modos, repito, claramente es una desventaja para Paraguay estar afuera de China.

COSALFA apunta a la erradicación total de la aftosa y avanzar en estatus libre sin vacunación

20/08/2021 SANIDAD

Con la presencia oficial de los 13 países miembros, ayer jueves comenzó la 48ª reunión ordinaria de la Comisión Sudamericana de Lucha contra la Fiebre Aftosa (COSALFA) y se designó como presidente pro tempore José Carlos Martín, presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa). La apertura oficial del evento estuvo a cargo del director del Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (PANAFTOSA/OPS), Dr. Ottorino Cosivi. Por su parte, la directora de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS), Carissa Ettiene, aseguró que "haremos todo el esfuerzo para que este continente sea libre de fiebre aftosa, por la salud de nuestros pueblos, tenemos ese compromiso", y agregó que "la COSALFA es el espacio propicio para esta discusión", según la publicación oficial. En la misma, Paraguay fue elegido para asumir la presidencia pro tempore de la COSALFA 48, su representante, el Dr. José Carlos Martín agradeció la confianza de los delegados de los países miembros y destacó que "la sinergia y cohesión entre todos los actores del sector público y privado con objetivos claros, medibles y con previsibilidad, serán claves a la hora de enfrentar los siguientes desafíos". La comunicación apuntó que "en este año inició el Plan de Acción 2021-2025 del Programa



Hemisférico de Erradicación de la Fiebre Aftosa (PHEFA), con un sólido avance, donde todo el territorio de las Américas, con la excepción de Venezuela, ha alcanzado y preservado el estatus oficial otorgado por la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE) de libre de fiebre aftosa con o sin vacunación”. En este sentido, se afirmó que “la región deberá priorizar sus esfuerzos para completar la erradicación de la fiebre aftosa, realizar la transición hacia el estatus de libre sin vacunación en aquellas zonas y países libres que aún mantienen ciclos de vacunación sistemática y fortalecer la prevención y la capacidad de respuesta de los Servicios Veterinarios”. A lo largo de la jornada se presentó el Informe de la Secretaría ex officio de la COSALFA 48, el Informe de Situación de los Programas de Erradicación de la Fiebre Aftosa en Sudamérica y Panamá y el Informe del Seminario Internacional – Pre COSALFA 48, realizado los días 17 y 18 de agosto. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Ganaderos no apoyan decisión de dejar de vacunar contra la fiebre aftosa

20/08/2021 GANADERÍA

“Un posible levantamiento de la vacunación contra la fiebre aftosa en el corto plazo representará un aumento de costos para el sector y no será compensada con mejores condiciones en el mercado internacional”, manifestó el Presidente de la Asociación Rural del Paraguay (ARP). Pedro Galli afirmó que “el gremio no apoya la decisión de dejar de inmunizar en este momento ni en un futuro próximo”. Explicó, en declaraciones para el diario ABC, que para la ganadería paraguaya es más accesible mantener un sistema de inmunización del hato bovino como prevención de la enfermedad, antes de financiar un sistema de control epidemiológico que sería más costoso. Según manifestó Galli, “el costo financiero no se compensaría con las exportaciones de carne bovina ya que en el mercado internacional no existe una diferenciación ni ventajas de tener un estatus de país libre de fiebre aftosa sin vacunación, que ser un país libre con vacunación”. En base a esto, la ARP considera que se debe seguir con el plan de inmunización que tantas satisfacciones le dio a la ganadería paraguaya y que le brindó un excelente posicionamiento. Ayer en la reunión anual, la Comisión Sudamericana de Lucha contra la Fiebre Aftosa (COSALFA) afirmó que “la región deberá priorizar sus esfuerzos para completar la erradicación de la fiebre aftosa, realizar la transición hacia el estatus de libre sin vacunación en aquellas zonas y países libres que aún mantienen ciclos de vacunación sistemática y fortalecer la prevención y la capacidad de respuesta de los Servicios Veterinarios”.

UNION EUROPEA

Analizan sustentabilidad de la producción ganadera

16 August 2021

In late June, Europe’s BovINE network hosted a public meeting to discuss the sustainability of European beef farming, writes Melanie Epp, who covered the event for The Cattle Site.

Throughout the day-long event, a panel of experts highlighted the sector’s challenges and discussed possible solutions. Jean-Pierre Fleury, head of the meat group at Copa-Cogeca, spoke about the position of suckler beef farms in Europe and at the international level.

Copa-Cogeca is the union of the two big agricultural umbrella organizations, COPA and COGECA. Headquartered in the European capital of Brussels, it is also the strongest interest group for European farmers. The organization’s activities focus on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), and other areas relevant to farmers, including animal health and welfare, food safety, the environment, trade, and research and innovation.

Fleury, who is also a Charolais breeder, spoke following a talk by André De Gall, a livestock expert from Idele in France. De Gall provided an in-depth look at the French framework for research and development. Following his talk, Fleury offered a similar view, but one that encompassed all of Europe. He was visibly impressed by the French approach to research and development, particularly by the system’s integration and success at information dissemination.

“At the European level, we have a lot of work to do in the years to come, especially in terms of tackling climate change,” he said. “I’m interested in how we respond to criticism and establish the importance of the breeding system and beef cattle systems in Europe.”

There are three main areas of focus if the livestock sector is to overcome this criticism, he said, pointing to livestock’s impact on climate, animal welfare and carbon emissions.

The second is the role of red meat in a diversified diet and the relationship between meat consumption and health. This is an especially important issue today, said Fleury, as the production of meat is in question at the European level in Brussels.

“Advocating for the importance of our sector is important,” he said.

The second topic of importance going forward is animal welfare. And while this is something they are continuously working on, Fleury believes the sector needs to be the one spearheading the issue.



Going forward, Fleury said Copa-Cogeca will focus much of its attention on carbon emissions as well. "Because our critics are talking about health, about the risk for health when consuming meat, about animals being mistreated, and about the sector producing greenhouse gas emissions," said Fleury. "And so we have to respond to those critics."

Livestock production is an essential component to the development of rural areas. It's an important element for the development of landscape and territories, as well, and for balancing urban development, said Fleury.

"Our activities as breeders help promote biodiversity," he added.

One of the challenges the sector faces is changing rules under CAP reform. Fleury fears that bureaucrats in Brussels make decisions before hearing the stories of farmers. It's difficult sometimes, he said, to make themselves heard.

"We are not sure who's going to win the war on communication," he said. "The problem is that policymakers at European level will present a vision that may not match that of the breeders at the local level."

Food sovereignty is another major topic of concern, especially in times of crisis, as we have seen in recent months. Fleury admitted that he's worried about the way the CAP reform is being carried out. He questions whether the Farm to Fork model is an efficient enough tool to sustain and support the livestock, and in particular, beef sector.

Another cause for concern going forward is free trade and the importation of sub-standard beef from countries like Brazil. It would be naive to think that free trade would be impeded by climate change going forward, said Fleury.

"I think we are just at the beginning of what we can do in the years to come," he said. "Because we need to convince Brussels that we cannot go on with this unfair free trade at the global level."

In addressing these concerns, Fleury had just one suggestion: Simplify the messages. Messaging around health, animal welfare and carbon emissions need to be simple, and efforts need to be amplified, he said. NGOs create their own studies with few sources. To tackle this, Fleury suggested that the sector focus on producing and disseminating its own studies with solid facts.

"Competition is fierce," he said. "I'm sure we will be successful in the end."

Consumidores europeos evalúan la procedencia de la carne que compran

17 August 2021 The rules governing origin labelling for meat provide relevant information for EU consumers and do not pose trade barriers, according to new analysis from the European Commission.

Mandatory country-of-origin labelling provides for the meaningful information on the origin of the swine, poultry, sheep and goat meat to consumers and for control of compliance by competent authorities. Those are among the key findings of the report on the implementation and impact of mandatory indication of the country of origin or place of provenance for certain meats, published by the European Commission.

An evaluation report on the same topic concluded that all the objectives of the origin labelling rules have been globally achieved, and that those rules have been introduced without trade disruptions, obvious increase in prices for consumers and unnecessary burdens on operators and administration.

The evaluation also indicated that consumers' low understanding of the terms and definitions used on labels leaves room for improvement. Further analysis on potential harmonisation of derogations for "certain meats" with other types of food was also recommended in the evaluation.

Although the evaluation did not detect systemic issues with enforcement of the rules, it identified differences in the quality of controls between EU Member States. Greater exchange and pooling of good control practices could be helpful in monitoring compliance.

According to the evaluation, the effect of the country-of-origin labelling rules on market and trade dynamics was marginal, with the cost of adaptation absorbed in the supply chain and not transferred to consumers. In addition, growing demand for environmental care pushes for continuous efforts to better understand the environmental and market impact of origin labelling rules.

Background

The mandatory country-of-origin labelling on meats of pigs, sheep, goats and poultry ("certain meats") is in place since 1 April 2015 as part of the framework of EU law on provision of food information to consumers (Food Information to Consumers Regulation).

The evaluation undertaken analysed the overall effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value of the rules was mainly based on the external support study, completed by the opinion of relevant stakeholders.

REINO UNIDO

Bienestar animal: Regulan tiempos de traslado

18 August 2021



The new rules, which also include allowances for more headroom, follow a UK-wide push to improve the conditions and welfare for livestock during transport.

Higher welfare standards for farm animals being transported, including shorter journey times, more headroom, and stricter rules on being moved in extreme temperatures, will be brought in by the UK Government under new animal welfare measures announced on 18 August.

These new rules, which are being developed in partnership with the farming industry, will apply to animals being transported within England and Wales come alongside the introduction of a ban on live animal exports for slaughter and fattening, which is currently going through Parliament as part of the Animal Welfare (Kept Animals) Bill.

The UK is building on its position as a world leader in this field through a series of reforms to improve standards, as set out in the Action Plan for Animal Welfare.

The new proposals will raise welfare standards for farm animals by:

Introducing shorter maximum journey times for live animals – between four and 24 hours depending on the species of animal

Giving animals more headroom during transport

Stricter rules on the transport of animals during extreme hot or cold temperatures

The Government has listened to early feedback from industry and will now work with the farming sector and welfare groups to develop these proposals and prepare for the transition to the higher standards to build on the high-welfare outcomes already being delivered on farms across England and Wales.

These new conditions would apply to all journeys over 65km. Independent evidence has shown that very long journeys can cause heat stress, dehydration and physical injuries in transported animals such as horses, pigs, sheep, poultry and cattle. Over a billion animals are farmed in the UK each year, many of which are transported within the country for slaughter, fattening and breeding.

Announcing the new standards, Environment Secretary George Eustice said:

"We are legislating to ban the export of live animals for slaughter and fattening, and are now developing other measures to improve the welfare of animals during transport.

"We have listened to the concerns raised relating to our proposed changes to transport regulations and have made changes to address these. We will continue to work with industry on the remaining details."

RSPCA Chief Executive Chris Sherwood said:

"We are absolutely thrilled that the live export of animals is finally coming to an end after campaigning on this issue for more than 50 years.

"This is a victory for every single person who has signed a petition, demonstrated at the docks, written to their MPs and leaders and most importantly for the animals.

"We also welcome tighter controls over transporting live animals within Great Britain as it's a time when they can suffer stress and injury and their welfare needs to be protected."

In addition, the consultation highlighted a number of other measures that could help improve animal welfare during transport, including better training for animal transporters and new guidance on an animal's fitness to travel. Work will be undertaken on all of these areas to develop more detailed proposals and a new method for calculating space allowances for farm animals during transport.

The announcement follows a twelve-week consultation launched in December, which sought industry and public views on proposals to improve animal welfare in transport.

Response from UK farmers

Responding to the outcome of the government's consultation on new welfare in transport measures, National Farmers Union (NFU) Deputy President Stuart Roberts said: "Animal welfare is always a top priority for any livestock or poultry farmer and we maintain that new rules or policy should be based on sound evidence and the latest science.

"We're pleased to see in some areas Defra has taken account of the evidence we presented and made changes to its proposals.

"However, we're disappointed that other elements are not more meaningfully welfare-focused, utilising driver training and experience. For example, we are frustrated that our proposal for a live export assurance scheme has been overlooked, which would have ensured K rules on transport and processing would have followed animals to other countries.

"We believe basing a transport ban purely on its purpose, in this case for slaughter, is not logical given that farmers and transporters have an inherent interest in ensuring all journeys meaningfully protect welfare at all stages and types of movement.

"We are pleased to see that Defra is committed to working collaboratively with the industry in this area and we stand ready to support further policy development to improve welfare at transport."

Veganos objetaron campaña publicitaria a favor de carnes y lácteos

James Nason, 19/08/2021 Vegan and animal rights groups have failed in a bid to ban an advertising campaign promoting meat and dairy consumption as part of a balanced diet in Britain.



The £1.5m “We Eat Balanced” campaign launched in January by the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board promoted eating meat and dairy as part of a “varied and balanced diet alongside a healthy lifestyle”.

It included television, online and newspaper advertisements, YouTube videos and a Facebook ad.

Advertisements in the campaign stated that red meat and dairy are a source of B12 and protein, adding that B12 helps reduce tiredness and fatigue and protein contributes to the maintenance of normal bones.

Some advertisements in the campaign included the message that beef, pork, lamb and milk contain vitamin B12, “an essential nutrient not naturally present in the vegan diet”.

Britain’s Advertising Standards Authority received 487 complaints from groups including Humane League UK, The Vegan Society, Compassion in World Farming UK, Four Paws, PETA, Surge Campaigning CIC, Brinsley Animal Rescue and Viva!, which branded the advertisements “misleading”.

The ASA said complaints related to three issues which it investigated.

Its finding was that none of the advertisements were misleading and therefore the complaints were not upheld.

The ASA report said complainants claimed the ads were misleading because:

* “they implied that consumption of meat and dairy was required in order to eat a healthy, balanced diet when there was evidence to suggest that was not the case”;

* “implied that consumption of meat and dairy was required in order to obtain vitamin B12”; and

* “implied that livestock used for meat in the UK were typically outdoor grazed and had a minimal environmental impact when that was not the case”.

In its response, the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board said the campaign was designed to address common consumer misconceptions about the sustainability of red meat and dairy produced in Britain when compared to global livestock production and other sectors in the UK and to highlight the role red meat and dairy played in a balanced diet.

It said red meat and dairy was included in the Government’s Eatwell Guide, and noted that the intention was to raise awareness that foods of plant origin “were not natural sources of vitamin B12 and this was substantiated by the NHS website and the Vegan Society’s website”.

AHDB said it was factually correct that UK livestock was typically grazed outdoors.

It maintained that the imagery and wording used in the ads, namely that UK livestock production was land-based, and used foods humans could not eat and rainwater, to produce meat and milk, reflected typical UK production systems in beef, lamb and dairy and typical commercial outdoor pig units.

The ASA dismissed the complaints, concluding that the ads were not misleading.

Important ruling for British farming

AHDB’s Chief Communications and Market Development Officer, Christine Watts (right), said the decision was an “important ruling for British farming”.

“We are delighted with the ASA’s ruling and are grateful for the careful consideration they gave to all the points which were raised.

“For British farming this is an important day as we can continue to communicate the benefits around consuming red meat and dairy as part of a balanced diet. We work hard to ensure our campaigns are robust and evidence-based.

“We are now focused on preparing for the next stage of our campaign, which will launch later this year, tapping into consumer trends around diet, health and environmental sustainability.”

She said the campaign had reached up to 18.5 million people.

The ‘We Eat Balanced’ campaign was also nominated for the UK Food and Drink Federation’s ‘Campaign of the Year’ award.

Vegans ‘disheartened and frustrated’ by the ruling

Louise Davies, Head of Campaigns at The Vegan Society, told UK’s Daily Mail the group was “disheartened and frustrated” by the ruling.

“We are disheartened and frustrated by the ASA’s final ruling over these adverts,” she said.

“We still strongly believe by running these adverts the AHDB set out to purposely mislead the public at a time when a record-breaking number of people were trying veganism through the Veganuary campaign.”

“Despite the outcome we hope the huge number of complaints submitted to the ASA will encourage the AHDB and similar bodies to think twice before resorting to such scare tactics again in future.”

ESTADOS UNIDOS

CattleFax prevé una demanda récord de carne bovina en 2022

17 August 2021

Surging beef demand from US consumers and tight supplies are expected in 2022, according to research from CattleFax.



The beef cattle industry is bouncing back from the pandemic, and continued progress is expected next year. Beef prices are near record high, and consumer and wholesale beef demand are both at 30-year highs as the US and global economy recover.

While drought remains a significant concern with weather threatening pasture conditions in the Northern Plains and West, strong demand, combined with higher cattle prices, signal an optimistic future for the beef industry, according to CattleFax.

According to CattleFax CEO Randy Blach, the cattle market is still dealing with a burdensome supply of market-ready fed cattle. The influence of that supply will diminish as three years of herd liquidation will reduce feedyard placements. As this occurs, the value of calves, feeder cattle and fed cattle will increase several hundred dollars per head over the next few years.

Kevin Good, vice president of industry relations and analysis at CattleFax, reported that the most recent cattle cycle saw cattle inventories peak at 94.8 million head and that those numbers are still in the system due to the COVID-19 induced slowdown in harvest over the past year.

“As drought, market volatility and processing capacity challenges unnerved producers over the past 24 months, the industry is liquidating the beef cowherd which is expected to decline 400,000 head by 1 January reaching 30.7 million head,” Good said.

The feeder cattle and calf supply will decline roughly 1 million head from its peak during this contraction phase. Fed cattle slaughter will remain larger through 2021 as carryover from pandemic disruptions works through a processing segment hindered by labor issues, he added.

“While fed cattle slaughter nearly equals 2019 highs at 26.5 million head this year, we expect a 500,000-head decline in 2022,” Good said. “This, combined with plans for new packing plants and expansions possibly adding near 25,000 head per week of slaughter capacity over the next few years, should restore leverage back to the producer.”

Good forecasted the average 2022 fed steer price at \$135/cwt, up \$14/cwt from 2021, with a range of \$120 to \$150/cwt throughout the year. All cattle classes are expected to trade higher, and prices are expected to improve over the next three years. The 800-lb steer price is expected to average \$165/cwt with a range of \$150 to \$180/cwt, and the 550-lb steer price is expected to average \$200/cwt, with a range of \$170 to \$230/cwt. Finally, Good forecasted utility cows at an average of \$70/cwt with a range of \$60 to \$80/cwt, and bred cows at an average of \$1,750/cwt with a range of \$1,600 to \$1,900 for load lots of quality, running-age cows.

Consumer demand for beef at home and around the globe remained strong in 2021, a trend that will continue in 2022, especially as tight global protein supplies are expected to fuel US export growth.

Aftershocks from the pandemic continue to keep domestic demand at elevated levels not seen since 1988. Government stimulus and unemployment benefits are fueling the economy with demand outpacing available supplies as restaurants and entertainment segments emerge from shutdowns.

According to Good, the boxed beef cut-out peaked at \$336/cwt in June, while retail beef prices pushed to annual high at \$7.11/lb. “Customer traffic remained strong at restaurants and retail – even as those segments pushed on the higher costs, proving consumers are willing to pay more for beef,” he said.

Wholesale demand will be softer in 2022, as a bigger decline in beef supplies will offset a smaller increase in beef prices with the cut-out expected to increase \$5 to \$265/cwt. Retailers and restaurants continue to adjust prices higher to cover costs. Good added the retail beef prices are expected to average \$6.80/lb in 2021 and increase to \$6.85/lb in 2022.

Global protein demand has increased and US beef exports have posted new record highs for two consecutive months, even with high wholesale prices. The increases were led by large, year-over-year gains into China, and Japan and South Korea remaining strong trade partners for protein. “The tightening of global protein supplies will support stronger US red meat exports in 2022. US beef exports are expected to grow 15% in 2021 and another 5% in 2022,” Good said.

Mike Murphy, CattleFax vice president of research and risk management services, expects summer weather patterns – and their affect on corn and soybean yields – to be the focus of market participants.

“As China rebuilds its pork industry following their battle with African Swine Fever, they are looking for higher quality feed ingredients, such as corn and soybeans” Murphy said “Exceptional demand from China is leading US corn exports to a new record in the current market year, and strong demand for US soybeans has elevated prices in the last 12 months.”

Spot prices for soybeans are expected to be \$13 to \$16 per bushel for the remainder of the next 18 months along with spot corn futures to trade between \$4.75 to \$6.25 per bushel in the same time frame.

Murphy noted that drier weather in the Northern Plains and West will pressure hay production and quality in the 2021 season – supporting prices into the next year. “May 1 on-farm hay stocks were down 12% from the previous year, at 18 million tonnes. The USDA estimates hay acres are down 700,000 from last year at 51.5 million acres. So, expect current year hay prices to average near \$170/tonne, and 2022 average prices should be steady to \$10 higher due to tighter supplies and stronger demand,” he said.



Weather is a major factor impacting the beef industry, and agriculture as a whole in 2021 and going into 2022. A forecasted return of La Niña this fall would lead to intensifying drought for the West and Plains into early 2022, according to Dr Art Douglas, professor emeritus at Creighton University. Douglas indicated that the precipitation outlook in the fall of 2021 going into the early part of 2022 could see drought push harder in the Pacific Northwest with above-normal precipitation across the inter-mountain West – leaving the Midwest drier, and less tropical storm activity to reduce Southeast rainfall into late fall. Also, the western half of the country will be drier into early spring with a returning La Niña.

Blach has an overall positive outlook, expecting margins to improve as cattle supply tightens and producers gain leverage back from packers and retailers, beef demand to remain solid with expected export growth, and utilization and packing capacity to improve over the next few years. He also noted that the economy has made gains in 2021 and should stay stronger with low interest rates and government stimulus fueling consumer spending.

Sequía está afectando la producción y exportaciones

18 August 2021 AHDB New analysis from Rebecca Wright of AHDB finds that US beef producers can take advantage of export opportunities despite difficulties stemming from the on-going drought.

Some areas of the US have recently been suffering from a heatwave and drought. Around a third of the US cattle herd is in areas experiencing drought with many pastures classified as being in “very poor” to “poor” condition. In regions affected, cow and heifer kill have both increased, suggesting that animals have arrived at slaughter earlier than they otherwise might have done. This could negatively impact future kill levels.

The latest USDA cattle inventory reported a 2% contraction in the number of beef cows which had calved. The number of beef replacement heifers had also contracted. In contrast the dairy herd was reported to be in expansion. The latest forecasts for US beef production pegs production at 12.7 million tonnes, which is significantly higher than it has been in recent years. Farmgate finished prices are also expected to remain buoyant. However, input costs are sharply rising in some areas. Some farmers are having to make choices on liquidating herds due to the lack of pasture and rising feed costs.

So where will this beef end up?

Domestically, consumption is not forecast to change significantly. However, exports are forecast to grow. So far, much of this growth has been to South Korea and China, with exports to Mexico recovering to pre-pandemic levels. Exports to South Korea have benefited from a reduction in tariff levels, while for China several non-tariff measures were removed.

Demand for beef in China has been growing, driven by both the African swine fever (ASF) outbreak and changes to consumer habits. The Chinese beef market had been dominated by South America and Australia until now. However, both exporting countries have had recent challenges. Australian export volumes have become limited as a result of both plants having their Chinese export licences suspended, as well as lower production. At the beginning of June, the Argentinian government put restrictions on export volumes. This has given an opportunity to US exporters, and over the past year the US have entered the competitive market. Looking ahead, the demand growth rate in China is expected to ease as Chinese pork production comes back on-line as they recover from ASF.

Evolución de las exportaciones de carnes en la primera mitad de 2021

U.S. red meat exports closed the first half of the year on a strong note, according to data released by USDA and compiled by the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF). Although volume and value eased from the enormous totals posted in April and May, export value was still the highest on record for the month of June and first-half shipments established a record pace for both beef and pork exports.

“USMEF had expected a continued strong performance in June for both beef and pork exports, despite significant headwinds,” said USMEF President and CEO Dan Halstrom. “2021 has presented many formidable challenges for the U.S. industry, including a very tight labor situation, logistical obstacles that slowed product movement and foodservice restrictions in many key markets. So the fact that first-half exports reached record levels speaks to the loyalty of our international customer base, strong consumer demand for high-quality, nutritious U.S. red meat and the U.S. industry’s ability to adapt to a challenging and rapidly changing business climate. We have also seen a welcome rebound in beef and pork variety meat volumes, which had been down last year.”

June beef exports totaled 112,249 metric tons (mt), up 42% from a year ago when exports were still hampered by a COVID-related slowdown in production. Export value was \$804.4 million, up 68% from a year ago and the third highest on record after April and May of this year. First-half exports reached 700,087 mt, up 18% from a year ago, valued at \$4.64 billion (up 28%). Compared to 2018, the record year for U.S. beef exports, first-half results were up 6% in volume and 15% in value.



Pork exports reached 238,935 mt in June, up 15% from a year ago, while export value climbed 35% to \$696.8 million. First-half pork exports topped last year's record pace by 1% at 1.58 million mt, valued at \$4.33 billion (up 7%).

Despite foodservice restrictions, Asian demand for U.S. beef proves resilient

Beef export value equated to \$351.18 per head of fed slaughter in June, up 60% from last June's COVID-impacted average. The first-half per-head average was \$359.49, up 20% from a year ago. June exports accounted for 13.6% of total beef production and 11.5% of muscle cuts, both dramatically higher than a year ago. In the first half, exports accounted for 14.7% of total beef production and 12.5% for muscle cuts, each up about 1.5 percent points from a year ago.

Japan was the leading destination for June beef exports in both volume (24,864 mt, up 20% from a year ago) and value (up 28%). This pushed first-half exports slightly ahead of last year's pace at 156,287 mt (up 1%), while value increased 6% to \$1.05 billion. Japan's imports of chilled U.S. beef were up 8% in the first half, including growth in the short plate and chuck/round categories, with U.S. beef accounting for 51% of Japan's chilled import volume. Retail demand for U.S. beef remains extremely strong in Japan, where restaurants in several prefectures are required to close by 8:00 p.m. and restricted from serving alcohol.

Beef exports to South Korea reached 20,419 mt in June, up 36% from a year ago, valued at \$169.4 million (up 55%). Exports to Korea established a torrid pace in the first half, climbing 22% from a year ago to 142,300 mt, and Korea was the leading value destination for U.S. beef at \$1.08 billion (up 31%). Restaurants in Korea are also subject to shorter operating hours and other restrictions, but foodservice demand in Korea has weathered the pandemic fairly well through sharply higher takeout and delivery sales, while retail and e-commerce demand remains strong. Korea's imports of chilled U.S. beef were up 25%, with the U.S. capturing 66% of Korea's chilled beef market.

Strong momentum continued for U.S. beef in China, with June exports holding close to the May total at 16,238 mt. Capitalizing on improved market access that took effect in March 2020 under the Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement, first-half beef exports to China increased more than 1,000% from a year ago in both volume (81,001 mt) and value (\$622.5 million). China recently imposed extensive travel restrictions to counter spread of the COVID-19 Delta variant and mass testing and quarantines are occurring in some areas, but so far restaurant service has not been restricted.

Other first-half highlights for U.S. beef exports include:

- Beef exports to Mexico – a critical destination for rounds and other underutilized muscle cuts, as well as beef variety meat – increased 15% from a year ago in volume (99,621 mt) and 22% in value (\$481.3 million). The increase was due in part to a resumption in foodservice demand, including from the travel and tourism sector.
- After a slow start to the year, beef exports to Taiwan rebounded to 29,361 mt, up 1% from last year's record pace, valued at \$279.6 million (up 11%). The U.S. dominates Taiwan's chilled beef market, capturing 78% market share in 2021. Taiwan suspended dine-in service for restaurants in mid-May in response to a wave of COVID-19 cases. But similar to other markets, retail demand for U.S. beef has surged. Dining establishments began the gradual resumption of full service in late July, but under significant social distancing restrictions.
- Fueled by outstanding demand in Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador, beef exports to Central America climbed 54% from a year ago to 9,719 mt, valued at \$57.6 million (up 69%).
- Led by growth in Chile and Colombia, beef exports to South America rebounded from last year's low totals to reach 14,342 mt, up 23% from a year ago, while value climbed 57% to \$72.9 million.
- Exceptional variety meat demand, plus growth in muscle cut volumes, fueled a strong first-half increase in exports to the ASEAN region, led by Indonesia and the Philippines. Total exports to the ASEAN climbed 25% from a year ago to 28,773 mt, valued at \$140.3 million (up 23%). This included a 55% increase in both volume (9,670 mt) and value (\$21.3 million) for beef variety meat exports.

Debaten cambios en rotulado de carnes: “Product of USA” vs. “Processed in USA”

19 August 2021

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association launched a petition to change the wording on meat packaging labels earlier this year – groups are now debating whether “product of USA” should be retired in favor of “Processed in USA”.

Farm Progress reports that the Biden administration has promised action on the USDA's “Product of the USA” label as part of broader discussions on restoring market competitiveness in the US meat sector.

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association recently filed a petition with the Food Safety Inspection Service to eliminate the use of the Product of the USA label and other broad US origin labeling claims for beef products. The comment period for the petition closed on 17 August.

“We have taken note of the many comments submitted to USDA and the [Federal Trade Commission] regarding meat labeling and understand that the current ‘Product of USA’ label on meat products may no



longer effectively serve either of those purposes, to the detriment of consumers, producers, and fair and competitive markets,” Vilsack said earlier this summer after stating USDA would be taking a closer look at the label.

Over 250 people submitted comments on NCBA’s petition, which called for the elimination of the broadly applicable “Product of USA” label and the creation of a new “Processed in USA” label. Beyond precluding a specific misleading practice NCBA believes this can be accomplished voluntarily without the imposition of new regulatory requirements on the beef supply chain.

Further, NCBA’s petition notes USDA through the Agricultural Marketing Service should proactively work with beef producers, processors and retailers to develop voluntary, verifiable origin marketing claims that deliver tangible benefits to cattle producers without violating rules of trade.

NCBA’s petition notes that “USDA can play an important leadership role in providing producers with more robust opportunities to utilize true marketing claims to further differentiate their products and gain more leverage in the supply chain.”

Analizan la capacidad de producción de establecimientos más pequeños

y PAUL BECK August 17, 2021 At a recent conference of the American Registry of Professional Animal Scientists there was a set of presentations entitled “Building a Resilient Food Production System in the US: What Covid-19 and other Black Swan events Exposed about Modern Food Production”.

An overview of the impacts the Covid-19 shutdown had on food production and distribution showed that only 100 days separated the announcement by China to the WHO that ‘a unique virus’ was causing hospitalization from a ‘pneumonia like disease’ in January 2020 to warnings from the CEO of a major food company that the “food supply chain is breaking” in April.

The biggest problem was not the event itself, but the open-ended timeline and the unpredictability of the reaction to this event that was a shock to both supply and demand with a surge in demand and consumer stockpiling followed by decreased demand with the shutdown. A widening of the retail/wholesale spread was the result of large negative demands by packers and large positive demands by retailers, low retail meat supply and high livestock supply.

One strategy to improve supply chain resilience is to alter the current supply chain configuration, such as efforts to increase local and regional food systems, or ‘shorten the supply chain’ with smaller less specialized systems. The large centralized packing industry evolved because economies of scale and efficiency are a competitive advantage resulting in 35% reduction in per-head processing costs.

An analysis of possible changes in the beef production chain stated “If expansion is achieved through in-plant technology improvements and consumer demand driven small and medium sized plants, profitability will be more evenly distributed through the beef and cattle supply chain...” which provides affirmation to conventional wisdom. But another analysis suggests “...we are probably short one mainline 5,000 to 6,000 head capacity plant right now.”

So, will there be enough small to medium sized plants to effectively make up this shortfall? Small plants lack economies of scale, so that offal disposal, other drop credit, and hides have a net cost of disposal. Paperwork requirements for HACCP and sanitation are major obstacles, and animal care and welfare concerns are hard to address by small packers. Many of the charges for custom slaughter are not sufficient to cover these added costs.

The final analysis: No, small packers cannot make up lost capacity due to loss of capacity in large plants, but yes they can meet food desires of consumers for local food and play an important role in the meat supply chain as a service to local livestock producers and communities.

Large packers are already addressing labor issues with investment in enhanced technology increasing automation. Smaller producers face competition from large packers. The success of these small local packers depends on how durable the demand by consumers is for locally produced food sources and how durable political resolve is to support small local and regional packers.

OSHA recomendó que trabajadores vacunados usen barbijos en plantas procesadoras de carnes

17 August 2021

OSHA, the US agency that regulates workplace safety issued guidance urging employers to require many fully vaccinated workers to wear masks to protect unvaccinated colleagues and customers, amid a surge in COVID-19 cases.

Reuters reports that The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recommended that workers wear masks “in areas of substantial or high community transmission,” such as manufacturing plants, meat processing facilities and retail establishments, unless they have medical conditions that make it difficult to wear a face covering.

Employers should also consider staggering the times workers clock in and out of work and take breaks to prevent large groups of people from congregating, OSHA said. The agency had made similar recommendations last year, early on in the pandemic.



The updated guidance comes as COVID-19 cases are on the rise across the US, particularly in areas where large numbers of people remain unvaccinated. Some preliminary studies have shown that vaccinated people are still capable of spreading the highly contagious Delta variant of the coronavirus.

An increasing number of employers, including meat processor Tyson, have said they will require at least a part of their US workforce to be vaccinated.

The guidance, which is not legally binding, was issued after the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention late last month recommended that fully vaccinated individuals resume wearing face masks in public.

USMEF advierten complicaciones logísticas ante medidas aplicadas en puertos chinos

By USMEF August 18, 2021

Since a late July outbreak of the COVID-19 Delta variant in Nanjing, the Chinese government has imposed strict countermeasures in affected areas in an effort to contain the virus, U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) says.

In the clip below Joel Haggard, USMEF senior vice president for the Asia Pacific, explains that so far China's heightened restrictions have not had a significant impact on red meat demand, with most areas reporting normal restaurant traffic and consumer activity. But the situation has prompted some local authorities to step up cold storage facility inspections to ensure compliance with COVID19 protocols, raising concerns about shipping delays.

Haggard adds that since Aug. 12, operations have been suspended at a container terminal at China's Port of Ningbo-Zhoushan after an employee tested positive for COVID-19. While this is not a particularly large point of entry for U.S. red meat products, the terminal closure further elevated concerns about container bottlenecks and vessel congestion in China, especially at the Port of Shanghai where some shipments destined for Ningbo were re-routed.

Cadenas de parrillas a la expectativa ante impacto de la variante Delta y del alza de precios

By REUTERS August 18, 2021

Several chains say they are better prepared amid the pandemic this year since adding outdoor dining and home delivery, should the latest surge or new government restrictions scare some diners away again.

Just as American steakhouses are recovering from the first wave of COVID shutdowns, the Delta variant threatens to diminish the appetite for a sector seen as a barometer for full U.S. economic recovery.

While many top steak restaurants found new customers by reinventing themselves during the crisis, the comeback of the \$5 billion U.S. premium steakhouse sector - known for leather booths, white tablecloths and \$60 ribeyes - depends on expense-account-wielding executives resuming fancy business events and affluent tourists flocking to Broadway theaters and other attractions.

But travel and group events are again at risk as Delta infections and deaths mount. Several companies pushed back target dates for employees to return to offices. Some big in-person events, including the New York auto show, were canceled.

High-end steakhouses are especially vulnerable to the spread of the virus because their traditions - such as lengthy, indoor, three-course dinners - may scare off apprehensive customers. At the same time, the price of beef is soaring, with wholesale prices 40% higher on average in July than a year ago, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. That threatens steakhouses' profit margins.

Several chains say they are better prepared amid the pandemic this year since adding outdoor dining and home delivery, should the latest surge or new government restrictions scare some diners away again.

Some also are expanding their bars - higher-margin liquor sales can help offset pressure from pricier beef. Ruth's Chris Steak House parent company Ruth's Hospitality Group Inc said in an Aug. 6 earnings call that it "recently" locked in about 10% of its beef purchases to help fend off higher costs.

Data from reservation provider OpenTable showed the number of seated diners at steakhouses more than doubled by midyear compared with January, as vaccination rates rose and before the Delta variant became a huge area of concern.

But sales at the "premium" steakhouses peaked in early July (https://www.datawrapper.de/_/Sm1iE) before falling slightly in the first week of August, according to consultant Malcolm Knapp, who tracks steakhouse data.

"We won't get the lift we had expected before the magnitude of the Delta variant came through," said Knapp.

At Peter Luger Steak House in Brooklyn, New York on Thursday, maitre d' of 26 years Tom Hobby, 66, checked guests' lunch reservations on a clipboard as waiters in long white aprons sailed past carrying bread baskets, sole with lemon wedges and sizzling plates of steak to al fresco diners at sidewalk tables.

The iconic steakhouse only added outdoor seating and home delivery because of COVID, he said. When its bar finally reopened after the city allowed full capacity seating in mid-May, "the whole vibe changed," Hobby said. "It wasn't just about food. It felt like an event."



At Fleming's, owned by Bloomin' Brands Inc, takeout and delivery orders were rare before the pandemic. But when many of its dining rooms were shut a year ago, carryout soared to 47% of sales. Now, it's at about 8% as customers return to restaurants, Chief Executive Officer David Deno said in a July 30 interview.

Ruth's Chris permanently closed some of its restaurants that weren't compatible with delivery and takeout - a business that went from roughly zero pre-pandemic to as much as 7%. Ruth's Chris Chief Executive Officer Cheryl Henry said the chain has lured new customers. "We started to see younger, more affluent guests trying Ruth's for the first time through our takeout and delivery program," she said in the earnings call.

Henry said "it's a little soon to tell" if holiday bookings, which in recent years have kicked into high gear in September, would be impacted by Delta.

Chicago's Gibsons Bar & Steakhouse restaurants - which are among the nation's highest-grossing independent restaurants - and other chains like Del Frisco's Double Eagle Steakhouse started delivering premium steaks and other meats to customers during the first wave of coronavirus - and continue to do so. The Gibsons boxes, which sell for as much as \$268, boosted revenue at a time when health restrictions limited diners to delivery and carry-out.

But the industry now is closely watching trends in private room bookings - where bills easily run \$150 to \$250 per person, boosted by expensive wine and whiskey.

On a recent afternoon at Fleming's steakhouse in Edgewater, New Jersey, with airy views of the New York skyline across the Hudson River, Cynthia and Bill Rosen were exploring the dining room as a venue for their son's planned October wedding. The restaurant charges \$55 to \$125 per person depending on the menu they select.

Fleming's saw private dining drop to zero from 17% of sales pre-pandemic, but it has come back to 7% currently, Deno said.

Keith Beitler, chief operating officer at Landry's Inc, whose high-end steakhouse brands include Del Frisco's Double Eagle and Morton's, was cautiously optimistic as the Delta variant loomed.

"If things don't get any worse, we expect this December to be pretty much normal," Beitler said.

AUSTRALIA

Normas de rotulado perjudican a consumidores australianos

James Nason, 18/08/2021

In a quirk of regulation in Australia, local food standards allow a plant-based protein product containing no meat to be sold with a label that uses a meat descriptor, while export rules define meat as being a product which must contain actual meat from an animal.

Red Meat Advisory Council chair John McKillop told Kerry Lonergan in Beef Central's The Weekly Grill podcast that local food standards are not serving domestic consumers well when it comes to truth in labelling.

"You're only allowed to dupe the domestic consumers, not the international consumers," he said.

Australia's new agricultural export legislation, the Export Control (Meat and Meat Products) Rules 2021 which took effect in March of this year, specifically assures export customers that when they buy meat from Australia, meat means "any part of an animal (including an animal carcass and offal) that is slaughtered other than in a wild state".

The same rules specifically prescribe beef as being meat from a bovine animal, lamb from an ovine animal, pork from a porcine animal etc.

Domestically, Australia's Food Standards Code is similar in that it describes meat as any part of a slaughtered animal for human consumption.

However, Mr McKillop said a clause added by Food Standards Australia and New Zealand (FSANZ) in 2016 had the effect of allowing a non-meat product to be labelled domestically with words including meat, beef or chicken, provided the label also provides additional context such as 'plant-based'.

"Our understanding is that was following a fair bit of lobbying pressure by Sanitarium with the intention of having milk included in their labelling, because what it also did was opened the flood gates for fake meat to be included in that labelling as well," Mr McKillop said.

"And the plant based manufacturers have made it very clear their target market isn't the vegan market, they have already got that market, what they are trying to target is the people who may become more flexitarian I think they call it, so hence it is in the meat cabinet.

"That has been their campaign and how they have got around it is this addition of that clause in the FSANZ standard."



One of Australia's most prominent meat exporters, Richard Rains, also drew attention to disparity between domestic and export laws surrounding meat definitions in his submission to the Definitions of Meat senate inquiry.

As the law stands today, he said, plant-based proteins can be imported to Australia and sold as they are, and the same products can be manufactured in Australia and sold within Australia.

By contrast, he said, it was against the law in Australia to label non-meat product as meat or beef and export it, as this is not "true to label".

"This country appears to be more concerned about the health and wellbeing of our international customers, than we are for our own consumers"

"This country appears to be more concerned about the health and wellbeing of our international customers, than we are for our own consumers," Mr Rains said.

Mr McKillop said the red meat industry did not fear competition, but expected that everyone should be able to compete on the same basis.

"The marketing campaign of many of the plant based manufacturers, not all of them, is to denigrate one product (real meat), to raise their own product," he said.

"Really saying if you buy plant based beef, not only is it better for you, it is better for the environment, it is better for animal welfare, you can buy this product and feel guilt free."

However he said there was no such thing as a "free lunch in cropping" to produce plant-based foods.

"But the plant based manufacturers tend to ignore all of that," he said. "As we know in Australia we actually lead the world in animal welfare practices and the industry has a clear path in looking to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 which really removes all of those arguments the plant-based manufacturers can put up."

Mr McKillop said the red meat sector's hope is that FSANZ will remove the clause that allows non-meat products to use descriptors such as beef, lamb, or goat.

"Ideally we would also like to have legislation in there similar to what Michael McCormack introduced in the free range egg where there was a national standard adopted which required the consent of all the states," Mr McKillop said.

"What it did was it allowed the consumer to say I am buying this free range egg, it actually means something, and this is something everyone has to adhere to.

"So that would be the two steps we would like to be done in order to remove that ability of the plant based manufacturers to put a photo of a beef cow or steer or a lamb or a goat into there as well as use the word."

Plant-based manufacturers say meat industry trying to squash competition

Meanwhile manufacturers of plant-based alternatives to meat have also taken the opportunity to put their views to the Senate inquiry.

Ketjil Hansen, founder of the Delicou brand which manufactures a range of plant based seasoning and alternative meat products, said in his submission that Australian consumers are not confused or conflicted by the clear labelling of plant-based protein products, and there is a clear incentive from the meat industry to attempt to squash competition.

"The push is not backed by clear evidence, and could be detrimental to the emerging plant-based protein industry which is an important alternative for people looking to eat a healthier diet which is more sustainable for the planet," he wrote.

The intention of plant-based meat companies was not to capitalise on the benefits of animal products, but instead provide an alternative to traditional meat.

"The use of descriptors like 'chicken', 'mince', 'beef' and 'patties' are used as allowed in Food Standards Code Standard 1.2.2-2 to help consumers identify the flavour and texture they can expect, as well as product format for recipe application. It is in no way intended to convince consumers they are in fact purchasing meat and is most frequently included with the qualifiers 'Plant Based', '-free', '-style' or 'Vegan'. He said the use of livestock images on plant-based meat "was extremely rare".

In its submission published on the website food processor Sanitarium said qualified 'meat' descriptors have been around for over 100 years in Australia, such as its own "nutmeat" product.

"The terms "... milk" and "... meat", as qualified, have been in use for many decades by Sanitarium and Life Health Foods. To remove such descriptors from labels could render these products immediately unrecognisable to consumers, force new descriptors that are likely less meaningful to consumers, and make the choosing of plant-based alternatives, based on legitimate health, cultural or ethical reasons, more difficult," the Sanitarium submission said.

Encuesta sobre cambio climático

19 August 2021

A new initiative launched by Australia's National Farmers' Federation (NFF) is sharing stories of the climate action farmers are taking while continuing to produce the food and natural fibres we all depend on.

Research commissioned by the National Farmers' Federation measured community sentiment towards agriculture, climate change and sustainability.



Of those surveyed, 21% of Australians strongly believed farmers were committed to improving their environmental performance and adapting to a warmer, drier climate; while 44% somewhat agreed and 17% were neutral.

NFF Chief Executive, Tony Mahar said the survey results indicated the community recognised farmers were on the frontline of the climate solution and wanted to learn more about what action farmers were taking.

“Through Australian Farms – Where REAL climate action happens we’re telling the stories of our farmers, who take seriously their responsibility as environmental stewards of 51% of the Australian landscape.

“The good news is through research, innovation and on-farm management, farmers are world leaders in carbon abatement. In fact, agriculture is one large carbon cycle: generating emissions but also taking a significant amount of carbon from the atmosphere.

“Now mainstream practices such as rotational grazing; zero soil disruption when planting a crop and the conversion of livestock effluent to renewable energy have seen Australian agriculture reduce its direct greenhouse gas emissions by 65% between 2004-05 and 2016-17.

“Farmers are on a journey and there is more work to do. Through new science and technologies, like feed additives that drastically reduce livestock emissions, agriculture is poised to continue being part of the climate solution.”

West Gippsland dairy farmer and veterinarian, Tess Butler is one farmer featured in Australian Farms: Where REAL climate action happens.

Tess says producing milk that meets the expectations and values of Australians is what gets her out of bed every day.

“Sustainability is extremely important to me. The way we run this farm is about getting what we need without compromising the land for the future.”

The Wilmot Cattle Company in northern NSW, managed by Stuart Austin is in 2021, as Stuart says “massively climate positive”.

“Through soil carbon sequestration, we’re taking more carbon out of the atmosphere than we are emitting each year, all the while producing nutrient dense beef,” Stuart said.

“I can put my hand on my heart and backed by an enormous amount of data to say that we are improving the ecological health of this farm.”

In the past three years, the Wilmot Team has planted 25,000 trees across their Ebor property.

Mr Mahar said the actions of Tess and Stuart were repeated on farms across Australia every day.

“Australian farmers not only produce the world’s highest quality meat, wool, cotton, grain, dairy, timber and more, but they are also a vital part of the climate change solution.

“By hearing the overwhelmingly positive stories of our farmers, we want Aussies to continue to enjoy the Australian-grown food and fibres they love with the peace of mind and the confidence that farmers are part of the climate change solution.”

EMPRESARIAS

Marfrig encara estudio sobre bienestar animal con Universidad Estadual Paulista

Fonte: Ascom Marfrig. 17 de agosto de 2021

A Marfrig, líder global em produção de hambúrgueres e uma das maiores empresas de carne bovina do mundo, fechou um contrato com a Universidade Estadual Paulista (Unesp) para realização de pesquisa inédita que visa a melhorar os impactos das longas viagens para o bem-estar dos animais e, consequentemente, a qualidade da carne.

A iniciativa é mais uma aposta da companhia para assegurar a qualidade de vida dos animais em toda a sua cadeia de valor.

O estudo será elaborado em parceria com o grupo INOBIO-MANERA da Unesp, que conta com uma equipe multidisciplinar relacionada à área de bem-estar animal nos campi de Ilha Solteira e Jaboticabal, ambos no interior de São Paulo.

“A Marfrig tem implementado melhorias constantes no compromisso com o bem-estar animal e essa parceria é mais um de nossos esforços no desenvolvimento de boas práticas. Estamos sempre investindo em soluções e pesquisas para aprimorar os protocolos de manejo e trazer cada vez mais conforto aos animais”, destaca Paulo Pianez, diretor de Sustentabilidade e Comunicação da Marfrig.

Para os coordenadores do trabalho, os professores Marcos Chiquitelli Neto e Alex Sandro Campos Maia, “é uma grande oportunidade para que a ciência possa contribuir ainda mais nas interações com os animais de produção e ainda resultar em maior eficiência da atividade”.

Além do trabalho de transporte, o projeto inclui desenvolvimento dos materiais para abordagem de conceitos e disseminação dos assuntos para engajamento da cadeia de suprimentos (animais para o abate e fornecedores de carne e ingredientes).



A pesquisa também contribuirá para gerar ganho na qualidade de vida dos animais. A equipe apontará as vantagens econômicas que um bom manejo pode trazer para toda a cadeia da carne, como a facilitação na rotina diária de manejo, bem como a redução das perdas diretas do produto final.

O trabalho inicial para elaboração da pesquisa será concentrado nos dados de transporte. Em paralelo, está o desenvolvimento de materiais e atividades que visam à conscientização dos fornecedores sobre os benefícios e os reflexos positivos que isso gera para toda a cadeia.

A estratégia geral da Marfrig para melhorar os processos de bem-estar animal abrange três principais segmentos da cadeia de valor: propriedades rurais, transporte e operações industriais.

“Além de assegurarmos rotinas e processos – como instalações adequadas, rígidas rotinas e treinamento dos funcionários que manipulam os animais – também engajamos outros elos da cadeia de fornecedores, especialmente os fornecedores de matéria-prima, ingredientes e os produtores de animais, para estarmos sempre em conformidade com os mais elevados padrões de bem-estar animal”, finaliza Pianez.

JBS anunció propuesta para comprar acciones de Pilgrim's Pride

Fonte: Valor Econômico. 13 de agosto de 2021

A JBS aprovou nesta quinta-feira o envio de uma proposta à americana Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (PPC) para comprar a totalidade das ações ordinárias da companhia em circulação nos Estados Unidos (no caso, na Nasdaq). A gigante brasileira detém atualmente 80,21% das ações da Pilgrim's e, com a proposta, pretende fechar seu capital.

A proposta é de US\$ 26,50 por ação. “Caso a proposta seja aceita, a JBS fará a aquisição por meio de uma de suas subsidiárias nos Estados Unidos e a PPC poderá se tornar sua subsidiária integral”, disse a JBS, em fato relevante.

A Pilgrim's é uma das maiores produtoras de carne suína e de frango dos Estados Unidos, com vendas na América do Norte e Europa. A JBS assumiu o controle da companhia em 2009.

O banco Barclays é o consultor financeiro da JBS na operação e o escritório Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP, o consultor jurídico.

Australia prueba de degustación de carnes producidas con baja emisión de gases efecto invernadero

Jon Condon, 19/08/2021 **ISTORY** was made last night when Australian consumers for the first time sampled beef carrying clear production claims around reduced methane, delivered through the use of the red asparagopsis seaweed additive.

Low-methane sirloin steaks produced from the FutureFeeds commercial trial ready to go into the skillet

A group of about 25 industry stakeholders across the country joined in an online culinary session hosted and led by celebrity chef Matt Moran, cooking and preparing striploin steaks taken from cattle involved in the first commercial feedlot trial using the asparagopsis additive in rations.

A group of 64 domestic trade weight cattle were fed for 77-days on a diet including 0.5pc asparagopsis under the recent trial at the University of New England's Tullimba research feedlot. The cattle were processed under normal conditions by Australian Country Choice at its Cannon Hill facility in Brisbane, with striploin steaks harvested from the program cooked and served by participants, including Beef Central's Jon Condon, last night.

FutureFeed, the company driving the commercialisation of the asparagopsis seaweed livestock feed additive hosted the event showcasing the 'superstar' seaweed, together with trial collaborators the University of New England, Australian Country Choice and Woolworths.

FutureFeed is the global Intellectual Property holder for asparagopsis – a seaweed that naturally prevents the formation of methane by inhibiting a specific enzyme in the gut of livestock during digestion. It has been proven to lower methane emissions by more than 80 percent.

Trial cattle were measured for methane emissions, feed intake and efficiency, and meat analysis.

Significant milestone, moving from 'science' to 'commercialisation'

FutureFeed chief executive Dr Regan Crooks said the trial and the steaks sampled during last night's novel online culinary event, marked a significant moment in the quest to lower-methane meat, with the solution now ready for the grainfed beef market.

“It's incredible to see the transition of a solution from science to a commercial reality and I think that's something worth celebrating this National Science Week,” she said.

The steaks featured last night represented the launch of the technology for the feedlot industry.

Celebrity chef Matt Moran (pictured on-screen) guided last night's launch participants, including Beef Central's Jon Condon, through an online cooking lesson in preparing the low-methane steaks harvested from the recent commercial trial

“We are now anticipating many more steaks on plates in Australia and around the world that are certified by FutureFeed,” Dr Crooks said.



“Climate change is happening now, and the IPCC reported last week that methane emissions in the atmosphere are at their highest levels in hundreds of thousands of years. We expect this will lead to increasing pressure on our sector, and it is timely that we are able to provide a solution that has now been proven, in a commercial setting, to significantly reduce methane.”

“The science supports the safety and efficacy of the product, and we now look to the seaweed growers making incredible progress locally and globally for what we anticipate being rapidly increasing supply,” Dr Crooks said.

FutureFeed's chief scientist, Dr Rob Kinley, said the commercial trial at University of New England's Tullimba Smart Farms was significant, as it showed the transition from science into commercial setting.

Customers' sustainability focus

Woolworths is an investor in FutureFeed, and collaborated in the commercial trial. Managing director of Woolworths' Greenstock red meat business, Anna Speer, said customers were increasingly looking to supermarkets and industry to help them live and shop more sustainably.

“Woolworths is backing FutureFeed to help Australia's beef producers continue to deliver some of the world's best beef, with a lower emissions profile,” Ms Speer said.

“We want to play our part in helping agriculture harness innovation for a low carbon future, and we're hopeful this trial marks an important step in the future of beef production.”

FutureFeed's Dr Rob Kinley during last night's online presentation

Australian Country Choice chief executive Anthony Lee said his company was proud to be part of the trial and was encouraged to see the technology applied in a commercial setting.

“We love the idea of FutureFeed's asparagopsis solution. It's a natural ingredient that can be incorporated in daily mixed rations. The beauty is in the simplicity – people want what they eat to be natural, and this is. It's also backed by strong science that gives confidence that it's safe to use and it works,” Mr Lee said.

“The reason the red meat industry is ahead of others in reductions is because of our commitment to innovate and be proactive.”

Beef brand claims to be backed by trademark

Dr Crooks said the emission reductions achieved using asparagopsis had the potential to be incorporated into commercial beef brand claims.

“We anticipate there being a number of ways producers can monetise the benefits of using asparagopsis – through the open carbon market, the sovereign carbon market or through a premium product claim for consumers.”

She said FutureFeed was developing a Certified Trade Mark and standards that would underpin it, to give the value chain and consumers confidence that what they were buying meets the standards the science behind the commanded.

“We're also developing a digital traceability platform enabled by blockchain technology to allow certified operators to calculate their reductions based on asparagopsis use,” Dr Crooks said.

“The red meat industry in Australia is a world leader in emissions reduction having halved its contribution since 2005 and with reductions in GHG emissions larger than any other industry in Australia. We are excited for the role asparagopsis will play in the next leap to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030.”

And the participants' response to the flavour, juiciness and texture of last night's launch steaks? “Perfect,” “Amazing,” “Steaks so good they would turn a vegetarian into a carnivore,” “brilliant,” were just some of the home cooks' reactions (see an example of the home cooks' work below).

About FutureFeed:

The special properties of seaweed as a feed ingredient came of interest after a Canadian dairy farmer noticed cattle in his paddock near the sea-shore were more productive than his other cattle. He discovered the cattle produced more milk, were healthier and easier to manage and then provided it to the rest of his cattle. He reached out to his friend and scientist Dr Rob Kinley, to explore why he was seeing what he was. During initial testing, it was discovered that greenhouse gas emissions were 18pc lower from the cattle that were eating the seaweed mix. Excited by this finding, a global search for seaweed with even more methane busting potency began. Dr Kinley joined the NQ beef research team at CSIRO to work with James Cook University macro-algae scientists on an MLA program in a quest to find a natural algae based feed ingredient to reduce methane. From this, the FutureFeed company was born out of an IP partnership between CSIRO, Meat & Livestock Australia, and James Cook University.

FutureFeed Pty Ltd was established by CSIRO with investment support from Woolworths, GrainCorp, Harvest Road and AGP Sustainable Real Assets/Sparklabs Cultiv8. The company holds the global IP rights to technology developed by CSIRO, MLA and JCU. It delivers supply chain access to its seaweed producers through license agreements.