NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 24/09/2021

GLOBAL

Compromiso para reducir 30% de las emisiones de metano para 2030

por Javier Lyonnetseptiembre 20, 2021 Los países miembros del Compromiso Global de Metano se comprometen con un objetivo colectivo de reducir en al menos 30% las emisiones globales de metano para 2030, a partir de los niveles de 2020. La energía y la agricultura son dos de los principales sectores a los que apuntan.

Se comprometen también a avanzar hacia el uso de las mejores metodologías disponibles para cuantificar las emisiones de metano, con un enfoque particular en las fuentes de alta emisión.

Cumplir con los objetivos de este compromiso reduciría el calentamiento global en al menos 0,2 grados Celsius para 2050, según los términos de ese acuerdo anunciado el sábado por EEUU y la Unión Europea, y al que se sumaron otros siete países: Argentina, Ghana, Indonesia, Irak, Italia, México y Reino Unido.

En EEUU la agricultura representa el 10% de los gases de efecto invernadero. El metano, asociado con la producción ganadera, comprende el 36% de los gases de efecto invernadero de la agricultura, dice el USDA . El óxido nitroso, de fuentes como las tareas de labranza y los fertilizantes, representó un poco más de la mitad de las emisiones agrícolas en 2018. El dióxido de carbono fue el 12%.

"Para lograr esta meta [reducción del 30% de metano], la administración necesitará la participación voluntaria, la investigación científica y el conocimiento práctico de los productores de ganado de Estados Unidos", dijo la Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos de Carne (NCBA) de EEUU.

La NCBA también dijo que elmétodo comúnmente utilizado para calcular las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero «ha sido atacado dentro de la comunidad científica por no tener en cuenta con precisión el impacto de las emisiones de corta duración como el metano».

Será lanzado en la COP de Glasgow

El Compromiso Global de Metano será lanzado en la próxima Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (COP 26) en Glasgow.

Entre los países incluidos en el compromiso figuran seis de los 15 principales emisores de metano a nivel mundial, que suman un quinto de las emisiones globales. Para que este acuerdo tenga eficacia, deben incorporarse los grandes emisores de gases de efecto invernadero del G20.

Las principales fuentes de emisiones de metano incluyen la extracción de petróleo, gas y carbón, la agricultura y los vertederos de residuos.

En el marco del Pacto Verde Europeo, la UE adoptó en octubre de 2020 una estrategia para reducir las emisiones de metano en todos estos sectores clave.

El compromiso contraído tiene en cuenta el alarmante informe publicado el mes pasado por el Panel Intergubernamental sobre Cambio Climático (IPCC) que advierte que, a menos que haya reducciones inmediatas, rápidas y a gran escala en las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, limitar el calentamiento a cerca de 1,5° C o incluso 2° C será una utopía.

Con cada incremento adicional del calentamiento global, los cambios extremos continúan haciéndose mayores, detalló el IPCC.

Por ejemplo, cada 0,5° C adicional de calentamiento global se traduce en aumentos claramente perceptibles en la intensidad y frecuencia de las olas de calor y fuertes precipitaciones, así como sequías en zonas agrícolas y reducción de la biodiversidad.

Por lo tanto, la reducción rápida de las emisiones de metano se considera una estrategia eficaz para ahorrar tiempo al planeta y reducir el calentamiento global a corto plazo, mientras entren en vigor otras medidas.

By GREG HENDERSON September 17, 2021

The United States and the European Union have launched a global pledge to reduce methane emissions by at least 30% by the end of the decade.

President Joe Biden made the announcement Friday during the Major Economies Forum, a virtual, closed-door session with other world leaders on climate. The Forum was held ahead of the UN climate conference in Glasgow, Scotland, scheduled for November.

"This will not only rapidly reduce the rate of global warming, but it will also produce a very valuable side benefit like improving public health and agricultural output," Biden said. "We're mobilizing support to help developing countries that join and pledge to do something significant."

Methane is a greenhouse gas (GHG) considered the biggest cause of climate change after carbon dioxide (CO_2). As part of the Paris climate agreement, governments are seeking solutions to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees.

Reuters reports the draft of the Methane Pledge says, "The short atmospheric lifetime of methane means that taking action now can rapidly reduce the rate of global warming."

Methane has become a popular target for reductions as it has a higher heat-trapping potential than CO2, but it breaks down in the atmosphere faster, so “strong, rapid and sustained reductions” in methane emissions in addition to slashing CO2 emissions can have a climate impact quickly.
Reuters reported that a separate document listed over two dozen countries the U.S. and the EU will target to join the pledge. They include major emitters such as China, Russia, India, Brazil and Saudi Arabia, as well as others including Norway, Qatar, Britain, New Zealand and South Africa.
America’s cattle industry is watching closely as the Biden administration takes steps to rein in climate change. Specifically, cattlemen object to their carbon footprint being equated with those from other countries.
Frank Mitloehner, professor and air quality expert at the University of California at Davis, says that while it’s true cattle are the number 1 agricultural source of GHGs globally, it’s a different story in the U.S. Research suggests on a global scale, cattle account for 14.5% of emissions. In the U.S., however, ruminants account for just 4% of all GHGs and beef cattle are responsible for just 2% of direct emissions.

CHINA

RUSIA: habilitado para exportar carne bovina. Firman Protocolo sanitario

21 de septiembre de 2021 El Servicio Federal Veterinario y Fitosanitario anuncia la finalización del acuerdo sobre las condiciones para el suministro de carne de vacuno y despojos de vacuno de Rusia a China con la Administración General de Aduanas de la República Popular China con la asistencia de la Misión Comercial de la Federación de Rusia en La República Popular de China.
El resultado de este trabajo fue la firma del Protocolo sobre los requisitos de inspección, cuarentena y sanitarios veterinarios para la carne de vacuno exportada de la Federación de Rusia a la República Popular de China, que pronto se publicará en el sitio web oficial de Rosselkhoznadzor en las secciones “ Importar. Exportar. Tránsito / China / Exportación ".
La firma de este documento es un paso importante y esperado desde hace mucho tiempo hacia la construcción de relaciones comerciales y económicas mutuamente beneficiosas y más eficaces entre los dos países.
Actualmente, dos empresas rusas tienen derecho a suministrar carne de vacuno (congelada y refrigerada), así como una serie de subproductos a China.
El protocolo firmado incluye tanto las condiciones epizoóticas del territorio desde donde se suministran los productos, como las condiciones específicas de los procesos productivos, y también regula los requisitos para el envasado externo e interno de las mercancías, el etiquetado y su certificación. Por tanto, cada lote de productos cárnicos destinados a la exportación a la República Popular China debe ir acompañado del certificado veterinario oficial original en ruso y chino, cuya forma también ha sido acordada por las partes.
Los productores de carne vacuna exportada deben estar registrados ante la autoridad competente de la República Popular China, la Administración General de Aduanas.
Las listas de empresas rusas se publicarán en los sitios web de las autoridades competentes de las partes.
Además, nos gustaría informarle que los productores de carne de res que deseen exportar sus productos a China deben estar incluidos en el Registro de Exportadores de Cerberus IS para el país de China.

BRASIL

Escaso interés en la compra de hacienda

Sexta-feira, 24 de setembro de 2021 - 06h00
A manhã da última quinta-feira (23/9) foi de poucos negócios no mercado do boi gordo nas praças paulistas, com indústrias fora das compras aguardando o retorno das exportações. O consumo interno de carne bovina patinando contribui com este cenário.
Na comparação feita dia a dia, as cotações do boi gordo e da novilha gorda permaneceram estáveis, mas a da vaca gorda caiu R$2,00/@ no estado.
Assim, segundo levantamento da Scot Consultoria, em São Paulo, o boi gordo foi negociado em R$302,00/@, a vaca gorda em R$281,00/@ e a novilha gorda em R$299,00/@, preços brutos e a prazo.
No Espírito Santo, em função da demanda fraca, as indústrias têm comprado menos boiadas e algumas estão abatendo em dias alternados. Na comparação feita dia a dia, a cotação da novilha gorda caiu R$1,00/@. A do boi e vaca gordos ficou estável.
A referência para o boi gordo ficou em R$297,00/@, da vaca gorda em R$290,00/@ e da novilha gorda em R$300,00/@, preços brutos e a prazo (23/9).

CEPEA: baja de precios en la primera mitad de septiembre

Fonte: Cepea. 23 de setembro de 2021

Enquanto entre julho e agosto o Indicador do boi gordo CEPEA/B3 (mercado paulista) operou na casa dos R$ 310 e R$ 320, agora em setembro, está entre R$ 300 e R$ 310. Inclusive, o Indicador chegou a ficar abaixo dos R$ 300 neste mês – nessa quarta-feira, 22, fechou a R$ 299,30 e, no dia 15, a R$ 295,00, o menor patamar nominal desde 25 de janeiro deste ano, quando esteve a R$ 294,95. No acumulado da parcial de setembro, o Indicador registra queda de 4,5%. Em julho, o Indicador teve pequena alta de 0,43%, mas, em agosto, o recuo foi de 2%.

Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, diante das incertezas geradas pelo anúncio de Encefalopatia Espongiforme Bovina (EEB) no início deste mês e da consequente suspensão dos envios de carne brasileira à China – maior destino internacional da proteína –, agentes de mercado se afastaram das aquisições de novos lotes para abate, resultando em queda das cotações.

IMPACTO DE BSE ATIPICA

China no aprobó todavía la reapertura

23 de setembro de 2021

Pecuaristas, indústrias e o Ministério da Agricultura ainda aguardam respostas da China sobre a retomada dos embarques de carne bovina brasileira para aquele mercado. A suspensão voluntária das exportações, adotada em cumprimento ao protocolo sanitário bilateral e em decorrência da investigação de casos atípicos do “mal vaca louca” em Minas Gerais e Mato Grosso, completa 20 dias hoje e provoca problemas na cadeia produtiva.

Por se tratar de uma “repetição” das medidas adotadas em 2019, quando outro episódio atípico da doença foi identificado no país, o Brasil esperava que a reabertura do mercado fosse mais rápida dessa vez. Naquela ocasião, a retomada aconteceu em 13 dias.

Sem novidades de Pequim, governo e setor produtivo estão em compasso de espera. Todas as informações técnicas já foram entregues – inclusive em mandarim — na semana passada. A China teve um feriado prolongado no início desta semana, mas a expectativa era que alguma reação fosse divulgada já na quarta-feira.

O governo brasileiro trabalha com cuidado para evitar ruídos de comunicação com os chineses, o que poderia atrapalhar ou retardar ainda mais a reabertura. E tem o respaldo da própria Organização Mundial de Saúde Animal (OIE) para a retomada, que ainda no início do mês concluiu que os casos de “vaca louca” no Brasil não representam riscos sanitários para o rebanho nacional.

Ansioso, o mercado pecuário brasileiro espera que o quadro seja revertido nesta semana. No governo, a expectativa é que a reabertura aconteça nos próximos dias. “Tecnicamente e sanitariamente, não há razão para manter o embargo por mais tempo”, disse uma fonte.

Outros mercados

A Arábia Saudita, que chegou a suspender as exportações de cinco frigoríficos mineiros, já retomou as compras. A Rússia aplicou restrições para receber carne de animais comprovadamente com menos de 30 meses de idade. O secretário de Assuntos Econômicos da Embaixada do Irã no Brasil, Mohsen Shahbazi, afirmou ao Valor que a Organização Agroveterinária do país (IVO, na sigla em inglês) cogitou suspender as exportações de abatedouros de Mato Grosso e Minas Gerais, mas voltou atrás depois da nota da OIE. Os embarques continuaram sem interrupções.

CEPEA: embarques firmes pese a la restricciones

Até o momento apenas a Arábia Saudita levantou todas as restrições que haviam sido impostas anteriormente.

China continua a não dar nenhum indicativo oficial de que quando irá suspender as restrições.

Cabe a ressalva de que a China passa por um calendário conturbado neste momento, com feriados nesta e na próxima semana. O não posicionamento do governo chinês até o fim desta semana pode trazer consequências desastrosas aos embarques de outubro/21.

Exportaciones con buen ritmo en el mes de septiembre

21 de setembro de 2021

O volume exportado de carne bovina fresca, refrigerada ou congelada atingiu 130,5 mil toneladas na terceira semana de setembro/21, sendo que no ano passado, o volume total exportado chegou a 142,3 mil toneladas. De acordo com o Analista da Safras e Mercado, Fernando Henrique Iglesias, o bom desempenho nas exportações pode ser reflexo das remessas de carne antiga que estão sendo contabilizadas.

“Então, é provável que vejamos o resultado mais efetivo do embargo da China sobre a carne bovina brasileira na última semana deste mês ou na primeira semana de outubro. Não devemos ter novidades

sobre a suspensão do embargo da China no curto prazo, já que ocorre o feriado de Festival da Lua na potência asiática", comentou.
A Secretária Comércio Exterior (Camex) reportou que a média diária exportada de carne bovina ficou em 10,8 mil toneladas na terceira semana de setembro/21, isso representa uma alta de 60,46% frente a média do total exportado no mesmo período do ano passado, que ficou em 6,77 mil toneladas.
Segundo as informações da Radar Investimentos, o ritmo dos embarques até a terceira semana de setembro tem potencial para levar o consolidado exportado em set/21 a níveis recordes, se o desempenho for mantido nas próximas semanas. "Vale a pena reforçar que há boa parte do mês a ser contabilizado e os últimos dias também foram tumultuados em relação ao fluxo de notícias, o que deve alterar essas projeções abaixo", destacou.
Os preços médios na terceira semana de setembro ficaram próximos de US$ 5.810,4 mil por tonelada, na qual teve uma alta de 41,86% frente aos dados divulgados em setembro de 2020, que registraram o valor médio de US$ 4.095,9 mil por tonelada.
O valor negociado para o produto chegou em US$ 758.369 milhões na terceira semana de setembro deste ano, tendo em vista que o preço comercializado durante o mês de setembro do ano anterior foi de US$ 583,051 milhões. A média diária ficou em US$ 63.197 milhões e registrou uma valorização de 127,63%, frente ao observado no mês de setembro do ano passado, que ficou em US$ 27,764 milhões.

Exportadores discuten con autoridades problemas del comercio marítimo

Fonte: Valor Econômico. 23 de setembro de 2021
Exportadores do agronegócio e da Frente Parlamentar da Agropecuária (FPA) reuniram-se com o governo federal hoje (22/9) em Brasília para debater soluções para os gargalos no comércio marítimo, que têm afetado a competitividade do setor.
O encontro foi com o secretário de Desenvolvimento da Infraestrutura do Ministério da Economia, Gustavo Ene, e outros membros da Pasta. Conforme noticiou o Valor no fim de agosto, havia uma insatisfação dos exportadores com a falta de diálogo com o governo.
Segundo o Conselho dos Exportadores de Café do Brasil (Cecafé), a reunião teve como objetivo sinalizar os impactos econômicos e sociais que os entraves logísticos têm causado ao país e "buscar soluções, em sinergia com o governo federal, para mitigar a crise emergencial e encontrar caminhos para os médio e longo prazos".
O Cecafé reforçou os impactos do entrave logístico nas suas exportações. Entre maio e agosto, aproximadamente 3,5 milhões de sacas de café deixaram de ser embarcadas, o que impediu o ingresso de receita de cerca de US$ 500 milhões.
Além do Cecafé, participaram do encontro a Confederação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Brasil (CNA), a Associação Brasileira das Indústrias de Pescado (Abipesca), o Instituto Brasileiro do Algodão (IBA), a Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carne (Abiec) e a Associação Brasileira dos Produtores de Milho (Abramilho).

67% de los brasileños redujeron el consumo de carnes rojas

21 de setembro de 2021 A inflação causa forte impacto nos preços dos alimentos. Itens básicos, que fazem parte da dieta tradicional brasileira, como arroz e feijão, estão mais caros. A carne vermelha é outro grupo alimentar que, por conta da alta de preços, está deixando de aparecer no prato dos brasileiros.
É isso que revela uma pesquisa feita pelo Datafolha, divulgada nesta segunda-feira pelo jornal Folha de S. Paulo. Ela revela que 85% dos entrevistados reduziram o consumo de carne de boi, arroz, feijão, frutas, legumes e pão. Apenas a carne vermelha teve redução de 67%.
Por outro lado, os ovos estão virando protagonistas, como uma forma de substituir a proteína animal, com um preço mais em conta.
As principais reduções nas dietas dos brasileiros, de acordo com a Pesquisa Datafolha, são:
67% reduziram o consumo de carne vermelha;
51% dos entrevistados cortaram o de refrigerantes e sucos;
46% deles diminuíram a compra de leite, queijo e iogurte;
41% dos participantes não compram mais pão francês, pão de forma e outros pães.
A pesquisa foi feita entre os dias 13 e 15 de setembro.

URUGUAY

Alta demanda tonifica el mercado del gordo y apura entradas

por Javier Lyonnetseptiembre 22, 2021
El mercado de hacienda mantiene la fortaleza con una demanda que presiona sobre una oferta mejor posicionada luego de una semana de faena atípica, distorsionada por las lluvias, un día de paro y licencia

en uno de los frigoríficos con más capacidad de faena (más la distracción que puede significar la semana de la Expo Prado).
Los valores, que responden a una alta demanda de parte de la industria, encuentran una oferta disminuida y alcanzan hasta US$ 4,45 el kilo para los novillos especiales de punta y mejor ubicados para cargas cortas. “Aquellos que tenían que completar la faena estiraron algún centavo más en los ganados mejor posicionados”, apuntó Joaquín Falcón, directivo de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG), en Tiempo de Cambio de Radio Rural.
Actores del mercado sostienen que esta es una buena semana para concretar negocios, ya que la reposición empuja la salida a la venta de ganados livianos, y se va a seguir notando la merma en la oferta de ganado porque no se ve tan fácil encontrar la oferta de ganados terminados.
Las entradas a planta se han acortado por la diminución de ganados y los atrasos registrados en la última semana, señalan operadores del sector, y los promedios de precios para la vaca están en US$ 4,14 el kilo y para la vaquillona en US$ 4,23 el kilo.

Faena de ganado de corral alcanzaría las 500.000 cabezas en 2021

por Cecilia Ferreiraseptiembre 20, 2021
La faena de ganado de corral alcanzaría las 500.000 cabezas al cierre de 2021, estimó Álvaro Ferrés, presidente de la Asociación uruguaya de productores de carne intensiva (Aupcin).
En lo que va de este año, explicó, el volumen de animales de corral dentro de la cuota 481 es un 15% superior a 2020, por lo que para el cierre del año podría estimarse que el volumen de vacunos con destino a cuota registrados rondarán las 300.000 cabezas. “Más los animales que van con otro destino, no cuota, yo creo que estamos cerca de los 500.000 vacunos”, dijo.
Para Ferrés, este año Uruguay cerrará con una faena total entorno a los 2,5 millones de vacunos (más – menos 50.000). A nivel general la faena de corral rondaría el 20% de la faena total. A nivel de novillos el porcentaje “puede ser sensiblemente mayor a eso”, consideró.
De acuerdo a datos de INAC a los que accedió Conexión Agropecuaria, en lo que va del año la faena de corral alcanza las 225.000 cabezas (sin contabilizar ganado extra cuota), 28.000 más que el año pasado a esta fecha. De este total, más de 185.000 son novillos.

Alex Lópes: “Es claro que Uruguay va poner más volumen de carne en China”

21/09/2021
El jefe de Inteligencia de Mercados de Minerva sostuvo que la carne de calidad uruguaya tendrá lugar tras la ausencia de Australia y Argentina en el gigante asiático
De los jugadores grandes que tiene el mercado internacional de la carne, se prevé que Brasil siga con un buen nivel de oferta; Australia continúe con sus dificultades generadas a raíz de una sequía muy profunda y prolongada en el tiempo; y Argentina con sus problemas de restricciones políticas a las exportaciones de carne vacuna. En ese sentido, el jefe de Inteligencia de Mercados de Minerva, Alex Lópes, sostuvo que Uruguay es un competidor fuerte en China, y sin Australia ni Argentina, “es claro que va poner más carne y volumen”.
Sin embargo, el especialista reconoció que Uruguay tiene una cuestión de extracción de ganado. En 2020 tuvo un nivel de extracción muy fuerte y eso generó una falta de oferta. Los niveles actuales de faena son históricos. “Hay dos cosas: una explotación de ganado vivo fuerte, y el espacio de Australia en China sin carne. Uruguay puede poner carne en los espacios de Australia porque tiene calidad, es reconocido. Tenemos que mirar mercados de nicho, los que pagan mejor Uruguay”, aseguró.
En ese sentido, Lópes manifestó su optimismo respecto a las condiciones del mercado internacional de cara a 2022, ambientado, sobre todo, en una recuperación de la economía global. “Habrá más posibilidad de colocación de carne. Más consumo de carne vacuna. Más oportunidad, menos crisis”, dijo.
Vaca loca en Brasil. Lópes informó que prevén que en el correr de esta semana Brasil regrese a exportar carne a China. Si bien al momento no hay nada real, la expectativa es muy grande porque el gigante asiático “necesita” esa carne.
“Es claro: China necesita de Brasil. Estamos entrando en una fecha de compras de año nuevo chino, cuando los precios mejoran, las compras se agrandan. No creo que China se quede mucho tiempo fuera”, dijo.
Por otro lado, el Jefe de Inteligencia de Minerva manifestó que se está dando una preferencia por la carne vacuna en China, que está por encima de la porcina y de la aviar.
Si bien los datos oficiales de China muestran una recuperación de la carne de cerdo, “hay una probabilidad de que los chinos cambien la forma de consumir carne” dado que los precios por la carne vacuna siguen firmes.
“La exportación crece todos los años. Es un período distinto, con la carne vacuna como preferida”, aseguró.

En tanto, manifestó que la economía de los chinos está creciendo y que los indicadores están mejorando. “No me parece que haya un problema financiero”, aseguró.

Arabia Saudita aprobó certificado para ganado en pie

Por Pablo Antúnez, 21/09/2021 Sondean el mercado para 23 mil ovinos y 10.000 bovinos en pie
Las autoridades sanitarias del Reino de Arabia Saudita aprobaron y renovaron el certificado sanitario veterinario vinculado con la exportación de ganado en pie para engorde y recría, posibilitando la concreción de negocios en el corto plazo, tanto con bovinos, como con ovinos.
El Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Agua y Agricultura de Arabia Saudita confirmó la aprobación del documento días atrás e informó a Uruguay, autorizando a implementar los requisitos definidos en el documento a partir de fines de agosto del presente año. Este paso representa una muy buena noticia para el sector productivo, porque Arabia Saudita es un mercado potencial para ovinos y bovinos en pie.
Con el sanitario solucionado, operadores privados buscan concretar un embarque de ganado en pie por entre 20.000 y 23.000 ovinos, al que se sumarían unos 10.000 bovinos. El negocio se podría definir en las próximas semanas, según datos recabados por El País.
En marzo del año pasado, luego de varios años sin concretar operaciones con este mercado, la empresa Gladenur envío unos 40.000 ovinos en pie con destino a faena, que básicamente eran corderos y capones de 35 y 45 kilos.
A su vez, en el caso de la carne bovina -producto que paga más de US$ 205 millones anuales en aranceles, dato CIF- Arabia Saudita tiene arancel cero y demanda cortes finos de alto valor, pudiendo complementar la colocación de este tipo de carne con destinos como la Unión Europea. Uruguay tiene más de 150 destinos abiertos para colocar sus carnes y Arabia Saudita es un mercado poco explorado por los frigoríficos uruguayos. Según los datos del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), hasta el pasado 11 de septiembre se habían exportado a este destino 76 toneladas peso canal.

Carne uruguaya premiada y reconocida en China

21/09/2021
La presentación de INAC recibió el premio de stands en CIMIE y además se obtuvo el premio dorado por la presentación de las carnes uruguayas en un show de cocina
Uruguay fue país de honor en la China International Meat Industry Week, CIMIW, que se celebró del 13 al 17 de setiembre en Qingdao, ciudad portuaria de provincia Shandong de China.
La presentación de INAC recibió el premio de stands en CIMIE y además se obtuvo el premio dorado por la presentación de las carnes uruguayas en el Show de cocina que se realizó dentro de la feria.
Del 13 al 14 de setiembre se desarrolló la Conferencia de Desarrollo de Industria de Carnes 2021. El tema de este año es el desarrollo sostenible de la industria de carnes - desafío y oportunidades.
En la conferencia se presentaron autoridades y expertos del Ministerio de Agricultura y Asuntos Rurales de China, de la Administración General de Aduanas de China, del Regulador del Mercado, de la Asociación de Carnes de China (CMA), del Centro de Prevención y Control Epidemiológico de Animal de China, de laboratorios y centros de investigación del sector cárnico, y empresas calificadas de la industria cárnica.
En la ceremonia de apertura de la conferencia, se proyectaron videos con los saludos del Presidente de International Meat Secretariat (IMS) y del Presidente del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) Conrado Ferber. El Presidente de CMA (videpresidente de IMS) también se dirigió a la audiencia, en forma presencial.
En este marco, INAC y CMA firmaron un MOU de profundización de relaciones, con el testigo del Presidente de CMA y el Embajador de ROU en China.
En la tarde del día 14, INAC participó en la mesa redonda con los representantes de asociaciones de carnes de otros países, para hablar sobre el mercado mundial de carnes en el contexto de la pandemia Covid.
Del dia 15 al 17 en el marco de la CIMIW se llevóa cabo la China International Meat Industry Exhibition en donde INAC participará con un stand de 36 m2 y el Cooking Show World Steak Carnival en donde los platos presentando las carnes uruguayas fueron reconocidos.

Avanzan gestiones iniciales para habilitación de Indonesia, Malasia y Filipinas para carne vacuna

por Cecilia Ferreiraseptiembre 22, 2021
Avanzan las gestiones iniciales para la habilitación de Indonesia, Malasia y Filipinas para ingresar con carne vacuna, señaló a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural el director de Servicios Ganaderos del MGAP, Diego de Freitas.
“Ya hemos recibido los formularios, se están completando todos los datos requeridos por esos países para después enviarlos y esperar la aprobación”, dijo.

Por otra parte, sostuvo que con Arabia Saudita ya está definida la habilitación para exportar ganado en pie para engorde y reproducción. Y en lanares, la habilitación para faena.

UNION EUROPEA

Mejora en las cifras de comercio de productos agropecuarios

19 September 2021
2020 showed a notable improvement in the EU's leading position among the world's largest exporters of agri-food goods and products.On the import side, the EU has become the third largest importer after the United States and China, according to a recently published report.
2020 was an exceptionally challenging, yet successful year for EU agri-food trade, which reached a total value of €306 billion: €184 billion in exports and €122 billion in imports. Both values represent a slight growth of 1.4% and 0.5% respectively, compared to 2019.
International trade has played a crucial role in mitigating the devastating economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and proved to be a central tool in enhancing resilience. The EU is the largest trading bloc and a wide-ranging network of free trade agreements (FTAs) underpins its position in world trade.
Janusz Wojciechowski, Commissioner for Agriculture, said: “Promoting open and fair trade is a political priority for the European Commission which greatly benefits our farmers. The success of agricultural trade is clearly linked to the Common Agricultural Policy, which supports competitiveness and innovation, and also to the excellent reputation of our products as being safe, sustainably produced, nutritious and of high quality.”
The EU exports a wide range of products from all parts of the value chain which demonstrates the competitiveness of the EU agri-food sector in a variety of product classes, ranging from commodities to highly processed food industry products. EU imports, on the other hand, are clearly dominated by basic agricultural food and feed products, which represent about 75% of all imports.
Looking at product categories, exports of pig meat and wheat strongly contributed to the increase in overall EU agri-food exports. The growth in EU agri-food imports was mainly driven by increases in import values for oilseeds, fatty acids and waxes, palm oil, fruit, and soya beans.
China, Switzerland and the Middle East and North Africa region were the major growth destinations for EU agri-food exports in 2020. The value of EU exports fell most to the United States, Turkey, Singapore and Japan. In terms of imports, Canada grew significantly as a source for EU imports. At the same time, EU imports declined most in value from the United Kingdom, Ukraine and the United States.
In 2020, the United Kingdom was the EU's most important partner in agri-food trade, with a share of 23% in total EU agri-food exports and 13% in total imports.

Unión Europea importará 340.000 toneladas en 2022

por Javier Lyonnetseptiembre 22, 2021
La importación de carne vacuna de la Unión Europea aumentará en 20.000 toneladas en 2022, un incremento de 6,25% respecto a 2021.
La proyección de producción de carne vacuna de la Unión Europea fue ajustada 11,7% a la baja. El último informe del USDA (14 de setiembre) con cifras de Eurostat y FAS redujo de 7,75 millones de toneladas a 6,84 millones de toneladas la expectativa de producción de carne vacuna para 2021. En 2022 se estima que será de 6,83 millones de toneladas, 10.000 menos que este año.
Además de una reducción de la faena -2,7 millones de cabezas menos que lo esperado a principios de año- se suma un descenso de 0,65% en el peso promedio por carcasa en la primera mitad de 2021, según datos de Eurostat.
El número de cabezas de ganado se está contrayendo en la Unión Europea principalmente debido a la reducción del rebaño de vacas lecheras. El sector lácteo de la UE está en plena reestructuración, aumentando la eficiencia de la producción lechera. “Sin embargo, con menos vacas, el sector lácteo de la UE produce menos carne de vacuno”, se indica, porque “aproximadamente dos tercios de la producción de carne de vacuno de la UE se obtienen del sector lácteo”.
La baja de peso promedio es atribuida a que en 2021 fueron faenados proporcionalmente más cantidad de animales jóvenes, y a los altos precios de las raciones en países que dependen de la importación como España.
La expectativa de importación de carne vacuna se mantiene en 320.000 toneladas, como a principio de año, 10% menos que en 2020, y se espera un aumento de 20.000 toneladas adicionales en 2022, para totalizar 340.000 toneladas.
De acuerdo a los reportes citados por el informe del USDA, la importación se redujo por la menor capacidad de suministro de los proveedores y por las complicaciones que el Brexit sumó a los negocios entre los países de la Unión Europea y el Reino Unido

“Las importaciones de Sudamérica cayeron a medida que esta región incrementa sus exportaciones a China”, indica el informe.

Reino Unido

Notificó nuevo caso de "vaca loca" Sin riesgo para cadena alimentaria

23:14 ET, Sep 17 2021 A SINGLE case of 'mad cow disease' has been found on a farm in Somerset.
Experts discovered the creature had bovine spongiform encephalopathy - or BSE - on Friday.
The cow was taken away from the farm, and there is "no risk to food safety", the Government has said.
The risk of a BSE outbreak in the UK remains "controlled", the Animal and Plant Health Agency confirmed last night.
The animal wasn't suffering any visible signs of infection.
Instead, the positive test was picked up during a check which is carried out as a preventative measure.
Chief Veterinary Officer Christine Middlemiss hailed the UK's testing system for picking up the case early.
"This is further proof that our surveillance system for detecting and containing this type of disease is working," she said.

Por Pablo Antúnez, 21/09/2021
Las autoridades británicas han identificado un caso de encefalopatía espongiforme bovina (EEB) o enfermedad de la "vaca loca".
De acuerdo con la Agencia de Sanidad Animal y Vegetal (APHA), el animal muerto había sido retirado de una granja en Somerset, suroeste de Inglaterra, y agregó que "no había riesgo para la seguridad alimentaria".
“El estado de riesgo general de EEB del Reino Unido sigue siendo 'controlado' y no hay riesgo para la seguridad alimentaria o la salud pública”, dijo la directora veterinaria Christine Middlemiss.
La APHA iniciará una "investigación exhaustiva del rebaño, las instalaciones, las posibles fuentes de infección y producirá un informe completo sobre el incidente a su debido tiempo", según publicó el portal Eurocarne.

Consumidores preocupados por posible faltante de alimentos

24 September 2021
Consumers should not panic buy products as Britain is not heading back into a 1970s-style "winter of discontent" of strikes and power shortages, a junior minister said on 23 September.
Reuters reports that soaring wholesale European natural gas prices have sent shockwaves through energy, chemicals and steel producers, and strained supply chains which were already creaking due a shortage of labor and the tumult of Brexit.
After gas prices triggered a carbon dioxide shortage, Britain was forced to extend emergency state support to avert a shortage of poultry and meat.
Tesco, Britain's biggest supermarket group, told government officials last week the shortage of truck drivers would lead to panic-buying in the run-up to Christmas if action was not taken.
Supermarket shelves of carbonated drinks and water were left empty in some places and turkey producers have warned that families could be left without their traditional turkey lunch at Christmas if the carbon dioxide shortage continues.
"There is no need for people to go out and panic buy," Small Business Minister Paul Scully told Times Radio.
"Look, this isn't a 1970s thing at all," he said when asked if Britain was heading back into a winter of discontent - a reference to the 1978-79 winter when inflation and industrial action left the economy in chaos.
A Tesco spokesperson said the group currently had good availability though it said the shortage of HGV drivers has led to "some distribution challenges".
A spokesperson for number-two player Sainsbury’s said "availability in some product categories may vary but alternatives are available".
Supermarkets and farmers have called on Britain to ease shortages of labor in key areas - particularly of truckers, processing and picking - which have strained the food supply chain.
Labor crunch
The trucking industry needs another 90,000 drivers to meet demand after Brexit made it harder for European workers to drive in Britain and the pandemic prevented new workers from qualifying.
"My business has about 100 HGV drivers short, and that is making it increasingly very, very difficult to service our shops," said Richard Walker, managing director at supermarket Iceland, adding that deliveries were being canceled.

"It is a concern and as we look to build stock as an industry, to work towards our bumper time of year, Christmas, we're now facing this shortage at the worst possible time. I am worried."
The National Farmers Union (NFU) has written to Prime Minister Boris Johnson asking him to urgently introduce a new visa system to help tackle labor shortages across the supply chain.

Industria frigorífica británica preocupada por escasez de Dióxido de Carbono

21 September 2021
Britain's meat processors will start running out of carbon dioxide (CO_2) this week, forcing them to halt production and impacting supplies to retailers, the BMPA, an industry lobby group warned on 20 September.
Reuters reports that a jump in gas prices has forced several domestic energy suppliers out of business and has shut fertiliser plants that also make CO_2 as a by-product of their production process.
The CO_2 gas is used to stun animals before slaughter, in the vacuum packing of food products to extend their shelf life, and to put the fizz into beer, cider and soft drinks. CO_2's solid form is dry ice, which is used in food deliveries.
The CO_2 crisis has compounded an acute shortage of truck drivers in the UK, which has been blamed on the impact of COVID-19 and Brexit.
"My members are saying anything between five, 10 and 15 days supply (remain)," Nick Allen of the British Meat Processors Association told Sky News.
With no CO_2, a meat processor cannot operate, he said.
"The animals have to stay on farm. They'll cause farmers on the farm huge animal welfare problems and British pork and British poultry will disappear off the shelves," Allen said.
"We're two weeks away from seeing some real impacts on the shelves," he said, adding that poultry could start disappearing from shops even sooner.
Allen said the government was working to try and resolve the issue and might be able to persuade fertiliser producer CF Industries to re-start its UK plants.
Business minister Kwasi Kwarteng said he met CF Industries CEO Tony Will on Sunday to explore ways to secure CO_2 supplies.
"Work is ongoing ... to ensure that those sectors which are impacted by this ... have appropriate contingency plans in place to ensure that there is minimal disruption," he told parliament.
Meanwhile, the British Soft Drinks Association warned some manufacturers had only a few days of CO_2 left.
Unhappy Christmas?
Some in the poultry industry fear a Christmas crisis.
Ranjit Singh Boparan, owner of 2 Sisters Food Group and Bernard Matthews, said the CO_2 issue was "a massive body blow", noting that the supply of turkeys this Christmas was already compromised by labour shortages.
Shares in processor Cranswick, whose products include fresh pork and chicken and gourmet sausages, fell 4% after it said production could be halted.
The crisis is also having a more immediate impact.
Online supermarket group Ocado said it had temporarily reduced the number of lines it is able to deliver from its frozen range. Dry ice is used to keep items frozen during delivery. Ocado shares fell 1.6%.
The British Retail Consortium (BRC), which represents retailers including the major supermarket groups, said the CO_2 shortage had compounded existing pressures on production and distribution.
"... it is vital that government takes immediate action to prioritise suppliers and avoid significant disruption to food supplies," said Andrew Opie, the BRC's director of food and sustainability.
Britain's National Farmers Union said it was concerned about the shortages of fertiliser and CO_2.
"We're aware of the added strain this puts on a food supply chain already under significant pressure due to lack of labour," NFU vice president Tom Bradshaw said.
Britain's big four supermarket groups - market leader Tesco, Sainsbury's, Asda and Morrisons declined to comment.

Johnson admitió que acuerdo con EE.UU. no está en vista. Continúa prohibición sobre carnes bovinas y ovinas

Updated: September 22, 2021 12:20 PM
LONDON (AP) - British Prime Minister Boris Johnson conceded Wednesday that a post-Brexit trade deal with the U.S. was not imminent as he voiced confidence that the decades-long U.S. ban on imports of British lamb would be lifted.
A day after President Joe Biden downplayed the prospect of a trade deal by not pushing back on a suggestion that Britain was at the back of the line, Johnson said British farmers, notably those in Wales, would soon be able to export lamb to the U.S. once again.

"I can tell you today that what we're going to get from the United States now is a lifting of the decades old ban, totally unjustified, discriminating on British farmers and British lamb," he told reporters outside the U.S. Capitol in Washington. "It's about time too. And what we're wanting to do is make solid incremental steps in trade."

Despite Johnson's claims the U.S. would be lifting the ban on British lamb, his office at Downing Street later said the details still needed to be worked out.

The U.S. has banned the import of British beef and lamb since 1989, as a result of BSE ((bovine spongiform encephalopathy), which is widely known as "mad cow disease." The ban on beef has already been lifted.

Phil Stocker, chief executive of the National Sheep Association, said farmers were delighted by the announcement. He said the domestic lamb market accounts for between 60-65% of production, with the European Union the biggest export market.

"However, access is more difficult than it was when we were part of the EU," Stocker said. "It's essential to maintain EU access but it is also important to work on any market that gives us future potential."

These modest piecemeal trading arrangements are a far cry to what Johnson and other Brexit backers were pushing for when campaigning for Britain's departure from the EU back in 2016. They argued that one of the great prizes of leaving the bloc would be an overarching trade deal with the U.S. that would see tariffs and quotas eliminated on a wide array of goods. Although the U.S. alone is the U.K.'s biggest trading partner, the EU countries as a whole account for around half of the U.K.'s trade in goods and services.

"The Biden administration is not doing free trade deals around the world right now but I've got absolutely every confidence that a great deal is there to be done," Johnson said.

Unlike his predecessor Donald Trump, Biden has shown little interest in negotiating a trade deal with Britain, partly because of his concerns about Northern Ireland.

Ahead of his talks Tuesday with Johnson at the White House, Biden voiced worries about Northern Ireland following recent talk that the British government wants to renegotiate the post-Brexit deal with the EU that it signed at the end of last year.

Biden said he felt "very strongly" about issues surrounding Northern Ireland's peace process. Under the Northern Ireland Protocol for Brexit, customs and border checks have been imposed on some goods moving between Northern Ireland and the rest of the U.K. in order to prevent a physical border once again being put up between Ireland, which is part of the 27-nation EU, and Northern Ireland. That's angered Northern Ireland's unionist community, who say the checks amount to a border in the Irish Sea and weaken Northern Ireland's ties with the rest of the U.K.

One of the significant achievements of Northern Ireland's peace process was its nearly invisible border with Ireland.

"I would not at all like to see, nor, I might add, would many of my Republican colleagues like to see, a change in the Irish accords, the end result having a closed border in Ireland," said Biden, who has consistently shown pride in his Irish roots.

Since Britain formally left the economic structures of the EU at the start of this year, the country has sought to re-orientate its trade profile away from Europe. It is pushing to join the 11-country Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, which is home to around half a billion people in and around the Pacific.

There's even talk that Britain may look to join the trade partnership between the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

USDA responde a los ganaderos que no tiene jurisdicción sobre los productos no animales etiquetados como “carne”

En base a Agriculture.com y USDA por Javier Lyonnetseptiembre 22, 2021

La Asociación de Ganaderos de Estados Unidos (US Cattlemen’s Association) recibió una respuesta negativa del Servicio de Inspección de Seguridad Alimentaria (FSIS) del USDA a su petición para limitar las definiciones de “carne” y “carne vacuna” (meat y beef) a productos derivados de animales nacidos, criados y extraídos de la manera tradicional.

La solicitud había sido planteada el 9 de febrero de 2018 y el Departamento de Agricultura de EEUU (USDA) dio su respuesta el 16 de setiembre de 2021, que se resume en una frase: “no tenemos jurisdicción para regular el etiquetado de productos derivados de fuentes que no sean animales”.

Es la Administración de Alimentos y Drogas (Food and Drugs Administration, FDA) el organismo que regula esos productos, indica el Servicio de Inspección y Seguridad Alimentaria, y cuando «se le informa que un producto no animal está etiquetado como ‘carne’ o ‘carne vacuna’, el FSIS remite dicha información a la FDA».

La solicitud de la Asociación de Ganaderos apuntaba a que se prohibiera el uso de los términos “carne” y “carne vacuna” en el etiquetado de productos hechos mediante tecnología de cultivo de células animales (productos cultivados) o derivados de fuentes no animales como productos basados en vegetales.
En cuanto a la carne de cultivo celular, el FSIS dijo que estaba abordando el problema a través del proceso de elaboración de normas federales, una instancia abierta hasta el 2 de noviembre de este año a comentarios públicos sobre cómo deben etiquetarse las carnes cultivadas con células. El Servicio de Inspección de Seguridad Alimentaria recomendó a la Asociación de Ganaderos que haga llegar sus propuestas en este sentido.
“No llamen carne a algo que no lo es”
En Uruguay, el actual ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, Fernando Mattos, es un férreo defensor de excluir el término “carne” de las denominaciones de los productos de origen vegetal que imitan a la carne.
En febrero, cuando era el titular de INAC, manifestó que “es un engaño deliberado al consumidor el llamar carne a un producto que no debe denominarse de esa manera».
«No estamos en contra de ese producto, ni consideramos a estas iniciativas una amenaza. Respetamos a los consumidores que tomen esa opción, pero nos defenderemos de ataques infundados y reclamaremos el derecho de respetar las denominaciones, rechazando cualquier intento de apropiación genérica con el ardid del falso beneficio». «¡Llámenlo como quieran, pero no es carne!», remarcó Mattos.
«A Bill Gates lo vamos a invitar y vamos a cursar una nota en breve como ya lo había anunciado en mi condición de presidente de INAC y ahora como ministro, para que conozca el sistema productivo uruguayo y que nos ponga en la misma bolsa de que los productores de carne destruimos el ambiente», indicó Mattos en agosto.

El ciclo de la ganadería bovina

By DERRELL PEEL - OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY September 20, 2021
The cattle cycle is perhaps the most iconic characteristic of the U.S. cattle industry. Cattle cycles emerged as the ranching industry developed in the late 1800s. Cattle inventory data shows that the number of cattle in the U.S. was 28.6 million head in 1867, just after the Civil War. Cattle numbers expanded continuously to 60 million head by 1890, the first cyclical peak.
Cattle numbers liquidated to 49.2 million head by 1896 before expanding again. This was the first of continuous cattle cycles, which have continued since. Cattle cycles can be measured from peak to peak or trough to trough. There have been a total of 12 cyclical peaks and 11 cyclical troughs since the first peak in 1890. Often described as a “ten-year cycle”, the time between peaks and between troughs has averaged 12.8 years.
Cycles have been a feature of the cattle industry regardless of whether the industry is trending larger or smaller. Cattle inventories trended higher from 28.6 million head in 1867 to 132.0 million head in 1975, an increase of 361% over 108 years. Cattle inventories have trended generally lower since 1975. The 2021 inventory of 93.6 million head is down 29.1 percent from the peak in 1975 but is 226.8 percent higher than the 1867 level.
Cattle cycles reflect a variety of drivers that affect the cow-calf sector, the primary supply source for the industry. Most important among these drivers are changes in calf prices that determine cow-calf sector revenues, but input price changes that likewise impact returns can also drive cattle cycles. Periodic droughts can provoke or prolong cyclical liquidation and have multi-year impacts on cattle industry trajectory.
Cattle cycles continue to be a regular feature of the industry for several reasons. It takes rather exaggerated price signals to encourage the cow-calf sector to change course and the lengthy biology of cattle production makes changing course a slow process.
Perhaps most important is the interaction between production and reproduction in the cattle industry. Since cattle have offspring one a time, the process of expanding production when inventories are too low means that tight supplies are made even tighter to retain heifers for increased production and likewise too much supply is made even larger in the short run as more cows are culled and fewer heifers are retained for production.
The latest cyclical expansion from 2014 – 2019 was the first significant cyclical expansion since the period from 1990-1996. A muted cycle from 2004-2007 resulted in very little expansion before more liquidation to 2014. Cattle inventories declined 15 of 18 years from 1996 to 2014. The most recent cattle cycle began with an inventory low of 88.24 million head in 2014 with cattle numbers increasing to 94.8 million head in 2019.
Modest cyclical liquidation in 2019 and 2020 brought cattle inventories down to 93.6 million head in January 2021. Herd liquidation is being exaggerated by drought in 2021. It is not clear exactly how much and how fast the industry will liquidate going forward but cattle cycles continue to be an important fundamental feature affecting cattle markets in the U.S.

President Biden recently pledged to reduce methane emissions by at least 30% by the end of the decade. The commitment could impact agriculture, but work is already underway in the cattle sector to reduce cattle manure.

Avanza la posibilidad de una investigación en contra de los 4 Grandes por prácticas monopólicas

Sep 21, 2021 The country's largest beef packers, JBS SA, Tyson Foods Inc., Cargill Inc., and National Beef Packing Co. are facing antitrust lawsuits over the alleged elaborate scheme to price-fix when it comes to the margin between the cost of live animals and the price of processed beef. This comes after a ruling last week from a Minnesota judge.

Judge John R. Tunheim denied their motion to get rid of the class-action antitrust suit, which was filed in April of 2019 by R-CALF USA. Now the case could press on as planned in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota, where the packers were accused of pushing down the cost of cattle, while pushing the price of beef up from as far back as January 1st, 2015 to the present day.

The lawsuit states that the four companies broke the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 by price-fixing, as well as the Packers and Stockyards Act, and the Commodity Exchange Act.

The lawsuit wants to help two classes of people who suffered losses from the packer's actions. The first being cattle producers who sold livestock to any of the companies within the time period from January 2015 until now, while the second wants to help traders who "transacted live cattle futures or options contracts" on the CME within the same time period.

Judge Tunheim's decision will allow the case to move forward to discovery so Plaintiffs can test their claims.

Cayeron los stocks en cámara de carnes rojas y aves

By GREG HENDERSON September 23, 2021

The supply of beef, pork and poultry in cold storage was 14% lower during August than last year, according to USDA's monthly report.

Total red meat supplies in freezers were up 4 percent from the previous month but down 6 percent from last year. Total pounds of beef in freezers were up 4 percent from the previous month but down 8 percent from last year. Frozen pork supplies were up 4 percent from the previous month but down 1 percent from last year. Stocks of pork bellies were down 37 percent from last month and down 44 percent from last year.

High prices limited the ability of users to build inventory in August, according to the Livestock Marketing Information Project. Over the last five years August inventory has increased by 1.1% from July, but this year the supply in storage was about the same as the previous month.

The total supply of beef in cold storage at the end of August was estimated at 414.9 million pounds, 7.7% lower than in 2020 and 12.6% lower than the five-year average. Normally, LMIC says, beef inventories increased 3.5% from the previous month compared to an average of 4.5% increase the last five years.

The inventory of beef cuts in cold storage was 30.7 million pounds in August, 2.2% lower than the extremely light inventory last year and 17.9% under the five-year average.

The inventory of pork in cold storage was estimated at 460 million pounds, 1% lower than a year ago and 18.9% lower than the five-year average.

AUSTRALIA

Alza de precio de la hacienda afectó los márgenes de la industria

Jon Condon, 21/09/2021

RECENT hikes in direct consignment slaughter cattle values in Queensland and northern NSW have seen beef processor profit margins drift deeper into negative territory again.

Since mid September some over the hooks Queensland and northern NSW slaughter cattle offers have lifted 40-60c/kg, partly in response to saleyards markets which were pressing well ahead of the direct consignment channel, and partly to keep southern processors venturing north at bay. That jump came on top of smaller rises in August.

Thomas Elder Markets' Matt Dalgleish this week calculated that since 2018, the cost of slaughter cattle has risen by 60-80pc, while export beef has only gained 30-40pc in value.

That leaves a big hole to fill, and as a result TEM's average processor margin dipped $20/head from July to August, to register a loss of $324 per head of cattle processed during the month (orange line in graph below).

The annual average processor margin for 2021 calculated by TEM now sits at a loss per head of $300.

"Beef export prices have been improving as concerns over a global tightening in supply, and trade disruptions to the largest beef exporter, Brazil, due to a BSE episode," Mr Dalgleish said.

Increased beef export values add revenue back to the Australian beef processor's bottom line and margins are particularly influenced by export pricing changes, as more than 70pc of Aussie beef product is typically destined for the offshore market.
"Unfortunately for the Australian beef processing sector the local price of cattle, which are a large input cost to the processor, continue to outperform beef export price movements," Mr Dalgleish said.
An index of cattle prices (EYCI and Heavy Steer) versus a selection of average beef export values to Japan and the US highlights that since 2018 the cost of cattle has risen by 60-80pc while export values have only gained 30-40pc.
During August local cattle prices for cattle types used as inputs to the processor model, increased nearly 3pc while average beef export prices only gained 2pc, on average. Co-product prices lifted around 1pc as well, but this wasn't enough to see the beef processor margins improve.
The TEM processor margin model can be adjusted retrospectively as updated input data is made available. Some export prices are not yet available for the August period, meaning an update to the August margin may occur in future as the data becomes available.
As the graph above shows, processor margin first descended into negative territory in February last year as the drought started to break, and prices rose as producers held-back cattle to add weight and start the rebuilding process. Margins on the positive side of the ledger have not returned since, and continue not far from the record lows experienced back in February this year.
That's despite the dramatic improvement this year in export manufacturing beef values, and the gradual softening in the A$ since January.
Little change in direct consignment offers
After some enormous upwards movements a fortnight ago to new record highs, slaughter cattle price grids are mostly unchanged this week in southern Queensland. The big rises that occurred earlier – up 40-65c/kg in places, saw several major Queensland operators lift rates to 760c/kg for four-tooth heavy steer, with heavy cows 720-730c, up from 710c/kg and 655c/kg, respectively.
Some of those offers were for October delivery.
Since then, one large competitor has eased its Queensland offers by 10-20c, taking cows back to 710c and four-tooth steer back to 750c, to try to moderate the big losses involved. Another has heavy cows this week at 700c and PR heavy steers 740c.
Central Queensland processors are mostly 10c behind those rates.
Some of the specialised categories are now at dizzying levels, with some certified grassfed MSA steers in Queensland now at 800c/kg, and in some cases further south, as high as 830-840c.
Last week's big surge came after saleyards markets leaped ahead of direct consignment rates, with the two channels now more closely aligned, when costs are taken into account.
A large northern NSW export processor has offers for heavy cows this week at 720c (in the sweet-spot 6-22mm fat range), but no public offers on steers.
Given the size of the lift in procurement costs seen so far this month, it seems reasonable to assume that processor margins for September will deteriorate further, when TEM does its next monthly calculation.
Slaughter numbers lift
There was a small rise in slaughter numbers across Australia last week, albeit off a very low figure the week before.
NLRS reported a total national adult cattle kill of 104,254, up 11pc or more than 10,000 head on the previous week.
Year-on-year, weekly kills are now aligning quite closely with the corresponding period in 2020, which saw beef production decline dramatically in the second half, as the effects of earlier rain set-in across Eastern Australia.
Queensland last week processed 54,972 head, more than 6000 head above the previous week. Numbers were similar to this week last year, but still more than 25,000 head less than in 2019, when the current week's kill topped 81,000 head.
NSW last week recorded a kill of 27,750, up about 6pc on the previous week. Victoria accounted for 12,273 head, up 12pc, while South Australia reached 3146 head, a sharp 26pc jump on the previous week. Tasmania processed 3180 head, up 48pc on the previous week.
Female proportion of slaughter continues at historically low levels, standing at just 40.2pc across Australia last week – much as it has for the past month. The tipping point between herd contraction and expansion is 47pc, signifying that herd rebuild is still well and truly in progress.
Some state female figures are much lower, with Queensland last week recording a female kill of just 33pc, and as low as 31.7pc the week before. Females in NSW last week accounted for 43.7pc of the total kill.

Menores exportaciones Ganado en pie durante agosto

Eric Barker, 20/09/2021

LIVE export numbers have continued their decline, with the latest Federal Government figures showing the quietest August since 2012.
According to the Department of Agriculture's monthly report, 72,774 head were exported from Australia last month, slightly up on 71,451 in July.
Indonesia took 32,327 head, similar to last month, while the number of cattle being shipped to Vietnam dropped 6,000 head to 22,302.
The figures represent an overall decline in live export with 579,594 leaving Australian shores this year, down from 735,477 this time last year and 823,170 by August in 2019.
Last week, Federal Government commodities forecaster ABARES predicted this trend to continue for the rest of the 2021-22 financial year – citing high prices on the domestic market and limited availability of cattle.
The forecaster said COVID-19 and associated restrictions had suppressed demand in the two biggest live export markets of Indonesia and Vietnam.
Festivals typically associated with peak annual beef consumption in South-East Asia have been restricted to a much smaller scale and, in many cases, a cheaper protein menu.
ABARES' report said with a wet spring across the eastern states on the Bureau of Meteorology's outlook, demand from Australian re-stockers and feedlots was likely to remain high, putting further pressure on the live export market.

Ganaderos exigen cambios en las normas de rotulado para carnes "falsas"

22 September 2021
Australia's National Farmers Federation is calling for "truth in labelling" at a Senate Inquiry into faux meat products.
NFF Chief Executive Tony Mahar presented to the Senate Inquiry into the labelling of alternative protein products, instigated by Queensland Senator Susan McDonald.
In its submission to the Inquiry, the NFF explained that the language used on some plant-based protein products had the potential to be misleading to customers.
"It is essential that when making their buying decisions, consumers are assured that the labelling of products before them is accurate. For example, non-meat products must not be permitted to masquerade as meat or non-dairy products as milk," Mr Mahar said.
The NFF is also concerned that the current use of animal protein language and animal images on plant-based products has the impact of conveying the nutritional equivalence with animal-based products.
Mr Mahar said the Inquiry was a valuable opportunity to make sure farmers views were heard and to discuss with Senators the implications for consumers and producers if action was not taken to clear up the marketing and labelling of plant-protein products.
"Irrespective of the outcome of the Inquiry, the NFF will continue to call on the Government to commit to continue to review labelling arrangements regularly to ensure they remain relevant and appropriate.
"This is a worrying problem, that if not addressed now, will likely become more widespread and more complex as new products and new marketing claims emerge," Mr Mahar said.

Conflicto con Francia no afectaría negociaciones con la UE

21 September 2021
Australia's trade minister said on 20 September he would seek a meeting with France to ease tensions over Canberra's decision to scrap a $40 billion submarine deal, and was confident it would not cloud EU-Australia trade talks.
However, Reuters reports that a leading European Union lawmaker said Australia's actions were likely to be reflected in the negotiations.
Australia last week cancelled its order of a fleet of conventional submarines from France, and said it would instead build at least eight nuclear-powered submarines with US and British technology under the new AUKUS security partnership.
France was furious, and recalled its ambassadors from both Washington and Canberra.
Australian minister Dan Tehan told Australian Broadcasting Corporation radio on Monday he would be "very keen" to meet his French counterpart when he is in Paris in October.
And he told Sky News Australia: "It's just very much business as usual when it comes to our negotiations on that free trade agreement."
Bernd Lange, chair of the European Parliament's trade committee, said he did not think those talks should end, but that they were now "much more complicated".
There are already substantial challenges - from EU demands to incorporate climate change targets and protect food names such as "feta" to Australia's wish for the EU to accept more of its beef and lamb.
French European Affairs Minister Clement Beaune told France 24 television on Friday that he could not see how Australia could now be trusted in trade negotiations.

Lange said the willingness of EU countries to compromise was likely to be "quite limited", particularly for France and notably on agriculture.
He also said a future deal might now contain more penalties for non-compliance.
The next round of trade talks is scheduled for 12 October.
French trade minister Franck Riester's office said no decision about a possible meeting with Tehan had yet been taken.
Lange noted that the cancellation did not only affect France as Atlas Elektronik, the marine electronics subsidiary of Germany's ThyssenKrupp, was also part of the deal.
While France has been the most vocal critic of Australia's defence deal, China - seen as the catalyst for Australia's decision to acquire new submarines - has also condemned the AUKUS pact.
Relations have deteriorated as Australia banned China's Huawei from involvement in its 5G broadband network and called for an enquiry into the origins of the novel coronavirus, which emerged in China.
Beijing has responded by impeding imports of Australian goods and ceasing all ministerial communications.
But Beijing has also applied to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership trade bloc (CPTPP) - and Tehan said this meant it would have to engage with Australia.

EMPRESARIAS

JBS prevé reabrir la planta que se incendió el año pasado

21 September 2021
JBS USA on 13 September halted production at a Nebraska beef plant that slaughters about 5% of US cattle due to a fire, but said the company expects to resume operations.
Reuters reports that the temporary closure highlighted concerns among US lawmakers and ranchers that the United States is vulnerable to supply disruptions because a handful of meatpacking companies dominate the sector and rely on large plants to produce food.
The country has suffered a series of beef supply shocks over the past two years as large plants closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a cyberattack that crippled JBS's operations, and another fire that shut a Tyson Foods Inc plant in Kansas for months.
The JBS fire in Grand Island, Nebraska, did not impact the plant's "primary production areas," spokesperson Nikki Richardson said. The company, a subsidiary of Brazilian firm JBS SA, expects to resume operations on Tuesday pending an on-going assessment of the situation, she said.
The blaze burned a hole in the roof of the part of the plant that handles rendering, and damage is confined to the rendering area, said Cory Schmidt, chief of the Grand Island Fire Department.
"Fortunately, JBS is very modular so if one area has an issue, for the most part it doesn't affect the other areas," he said.
The plant has the capacity to slaughter 6,000 cattle a day, according to a daily livestock report from Steiner Consulting Group. Meatpackers slaughter about 120,000 cattle per day nationwide.
"This year, processing capacity has already been squeezed by COVID disruptions and labor availability and the industry can ill afford losing a big processing plant like this," Steiner Consulting said.

Leonardo DiCaprio invierte en dos “start-ups” para desarrollar carnes cultivadas

Source: Reuters 23 September 2021
US actor Leonardo DiCaprio has invested in cell-based meat start-ups Mosa Meat and Aleph farms.
Reuters reports that DiCaprio has also joined the advisory boards of the companies.
"Mosa Meat and Aleph Farms offer new ways to satisfy the world's demand for beef, while solving some of the most pressing issues of current industrial beef production," DiCaprio said in a statement.
"I'm very pleased to join them as an advisor and investor, as they prepare to introduce cultivated beef to consumers."
Read more about this story here.