



NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 27/01/2017

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GLOBAL

Según un estudio crecerá consumo de carne vacuna en el mundo

27/01/2017 - Estiman 2,1 trillones de toneladas. El mercado global de carne bovina, la tercera más consumida en el mundo, deberá alcanzar 2,1 trillones de toneladas en 2020, según un nuevo análisis del Grand View Research Inc., de San Francisco (Estados Unidos).

La creciente preferencia de los consumidores por carnes como fuentes de proteína deberá ser el principal direccionador de la demanda durante el período previsto por el estudio. Además de eso, el crecimiento de la renta disponible en mercados emergentes repercutirá en un mayor consumo de carne bovina respecto a la carne aviar y la de cerdo.

El mercado deberá ver un crecimiento significativo por razones de seguridad alimentaria, como residuos químicos o detección de patógenos en otros productos cárnicos. La carne picada es el producto más consumido, con una demanda que excedía 29,5 millones de toneladas ya en 2013.

Los bifes bovinos deberán ser el segmento de más rápido crecimiento debido a la mayor preferencia de los consumidores por carnes de mayor calidad, particularmente en América del Norte.

En este caso la tasa de crecimiento anual estimada deberá subir 1,24% hasta 2020. El estudio sostiene que la demanda global por carne vacuna deberá llegar a 72,9 millones de toneladas, marcándose una tasa de crecimiento anual de 1,15% hasta llegar a 2020, según estableció el estudio.

BRASIL

Baja generalizada de precios en las principales plazas ganaderas

Sexta-feira, 27 de janeiro de 2017 - Apesar da estabilidade na maioria das praças pesquisadas pela Scot Consultoria, o mercado do boi gordo exhibe um viés de baixa em algumas regiões.

Destaque para a Bahia, onde há uma maior pressão por parte dos frigoríficos, que culminou em queda para as duas praças do estado.

Outro estado que merece atenção é São Paulo. Apesar da referência se manter estável nas duas praças, em R\$148,00/@, à vista, há considerável volume de ofertas de compra abaixo da referência, chegando até R\$145,00/@, à vista.

Porém, apesar dessas tentativas de compras em valores menores, os negócios nesses patamares são pouco comuns e geralmente ocorrem só com lotes pequenos.

No mercado atacadista de carne bovina com osso há novamente registro de queda. Desde o início do ano, esse mercado se alterna entre estabilidade e quedas, não registrando até o momento nenhuma alta nos preços.

O boi casado de animais castrados está cotado em R\$9,29/kg.

Consumo per capita de carne bovina retrocedió al menor nivel de los últimos quince años

27/01/17 - por Equipe BeefPoint Afetado pela combinação negativa entre a escassez de gado bovino para abate e a deterioração da renda, especialmente em 2016, o consumo per capita de carne bovina no país recuou para o menor patamar em 15 anos.

Dados preliminares da MB Agro – braço agrícola da consultoria MB Associados – compilados a partir dos abates inspecionados de bovinos apontam que o consumo per capita atingiu 30,7 quilos de carne bovina em 2016, redução de 1,9% na comparação anual. Trata-se do menor nível desde 2001.

Dependendo dos critérios de cálculo, a queda pode ser maior. A consultoria Agroconsult, por exemplo, inclui estimativas de abate sem inspeção sanitária – atividade que diminuiu nos últimos anos, mas que ainda é significativa. Considerando essa metodologia, a disponibilidade per capita de carne no país recuou 6,6%, para 36,8 quilos ao ano.

No entanto, embora os sinais de retomada da economia ainda sejam tímidos, a recomposição do rebanho nacional e o conseqüente crescimento dos abates será suficiente para estancar a queda do consumo – que completou três anos seguidos – e iniciar uma trajetória de recuperação.

“Estamos com estoque grande de animais, e provavelmente vamos ter aumento significativo dos abates”, afirmou o coordenador de pecuária da Agroconsult, Maurício Nogueira. Conforme projeções da consultoria, a produção de carne bovina no país crescerá de 7% a 11% em 2017.

Com mais carne bovina disponível, a expectativa de Nogueira é de que o consumo no país reaja, sobretudo porque nem toda produção adicional será exportada.

A avaliação é corroborada pelo analista do Rabobank Adolfo Fontes. Embora menos otimista que a Agroconsult, o banco também prevê incremento da produção de carne bovina. De acordo com Fontes, o crescimento deve ficar próximo a 3%, o que adicionará entre 250 mil toneladas e 300 mil toneladas de carne bovina à produção.



Se as exportações não forem capazes de enxugar a oferta adicional, o consumo doméstico pode ser estimulado, concordou Fontes, que trabalha com a expectativa de queda dos preços do boi. “Com o aumento de oferta de boi gordo, a tendência é cair o preço da arroba e isso chegar no varejo”, afirmou, destacando que o preço do animal já dá sinais de enfraquecimento.

Independentemente das exportações, a expectativa do analista do Rabobank é que o consumo de carne no Brasil cresça devido à esperada retomada da economia. O banco holandês estima que o Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) do Brasil crescerá de 0,5% a 1% neste ano. Ainda que pequeno na comparação com a forte retração da economia nos últimos dois anos, é suficiente para influenciar a demanda. Segundo Fontes, a correlação entre o PIB per capita e o consumo de carne bovina no país é forte, de 77,5%.

O analista César Castro Alves, da MB Agro, acredita em um “pequeno” aumento do consumo no país. Segundo ele, a tendência de queda dos preços das “concorrentes” carnes de frango e suína – que subiram em 2016 devido à disparada das cotações do milho e também amargaram queda no consumo – é um obstáculo para um aumento consistente da demanda por carne bovina.

Para o consumo de carne bovina “decolar”, o crescimento da oferta de boi no país teria de ser maior do que o inicialmente esperado, afirmou Alves. A MB Agro estima que a produção de carne bovina no Brasil crescerá 3% em 2017. Segundo ele, o aumento da oferta de boi gordo será substancial só a partir do segundo semestre de 2018. Portanto, a queda nos preços para estimular o consumo deve levar mais algum tempo.

Mato Grosso registrou um stock bovino recorde

24/01/17 - por Equipe BeefPoint Na última quarta-feira (18/01) o Indea-MT divulgou as informações referentes à vacinação do rebanho mato-grossense realizada em novembro/16, ao todo foram vacinadas 99,62% das 30,21 milhões de cabeças. Além do alto nível de imunização, destacam-se também os números alcançados pelos pecuaristas mato-grossenses, este é o maior rebanho bovino da história, com crescimento de 3,32% em comparação com 2015. Tal avanço adveio principalmente do processo de retenção de fêmeas, que vem acontecendo no Estado há mais de três anos. Para se ter ideia, o número de vacas registrou acréscimo de 1,57 milhão desde 2013. A título de comparação, o número de machos cresceu apenas 233,12 mil no mesmo período. Dito isto, ainda que tal resultado soe positivo para a cadeia, o pecuarista deve se atentar para um possível excesso na oferta de bovinos, que pode resultar em desvalorizações nas cotações.

Incremento de la alícuota de ICMS avorecerá la radicación de frigoríficos en Mato Grosso

27/01/17 - por Equipe BeefPoint - O aumento da alíquota do ICMS do boi em pé de 7% para 12% pode possibilitar a abertura de mais plantas frigoríficas em Mato Grosso, disse o governador Pedro Taques, durante a solenidade de posse da nova diretoria da Associação dos Criadores de Mato Grosso (Acrimat). Hoje Mato Grosso conta com 23 das 41 plantas frigoríficas de bovinos fechadas.

A elevação da alíquota foi decretada ao final de dezembro de 2016 pelo Governo de Mato Grosso, por meio do decreto nº 777. Recentemente o setor produtivo reuniu-se com o Governo do Estado solicitando a revogação do ato.

De acordo com o presidente da Acrimat, Marco Túlio Soares, a entidade se posiciona contrária ao que diz respeito a qualquer aumento de carga tributária, não apenas na taxaço do boi em pé que passou de 7% para 12%, mas também da carne que está sendo industrializada para o mercado brasileiro de 2% para 2,5%.

Ele disse que isso sobrecarregará a classe produtora, além poder inibir a saída de animais do Estado, reduzindo a competitividade dos frigoríficos locais. Ele revela que unidades fabris de outros Estados que buscam gado em pé em Mato Grosso arcam não apenas com os custos de frete, mas também pagam a mais pelo animal.

Questionado sobre a alíquota do boi em pé Taques foi enfático ao destacar que “conversamos com o setor para que possamos antes que esse decreto produza efeito e valha. Nós conversamos para que possamos acertar isso. Porque a alíquota do boi em pé ela repercute para a possibilidade de abrir mais plantas. A alíquota do frigorífico está 2,5%. É isso o que estamos tentando fazer. Esse arranjo junto com o Instituto Mato-grossense da Carne (Imac)”.

UE expresó a Brasil su preocupación por las restricciones de acceso a sus carnes

26/01/17 - por Equipe BeefPoint A União Europeia (UE) expressou nesta quarta-feira ao Brasil sua preocupação com os atrasos na concessão das licenças necessárias às importações de carne bovina do bloco.

O comissário europeu de Agricultura, Phil Hogan, recebeu o ministro da Agricultura, Blairo Maggi, e ambos tiveram “uma discussão franca e aberta sobre a UE e a agricultura brasileira”, disse um porta-voz da Comissão Europeia.



Os dois abordaram diferentes assuntos relacionados à carne bovina, como as tendências no consumo na UE, as expectativas do Brasil sobre o acesso ao mercado europeu e o novo sistema de rastreabilidade aplicado no Brasil.

Antes de poder exportar produtos de origem animal ao Brasil, como carne, lácteos ou pesqueiros, os estabelecimentos devem solicitar o registro de cada rótulo na divisão apropriada do Ministério da Agricultura.

Na opinião da UE, a pasta ainda mantém atrasos na aprovação – que tem que ser remitida em papel e frequentemente reenviada se tiver pequenos erros – e, conseqüentemente, no fluxo comercial de produtos de origem animal.

Cepea: Disminución de las existencias de bovinos en Australia favorecería las exportaciones brasileñas

24/01/17 - por Equipe BeefPoint Mesmo com um rebanho do tamanho do estado de Mato Grosso, a Austrália está entre os três maiores exportadores mundiais de carne bovina, atrás do Brasil e à frente dos Estados Unidos. Enquanto os australianos embarcam praticamente metade de sua produção, o Brasil exporta, em média, apenas 20%.

Em 2016, no entanto, os embarques de carne australiana recuaram 21% frente ao mesmo período do ano anterior, devido à queda de 18% na produção de carne daquele país, segundo indicam dados do MLA (sigla em inglês de Meat and Livestock Australia – Carne e Pecuária Austrália).

Esse cenário, por sua vez, pode favorecer as exportações brasileiras em 2017, especialmente à China – 10% dos embarques de carne australiana tiveram como destino a China em 2016. No ano passado, o Real mais valorizado e a diminuição na demanda de alguns países limitaram os embarques brasileiros da carne. Segundo dados da Secex, foram 1,076 milhão de toneladas de carne in natura exportadas pelo Brasil em 2016, volume 0,3% inferior ao de 2015.

Em 2016, as exportações australianas à China, especificamente, caíram fortes 32,5% frente ao ano anterior, enquanto os embarques brasileiros ao país asiático aumentaram 15% na mesma comparação. No correr do ano passado, o maior volume mensal embarcado pelo Brasil à China foi observado em outubro, de 21 mil toneladas, mês em que a quantidade exportada pela Austrália ao país asiático caiu 44% em relação à de igual intervalo de 2015.

Dados do MLA indicam que, em 2016 (até outubro), o rebanho australiano diminuiu 4,6% em relação ao mesmo período do ano anterior, indo para 26,1 milhões de cabeças, um dos mais baixos da história do país. A pecuária australiana vinha passando por um ciclo de retenção de animais, com pico em 2013, quando o país contava com 29,2 milhões de cabeças, ainda segundo o MLA. Porém, a forte seca que atingiu o país em 2014 forçou produtores a elevarem o escoamento de animais para o abate, resultando nos atuais baixos volumes de rebanho. Esse aumento da oferta em 2014, inclusive, ocasionou recorde de produção e de exportação. Em 2014, a Austrália produziu 2,59 milhões de toneladas de carne e 1,28 milhão de toneladas foram exportadas, também segundo o MLA.

Mesmo com a queda na produção total de carne bovina em 2016, a Austrália manteve elevado o volume de exportação. Naquele ano, foram 1,01 milhão de toneladas embarcadas, de acordo com o MLA. Os principais destinos da carne australiana são Japão, Estados Unidos, Coreia do Sul e China.

Decisión de Trump traería beneficios a los agronegocios del Brasil

24/01/17 - por Equipe BeefPoint A saída dos Estados Unidos da Parceria Transpacífica, determinada nesta segunda-feira, 23, pelo presidente Donald Trump, pode resultar em benefícios para o agronegócio brasileiro caso o Brasil aproveite a oportunidade para negociar com os mercados que vão deixar de receber produtos norte-americanos em condições especiais, avalia o presidente da Associação de Comércio Exterior do Brasil (AEB), José Augusto de Castro.

“Como os EUA são concorrentes do Brasil na exportação de carne bovina, suco de laranja, açúcar, soja, entre outras commodities, pode haver um impacto positivo para nós, mas o governo brasileiro tem de tomar ações para se aproximar dos países que fazem parte da parceria e não apenas ficar esperando”, afirmou.

Por outro lado, alertou o presidente da AEB, se a postura protecionista de Trump ganhar corpo ao longo do seu mandato, as relações entre EUA e China podem ser reduzidas, gerando uma menor demanda chinesa por commodities, o que teria efeito negativo no Brasil, um grande exportador de commodities.

Em relação ao Nafta, acordo de livre comércio da América do Norte que Trump pretende renegociar, Castro disse que o efeito pode ser negativo para o Brasil. “De todas as exportações do México, 80% vão para os EUA. Se o Nafta for implodido, o México vai ter de olhar para outros mercados”, afirmou o presidente da AEB, ressaltando que o Brasil pode perder mercados para os mexicanos. “O México tem cerca de 40 acordos bilaterais com o mundo, inclusive com a União Europeia, coisa que o Brasil não tem”, acrescentou.



Venezuela fuerte reducción en sus compras de ganado en pie en 2016

23/01/17 - por Equipe BeefPoint As exportações de gado em pé tiveram uma boa recuperação no ano passado, somando 282 mil cabeças. Essas vendas superaram em 36% as de 2015. Esses números estão bem distantes, no entanto, da média anual de 642 mil cabeças exportadas nos anos de 2013 e de 2014.

Um dos principais motivos dessa desaceleração nas vendas de gado vivo nos dois últimos anos foi a Venezuela. De líder, o país caiu para a sexta posição.

A valorização do real também pesou na decisão dos importadores, que compraram menos animais do Brasil. Europa e Austrália são mercados concorrentes.

A crise econômica interna e a perda de crédito nas negociações internacionais fizeram a Venezuela importar apenas 8.000 bois vivos no ano passado, bem menos que os 117 mil de 2015 e ainda mais distante dos 496 mil de 2014.

Misión oficial auditará frigoríficos rusos de bovinos y aves

23/01/17 - por Equipe BeefPoint O Ministério da Agricultura vai enviar uma missão de veterinários à Rússia entre 6 e 16 de fevereiro para inspecionar frigoríficos de carne bovina e de aves. Em nota, a pasta diz que eles avaliarão o serviço veterinário russo e visitarão laboratórios.

Conforme o Ministério, a visita servirá para os veterinários verificarem se os controles daquele país atendem às exigências sanitárias do Brasil. “Nos locais de análise laboratorial, o objetivo é ver a capacidade de diagnóstico das principais doenças animais (aftosa, gripe aviária, entre outras) e o tempo de resposta, em caso de focos, além de outras exigências.”

O secretário de Defesa Agropecuária, Luiz Rangel, viajará à Rússia antes da missão. No dia 3 de fevereiro ele se reunirá, em Moscou, com o diretor do Rosselkhoz nadzor – o serviço veterinário e fitossanitário russo -, Serguey Dankvert, para tratar de temas relacionados à saúde animal e vegetal.

URUGUAY

Se equilibran los precios en una primavera tardía

Por Blasina y Asociados, especial para El Observador Enero 27, 2017 Otro factor que incide en ese escenario es una menor oferta de novillos

El mercado de hacienda, después de haber perdido terreno a mitad de diciembre, fue recuperando el valor hasta la segunda semana de enero, a partir de la cual hubo un ajuste en los valores que se mantienen en equilibrio en las últimas dos.

Hubo un cambio en la situación de la industria. Algunas están compradas por una semana e intentando bajar los precios y pasan valores menores a otras que necesitan abastecerse de ganado.

La oferta no es abundante, pero sí suficiente para cubrir una faena mayor a las 44 mil cabezas. La situación forrajera permite a los productores resistir y los menores valores propuestos por la industria no se han convalidado.

La referencia del novillo se mueve en el eje de US\$ 2,90 por kilo en cuarta balanza, lográndose algunos centavos más por los novillos de punta. La referencia para la vaca cayó a US\$ 2,60 y US\$ 2,65 por las mejores. Hay mayor oferta de vacas que de novillos, lo cual hace suponer que en las semanas siguientes éstos van a defender mejor el precio que las vacas.

Mientras, el mercado de la reposición está muy demandado y con poca oferta, con los compradores buscando categorías de invernada. Hay preferencia por negocios cortos para aprovechar la oferta de forraje. Ante la falta de vacas de invernada, la gente se vuelca a las piezas de cría.

El miércoles 25 se realizó el remate de Pantalla Uruguay, donde se colocó prácticamente toda la oferta. Las categorías que tuvieron la mayor suba respecto al de diciembre fueron las piezas de cría que subieron 14% a US\$ 339 la pieza, los novillos de 2 a 3 que subieron 15% a US\$ 1,65, los novillos de 1 a 2 US\$ 1,74 con un 4% de suba y las vacas de invernada a US\$ 1,24 también con un 4% más.

La faena semanal se mantuvo estable, siendo 1% mayor a la anterior alcanzando a 44.685 cabezas, 2,2% mayor en la comparación interanual. Las vacas superan por quinta vez consecutiva el 50% del total, llegando a 22.895 cabezas, 2,6% menos que la semana previa y 1,7% por debajo que un año atrás. La faena de novillos se ubicó en 20.947 cabezas, un incrementó de 6,6% entre semanas y estuvo casi 11% por encima en la comparación interanual.

Precios de exportación

El precio promedio de exportación de la carne bovina alcanzó a US\$ 3.200 por tonelada, 7% menos que la semana previa y 9% menos en la comparación interanual. El acumulado anual trepa a US\$ 3.309 por tonelada, un 7,2% menos que en 2016 cuando alcanzaba a US\$ 3.566.

“Hay motivos para que el novillo no supere los US\$ 3” en los próximos meses

25/01/2017 - La baja de los precios internacionales y altos costos internos complican la ecuación.



Un contexto político internacional con incertidumbre, precios de los commodities a la baja y los altos costos internos son “motivos para que el novillo no supere los US\$ 3 en segunda balanza”, comentó Gerardo Zambrano.

El director de Zambrano & Cía. dijo, en Valor Agregado en Carve, que este “combo” no permite predecir un año de grandes valores para el ganado como los registrados un tiempo atrás de US\$ 3,30 a US\$ 3,35”. En cuanto a las próximas semanas, el empresario contó que la oferta de ganado gordo “no está siendo abundante pero sí suficiente para abastecer el rito de faena semanal que es relativamente importante”, un total de 44.238 reses.

Zambrano señaló que las industrias “están compradas para la próxima semana e intenten forzar los precios a la baja”. Según el consignatario, por novillos los valores se ubican en US\$ 2,90 y por vacas en US\$ 2,60, sin embargo, las plantas “quieren pasar precios inferiores y los productores se resisten a vender a esos niveles propuestos”.

Uruguay ingresará con carne vacuna a Japón antes de julio Restaría la habilitación de plantas

26/01/2017 - “Dentro del primer semestre estaría habilitado el mercado de Japón para la carne vacuna uruguaya”, confirmó el Dr. Francisco Muzio. En base a esta información, el director general de los Servicios Ganaderos del Ministerio de Ganadería (MGAP) dijo que algunos empresarios del sector cárnico ya están planificando un viaje al país asiático para explorar las posibilidades de mercado.

Muzio explicó que actualmente Uruguay tiene industrias habilitadas para exportar carne termoprocesada a Japón, por tanto, después de alcanzar el permiso es necesario que una misión asiática audite las industrias interesadas para que comience la exportación de carne natural.

Desde el punto de vista técnico, Muzio contó que Uruguay “aportó toda la información a Japón e incluso ampliaciones que recibimos posteriormente al principal volumen de análisis de riesgo”. El director de los Servicios Ganaderos dijo que el análisis está en manos de un comité de sanidad animal que será quien resuelva la forma en que Uruguay deberá certificar para poder ingresar al mercado”.

Retiro. Una noticia que trascendió en las últimas horas fue la decisión del Dr. Francisco Muzio para alejarse del cargo como director de los Servicios Ganaderos del MGAP. Muzio señaló que presentó la documentación necesaria para dejar vacante su lugar a partir del primero de marzo.

En cuanto al sustituto, Muzio señaló que es una determinación que depende del ministro Tabaré Aguerre. Aseguró que dentro del MGAP “hay un equipo formado que ha tenido una actuación bastante importante en estos años y entre ellos hay gente con muy buena capacidad para ocupar ese lugar”.

Fratti: “Las gremiales no tuvieron la fortaleza suficiente para lograr el pago en tercera balanza”

21/01/2017 - Para el expresidente de INAC, “el pago del ganado debería ser en tercera balanza”.

Alfredo Fratti, expresidente de Inac. Foto: La Prensa

“Veó con poca probabilidad que se pueda instrumentar el uso de la tercera balanza para la comercialización del ganado”, comentó Alfredo Fratti. El expresidente del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) dijo que ésta no sería posible porque, primero, “no sé cuáles son las intenciones del Ejecutivo hoy”, y segundo, cuando se discutió el mismo tema algunos años atrás “las gremiales no tuvieron la fortaleza suficiente para lograr el pago en tercera balanza”.

Fratti aseguró que si se quiere “quitar la desconfianza entre el sector productor y los frigoríficos el pago debería ser en tercera balanza”, porque la implementación del nuevo decreto demostró que anteriormente se retiraban estructuras que actualmente no estaban permitidas, “una operación industrial entre tercera y cuarta balanza”, por tanto reiteró que para lograr una mayor transparencia en la cadena “el pago debería ser en tercera balanza”.

Señaló que los operadores “deberíamos acostumbrarnos a tener un precio estándar, que sería en tercera balanza, y lógicamente aquellos ganados de mayor excelencia pueden tener algún premio en las etapas sucesivas”. El expresidente de INAC marcó la necesidad por encontrar un mecanismo que “no sea tan discutido entre productores e industria”.

Alfredo Fratti aseguró que en Uruguay “no hay una cadena cárnica y es un gran problema”, por ende, “hay que construirla”, y con el nuevo decreto de dressing “no se si va a mejorar o va a traer aún más discusiones”.

Exportaciones de carne bovina subieron 7% en la primera mitad de enero

Enero 23, 2017 El incremento se produjo en volumen con relación a primera quincena de 2016

Durante la primera quincena de este año las exportaciones de carne bovina aumentaron un 7% en peso canal y un 2% en el ingreso de dólares para el país en comparación con igual período del año pasado, según los datos divulgados por el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC).

En total se exportaron en ese período 13,6 miles de toneladas peso canal, habiéndose dirigido en un 63% al mercado chino.



Representó a su vez el ingreso de US\$ 59,5 millones, con un ingreso promedio de US\$ 3.381 la tonelada peso canal, lo que significa una baja respecto a igual lapso de 2016 de 6%.

A su vez las exportaciones de carne ovina subieron un 15% en los montos vendidos, llegando a los US\$ 2,1 millones a un promedio de US\$ 4.251 la tonelada, lo que representa un leve incremento de 0,4%.

Importadores chinos venden carne uruguaya como si fuera australiana

25 de enero de 2017 La carne uruguaya tendrá una fuerte competencia en el mercado de China este año. Mejorar el posicionamiento de marca será clave en la competencia con gigantes como Australia, y lo que será EEUU y Argentina, señaló Conrado Beckerman, importador y distribuidor de carne en China desde 2005.

“Es fundamental promover la marca Uruguay. Hay muchos importadores chinos que falsifican el wagyu de Uruguay y lo venden como wagyu australiano”, dijo al programa Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

Uruguay ya está exportando carne terminada a corral, aunque no hay información detallada de cuánto volumen, informó el operador. Hay varias plantas enviando este tipo de producto y alcanzan precios “interesantes”. Y seguirá creciendo asociado a calidad. Cómo llegar al consumidor final será clave, consideró.

China se ha consolidado en los últimos años como el principal destino de la carne vacuna local. El consumo de carne en general sigue muy alto en ese mercado, pero esto no quiere decir que los precios continúen creciendo, señaló Beckerman.

El protocolo para el ingreso de carne estadounidense a China ya está firmado y se espera que luego del año nuevo chino se concreten los primeros embarques. Es una interrogante qué va a pasar con la asunción del presidente Trump. “Hay mucha gente negativa aquí que dice que la carne de EEUU no va a entrar. Yo pienso que sí va a entrar y con la fortaleza de EEUU (luego de más de cinco años de negociaciones para su reingreso)”, estimó.

Esto puede ser su competencia “pesada” para Uruguay, con más producto en el mercado. Además, Argentina se está preparando, no solo en la producción sino además en la exportación de cortes. Canadá está muy firme, con carne diferenciada. “Hay que hacer marketing acá en china para que la carne uruguaya sea más respetada”, sugirió. Las carnes que vienen de esos países, incluido Australia, son de ganado terminado a corral.

Desde Uruguay se está proyectando hacer el asado más grande del mundo en China, como estrategia de marketing y difusión en noviembre de 2017. “Es evocar al consumidor”, dijo Beckerman, y elogió la tarea realizada en este aspecto desde el Instituto Nacional de Carnes.

“No debería haber inconvenientes” en el ingreso de carne ovina con hueso a EE.UU.

24/01/2017 - “Es interesante para la producción ovina nacional poder ingresar a EE.UU”, dijo el presidente del SUL

La asunción de Donald Trump como presidente de los Estados Unidos abre un marco de incertidumbre sobre el futuro de las relaciones internacionales de comercio. El embajador uruguayo en ese país, Carlos Gianelli aseguró, en Inicio de Jornada en Carve, que “el proceso de ingreso de la carne ovina con hueso está en la etapa de aceptación, la última”. Sin embargo, expresó que el cambio de administración va a “demorar un poco más de lo planificado, pero es prácticamente seguro que es un rubro que va a empezar a entrar porque existe una demanda que Estados Unidos no puede cubrir con su producción”

En este sentido, Alejandro Gambetta dijo que “seguimos manteniendo las mismas expectativas que teníamos”. Coincidió con el embajador en que al haber un cambio de gobierno, hay nuevas autoridades, y eso puede enlentecer un poco los procesos, “pero las expectativas se siguen manteniendo”.

El presidente del Secretariado Uruguayo de la Lana (SUL) aseguró, en Valor Agregado en Carve, que “es claro que en el 2017 alguna decisión va haber. Nosotros pensamos que va ser positiva, porque no les va afectar la producción interna que ellos tienen. Pensamos que no deberían haber inconvenientes”.

Señaló que Uruguay va ingresar desde compartimentos, es decir, “el volumen que vamos a exportar hacia ese país en principio va ser bajo, pero es importante para la producción ovina porque es un mercado más que se abre y a su vez es una forma de poder ingresar a otros mercados, como países de Europa o México”.

En opinión del principal del SUL, “tenemos la oportunidad de entrar al mercado americano con algunas diferenciaciones”, ya que los animales que están en compartimentos son animales que tienen trazabilidad y es posible corroborar el tipo de alimentación que se les está dando. Es decir, “si nosotros podemos certificar esos procesos, lo que nos dice la industria frigorífica es que posiblemente esa carne se pueda valorar más en Estados Unidos”, expresó.

Según Gambetta, por ese lado podemos tener una ventaja interesante y “lograr precios mejores a los que tenemos actualmente en lo que son las exportaciones de carne ovina con hueso a otros países”.



PARAGUAY

Carne paraguaya va por 80 mercados

26/01/2017 - En 2016 exportó 11% más volumen y aspira a crecer más.

El sector cárnico paraguayo apunta a conquistar 70 mercados más en los próximos años, según la estrategia divulgada por el vice ministro de Agricultura, Marcos Medina. Hoy la carne guaraní ya está presente en 57 destinos.

Según las estadísticas del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Sanidad Animal (Senacsa), las exportaciones de carne bovina guaraní en 2016 totalizaron 240.394 toneladas, mostrando un crecimiento de 11% en volumen respecto a un año antes. La facturación alcanzó US\$ 953,359 millones (-3,4% menos respecto a 2015).

El jerarca paraguayo recordó que hay unos 150 mercados para la carne bovina, de los cuales 80 destinos ya están aceptando la carne. Por eso consideró que el desafío es explorar la abertura de restaurantes que son más exigentes y pagan mejor los cortes.

Medina dijo que con eso, Paraguay desea posicionar su imagen para generar mayor cantidad de puestos de trabajo. El año pasado, los mayores compradores de carne bovina paraguaya fueron Chile, Rusia, Brasil, Vietnam, Israel, Kuwait, Líbano, Irak, Egipto y Taiwán. El agro negocio paraguayo y principalmente el pecuario, aún tiene mucho para crecer y para desarrollar nichos de alto valor.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

EU desarrolla una plataforma para monitorear el bienestar animal

TheCattleSite News Desk 25 January 2017 EU - the Commission adopted the creation of an expert group on animal welfare to be called the Platform on Animal Welfare.

Vytenis Andriukaitis, Commissioner in charge of Health and Food Safety, had outlined this Platform in the Agriculture and Fisheries Council on 14 November 2016: "The aim of the platform will be to encourage dialogue between different stakeholders on animal welfare issues... it should focus on a better application of EU legislation on animal welfare, the promotion of the very high animal welfare standards and the use of the Platform as a facilitator for the development and use of voluntary commitments by business operators."

The Platform on Animal welfare will bring together all relevant actors in relation to animal welfare: business and professional organisations, organisations from civil society, independent experts from academic and research institutes, EU and European Economic Area Member States, the European Food Safety Authorities and relevant international intergovernmental organisations like the World Organisation for Animal Health.

In the coming weeks, the Commission will publish the call for application for the selection of the members of the Platform which will gather a maximum of 75 participants.

In 2015, a survey showed that EU citizens consider animal welfare to be a very important issue and that the EU has a role to play in cooperation with the Member States and business operators.

Carne de Escocia participó de la Semana Verde Berlin

25 January 2017 GERMANY - Two of Scotland's most iconic foods – Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI – are enjoying a high profile in Germany over the next fortnight at International Green Week Berlin - the world's biggest fair for food, agriculture and horticulture.

Quality Meat Scotland (QMS) has a strong presence at this year's event (20 - 29 January 2017) which last year attracted over 380,000 visitors, of which 85,500 were trade visitors.

Laurent Vernet, Head of Marketing at QMS is attending the event along with Peter Toholt, QMS's German Export Agent. QMS will be promoting the Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) status of Scotch Beef and Scotch Lamb at the event along with the guarantees of quality assurance, provenance and welfare that underpin the brands.

A chef is also preparing samples of top quality Scotch Beef and Scotch Lamb for potential buyers to savour at the event.

According to Mr Vernet, Germany still remains a key market for Scotch Beef and Scotch Lamb and in 2016 the Scottish red meat industry's exports to Germany increased by 23 per cent.

QMS, which had a major presence recently at SIAL, one of the world's largest food trade events, has also been working hard to raise the profile of the brands in other key growth export markets including Sweden and Denmark and will have a presence at the Restaurang events in Stockholm and Copenhagen in the coming weeks.

Exports to the Nordic countries, Poland and Baltic countries and other central and eastern European countries rose by 19 per cent, 197 per cent and 444 per cent, respectively in 2016. France and Benelux represented 67.8 per cent of Scottish beef and lamb exports.



Exports outside of the EU, mainly in South Africa, Hong Kong and Thailand, represented 5.4 per cent of total of total Scottish red meat exports.

"These recent export figures show that there are still substantial opportunities for the Scottish red meat industry to develop and grow business inside and outside of the EU," said Mr Vernet.

"QMS has been working hard with other trade partners such as Scotland Food and Drink and the UK Export Certificate Partnership to open key markets such as the US, China and Japan and I am confident that these markets will be available to our industry in the not so distant future."

Parlamento analizará las implicancias del BREXIT sobre el sector agropecuario británico

TheCattleSite News Desk 23 January 2017 - The House of Lords EU Energy and Environment Sub-Committee has launched a new inquiry into the implications of Brexit on UK agriculture.

The first evidence session will take place on Wednesday 25 January when the Committee will take evidence from leading academics.

Membership of the EU has allowed the UK to trade freely in agricultural goods and foods with Member States and has determined the UK's external trading relations with the rest of the world. European Union legislation has also governed UK policy on agricultural production, animal welfare, food safety, product standards, environmental protection, funding and rural development.

This inquiry seeks to highlight the challenges the Government will face when disentangling UK farming from the EU and the opportunities that arise for agriculture and food after withdrawal.

The Committee will take evidence from key industry representatives, academic experts and Government officials in order to identify priorities for a post-Brexit relationship with the EU that will benefit UK farmers.

In the first session, the Committee will explore with the witnesses critical policy decisions the Government must consider before the UK leaves the EU to protect UK farmers, as well how the future trading relationship with the EU will affect the UK's agricultural policy, and how the provision of public goods could be promoted after Brexit.

El valor de las exportaciones cárnicas europeas acumuladas a noviembre de 2016 creció un 16%

25 de enero de 2017 Los últimos datos aportados en enero, por la Comisión Europea, con el valor de las exportaciones cárnicas acumuladas a noviembre, crecieron 16% en la comparación interanual.

De enero a noviembre las exportaciones alcanzaron a 1.982 millones de euros, cuando en 2015 llegaban a 1.713 millones. Frente a 2014 las exportaciones aumentaron 47%.

La cantidad de carne exportada de enero a noviembre de 2016 trepó a 635 mil toneladas un incremento de 17% en la comparación interanual.

Los principales destinos son Turquía con 62 mil toneladas un 25% más en la comparación interanual, Hong Kong con 53,5 mil toneladas una aumento de 29%, Líbano con 42,7 mil toneladas cayó 6,5% en el mismo período e Israel con 37,3 mil toneladas y un crecimiento interanual de 137%.

Medido por ingreso Turquía con 365 millones de euros un 21% más en la comparación interanual, Hong Kong con 126 millones de euros un aumento de 13%, Líbano con 163 millones de euros cayó 7% en el mismo período.

Comisión Europea descartó que pueda acceder al ingreso de carne con hormonas de EEUU

25 de enero de 2017 La Comisión Europea descarta que la carne con hormonas, se integre en las conversaciones que se realizan, para lograr un tratado de libre comercio con EE.UU., según informa el portal Eurocarne.

El portavoz en materia de Seguridad Alimentaria de la Comisión Europea Enrico Brivio confirmó que no se está negociando con EEUU la entrada de carne procedente de animales tratados con hormonas a la UE. "Estamos comprometidos en mantener los niveles de seguridad alimentaria y solo los productos que cumplan podrán entrar a nuestro mercado" declaró.

Ante esta negativa EEUU a fin del año pasado amenaza con romper el acuerdo firmado en el año 2009, que dio lugar a la cuota 481, en que la UE recibe una cuota de importación de carne desde EEUU a cambio de la entrada sin aranceles de una serie de productos desde la UE.

Según Brivio, la UE ha cumplido con el acuerdo de 2009 pero si EE.UU. decide acabar con él y aplicar impuestos a las exportaciones europeas a este país, "sería un paso atrás en las relaciones comerciales que estamos construyendo".

Brivio, confirmó que en todos los acuerdos comerciales que la UE está negociando, se mantiene la prohibición a la entrada de carne de animales tratados con hormonas.



ESTADOS UNIDOS

Trump dispuso la salida de las negociaciones del TTP - Reacciones

23 de enero de 2017 10:38 ART 23 de enero de 2017 With the stroke of a pen, President Donald Trump abruptly ended the decades-old U.S. tilt toward free trade by acting to withdraw from an Asia-Pacific accord that had been promoted by companies including Nike Inc. and Wal-Mart Stores Inc. as well as family farmers and ranchers.

"Great thing for the American worker, what we just did," Trump said on Monday after signing a memorandum directing the U.S. Trade Representative to withdraw the U.S. as a signatory to the Trans-Pacific Partnership accord with 11 other nations. He left the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada untouched for now, but an aide, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said action on that accord is still in the works.

"We've been talking about this a long time," Trump said.

While Trump's action doesn't come as a surprise -- he campaigned against the TPP and other trade deals during his run for the White House -- the action rattled some Republicans and company executives who've built their businesses around decades of U.S. policy geared toward more open trade. Its unclear whether Trump will replace TPP with other, narrower trade deals. There also is concern about what more protectionist policies will mean for the modern economy, where goods can travel across more than a dozen borders before making their way to the consumer.

Trump Said He'd Rip Up Trade Deals. Now He's Doing It: QuickTake

"Never has the president been the one to initiate protectionism or been so vocal about turning inward," Dan Ikenson, the director of the Cato Institute's Herbert A. Stiefel Center for Trade Policy Studies, said by telephone. "U.S. trade policy on a bipartisan basis since 1934 has been geared toward liberalization and accommodation and internationalism."

An unlikely group of bedfellows supported and opposed the announcement. Among the supporters were labor groups, Democrats such as Ohio Senator Sherrod Brown and U.S. tobacco companies, which opposed the deal over a provision that would have prevented them from suing to challenge anti-smoking measures.

Expressing disappointment with the move were farm interests and some members of Trump's own party, including Senator John McCain, who warned it would mean abandoning the U.S. strategic position in Asia, where China is ready to step into to any vacuum left by the American withdrawal.

"Abandoning TPP is the wrong decision," McCain, an Arizona Republican, said in a statement. "Moving forward, it is imperative that America advances a positive trade agenda in the Asia-Pacific that will keep American workers and companies competitive in one of the most economically vibrant and fastest-growing regions in the world."

Difficult to Compete

The Business Roundtable, which supported the agreement, urged the new administration to continue to pursue trade agreements in Asia to give the U.S. a competitive advantage.

"The fact that our major foreign competitors -- China and the European Union -- are moving forward with their own trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific will make it even more difficult for the United States to compete," Tom Linebarger, CEO of Cummins Inc. and chair of the Business Roundtable International Engagement Committee, said in a statement.

White House spokesman Sean Spicer said the administration intends to pursue bilateral trade agreements with individual countries, which could give the U.S. more bargaining power than being part of large group negotiations. Trade deals can take years to hammer out, so it could be some time before any of those are in place.

Beef Sales

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association, a trade group representing 230,000 cattle ranchers and feeders, said not having a trade deal like TPP costs the industry \$400,000 in sales a day and that Nafta has increased U.S. beef exports to Mexico more than sevenfold. Without those deals in place, the price of U.S. beef would cost more overseas, putting them at a disadvantage.

"TPP and Nafta have long been convenient political punching bags, but the reality is that foreign trade has been one of the greatest success stories in the long history of the U.S. beef industry," the group said in a statement.

U.S. agriculture exports have doubled since Nafta was signed in 1993 by President Bill Clinton.

Trump's decision to pull out of TPP eliminates potential savings on import tariffs for retailers like Foot Locker Inc. and Wal-Mart, and brands such as Nike, Adidas AG and Puma SE, according to data from Bloomberg Intelligence. Import costs would have been cut by about \$450 million a year, according to the Footwear Distributors and Retailers of America.

Company Support



The death of TPP is an especially bitter pill for Mark Parker, Nike's chief executive officer. He has said TPP would help it add jobs in the U.S. because Nike would be able to use the savings from the deal to invest in the U.S. As the world's largest sports brand, Nike sources about 40 percent of its shoes from Vietnam, a TPP member nation, and was very public supporter of the trade pact. Representatives from Nike didn't respond to requests for comment.

Aldo Group, a Canadian footwear maker with a third of sales in the U.S., has been shifting production from China into Vietnam in anticipation of TPP being implemented in the hope of being able to take advantage of lower tariffs, said Bryan Eshelman, chief operating officer.

"TPP would have been fantastic" as the footwear industry pays on average as much as 18 percent of duty for imports to enter the U.S., Eshelman said in an interview before the executive order was signed. "In the short term, we are slightly disappointed that we can't expect the duty relief that we were hoping for out of Vietnam."

Taxes, Regulation

If the U.S. economy were to grow more rapidly because of some of Trump's other policies such as reduced regulation and lower tax rates, Eshelman said, that would be beneficial for the company.

"If that happens, forget tariffs reduction. Our business will grow because the economy will grow and that would be a better outcome for us than lower duty imports into the U.S.," Eshelman said.

The TPP, a 12-country deal that sought to liberalize trade between the U.S. and Pacific Rim nations including Japan, Mexico and Singapore, was a signature piece of former President Barack Obama's attempt to pivot U.S. global strategy to focus on the fast-growing economies of Asia. The group that was part of the accord represents about 40 percent of the world economy. However, given rising opposition among Democrats and some Republican, it was never submitted for ratification.

The future of the TPP is now in flux. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said in November that a TPP without the U.S. would be "meaningless." Still, multiple signatory countries including Vietnam and Australia have said they would stick to the deal even without the leading party of the agreement.

'Good Result'

On Nafta, Trump said Sunday that he'll meet with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto to begin discussing the deal, which he has routinely blamed for the loss of U.S. jobs although there was little change to employment in the U.S. in several years after it went into effect. Trump signaled that he's willing to work with the U.S.'s closest neighbors.

"We're going to start renegotiating on Nafta, on immigration, and on security at the border," Trump said at the start of a swearing-in ceremony for top White House staff. "I think we're going to have a very good result for Mexico, for the United States, for everybody involved. It's really very important."

Officials in Canada, which is the biggest buyer of U.S. exports, have indicated they want to avoid getting entangled with the Trump administration's targeting of imports from Mexico and China. The three countries are the biggest trading partners of the U.S.

David MacNaughton, Canada's ambassador to the U.S., told reporters his focus is on avoiding Canada being "collateral damage" in trade talks.

Ganaderos estadounidenses preocupados por la acción comercial de Trump

25 de enero de 2017 Tracy Brunner, Presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos de Vacuno (NCBA por sus siglas en inglés), emitió el lunes 23 de enero en la web de la Asociación, la siguiente declaración en respuesta al anuncio del Presidente Trump de que está retirando a EEUU del acuerdo comercial de la Asociación Trans Pacífico (TPP) y puede tomar medidas sobre el Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN):

"El TPP y el NAFTA han sido por mucho tiempo cómodas bolsas de boxeo políticas, pero la realidad es que el comercio exterior ha sido una de las mayores historias de éxito en la larga historia de la industria de la carne de los Estados Unidos.

"El hecho es que los productores de ganado estadounidense están perdiendo US\$ 400 mil en ventas diarias, porque no tenemos TPP, y desde que se implementó el NAFTA, las exportaciones de carne producida en EEUU a México han crecido más de 750%. Nos preocupa especialmente que la Administración esté tomando estas medidas sin que existan alternativas significativas que compensen la tremenda pérdida que enfrentarán los productores de ganado sin TPP o NAFTA.

"El estallido de una guerra comercial con Canadá, México y Asia sólo conducirá a mayores precios de la carne de vacuno producida en Estados Unidos en esos mercados y pondrá a nuestros productores estadounidenses en una desventaja competitiva mucho más abrupta. El hecho es que el 96% de los consumidores del mundo viven fuera de los Estados Unidos, y expandir el acceso a esos consumidores es lo mejor que podemos hacer para ayudar a las familias productoras de ganado en EEUU, a tener más éxito".



Guerra comercial afectará a los productores de IDAHO

JANUARY 26, 2017 7:51 AM Energy and environmental news from across the West

As he promised in the campaign, President Donald Trump dumped the TransPacific Partnership trade agreement, pleasing his supporters and labor leaders.

He already has promised to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement, underscoring his view that he alone can cut better deals than the Republicans and Democrats who've come before him. Rural Idaho voted overwhelmingly for Trump, and many of the small-town folks I'm talking to at the Capitol tell me they are excited with his agenda to cut regulations.

But several ranchers showed less than enthusiasm about the Trump trade agenda.

"'America First' doesn't work for the beef industry," said Wyatt Prescott, a rancher who is working again this winter as a lobbyist for the Idaho Cattle Association.

Ranchers produce far more beef than Americans eat. The expensive cuts like Snake River Farm's American Wagyu and Kobe steaks and roasts are largely aimed at export markets. Idaho exports more than \$2 billion in agriculture products, more than a fifth of all of the state's production.

NAFTA cut tariffs and trade barriers between the United States, Canada and Mexico, and it's hard to argue that Idaho wasn't among the winners. Idaho sold \$977 million dollars worth of products to Canada and \$264 million to Mexico in 2015.

Since the deal went into effect in 1994, exports to the two neighbors has grown by 800 percent. Since our tariff into Mexico dropped to next to nothing, our southern neighbors have become our largest farm product customers. One quarter of all of our agriculture exports now go to Mexico. Canada, our top overall trade partner, buys 19 percent of our farm goods.

Asia has been a growing market for Idaho farmers and timber companies. Indonesia bought over \$25 million worth of dairy products and China is buying whey and hay. Japan purchased \$64 million in 2015 worth of paper products from Idaho. China also buys timber, paper and pulp.

"We're a nation that grows way more commodities than we need here," said John Thompson, public affairs director for the Idaho Farm Bureau. "We need to trade."

Despite the importance of trade overall to Idaho agriculture, many smaller farmers who are members of the Farm Bureau sell closer to home. For them, Thompson said, "Being a part of the global economy is less important."

So his members are split on issues like NAFTA, and for where they live their members probably know what they're talking about when it comes to trade's effects. Many North Idaho Farm Bureau members, for instance, link NAFTA to the decline in the timber industry in their communities.

The whole story is more complicated. The industry was affected not just by NAFTA but a longstanding trade dispute with Canada

Back when American timber companies were cutting up to 9 billion board feet of timber in the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia's industry sagged and the province propped it up with cheap prices for trees to keep its rural communities alive.

Those prices undercut the market and the U.S. timber industry. Companies like Boise Cascade, already facing supply issues because of environmental fights, were forced to close mills across the region.

The Softwood Lumber Agreement in 2006 resolved the dispute, but that agreement ended in 2015. Canadian imports have been rising.

If Trump wanted to demonstrate his powerful negotiating skills, he could cut a more favorable deal on a new softwood timber agreement with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. He even could have the talks take place here in the Pacific Northwest to demonstrate to rural residents he cares about their problems.

That would follow the example of President Bill Clinton who held his Northwest Forest Conference in 1993 to try to resolve the spotted owl and old growth forest dispute. He had mixed results, but it would be hard to dispute that the economies of Oregon and Washington are far better off today than they were then. If you live in towns like John Day, Ore., or Forks, Wash., however, making that case likely would start a fight.

But there is no doubt that if the Trump administration triggers a trade war, Idaho will be one of the biggest losers.

Entidades del agro desilusionadas por la medida

By Mark Weinraub Reuters JANUARY 24, 2017 —After backing out of TPP, the new administration is urged to find alternative ways to increase exports, especially to Asian countries.

U.S. farmers and trade groups are concerned that backing out of the deal could provide other countries with better access to China, a major agriculture goods importer that was not part of the TPP negotiations.

CHICAGO – President Donald Trump's decision to back out of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade deal, a \$62 billion market for U.S. farmers, provides a fresh threat to a slumping agricultural economy that has grown increasingly dependent on exports.



Agricultural groups expressed disappointment over the move and urged the new administration to find alternative ways to boost product shipments to Asian countries. Trump announced the cancellation on Monday, quickly fulfilling one of his campaign promises.

Trump won nearly two-thirds of the rural vote in November, with big agricultural states including Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio and Indiana all lining up for the Republican.

The TPP, which was never approved by Congress, was a 12-nation trade pact which the Obama administration framed as way for the United States to establish economic leadership in the region. But Trump, who wants to boost manufacturing, claimed the deal hurt the U.S. job market.

“The TPP held great promise for us, and has been a key priority for several years now. We’re very disappointed to see the withdrawal,” said Ron Moore, president of the American Soybean Association.

Soybeans have been a rare bright spot in the struggling agriculture sector and even helped boost overall U.S. economic growth as prices for most crops have faded. But strength in the oilseed’s price was largely due to overseas demand.

A 10 percent jump in soybean shipments during the third quarter helped spur the biggest gross domestic product gains in two years. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) expects 2016-17 soy exports to hit a record 2.05 billion bushels, accounting for nearly half of the recently harvested crop in the United States. The United States is a net exporter of agricultural goods, and shipments to the 11 other countries in the TPP deal totaled \$61.735 billion in 2015, latest data shows. The Obama administration had touted TPP as a trigger for further gains.

At its annual Outlook Forum in 2016, the USDA had themed its trade-related sessions “U.S. Exports in the warm glow of a completed Trans-Pacific Partnership.”

Trump signaled he wants to strike trade pacts with individual countries instead of joining TPP, said Sen. Charles Grassley, a Republican from Iowa. The message to the country was: “I like trade and we need to negotiate down barriers,” Grassley told reporters on a conference call on Tuesday.

Negotiating bilateral deals could take years, though, Grassley said, adding that “it’s just not an easy thing to do.” Japan is the top priority, he added.

U.S. farmers and trade groups are also concerned that backing out of the deal could provide other countries with better access to China, a major agriculture goods importer that was not part of the TPP negotiations.

“Mounting competition and new trade agreements within that region that exclude the U.S. continue to block opportunities for the U.S. feed industry to capture this demand,” Joel Newman, president and chief executive of the American Feed Industry Association, said in a statement.

Australia and New Zealand said on Tuesday they would encourage China and other Asian countries to join the trade pact.

The U.S. Meat Export Federation, a trade group that promotes sales of U.S. meat overseas, wants to hear details on what the Trump administration plans to do to improve trade now that TPP is officially dead.

“We urge the new administration to utilize all means available to return the United States to a competitive position, so that our industry can continue to serve this important international customer base and further expand our export opportunities,” Philip Seng, the federation’s chief executive, said.

U.S. meat exporters could have made their biggest potential gains in Japan, which bought \$2.88 billion of U.S. beef and pork in 2015, and Vietnam if TPP had been implemented, said Joe Schuele, federation spokesman.

He declined to quantify in dollar amounts those possible gains.

“We look at access to the Asia Pacific region as being very, very important to both the beef and pork industries,” Schuele said.

Queja de los productores de soja estadounidenses

By Ben Potter, AgWeb January 23, 2017 | 8:35 pm EST By some estimates, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) would have provided an annual \$4.4 billion boost to U.S. agriculture. President Donald Trump says he can do better, signing an executive order Monday morning to leave trade deal negotiations.

The news agitated several farm groups, who responded with a series of statements. Among them, the American Soybean Association expresses “significant concern” following the announcement.

“Trade is something soybean farmers take very seriously. We export more than half the soy we grow here in the United States, and still more in the form of meat and other products that are produced with our meal and oil,” says ASA President Ron Moore, who farms in Roseville, Ill. “The TPP held great promise for us, and has been a key priority for several years now. We’re very disappointed to see the withdrawal today.”

Meantime, the National Cattleman’s Beef Association (NCBA) says American cattle producers are losing around \$400,000 in sales every day without TPP enacted.

“TPP and NAFTA have long been convenient political punching bags, but the reality is that foreign trade has been one of the greatest success stories in the long history of the U.S. beef industry,” according to NCBA president Tracy Brunner. “We’re especially concerned that the Administration is taking these actions



without any meaningful alternatives in place that would compensate for the tremendous loss that cattle producers will face without TPP or NAFTA.”

Several members of the U.S. House and Senate also made their concerns known.

“I am disappointed in today’s executive action to withdraw the United States from TPP,” says U.S. Senator Joni Ernst (R-IA). “With one in five jobs in Iowa dependent on trade, access to new markets is critical to our state’s economy.”

Agriculture rarely speaks with one voice, however, and several groups are also on record being against the TPP, including the National Farmers Union, the Community Alliance with Family Farmers and the Red River Sugarbeet Growers Association. The TPP was “deeply flawed” in several ways, argues NFU President Roger Johnson.

“This trade agreement would have done very little, if anything, to lessen the impact of our vast trade deficit, provide actionable oversight of unfair market practices such as currency manipulation, or protect American jobs,” he says.

Meantime, RRRGA executive director Duane Maatz told U.S. Farm Report last October the TPP is a “double-edged sword for certain commodities.”

If successfully negotiated, TPP would have represented about 40% of the world’s economy. The other 11 member countries may still choose to complete negotiations, even without the U.S. on board. And it’s widely speculated that China may move in to fill that U.S. shaped hole by hammering out its own trade deal called the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

Farmers hoping for a fast replacement negotiated by Trump will have to be patient, according to Farm Journal Foundation senior policy adviser Stephanie Mercier.

“He says he’s going to get a better deal, but he hasn’t indicated what that means yet,” she says. “These things take time. It could take two or more years—if it happens at all.”

Ganaderos australianos continuarán bregando por el libre comercio

27 January 2017 - Opening up trade pathways and reducing technical trade barriers is key to ensuring Australia’s beef industry remains globally competitive.

Cattle Council president Howard Smith said following the announcement that the US had withdrawn from the Trans-Pacific Partnership, Cattle Council would look to the Government to find a way to move forward.

“Cattle Council remain supportive of the principles of the TPP and believe it would be a major win for the entire beef industry supply chain as well as consumers - by improving market access, lowering import costs and reducing red tape,” Mr Smith said.

“There are still eleven other countries committed to participating in the TPP and we support the Government’s commitment to find a way to move forward with it,” Mr Smith said.

Cattle Council continue to support the TPP and its principles, as it will deliver improved access conditions to Canada and Mexico for the red meat industry and reduction of tariffs on beef exported to Japan.

Mr Smith concedes that it is disappointing the US won’t be involved in the TPP, but looks to other avenues of furthering trade relations.

“The US remains a substantial market for Australian produce and while the America’s involvement in the TPP would have been beneficial for international trade relations, we must move forward,” Mr Smith said.

Should the TPP not go ahead, Cattle Council will look to the government to pursue bi-lateral negotiations with other key trading partners while pursuing on going trade liberalisation through multi-lateral agreements such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

“We are a trading nation – liberalised trade only brings benefit to the beef industry.”

“We look to the Government to deliver on this and will provide our support for the continued pursuit of the ratification of the TPP,” Mr Smith said.

TheCattleSite News Desk

Productores neozelandeses siguen respaldando el TPP

26 January 2017 NEW ZEALAND - While disappointed by the US decision to withdraw from the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), the New Zealand sheep and beef sector remains strongly supportive of the Agreement and its aims, its representative organisations, the New Zealand Meat Industry Association (MIA) and Beef + Lamb New Zealand (B+LNZ) say.

Multilateral trade liberalisation creates a stable and level playing field on which to compete and it’s hugely important to the growth and future prosperity of the sheep and beef sector and New Zealand as a whole, the two organisations say.

"Should the opportunity arise, we would be supportive of the Government seeking bilateral trade deals with both the US and Japan"

“We estimated that a 12 nation TPP would have delivered around \$72 million in tariff savings a year for the red meat sector alone – not to mention that volume growth in high-value markets that would flow from



tariff reduction. The US withdrawing from the TPP is a real setback to our capitalising on these opportunities – and it's a loss for consumers in the TPP nations," MIA Chief Executive Tim Ritchie said.

"Equally disappointing is the lost opportunity of levelling the playing field in countries like Japan where our sector's competitiveness has been eroded relative to others like Australia that have concluded trade deals with Japan. The TPP would have created the leverage for us to remedy this."

B+LNZ Chief Executive Sam McIvor said the sheep and beef sector would be encouraging the New Zealand Government to keep pursuing a good outcome in the region.

"We say the TPP would have delivered value to all parties, including the US. But, if the US isn't going to progress the TPP now, we see value in the remaining parties remodeling the agreement to benefit the rest of us in the Asia Pacific region.

"Should the opportunity arise, we would be supportive of the Government seeking bilateral trade deals with both the US and Japan," Mr McIvor said.

MIA and B+LNZ will be making these points to Trade Minister Todd McClay, who foreshadowed a refresh of the New Zealand Trade Policy Strategy last year.

"In the face of growing anti-globalisation sentiment internationally, it is timely to future proof the original trade strategy to make sure it can continue to help deliver positive trade outcomes," Mr Ritchie said.

MIA and B+LNZ say it's important that the trade agenda continues to look for opportunities to further open up export markets - be that through bilateral, regional or multilateral trade agreements.

The New Zealand sheep and beef sector is supportive of a trade agenda that includes negotiating new agreements, fully implementing existing ones and bringing a sharper focus on addressing non-tariff barriers which are often more costly than tariffs.

CANADA afirmó que el acuerdo está muerto si no participa EE.UU.

By Reuters January 26, 2017 The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade deal cannot proceed without the United States, Canada said on Tuesday, even as Australia and New Zealand pledged to salvage it.

U.S. President Donald Trump withdrew from the 12-nation TPP on Monday, following through on an election promise days after his inauguration.

"This agreement was so constructed that it can only enter into force with the United States as a ratifying country," Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland told reporters in Calgary. "So the TPP as a deal cannot happen without the United States being a party to it."

Earlier on Tuesday, Australia and New Zealand said they hoped to save the deal by encouraging China and other Asian countries to join the trade pact.

Canadian farmers produce far more grain, oilseeds and meat than the country can consume, and some farm groups had hoped to see the deal proceed.

"It's disappointing," said Robin Speer, executive director of Western Canadian Wheat Growers. "We know trade improves productivity, innovation and supply chains, and helps drive economic growth."

Canada is one of the world's biggest exporters of wheat, beef and pork.

Ranchers were hoping to expand beef exports to Japan under lower tariffs included in TPP, said Dennis Laycraft, executive vice-president of Canadian Cattlemen's Association. Laycraft said Canada should now focus on a trade deal with Japan.

Canadian dairy farmers, who operate in a tightly controlled system that manages supplies and price, have raised concerns about competing against more imports allowed under trade pacts. Dairy Farmers of Canada spokeswoman Isabelle Bouchard said the group has never opposed trade deals themselves, however.

Flavio Volpe, president of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association, said the Canadian auto sector, especially small- and medium-sized companies, will escape a threat from foreign competitors if TPP dies. The trade agreement would have allowed parts and autos to enter Canada duty-free with just 30 percent to 45 percent of their content produced by a TPP nation, Volpe said.

GIPSA : nuevas medidas fueron pospuestas por 60 días

By Wyatt Bechtel January 24, 2017 The Farmer Fair Practices Rules from GIPSA are being put on hold for 60 days so the new administration can review the rules along with several other regulations. The Farmer Fair Practices Rules from GIPSA are being put on hold for 60 days so the new administration can review the rules along with several other regulations.

A 60-day review opportunity has been put in place by President Donald Trump for his appointees that will postpone any new or pending regulations issued by the Obama administration. Included in this review period would be a regulation by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) known as the Farmer Fair Practices Rules.

The rules fall under the Packers and Stockyards Act and are thought to level the playing field for farmers who have been retaliated against by meat packers, particularly contract poultry growers.



Industry groups opposed to the regulations include the National Cattlemen's Beef Association, the National Pork Producers Council, the North American Meat Institute, and the National Chicken Council. House Committee on Agriculture Chairman Michael Conaway (R-TX) was also critical of the rules.

The United States Cattlemen's Association, the National Farmers Union and the Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Fund, United Stockgrowers of America are a few of organization in favor of the rules.

The new administration has until March 21 to take any action on the latest GIPSA rules.

Boom en la industria de la carne habría concluido

By Bloomberg January 27, 2017 After falling most of 2016, cattle rose 23% since mid-October. After falling most of 2016, cattle rose 23% since mid-October. The U.S. beef boom is probably over.

Thanks to tightening animal supplies and tepid demand, companies including Tyson Foods Inc., the largest U.S. meat processor, and Cargill Inc. are facing plunging profits on every head of cattle they slaughter.

That's a sharp reversal of fortune from last year, when the fastest expansion of the American cattle herd in four decades increased margins for packers. But, the herd growth didn't last long. As a result, cattle futures in Chicago have rebounded 22 percent since bottoming in mid-October, while the price packers get for wholesale beef has tumbled in the past year amid stiff competition from chicken and pork.

"It posts a pure squeeze on packer margins lower," said Bob Wilson, a founding partner at industry researcher HedgersEdge.com LLC in Greenwood Village, Colorado.

Losses for U.S. beef packers expanded to \$82.85 a head on Jan. 26, according to data from HedgersEdge.com. Profit per head reached an all-time peak of \$147.20 on Oct. 18 and averaged \$43.79 in 2016, the highest for any year in records going back to 1990.

Tyson Impact

The margin reversal may be a blow to Springdale, Arkansas-based Tyson. In fiscal 2016, its beef segment rebounded to an operating profit of \$347 million from a loss of \$66 million a year earlier, with former Chief Executive Officer Donnie Smith calling it "a great turnaround story," according to a statement on Nov. 21. The company's shares have jumped 22 percent in 12 months, closing at \$62.63 on Wednesday. They settled at \$61.71 on Thursday.

But, it doesn't look like the beef turnaround is certain to last.

Analysts have lowered their consensus one-year target price for Tyson's stock by 1.1 percent in the last month, data compiled by Bloomberg show. Heather Jones, a Richmond, Virginia-based analyst for Vertical Group, cut her rating on the shares to hold from buy in a report on Wednesday, citing a "rough start" for beef this year.

Jones still raised her profit estimate for Tyson's fiscal first quarter, which spanned October through December. She raised her outlook on earnings per share to \$1.36 from \$1.20, partly because of "strong" beef performance, though she is "somewhat more cautious" on the outlook for the segment's margins for the subsequent three quarters. Tyson is scheduled to report fiscal first-quarter earnings on Feb. 6.

Tyson and Cargill declined to comment on their beef margins.

Tyson's beef division is its largest by revenue -- \$14.5 billion in the year ended Oct. 1 -- but the smallest by profit. Still, the company has highlighted improvement from the business as a reason not to sell the unit. Tyson has a goal of pushing its adjusted earnings per share up as much as 10 percent in fiscal 2017.

Beef processors have endured painful times before. Tyson and Cargill closed slaughter plants in the last several years after drought and higher feed costs forced producers to cull the national cattle herd to the smallest since the 1950s. Things started to improve as cheaper corn and better weather allowed for expansion over the last two years. A bigger U.S. cattle herd helps improve plant utilization, and processors were able to spread their costs across a greater number of animals. Demand for beef products also climbed domestically and internationally.

Beef Margins

Tyson in November forecast beef-segment margins for fiscal 2017 would be at the upper end or above the normalized level of 1.5 percent to 3 percent. In the prior year, the margins were 2.4 percent.

Now, that goal is looking tougher based on the trend at U.S. feedlots, where 750-pound steer are placed on a corn-based diet for about five months and then sold at 1,300 pounds for slaughter.

The number of animals held on feedlots probably fell 1 percent in December, according to a Bloomberg survey of 11 analysts. The government is scheduled to release a report on the figures on Friday. The recent gains for cattle prices reflect the "increasingly tight supplies of market-ready fed" animals, Wilson of HedgersEdge.com said.

At the same time, weak growth for U.S. beef demand has lowered the prices for which Tyson and other companies can sell their meat. Some consumers have moved away from red meat amid health concerns and higher retail prices over the last decade, according to a Department of Agriculture report on Sept. 6. Booming supplies of chicken and pork more recently have also made the alternative proteins more competitive.



Per capita U.S. beef consumption will be 56.6 pounds in 2017, down from a high of 94.3 in 1976, government data going back to 1960 compiled by the National Chicken Council show. The trend for chicken has been almost the mirror opposite, with per capita consumption expected to reach 90.4 pounds this year, more than double what it was four decades ago, according to the NCC website.

Beef Demand

"When you have more meat available, unless you've got strong growth in demand, that product is going to be consumed at a lower price," said John Nalivka, the president of Sterling Marketing Inc., an industry consulting firm in Vale, Oregon. "People simply do not eat as much beef as they used to."

U.S. per capita beef consumption is expected to tick up in 2017 for the second-straight year and Americans are forecast to eat more of the meat through 2025 with higher production reducing prices, according to the USDA.

However, as lower wholesale-beef prices crimp profits for packers, consumers aren't seeing all the savings. The spread between wholesale and retail prices was \$2.63 a pound in December compared with \$1.62 in December 2005.

"While retail prices have been trending down, the decline is far slower than the fall in wholesale prices, allowing retailers to earn hefty margin on beef," Farha Aslam, a New York-based analyst for Stephens Inc., said in a report on Jan. 24.

TAIWAN: campaña de promoción del USMEF para captar público joven

TheCattleSite News Desk 27 January 2017 - Recognizing an opportunity to increase sales of US beef in Taiwan by attracting a younger generation of consumers, USMEF held a series of events in 2016 showcasing American-style barbecue.

The campaign, which began with US beef seminars focused on new cuts and culminated with "Live Your Passion, Let's Go Party for US Beef BBQ" social events at the end of the year, was funded by the Beef Checkoff Programme, the Texas Beef Council and the Beef Promotion and Research Council of Texas.

More than 100 restaurants and food stands in Taiwan participated in the promotion, many of them recruited by USMEF during the spring seminars.

"To say that barbecue has become a big part of the Taiwanese culture would be an understatement – barbecue restaurants from all over the world have established themselves here," explained Alex Sun, USMEF marketing manager in Taiwan.

"The barbecue culture in Taiwan is very different from other kinds of food culture in that it's a channel for the young generation. Taiwan's younger consumers worship celebrities and stars, especially from Japan and Korea, and the barbecue cultures from these two countries are gaining traction in the Taiwanese foodservice market. This trend has attracted American barbecue establishments, which are becoming a popular choice for young Taiwanese people."

Facebook, Instagram, YouTube Help Spread the Word

Social media played a big role in the year-long promotion. An event website and Facebook page were established to share information and to attract attention. Consumers who went to participating restaurants uploaded their photos on the Facebook page to enter a drawing for prizes.

Taiwanese food bloggers were invited to interview people at the restaurants and a media luncheon brought together many different barbecue restaurant chains – an unprecedented undertaking in the Taiwanese foodservice market, Mr Sun noted.

USMEF invited Fabio, a celebrity icon in Taiwan, to participate in a special programme titled "Fabio Comes to My Home" to promote US beef barbecue.

A video starring Fabio was produced and posted on Facebook and YouTube to attract foodservice operators and pique consumers' curiosity about US beef. The video shows Fabio choosing US beef at a retail meat case and later preparing a meal for a Taiwanese family. 'Let's Go Party for US Beef BBQ'

A series of social events took place at barbecue restaurants that featured hosts and dancers interacting with consumers through educational games to help consumers understand the attributes of US beef. Afterward, participants were encouraged to share photos and comments on their blogs, Instagram accounts and Facebook pages.

In addition, USMEF's inclusion of food stands from night markets in Taiwan helped pull a younger crowd into the promotion.

"It was the first time USMEF worked with the stands to promote US beef," said Davis Wu, USMEF director in Taiwan. "Through the cooperation of local operators, food stands serving US beef barbecue were able to communicate with these young consumers face-to-face."

New Cut Seminars Preceded Barbecue Promotions

USMEF reached out to Taiwan's barbecue restaurants months before the consumer events to introduce them to the advantages of using US beef and recruit them to participate in the promotions.

"We wanted to provide them with the opportunity to learn more about US beef," said Mr Wu. "We had several demonstrations featuring Kevin Woolf, an American barbecue expert. USMEF has been



highlighting US top sirloin cap, and we asked Woolf to prepare this cut at the seminar and present it in an American-style barbecue.”

Discussions during the seminars carried over to the barbecue promotional events, as some foodservice operators and importers inquired about cuts like brisket and top sirloin cap, showing that USMEF's barbecue promotions successfully created attention for alternative cuts that are a good fit for barbecue.

“Our strategy was to work with restaurants and retailers throughout the campaign to make sure that consumers, whether they choose to dine out or prepare meals at home, always make US beef a top option,” said Mr Wu.

2016 was an outstanding year for US beef exports to Taiwan. Through November, exports were up 22 per cent year-over-year in volume to 39,299 metric tons. Export value was up 10 per cent to \$319.5 million – already setting a new full-year record.

VARIOS

CHINA abrió el Mercado a las carnes bovinas de INDIA

Written by Liz Mathew | New Delhi | Updated: January 16, 2017 Making China agree for direct import of bovine meat from India has been a top priority for Indian government since Narendra Modi government took over in May 2014.

beef ban, india beef ban, BJP, beef export, beef ban India, BJP, India beef exports, beef exports, domestic milk availability, india beef exports, beef exports india, india beef, beef india, bovine meat, bovine meat exports, india news

Officials said China has been buying Indian beef from Vietnam in the last few years and New Delhi was not getting any advantages in terms of changing the bilateral trade.

China has finally agreed to remove restrictions on beef export from India. A top official in the Commerce ministry said Beijing, which has sent quality inspection team to India earlier to examine buffalo meat facilities, has cleared 14 abattoirs for importing meat from here. Making China agree for direct import of bovine meat from India has been a top priority for Indian government since Narendra Modi government took over in May 2014.

Officials said China has been buying Indian beef from Vietnam in the last few years and New Delhi was not getting any advantages in terms of changing the bilateral trade. Sources said Ministry hopes that the export of beef would make a considerable change in the bilateral trade deficit. India's trade deficit with China increased to \$52.69 billion in 2015-16 from \$48.48 billion in the previous financial year.

“We have been lobbying hard to make China agree on importing buffalo meat directly from India. Chinese traders were using Vietnam for channelling their meat trade and Vietnam's buffalo meat import has gone up more than its consumption,” said the official. Vietnam is the number one destination for India's buffalo meat export and in 2013-14 it was 5,24,370 MT and it rose to 633800.24 MT in 2014-15.

China signed an MoU for importing bovine meat from India in 2013 during Premier Li Keqiang's visit, but has not lifted the restrictions yet. “After moving at a very slow pace, finally they have cleared 14 centres for its import. This is a positive move and we hope once the restrictions are over, they will clear more centres. Indian buffalo meat – mainly of water buffalo – is considered to be cost competitive and much better quality than what's exported from countries like Brazil,” said the official. The country has exported 13,14,158.05 MT of buffalo meat products to the world for the worth of, Rs 2,6681.56 crore and the main export destinations are Malaysia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq apart from Vietnam.

With the world's largest population, China's consumption of meat has been rising. According to the NGO WildAid, Chinese would consume nearly half of world's beef by 2030. It also says the average Chinese eats around 170 g of meat per day, up from less than 30 g in 1978. “Its a huge market for India. We have been working really hard on it,” added the official. Last year, Beijing has lifted a 13-year complete ban on import of beef from the US.

After Prime Minister Modi's visit to China in May 2015, the matter was raised by New Delhi following which China had agreed to send its quality inspectors to see if Indian slaughter houses adhere to the required quality norms. The joint statement issued after Modi's visit, has said that both sides will take necessary measures to remove impediments to bilateral trade.

AUSTRALIA Crecerá rodeo Australiano luego de tres años

25 de enero de 2017 Meat & Livestock Australia Ltd (MLA), realizo un informe con las proyecciones del mercado ganadero australiano, los puntos principales, son pequeña recuperación de stock, 3% de caída del ganado faenado, la retención de ganado que impulsa el mercado y las exportaciones de carne de vacuno será la quinta mayor.

La industria australiana de la carne de vacuna continuará probablemente la primera mitad de 2017 de la misma manera que el año pasado, con stocks ajustados y fuerte demanda para reposición de existencias.



Se espera que el rodeo de ganado australiano aumente durante 2017 - por primera vez en tres años. Se prevé que el rodeo nacional de ganado aumentará un 3% en 2017, a 26,9 millones de cabezas. El estudio de MLA supone que hasta el final del período de proyección (2021), el rodeo llegue a 28,5 millones de cabezas, un 3% del pico de 2013.

La faena cayó abruptamente en 2016, de 9 millones en 2015 a 7,3 millones de cabezas, 19% menos que en el mismo período del año anterior. La probabilidad para 2017, es de una disminución adicional del 3%, a 7,1 millones de cabezas.

La razón principal para esta caída, es la expectativa de que muchos productores retengan el mayor número de ganado posible, para reponer los rodeos y, aunque el rodeo es más grande que el año pasado, sigue siendo históricamente bajo.

A pesar de las previsiones de que el ganado sea levemente más pesado, se espera que el peso medio de canal del ganado aumente levemente desde el nivel del año pasado - de 286kg / cabeza a 287kg / cabeza.

Aunque el aumento es pequeño, cuando se multiplica por las 7,1 millones de cabezas de ganado sacrificado, la producción de carne de vacuno será 2,075 millones de toneladas, un 2% inferior al año anterior. Para 2018, se vaticina que la producción de carne de vacuno aumentará un 6% respecto a los niveles de 2017, a 2,17 millones de toneladas, cerca del promedio de 10 años (2,23 millones de toneladas).

Las expectativas son que las exportaciones de carne de vacuno, disminuyan un 5% adicional en 2017, a 1,426 millones de toneladas peso carcasa, lo que significará que el 69% de la producción australiana, estará destinada a los mercados internacionales.

Aunque se espera que sea la tercera caída consecutiva, seguirá siendo el quinto volumen de exportación más alto registrado. En 2014 exportaron 1,881 millones de toneladas peso carcasa, en 2015 fueron 1,889 millones y en 2016 alcanzó a 1,497 millones de toneladas peso carcasa.

Al mismo tiempo, se prevé que el consumo en el mercado australiano se estabilice en 2017, con un pequeño aumento per cápita. A nivel nacional, el 25,77kg / capita consumido en 2016, se pronostica que suba a 26 kg, el primer aumento por muchos años.

Las exportaciones en pie, también continuarán siendo desafiadas por el menor rodeo de ganado vacuno, los niveles de precios actuales y la incertidumbre en torno a las políticas de importación. Para el 2017, las exportaciones en pie se pronostican en 800 mil cabezas, un 24% más - a raíz de la caída de 21% que se produjo el año pasado.

CHILE: optimismo entre importadores de carne

Fuente: Revista del Campo, 23.01.2017 "Si no hay una catástrofe económica, en 2017 deberíamos tener importaciones similares a las del año pasado", afirma Horacio Bórquez, gerente de la Asociación Chilena de la Carne, el gremio que une a los importadores de este producto.

Las cifras de 2016 fueron muy positivas para ese sector, con crecimientos récord en los principales rubros. El año cerró con importaciones por US\$ 873 millones en carne vacuna, US\$ 134 millones importados en cerdos y US\$ 169 millones en aves. Aunque los precios promedio por kilo bajaron, arrastrados por la caída internacional, los crecimientos por volumen fueron importantes. Los cerdos tuvieron un aumento de 58%, mientras que las aves subieron 25% y las de bovinos crecieron en 22%.

El único problema que enfrentamos fue el paro de Aduanas de noviembre, que impidió el ingreso de importaciones", reconoce Horacio Bórquez.

EMPRESARIAS

BRF anuncia la puesta en marcha de One Foods, su filial para el mercado halal

05/01/2017 BRF, una de las principales firmas cárnicas brasileñas, ha anunciado la finalización del proceso de creación de One Foods, firma que tendrá su sede en Dubai (Emiratos Árabes Unidos), y se encargará de sus activos relacionados con la producción y distribución de productos alimenticios para los mercados musulmanes.

One Foods va a recibir de BRF instalaciones para el almacenamiento de cereales, fábricas de piensos, los acuerdos ya firmados con los agricultores, granjas para la cría de animales así como 8 plantas de sacrificio y procesamiento de carne en Brasil. También se le transferirá una planta cárnica en Emiratos Árabes, un aparticipación accionarial en FFM Further Processing SDN BHD además de otras participaciones en empresas ubicadas en Arabia Saudí, Qatar, Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Sultanato de Omán y Kuwait.

Finalmente, BRF celebrará acuerdos con OneFoods en virtud de los cuales se compartirán los costos de ciertas actividades operacionales y corporativas y BRF y OneFoods suministrarán entre sí ciertos suministros y productos terminados.



URUGUAY Inversores árabes inician conversaciones por la compra de Frigorífico Florida

24/01/2017 - También apuestan a la compra de curtiembres.

Empresarios del Golfo Árabe, más precisamente de Dubai, llegaron a Uruguay con el objetivo de realizar diferentes inversiones en el sector agroindustrial.

El secretario general de la Cámara Mercosur Árabe, Eduardo Sierra, dijo, en Valor Agregado en Carve, que a mediados de febrero va a arribar al país una segundo grupo de empresarios árabes con “proyecciones de inversión de ganado como también en la compra de uno o más frigoríficos”.

Sierra comentó que hasta el momento “ya hicimos un contacto a través del Intendente de Florida por el frigorífico del departamento, (...) son conversaciones para que todo esté listo cuando llegue el segundo grupo de inversores”, expresó.

El primer grupo, que continúa recorriendo el país, “está interesado en cueros y curtiembres, uno de sus principales fuertes”, contó Sierra. El secretario general de la Cámara Mercosur Árabe explicó que este tipo de inversores no aspiran a la compra del 100% de la empresa porque “no vienen a trabajar ni vivir acá, sino que prefieren asegurarse la comercialización”. Agregó que estos proyectos “van a ser muy fructuosos”.

Grupo JBS subió 12% la exportación en PARAGUAY

25/01/2017 - El grupo JBS, el mayor productor de proteínas a nivel mundial, subió 12% las exportaciones de carne desde Paraguay en 2016, aprovechando la expansión del agro negocio guaraní.

El año pasado, la compañía registró el mejor resultado operacional desde 2009 para su unidad en suelo guaraní, según informó JBS a través de un comunicado emitido el pasado lunes. El grupo JBS Paraguay mostró un crecimiento de 30% en el Ebitda (beneficio antes de los intereses, impuestos y depreciación) por cabeza de ganado faenada en 2016 en comparación con 2015, pero no divulgó los valores.

“Paraguay pasó a tener un papel más relevante en la economía del Mercosur, debido a su significativo y sustentable crecimiento económico en las últimas décadas”, aseguró el presidente de JBS Paraguay, Felipe Azarias. Además de eso, sostuvo el ejecutivo, “la estabilidad monetaria, la existencia de programas consistentes para atraer inversiones y la abundancia de aguas y tierras fértiles para desarrollar agricultura y pecuaria, transforman al país en una plataforma de producción importante y estratégica en la producción de alimentos para el mundo”.

Actualmente, el 85% de la producción de carne de JBS Paraguay es destinada a la exportación, principalmente a mercados como Chile, Rusia, Vietnam, Brasil, Israel, Alemania, Holanda, Irak y Kuwait. Las ventas en el mercado paraguayo también crecieron 2,5%, lo que la compañía atribuyó a acciones para ganar eficiencia y productividad, sumadas a una continua mejora de las condiciones verificadas en el país. El crecimiento del rodeo por encima del promedio en los últimos cinco años, es uno de los factores que atrajo las inversiones de JBS en la ganadería guaraní, además de un ambiente propicio para la expansión del agro negocio.

BRASIL: Fitch ve mejor posicionados a Minerva y Marfrig

22/01/2017 - La calificadoradora de riesgo espera recuperación del consumo en Brasil.

La agencia de calificación de riesgo FitchRatings afirmó que los grupos frigoríficos Marfrig y Minerva están bien posicionados para enfrentar la volatilidad del mercado global de proteína animal en 2017 y continuar captando ganancias.

“La agencia Fitch espera que ambas compañías mejoren sus métricas de crédito en 2017 y se beneficien de una gradual recuperación del consumo doméstico y eficiencia operacional”, dijo el director de Fitch Johnny da Silva, en una nota divulgada por la agencia.

La calificadoradora espera una recuperación en el escenario para las carnes brasileñas en 2017, con aumento de disponibilidad de ganado para faena y precios más bajos de la materia prima.

A su vez, estimó que la demanda internacional por carne bovina debe continuar favorable para los productores brasileños en los próximos años.

La apertura del mercado de Estados Unidos para la carne vacuna brasileña, desosada y madurada, debe beneficiar principalmente a Minerva, según estimó la agencia calificadoradora de riesgo. Marfrig y Minerva también deben tener una mejora en la ganancia de caja libre, después de ganancias y dividendos, además de una reducción continua del endeudamiento líquido a lo largo del año en curso.

Fitch informó que más adelante divulgará una evaluación sobre el mayor grupo productor de proteínas en el mundo.

JBS desarrollo para producir biodiesel

Fonte: Valor Econômico, resumida e adaptada pela Equipe BeefPoint. 23/01/17



A modernização de seu parque industrial de biodiesel e a retração dos abates de bovinos levaram a JBS a recorrer, em escala inédita para a companhia, ao óleo de fritura recuperado para a fabricação do biocombustível no ano passado.

Diante da menor oferta de sebo bovino – matéria-prima preferencial das duas fábricas de biodiesel da empresa -, a JBS processou cerca de 20 milhões de litros de óleo de fritura em 2016, e a tendência é que o uso do insumo aumente nos próximos anos.

O diretor da JBS Biodiesel, Alexandre Pereira, não detalha o volume exato de biodiesel produzido a partir do óleo de fritura, mas a relação de transformação do produto no biocombustível é próxima de um para um, segundo a assessoria técnica da Associação dos Produtores de Biodiesel do Brasil (Aprobio).

A partir dessa relação, é possível inferir que o óleo de fritura representou perto de 10% da produção de biodiesel da JBS, que tem uma participação de 5% no mercado brasileiro de biodiesel. No ano passado, a companhia produziu 205 milhões de litros do biocombustível e faturou mais de R\$ 530 milhões com as vendas nos leilões da Agência Nacional do Petróleo, Gás Natural e Biocombustíveis (ANP).

O carro-chefe da JBS Biodiesel, porém, é mesmo o sebo bovino, enfatizou o executivo. Em geral, 80% do biocombustível produzido pela empresa é feito a partir da gordura animal. Antes de 2005, segundo Pereira, o subproduto da indústria de carne bovina chegava a ser descartado – ainda que uma parcela já fosse destinada à produção de sabão e com a entrada do biodiesel na matriz energética brasileira – hoje, o óleo diesel deve ter 7% de biodiesel em sua composição -, praticamente não há mais excedente de sebo bovino no país, segundo o diretor da JBS Biodiesel. “O sebo bovino se tornou uma matéria-prima com valor agregado e hoje tem destinação adequada”, disse.

Com o aumento da participação obrigatória do biodiesel no óleo diesel já prevista em lei, a margem da JBS Biodiesel tende a ser beneficiada. Em março, a fatia do biocombustível na composição do diesel será elevada para 8% e, até 2019, chegará aos 10%.

De acordo com Pereira, o marco regulatório do biodiesel permite que a participação aumente ainda mais e alcance 15% após 2019, se o Conselho Nacional de Política Energética (CNPE) autorizar. “Podemos chegar nos 15% até 2024, o que será excelente”.

Marfrig: Marcos Molina transfirió parte de sus acciones a MMS Participações - BNDES incrementó su participación accionaria

Fonte: Valor Econômico, resumida e adaptada pela Equipe BeefPoint. 23/01/17 O empresário Marcos Molina e sua esposa, Márcia Marçal dos Santos, transferiram na sexta-feira (20) as ações da Marfrig que detêm na pessoa física para a MMS Participações, veículo de participações da família. Esse é o motivo do leilão de ações da companhia realizado na tarde de sexta.

Por meio da MMS, Molina é o controlador da Marfrig. O empresário é também o presidente do conselho de administração da empresa de carnes.

Nos últimos meses, o Molina vem ampliando sua participação na Marfrig, o que vai fazer com que ele continue como o principal acionista da empresa mesmo após a conversão das debêntures em ações detidas pela BNDESPar. A conversão ocorrerá em 25 de janeiro.

Juntos, Marcos Molina, Márcia Marçal dos Santos e a MMS Participações têm 40,23% das ações da Marfrig. Segundo maior acionista, a BNDESPar possui atualmente 19,6% dos papéis da empresa. Com a conversão no próximo dia 25, o banco passará a deter uma fatia próxima de 33%.

27/01/17 - por Equipe BeefPoint A Marfrig Global Foods oficializou ontem a conversão em ações das debêntures detidas pela BNDESPar, o braço de participações do banco estatal. Ao todo, 214,9 mil debêntures serão convertidas em 99,9 milhões de ações da companhia brasileira, ao preço de R\$ 21,50 por ação.

Com a conversão, a BNDESPar ampliará sua participação no capital da Marfrig de 19,6% para aproximadamente 33%. Com o aumento de sua participação, o banco também terá direito a dois assentos no conselho de administração da Marfrig. Até então, a BNDESPar só tinha uma vaga.

O fundador da Marfrig, o empresário Marcos Molina, e sua esposa Márcia Marçal dos Santos, seguirão como os maiores acionista da companhia por meio da MMS Participações. Nos últimos meses, Molina elevou sua fatia no capital da Marfrig para se manter como o principal acionista da empresa

Em comunicado enviado ontem à Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (CVM), a Marfrig informou que depositará as ações em até seis dias úteis – ou seja, até 3 de fevereiro – para entrega ao BNDESPar, conforme determinavam os termos das debêntures subscritas pelo banco.

A conversão das debêntures em ações foi bem-recebida no mercado. Ontem, as ações da Marfrig fecharam a R\$ 6,60 na BM&FBovespa, com alta de 5,09%, a segunda maior do Ibovespa.

Para os investidores, a conversão das debêntures é positiva na medida em que a Marfrig deixará de pagar os juros anuais das debêntures conversíveis, conforme destacou o banco Santander, em relatório a clientes divulgado no início desta semana. No último pagamento de juros, realizado ontem pela companhia, a Marfrig desembolsou R\$ 326,6 milhões à BNDESPar.