



NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 06/11/2020

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GLOBAL

Covid19: impacto en el Mercado de proteínas

02 November 2020

While 2020 has been a year of volatility and uncertainty, in its most recent report, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) offered a more positive outlook for 2021, projected 5 per cent global economic growth.

Brett Stuart, President of Global Agri-Trends, shared his thoughts on this growth, as well as what to watch for in 2021 in terms of protein markets, at the Canadian Beef Industry Conference, held virtually for the first time this year.

Global growth is projected at -4.9 percent in 2020, 1.9 per cent below the April 2020 forecast, according to IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update, published in June. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a more negative impact on activity in the first half of 2020 than anticipated, said the WEO report, and, as a result, recovery is projected to be more gradual than previously forecast.

In 2021, IMF projects 5.4 percent global growth. Overall, this would leave the 2021 GDP some 6.5 percentage points lower than in the pre-Covid-19 projections of January 2020.

But as Stuart pointed out in his talk, the IMF doesn't know for certain what's going to happen.

"No one is a psychic, but this is the news that the global financial markets trade," he said. "So you can see out there the assumption is for a pretty good recovery in 2021."

Honing in on protein markets more specifically, Stuart wasn't as optimistic. While pork prices have shown some improvement as of late, he points to shorted markets due to African Swine Fever (ASF) as cause for continued concern. Beef markets, however, continue to show promise. But volatility and uncertainty, he said, are here to stay.

Looking forward

If 2020 offered one big take-home message, it's that human labour is risky. To mitigate this risk, Stuart says there's going to be a massive surge in innovation, not just in agriculture, but everywhere. Meat processing plants, for instance, are looking to robots as a possible solution to the labour question. This will mean more standardization in terms of carcass shapes and types, said Stuart.

"As we put more robots in plants, that's going to happen," he said. "[And] bigger discounts for out cattle, I would assume."

He also foresees continued change in how consumers purchase and consume protein. Food delivery is here to stay, he said.

"My advice to any company is don't sit and say, 'I'm going to wait until things get back to normal,'" he said. "This may be the new normal."

In terms of China's ASF-caused protein gap, Stuart doesn't think it's fillable. Exports of chicken, pork and beef have all risen, though. But China is an unstable trading partner at best, he said.

"We're in a trade war, expect volatility," said Stuart.

For the beef market, though, there's nothing but good news. The global beef herd is not in expansion; in fact, it's stopped and it has been for years.

"That tells us the supply side is bearish or bullish to the market," he said. "The supply side is good news to our market."

While pork prices have shown some signs of improvement as of late, they have been, along with poultry prices, low. Global beef demand, however, is a different story. Global demand is bullish to prices.

Chinese beef demand, plus demand from Hong Kong and Vietnam, is driving imports, most of which are coming from the Southern hemisphere. But China is now wide open to beef imports from the U.S., except where the feed additive ractopamine has been used.

"That's the only restriction," said Stuart. "Otherwise, all cuts, all ages, all USDA plants are approved."

"We don't even have to certify beef for China," he added. "Anything can go, but it can't have ractopamine."

Although the U.S. is not yet shipping beef to China, sales have been outstanding, said Stuart.

In what he called 'more good news' for beef farmers, Stuart pointed to the world's big competitors, namely Australia, which had liquidated most of its herd last year due to drought. As the country tries to restock, it has pulled heifers out of the chain, further hindering production.

"Have I given you enough positive news yet?" Stuart asked Canada's beef farmers. "I'm telling you the cow herd is not growing. Global demand is good, and our key competitor is having a big decline in production."

Looking forward 10 years, Stuart sees more good news. More mouths to feed and more money certainly means more demand, but he doesn't think global producers are going to be able to keep up with demand. And while this is good news in the long term, Stuart did say only those who finds ways to adapt in the current environment will survive the current environment.



"Today, when we're sitting here – Covid, ASF – totally unplowed ground, a place we've never been before, you do not have to be the strongest, you do not have to be the smartest or the biggest, but you darn well better be able to figure out this environment," he said.

For now, though, it's too early to make any predictions about the impact of Covid-19 on protein markets.

"We do not know," he said. "This is uncharted ground; be careful."

"But global beef cow herd growth has stalled, and global beef demand is good," he concluded. "Cattle and hog backlogs are going to last for months in the U.S. into 2021. Volatility and uncertainty are here to reign for now."

FAO y OIE ponen en marcha una iniciativa mundial para detener la propagación de la PPA

27/10/2020

Dado que la peste porcina africana (PPA) avanza rápidamente en varios países, afectando al abastecimiento alimentario y los medios de vida de algunas de las poblaciones más vulnerables del mundo, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO) y la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE) hacen un llamamiento a todos los países y asociados para que unan fuerzas con la finalidad de mantener esta mortal enfermedad porcina a raya mediante una nueva iniciativa.

La Iniciativa sobre el control mundial de la peste porcina africana , puesta en marcha recientemente en el contexto del Marco mundial para el control progresivo de las enfermedades transfronterizas de los animales, presta apoyo a actores de todos los niveles para coordinar y reforzar las medidas de control destinadas a reducir al mínimo los efectos de esta compleja enfermedad, que plantea muchas dificultades. La FAO y la OIE reunirán a gobiernos, representantes del sector y especialistas para presentar la Iniciativa por primera vez en un foro mundial como parte del acto del Llamamiento a la acción (26-30 de octubre).

La propagación de la PPA no parece estar frenándose. Esta enfermedad contagiosa ha ocasionado la pérdida de más de 7 millones de cerdos tan solo en Asia, y se ha propagado velozmente en la región. Más de 50 países de África, Asia y Europa se ven actualmente afectados y, en las Américas, se está intentando evitar el ingreso de la enfermedad en su territorio. "Nuestro objetivo es evitar la propagación de esta enfermedad, y en última instancia, erradicarla, recurriendo a los datos científicos, las mejores prácticas y las normas internacionales más recientes", dijo el Director General de la FAO, Sr. QU Dongyu, en su mensaje de video a los participantes. "Si no se la controla, esta enfermedad pondrá en riesgo los avances para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible", señaló, llamando a todas las partes interesadas a tomar medidas con miras a detener la propagación de la PPA, promover la sanidad y el bienestar de los animales y salvaguardar los medios de vida de los agricultores.

"Hoy en día, ningún país está a salvo de la peste porcina africana", dijo la Directora General de la OIE, Sra. Monique Eloit. "El número de países de todo el mundo que informan brotes a la OIE continúa aumentando. Esto lo convierte en el peor brote de una enfermedad animal de nuestra generación". La Directora General hizo hincapié en que se requerían inversiones continuas en servicios veterinarios, así como la aplicación efectiva de las normas internacionales, especialmente aquellas relacionadas con la bioseguridad y la vigilancia, a fin de poder controlar la PPA a nivel mundial.

La enfermedad ocasiona hasta un 100 % de muertes entre los cerdos salvajes y domésticos, y no hay ninguna vacuna eficaz. Aunque no se trata de una enfermedad infecciosa para los seres humanos, la explotación porcina es crítica para muchas economías y para la seguridad alimentaria y los medios de vida de millones de personas. La enfermedad mortal continúa propagándose, ocasionando daños que se suman a los efectos económicos de la pandemia de la enfermedad por coronavirus (COVID-19).

Como parte de una serie de actos en línea, de una semana de duración, representantes de gobiernos, veterinarios y especialistas de todo el mundo compartirán conocimientos y experiencias relativos a instrumentos, enfoques e investigaciones de vanguardia. Las acciones que se coordinen en el marco de la Iniciativa fomentarán la resiliencia por medio de orientaciones prácticas, adecuadas para necesidades y contextos específicos.

Mediante esfuerzos coordinados, todos los actores de la cadena de explotación porcina que se unan a la Iniciativa sobre el control mundial de la peste porcina africana del Marco mundial para el control progresivo de las enfermedades transfronterizas de los animales, pueden ayudar a:

- proteger los medios de vida de comunidades vulnerables;
- salvaguardar la sanidad y el bienestar de los animales;
- contribuir a estabilizar los precios del sector de la explotación porcina, así como aquellos de la carne y los piensos, en el comercio regional e internacional, contribuyendo de ese modo a la seguridad alimentaria;
- velar por el acceso de las personas a la nutrición a fin de garantizar vidas saludables y promover el bienestar.



Como parte de la Iniciativa sobre el control mundial de la peste porcina africana del Marco mundial para el control progresivo de las enfermedades transfronterizas de los animales, la FAO y la OIE llaman a los Miembros y asociados a:

- llevar a cabo análisis de riesgos de nivel nacional y reforzar la gestión de riesgos, con inclusión de planes de contingencia y políticas de prevención, detección temprana, respuesta rápida y compensación para apoyar la recuperación del sector;
- mantener un alto nivel de sensibilización respecto de la mitigación de riesgos de la PPA entre los agricultores, veterinarios, carníceros, cazadores, proveedores de insumos y otras partes interesadas de la cadena de valor;
- fomentar y apoyar la aplicación de buenas prácticas de bioseguridad, que son esenciales para evitar una mayor propagación de la PPA;
- reforzar y mantener la inspección fronteriza para la prevención de la propagación de la enfermedad entre los países a causa de prácticas ilegales tales como el contrabando de carne de porcino, productos de porcino y animales vivos durante los viajes y la migración;
- ultimar los trabajos de investigación, desarrollo y validación de posibles vacunas contra la PPA, así como de la estrategia de vacunación relacionada;
- apoyar la mejora de los diagnósticos de laboratorio y las herramientas de detección rápida de la PPA;
- elaborar un enfoque holístico para el control de la PPA en la fauna silvestre, teniendo en cuenta todos los tipos de cerdos;
- fomentar la solidaridad y la cooperación entre países con diferentes grados de experiencia, recursos y capacidad para la prevención y el control de la PPA;
- fomentar las asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado con miras a que se hagan inversiones en la mitigación y la gestión de los riesgos relacionados con la PPA.

FAO: índice de precios de los alimentos mantuvo su tendencia al alza en octubre

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» El índice de precios de los alimentos de la FAO* se situó en octubre de 2020 en un promedio de 100,9 puntos, es decir, 3,0 puntos (un 3,1 %) más que en septiembre y 5,7 puntos (un 6,0 %) por encima de su valor de hace un año. El valor de octubre, el más elevado desde enero de 2020, representó el quinto aumento mensual consecutivo. Los precios mucho más firmes del azúcar, los productos lácteos, los cereales y los aceites vegetales explican la última subida del índice, mientras que el subíndice de la carne disminuyó ligeramente por segundo mes consecutivo.

» El índice de precios de los cereales de la FAO registró en octubre un promedio de 111,6 puntos, esto es, 7,5 puntos (un 7,2 %) más que en septiembre y 15,8 puntos (un 16,5 %) por encima del valor registrado en el mismo mes del año pasado. La subida de octubre marcó el cuarto mes de aumento consecutivo. Los precios del trigo para la exportación siguieron subiendo en octubre por la gran demanda mundial en un contexto de reducción de las disponibilidades exportables, malas condiciones de crecimiento en la Argentina y el persistente tiempo seco que continuó afectando negativamente a las condiciones del trigo de invierno en algunas partes de Europa, América septentrional y la región del Mar Negro. Los precios internacionales del maíz también repuntaron hasta su nivel más elevado en seis años, fundamentalmente a causa del ritmo acelerado de las compras por parte de China y una reducción de las existencias en los Estados Unidos de América mayor de lo previsto anteriormente, así como debido a descensos pronunciados de los suministros para la exportación en el Brasil y Ucrania. En octubre también aumentaron los precios de la cebada y el sorgo forrajeros, impulsados por una fuerte demanda y por el efecto indirecto de la subida de los precios del maíz y el trigo. Por el contrario, los precios internacionales del arroz disminuyeron hasta ubicarse en su nivel más bajo en siete meses, al comenzar a recogerse en Asia la cosecha principal e intensificarse los esfuerzos por atraer compradores.

» El índice de precios de los aceites vegetales de la FAO se situó en un promedio de 106,4 puntos en octubre, lo cual representa un aumento de 1,8 puntos (un 1,8 %) respecto del mes anterior y el nivel más elevado en nueve meses. La continua fortaleza del índice se debe fundamentalmente a la subida de los precios de los aceites de palma y soja, mientras que los del aceite de colza sufrieron un moderado descenso. Las cotizaciones internacionales del aceite de palma subieron por quinto mes consecutivo, sustentadas por perspectivas de producción en los principales países productores por debajo de su potencial y por la robusta demanda mundial de importaciones. Mientras tanto, los valores del aceite de soja se vieron sostenidos por la continua escasez de la oferta en América del Sur. Por el contrario, después de subir durante cinco meses seguidos, los valores internacionales del aceite de colza descendieron en octubre como resultado de una mayor incertidumbre respecto de la demanda en la Unión Europea (UE) tras el reciente deterioro de la situación de la enfermedad por coronavirus (COVID-19) en toda la región.



» El índice de precios de los productos lácteos de la FAO registró un promedio de 104,4 puntos en octubre, esto es, un alza de 2,2 puntos (un 2,2 %) desde septiembre, lo que representa el quinto mes consecutivo de aumento y empuja al índice 3,6 puntos (un 3,5 %) por encima del valor registrado en el mismo mes del año pasado. En octubre, subieron las cotizaciones de todos los productos lácteos representados en el índice, siendo la del queso la que más aumentó, seguida de las de la leche desnatada en polvo, la leche entera en polvo y la mantequilla. Los aumentos de precios en octubre reflejaron cierto grado de escasez en los mercados respecto de las entregas a corto plazo, causada por la robusta demanda de importaciones en los mercados asiáticos y de Oriente Medio unida a las expectativas de una disminución de las disponibilidades exportables de Oceanía a finales de este año, cuando la producción experimentará una reducción estacional. Además, el aumento de la demanda interna de suministros futuros en Europa, donde la producción se aproxima a su mínimo estacional, también contribuyó a la escasez de suministros en los mercados al contado y el fortalecimiento de los precios.

» El índice de precios de la carne de la FAO** se situó en un promedio de 90,7 puntos en octubre, con una ligera disminución (0,5 puntos o un 0,5 %) desde septiembre, la cual representa el noveno descenso mensual desde enero y deja el índice 10,9 puntos (un 10,7 %) por debajo de su valor de hace un año. Los precios de la carne de cerdo bajaron debido a la caída de las cotizaciones de los productos alemanes, a raíz de la continua influencia de las restricciones a las importaciones impuestas por China a Alemania, que contrarrestó un aumento de las cotizaciones del Brasil provocado por la fuerte demanda de importaciones. Mientras tanto, los precios de la carne de bovino descendieron a causa de la escasa demanda en los Estados Unidos de América sumada al incremento de los envíos procedentes de América del Sur, aunque los suministros procedentes de Australia se redujeron a consecuencia de la creciente demanda de ganado para la reconstitución de la cabaña. Los precios de la carne de aves de corral también experimentaron una ligera caída al reducirse los pedidos de Arabia Saudita y China. Por el contrario, los precios de la carne de ovino subieron a raíz de la constante demanda interna y la escasez de suministros para la exportación, especialmente en Australia.

» El índice de precios del azúcar de la FAO registró un promedio de 85,0 puntos en octubre, es decir, 6,0 puntos (un 7,6 %) más que en septiembre y 7,2 puntos (un 9,3 %) más que el año pasado. Este aumento obedeció principalmente a las perspectivas de un descenso de la producción de azúcar tanto en el Brasil como en la India, los dos mayores países productores de azúcar, debido a precipitaciones inferiores a la media. Los precios del azúcar también se vieron respaldados por la evolución en Tailandia, donde se calcula que la producción de azúcar se reducirá en casi un 5 % respecto del año pasado como consecuencia de las prolongadas condiciones secas. Las compras de fondos ejercieron una presión adicional al alza, como se evidencia en el informe semanal titulado Commitment of Traders (compromisos de los comerciantes). Además, los precios del azúcar mostraron una gran volatilidad, impulsada también por las incertidumbres en el mercado del petróleo y por las fluctuaciones del real brasileño frente al dólar de los EE.UU.

*A partir de julio de 2020, se ha ampliado la cobertura de precios del índice de precios de los alimentos de la FAO y se ha revisado su período de referencia a 2014-16. Para obtener más detalles sobre esta revisión, véase el artículo especial en el número de junio de 2020 de Perspectivas alimentarias.

**A diferencia de otros grupos de productos básicos, la mayoría de los precios utilizados en el cálculo del índice de precios de la carne de la FAO no se encuentra disponible en el momento del cómputo y publicación del índice de precios de los alimentos de la Organización; por tanto, el valor del índice de precios de la carne de los meses más recientes se deriva de una combinación de precios previstos y observados. En ocasiones, esto puede hacer precisas revisiones significativas del valor final del índice de precios de la carne de la FAO que, a su vez, podrían influir en el valor del índice de precios de los alimentos de la Organización.

CHINA

Proyección del USDA para el principal importador mundial de carnes

CME Group Mon, November 2, 2020 Despite the impact of Covid-19 and African swine fever, China's appetite for meat is showing no sign of slowing down. The country is the world's largest consumer of meat by some margin, with citizens expected to eat 40.3 million metric tons of pork in 2020, according to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

To put that figure in context, pork consumption in the country is set to be more than double that for all European Union countries combined in 2020. While pork is the most widely eaten meat in China, the consumption of beef and chicken is also expected to be higher than for any other country apart from the United States.

Meeting Domestic Demand



In the pork industry, not only is China the world's leading consumer, it is also the largest producer by some margin. In recent months, large scale Chinese hog producers have been very focused on restocking and it is forecast that a total of 36 million metric tons of pork will still be produced in 2020. This compares with 24.1 million metric tons for the European Union in second place, and three times more than the U.S. in third place.

Even so, domestic production still does not meet all of China's demand from its citizens, particularly after the national herd was reduced by African swine fever. The outbreak caused pork production levels in China to fall by 21% year-on-year in 2019, and despite best efforts by the Chinese hog industry, output levels are estimated to drop by a further 15% in 2020, according to the USDA.

While pork in China rose to record high prices because of this, consumer demand remained strong, with the substitution effect marginal at best. China was the world's largest importer of pork in 2019, and import levels are forecast to soar by 76% in 2020 to 4.4 million metric tons, accounting for 43% of the global total. Imports are likely to receive a further boost after China reduced tariffs on U.S. pork following the signing of the Phase 1 trade deal in January, while it also agreed to purchase an additional \$32 billion worth of U.S. agriculture products, including pork, in the coming two years.

Future Growth in Consumption

The meat momentum is expected to continue in China, as disposable incomes increase and the middle class continues to expand. The average person in China only consumes 24.4 kilograms of pork and 14 kilograms of chicken a year, according to the OECD.

The fact that per capita consumption of certain meats in China still remains well below levels seen in developed markets highlights the huge potential for future growth in this area. For example, annual average per capita consumption of beef in the U.S. is 26.3 kilograms, compared with just 4.1 kilograms in China. Even after accounting for dietary preferences and shifts, there remains substantial room for growth. Over the last decade, that rising demand for meat had already begun to exert some pressure on global supplies. In early 2019 this pressure exploded in dramatic fashion in the U.S. pork market. The CME Lean Hog futures prices made a sharp series of multi-day rallies, rising by 22% over a two-week period to reach a near-two year high.

The trigger was a U.S. Export Sales report released on March 7, 2019 showing China had made its biggest weekly purchase of pork in two years. This confirmed previous market speculation that African swine fever was spreading widely on mainland China and that domestic production had been severely reduced, necessitating large scale purchases from the global markets.

Factors That Could Dampen Meat Demand

The past few years have seen significant progress made in the development of meat alternatives. Big names, such as U.S.-based Beyond Meat and Impossible Foods, have introduced laboratory-grown alternatives with a color, texture and taste that is much more like actual beef than previous alternatives. These alternative meats typically use pea protein or soy protein as their main ingredient. Beyond Meats' Beyond Burger even contains beets to give it the appearance of "bleeding".

While early products focused on providing an alternative to beef, the market has since evolved to look for pork replacements. Hong Kong-based Right Treat was the first company to produce a pork substitute when it launched OmniPork and OmniMince, which uses a blend of pea, soy, shiitake mushroom and rice protein, to replicate pork.

Specifically aimed at the Asian market, it was developed with Asian chefs to enable it to act as a pork substitute in traditional Asian dishes. China also has two homegrown meat substitute companies, Zhenmeat and Starfield, focusing on traditional Chinese fare such as dumplings and mooncakes.

Impact of Meat Substitutes

Investors have given artificial meat an enthusiastic response. The price of shares in Beyond Meat more than doubled on its first day of trading in May 2019, rising from \$25 to \$65, and then soaring to an all-time high of \$239 just two months later. Meanwhile, Impossible Foods recently secured a further \$200 million in funding, giving it an estimated valuation of just over \$4 billion, after raising a total of \$1.5 billion in the private market.

Consumers in China are similarly enthused. The country's "free from meat" market, which includes plant-based meat replacement products, has grown 33.5% since 2014 to be worth \$9.7 billion in 2018, according to Euromonitor. It predicts that the industry will be worth \$11.9 billion by 2023. Impossible Foods is currently awaiting regulatory approval to enter China, which it has named as its top market for overseas expansion. Meanwhile, Beyond Meat Inc (NASDAQ: BYND) is planning to open a production plant near Shanghai, and Nestle is expanding its factory producing plant-based products in Tianjin.

Nevertheless, one major barrier to increasing market share is always cost. The fact that meat-substitutes typically cost more than the real thing is a key hurdle, especially among consumers that are price sensitive. Another big barrier is taste – while recent alternatives have made significant inroads into replicating the flavor profile of real meat, it still isn't the same thing.



The Greek philosopher Heraclitus famously said that change is the only constant in life. With pork prices soaring by 53% in China in the past year, imports vulnerable to further disruption and declining costs of production for plant-based meat substitutes, will we see more and more Chinese consumers flocking to meat-substitutes, or will old habits die hard as they stick to the tried and tested when it comes to meat consumption? Only time will tell.

Frigoríficos de Dinamarca y Canadá suspendem suspenderem embarques de carne porcina a CHINA

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 30/10/2020

A Administração Geral de Alfândegas da China (Gacc, na sigla em inglês) não informou o motivo e nem data para retorno das vendas

A Administração Geral de Alfândegas da China (Gacc, na sigla em inglês) anunciou nesta sexta-feira (30/10) que uma empresa de carne suína com registro na Dinamarca suspendeu voluntariamente as exportações de produtos para o país asiático desde 21 de outubro.

O órgão não informou o motivo e nem data para retorno das vendas. No mesmo comunicado, o Gaac informa que outro frigorífico, do Canadá, também decidiu suspender voluntariamente a exportação de produtos suínos ao país asiático. As vendas foram paralisadas em 22 de outubro e não foi informada a data de retorno do comércio ou os motivos para o encerramento das vendas.

Em resposta à suspensões de importação de produtos estrangeiros por parte da China, nos últimos meses – sob alegação de um controle mais rígido contra a Covid-19 -, algumas empresas começaram a interromper, de forma voluntária e antecipada, as vendas para a potência asiática.

Residuos de COVID en envases de alimentos no implican riesgos

,Time•November 3, 2020 They've reportedly found it on packages of Ecuadorian shrimp, squid from Russia and Norwegian seafood.

Since June, Chinese health authorities have been detecting genetic traces of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, on refrigerated and frozen foods from around the world. Then, on Oct. 17, the Chinese Centers for Disease Control (CDC) announced it had isolated active SARS-CoV-2 on packs of imported fish. The agency says this world-first discovery, made while tracing a recent outbreak in Qingdao to two dock workers, shows contaminated food packaging can cause infections.

While it remains unclear if the dock workers actually contracted COVID-19 from the seafood they were handling, the government is stepping up precautions. Qingdao will now scrutinize all incoming frozen food (after testing all 9 million residents), while the Beijing city government has urged companies to avoid importing frozen foods from countries badly hit by the pandemic — though it did not specify which ones.

Concern over possible transmission through imported food is running high in China, which has nearly stamped out domestic transmission of the pathogen. It is one of the only countries to impose wide-scale coronavirus inspections on incoming shipments.

Elsewhere, health authorities have been more skeptical. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control says there is “no evidence” to suggest food is associated with spreading the virus, while the World Health Organization (WHO) says it’s not necessary to disinfect food packaging. New Zealand meanwhile ruled out a theory that an August outbreak was connected to a cold-chain storage facility.

China’s CDC says 670,000 samples from frozen foods and packaging had been tested for COVID-19 as of Sept. 15. Reportedly, only 22 of them were positive (and prior to the Qingdao case it was not clear if any of the detected coronavirus was still active when thawed).

BRASIL

Precios de los vacunos rompen récords

Sexta-feira, 6 de novembro de 2020 - 05h55

A oferta limitada de boiadas e as escalações curtas continuam ditando o rumo do mercado do boi gordo.

Segundo levantamento da Scot Consultoria, nas praças pecuárias paulistas, a cotação da arroba do boi gordo subiu R\$3,00/@ na última quinta-feira (5/11) na comparação feita dia a dia e o preço bruto ficou em R\$278,00, à vista.

As cotações da arroba da vaca e da novilha gorda, por sua vez, subiram R\$5,00, e estão em R\$265,00 e R\$270,00, respectivamente, preços brutos e à vista. As cotações dos machos que atendem ao mercado externo estão firmes em R\$280,00/@, preço bruto e à vista.

Em Mato Grosso do Sul os preços do boi gordo, da vaca e da novilha subiram nas três praças monitoradas pela Scot Consultoria. O boi gordo ficou cotado em R\$278,00/@ na praça de Dourados, alta de R\$5,00/@ na comparação feita dia a dia, considerando preço bruto e à vista, R\$277,50/@ com desconto do Senar, e R\$274,00/@ com desconto do Senar e Funrural.



Em Goiânia, na comparação diária, o preço do boi gordo subiu em R\$3,00/@, negociado em R\$265,00/@, bruto e à vista, R\$264,50/@ com desconto do Senar, e R\$261,00 com desconto do Senar e Funrural. Fonte: Cepea. This post was published on 5 de novembro de 2020

O Indicador do boi gordo CEPEA/B3 fechou a R\$ 277,65 nessa quarta-feira, 4. No último dia de outubro, o Indicador atingiu R\$ 278,40, bem acima do recorde real anterior, de R\$ 269,87, que havia sido observado em 29 de novembro de 2019 (o valor nominal do boi naquela data foi de R\$ 231,35).

No acumulado de outubro, o Indicador avançou 8,45%. Segundo pesquisadores o Cepea, o impulso aos valores da arroba seguiu vindo da baixa oferta de animais prontos para abate e da demanda aquecida, principalmente para exportação.

De acordo com dados da Secex, em outubro, as exportações de carne bovina in natura somaram 162,7 mil toneladas, 14,28% a mais que em setembro/20, mas 4,58% inferiores às de outubro/19, quando, vale lembrar, os embarques foram recordes (estiveram acima de 170 mil toneladas).

En octubre exportaciones registraron el promedio diario mayor de la historia

04/11/2020 Foram 8,13 mil toneladas, diariamente, com crescimento do volume exportado ante o mês de setembro

Em outubro, o Brasil exportou 162,68 mil toneladas de carne bovina in natura, o que significou avanço de 14% frente ao volume do mês anterior, mas 4,6% abaixo do resultado registrado em outubro de 2019, de 170,55 mil toneladas, segundo dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).

Inicialmente, a expectativa do mercado para o mês de outubro deste ano era de um novo recorde histórico dos embarques mensais brasileiros de carne in natura. Na avaliação do economista Yago Travagini, consultor da Agrifatto, o recorde mensal acabou não sendo batido porque o mês de outubro deste ano teve dois dias úteis a menos em relação a outubro de 2019.

De fato foi o que ocorreu, caso os dias de embarque tivesse se repetido. "Quando comparamos a média diária de proteína bovina exportada, vemos que o mês de outubro deste ano deteve o melhor desempenho da história, com 8,13 mil toneladas/dia", destaca Travagini.

Desde o início do ano, o Brasil já exportou 1,4 milhão de toneladas de carne in natura (confira abaixo). Em todo o ano passado, o volume vendido no exterior foi de 2,1 milhões de toneladas equivalente carcaça, por US\$ 6,48 bilhões. O desempenho foi recorde, com aumento de 14,7% sobre 2018, no volume, e de 15,8% na receita.

As exportações de carne bovina in natura, em 2020:

Janeiro: 116 mil/ton – US\$ 562,4 milhões

Fevereiro: 110,6 mil/ton – US\$ 489,6 milhões

Março: 125,8 mil/ton – US\$ 552,9 milhões

Abril: 116,3 mil/ton – US\$ 508,4 milhões

Maio: 155,0 mil/ton – US\$ 681,3 milhões

Junho: 151,9 mil/ton – US\$ 653,0 milhões

Julho: 169,3 mil/ton – US\$ 690,8 milhões

Agosto: 163,2 mil/ton – US\$ 654,2 milhões

Setembro: 142,3 mil/ton – US\$ 583,1 milhões

Outubro: 110,6 mil/ton – US\$ 489,6 milhões

Fonte: Mapa/Agrostat

Autoridades brasileñas negaron haber sido notificadas de identificación de COVID en envases de carne porcina por parte de CHINA

Fonte: Valor Econômico. This post was published on 3 de novembro de 2020

O Ministério da Agricultura ainda não foi notificado oficialmente pelas autoridades chinesas sobre a suposta identificação de traços do novo coronavírus em embalagem de carne suína brasileira exportada para o país asiático.

O episódio teria ocorrido na sexta-feira e foi divulgado pela agência Reuters no sábado.

As autoridades da província de Wendeng, na China, determinaram que todas as pessoas que tiveram contato com a carne suína devem informar o governo.

O episódio foi identificado pelo serviço sanitário local e não pela Administração Geral de Alfândegas (GACC, na sigla em inglês), com quem os adidos brasileiros em Pequim mantêm contato direto. Por isso, a informação ainda não foi confirmada e notificada oficialmente.

Em agosto, um lote de asas de frango exportado pela catarinense Aurora testou positivo. Em setembro, um pacote de peixes congelados da Monteiro Indústria de Pescados também testou positivo para o coronavírus.



Na ocasião, a China suspendeu a entrada de novas cargas importadas por uma semana como medida de prevenção.

URUGUAY

Inicia la faena de Cuota 481 y el ganado gordo mantiene la tendencia de ajuste a la baja

por Cecilia Pattarino noviembre 4, 2020

Con una oferta creciente, una demanda internacional acotada tras la segunda ola de Covid-19 y una industria mejor posicionada iniciando la faena de ganados de corral con destino a la Cuota 481, el mercado del gordo culmina su séptima semana de ajuste a la baja en los valores.

La mayor oferta de ganados de pasto se ve fundamentalmente en vacas, categoría que se coloca con mayor fluidez. Mientras que el novillo pesado presenta mayores dificultades. Las entradas a planta son largas, entre 15 y 20 días, lo que le da más comodidad y poder de negociación a la industria. A su vez, el abasto está más trancado como es característico en esta época del año, presiona sobre el novillo liviano y la vaquillona.

A pesar de las lluvias recibidas en algunas zonas del país, la escasez de agua sigue siendo un factor determinante en el precio del ganado gordo.

El novillo gordo especial cotiza entre US\$ 3,10 y US\$ 3,17 por kilo en cuarta balanza dependiendo de la calidad. Para la vaca gorda los negocios se concretan entre US\$ 2,85 y US\$ 2,95 por kilo. La vaquillona cotiza entre US\$ 3,05 y US\$ 3,10.

En lanares la oferta es abultada pero muchas plantas, iniciando la faena de vacunos para la Cuota 481, comienzan a relegar la faena de ovinos lo que genera un cuello de botella. El cordero pesado cotiza entre US\$ 3,50 y US\$ 3,55, el capón en el eje de los US\$ 3,12 y la oveja en US\$ 3,08.

Optimismo y buenas perspectivas para el mercado ganadero

05/11/2020 - Walter Hugo Abelenda, consignatario de ganado del centro del país, dijo que observa de manera positiva al negocio ganadero. "Si hay una cosa que no se reproduce en el mundo es la tierra y lo que queda es aumentar la producción", expresó.

Si bien reconoció la incertidumbre que se ha generado a raíz de la pandemia del covid-19 y las repercusiones económicas que se están dando, en Europa por ejemplo, sostuvo que es un momento coyuntural. "El año pasado nos tocó bailar con la más linda, este año es con la más fea", dijo

A su vez, Abelenda opinó, sin desconocer los problemas de algunas zonas, que hoy hay un déficit hídrico, "pero no es una seca".

"La primavera explotó los campos se poblaron de pasto, el ganado engordó. Sin desconocer las dificultades de algunas zonas, como Rocha y Treinta y Tres, se genera una psicosis", señaló.

En ese sentido, destacó los datos del stock vacuno, que fueron altísimos, y la demanda china que se lleva todo lo que Uruguay faena.

"Creo que tenemos que tener presente que en las dificultades hay grandes oportunidades", indicó.

En tanto, opinó que para adelante, sobre enero, puede darse una escasez de novillo pesado, tipo cuota, por un tema de precaución de los productores.

Endeudamiento de la industria frigorífica registró fuerte baja de agosto a setiembre

por Cecilia Ferreira noviembre 4, 2020

El endeudamiento total de la industria frigorífica, sumando créditos vigentes y vencidos, totalizó US\$ 296,5 millones en setiembre, una caída de 15% frente a los US\$ 347,1 millones registrados en agosto, pero aún 1% por encima de setiembre de 2019, de acuerdo a la última actualización de datos desagregados del Banco Central.

La baja se explica por una reducción de los créditos vigentes, que pasaron de US\$ 334,21 en agosto a US\$ 281,55 en setiembre, un ajuste de 16%.

Los créditos vencidos, por su parte, aumentaron de US\$ 12,98 millones a US\$ 14,99 en el noveno mes del año.

En trimestre julio-setiembre, el stock de créditos vigentes promedio fue de US\$ 314,21 millones frente a US\$ 300,85 en mismo periodo del año pasado, registrando una suba interanual de 4,4%.

En el caso de créditos vencidos, el promedio del trimestre fue de US\$ 14,57 millones, lejos por encima de los US\$ 1,83 millones registrados en igual periodo del año pasado. Y los créditos totales subieron 8,6% de US\$ 302,68 a US\$ 328,79.



PARAGUAY

El precio del macho y hembra a frigoríficos exportadores volvió a subir en la semana

04/11/2020 GANADERÍA

Después de tres semanas consecutivas de estabilidad, el macho común para frigoríficos exportadores registró una suba en la cotización y se posicionó en US\$ 2,90 por kilo carcasa, rompiendo otro récord histórico en su valor en guaraníes: 20.300 a la carne. Un operador adjudicó la suba a la llegada de las cuadrillas de rabinos para la faena kosher, que estarían comenzando con las operaciones la próxima semana. Con respecto a la disponibilidad de hacienda, la fuente dijo que "el mercado opera con normalidad", con plantas que "dan entrada para una semana, sin sobresaltos" y luego de haber cerrado un octubre con volúmenes récord de faena en más de dos años. Otro operador dijo que para el macho común, dependiendo el volumen y la calidad de hacienda, se podría llegar a una cotización cercana a los US\$ 3 a la carne. Además ubicó a la vaquilla en US\$ 2,90 y a la vaca, con una suba de US\$ 0,10, en US\$ 2,70 por kilo carcasa. Finalmente, explicó que las plantas frigoríficas no están ofreciendo valores de compra por los animales trazados, dado que la demanda en Europa está paralizada por la segunda ola de covid-19. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Rabinos llegaron a Paraguay para comenzar con las faenas kosher de Israel

02/11/2020 GANADERÍA

Las primeras cuadrillas de rabinos llegaron a Paraguay para cumplir una cuarentena sanitaria de 72 horas, indicada en el protocolo sanitario aprobado por las autoridades nacionales, y posteriormente comenzar con las faenas kosher para la exportación de carne bovina a Israel. Un broker explicó que estaba previsto el arribo de dos equipos de rabinos para iniciar faenas en dos plantas frigoríficas, mientras que en las próximas horas se daría la llegada de otras dos cuadrillas para desarrollar actividades en dos industrias más. Si bien los exportadores paraguayos pretendían alcanzar un precio de venta cercano a los US\$ 6.000 por tonelada, hay importadores que siguen negociando las referencias para lograr una reducción. Sin embargo, está claro que los acuerdos se cerrarán a valores más altos frente a las operaciones de junio y julio. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Paraguay aumentó el volumen y el precio de exportación de la carne vacuna hasta octubre

04/11/2020 GANADERÍA

A pesar de las dificultades comerciales a raíz de la pandemia, la carne bovina paraguaya mantuvo una demanda global creciente en 2020 en comparación al año anterior; siguiendo una tendencia mundial de más consumo de proteína roja. Entre enero y octubre las industrias exportaron 211.911 toneladas a un total de 48 mercados, una suba del 5,7% frente a igual periodo del 2019. Aunque hay una diversidad de destinos, más del 82% del volumen negociado se envió a Chile, Rusia, Taiwán, Israel y Brasil. Las ventas al exterior permitieron una facturación de US\$ 860 millones, un aumento de 4,6% frente a 2019. El precio promedio de negociación se posicionó en US\$ 4.057 por tonelada. Las menudencias bovinas exportadas en 2020 crecieron 11,2% con 42.067 toneladas, por un total de US\$ 68,2 millones (- 2,9%). Rusia lidera las compras con más de 12 mil toneladas entre enero y octubre. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Europa posterga contratos cerrados y frigoríficos no ofrecen precios de compra para hacienda trazada

03/11/2020 GANADERÍA El panorama en Europa no es alentador para la comercialización de carne bovina, dado que la segunda ola de covid-19 tiene contra las cuerdas a varias ciudades y muchos gobiernos toman exigentes medidas para evitar una mayor propagación. Con algunos restaurantes operando solo al mediodía, los importadores de la comunidad europea llevan varias semanas sin demanda. "Las compras están paradas", comentó a Valor Agro el Gerente de la Cámara Paraguaya de la Carne (CPC). Daniel Burt aseguró que los clientes están "postergando contratos" que ya fueron cerrados, con el objetivo de extender al máximo los embarques para estirar la vida útil de la carne en Europa. Sin embargo, aclaró que no hubo problemas de pago para los cortes bovinos que ya fueron entregados. Las dificultades de exportación a la Unión Europea también están marcadas para otros países vecinos, es el caso de Argentina y Uruguay, donde con nulos negocios se ofrecen algunas referencias de compras para el Hilton que bajaron hasta los US\$ 7.000 por tonelada. Según explicó a Valor Agro un operador del mercado, la imposibilidad de colocar carne en Europa ha llevado a que los frigoríficos exportadores que producen en Paraguay abran la semana sin precios de compra para las haciendas trazadas, que la semana pasada ya se habían visto afectadas con una reducción de US\$ 0,05 por kilo carcasa. Fuente: Valor Agro.



Demanda sudamericana de carne bovina paraguaya creció 16% en 2020

05/11/2020 GANADERÍA

La carne bovina paraguaya se sigue abriendo caminos en los mercados internacionales, entre enero y octubre del 2020 se ha comercializado más volumen de cortes congelados y enfriados, y a un mayor número de compradores. En Sudamérica, la presencia de la carne vacuna nacional creció un 16%, en comparación con los primeros diez meses del año pasado, con un total de 93.151 toneladas vendidas, de acuerdo a los datos del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa). Si bien Chile, el principal mercado de Paraguay, representa el 80% del volumen enviado a los países sudamericanos y experimentó un aumento de las compras del 10,4% frente al 2020, la demanda también se incrementó en Brasil, Uruguay y Perú. Además, en el año en curso se enviaron productos a Argentina y Ecuador, dos mercados que no operaron en 2019. Mientras que las compras de Colombia, con 43 toneladas en 2020, se redujeron en 52,8%. Las subas más significativas se desarrollaron en Uruguay, con ventas que pasaron de 1.816 toneladas en 2019 a 4.216 toneladas en 2020, un crecimiento del 132,2%. Al mismo tiempo, Brasil aumentó 26,8% (13.380 toneladas) y Perú en 23,4% (169 toneladas). La facturación total por concepto de exportaciones a destinos sudamericanos subió 11% a US\$ 392,2 millones, de los cuales US\$ 317,8 fueron por compras chilenas. Fuente: Valor Agro.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

Agencia Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria(EFSA) evaluó bienestar animal en faena de bovinos

06 November 2020 ESFA research has identified multiple welfare hazards for cattle at slaughter - most stemming from abattoir staff fatigue.

Research from the European Food Safety Agency has assessed the welfare of cattle at slaughter and issued an updated opinion. The opinion is based on the most up-to-date scientific research and follows similar assessments made about the welfare of poultry, pigs and rabbits at slaughter.

The report identified a total of 40 welfare hazards that could occur during slaughter. 39 of these are the result of abattoir staff not possessing necessary skills to carry out their work or fatigue.

The opinion proposes measures to prevent and correct these hazards.

BREXIT

Reino Unido otorga mayores poderes a la Comisión de Comercio y Agricultura

02 November 2020

The British Veterinary Association welcomes stronger legal remit for the Trade and Agriculture Commission.

The British Veterinary Association (BVA) has welcomed the 1 November announcement by Government that it will strengthen the remit of the Trade and Agriculture Commission, an important step that has been welcomed by the National Farmers' Union (NFU), the veterinary profession and animal welfare organisations.

BVA supported the Lord's amendment 18 of the Agriculture Bill (the Curry amendment) which would enable the Trade and Agriculture Commission to provide ongoing and statutory scrutiny of future trade deals and voiced that support in writing to Government.

Over one million people signed an NFU petition which was backed by a wide reach of supporters from the veterinary profession, animal welfare and environmental organisations and called for action to prevent the undermining of British farming standards in future trade deals. The concern focused on food imports from countries where production has lower animal welfare, public health and environmental standards than those in the UK.

BVA President, James Russell said:

"We welcome this very important step from the Government in acknowledging the strength of feeling on the issue of protecting UK animal health and welfare standards in future trade deals.

"While we welcomed the establishment of the Trade and Agriculture Commission in June, we raised concerns that its role was only advisory and repeatedly called for the Government to commit to protecting standards through legislation. We're pleased that the Government has listened to concerns and will now put the Commission on a statutory footing.

"It's essential that in scrutinising future trade deals the Commission draws on a wide range of veterinary expertise to put animal health and welfare at the centre of decision making. The farming community, veterinary profession, and consumers need to be reassured that the UK will not compromise our reputation for high animal welfare standards."



Comisario Breton sostiene que las chances de llegar a un acuerdo son 50/50

06 November 2020

There is a "50/50" chance that Britain and the European Union will be able to reach a deal over the terms of Britain's exit from the bloc, EU Internal Market Commissioner Thierry Breton said on Friday 6 November. According to Reuters, Breton told France 2 television that, "...we are extremely clear on the conditions and the access to our European market." He also said Britain had more to lose than the EU in the event that talks broke down and resulted in a "no-deal" Brexit.

Britain left the EU in January and talks on protecting a trillion dollars worth of annual free trade between the estranged allies from possible quotas and tariffs are now in their final stretch before London's transition out of the bloc completes on 31 December.

Earlier this week, both the EU's Brexit negotiator Michel Barnier and his UK counterpart David Frost stated that there were still major "divergences" between the two sides regarding the state of the Brexit talks.

Issues of contention between Britain and the EU have centred on fixing new fishing rights, guaranteeing fair-play rules for companies, and agreeing ways to solve any future trade disputes.

Conversaciones entre el RU y los Estados Unidos para llegar a un acuerdo comercial están avanzando

03 November 2020

Britain and the United States report that ongoing trade talks are heading towards a comprehensive agreement.

Reuters reports that the two sides have now finished their fifth round of talks aimed at securing a trade deal which in Britain is seen as one of the big prizes on offer after the country left the European Union in January and began negotiating its own bilateral deals.

"Following the significant progress made in talks to date, both sides are confident that we are on track for a comprehensive agreement which would provide a significant and mutual benefit to our economies," a statement from the UK trade ministry said.

Both Britain and United States have repeatedly talked up the prospects of a deal, but a 3 November US Presidential election which could see a change in administration has added uncertainty.

"We believe we are in a good position to move forward after the US election," the statement said. It said a programme for future talks had been agreed, but did not provide a date.

Britain has been forced to reject domestic criticism that a US deal would see lower food standards and the state-funded healthcare system opened up to US firms. Trade minister Liz Truss last week criticised President Donald Trump's "America First" economic approach.

The statement said almost all chapters of the deal were at an advanced stage, and that a significant proportion of legal text has been agreed across multiple chapters.

The latest round was focused on discussions on market access for goods, including negotiations around product specific rules of origin, which determine whether or not a product can benefit from preferential tariffs.

ALEMANIA PPA salta hacia el sur y llega a Sajonia

03/11/2020

El virus de la PPA ha sido detectado en una jabalina cazada en el estado de Sajonia, al sur del de Brandenburgo, según ha informado el Ministerio de Agricultura alemán (BMEL). Se detectó tras las pruebas realizadas al animal que no mostró síntomas clínicos. Fue detectada el pasado 27 de octubre en la localidad de Oberlausitz, cerca de la frontera con Polonia.

La ubicación está a unos 60 km al sur de la zona protegida en Brandenburgo y algo más al sur de la frontera con Polonia y se espera que se construya otra zona de contención.

Como consecuencia del descubrimiento, el estado de Sajonia está en alerta máxima para evitar una mayor propagación.

Al otro lado de la frontera, en Polonia, se detectaron casos cercanos de PPA en enero y marzo de este año y se han reportado casos también recientemente.

Por otro lado, en el estado de Brandenburgo ya van 123 canales de jabalíes que han dado positivo en PPA.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Lider del Comité de Agricultura perdió la elección

05 November 2020

Democratic Representative Collin Peterson, House Agriculture Committee chair, failed to win re-election in Minnesota on 3 November.



Reuters reports that Peterson's loss has many agriculture leaders saying that it could hurt the Midwest grain belt.

Though Democrats retained control of the House and therefore will again chair the committee, Peterson's exit could shift US spending away from a region hammered by US President Donald Trump's trade war with China, they said.

Ruling parties take seniority into account when selecting committee chairs, providing an opening for senior House Democrats like Reps. Jim Costa of California, David Scott of Georgia and Marcia Fudge of Ohio to lead the agriculture committee.

Midwest farmers raise pigs and grow the bulk of soybeans and corn in the United States, while California is known for fruit and vegetable crops and southern states like Georgia produce chickens.

For Minnesotans, "the clout that he had on the ag committee is lost to us," said Laura Lemke, executive director of the Minnesota Grain & Feed Association.

The House Agriculture Committee has jurisdiction over a vast range of agriculture and rural issues, including the Farm Bill, renewable energy, disaster assistance, nutrition and crop insurance. The latest Farm Bill, passed once every five years, expires in 2023 and mandates spending of about \$428 billion.

Discussion of the bill starts years in advance.

Former US Senator Heidi Heitkamp, a North Dakota Democrat, said Peterson's defeat was "devastating" because he understood intricacies of the legislation. He has long worked with Republicans, who will likely retain control of the Senate.

"Colin knew more about the Farm Bill than anyone else in Congress," Heitkamp said.

Republican Michelle Fischbach beat Peterson and will seek a seat on the committee, her campaign said.

Peterson's next job could be at the US Department of Agriculture, said Joseph Glauber, senior research fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute and a former USDA chief economist.

"I would think that if Biden wins, Peterson would go right to the top of the list for USDA secretary," Glauber said.

Peterson did not respond to requests for comment.

AUSTRALIA

Exportaciones de carnes bovinas cayeron 28 por ciento en octubre

Jon Condon, November 3, 2020

THE dramatic decline being seen in rates of slaughter as the 2020 year draws to a close was reflected in beef exports during October, which were down 28.5pc compared with the same period last year.

Department of Agriculture figures released this morning show exports to all markets last month reached 81,314 tonnes – a significant improvement on the previous historically low month, despite the impact of public holidays during October – but a whopping 34,000t behind October trade last year.

As Beef Central's weekly slaughter reports have indicated, there has been a gradual, but persistent decline in eastern states processing activity since early April due to constricted cattle supply after two years of drought-forced herd reduction. Seven months ago, five-state tallies were still around 140,000 head per week, but since mid-August, weekly eastern states kills have averaged around 103,000 head.

For the calendar year-to-date, Australia has now exported 874,418t of chilled and frozen beef – a massive 135,000t or 13pc deficit on the same ten-month period last year.

That gap will inevitably widen further over the next two months, because the 2019 year finished exceptionally strongly, driven by drought. The week ending 17 December last year, for example, produced an eastern states kill of almost 165,000 head.

Widespread spring rain, as forecast by BOM, would only tighten cattle supply further, especially in Queensland, where conditions are rapidly drying off in many areas.

Most export markets were well down in October, in year-on-year comparisons.

Japan remained Australia's most important export customer by volume and value, as it has since mid-year.

Trade into Japan last month reached 22,371t, a rose of 9pc on September, but still 11pc behind September last year, when most people still thought the word 'Coronavirus' referred to drinking too much beer.

Greater competition is being seen in Japan from US exporters this year, partly due to rising US production, as well as the US-Japan Trade Agreement's implementation in January, which has seen import tariffs on US beef decrease from 38.5pc to 26.6pc – the same as Australia's.

For the calendar year to date, Australia's exports to Japan have reached just over 221,000t, down about 9pc on the same ten-month period last year.

Big drop in US trade volume

Exports to the United States last month continued to sag, partly due to currency movement and lack of price competitiveness of Australian lean grinding beef, and growing exports out of South America. Total



volume into the US last month was 14,486t, down another 9pc on an already low September number, and a massive 34pc discount on October last year, when Australia was still liquidating breeding cows suitable for US grinding beef at a furious rate.

As recently as June this year, Australian exports to the US hit more than 26,000t, as the US lost large chunks of its beef slaughter capacity due to COVID challenges in meat processing plants.

Year-to-date exports tell a similar story, with exports to the US since January now at 187,000t, down 11pc on last year.

China mounted a mini-recovery in volume of Australian beef last month, but it was only because trade was so heavily impacted the month before.

Chilled and frozen exports to China in October reached 12,640t, up 21pc from September's 10,387t, but 59pc lower than October last year when China still dominated trade out of Australia, at 30,724t.

Trade sources say a number of factors are in play in China, beyond the simple decline in availability of Australian beef:

After earlier surging exports triggered China's Safeguard market protection provision in June, tariffs on Australian beef exports to China have risen to 12pc for the remainder of 2020, from 4.8pc earlier in the year. Higher tariffs make Australian beef less competitive against other exporters

Five large Australian China-approved export beef plants have been suspended from trade over regulatory/documentation issues, and more recently, claims over chemical residue.

Extreme competition from cheaper South American beef. Argentina, for example, expects to export an incredible 870,000t of beef to China this calendar year, representing 75pc of all its 2020 exports. These volumes continue despite the economic shocks of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and the temporary suspension of seven Argentine meat plants in August after coronavirus cases were detected among workers.

For the calendar year to date, Australian exports to China have reached just over 168,000t, down from more than 231,000t for the same ten months last year – a 27pc decline.

In other markets, results last month were mixed, but generally reflected the impact of lower beef production in Australia. Trade to South Korea last month reached 13,829t, a substantial turnaround on September trade when mounting competitive pressure from the US saw volume reach just 10,600t.

Year-to-date, Korea has taken just short of 128,000t, only slightly down on the same period a year earlier.

Indonesia took 2923t, up 2pc on the previous month, but 53pc down on exports reported in October last year. The past ten months has seen an accumulated 41,600t in beef trade, down 17pc on the previous year. COVID challenges in Indonesia have been a significant factor.

The Middle East region continues to struggle under competitive pressure from cheap South American beef, taking 3288t from Australia last month, virtually the same as last year. Calendar year trade has reached 23,700t, down 12pc on a year earlier.

Despite being our highest value per kilogram market, the European Union continues to operate at a very low level by historical standards, taking just 658t last month, down 30pc on last year. For the year to date, trade into the EU region has been 7400t – less than half of what it was just four years earlier.

Embarques de carnes enfriadas tuvieron una evolución satisfactoria

05 November 2020

Key points:

Exports of chilled beef are back just 2% on 2019 for the year-to-October

Chilled lamb exports to the US are up 20% on 2019 levels

Resurgence in mutton export demand from China after recent downturn

Australian beef exports continue to sit well below year-ago numbers, as tight levels of cattle slaughter restrict the availability of beef. Beef exports in October were 81,300 tonnes shipped weight (swt), a 28% decline on the same month last year, with year-to-October beef exports now 13% down on 2019.

Across markets, Japan was the top destination in October, taking 22,300 tonnes swt, leading the US at 14,500 tonnes swt. Year-to-October exports to Japan and the US are now back 9% and 11%, respectively.

In October, beef export volumes to China were 12,600 tonnes swt, down a staggering 59% on the same month last year, when the African Swine Flu induced pork shortage was really starting to impact the China market. This year, Chinese trade suspensions placed on five Australian export plants, combined with increasing levels of competition from South American suppliers, has meant beef trade with China remains well back on 2019 levels.

With just two months left in the year, Australian beef exports for 2020 are forecast to slightly exceed one million tonnes, as highlighted in MLA's October Cattle Projections.

Chilled beef exports performing well amid constraints

Despite COVID-19 challenges and tightening levels of cattle slaughter, chilled beef exports only trail 2019 levels by 2%. While Australia's primary chilled beef market – Japan – remains the top destination, the US, South Korea and China continue to show promise as growing markets for chilled beef. In China and South



Korea, exports have been performing well for forequarter cuts such as brisket, blade and chuck roll. Meanwhile in the US, exports of rib eye, striploin and blade are growing.

In contrast, Australian exports of frozen beef are back 17% on 2019 levels. China remains the top destination for frozen beef, although much of this volume was sent earlier in the year. As demand from China has waned in recent months, the US and Japan have re-emerged as the top markets for frozen beef, mainly due to the steady performance of large fast food industries throughout COVID-19.

Caen las cotizaciones de la carne manufatura para EE.UU.

05 November 2020

Key points:

Medium cow and US imported 90CL reaches 26¢ price spread, lowest since 2016

US demand remains subdued

Australian finished cattle prices continue to surge, narrowing margin to 90CL

The National Medium Cow Indicator continues to close the premium on the US Imported 90CL Indicator, selling at a discount of 26c on 22 October – the smallest margin since October 2016. Easing US domestic demand has meant prices for lean grinding beef tracked downwards, while prices for finished cattle tracked at historically high levels, buoyed by tight supplies and demand for productive cattle. The start of the year saw the margin between the two indicators at 410c, highlighting the evolution in price trends and desynchronisation in the market.

The Medium Cow Indicator achieved 595¢/kg on 22 October and breaking 612¢/kg a week later, indicative of the price surge for medium cow across Australian saleyards. The 90CL price also showed signs of resilience last week, ticking up 27¢ from 621.5¢, helping to open the premium slightly.

The US seasonal dip in demand post Labor Day, combined with a contraction in wholesale prices, have aided the slowdown of US demand, while continued impacts of COVID 19 have presented further challenges for meat packers at some plants. The divergence of prices between Australia's medium cow and the US 90CL has weakened Australia's ability to be as competitive on price, with other key markets gaining in attractiveness. Exporters to the US that have experienced significant increases year-on-year are Argentina, Brazil and New Zealand, with Canada, Mexico and Australia still exporting the highest volumes in 2020.

Nevertheless, Australia's value of beef has been able to offset the 2.6% decline in exports to the US in 2020 due to high domestic finished prices, as production of cattle remains subdued from year-ago levels and producers look to rebuild herds.

Productores agropecuario lanzan advertencia sobre el acuerdo con la UE

01 November 2020

The National Farmers Federation is concerned that the Australian Government may accept EU regulations on farm goods as part of a future trade relationship.

The National Farmers Federation (NFF) is disappointed at recent Federal Government action which seems to worryingly signal that Australia is preparing to accept unreasonable and illegitimate demands by the European Union (EU) to impose European regulations on Australian farmers.

"Farmers are concerned by the idea of having to adopt EU regulations that dictate to what we can and can't call our produce, based on nonsensical links between generic product names and regions where they have been traditionally produced," NFF President Fiona Simson said.

The Government has initiated consultations seeking feedback on the changes to Australia's regulation that could accommodate the EU's request to extend its protections of Geographical Indications (GIs) to Australia.

GI protections will essentially forbid Australian producers from using generic terms such as feta, brie and scotch beef.

"Over many decades, Australia has developed a system of trademarks and intellectual property, consistent with best practice globally, to govern what businesses can and cannot call their products or services. We should resist undermining this."

"Farmers and food processors have spent many years and millions of dollars to build brands and trademarks using these common terms. A ban on using these terms will destroy these years of hard work."

While the consultation paper explicitly states that the Australian Government has made no commitment to accept the EU's demands, it is not the right signal to be sending to the EU.

"This is a worrying development. Giving in to the EU's demands on this issue, would cause untold harm to Australia's food and agricultural sectors," Ms Simson said.

"The Government must put the interests of our farmers and food processors first."



China rechazó la petición de eliminar el arancel sobre las exportaciones australianas de cebada

02 November 2020

China has rejected Australia's petition to scrap a tariff on its barley exports, all but closing the door on a trade worth nearly A\$1.5 billion in 2018.

Reuters reports that the rejection comes after Australia sought a formal review over duties totalling 80.5 percent that China imposed earlier this year, citing subsidies and dumping as grounds for the charge. Australia has denied the claims.

"We were informed last week that the application was unsuccessful," said one Australian government source, who sought anonymity as he is not authorised to speak to the media. "We are extremely disappointed, but not surprised."

Both China's commerce ministry and Australia's department of foreign affairs and trade did not immediately respond to requests for comment.

Australia had asked the Chinese ministry in August for a formal review of its processes, following the imposition of the duties on barley. About 70 percent of Australian exports of the grain typically go to China, Australian data show.

China concluded that Australia's Murray Darling Plan, a scheme to spruce up an ecologically vital river system, provided a subsidy for growers, although Australia denies it subsidises barley production.

Its rejection will force Australian farmers to sell barley to the domestic livestock industry at prices less than sales to China would have earned.

Australian barley production is expected to top 10 million tonnes after rain revived some of the biggest growing regions following years of drought.

China's decision also comes at a time of fraught ties that have spilled into trade focused on food products and iron ore.

The latest irritant was Australia's push for an international inquiry into the source of the coronavirus that emerged in China's central city of Wuhan late last year and spread worldwide.

Earlier this year, China suspended beef imports, launched a dumping investigation into Australian wine and told its millers to stop buying Australian cotton.

Barley is typically used in breads and soups and dried to create malt for beer production, as well as being used for animal feed.

Preocupación por las crecientes dificultades para comerciar con CHINA

06 November 2020 Australia says it is closely monitoring trade flows to China amid "deeply troubling" reports from industry that Chinese buyers have been told not to purchase seven categories of Australian products and commodities from 6 November.

Australian media have reported that Chinese importers had been informally warned by customs officials that commodities including copper ore, barley, sugar, timber and lobster will face increased inspections from 6 November.

According to Reuters, trade minister Simon Birmingham said Chinese officials had publicly and privately denied any coordinated effort was being taken against Australia, and said he hoped Beijing "is true to its word".

"They deny any discriminatory actions that are being taken. But that doesn't seem to be what industry is seeing and hearing at present," he said on radio station 5AA.

A Chinese source briefed on the matter said that trade in the goods was effectively halted for now, and other products such as beef could be affected in future.

"It was not an absolute order, but a suggestion," the person said, declining to be identified due to the sensitivity of the matter.

China buys nearly a third of Australia's exports.

Relations between Australia and its largest trading partner have become strained after Beijing was angered by Australia's call for an international inquiry into the source of the coronavirus, and Australian police raids connected to foreign interference investigations.

Asked to confirm if China imposed restrictions on Australian imports, foreign ministry spokesman Wang Wenbin told a briefing on Friday that measures taken by China, which he did not specify, are "legitimate, reasonable and beyond reproach."

China is seeking alternatives

Some Chinese importers had already shunned Australian products, even without explicit government orders.

Two beef importers told Reuters they had recently bought products from South America instead.

"You don't know what's going to happen, and whether the cargoes will be able to come in when they arrive," said a manager with a Beijing-based meat importer.

"There is no explicit order on beef yet, but you can try to understand the situation yourself," said the manager.



Trade minister Birmingham said the "range and extent of concerns that [the agriculture] industry are hearing is deeply troubling".

"The constant stream, it seems, of concerning, troubling administrative or other decisions being taken in China, heightens the risk for Australian businesses."

Australia's agriculture department held a meeting on Thursday for 400 farmers and exporters to China, warning of the recent delays and commercial losses, it said in a statement to Reuters.

Department officials told exporters to seek advice from importers in China on potential disruptions.

An editorial in the state-run China Daily newspaper on Friday said China's investigations covered only a small portion of imports from Australia, adding Canberra should "steer clear of Washington's brinkmanship with China before it is too late".

"Choosing sides will be a decision Australia will come to regret as its economy will only suffer further pain," it said, referring to Australia's US alliance.

Australia joined the United States, India and Japan for the three-way Malabar naval exercise on Thursday, the first time Australia has participated since 2007.

CHILE – Importaciones de carnes se redujeron en 2020

28/10/2020

La Odepa chilena ha dado a conocer la evolución de la producción cárnica en el país. De enero a agosto de este año se ha producido un crecimiento en todas las categorías.

Así, a pesar de que en el mes de agosto el sacrificio de vacuno cae (-3,2%) respecto a igual mes del año anterior, tanto el acumulado como la producción se mantienen en niveles superiores a igual período del año pasado (7,5% y 5,9% respectivamente), alcanzando a 150.739 toneladas. Con respecto a la distribución de la faena, los novillos corresponden a 49,4% de los bovinos beneficiados. La faena de hembras se sitúa en 55,3% del beneficio total, con un crecimiento acumulado de 14,2% y 17,5% para el total de vacas y vaquillas.

Por otro lado, la producción de carne de cerdo y de aves se mantiene al alza. En el caso de la carne de cerdo 7,3% si es que se compara con el mismo periodo de 2019 y llega a las 385.514 t. El alza de la producción de carne de ave fue del 1,3%, llegando a un total de producción de 467.939 toneladas.

Las exportaciones de carne bovina durante el mes de septiembre alcanzaron las 2.364 toneladas lo que implicó un acumulado de 19.038 toneladas, que al comparar con igual período del año pasado crecieron 36% en volumen. Los principales productos exportados son cuartos traseros y delanteros a China. En el caso del porcino han crecido en un 29,4% sumando 210.397 t y en las aves crecieron en un 6,6% hasta las 120.037 t en el periodo de enero a septiembre.

Las importaciones por su parte se han ido recuperando, en el mes de septiembre se importaron 24.125 toneladas un 42,9% más que septiembre de 2019. Pese a esto, en el acumulado al mes de septiembre llega a 153.000 t lo que es 10,7% inferior a 2019. Los principales proveedores continúan siendo Paraguay, seguido de Brasil y Argentina. En porcino también se redujeron las compras al extranjero en un 18,1% (63.306 t) y un 21,1% en aves (76.533 t).

EMPRESARIAS

Grupo Chino Greenland firmó un acuerdo de distribución con Minerva

04 November 2020

China's Greenland Group has agreed to expand the presence of Brazilian meat-packer Minerva in China through a joint venture with registered capital of 500 million yuan (\$74.83 million), according to a statement from Greenland on 2 November.

Minerva, which will release financial results in Brazil after the markets close on 3 November, declined to comment.

Reuters reports that Greenland's said that under the agreement the company will make use of its international trade capabilities, channel distribution, retail chain, and cold chain logistics.

Greenland, with operations mainly in the real estate market, predicts that total meat imports in the next two years could exceed 4 billion yuan (\$598.62 million) following the deal with Minerva.

In the next five years, the agreement may create China's largest meat import distribution business, with trade exceeding 10 billion yuan, Greenland said.

(\$1 = 6.6820 Chinese yuan renminbi)

Minerva invertirá US\$ 4 millones en segmento de carnes alternativas

02/11/2020 - 9:58 AM

La iniciativa de Minerva está enfocada en hacer inversiones en start-ups y empresas de tecnología innovadora en proteínas alternativas, logística, ganadería, agrotecnología y ventas minoristas de alimento



CARNETEC | La brasileña Minerva Foods anunció que está invirtiendo US\$ 4 millones en la empresa estadounidense Clara Foods como parte de su plan de innovación que lanzó en el mes de julio del presente año.

Clara Foods, que tiene su sede principal en San Francisco, California, desarrolla productos proteicos a través de un proceso de fermentación, libre de proteína animal, dijo Minerva en un comunicado de prensa. De acuerdo con informaciones de Clara Foods en su sitio web, la empresa está desarrollando tecnologías para producir proteína animal sin la faena de animales.

“Nuestra plataforma de proteínas ofrece todo el sabor de los alimentos que el cliente conoce y ama a un menor costo, con mejor rendimiento y menos desperdicio”, afirmó.

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Minerva Foods obtiene un incremento de sus beneficios en el tercer trimestre de 2020

05/11/2020 - Alcanza los 58,3 millones de reales, unos 980 millones de dólares

EUROCARNE | Minerva Foods, uno de los principales operadores de carne vacuna de Latinoamérica, ha dado a conocer sus resultados económicos del tercer trimestre del año. En dicho periodo de tiempo, la firma obtuvo unas ventas por 5.437 millones de reales (980 millones de dólares) que supuso un incremento del 17,6% sobre 2019. En cuanto al beneficio de este periodo, alcanzó los 58,3 millones de reales, unos 8,7 millones de euros.

En total, durante los 9 primeros meses del año, las ventas de la empresa con base en Barretos, alcanza ya los 17.960 millones de reales, 2.687 millones de euros, un 9,5% más que en 2019. Hay que señalar que de esa cifra total, 6.424 millones de reales, unos 961 millones de euros, provienen de sus operaciones fuera de Brasil a través de Athena Foods.

Durante el tercer trimestre del año, Minerva Foods ha sacrificado, sumando sus operaciones dentro y fuera de Brasil, un total de 814.200 animales, cifra un 13,7% inferior a la de 2019. Destaca el hecho de que más de la mitad de los animales fueron sacrificados por los mataderos controlados por Athena Foods. La capacidad productiva ocupada durante el trimestre fue del 72,7% lo que da idea de la dimensión productiva que tiene la compañía.