



## NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 08/07/2022

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## **CHINA**

### **Autoridades piden a su sector porcino que garantice la oferta de carne**

05/07/2022

La Comisión Nacional de Desarrollo y Reforma (NDRC), un organismo del gobierno chino dedicado a la planificación, ha instado a las principales firmas productoras de carne de cerdo del país a garantizar un suministro constante pese al incremento de precios que está registrando el ganado de este tipo.

Y es que los precios han crecido en un 50% desde comienzos de mayo impulsados en parte por una oferta más ajustada tras una disminución de la capacidad reproductora, informa Reuters. Pero la razón principal es la "renuencia irracional a vender y el engorde secundario", dijo la Comisión Nacional de Desarrollo y Reforma (NDRC). El engorde secundario se refiere a los granjeros que compran cerdos listos para el mercado y los crían a pesos mayores para beneficiarse de los altos márgenes.

La NDRC dijo también que algunos medios exageraron e inventaron información sobre los precios más altos, lo que agravó la renuencia de los agricultores a vender: "actualmente, la capacidad de producción de cerdos vivos es generalmente razonable y suficiente", dijo la NDRC en un comunicado.

La comisión dijo que había una demanda débil y que no había argumentos para un aumento sostenido de los precios.

Los principales productores de cerdo prometieron en la reunión de la NDRC sacrificar a un ritmo regular y no acumular suministros, dijo la NDRC.

El planificador estatal dijo que liberaría las reservas de carne de cerdo al mercado de manera oportuna y reforzaría la supervisión del mercado, tomando medidas enérgicas contra el comportamiento que causa pánico y aumenta los precios.

## **BRASIL**

### **Prevén precios firmes por mejora de la demanda local**

7 de julho de 2022

O mercado físico de boi gordo segue registrando preços firmes.

De acordo com o analista da Safras & Mercado Fernando Henrique Iglesias, em algumas regiões do país tem sido evidenciado um avanço das escalas de abate. Esta situação permite uma atuação mais discreta dos frigoríficos na compra de gado.

"Mas a movimentação cambial é um fator importante a ser considerado. O atual processo de desvalorização do real melhora a conta de exportação da indústria frigorífica, o que pode resultar em negociações acima da referência média. Já a incidência de contratos a termo, mesmo que de maneira ainda tímida, torna a situação das escalas de alguns frigoríficos ainda mais confortável", destacou Iglesias.

Dessa maneira, em São Paulo (SP), a referência para a arroba do boi continuou em R\$ 326. Já em Dourados (MS), os preços subiram para R\$ 301.

Ao mesmo tempo, em Cuiabá (MT) a arroba de boi gordo teve mais uma alta dessa vez de R\$3 fechando em R\$ 301. Simultaneamente em Uberaba (MG), os preços ainda mantêm-se a R\$ 320.

Finalmente, em Goiânia (GO), os preços continuam indicados em R\$ 305 a arroba.

Boi: mercado atacadista

Assim como o mercado físico de boi gordo, o mercado atacadista também registra preços firmes.

Segundo Iglesias, o ambiente de negócios ainda sugere por alguma alta dos preços no curto prazo, em linha com a entrada dos salários na economia, motivando a reposição entre atacado e varejo. "O potencial aumento dos valores envolvidos no Auxílio Brasil tende a fomentar o consumo de produtos básicos, incluindo a carne bovina, situação que pode promover espaço para alta dos preços", assinalou Iglesias.

Dessa maneira, o quarto dianteiro do boi permaneceu a R\$ 17,55, assim como a ponta de agulha seguiu cotada a R\$ 17,10.

Por fim o quarto traseiro ainda teve preço de R\$ 22,65 por quilo.

### **Exportaciones aumentaron 9% en junio. Valor récord para el primer semestre de 2022**

Por: Denis Cardoso 04/07/2022 "Trata-se do maior volume embarcado para o mês de junho em toda história", diz Yago Travagini, da consultoria Agrifatto No mês passado, o preço médio mensal da ca

As exportações brasileiras de carne bovina in natura atingiram 152,66 mil toneladas em junho/22, um avanço de 8,8% sobre o volume obtido no mesmo período do ano passado, de 140,32 mil toneladas, informou nesta segunda-feira (4/7) a Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).



“Trata-se do maior volume exportado para o mês de junho em toda história”, informa o economista Yago Travagini, da consultoria Agrifatto.

No mês passado, o preço médio mensal da carne bovina brasileira ficou em US\$ 6,83 mil/toneladas, com valorização de 5,7% sobre o valor médio de maio/22.

Com isso, a receita com as vendas externas de carne bovina in natura totalizou US\$ 1,04 bilhão em junho/22, representando uma alta de 5,39% no comparativo mensal.

Por: Denis Cardoso 05/07/2022 De acordo com Hyberville Neto, diretor da HN Agro, houve melhoria nas margens de comercialização dos frigoríficos;

No primeiro semestre deste ano, as exportações brasileiras de carne bovina in natura atingiram 932,3 mil toneladas, o que representou avanço de 26,7% sobre o volume registrado em igual período do ano passado, informa o médico veterinário Hyberville Neto, diretor da HN Agro, de Bebedouro, SP, a partir de dados divulgados pela Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).

Em receita, os embarques no acumulado de janeiro a junho de 2022 registraram forte aumento de 60% na comparação com o primeiro semestre de 2021, alcançando um montante de US\$ 5,6 bilhões.

Parte deste avanço no faturamento, relata Neto, foi ocasionado pela valorização da carne bovina brasileira no mercado internacional, cujo preço médio no primeiro semestre de 2022 foi de US\$ 6,03 mil por tonelada, um aumento de 26,3% em relação ao valor médio obtido em igual período do ano passado.

Secex: exportações de carne bovina in natura sobem 9% em junho

Na conversão para a moeda brasileira, a receita em reais média somada na primeira metade do ano foi de R\$ 28,4 bilhões, um acréscimo anual de 50,2%, com preço médio no período de R\$ 30,4 mil por tonelada, avanço de 18,5% na comparação com o mesmo intervalo de 2021.

Segundo o analista da HN Agro, os dados com exportações obtidos até agora indicam que houve uma melhoria nas margens de comercialização dos frigoríficos exportadores.

### **ApexBrasil y Câmara Árabe firmaron un acuerdo para actuar en mercado Halal**

Por: Agência de Notícias Brasil-Árabe 05/07/2022

O acordo pretende habilitar empresas nacionais a atuar no mercado halal, de produtos e serviços permitidos para o consumo de muçulmanos

Um compromisso de convênio para a promoção de negócios voltados ao mercado halal de 2022 a 2025 foi assinado na segunda-feira (4/7) pelo presidente da Agência Brasileira de Promoção de Exportações e Investimentos (ApexBrasil), Augusto Pestana, e o presidente da Câmara de Comércio Árabe Brasileira, Osmar Chohfi, durante a sessão de abertura do “Fórum Econômico Brasil & Países Árabes”, em São Paulo.

O acordo pretende habilitar empresas nacionais a atuar no mercado halal, de produtos e serviços permitidos para o consumo de muçulmanos.

Os objetivos são promover internacionalmente os produtos halal do Brasil em ações organizadas em países como Arábia Saudita, Egito, Indonésia, África do Sul, Malásia, França e Emirados Árabes Unidos; posicionar o País como referência em produtos halal, se destacando como o principal player no setor e referenciando ações e resultados relevantes que possam ser divulgados internacionalmente; formatar um novo projeto setorial dedicado ao mercado halal; fomentar as exportações do setor e ampliar mercados; e coordenar ações de atração de investimento estrangeiros para o fortalecimento da cadeia produtiva e das empresas do setor.

“Esse convênio histórico entre Apex e Câmara Árabe terá foco na promoção dos produtos brasileiros halal [no exterior] e na qualificação de empresas brasileiras a obter a certificação halal”, afirmou Pestana em sua fala na abertura do fórum.

A agência pretende apoiar pelo menos 200 empresas com produtos certificados de acordo com as exigências do Islã.

O acordo inclui o apoio das 18 representações diplomáticas do Itamaraty nos 22 países da Liga Árabe para ampliar o diálogo entre os adidos comerciais brasileiros e as instituições da iniciativa privada árabe.

“Estamos nesse caminho com os setores de alimentos e bebidas, segurança e defesa, petróleo e gás natural, perfumaria e cosméticos, casa e construção”, disse Pestana.

O dirigente destacou o trabalho da Apex no pavilhão brasileiro na Expo 2020 Dubai, a exposição mundial encerrada em março deste ano.

Segundo ele, a atuação do Brasil na mostra deve gerar cerca de US\$ 4 bilhões em novos negócios nos próximos meses, principalmente na exportação de alimentos brasileiros para os Emirados Árabes.

“A Apex está comprometida com a atração de investimento árabe ao Brasil”, disse Pestana. Ele afirmou que existe um excedente de capital nos países árabes que poderia ser aplicado em oportunidades no Brasil, principalmente nos setores de infraestrutura e alimentos. “Nossa tarefa é fazer esse matchmaking”, declarou.



## **Filipinas abriu mercado a subproductos animales**

Por: Portal DBO 01/07/2022

A abertura deste mercado é resultado do trabalho de articulação realizado pela Associação Brasileira de Reciclagem Animal (Abra), Mapa e Embaixada do Brasil em Manila

O setor de reciclagem animal celebra uma importante abertura de mercado no sudeste asiático esta semana: as Filipinas. É a peça que faltava para, após pouco mais de um ano de negociações com as autoridades brasileiras, o país receber os produtos do setor, informa a Associação Brasileira de Reciclagem Animal (Abra).

O Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa) anunciou o aceite filipino para os três modelos de Certificados Sanitários Internacionais (CSIs) propostos.

Os documentos abriram o mercado para exportação dos produtos promovidos pelo projeto setorial Brazilian Renderers ([brazilianrenderers.com](http://brazilianrenderers.com)), como farinhas, gorduras, hemoderivados e palatilizantes, de aves, equinos, bovinos e pescados.

A abertura deste mercado é resultado direto de todo trabalho de articulação realizada pela Abra, Mapa e Embaixada do Brasil em Manila.

As tratativas começaram em maio de 2021, quando a associação solicitou apoio do Ministério da Agricultura no processo para a abertura das negociações.

Além do ofício protocolado, a associação também forneceu ao ministério um consistente relatório, com argumentações embasadas em dados, mostrando todo potencial do mercado filipino para o Brasil.

Business Connection with Philippines – Diante de mais esta conquista, o projeto Brazilian Renderers, promovido pela ABRA em parceria com a ApexBrasil (Agência Brasileira de Promoção de Exportações e Investimentos), reforça a participação das empresas do setor no Livestock Philippines Expo, entre os dias 24 a 26 de agosto, nas Filipinas.

A Feira Internacional de Equipamentos e Tecnologias Inovadoras para a Produção Pecuária é o principal evento das Filipinas para a pecuária, moagem de rações e indústrias de carne.

Além da força da representação presencial, com estande e materiais criados para a feira internacional, as empresas participantes do Brazilian Renderers também poderão participar das rodadas de negócios dentro do Business Connection, um encontro realizado pelo Projeto para promover negociações de forma presencial e por videoconferência.

## **URUGUAY**

### **Mercado comienza a asumir la baja del ganado gordo**

por Cecilia Ferreira julho 6, 2022

El mercado empieza a asimilar la baja de precios propuesta por la industria desde la semana pasada. Se van concretando negocios en una nueva normalidad de valores. La baja en la actividad industrial puso paños fríos en un mercado que venía caliente semanas atrás por el faltante de oferta.

Con la baja se habían trancado los negocios y en esta semana comenzaron a registrarse más movimientos. La propuesta de valores para novillos va de US\$ 5,10 a US\$ 5,30 por kilo a carne, y este precio de punta es más difícil de concretar en la medida que avanza la semana. La vaca gorda va entre US\$ 4,80 y US\$ 5. La vaquillona entre US\$ 5 y US\$ 5,10. En estos rangos de precios las entradas son ágiles, en torno a una semana, dijo a Ganadería.uy José Rubio, integrante del departamento de hacienda de Megaagro. Más allá de algún nuevo leve ajuste, el operador consideró que el piso de precios no está lejos.

La posición vendedora es dispar. Las últimas lluvias han mejorado la posición de algunos productores. Y en otros casos la situación forrajera ha apurado algunas ventas. Varias zonas del país venían con faltante de agua y con un freno en el desarrollo de pasturas.

Una encuesta del Plan Agropecuario realizada en mayo y primeros días de junio marcaba que el 15% de los entrevistados se encontraba en situación crítica en disponibilidad de forraje y 54% con luces amarillas. En un momento del año en que habitualmente cae la oferta, este año muy marcada, varias plantas industriales han dado licencias y otras redujeron actividad. Se espera una fuerte caída de la faena en el dato del próximo lunes.

### **Exportaciones de carne vacuna en junio fueron las más altas del año**

por Cecilia Ferreira julho 6, 2022

Las exportaciones de carne vacuna dieron un salto en junio y alcanzaron el mayor volumen del año. Sumaron 56.644 toneladas peso canal, 30% arriba de las 43.644 toneladas registradas un año atrás, de acuerdo a los últimos datos publicados por INAC.



China sigue siendo el propulsor, con una participación de 68% sobre el total exportado. Las ventas a ese destino sumaron 38.385 toneladas, 51% por encima de las 25.435 toneladas enviadas en junio de 2021. Se destaca un aumento de 58% interanual en las ventas a EEUU y una baja de 25% a la Unión Europea. Si se observan los datos del semestre enero-junio las ventas de carne vacuna al exterior suman 290.248 toneladas, una recuperación anual de 20% frente a las 242.737 toneladas exportadas en la primera mitad del 2021.

“La carne bovina fue el primer producto de exportación del primer semestre del año”, señaló el Instituto Uruguay XXI en su informe mensual.

En lo que va del año los envíos a China se incrementaron 36%, con un acumulado de 194.027 toneladas. Las exportaciones a EEUU aumentaron 8% con 38.931 toneladas. Y a la UE crecieron 3,7% a 21.000 toneladas.

### **Corea del Sur habilitó la exportación de bloques y trimming bovinos de Uruguay**

06/07/2022 La noticia la divulgó el Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), tras la aprobación del modelo de certificado sanitario enviado por Uruguay

Las autoridades sanitarias de Corea del Sur aprobaron el ingreso de trimming (recortes de carne) y bloques (de carne bovina), dando un paso más fortalecer la confianza en Uruguay como proveedor de carne bovina de calidad y segura.

La noticia la divulgó el Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), tras la aprobación del modelo de certificado sanitario enviado por Uruguay.

Cabe destacar que el mismo también se utilizará para carne bovina sin hueso, mientras que el anteriormente acordado se empleará para carne termoprocesada.

El mercado de carne bovina de Corea del Sur reúne características que lo vuelven especialmente atractivo por su alto volumen, tasa de crecimiento y precios de importación.

Corea del Sur llevó muchos años de trabajo para ser habilitado, porque Uruguay era país libre de fiebre aftosa con vacunación y ellos compraban de países libres sin vacuna.

### **Baja el endeudamiento de la industria frigorífica**

por Cecilia Ferreirajulio 6, 2022

En los primeros cinco meses del año se consolida una baja en el endeudamiento de la industria frigorífica, con una caída acentuada en la morosidad.

Los datos desagregados del Banco Central muestran un promedio mensual de US\$ 282,69 millones entre enero y mayo, es decir, un descenso de 13,5% interanual.

En el caso de los créditos vencidos, pasaron de promediar US\$ 14,78 millones entre enero y mayo del año pasado a US\$ 390.000 este año. Una baja de 97%.

Los datos de mayo muestran un leve ascenso en los créditos vigentes y estabilidad en los créditos vencidos respecto al mes anterior. El monto de créditos vigentes fue de US\$ 294 millones, 12% menos que los US\$ 334,58 millones de mismo mes de 2021. Y los créditos vencidos mostraron un ajuste de casi 100%, pasado de 12,92 millones en mayo de 2021 a US\$ 100.000 en ese mes de 2022.

## **PARAGUAY**

### **Qué debería suceder para que el precio del ganado gordo llegue a los US\$ 4, según la industria**

08/07/2022GANADERÍA

Si bien prefirió no hablar de valores, el presidente de la Cámara Paraguaya de la Carne (CPC), Randy Ross, señaló a Valor Agro que “normalmente por la fuerza del mercado, en el segundo semestre del año hay menos oferta, se reactivan los mercados e indefectiblemente lleva a mejorar los precios de las haciendas”. De todos modos, dijo que hay que analizar cómo se van a comportar los compradores, dado que el principal destino para la carne bovina paraguaya, Chile, no está muy demandado, ya que hay más oferta de los países vecinos e incluso los propios frigoríficos chilenos están vendiendo más producción al mercado interno, como consecuencia del cese chino en la compra de proteína animal. “Esperemos que para la segunda mitad del año los mercados acompañen en demanda y precio y se pueda pagar mejor”, resaltó. Consultado sobre la posibilidad de que la cotización del macho a faena pueda alcanzar los US\$ 4 a la carne, Ross afirmó que “bajo dos condiciones podría llegar: si el dólar se mantiene y Chile paga US\$ 7.000 por tonelada de carne exportada”. Y agregó: “Si no es así la veo difícil, porque las demás variables de comercialización que conforman la venta total del animal sufrieron mucho y son factores que influyen en el rendimiento global de la res”. En los primeros seis meses del año, Paraguay exportó a Chile 68.036 toneladas de carne bovina por US\$ 382,8 millones, lo que representa un valor promedio de US\$ 5.626 por tonelada.



## **Exportaciones superan golpe del mercado ruso y marcan otro récord en carnes**

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Por segundo año consecutivo la cadena cárnica logró un hito en las exportaciones de carnes de diferentes especies. Rápidamente el país se repuso del impacto comercial que significó Rusia.

En el primer semestre de este año Paraguay tuvo un ingreso de más de USD 1.103 millones por el envío de cortes cárnicos bovinos, avícolas y porcinos a un mercado más diversificado que de costumbre, debido al debilitamiento de Rusia. Para la cadena pecuaria representa todo un logro, entendiendo que otro sector de la producción registra el peor año de su historia.

Respecto al año pasado, que representa la base más alta registrada, los ingresos de divisas crecieron 8,5%, pero la brecha sube ampliamente si se compara con los datos de periodos anteriores. Hasta febrero Rusia estuvo fuertemente posicionado como uno de los principales clientes, pero a partir de las sanciones económicas que le impusieron por invadir Ucrania, el país fue perdiendo participación y en el último mes se desplazó desde el segundo al cuarto lugar del top 5 de mejores compradores de carnes paraguayas.

De acuerdo con el informe del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), las exportaciones de carne bovina igualmente aumentaron de USD 808,5 millones a USD 877 millones. En esta ocasión se apostó a 47 destinos, de los 40 que se habían aprovechado en el primer semestre del 2021, como el caso de Francia, Bielorrusia, Túnez y otros.

“Es el único sector que básicamente creció en nuestro país. Nosotros llegamos a los USD 1.000 millones que era nuestro objetivo, con la pandemia y todo. A pesar de todos los problemas de Rusia, yo estoy supercontento”, refirió al respecto el titular del Senacsa, José Carlos Martín.

En la misma línea que el segmento bovino, la carne avícola mostró un crecimiento de 33% con USD 2,4 millones reportados entre enero y junio. De acuerdo con el servicio veterinario, es una industria que está trabajando fuertemente en las certificaciones y está recibiendo los beneficios.

Sin embargo, las menudencias en general sufrieron una caída de entre 7,8% y 45,1%, especialmente la porcina, cuyo sector experimenta uno de sus peores momentos comerciales, no solo por los efectos del conflicto entre Rusia y Ucrania, sino también por la depreciación de la carne de cerdo por la sobreoferta a nivel mundial.

Según Martín, las cifras de la menudencia bovina también responden a que varios volúmenes se están procesando a través de las maquiladoras y finalmente salen del país como subproductos comestibles y no comestibles. Juntos aportaron al país más de USD 165 millones, con un incremento del 56% en comparación al año pasado. Entre los comestibles se encuentran los lácteos, tripas y alimentos para mascotas, en tanto que el otro segmento contempla harina, cuero, sebo, cartílago, masticable, entre otros. Volumen. El comportamiento alcista de los ingresos de divisas son el reflejo de los mejores precios que están recibiendo los alimentos, pues si se analizan los volúmenes se observa una disminución del 8,34%.

Esta caída no preocupa al Senacsa, que describe una menor producción reflejada en los datos que arrojó la vacunación antiaftosa, con una disminución de al menos 350.000 cabezas en el hato ganadero.

El presidente del servicio veterinario califica como una diferencia mínima que es totalmente opacada por los dólares que obtuvo el país hasta junio. “En cuanto a ingresos, totalmente en recesión está nuestra economía y nuestro sector creció más”, agregó el titular del Senacsa.

En ese sentido, el nivel de faena en los frigoríficos, con 213.181 cabezas, muestra un decrecimiento respecto al mes de mayo.

Hubo fuerte puja para vender a Taiwán

Como los frigoríficos habilitados para Rusia tuvieron que buscar otros destinos para colocar su producción, la competencia por el mercado taiwanés cobró fuerza en los últimos meses.

Las multinacionales Concepción y Minerva, con siete plantas en el país, son las únicas que tienen autorización rusa tras la suspensión de las demás plantas entre el 2017 y 2019.

Ambas estuvieron aprovechando el mercado ruso hasta que estalló el conflicto con Ucrania y las respectivas sanciones limitaron los envíos.

Esto hizo que las multinacionales buscaran otros destinos para colocar la carne y fue Taiwán una de las mejores opciones. Se trata del tercer mejor mercado de la carne paraguaya. Hasta junio aportó USD 123,6 millones al país.

En este destino asiático presionaron con precios más ventajosos para los importadores.

### **Facturación por exportación de carne bovina aumentó 8,5% en el primer semestre del año**

5/07/2022 GANADERÍA

Si bien los envíos de carne bovina a los mercados del mundo bajaron en comparación al año pasado, la facturación total creció 8,5% hasta 877 millones de dólares durante los primeros seis meses del año, de acuerdo a datos del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa). El precio promedio de la tonelada de carne vacuna exportada pasó de US\$ 4.570 a US\$ 5.320 por tonelada, entre enero y junio. En



total se exportaron 164.995 toneladas de carne, una caída del 6,8% en relación al primer semestre del 2021, año en que la faena, producción y exportación de carne bovina fueron récord. Chile se mantiene como el mayor destino de exportación con 68.036 toneladas de carne bovina por un total de US\$ 383 millones. Siguen Rusia con 26.060 toneladas (US\$ 101,2 millones), Brasil con 22.719 toneladas (US\$ 123,6 millones), Taiwán con 20.097 toneladas (US\$ 108,2 millones), e Israel con 9.537 toneladas (US\$ 59,9 millones).

### **Carne paraguaya tuvo el mejor precio en 5 años**

Entre enero y junio la carne paraguaya se colocó en el mercado internacional a un precio promedio de USD 5.320 por tonelada. Se trata del mejor comportamiento registrado desde el 2018 y responde en gran medida al encarecimiento del petróleo. La cotización subió 16,4% con relación al mismo periodo del 2021, cuando también se habían [...]

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La cotización subió 16,4% con relación al mismo periodo del 2021, cuando también se habían reportado muy buenas compensaciones por la comercialización de cortes cárnicos congelados y frescos. La brecha se amplía a más de 30% si se compara con el promedio más bajo de los últimos cinco años, que fue en el 2019 con USD 4.040 por tonelada, de acuerdo con los datos del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa).

“Yo creo que esta es la presión inflacionaria producida por el aumento del combustible a nivel mundial”, dijo sobre las ventajas que tuvo el país en sus exportaciones como efecto del continuo encarecimiento del petróleo.

La cotización del crudo influye en todos los alimentos y si bien representa una ventaja para el ingreso de divisas, la ciudadanía paraguaya sufre los embates con el incremento de los precios de los combustibles, que variaron por quinta vez en el año.

**MEJORES PAGADORES.** Entre los destinos que conforman el top 5, Israel es el que mejor pagó en el primero semestre de este 2022. Por cada tonelada entregó USD 6.290; es decir, casi USD 1.000 más que el promedio general.

Le sigue Chile con USD 5.627 por tonelada. El país trasandino por lejos, además, sigue siendo el mayor comprador de carne paraguaya con una participación de 44% si se estudian los valores totales.

Brasil también compensó de forma muy positiva con un pago de USD 5.443 por tonelada. Incluso se posicionó como segundo mejor destino, desplazando a Rusia, que se fue debilitando desde que inició el conflicto con Ucrania.

**Ingresos.** Por la exportación de los diferentes cortes cárnicos ingresaron divisas por USD 877 millones, con un aumento de 8,47% respecto al año pasado.

En cambio, en los volúmenes se observó una disminución de 6,78% con el envío de 164.995 toneladas de carne a más de 40 destinos. Sin embargo, hay una amplia ventaja sobre los años anteriores tanto en peso como en valores.

### **Faena de bovinos de junio fue la segunda más alta del año**

03/07/2022 GANADERÍA

La faena de bovinos de junio en los frigoríficos exportadores sumó 213.181 animales, lo que significó una baja de 6,1% en comparación al mes anterior y del 3,5% frente a junio del año pasado. Sin embargo, la actividad es la segunda más importante del 2022, después de mayo. En total ingresaron a las plantas 40.630 novillos, una baja del 14,7% versus mayo del 2022; 71.614 toros (+ 4,3%), 58.834 vacas (- 12,3%) y 42.103 vaquillas (+ 12,4%). La planta de mayor actividad mensual fue Frigorífico Belén de Minerva Foods con 43.941 cabezas, seguido por Frigorífico Concepción con 25.946 animales y Frigomerc con 22.719 vacunos. La planta de Guaraní en Limpio registró una faena mínima de 41 vacunos, mientras que Frigorífico Musa, que sufrió incendios en las instalaciones el año pasado, marcó una operación de 10.694 animales.

### **Retoman las negociaciones para ingresar con carne bovina a Corea del Sur y Japón**

06/07/2022 MERCADOS

El sector público y privado de Paraguay retomó las negociaciones con Corea del Sur y Japón para la apertura de los mercados a la carne bovina del país, mientras se está en la última etapa para la habilitación de Estados Unidos. “Estamos avanzando en la apertura de nuevos mercados, el mes pasado enviamos la segunda partida de documentos a Japón y ya estamos traduciendo los documentos para ser enviados a Corea del Sur”, confirmó el presidente de la Cámara Paraguaya de la Carne (CPC), Randy Ross. Ross dijo a Valor Agregado en Radio Pa’i Puku 720 AM que los intercambios con los países



asiáticos comenzaron antes de la pandemia, sin embargo después se frenaron y recientemente se reactivaron. Dentro del escenario mundial del comercio de carne bovina, Estados Unidos, Corea del Sur y Japón integran la lista de los principales mayores importadores de la proteína roja, que es liderada por China, país al que Paraguay no puede acceder a causa de las relaciones diplomáticas con Taiwán. El Presidente de la Cámara Paraguaya de la Carne aseguró que en la medida que se encuentren opciones de colocación de carne en otros mercados, las industrias van a tener margen para mejorar los precios que se pagan a los productores por el ganado. Y agregó: “La industria necesita un margen entre lo que compra y vende para subsistir, en la medida que haya más mercado se va a poder pagar mejor y con Corea del Sur y Japón vamos a poder encontrar ese diferencial que se necesita”.

### **Pretenden que la tipificación comience con un dressing regulado antes de fin de año**

02/07/2022 GANADERÍA

Varios gremios agropecuarios están convencidos que la implementación de la clasificación y tipificación de canales, que ya tiene la norma aprobada y falta que se convierta en ley, debería desarrollarse en conjunto con la regulación del dressing para antes de fin de año. Una alta fuente de la producción comentó a Valor Agro que se han mantenido intercambios entre gremios, donde algunos pretenden que se frene la implementación de la tipificación hasta que no sea regulado el dressing. También explicó que la regulación del dressing no implica un periodo extenso de evaluación y trabajo, y sí se podría llegar en los tiempos pretendidos. El martes, en Valor Agregado en Radio Pa'i Puku, el presidente de la Asociación Paraguaya de Criadores de Braford, Oliver Ferreiro, aseguró que “desde las asociaciones tenemos varias inquietudes que tienen como objetivo transparentar el sistema de comercialización de hacienda y carne, ofreciendo más tranquilidad al productor con mejoras en los controles de faena”. A su vez, Ignacio Llano, presidente de la Asociación Paraguaya de Criadores de Brahman, afirmó a Valor Agro que “la clasificación y tipificación de canales debería ir acompañada de otros esquemas que den más seguridad al productor, para respaldar que los kilos que se pagan son los justos”. Llano consideró que “el negocio de la carne es un mundo complejo con varios actores y muchas veces se opina de otros rubros con falta de propiedad”. Sin embargo, aseguró que la ganadería paraguaya tiene mucho potencial, aunque debería haber una mayor empatía entre los integrantes del negocio, que muchas veces es fácil de hablar pero difícil de lograr. Mientras tanto, la fuente consultada señaló que ya hubo contactos con las autoridades sanitarias del país y se pretende comenzar a trabajar en la regulación del dressing entre los meses de agosto y septiembre. Al mismo tiempo, otro actor del complejo cárnico confirmó a Valor Agro que existe un compromiso de la industria frigorífica para avanzar en las compras de los escáneres para el control de la clasificación y tipificación de las canales. El director ejecutivo de la Asociación Paraguaya de Productores y Exportadores de Carne (APPEC), Rodrigo Ponce de León, dijo a Valor Agregado en Radio Pa'i Puku, que “si no regulamos el dressing con la implementación de la tipificación en el mercado paraguayo, nos vamos a meter en un problema mayor al actual”. Y agregó: “Lamentablemente la industria está muy centralizada en pocas empresas y el productor está muy desconfiado, es algo que sucede en todo el mundo, pero acá está muy acentuado. Debemos dar más transparencia al negocio”. La norma de clasificación y tipificación de canales fue aprobada a finales de mayo en común acuerdo entre los productores, la industria y el servicio oficial, luego de dos años y medio de trabajo y la evaluación de más de 40 mil vacunos en faena. Mientras que el dressing, que se prevé regular en las plantas, es un proceso industrial que se desarrolla entre la tercera y la cuarta balanza en los frigoríficos, que implica el retiro de un número de estructuras anatómicas de la res.

## **UNIÓN EUROPEA**

### **Euro-zona: caen compras por efecto de la inflación**

06 July 2022

Sales of food, drinks and tobacco dropped 0.3%

Euro zone consumers cut spending on food, drinks and tobacco for the second straight month in May amid a spike of prices, reported Reuters, citing estimates from the European Union statistics office Eurostat released on Wednesday.

The drop in essential purchases came as total retail sales in the 19-country currency bloc slightly rose in May on the month, but below market expectations.

Eurostat said consumers' purchases increased by 0.2% in May month-on-month after they had tumbled by 1.4% in April.

Economists polled by Reuters had expected a 0.4% rise on the month.

Compared to last year, retail sales also grew in May by 0.2%, Eurostat said, beating market expectations of a 0.4% fall.





Despite the marginal overall increase in retail spending, sales of food, drinks and tobacco dropped on the month by 0.3%, compounding the 2.3% slump recorded in April, which was the worst fall since June 2020 when euro zone nations started to timidly reopen their economies after COVID-19 lockdowns.

However, Eurostat revised slightly upwards its preliminary estimate of the fall in April retail sales, which it initially had reckoned to be of 2.6%.

On the year, sales of food, drinks and tobacco fell by 3.6% in May, matching the fall recorded a month earlier, in line with the downwards trend which began in December.

The drop in purchases of essential goods coincided with the record spike in prices, with headline inflation at 8.1% in May, and estimated to have grown to 8.6% in June.

Prices of food, alcohol and tobacco are estimated by Eurostat to have risen 7.5% in May on the year, and 8.9% last month.

Euro zone consumers also cut their spending on fuel and on online shopping by 0.2% on the month in both cases.

The overall rise in retail sales was due to a 1.2% increase in non-food products, a vast category including clothing, medicines and cosmetics.

## **HOLANDA Protestas masivas por nuevas normas ambientales**

por Cecilia Ferreira julio 6, 2022

Miles de productores holandeses han participado en protestas contra los planes del gobierno de ese país de reducir drásticamente las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero.

Los manifestantes bloquearon las autopistas con tractores que se movían lentamente camino al parlamento holandés en La Haya.

Ámsterdam y otras ciudades también se paralizaron con productores que incendiaron fardos de paja, esparcieron estiércol por las calles y lanzaron fuegos artificiales. En algunas ciudades, decenas de agricultores fueron detenidos tras violentos enfrentamientos con la policía.

Muchos productores usaron tractores y camiones para bloquear centros de distribución de los supermercados el lunes.

Los pescadores también bloquearon algunos puertos en una muestra de apoyo a los agricultores. Sus acciones fueron parte de las protestas en curso contra una propuesta del gobierno para reducir las emisiones de contaminantes como el óxido de nitrógeno y el amoníaco en un 50 % para 2030.

Las autoridades provinciales tienen un año para planificar la implementación de los recortes, incluyendo incluso, el cierre de establecimientos ganaderos que produce grandes cantidades de amoníaco.

Los agricultores pedían que "todo el país se paralizara" y prometieron seguir protestando.

El gobierno designó a un intermediario entre las organizaciones de productores y los funcionarios que elaboren medidas de reducción de emisiones. Sin embargo, el primer ministro Mark Rutte descartó negociar con los agricultores responsables de las protestas radicales

## **REINO UNIDO**

### **Productores preocupados por recientes acuerdos comerciales**

06 July 2022

Farmers concerned that lifting tariffs leaves them with little protection

Britain's parliamentary trade committee on Wednesday warned the government against overselling its post-Brexit trade deals, citing shortcomings in its agreement with Australia and calling for more time for lawmakers to scrutinise it, reported Reuters.

Britain has negotiated free trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand, and is in negotiations for trade deals with Canada, India and Mexico.

The International Trade Committee said the deal with Australia saw significant concessions given without Britain securing all possible benefits in return.

"The government must level with the public – this trade deal will not have the transformative effects ministers would like to claim," chair of the committee Angus MacNeil, a Scottish National Party (SNP) lawmaker, said.

"As the first wholly new trade deal since Brexit, this agreement sets a precedent for the future. It is vital that the government learns from this experience and negotiates harder next time around to maximise gains and minimise losses for all economic sectors and parts of the UK."

The committee said farmers were concerned that the lifting of almost all tariffs on agricultural imports came with insufficient protections for the sector, while the benefits for customers were unlikely to be noticeable.



Trade minister Anne-Marie Trevelyan will appear in front of the committee to face questions on the deal on Wednesday, after pulling out of an appearance last week due to a clash with an announcement on steel tariffs.

The committee said it had to publish its appraisal of the Australia trade deal before hearing from Trevelyan because of the limited time allowed for parliamentary scrutiny of the deal.

Although parliament cannot block the ratification of the trade deal, it said it would call for a vote to delay its implementation if the government refused to extend the scrutiny period.

The government said the trade deal did not compromise Britain's environmental or food safety standards.

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS**

### **Qué se prevé para el segundo semestre de 2022**

By DERRELL PEEL - OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY July 5, 2022

The first half of 2022 is in the books. The general direction of cattle and beef market forecasts for this year has not changed but annual forecasts have been modified by the way the first half of the year has played out; with implications for a significantly different second half of the year. If the forecasts are to be realized, several factors will be significantly different in the third and fourth quarters compared to the first half of the year.

Beef production is projected to decrease year over year in 2022 from last year's record level. The magnitude of that decrease has been trimmed back compared to earlier forecasts with current estimates for beef production to decrease roughly one percent in 2022. Beef production in the first half of 2022 is up about one percent, meaning that production in the second half of the year is projected to drop more sharply and is forecast to decrease nearly four percent year over year for the remainder of the year.

Lower beef production going forward implies that cattle slaughter will decrease as well. Cattle slaughter is currently forecast to decrease by 1.0 percent for the year. In the first half of the year, total cattle slaughter has been up by 1.4 percent year over year. The increase is due to more female slaughter with total cow plus heifer slaughter up 4.5 percent in the first half of the year. Thus far, increased female slaughter more than offsets the 1.6 percent year over year decrease in steer plus bull slaughter. Total cow slaughter is up 6.1 percent so far this year with decreased dairy cow slaughter, down 3.1 percent year over year so far, partially offsetting the 14.6 percent year over year increase in beef cow slaughter. For the remainder of the year, total beef cow slaughter is likely to remain higher year over year by double-digits and total cow slaughter is likely to increase by five to six percent year over year. This means that reduced cattle slaughter will be realized by less steer and heifer slaughter.

Reduced fed slaughter for the remainder of the year implies reduced feedlot marketing rates. Feedlots, as of June 1, had record inventories of cattle on feed which seems to be at odds with the idea of reduced marketings in the coming months. However, feedlots have been placing larger numbers of lightweight cattle which leads to more days on feed and slower turnover rates...in other words, slower marketing rates. Feedlots will work through current inventories in the second half of the year. May placements were down by the largest year over year monthly decrease since last September. Smaller placements in the coming months will lead to lower feedlot inventories by the end of the year unless drought forces even larger numbers of cattle into feedlots.

Exactly how continuing drought, reduced forage production and high feed prices will impact cattle and beef markets in the coming months remains uncertain. Nevertheless, the second half of 2022 is shaping up to look significantly different than the first half of the year.

### **Estudio prueba el efecto positivo de las exportaciones de carnes sobre los granos**

07 July 2022

According to a news release from the US Meat Export Federation (USMEF), which cited an independent study by the Juday Group, record-level red meat exports of \$18.7 billion in 2021 had a major impact on the corn and soybean industries. The study quantified the returns that red meat exports brought to corn and soybean producers in 2021 nationally, and at state levels for leading corn-producing and soybean-producing states.

"The study validates the red meat industry's collaborative approach to export market development," says USMEF chair-elect Dean Meyer, who produces corn, soybeans, cattle and hogs near Rock Rapids, Iowa. "Beef and pork exports drive value directly back to my farm and this study helps confirm the return on this investment for all corn and soybean producers."

Corn and soybean growers support the international promotion of US pork, beef and lamb by investing a portion of their checkoff dollars in market development efforts conducted by USMEF.

Key findings from the Juday Group study, which utilized 2021 export data, include:



Nationally, beef and pork exports accounted for 537 million bushels of corn usage, equating to \$2.94 billion (at an average corn price of \$5.48/bushel). Pork exports accounted for 99.3 million bushels of soybean usage nationwide (the equivalent of 2.36 million metric tons of soybean meal), which equated to \$1.3 billion (at an average soybean price of \$13.13/bushel). Beef and pork exports accounted for 3.4 million tons of DDGS usage, equating to \$716 million (at an average price of \$209.92/ton).

“The industry-wide collaboration to promote value-added US red meat in international markets works to the benefit of the entire red meat industry,” says Mark Legan, a hog farmer from Indiana, who serves on the USMEF Executive Committee. “Red meat export growth results in greater demand for feed inputs and added value at every step of the supply chain. This study demonstrates the significance of global trade to the bottom line of American farmers and ranchers.”

### **Misión al REINO UNIDO para mejorar condiciones de comercio**

By PAIGE CARLSON July 1, 2022 Set out to open doors, strengthen relationships and expand U.S. food and agricultural exports opportunities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) recently completed a trade mission to the United Kingdom (UK), led by Jewel Bronaugh, deputy secretary of agriculture, and other leaders from U.S. businesses, farm organizations and state government agencies, an USDA Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) article explains.

In 2021, the UK imported \$2.76 billion of agricultural products, with beef and pork products claiming a very small portion of the total.

“One of the primary goals was to ensure that we can get high-quality, safe and affordable U.S. food and farm products to the UK,” Bronaugh says.

Many barriers currently exist to increase trade. The trade mission focused on many of these:

- Reduce tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers to provide equitable access to the UK market,
- Encourage science-based and data-driven decisions in the UK agriculture and food policy,
- Educate U.S. exporters on the UK market and connect directly with British buyers, and
- Improve the image of U.S. food and farming and commitment to sustainability, food safety and animal welfare.

Bronaugh describes positive outcomes of the mission including progress in engagement with the UK, movement towards science-based decisions in ag policy and a willingness to discuss the differences between the U.S. and UK food and ag sectors.

Following this meeting, the UK announced it will be joining the U.S.-led Sustainable Productivity Growth Coalition, the article says, which is a voluntary coalition whose members aim to accelerate the transition to more sustainable food systems.

Despite challenges in the export market to the UK, opportunities exist with U.S. advantages over other competitors, including affordability, similarities in consumer retail trends and food-service markets and the UK's affinity for the U.S. and its products, the FAS says.

## **AUSTRALIA**

### **Exportaciones se mantuvieron bajas en junio**

Jon Condon, 05/07/2022

AUSTRALIAN beef export to all markets for the month of June have continued to flag – as they have all year – under the weight of low rates of slaughter, logistics challenges and other factors.

Volumes shipped to all markets last month reached just 79,553 tonnes. Unfortunately comparisons with the previous month, and this time last year – no longer provide much insight, because volumes have now been impacted for such a lengthy period.

Last month's tonnage was virtually the same as April export volume, but 8pc higher than this time last year. But push back a year earlier (June 2020) and the impact of the current decline is much more apparent. Australia exported around 96,500t of beef in June 2020 – almost 17,000t, or 18pc more than last month.

The same trend is apparent in full first-half exports, covering shipments made from January 1 to June 30.

Total volume for the period this year has reached 398,475t, down 6pc on last year, but a massive 155,000t or 28pc lower than the same six-month period in 2020.

All destinations are reflecting the broader trend, with volumes well-down across North and South Asia, North America, Europe and the Middle East.

Largest and highest value export customer, Japan, last month took just over 22,500t of Australian beef, down about 12pc on the previous month, but up 7pc on June last year.

In addition to Australia's supply challenges, large volumes of US export beef continue to push into markets like Japan and Korea, as the US industry liquidates cattle at a high rate due to drought (see earlier story).



For the first half of 2022, Japan has now taken 108,500t of Australian beef, down 3.6pc for the same period last year, and down 20pc on the same period in 2020.

South Korea maintained its position as Australia's second largest export beef market last month, surpassing both the US and China in volume – due more to decline in those markets, rather than expansion into Korea. Korean trade last month reached just over 14,000t, up 6pc from May, and 12pc better than June last year.

Year-to-date, Korea has taken just short of 71,000t of chilled and frozen Australian beef, around 6.6pc down on last year.

China filled third place in volume rankings in June at 13,956t – just short of Korea. That's 3pc higher than May exports, but 19pc lower than June last year, as China continues to battle against waves of COVID in major population centres like Beijing and Shanghai.

Year to date, China has taken just over 73,000t of Australian beef – almost 80pc of which was in frozen form. That's marginally up on the same period last year, when the country also had COVID lockdowns in place for long periods. Australia is increasingly being marginalised in the China market due to cheaper product out of South America, and a sharp decline in Chinese wholesale beef prices over the past two months. The US, for the first time recently passed Australia in terms of China market share.

Given the extreme high rates of beef kill in the United States at present, it is no real surprise that Australian exports remain low. Volume last month shipped through east and west Coast US ports topped only 10,888t, marginally down on the previous month, but back 11pc on June last year. Six-month trade to June 30 reached just 58,760t, back 12pc year-on-year.

In smaller and emerging export markets, the pattern was similar.

Indonesia took 4075t of Australian beef last month, up 10pc on the previous month, but down 15pc on June last year. Trade for the past six months has reached 17,833t, down 6000t or 25pc on a year ago.

The combined seven-country Middle East region accounted for 2830t of our beef last month, up marginally on May, but 23pc higher than last year. Half-year results showed trade at 13,116t, down 11pc on the previous year.

In the absence of any working Free Trade Agreement with either the UK or the EU before the end of this year, trade into the region continues at just a trickle.

Volume into the UK market last month reached just 75t – at least a little better than the 39t shipped this time last year. Total for the year so far has been a paltry 386t.

The broader EU since BREXIT has fared little better. Total last month was 566t, down from 767t a month earlier. Total shipments into the EU since January 1 have reached just 3800t.

Back in 2018, that figure was around 8400t – all high quality chilled grain and grassfed beef.

Bring on the Free Trade Agreement discussions, or in the UK's case, Entry-into-force.

### **Actividad vuelve a estar afectada por lluvias y enfermedades**

Jon Condon, 05/07/2022

AT the risk of sounding like a cracked record, rain disruptions and sickness among staff from COVID and common flu reducing staffing levels are again impacting beef processing across eastern Australia this week.

It's a theme which has characterised much of the first half of Australia's 2022 slaughter season, since most plants got back to work in mid-January.

Extensive areas of Queensland, the Northern Territory and eastern parts of NSW have received 25-75mm of rain over the past week, with a number of hot-spots around Sydney and Central Queensland in the 150-200mm range (see BOM map below of seven-day falls to this morning).

The northern rain, at least, is highly unusual at this time of year. It is causing plant stoppages due to cattle access issues, with several large operators in Central Queensland expecting to kill only two or three days this week as a result.

While some areas have received only modest falls this week, it comes on country that was already sodden from earlier rain, simply topping-up the problem.

One veteran Queensland processor contact struggled to recollect the last time operations in his region had been affected by unseasonal rain in July. He thought it might have occurred during the 1990s, but was not sure.

Roma's first store sale for the new financial year normally attracts a large yarding of 7000-9000 head, but just 3500 were available for this morning's sale, due to rain.

On top of this week's logistical challenges in getting cattle out of paddocks and onto trucks, most processors are again reporting rising absenteeism this week due to COVID infection or the common flu.

The supply side challenges facing the beef industry are clearly evident in national rates of weekly kill.

A somewhat grim milestone was achieved last week, when for the first time in recent memory, the Australian beef industry failed to slaughter more than 100,000 for a single week, throughout the entire first



half. The largest kill for the year to date was set in week 26 (the final full week ending 24 June), when 99,738 head were processed in all states.

Post-drought herd recovery continues to weigh heavily on weekly kills, with many plants continuing to operate on minimal shift numbers.

Grids steady, at lower levels

Following a series of retractions totalling anywhere from 20-35c/kg over the past fortnight, direct consignment slaughter grids were mostly unchanged this week.

Quotes seen this morning from four large southern Queensland operators ranged from 685c/kg to 695c/kg on heavy cows (dependent on location), and 725-755c on four-tooth steer.

Some operators are now well-serviced for kills deep into July, and even early August, as cattle numbers start to flow more freely. Some are booking space-only for August kills, with no price attached.

Direct consignment rates in North Queensland are as much as 25c/kg behind the southern parts of the state at this point, as live export activity moderates. It's not unusual to see a 20-25c/kg freight difference between northern and southern parts of Queensland at this time of year, however.

Southern Australian rates moved 10c/kg lower last week, with current rates on heavy grass steer four teeth to 790c, and heavy cows 710c.

### **Fuerte caída en el principal indicador del valor de la hacienda bovina**

Jon Condon, 06/07/2022

AFTER spending the past nine months in four digits, the beef industry's primary price indicator for state of heath, the Eastern Young Cattle Indicator, crashed below 1000c/kg (dressed weight equivalent) yesterday, before sneaking back over the bar again this afternoon.

After yesterday's sales, the EYCI hit 999.09c/kg, continuing a spectacular, near vertical collapse in price seen since the middle of June (see graph).

Yesterday's price was down almost 10c/kg since Monday; more than 29c/kg on Tuesday last week, and almost 120c/kg lower than this time last month. Yesterday was the lowest figure recorded since September last year.

Going against the trend, the indicator in fact produced a small rise after today's weekly Wednesday sales including Dalby, CTLX, Warwick and others, finishing at just over 1006c/kg. But there's a number of reasons for that.

The number of EYCI-eligible cattle sold since late June has virtually halved, from around 13,700 head last week to 7590 head for today. For example, Roma yesterday only contributed 1264 EYCI-eligible cattle, down from more than 3000 the previous week, due to rain.

While EYCI prices dropped another 10c/kg at today's Dalby sale (960c/kg), the fact that numbers of eligible cattle sold at Dalby plummeted to 984 from 2545 a week earlier (again, rain influenced) meant this week's relatively expensive Wagga Sale (1032c/kg average for EYCI cattle, for 1234 head of EYCI-eligible animals, representing 16.3pc of the total) out-muscled Dalby's contribution, pushing the indicator slightly higher.

So why is Dalby under-performing the EYCI at present, while nearby Roma remains above (1011c yesterday)? Some feel that local Downs lotfeeders are currently well-covered for feeders, having bought strongly earlier.

To put the broader sharp downward EYCI trend since mid-June into better context, however, today's EYCI figure still remains 54.5c/kg higher than this time a year ago.

But apart from that short-term influence, it's clear that young cattle prices remain under considerable pressure.

Another factor in the downwards trend is the gradual displacement within EYCI reporting of lighter, younger weaner weight cattle (typically sold at higher c/kg) with heavier feeder and backgrounder weights (typically sold at somewhat lower c/kg). For the past seven days, for example, yearling steers and heifers have made up almost 85pc of all EYCI eligible cattle sold, versus just 15pc for weaner and vealer weights.

Within the broader EYCI offerings, heavier weight steers sold to lotfeeders are now averaging 982c/kg dressed weight, or around 560c/kg liveweight (using a 57pc dressing conversion). Restockers purchasing the lighter end of the EYCI spectrum were yesterday averaging 1024c/kg, but that figure, too, has declined significantly in the past three or four weeks.

Heifers, also have come back significantly, with yearlings yesterday averaging 936c/kg and vealer heifers 962c/kg.

Lotfeeders a week ago were making up 42pc of the buyers among EYCI eligible cattle, rising to 45pc by yesterday – effectively buying more heavier cattle, at a relatively lower price.

The current price movement is making the 'extreme' levels above 1150c/kg seen back in December-January look unsustainable, if not somewhat artificial.



The EYCI first broke through 1100c back on November 17, and hit 1000c/kg for the first time in history almost exactly a year ago, back on 22 July, 2021.

As explained in more detail below, the EYCI is a seven-day rolling average of young cattle (vealer and yearling weight steer and heifer categories) from 23 saleyards across Queensland, NSW and Victoria. It is expressed in c/kg, carcass weight equivalent.

While the Australian export beef industry is enjoying the benefit of a low A\$ value at present, falling below US68c overnight, the US is mounting a strong competitive challenge in key beef export markets like Japan, Korea and China due to an abundance of beef production caused by drought across large parts of the US. This is squeezing Australian grainfed export processors' margins, and adding pressure to lowering feeder prices.

#### \* Understanding the EYCI

The Eastern Young Cattle Indicator, or EYCI, is a seven-day rolling average of young cattle (vealer and yearling weight steer and heifer categories) from 23 saleyards across Queensland, NSW and Victoria. It is expressed in c/kg, carcass weight equivalent.

The EYCI is designed to be applicable to a wide range of beef industry participants across the supply chain. It describes general movements in cattle market prices in much the same way that the All Ordinaries share index describes general price movements in the stock market. It is generally a good indicator of the physical market, with movements closely reflecting movements in other MLA cattle prices, including the National Vealer and Feeder Steer Indicators. Movements in the EYCI also closely reflects movements in young cattle prices in states outside the EYCI's (Queensland, NSW and Victoria). This is expected, as many major Australian and global factors that influence beef demand and supply have an impact across all states. Price movements in WA, SA and Tasmania follow the general trends of the EYCI due to the influences described above. However, these states show evidence of other price trends related to distance from major markets, focus on other trades such as live export and local factors such as meatworks closures or openings and regional weather influences.

## **AFTOSA EN INDONESIA**

### ***Preocupación y medidas en AUSTRALIA ante los focos en BALI***

James Nason, 04/07/2022

The risk of foot and mouth disease (FMD) reaching Australian shores has increased with confirmation the outbreak in Indonesia has reached the tourist hotspot of Bali.

A letter from Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture's confirmed the entry of FMD to Bali on Friday, with testing confirming 63 cows had been infected in three locations around Bali.

A lockdown has been imposed to stop the delivery of livestock outside Bali.

The infections in Bali add to the more than 230,000 animals now infected across 22 provinces in Indonesia since the outbreak was first reported in early May.

Indonesia began a nationwide vaccination program in mid-June and media reports indicate that the number of livestock vaccinated has so far reached 169,782.

FMD is highly contagious and poses a major threat to Australia's livestock sector and the wider Australian economy.

ABARES estimates a widespread outbreak would have a direct economic impact of \$80 billion. The spread of FMD to Bali means biosecurity measures must be increased, Indonesian-based livestock veterinarian and Beef Central commentator Dr Ross Ainsworth said.

There are more than a dozen flights from Bali to Australia each day and that number is expected to increase in coming weeks as tourism rebounds in response to subsiding COVID restrictions.

The main religion in Bali is Hindu which means that there are large numbers of pigs as well as upwards of 600,000 head of cattle spread all over the island, Dr Ainsworth said.

"The pressure is now really on as infection will be in Seminyak and Canggu, the major tourist areas in a matter of days, if it is not here already," he told Beef Central from Bali on the weekend.

Writing in Beef Central last week Dr Ainsworth said that until Bali is fully protected by vaccination of its cattle and pig populations, increased attention on tourists returning to Australia, especially their footwear, was warranted.

"Travelers are already used to a multitude of annoying Covid interventions so additional requirements such as ensuring that shoes are clean and walking through a wet sponge infused with disinfectant before boarding and after leaving the flight would seem to me to be simple and sensible measures which might help to address the new level of risk."

Dr Ainsworth said there is no need to restrict tourism to Bali, just reduce the chances that one unknowing traveller will cost Australia and its livestock industries billion of dollars, not to mention the massive animal welfare implications.



“The risk will return to more traditional levels once Indonesia’s susceptible animal populations are fully protected by a comprehensive vaccination program.”

James Nason, 07/07/2022

RURAL Australians returning from Bali or other parts of Indonesia are being urged to consider spending an extra day in a capital city before returning home to reduce the risk of carrying FMD into rural areas.

Calls are also mounting in the heavily-exposed agriculture sector for the Federal Government to urgently introduce disinfectant foot baths at airports as a further barrier to prevent the incursion of a disease that would bring Australia’s livestock and rural economy to its knees.

FMD is a highly contagious, fast spreading disease. An outbreak in Australia would cause an animal welfare crisis and the immediate loss of access to a range of valuable export markets.

Indonesian-based livestock vet and Beef Central analyst Ross Ainsworth described the danger of transmission to Australia now that FMD has spread to the major tourist hotspot of Bali as “extreme”.

“The only sensible approach is to put disinfectant foot baths in Bali and Australian airports for tourists to walk through onto and off the plane,” he said.

“I can’t understand why this measure is being resisted considering the cost/benefit considerations.”

Nationals Leader and shadow agriculture minister David Littleproud also joined the growing chorus calling for footbaths at airports today, saying they are the “only way to effectively mitigate the vulnerability” Australia now faces.

Australia has previously been regarded as “Fortress Australia” but recent foreign disease and pest incursions including varroa mite, Japanese Encephalitis and Fall Armyworm have demonstrated that our island nation’s defences are not impregnable.

In response to the news that FMD is now in Bali, Agriculture Minister Murray Watt and Chief Veterinary Officer Dr Mark Schipp have this week announced that border biosecurity measures have been ramped up. These involved new targeted operations at major airports servicing travel from Indonesia to check a wider range of passengers who could be contaminated with FMD or be carrying contaminated goods and assessment of all passengers on flights from Indonesia, with high risk passengers identified for intervention.

Specific measures included locating biosecurity detector dogs in Darwin and Cairns Airports, additional signage and the distribution of flyers at major airports, informing travellers of FMD risk and precautions, expanded social media campaigns, additional training of airport biosecurity staff, enhancement of mail profiling and inspections, and boarding by biosecurity officers on arriving flights from Indonesia.

However disinfectant footbaths in airports are not among the measures announced so far.

Minister Watt told the ABC last night that he would not force travellers to walk through foot baths, noting many would be wearing thongs, adding that the disinfectant required would be too caustic on exposed skin.

Bali is one of the rare places where tourists come into regular contact with cattle that are present on many streets, as Ross Ainsworth has previously explained.

It is one of the many reasons why people throughout Australia’s livestock sector are gravely concerned about the risk of transmission posed by returning travellers.

One senior red meat industry figure suggested to Beef Central that travellers returning from Indonesia to rural areas in Australia should consider the additional precaution of spending one more day in the capital city to which they return before travelling home, to reduce the chance of any trace of FMD being active when they travel back into an agricultural area.

Some sources have told Beef Central that FMD can live on the clothing and body of travellers for up to 48 hours, particularly in the form of manure on boots or in moist areas such as the nostrils.

A Department of Agriculture spokesperson said Australia’s AUSVETPLAN for FMD states that the risk of prolonged carriage of the FMD virus on travellers is considered to be low.

The same source states there is little evidence to suggest that such people play a significant role in transmitting FMD under field conditions.

Dr Ainsworth’s advice as a practicing vet with decades of first-hand experience working through northern Australia and south east Asia is that people returning from Bali to Australian farms should be taking additional precautions.

“My choice if I was a rural person returning from Bali to my farm is that I would launder and scrub everything before getting on the plane then work on my shoes and other clothing and equipment that might have been contaminated from my hotel to the airport when I arrive in Australia.

“But spending longer in the city after arrival would be effective too.”

### ***Qué herramientas financieras existen para paliar el daño que eventualmente podría ocasionar?***

James Nason, 08/07/2022



What kind of financial arrangements are in place for impacted businesses should a foot and mouth disease outbreak occur in Australia?

An FMD infected animal in Indonesia unable to stand due to painful foot lesions.

Australia's nationally agreed plan for responding to an emergency animal disease outbreak acknowledges that compensation for directly affected parties is needed to encourage early reporting of emergency diseases. It further adds that compensation is important ensure that people who report suspicion of disease early are not financially disadvantaged.

So who would receive support in the event of a disease outbreak, and would it constitute substantial compensation?

Beef Central and Sheep Central have been exploring this issue for the past week to help readers understand what current rules in place allow for.

How compensation to be paid would be cost-shared by governments and industry is detailed in Australia's Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement, which is referred to as the EADRA.

Under the EADRA, governments agree to fund 80 percent of the response costs of an FMD outbreak, while industry would fund 20 percent.

Who can receive compensation?

A reading of the EADRA documents indicate that while allowance is made for financial assistance, there are limitations around who can receive it and how much compensation they would receive.

For example, existing arrangements under the EADRA relate to cost sharing of financial assistance to those whose animals or other property is destroyed to control disease, which would typically be livestock producers or processors.

There is no allowance made for other livestock industry businesses that might also be heavily impacted, such as stock and station agents, livestock transporters, veterinarians, farm suppliers etc.

How much?

Compensation would be limited to the farm-gate value of livestock that either die from FMD infection or are destroyed as part of an official emergency animal disease response to an FMD outbreak.

Compensation would not include the value of lost future production. The EADRA stipulates that "no allowance shall be made for loss of profit, loss occasioned by breach of contract, loss of production or any other consequential loss whatsoever".

Questions around timing of valuation

The timing of the point at which farm gate value is determined for the purposes of compensation is important, because it is widely accepted that an FMD outbreak in Australia would trigger a reduction in the value of livestock, due to the likely immediate loss of important export markets under current trade agreements.

If taken on the day stock die or are destroyed, the value of affected stock could obviously be far less than where their value stood immediately prior to the outbreak.

The EADRA cost-sharing document states that for the purpose of calculating the value of the stock or property, "that value shall be calculated upon the basis of a sale at the place where the stock or property was when it was destroyed or where the stock was when it died of the disease, that is, farm gate value".

However it also states that at the time of re-stocking following the outbreak, there is provision for a 'top-up' payment, which is the difference between the compensation paid at the time and the value of the stock at the time of re-stocking.

But information in the AUSVETPLAN valuation and compensation manual (which can be downloaded here) appears to outline a different approach.

It states that the 'current value' of animals will be determined by the prices paid at the "last substantial dispersal sale/livestock market or published MLA prices from the most recent sale at two saleyards.

It states that beef cattle valued according to their market category, weight and condition, and the value will be the average of the published Meat & Livestock Australia prices, from the most recent sale at each of the two saleyards closest to the affected area, if available, for that category, for the average weight of the mob.

The wording for dairy cattle is slightly different, stating that the current value of dairy breeds would be determined by the prices paid at the last substantial dairy cattle dispersal sale (ie a sale where the majority of a herd is sold) for the same category of stock, multiplied by the current MLA beef benchmark, divided by the equivalent MLA benchmark at the time of the dairy dispersal sale.

Stud cattle would only be considered to be stud cattle if they are registered with a breed society. In summary the insured value of the animal would be used as a guideline for determining value. If uninsured, registered stud cattle would be valued above the value of non-stud cattle by 25pc for heifers, 50pc for cows, 200pc for bull calves and 400pc for bulls. Stud cattle may receive a greater "top-up" payment at the time of restocking.

Similar processes apply to sheep and goats.





Currently available national documentation on compensation for affected businesses demonstrates that the question is complicated and situation dependent, but also highlights a need for further clarity before Australia endures a major livestock disease outbreak.

Another point made in the EADRA is that the owner or livestock that die or are destroyed would have 90 days to lodge a claim for compensation.

Additionally, the aim of an emergency animal disease response is “to ensure destruction of the minimum number of non-infected animals and maintenance of acceptable animal welfare standards for all livestock species, without compromising disease control and eradication efforts”.

State-based programs

It is also worth noting that some States have their own biosecurity funding schemes for cattle and sheep producers.

Victoria has livestock compensation funds resourced via a stamp duty on the sale of cattle, sheep and goats.

South Australia and Western Australia have voluntary livestock biosecurity funding programs based on levies (\$1.50 per NLIS cattle tag in SA and 20c/head on cattle sold in WA).

Producers in SA or WA can voluntary ‘opt-out’ of paying the levies, but those who do forgo the right to assistance from the fund in the event of an emergency animal disease outbreak.

The above programs are also used to fund projects to benefit the cattle industry in each State each year (Victoria’s fund is used to subsidise the costs of NLIS tags in that state, for example).

As a result substantial reserves are not accumulated year on year, and the amount of money collected would not be large enough to be considered a “full insurance safety-net” to ensure full compensation for all affected producers in the event of a major disease incursion.

New South Wales does not have a dedicated fund, but regional agencies under the Local Land Service Network can use local rates to raise funds to manage biosecurity issues as they arise.

Tasmania, the Northern Territory and Queensland do not have specific livestock biosecurity funds to Beef Central’s knowledge.

Queensland toyed with the idea of creating its own State-based biosecurity fund following the expensive and painful Bovine Johne’s Disease outbreak in 2012/13, which saw many animals destroyed and more than a hundred properties quarantined for an extended period.

In the aftermath of that calamity the-then Newman Government announced seed funding of \$2 million along with a \$3 million loan to kick start a voluntary biosecurity fund in Queensland, which was to be matched by voluntary producer contributions.

However no agreement was ever reached with industry on a levy rate or scheme structure, and the proposed biosecurity fund in Queensland has so far not proceeded.

Govt won’t ‘ride over the hill and save us all’

In the absence of assured assistance, experts are warning that industry must be prepared for the potential for a significant financial impact in the event of an FMD outbreak, or a similar high-impact disease such as Lumpy Skin Disease.

SAFEMEAT Partners chair Andrew Henderson gave a sobering message to a recent Ag Watchers podcast, warning that if producers think the government is going “to come riding over the hill and save us all” if FMD reaches Australia, that is not going to happen.

The simple reality was that the capacity of governments has been significantly diminished in recent years, he told podcast hosts Andrew Whitelaw and Matt Dalgleish.

“So if any of us think ‘well, it’s alright, the Government is just going to pay for it’, or they’re going to come over the hill and save us all, or they’re going to have the resources to do this, that and the other, they simply are not in the same position as they might have been once upon a time,” he said.

“So what that means is that we as industry are going to have to be prepared and take a much greater role in how we prepare for these types of things and that in a lot of ways is what our reforms were about.”

The reforms he was referring to were five recommendations from a Safemeat Partners review in 2020 for the National Biosecurity Committee to improve the effectiveness of national livestock traceability systems, including the mandatory adoption of electronic ID for Australia’s sheep industry.

When FMD was confirmed in Indonesia, Beef Central asked the National Biosecurity Committee whether it had made progress on the 2020 reform recommendations and was told they were still under consideration.

An Animal Health Australia producer fact sheet also reinforces the importance of producers having their own plans in place.

“Compensation is not intended to maintain profitability or business continuity,” it states.

“Its primary intention is to promote early reporting, which promotes rapid response and early return to trade.

“As such, owners should have their own business continuity plans in place.”



### **Facilitan mecanismos para alertar en caso de sospechas**

Beef Central, 08/07/2022

THE Integrity Systems Company has today released a set of information to better equip Australian livestock producers, in the face of the growing threat of Foot & Mouth Disease incursion from Indonesia.

ISC's set of tools reinforces messages about the important farm biosecurity practices livestock producers should have in place as a part of the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program, to help mitigate key biosecurity risks relating to animal health and disease.

With the recent outbreaks of FMD and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in Indonesia, it is particularly important for livestock producers to understand their responsibilities, be vigilant and on the lookout, ISC's chief executive Dr Jane Weatherley said.

"We encourage producers to review and update their farm biosecurity plan, and access and use the tools and resources available here to ensure they are prepared," she said.

### **NUEVA ZELANDA - Productores critican el acuerdo comercial con la UNIÓN EUROPEA**

05/07/2022 Para lácteos, carne y sector ovino el acuerdo es doloroso, sostiene el sector productivo

El acuerdo comercial entre la Unión Europea y Nueva Zelanda no ha sido bien recibido entre los actores protagonistas de ambos firmantes. Así, desde Nueva Zelanda, el sector de la carne asegura sentirse "decepcionado" y, desde Europa, arrecian las críticas desde distintas asociaciones y organismos interprofesionales.

De esta manera, MIA, la Asociación de la Industria Cárnica de Nueva Zelanda, ha mostrado su malestar ante el reciente acuerdo comercial entre la Unión Europea y Nueva Zelanda que, según el "decepcionado y preocupado" sector de la carne roja en este país, "seguirá poniéndonos en desventaja en nuestro tercer mayor mercado de exportación".

Desde MIA recierda que el acuerdo de libre comercio firmado por la primera ministra neozelandesa, Jacinda Ardern, y la presidenta de la Comisión Europea, Ursula von der Leyen, "sólo supondrá una pequeña cuota para la carne de vacuno neozelandesa en la Unión Europea: 10.000 toneladas en un mercado que consume 6,5 millones de toneladas de carne de vacuno al año, mucho menos de lo que esperaba el sector de la carne roja".

Decepción. "Estamos muy decepcionados por el hecho de que este acuerdo no ofrezca un acceso comercialmente significativo a nuestros exportadores, en particular para la carne de vacuno", afirma Sirma Karapeeva, directora general de la Asociación de la Industria Cárnica (MIA).

"Hemos tenido claro desde el principio que lo que necesitamos de un acuerdo de libre comercio entre la UE y Nueva Zelanda es un acceso al mercado que permita el crecimiento y las oportunidades futuras. Lamentablemente, este resultado mantiene unas pequeñas cuotas que seguirán limitando la capacidad de nuestras empresas para exportar a la UE. Este acuerdo no es coherente con nuestras expectativas y la promesa de un acuerdo comercial ambicioso y de alta calidad".

A su vez, Sam McIvor, director ejecutivo de Beef + Lamb New Zealand, también ha criticado el acuerdo, afirmando que "para nuestro sector, la UE es un mercado en el que podemos ser recompensados por las credenciales medioambientales y de producción por las que tanto trabaja nuestro sector, ya que buscamos obtener un mayor valor para nuestros productos de primera calidad. Los consumidores de la UE son exigentes y están dispuestos a pagar una prima por productos sostenibles de alta calidad que cumplan normas superiores de bienestar animal. Esta era una verdadera oportunidad para devolver mejores precios tanto a las empresas como a los agricultores, pero lamentablemente este resultado limitará nuestra capacidad de responder a esa demanda".

Críticas europeas. Pero las críticas a este acuerdo no han llegado únicamente desde el lado neozelandés, sino que éstas se han repetido en Europa. Así, desde Interbev, la Asociación Nacional Interprofesional de la Ganadería y la Carne francesa, han emitido un comunicado en el que se critica un acuerdo que hará que "la carne dará la vuelta al mundo antes de llegar a los platos de los europeos y es producida con prácticas de cría y pesticidas prohibidas por la normativa europea".

La interprofesional francesa denuncia que "la Comisión Europea no rehúye ningún sacrificio cuando se trata de celebrar acuerdos de libre comercio. Para reforzar la influencia de Europa en la región del Indo-Pacífico, ha optado una vez más por vender sus sectores ganaderos y abandonar sus recientes compromisos con la soberanía alimentaria y la sostenibilidad".

Desde Interbev reclaman que la política comercial debía "ser coherente con las ambiciones agrícolas y medioambientales de la Unión". Más concretamente, "la UE debe dejar de imponer a sus propios productores, en su mercado, la competencia desleal de los productos importados procedentes de sistemas que no respetan las normas de producción de la UE. Para ello, debía imponer cláusulas espejo en sus acuerdos bilaterales, con el fin de condicionar cualquier nueva apertura de su mercado al estricto



cumplimiento de su normativa sobre bienestar animal, trazabilidad y uso de medicamentos veterinarios y productos fitosanitarios".

Además, las críticas se han reproducido en otras asociaciones europeas, como las de ganaderos y cooperativas Copa y Cogeca, desde donde también han criticado este acuerdo, que "sacrifica a las ovejas y carne de vacuno de la UE". Aunque el Copa y la Cogeca reconocen los elevados niveles de protección de los consumidores en Nueva Zelanda y el esfuerzo realizado por la Comisión para proteger las indicaciones geográficas y las normas de producción de la UE en el acuerdo alcanzado, se han hecho dolorosos compromisos en sectores sensibles.

Así, recuerdan que la concesión de 38.000t para la carne de ovino se sumará al actual acceso al mercado según los contingentes arancelarios de la Organización Mundial del Comercio, fijado en 114.184t.

Esto suscita una gran preocupación por el impacto acumulativo de las concesiones otorgadas por la UE a Nueva Zelanda, que pueden sumarse a los contingentes arancelarios ya acordados en otras negociaciones bilaterales y multilaterales para la carne de vacuno (10.000 toneladas adicionales de carne de pasto) y de ovino, por lo que deberían tenerse en cuenta para futuros acuerdos comerciales.

En cuanto a los acuerdos comerciales aprobados, el Secretario General del Copa-Cogeca, Pekka Pesonen, declaró: "El Copa y la Cogeca acogen con satisfacción el hecho de que las normas de seguridad de la producción de la UE (por ejemplo, la carne de vacuno sin hormonas) y las indicaciones geográficas hayan sido reconocidas en el acuerdo con Nueva Zelanda. Reconocemos los compromisos que tanto la UE como Nueva Zelanda han acordado con respecto a la incorporación de los principios del acuerdo de París y la sostenibilidad en el comercio internacional.

Sin embargo, sabemos que para sectores clave como el lácteo, el ovino y el bovino este acuerdo es doloroso. Por lo tanto, pedimos una gestión y un control adecuados de los contingentes arancelarios sobre las importaciones de productos agrícolas para evitar el fracaso del mercado". (Fuente: Eurocarne)

## **EMPRESARIAS**

### **Canadá habilitò dos plantas de Frigol (Brasil) para exportar carne bovina**

Por: Portal DBO 07/07/2022

As unidades de Água Azul do Norte e São Félix do Xingu, ambas no Pará, foram habilitadas, informou a empresa nesta quinta-feira (7/7)

Presente em mais de 60 países, a Frigol acaba de obter mais uma certificação que permite ao frigorífico exportar proteína animal para o Canadá.

As unidades de Água Azul do Norte e São Félix do Xingu, ambas no Pará, foram habilitadas para a exportação de carne bovina para o país, informou a empresa nesta quinta-feira (7/7).

Essa é a primeira habilitação da Frigol para a América do Norte. "O Canadá é um mercado importador com grande potencial para a carne brasileira. Trata-se de uma enorme conquista e é reflexo do compromisso da empresa com requisitos de qualidade internacional", destaca Orlando Negrão, diretor de operações da Frigol.

De acordo com a empresa, a China segue sendo o principal destino das exportações da companhia, que também tem desenvolvido estratégias para abertura de novos mercados.

Recentemente, a empresa recebeu habilitação do Irã, que poderá importar até 500 toneladas de carne por mês. O Líbano e Reino Unido também foram habilitados e passam a fazer parte dos países que importam da Frigol.

Existe ainda a expectativa de aprovação da habilitação para os Estados Unidos. "Estamos trabalhando para conquistar habilitações para exportar para outros países como Malásia, Singapura, Indonésia e Estados Unidos e fortalecer ainda mais o Brasil no comércio exterior", completa o executivo.

### **McDonald's - Nuevo intento para incorporar una hamburguesa "vegetal"**

Beef Central, 05/07/2022

Global burger giant McDonald's is making a second attempt to introduce a plant-based burger patty to its Australian menus, under what it describes as a limited trial launched yesterday.

Under the trial, only Macca's customers in the company's 270 restaurants across Victoria have the chance to try the new McDonald's McPlant burger through to the end of October.

The McPlant, co-developed with Beyond Meat, is made with a "juicy, plant-based patty made from peas, rice, potatoes, and beetroot. The patty is served on a sesame seed bun with tomato, lettuce, pickles, onions, mayonnaise-style sauce, ketchup, mustard and a slice of American cheese," the company said.

In July last year, McDonald's Australia quietly pulled its original McVeggie burger from its menus less than two years after it was first introduced. A spokesperson said the decision was made because not enough people were buying it.



“The McVeggie burger was removed from menus in response to changes in customer demand,” the spokesperson said.

The original McVeggie was launched in 2020 and marketed as McDonald’s first ever plant-based burger. The new McPlant burger launched yesterday “offers customers the same iconic Macca’s taste, in a delicious plant-based burger,” a company statement said.

“Macca’s is always testing new menu items and flavours, as part of its ongoing commitment to innovation and choice. The McPlant gives customers another delicious menu option, alongside their usual favourites,” the company said.

The company noted that in addition to the plant-based patty, the McPlant contains non-plant-based ingredients such as cheese and mayonnaise.

It is also cooked on the same grill as meat-based products and eggs – a point that some customers objected to during the earlier McVeggie burger era.

“As always, guests can customise and request to hold the cheese and mayonnaise, or any other ingredients,” the company said.

In May, McDonald’s announced plans to pull out of the Russian market, in response to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.

### **Marfrig logró certificación de bienestar animal en todas sus unidades productivas**

05/07/2022

La empresa tiene tres comités de bienestar animal y sigue marcando liderazgo

El grupo Marfrig Global Foods, el mayor productor de hamburguesas y una de las mayores empresas de carne bovina del mundo, logró que el 100% de sus actividades en sus unidades productiva de carne bovina cumplan con el compromiso de bienestar animal, según informan desde la compañía en un comunicado que añade que las operaciones en América del Sur y Estados Unidos cumplen con el Protocolo del Instituto de la Carne de América del Norte (NAMI, por sus siglas en inglés), una referencia mundial para los estándares de bienestar animal. El compromiso ahora alcanzado estaba previsto para finales de 2023

Los certificados de NAMI determinan los más altos estándares de bienestar animal, que van desde la evaluación de las condiciones estructurales y del equipo, la calidad y condiciones de transporte y manejo de los animales hasta el momento del sacrificio. El siguiente paso es buscar el mismo estándar de bienestar animal adoptado para ovinos, en la operación de Marfrig en Chile.

Inversiones. Para la consecución de estos hitos, el año pasado Marfrig invirtió US\$ 2,3 millones en mejoras a las prácticas de bienestar animal.

“Nuestro compromiso con el bienestar animal es pionero y se reafirma año tras año. Mejoramos nuestras estructuras y prácticas en este sentido y trabajamos diariamente para el compromiso continuo de nuestros proveedores, empleados y otros públicos para implementar las mejores prácticas de bienestar animal en todas nuestras unidades en Brasil y en el mundo”, dice Paulo Pianez, director de Sostenibilidad y Comunicación Corporativa en Marfrig.

Marfrig fue pionera en Brasil en estructurar, en 2006, un área exclusiva para promover avances a favor de los animales e involucrar el tema en los procesos de toma de decisiones. El área está compuesta por un equipo multidisciplinario que reúne a profesionales como zootecnistas y veterinarios y, en 2019, pasó a formar parte del Consejo de Sostenibilidad, ampliándose con la reestructuración del cuerpo técnico en la estructura corporativa. La empresa también cuenta con tres comités de bienestar animal para compartir experiencias y promover la participación de las áreas en relación con los indicadores y metas establecidas. El año pasado se realizaron 375 cursos de capacitación sobre el tema (que sumaron más de 1.000 horas) para más de 3.000 empleados.

Para definir políticas y metas para toda su cadena de valor, la empresa trabaja con ONG reconocidas internacionalmente en el tema, como World Animal Protection (WAP) y Compassion in World Farming (CIWF). Además, Marfrig tiene alianzas con la Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias y Veterinarias de la Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), en Brasil; el Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA), el Instituto Nacional de la Carne (INAC) y la Escuela de Veterinaria de Uruguay.

En 2021, Marfrig mantuvo su clasificación de nivel 2 en la gestión del bienestar animal, según el Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare (BBFAW). Es el mayor y más importante ranking mundial de gestión del bienestar de los animales de granja. La métrica considera el desempeño de la empresa en su cadena de suministro a nivel mundial y evalúa políticas públicas, compromisos e indicadores operativos. (En base a Eurocarne)