



NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 18/06/2021

CHINA	3
Importaciones de carnes cayeron en mayo	3
Los precios del mercado de futuros del cerdo en China caen a mínimos históricos.....	3
China planea utilizar las reservas de carne de cerdo para estabilizar los precios	4
BRASIL	4
Precios firmes con demanda abastecida	4
Brasil exporta menos, factura más y tiene una menor oferta ganadera.....	4
Consumidores cambian picanha por asado.....	5
China continuará importando más proteínas animales del Brasil	5
URUGUAY	7
Con escasa oferta de ganados especiales, el mercado del gordo mantiene la firmeza	7
Relación flaco gordo en mínimos de al menos 10 años.....	8
Mejoran los números para la carne: precio promedio de exportación supera en un 10% al de 2019	8
BPU todavía sin habilitación a China.....	9
PARAGUAY	9
Arribaron más rabinos para faenas kosher con destino a Israel.....	9
SENACSA estima llegar a faenar 1.200.000 cabezas de ganado para el cierre del primer semestre	9
UNION EUROPEA	10
Superávit en el comercio agropecuario en los primeros meses de 2021.....	10
Entidades rurales advierten que la estrategia de biodiversidad no es realista	10
La producción de carne ovina de la UE aumenta 8% en el primer trimestre del año	11
REINO UNIDO	11
Veterinarios urgen por la firma de un acuerdo sanitario para normalizar el comercio con UE.....	11
ACUERDO DE LIBRE COMERCIO REINO UNIDO – AUSTRALIA	12
REINO UNIDO	12
<i>Primer acuerdo firmado después de BREXIT – Concesiones en el rubro carnes</i>	12
<i>Productores británicos evalúan su importancia para el sector</i>	12
<i>Reducción de aranceles para carnes bovinas y ovinas generaron preocupación en algunos sectores</i>	14
<i>Reclamaron no firmar el acuerdo, por estimar que estándares de bienestar animal son superiores</i>	14
<i>UK National Farmers Union prestó su acuerdo pero esperan detalles</i>	15
AUSTRALIA	16
<i>Cadena de carnes saludó la firma del tratado</i>	16
<i>Fuerte apoyo de los productores agropecuarios australianos</i>	18
<i>Incluyen un capítulo sobre bienestar animal en el Tratado</i>	18
ESTADOS UNIDOS	19
Evolución ascendente en las exportaciones de carnes vacunas	19
USDA va a actualizar la ley que regula la vinculación entre ganaderos e industria frigorífica.....	20
<i>Están en elaboración tres proyectos que darían mayor protección a productores</i>	20
Secretario de Agricultura apoya encarar una investigación sobre el mercado ganadero	21
Corriente de nuevas inversiones en plantas frigoríficas amplían capacidad de faena	21
Firme la demanda de carnes en mayo.....	22
AUSTRALIA	23
Mejoran cotizaciones de cueros de años en retroceso	23
EMPRESARIAS	25
Hackers atacaron McDonald’s en EE.UU, COREA y TAIWAN.....	25
Cargill proyecta un incremento del 10% en la demanda de proteínas “Plant-Based” hacia 2025	26



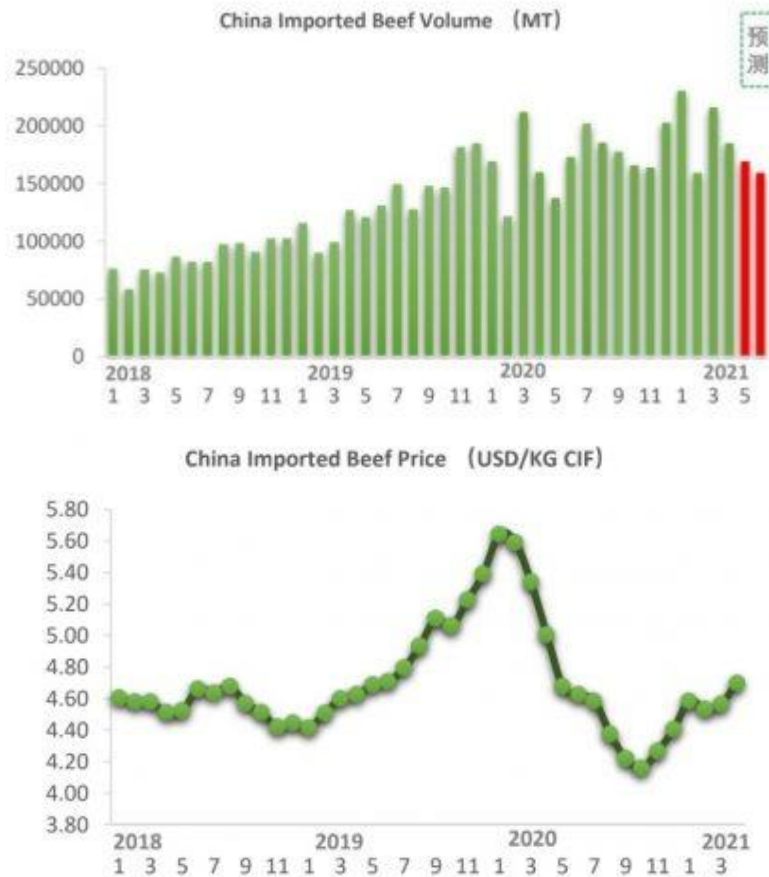
JBS cerró acuerdo para comprar Vivera una empresa que elabora alimentos “plant-based” con sede en los Países Bajos.....	26
Agencia Fitch elevó a grado inversor deuda de la multinacional JBS.....	27
Paraguay Marfrig Global Foods construirá su primera planta frigorífica.....	27
Uruguay Montes del Plata y BPU firmarán acuerdo para diseñar certificación de carne carbono neutral	27
Paraguay Frigochaco recibe certificación Marca País y presenta marca premium “Pampa Gold”.....	27



CHINA

Importaciones de carnes cayeron en mayo

China imported 790,000 MT of meat during May, down 14.4% from April and 3.3% less than May 2020. The preliminary import data doesn't break down the individual category of meat imports. Through the first five months of the year, China brought in 4.34 MMT of meat, up 12.6% from the same period last year.



Source: China Customs

Los precios del mercado de futuros del cerdo en China caen a mínimos históricos

17/06/2021 - Los precios de la carne de cerdo son un componente importante en el índice de precios al consumidor de China y su volatilidad ha sido un factor determinante de su evolución durante el año pasado.

EUROCARNE | Ante el incremento del número de sacrificios de cerdos registrado en los últimos meses, ha llevado a una reducción de 30% en el precio del cerdo vivo en los mercados de futuros de Dalian en China. Los precios se han visto afectados porque las autoridades han alentado a los granjeros a criar más cerdos y reponer las reservas de carne de cerdo del país tras los brotes de peste porcina africana.

La situación se ha visto agravada ya que los granjeros, preocupados porque los precios cayeran aún más, han adelantado la fecha de sacrificio de los animales.

Esta semana los precios del mercado de futuros de la Bolsa de Productos de Dalian bajaron un 7,1% hasta los 2.417 euros/t. Desde finales de 2019 el precio de la carne de cerdo al por mayor en China ha caído en casi un 50% hasta los 3,57 euros/kg, el precio más bajo desde 2019.

Las últimas oscilaciones de precios llevaron al gabinete de China, la Comisión Nacional de Desarrollo y Reforma, a publicar una declaración de política la semana pasada en la que prometía "mantener la oferta y estabilizar los precios en el mercado de la carne de cerdo", sin especificar cuáles eran las medidas.

Los precios de la carne de cerdo son un componente importante en el índice de precios al consumidor de China y su volatilidad ha sido un factor determinante de su evolución durante el año pasado.



China planea utilizar las reservas de carne de cerdo para estabilizar los precios

14/06/2021 - La industria porcina de China se está recuperando de múltiples brotes de peste porcina africana (PPA) que diezmaron el censo porcino los años anteriores y en 2021 también se ha visto mermada frente a la recuperación esperada.

EUROCARNE | Los precios actuales del cerdo vivo de alrededor de 15,6 yuanes (2,44 dólares) por kilo están por debajo del punto de equilibrio para muchos ganaderos, lo que podría llevar a algunos a la quiebra y provocar un impacto sustancial en el suministro futuro.

Ante esto, la Comisión Nacional de Desarrollo y Reforma (NDRC) emitió un comunicado diciendo que planea mejorar la forma en que operan sus reservas de carne de cerdo congelada, con la esperanza de estabilizar la producción porcina y los precios de la carne de cerdo.

“Además de la epidemia de peste porcina africana y la epidemia de coronavirus, el funcionamiento normal de la industria porcina se ve seriamente afectado”, dijo el planificador estatal.

China ha mantenido reservas de carne de cerdo congelada durante años, pero nunca ha revelado su volumen real. Los analistas estiman que la reserva es demasiado pequeña para ejercer alguna influencia en el mercado.

La declaración de la NDRC dijo que aumentaría significativamente sus existencias, pero no proporcionó detalles.

BRASIL

Precios firmes con demanda abastecida

Boi gordo: avanço das escalas de abates em São Paulo, mas preços firmes

Sexta-feira, 18 de junho de 2021 - 06h00

Em São Paulo, com escalas de abates fechadas para o mês, algumas unidades frigoríficas optaram por ficar fora das compras na última quinta-feira (17/6) e as cotações seguiram estáveis, mas firmes, na comparação diária.

Assim, boi, vaca e novilha gordos foram negociados em R\$317,00/@, R\$294,00/@ e R\$310,00/@, respectivamente, preços brutos e a prazo, segundo levantamento da Scot Consultoria.

Com relação aos bovinos jovens voltados ao mercado externo, apesar de a referência seguir em R\$320,00/@, preço bruto e à vista, negociações pontuais podem ocorrer até R\$325,00/@, a depender da quantidade e do padrão de lote.

Brasil exporta menos, factura más y tiene una menor oferta ganadera

As exportações brasileiras de carne bovina tiveram um aumento de 2,2% no faturamento entre janeiro e maio deste ano, somando US\$ 3,2 bilhões em comparação com o mesmo período do ano passado. Em volume, foram exportadas 710,09 mil toneladas, quase 3% abaixo do mesmo período do ano passado (731,42 mil toneladas), segundo dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex). O analista da Agrifatto Consultoria, Yago Travagini, acredita que os embarques foram impactados pelos preços elevados da carne bovina. “Temos um valor de tonelada bem maior do que no mesmo período do ano passado. A queda do dólar reduz essa competitividade e, por isso, temos que aumentar o preço”, explicou. Atualmente, a cotação da arroba brasileira no mercado externo está ao redor de US\$ 58,00/@ e o produto americano está por volta de US\$ 63,00/@. Além disso, a habilitação da China de novas plantas nos Estados Unidos está afetando essa dinâmica diretamente. Tanto que as vendas norte-americanas triplicaram nas últimas três semanas de maio.

“A queda de 2,9% no volume exportado pode sinalizar que não vamos ter os mesmos números de 2020. Também nota-se que, desde o ano passado, o número de ofertas de boi gordo à indústria vem diminuindo. Vários frigoríficos têm feito força para preencher as escalas de abate, um dos motivos que têm ajudado a segurar o valor da arroba bovina. O volume menor de boi terminado provoca quedas nos embarques. Consequentemente, menos produto no mercado brasileiro e proteína mais cara no varejo interno. O reflexo disso é menos bife no prato do brasileiro. Hoje, já temos uma queda significativa de consumo de proteína bovina”, analisa Sérgio Ribas Moreira, Diretor do Serviço Brasileiro de Certificações (SBC). O executivo salienta que todas essas questões mexem com o mercado e reforçam a previsão de um 2021 com números reais menores em produção e exportação.

Nos cinco primeiros meses deste ano, a China se manteve como o principal destino das exportações de carne brasileira, com 317,08 mil toneladas, elevação de 10,4% em relação aos cinco primeiros meses do ano passado. O volume embarcado para os Estados Unidos também cresceu no período e ficou em 33,8 mil toneladas, alta de 165,6%, enquanto o faturamento aumentou 149%, com US\$ 250,7 milhões. Outros países de destaque no período foram Filipinas e Chile. Porém, a presença positiva que mais animou os agentes da cadeia produtiva para o segundo semestre foi a União Europeia, que importou 4,47 mil toneladas em maio, um crescimento de 15,1% no volume e de 21,7% no faturamento. “O mercado



Europeu realmente teve uma certa recuperação. O Brasil vem retomando aos poucos suas vendas para o bloco. Espero que tudo se normalize naquele continente. Com o avanço da vacinação, provavelmente o consumo em bares, restaurantes e lanchonetes voltará a aquecer. Diante disso, há boas chances de nossas exportações recuperarem os volumes comercializados com os europeus na pré-pandemia. E o fato tem ligação direta com a Certificação SISBOV ('passaporte' para exportar carne aos países europeus). Confiamos e esperamos por um segundo semestre bastante favorável. Certamente, os frigoríficos vão fomentar a certificação Europa, pois precisarão de mercadoria para atender a essa demanda. Assim como para atender aos contratos para a Cota Hilton. Essas são as expectativas para o SBC. Cenário promissor para a Europa e, de maneira geral, uma pequena redução na oferta de carne ao mercado", finaliza Sérgio Ribas.

Consumidores cambiam picanha por asado

A carne bovina tem se tornado um item cada vez mais raro no prato de muita gente. A alta do dólar e a demanda do produto no exterior estão entre os principais fatores que mantêm o aumento do preço no mercado interno. Por isso o jeito encontrado pela população foi reduzir o consumo e tentar substituir.

"Antes era mais frequente a carne durante a semana mesmo, de três a quatro vezes. Hoje a gente mudou, temos preferido outros elementos para substituir um pouco, mas nunca deixando a carne e tentando reservar para os momentos mais do final de semana", disse a médica Ana Luisa Marques Traballi.

A estimativa da Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab) é de que o brasileiro irá consumir este ano a menor quantidade de carne vermelha por pessoa em 25 anos. Essa queda estaria diretamente relacionada ao valor.

"A gente substituiu por outras carnes por causa do aumento. A gente tinha uma picanha aí tá substituindo por uma costela que também é saborosa, contrafilé, uma maminha. Vai substituindo devido ao preço", disse o representante comercial Julian Marcos.

Em um açougue da capital a venda diminuiu cerca de 40%. "A carne vermelha teve uma diminuição na procura devido ao seu preço. Ultimamente tem aumentado bastante o valor e o pessoal muda para outras proteínas como frango, suíno, peixe", disse o comerciante Francisco Severino.

Esse cenário no aumento da carne tem sido favorável apenas para o produtor. Em uma fazenda que fica em Paraíso do Tocantins, o último gado que foi para frigorífico foi negociado por R\$ 300 a arroba.

"Estou vendo um cenário muito positivo para o agronegócio. A gente trabalha hoje com exportação e está crescendo cada dia mais, mesmo com o consumo interno diminuindo", disse o agrônomo Carlos Henrique Milhomem, administrador de uma fazenda.

Por outro lado as despesas do produtor com alimentação dos animais e manutenção do pasto também aumentaram. A estimativa na mesma propriedade é de que o custo tenha ficado 40% maior com a produção de cada arroba.

Mesmo assim a produção tem compensado para produtor. Eles estão mandando cerca de 400 bois por ano para os frigoríficos do estado. A maior parte da carne vai para a exportação, que favoreceu elevação no preço no mercado interno.

"A valorização do dólar em relação ao real favorece a exportação das nossas commodities agropecuárias, diminuindo a sua oferta internamente ao mesmo tempo que encarece os insumos para a produção interna", disse o economista Raimundo Casé.

Só que outros fatores também tem feito o preço da carne subir no Brasil como a demanda internacional, principalmente pela China, a entressafra agrícola e aumento dos combustíveis e da energia, por exemplo. A tendência é que o valor continue em alta e a dica para o consumidor é pesquisar preços e tentar substituir a carne bovina por outras proteínas.

China continuará importando más proteínas animales del Brasil

16/06/2021

A Covid-19 e o vírus da peste suína africana trouxeram alterações profundas no consumo de carnes, atestam os analistas Wagner Yanaguizawa e Pan Chenjun, do Rabobank; VEJA

A pandemia de Covid-19 e avanço do vírus da peste suína africana no rebanho de porcos da China trouxeram alterações profundas no consumo de carnes da população chinesa, que passou a demandar quantidades cada vez maiores de cortes bovinos e de aves, em substituição aos produtos de origem suína.

Tais mudanças no hábito alimentar serão mantidas mesmo depois de vencidos os problemas gerados pelas duas crises sanitárias, o que manterá o Brasil na linha de frente do fornecimento mundial de proteínas animais para gigante asiático.

Pelo menos é o prevê a experiente analista chinesa de proteína animal do Rabobank China, Pan Chenjun, sediada em Hong Kong, que conversou sobre o tema com Wagner Yanaguizawa, também analista do banco de origem holandesa e representante da instituição no Brasil.



“Com o quadro de escassez de oferta de carne suína no mercado chinês e a disparada nos preços locais dessa proteína, muitos consumidores passaram a consumir mais carne bovina, além de frango”, relata Chenjun.

O analista de proteína animal, Wagner Yanaguizawa, conversa com a analista do Rabobank China, Pan Chenjun; VEJA abaixo como assistir (Foto: Reprodução / YouTube)

Paralelamente, a pandemia da Covid-19 acelerou as compras online de cortes bovinos, estimulando o consumo da proteína vermelha dentro dos lares. Segundo a analista, anteriormente à crise do novo coronavírus, os chineses tinham o hábito de consumir a carne bovina em restaurantes.

“Depois da Covid-19 e do surto da peste africana, parte desse hábito (de maior consumo de carne bovina, em detrimento da suína) permanecerá”, acredita ela.

Para reforçar a previsão de Pan Chenjun, o analista Wagner Yanaguizawa lembrou que, nos últimos anos, o consumo per capita de carne bovina tem apresentado tendência de alta na China, “não só pelo aumento das classes econômicas A e B”, mas também pela explosão dos preços da carne suína (devido à queda brusca na oferta), o que tornou “a carne bovina mais competitiva”.

Há um outro importante fator que justifica a previsão dos analistas de que a China continuará altamente dependente da carne bovina importada, sobretudo do Brasil, o maior fornecedor mundial da commodity ao país asiático.

Trata-se, diz Chenjun, da própria dificuldade dos pecuaristas chineses em expandir a produção local, que crescerá em 2021, mas em ritmo inferior à demanda interna pela proteína vermelha.

“A China não tem recursos suficientes para expandir a pecuária de corte, já que as normas vigentes de proteção ambiental é uma prioridade para o governo, então há muitas restrições para formação de novas áreas de pastagem”, afirma ela, acrescentando que prevê, com isso, um aumento das importações chinesas.

Chenjun enxerga como “muito desafiadora” a situação sanitária vivenciada pelos produtores de carne suína da China, devido às notificações de novos surtos de peste suína africana em algumas regiões do país.

“Com isso, o crescimento da produção chinesa de carne suína será mais lento em relação à nossa previsão anterior divulgada no final do ano passado”, relata a analista, acrescentando que o Rabobank projeta um aumento de 8-10% na oferta dessa proteína na comparação com o resultado em 2020.

Segundo Chenjun, apesar das perdas registradas atualmente no rebanho suíno – devido ao ressurgimento de casos de peste suína africana no país asiático –, o tamanho atual do plantel de porcos ainda é um pouco maior em relação ao mesmo período do ano passado, ou seja, “acreditamos que a reposição das matrizes no segundo semestre de 2020 foi maior que as perdas no plantel ocorridas no último inverno”, ressalta.

O Rabobank Brasil está com um novo programa de entrevistas do canal Foco no Agronegócio chamado Conexão direta. No primeiro episódio, Wagner Yanaguizawa, analista de proteína animal do Rabobank Brasil, entrevistou sua colega de time do Rabobank China, Chenjun Pan, para analisar o cenário atual das carnes suína, bovina e de frango na China e as suas projeções para o curto e médio prazo.

A China é hoje o maior importador de carne brasileira. No mercado de suínos na China, após o segundo semestre positivo em 2020 para recuperação do rebanho, os desafios intensificaram com a chegada do inverno e a redução do inventário suíno, principalmente no lado da cria e isso resultou em um retrocesso na tentativa do setor produtivo de aumentar a produção de carne suína.

O Rabobank já ajustou as projeções para o atual ritmo de reposição de preços e também para o crescimento da produção em 2021, mas manteve sua visão sobre as importações. Agora, o Rabobank acredita em uma recuperação mais lenta do rebanho no primeiro semestre de 2021, mas provavelmente será retomado no segundo semestre.

Atualmente, a situação sanitária é muito desafiadora com a notificação de novos surtos de peste suína africana em algumas regiões e, com isso, o Rabobank projeta que o crescimento da produção será mais lento do que sua visão interior no final do ano passado. A visão atual é que a produção de carne suína crescerá de 8 a 10 por cento em 2021 em relação a 2020.

Algumas pessoas projetam um crescimento negativo na produção de suínos para 2021, mas o Rabobank acredita que a produção continuará crescendo, apesar das perdas que estão ocorrendo atualmente. Isso porque o tamanho do rebanho de suínos ainda é um pouco maior do que no mesmo período do ano passado, ou seja, o Rabobank acredita que a reposição das matrizes no segundo semestre do ano passado foi maior do que as perdas ocorridas no último inverno.

Com relação às importações, o banco manteve sua visão de que as compras de carne suína provavelmente diminuirão em relação ao nível recorde de 2020, mas dadas as importações muito fortes no primeiro trimestre deste ano, os embarques provavelmente diminuirão em um ritmo mais lento nos próximos meses. O Rabobank espera que as importações desacelerem, porque os preços domésticos da carne suína estão muito baixos devido à liquidação intensa durante o inverno.



O que ainda é incerto é que um cenário de recuperação dos preços da carne poderia acontecer caso o controle do covid-19 seja mais rápido do que esperamos, o que poderia causar aumento nos preços, provavelmente na segunda metade do ano.

O Rabobank considera que os surtos de peste suína africana levaram à mudança no consumo de carne suína para aves e bovinos. As aves são o principal substituto para carne suína devido aos preços mais baratos e têm se beneficiado da escassez de oferta de carne suína. Isso porque, quando os preços da carne suína sobem, as pessoas sentem que a carne bovina aparece mais barata ou econômica, então tendem a consumir mais esta carne.

O Covid-19 causou um forte aumento das compras online e também outra mudança é que os chineses continuam cozinhando carne bovina em casa. Na China, esta carne costuma ser o principal prato para comer fora, por exemplo, as pessoas consomem carne nos restaurantes, mas com o Covid-19 e o fechamento do foodservice, as pessoas têm mudado o consumo de carne para dentro de casa. Depois da Covid-19 e dos surtos de peste suína africana, parte do hábito permanecerá. As pessoas devem voltar ao hábito anterior, mas não completamente

No mercado chinês de carne bovina, nos últimos anos o consumo per capita dessa proteína tem apresentado tendência de alta, não só pelo aumento das classes econômicas A e B, mas, também, pela baixa oferta. Houve forte aumento do preço da carne suína tornando a carne bovina mais competitiva.

A produção local de carne bovina na China cresceu em 2021, mas o crescimento da produção local não deve acompanhar o crescimento da demanda. Isso porque a China não tem recursos suficientes para expandir a pecuária de corte. Há pastagens na China, mas a proteção ambiental agora é uma prioridade para o governo. Então, há muitas restrições para a formação de novas áreas de pastagem.

O Rabobank acredita que a China continuará importando mais carne bovina para atender a demanda local adicional, mas o recente aumento no preço internacional da carne bovina impactará de alguma forma o ritmo de importação, porque a maioria das importações ainda é do mercado de commodities e, portanto, muito sensível aos preços.

Até é possível que o governo da China retire a exigência de idade mínima para o gado brasileiro importado, mas não devemos ter grandes mudanças no curto prazo. O principal desafio está relacionado à redução dos casos do PSA e também a China ainda não adotou uma política de regionalização para admitir uma região específica como zona livre de doenças. Assim, pelo menos no curto prazo, a China manterá esse requisito.

Sobre o setor de frangos, temos visto muitos esforços na China para aumentar a produção dessa proteína que é o principal concorrente da carne suína. Como resultado, houve grandes aumentos na produção, com crescimento de dois dígitos nos últimos dois anos.

Na China, existem basicamente dois tipos de aves que são consumidas, uma chamada de branca e a outra de amarela. A amarela é distribuída principalmente nos mercados dos úmidos, os wet markets, portanto, o fechamento desses mercados terá um impacto sobre o frango amarelo, mas, para o branco, esta é a principal carne processada pela indústria e também para o setor de foodservice, portanto, para este tipo de carne, a nova política dos mercados úmidos não terão muito impacto. Se falarmos do frango branco, a indústria chinesa já está consolidada e modernizada. Então esse é bastante diferente de outros setores da pecuária, como o setor de carne bovina ou ovina, que ainda estão muito fragmentados.

Mas, devido ao hábito local, a China ainda precisa importar muita carne de frango, principalmente alguns cortes como asas e pés. Por outro lado, já tem um excesso de oferta de carne de peito, então é necessário encontrar uma solução para lidar com esse tipo de corte do ponto de vista do volume. Em geral, as importações de frango terão um potencial de alta bastante limitado no futuro, especialmente após a recuperação da produção de carne suína, mas a China deve manter fortes importações de asas e pés de frango, mesmo depois que o fornecimento de carne suína voltar ao nível normal.

URUGUAY

Con escasa oferta de ganados especiales, el mercado del gordo mantiene la firmeza

por Cecilia Pattarinojunio 16, 2021

Los precios del ganado gordo mantienen valores similares a los de las últimas dos semanas, pero con algún centavo más cuando se consiguen ganados especiales que son los que más escasean. La oferta de ganados más generales aumenta moderadamente y la demanda industrial se mantiene firme, aunque con disparidad entre plantas por precios y cargas.

Por los mejores novillos las cotizaciones van entre US\$ 4 y US\$ 4,05 por kilo en cuarta balanza, o algún centavo más por lotes de volumen. Los novillos gordos de menor terminación se ubican entre US\$ 3,90 y US\$ 3,95.

A continuación los negocios concretados por novillos -tanto de corral como de campo- y recabados por INAC.



La vaca gorda especial cotiza entre US\$ 3,80 y US\$ 3,85, mientras que las buenas más generales entre US\$ 3,70 y US\$ 3,75. Las vaquillonas bien pesadas se comercializan entorno a US\$ 3,90. Las entradas a planta son dispares y van de una semana a 15 días.

En el mercado internacional, China quitó el pie del acelerador sobre los precios, sin convalidar los valores propuestos por exportadores tras el cierre temporal de las exportaciones de carne de Argentina. También se ha registrado un leve afloje de precios en Estados Unidos, mientras repuntan en Europa.

La solidez predomina para los ovinos. El cordero y borrego cotizan entorno a los US\$ 3,90 por kilo; los capones a US\$ 3,8; y la oveja a US\$ 3,75 por kilo.

La faena de vacunos sigue firme y supera las 50.000 reses por segunda semana consecutiva

Luego de haber alcanzado máximos desde fines de 2017 la faena semanal de vacunos bajó moderadamente, pero se mantuvo por encima de las 54.000 reses. Con una de las plantas de mayor actividad suspendida por casos de covid-19.

La actividad en novillos y vaquillonas se redujo, debido a que ya se faenó el grueso de los ganados de corral con destino a la cuota 481 y no cuota. Con un mercado internacional que muestra a una China pujante, las vacas aumentaron su participación dentro de la faena.

Relación flaco gordo en mínimos de al menos 10 años

por Cecilia Pattarinojunio 16, 2021

El fuerte incremento en el precio del novillo gordo y un ajuste a la baja en el precio del ternero determinaron que la relación flaco/gordo -cociente entre el precio del ternero y el del novillo gordo- alcanzara mínimos desde que hay registros (2011), apuntando la ecuación a favor de la internada.

En el 235º remate de Plaza Rural, los terneros hicieron un promedio de US\$ 2,27 por kilo en pie, el mismo promedio que en el remate anterior, con máximos de US\$ 2,71 y mínimo de US\$ 1,89.

Por su parte, el novillo gordo en pie alcanzó máximos desde diciembre de 2019. La última grilla de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG) marcó un precio promedio de US\$ 2,25 por kilo.

Como consecuencia el índice flaco/gordo entre estas dos categorías fue de 1,02, el más bajo desde que hay registros (2011) y muy por debajo del promedio de 1,21 de los últimos cinco años.

En los últimos dos meses el novillo trepó 15%, mientras que el ternero bajó 5%.

Alejandro Zambrano, director de Zambrano y Cía. dijo a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural que “la relación de reposición está en mínimos como se ha visto pocas veces. Se venden los terneros buenos en el entorno de los US\$ 2,2 por kilo en pie cuando sabemos que hay ganados gordos especiales por encima de esos valores”.

Uno de los motivos del ajuste a la baja en el mercado de reposición es el excepcional momento de los granos. Áreas que se destinaban a verdes de invierno este año serán cultivos, aprovechando la firmeza en el precio de los granos como trigo, cebada y colza. Por otra parte, está la menor dinámica de la exportación en pie que solía ponerle un piso al precio del ternero.

De todos modos, la situación forrajera, la disponibilidad de pasto es la que prima, indicó Zambrano.

Mirando hacia atrás...

En 2016, la relación de reposición alcanzó picos históricos de 1,45 que volvían casi imposible comprar terneros para engordar y se mantuvo en valores relativamente altos, aunque con una tendencia a la baja en 2017.

En 2020 la relación de reposición comenzó en 1,29 hasta llegar a mínimos de 1,12. La crisis turca generó una presión bajista en el ternero que hizo que la relación de reposición se volviera más favorable al internador.

Mejoran los números para la carne: precio promedio de exportación supera en un 10% al de 2019

15/06/2021 - La faena también será mayor a la de ese año

El presidente del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), Fernando Mattos, informó que el precio promedio de las exportaciones está 10% por arriba del 2019 y que además seguramente se superará la faena de ese año. Por otro lado, hizo referencia a que China está activa pero “no se convalidaron las expectativas de valores” ante el eventual cierre de las exportaciones de carne vacuna de Argentina.

En diálogo con Rurales El País, Mattos señaló que Uruguay atraviesa un momento de actividad importante en cuanto a faena y exportaciones, dado que está superando largamente las cifras de 2020.

“Si las comparamos con las de 2019 estamos en un nivel bastante semejante en volumen de faena y exportación. De mantenerse, y si el clima acompaña, seguramente en las próximas semanas estaremos superando el nivel de faena de 2019 y emparejando el volumen de exportación, que ya está por encima de valores, un 10%”, indicó.

En ese sentido, el jerarca manifestó que el mercado está demandado y activo, pero eso no convalida los valores obtenidos desde la autosuspensión de Argentina. “Si bien la actividad ha sido intensa, en concreción de negocios, ha habido un acto-reflejo que no sé si es consecuencia de la situación argentina”, dijo.



En China hubo algunos movimientos por parte del gobierno en donde, por ejemplo, se flexibilizó el canal gris, que regula el volumen de oferta que opera en ese país.

De todas formas, Mattos valoró que no haya habido una suba de precios. “Es sano”, dijo. “Deseamos una corriente continua, estable y corriente”, agregó.

Europa. Sobre la situación europea, manifestó que se continúa “al compás de la pandemia” a pesar de que hay mejores expectativas sobre este mercado.

“Hay un grado de vacunación más importante y las autoridades planean abrir un poco la frontera para el turismo”, destacó. Sin embargo, hay nuevas amenazas, como un incremento en los casos y la cercanía de la cepa de la India.

“Seguimos en un tono de expectativa respecto a la pandemia. De todos modos, hay mejores expectativas de mercado”, aseguró.

BPU todavía sin habilitación a China

«El caso de BPU es totalmente injusto porque fue un problema general de Uruguay y no particular de BPU y le tocó en el bolillero a BPU. Ese problema todavía no se ha logrado la habilitación. No se ha terminado de solucionar todos los contenedores que llegaron a China con problemas. Sabemos que se están regularizando algunos con reetiquetados, pero todavía el problema sigue de forma importante», dijo Guillermo Villa a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

PARAGUAY

Arribaron más rabinos para faenas kosher con destino a Israel

15/06/2021 GANADERÍA

Como estaba previsto para estas fechas, la semana pasada llegó a Paraguay una cuadrilla kosher con 22 rabinos para sumarse a un frigorífico y completar las tareas en todas las plantas habilitadas para realizar dicha operación. A la fecha hay seis frigoríficos faenando para Israel, las actividades de procesamiento bajo el rito kosher habían comenzado a principios de mayo en cinco industrias. Según informó Faxcarne, el precio de venta rondará los 6.500 y 7.000 dólares por tonelada, y está previsto que las operaciones se desarrollen durante un mes. Los contratos de delantero se habían cerrado a un promedio de US\$ 6.300 por tonelada. Israel es el quinto mayor destino y el que más paga para la carne bovina nacional, entre enero y mayo se vendió 7.785 toneladas por un total de 42,8 millones de dólares.

SENACSA estima llegar a faenar 1.200.000 cabezas de ganado para el cierre del primer semestre

18/06/2021 - Es un crecimiento de 20%

EUROCARNE | El Servicio Nacional paraguayo de Salud y Calidad Animal (Senacsa) informó que en la quincena de junio se ha logrado faenar 112.000 cabezas y estiman que para finales de este mes llegarán a 200.000, siendo el total de faenamiento en el primer semestre del año de 1.200.000 vacunos.

José Carlos Martín, presidente del Senacsa, refirió que este año se superará el total de faena alcanzada durante 2020. “Estamos en un crecimiento del orden de 20%”, afirmó.

En cuanto a las toneladas exportadas sostuvo que también se encuentran en sostenido crecimiento ya que de enero a mayo de este año se ha logrado exportar 150.000 toneladas de carne por más de 850 millones de dólares. “Queremos que este año también sea un año de récord en cuanto a ingresos de divisas”, manifestó.

Martín refirió finalmente que a medida que la población logre la inmunidad contra la covid-19, la cadena productiva podrá trabajar más tranquilamente y por ende la economía del país seguirá en sostenido crecimiento.

A su turno el viceministro de Ganadería, Marcelo González, afirmó en ese sentido que el ritmo importante de faena que se da y se mantiene en el país es muy importante ya que dinamiza la comercialización y retorno hacia el país de divisas.

Dijo que desde el inicio de la pandemia se notó un comportamiento inusual ya que muchas personas optaron por trasladarse al interior para embarcarse en proyectos productivos ya sea en ganadería, producción de huevos o carne de cerdo, de oveja y cabra, entre otros.

“Con esta pandemia se dio bastante migración de jóvenes emprendedores que con los recursos con los que cuentan sus familias, de propiedades o pequeñas extensiones están pudiendo interesantes proyectos productivos que para el Paraguay es muy importante ya que dinamizan la economía del interior del país”.



UNION EUROPEA

Superávit en el comercio agropecuario en los primeros meses de 2021

14 June 2021 In January and February 2021, the value of EU agri-food exports totalled €28.5 billion (a decrease of 6% compared to the same period in 2020), while the value of imports fell by 12.5% to reach €18.2 billion.

The agri-food trade surplus for the first two months of 2021 stood at €10.3 billion, an increase of 8% compared to the corresponding period in 2020. These are amongst the main findings published today by the European Commission in the monthly trade report for January-February 2021.

The United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union had a significant impact on EU agri-food trade with the UK, with the exports declining in value by €1.13 billion and imports falling by €1.38 billion. Trade with the USA also dipped, with the value of exports falling by €287 million and the value of imports dropping by €191 million.

Further declines in export values were recorded in relation to Russia (down by €169 million), Japan (a drop of €141 million), and Saudi Arabia (a decrease of €90 million), while notable falls in import values were recorded for Indonesia (down by €184 million) and Ukraine (down €170 million).

Compared to January-February 2020, the value of EU agri-food exports to China rose by €529 million, while increased export values were also recorded in relation to Nigeria (up by €84 million), Norway (up €75 million), and Chile (a rise of €57 million). In terms of imports, increased values were recorded for products from India (€49 million), Canada (by €40 million), Serbia (by €36 million), and Nigeria (by €34 million).

In terms of product categories, significant reductions in value were noted for the majority of EU agri-food exports, in particular wheat (down by €223 million), infant food (down by €214 million), spirits and liqueurs (a fall of €188 million), and preparations of vegetables and fruit (down €119 million). However, the value of pigmeat exports grew by €124 million.

As regards import values, the largest decreases were reported for tropical fruit (falling by €411 million), spirits and liqueurs (declining by €194 million), and palm and palm kernel oil (dropping by €187 million). On the other hand, notable increases in import values were recorded for oilcakes (up by €307 million) and soya beans (up €126 million).

Entidades rurales advierten que la estrategia de biodiversidad no es realista

15 June 2021

While debating the European Union's biodiversity policy, members of the European Parliament re-defined the concept of sustainability to focus more on environmental elements - but this could hamstring the agriculture sector's ability to deliver on biodiversity targets.

Copa and Cogeca are disappointed by the European Parliament views on the biodiversity strategy approved during the Strasbourg plenary. The final text even proposed a redefinition of the key concept of sustainability, side-lining economic and social dimensions.

The text proposed by the European Parliament's Environment Committee caused great concern in the farming and forestry community. No true solutions were presented to the sector on how to deliver important environmental benefits and priority was given to one of the three equally important pillars of sustainability.

Reacting to the outcome of the vote, Copa-Cogeca Secretary General Pekka Pesonen said, "Once again farmers are at the centre of an EU initiative and once more we are asked to do more with less. To enhance biodiversity, we should be very clear; we need more management in our countryside not less. By favoring one pillar of sustainability over the other, we are sending a highly demotivating message to farmers and foresters across the EU. The outcome contains inconsistencies, as is the case with PPPs. Farming is not an ideology, it is a vital part of society, providing crucial food, fibre and environmental services."

Copa and Cogeca welcome the fact that most of the concrete amendments proposed by the Agriculture Committee have been approved in plenary. We welcome the call for the impact assessments on social and economic consequences that Copa and Cogeca, along with a good number of other value chain stakeholders, have called for since May 2020. Not assessing the consequences of one of the most important political initiatives, the European Green Deal and its Biodiversity Strategy, is a major failure of the EU itself.

Copa and Cogeca welcome the confirmation by MEPs of three key points that were supported by the farming community: the importance of the external trade dimension on complying with EU standards, the key role of the future EU Forest Strategy to strengthen sustainable forest management in a balanced manner and the need for a bigger toolbox of alternative, effective, affordable, and environmentally safe crop protection solutions.

We expect that the implementation of the strategy will focus on concrete solutions considering all dimensions of the biodiversity question including the potential effects of our food supply relocation.



La producción de carne ovina de la UE aumenta 8% en el primer trimestre del año

14/06/2021 - 11:52 AM

EUROCARNE | La producción de carne ovina en la UE-27 ascendió a 100.800 toneladas durante el primer trimestre de 2021, un 8% más interanual. El aumento de los sacrificios en Italia, Francia y España ha impulsado este aumento. El número de sacrificios durante el primer trimestre ascendieron a 6,95 millones de cabezas, un aumento del 9% (580.000 cabezas).

España y Francia siguen siendo los mayores productores dentro de la UE-27, representando el 28% y el 21% de la producción total, respectivamente. Durante el primer trimestre, España produjo 28.200 toneladas, un aumento del 12% interanual. Francia registró un aumento del 20%, con una producción total de 21.500 toneladas.

A pesar de los recientes aumentos de la producción, los precios del cordero de granja en Europa siguen siendo altos. Los precios más altos en el continente pueden estar alentando a los agricultores a enviar más corderos y han estado apoyando los precios.

REINO UNIDO

Veterinarios urgen por la firma de un acuerdo sanitario para normalizar el comercio con UE

14 June 2021

The UK's food and feed trade associations, hauliers, farmers and veterinary groups are advocating for a new veterinary agreement to avoid a "catastrophic drop" in food exports to the EU.

In a new report, a broad coalition of food industry groups, vets, and environmental health professionals are proposing an urgent new veterinary agreement and streamlined processes to resolve crippling restrictions to exports to the EU, Britain's largest trading partner.

Roger Gale MP, who sits on the cross-party UK Trade and Business Commission, said: "This important report highlights the systemic challenges facing food exporters and the need for urgent solutions. This will all help inform the cross-party recommendations we are developing on how current barriers to trade with the EU can be addressed."

The cross-party UK Trade and Business Commission will be examining this issue in detail at its evidence session on 10 June on a potential EU-UK veterinary agreement, which will hear from leading industry representatives including the British Veterinary Association, British Poultry Council, Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and the National Farmers Union.

For the last five months British exporters have faced often insurmountable difficulties with post-Brexit red tape and disruption at the UK-EU border. The new relationship between Great Britain and the EU (from 1 January 2021), has meant that British businesses now face a plethora of new requirements imposed on exports to the EU. These include international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls which significantly add to bureaucracy, cost and time.

This is having a profound negative impact on the amount of food exported to the EU. The ONS reports a sharp drop in exports – a decrease of £8.9 billion to £137 billion in the first quarter of 2021, significantly impacting the viability of businesses in Great Britain.

Businesses are working incredibly hard to navigate these new barriers but Government help is needed. The SPS Certification Working Group, a cross-industry, veterinary and environmental health group, in its new report Minimizing SPS Friction in EU Trade, calls on the Government to help resolve the severe impact on trade through a new approach by:

Improving current systems to remove archaic bureaucracy, reducing time, error and costs;

Reviewing requirements for inspection and certification;

Negotiating a form of mutual veterinary agreement with the EU which would ease problems trading food and feed between GB and the EU and GB to NI, and from EU to GB when full SPS import controls take effect in 2022 when, arguably, the situation will worsen further.

As Nick Allen of British Meat Processors Association explains: "The rigid but inconsistent enforcement of 'third country' trading rules is eroding the profitability and potential viability of exporting products of animal origin to the EU and NI – even though the differences between the food standards are virtually non-existent."

If traders are to survive and thrive under the UK's established Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) with the EU, new ways of managing the system must be developed to secure the sustainability of businesses going forward. Especially since the situation is likely to get much worse next year when full import controls take effect.

The report, Minimising SPS Friction in EU Trade, calls on the Government to engage with the EU to build a system that works for exporters rather than against them. Without Government support in investing in sufficient resources and systems, a detrimental effect on the sustainability of British businesses can be expected.



ACUERDO DE LIBRE COMERCIO REINO UNIDO – AUSTRALIA

REINO UNIDO

Primer acuerdo firmado después de BREXIT – Concesiones en el rubro carnes

15 June 2021

Britain and Australia have agreed a trade deal after talks between their prime ministers ironed out outstanding issues, Australian Minister for Trade Dan Tehan said on Tuesday 15 June.

Reuters reports that the agreement will be Britain's first trade deal since Brexit, and comes as London seeks to expand commercial and diplomatic links in the Indo-Pacific region.

Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison and his British counterpart Boris Johnson overcame sticking points during talks after the Group of Seven meeting in Britain over the weekend, which Morrison had attended as a guest.

"Both prime ministers have held a positive meeting in London overnight and have resolved outstanding issues" in relation to the trade pact, Tehan said in a statement.

Britain is Australia's eighth-largest trading partner, with two-way trade worth A\$26.9 billion (\$20.7 billion). Prior to Britain joining the then European common market in 1973, Britain was Australia's most lucrative trading market.

A formal announcement would be made later on Tuesday, Tehan said.

The deal will be keenly scrutinised by British farmers, who fear they could be forced out of business if the deal eliminates tariffs on lamb and beef imports from Australia.

Australian Minister for Trade David Littleproud declined to reveal specifics but said Australian farmers would benefit from the deal.

"Overall, this is going to be a great win for Australian agriculture," Littleproud told 4BC Radio.

Though details have still to emerge, some official estimates say the agreement could add 500 million pounds (\$705.7 million) to British economic output over the long term.

For Australia, however, analysts questioned the importance for an economy already focused on Asia.

"This free trade agreement is more about symbolism than immediately tangible material benefits," said Ben Wellings, senior lecturer in politics and international relations at Monash University.

Louis Ashworth Tue, June 15, 2021, The UK is preparing to accept huge quantities of lower-cost Australian beef in a landmark trade deal hailed by Boris Johnson as a "new dawn" for relations between the two countries.

Britain will immediately accept up to 35,000 tonnes of tariff-free beef from the Commonwealth nation over the next year as part of the agreement - equal to 13pc of all the country's current total beef imports. This figure will then rise steadily over the next decade and a half.

The agreement also opens the door for Britons under the age of 35s to work and live more freely in Australia as part of a liberalisation of the working holiday visa scheme.

The Prime Minister said: "Today marks a new dawn in the UK's relationship with Australia, underpinned by our shared history and common values.

"Our new free trade agreement opens fantastic opportunities for British businesses and consumers, as well as young people wanting the chance to work and live on the other side of the world.

International trade secretary Liz Truss added that the deal would lead to "lower prices and more choice for UK shoppers".

However, British farmers warned it could mean that environmental and animal welfare standards are undercut, which they argued would set a worrying precedent for deals with larger economies such as the US.

The deal is Britain's first new agreement since regaining control of its trade policy and will eventually eliminate tariffs on goods trade between the UK and its Commonwealth ally.

The UK will gain tariff-free access to Australia markets for key exports such as whisky, and British and Australian lawyers will be free to practice in each other's markets.

At the same time, tariffs on Australian beef and lamb will be gradually phased out over the next 15 years, with the quota - or amount of meat that can be imported without incurring duties - due to gradually rise over the period.

Britain will initially accept up to 25,000 tonnes of lamb; 24,000 tonnes of cheese; and 80,000 tonnes of sugar.

Productores británicos evalúan su importancia para el sector

17 June 2021 AHDB The latest analysis from the AHDB's David Swales delves into the implications for food standards and farm animal welfare in the recently-agreed trade pact between the United Kingdom and Australia.



Trade deals always cause a great deal of debate across the agriculture sector. Strong and polarised opinion seem inherent in any press coverage, with predictions of either untold benefits or devastating impacts depending on the respective viewpoints. The run up to the UK-Australia trade deal has been no different. AHDB's David Swales looks beyond the rhetoric, exploring the potential significance of the recent announcement, as well as its potential impact.

The UK and Australia have reached agreement on "broad terms" of a trade deal. Unsurprisingly details are thin on the ground but reports suggest we are heading toward tariff- and quota-free trade. This is the latest in a long list of trade deals the UK Government has signed over the past year. They list 67 non-EU countries, from Albania through to Zimbabwe, where we have a trade deal in place or "provisionally agreed" on the gov.uk website. However, Australia is potentially much more significant for agriculture than the 67 that have gone before and I think it is likely to set a precedent going forward.

The trade deals announced before now have all been rollovers of those the UK already had as part of the EU. Replicating EU deals means that we were, in effect, working towards maintaining the status quo. There was limited likelihood of either more domestic competition or overseas export opportunities. Starting from an EU template meant the whole approach was pretty cautious with regard to the impact on farmers. The deals included strict quotas which restricted the volume of tariff-free trade, and other safeguarding measures to protect domestic producers, particularly in "sensitive sectors" like beef, sheep and dairy.

The UK-Australia deal feels very different. It is the first genuinely new trade deal which has been negotiated by the UK. As such, it is telling that long-term quotas have disappeared and details of safeguards are thin on the ground. I should acknowledge that there is talk of a 15-year transition period, to give British farmers time to adapt to increased competition. But the language feels very different, rather than being protected or safeguarded now it's all about farmers preparing for the competition that is coming. What might the impact be?

AHDB have published analysis on Australia in recent months. Our work shows that Australia is a significant agricultural exporter, with large farms which have production systems that differ from those in the UK. This means that Australian farm costs of production tend to be much lower than those in the UK – notably for beef, sheep, dairy and to a lesser degree for wheat, barley and oilseeds.

Despite lower costs there are relatively low levels of Australian food exports to the UK at present. This is partly because the UK Global Tariff currently acts as a barrier. For example, Australian steaks will incur a tariff of 12% + £2,530 a tonne which makes them uncompetitive in our domestic market.

However, this isn't the only reason we don't have significant volumes of Australian product on our supermarket shelves. Strong economic and population growth means the demand for Australian food exports closer to home – in the Asia-Pacific region – is strong and prices are good. Australia can export its steaks and other boneless beef cuts for an average of £6,500 a tonne to markets such as Japan, China, South Korea, Indonesia as well as the United States. So why would they divert significant volumes of product to the UK, with our average import price at around £5,000 a tonne? We have analysed Australia's key trading partners for livestock and cereals products in greater detail in other articles.

As such, even in a free-trade scenario I wouldn't expect our market to be flooded by Australian product. This isn't to say there won't be an impact, as even a modest increase in supply will have a price effect. I'm also conscious that trade shocks tend to change trade flows almost overnight, particularly when markets close. Australia – China relations aren't particularly positive at the moment. Any policy decisions there might impact trade flows, leaving Australia actively pursuing other markets.

At AHDB we see it as an important part of our remit to provide the industry with robust, impartial evidence to inform our levy payers and their representatives. We are already working with the agricultural economists at Harper Adams University to get precise numbers on the impact of this trade deal. We intend to publish results of this modelling when the full details of the deal are released – and ahead of scrutiny by the Trade and Agriculture Commission and parliament.

What about standards?

Much is made of our standards in trade talks. Standards are important and I agree with the sentiment that product that has been produced to standards lower than ours should not be given access. We will be looking out for the details that emerge in this area, as the Government has previously given assurances that product produced to lower standards will not be allowed access to our market. It will be interesting to see how they implement and enforce this when the details come out.

We also need to anticipate that overseas competitors will work hard to meet whatever standards we put in place. Australia will already meet a range of different standards and legislative requirements in different markets. If the rewards are there, they'll pivot production and processing to meet the standards that we impose.

What happens next?

As only "broad terms" have been agreed we expect further negotiations to take place between now and the autumn. The full details of deal are then expected to be published and are unlikely to come into effect in late 2022, assuming parliamentary approval.



Further trade deals feel inevitable, with the United States and New Zealand next in the pipeline. Like Australia these countries are also big food exporters and I would like to see some big food importers (like those Asia-Pacific countries) next in line. Globally, demand for food is growing. Due to our strong domestic market, we're never going to be a net exporter but there will be opportunities. We need to focus on UK product and its qualities, tapping into markets where quality and consistency is highly prized and justly rewarded.

Reducción de aranceles para carnes bovinas y ovinas generaron preocupación en algunos sectores

Wed, June 16, 2021, 8:24 AM-5 min read

Tariffs will be scrapped immediately on imported beef and lamb from Australia, triggering accusations that the trade deal struck by Boris Johnson will send UK farmers "to the wall".

The small print of the first major post-Brexit agreement – revealed by Canberra, as the UK government tried to keep it under wraps – revealed a pledge to protect farmers for 15 years has been dropped.

Instead, Australian farmers will effectively be handed tariff-free access from day one, up to a "cap" on sales that is 60 times the current level of imported beef.

The detail was revealed as experts warned the overall economic boost from the deal would be "close to zero" – and the government admitted the average household would be just £1.20 a year better off.

The National Farmers Union demanded ministers come clean on exactly what has been agreed, "to ensure our high standards of production are not undermined by the terms of this deal".

And Emily Thornberry, Labour's shadow trade secretary, said: "No other country in the world would accept such a terrible deal for its farming industry, and neither should we.

"With this deal, and the precedent it sets for New Zealand, America, Canada and Brazil, the government will send thousands of farmers to the wall, undermine our standards of animal welfare and environmental protection, and threaten the conservation of our countryside."

MPs are demanding the power to scrutinise the deal immediately, but ministers – as The Independent revealed – plan to deny full access until the autumn, when critics fear it will be too late.

Neil Parish, the Conservative chair of the Commons environment committee, said that "would make a mockery of the commitments made", when a watchdog was promised last year.

The prime minister, shaking hands in Downing Street with Scott Morrison, his Australian counterpart, insisted it was "a good deal that will benefit British farmers and British consumers as well".

It contained "the strongest possible provisions for animal welfare", the prime minister argued, telling journalists: "We had to negotiate very hard."

Reclamaron no firmar el acuerdo, por estimar que estándares de bienestar animal son superiores

15 June 2021 The UK's RSPCA is urging Prime Minister Boris Johnson to stop a trade deal with Australia that could see the UK importing food raised at lower animal welfare standards.

The RSPCA is urging Prime Minister Boris Johnson not to sign an imminent trade deal with Australia which would open the UK to lower welfare imports of animal products reared in ways which are illegal in the UK.

Australian farming involves a number of practices which are outlawed in the UK including keeping hens in battery cages, giving beef cattle growth hormones and a practice called mulesing where sheep have the skin around their bottoms cut off.

Chief Executive of the RSPCA, Chris Sherwood, said: "Everything we are hearing indicates that Boris Johnson is close to signing the deal. At a stroke he will be setting back hard fought for welfare standards here and giving Australia no incentive to improve welfare standards there. It will start a race to the bottom and the losers will be billions of farmed animals and UK farmers.

"As our sister charity, RSPCA Australia, has pointed out, standards there fall well short of those in the UK including in the beef sector which is at the heart of these trade negotiations. Australia does not mandate CCTV in slaughterhouses as we do in England, allows hot branding, permits cattle transportation times that are double that in the UK. In Australia an estimated one million cattle are reared in barren feedlots without shade. In the past few years, there have been significant steps forward for animal welfare in this country and the Government has committed to going even further so a deal to allow products from animals reared in conditions which would shock many British consumers is a clear backward step.

"It's very laudable to want the UK to be a global leader for animal welfare but that pledge is undermined if we allow lower welfare imports."

How Australian beef production differs from the UK model

40% of beef produced in Australia involves the use of hormones, a practice that is currently not allowed in the UK

Australia also permits hot branding, which is not used in the UK.

The 80 slaughterhouses approved for export in Australia have been rated just 2 out of 4 for welfare by RSPCA Australia and there is no compulsory CCTV in slaughterhouses, which is mandatory in England



As the UK prepares to end live exports, the Government is preparing to do a deal with Australia which allows beef cattle to be transported for up to 48 hours without food or water in intense heat.

Battery cages for poultry

The UK banned battery cages for laying hens in 2012 but these are still used in Australia. In these systems hens are given less space than an A4 piece of paper per bird and can see 100,000 birds stacked in cages on top of each other. The lack of space causes stress, an inability to perform their natural behaviours and can lead to health problems.

Chlorinated chicken

Chlorinated chicken, which sees carcasses chlorine washed to get rid of microorganisms that can cause food poisoning, is currently banned in the UK. It often causes concerns around public health but it also masks a welfare issue as the need to chlorinate the chicken can stem from poor conditions in intensive systems which make disease more likely to spread.

Concerns with Australian pig production

Sow stalls were banned in the UK in 1999 and the Government is currently consulting on phasing out the farrowing crate system. Sow stalls are currently permitted in Australia although a large part of the industry has stopped using them. Standard sow stalls in Australia are 2m long and 60cm wide and are used for a maximum of six weeks during pregnancy. They severely restrict the pig's ability to move and they cannot even turn around.

As part of its manifesto commitment, the UK Government promised to maintain and where possible, improve standards of animal welfare in the UK, particularly as new free trade agreements (FTAs) were negotiated. The UK has higher legal animal welfare standards than Australia in multiple areas. Australia has limited federal legislation on farm animal welfare and its codes of practice have yet to be converted into legally enforceable standards and guidelines so are non binding. The only independent guide to legal farm standards, the World Animal Protection Animal Protection Index, scores Australia lower compared to the UK.

To maintain its promises to the public and UK farmers, the Government must ensure tariffs are not relaxed on eggs, beef and pigmeat unless Australia's standards are at least equivalent to the UK's and ensure our bans on imports of products produced with growth promoting agents are maintained.

UK National Farmers Union prestó su acuerdo pero esperan detalles

16 June 2021 National Farmers Union

The National Farmers Union has issued a statement after Australia and the United Kingdom agreed in principle to a free trade pact on 15 June.

NFU President Minette Batters said: "We have been clear about our concerns over the potential impact of trade deals that completely eliminate all tariffs on imports from the biggest agricultural exporters in the world.

"While details remain very thin on the ground, it appears that the agreement will include important safeguards that attempt to strike a balance between liberalizing trade and supporting UK farm businesses, as well as a reasonable time period to allow UK farmers to adjust to the new trading environment.

"We await further details of the agreement to understand whether these safeguards are sufficient, and in particular that they can be deployed effectively should imports rise to an unmanageable level leading to significant market disruption.

"I am concerned that today's announcement appears to have made no mention of animal welfare and environmental standards. While the government has previously been keen to highlight how our Free Trade Agreements will uphold our high standards of food production, there has always been a question mark over how this can be achieved while opening up our markets to food produced to different standards. We will need to know more about any provisions on animal welfare and the environment to ensure our high standards of production are not undermined by the terms of this deal.

"The ultimate test of this trade deal will be whether it contributes to moving farming across the world onto a more sustainable footing, or whether it instead undermines UK farming and merely exports the environmental and animal welfare impact of the food we eat.

"It is critical that the government now engages with industry on the details of the deal as soon as possible and that Parliament is involved much more during the final stages of the negotiations to ensure it has sufficient oversight of the agreement. This means providing both Houses with the details well in advance of ratification alongside a proper impact assessment so Parliament can ensure it is satisfied that this deal is right for all of the UK - consumers, workers, farmers and other businesses alike.

"The Trade and Agriculture Commission will have a vital role to play in assessing these aspects of the deal in the near future and it is crucial it is up and running soon so that it can provide its report to Parliament on the impact of the deal in good time ahead of ratification.

"This trade deal, and those that follow it, will, I hope, provide UK farmers with opportunities to export more great British food abroad, although we should be realistic about the extent of those prospects with large



net-exporters such as Australia. We should also be clear about the likelihood that these deals will mean a significant increase in competition in our domestic agricultural markets.

“The UK Government must step up and work with the industry in improving its competitiveness, through domestic policies that support productivity and sustainable farming, and through export policies that upscale our ability to open and maintain overseas markets, something the UK has been poor at in recent years compared to foreign competitors.

“Looking ahead, it is vital that the UK Government approaches its other negotiations with countries like New Zealand, USA, Canada and Mexico - all major agricultural producers and exporters - on its own terms and ensures that future deals balance access to UK agricultural markets with at least the same level of opportunities for British agri-food exports. The cumulative impact of these deals could have a major impact on UK farming, and handled badly it may become impossible for some of our farm businesses to continue to compete.”

AUSTRALIA

Cadena de carnes saludó la firma del tratado

Jon Condon, 16/06/2021

THE Australian red meat industry has welcomed the announcement in London overnight of agreement in-principle regarding the parameters of the Australia-United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement.

The deal inked by Prime Ministers Scott Morrison and Boris Johnson is the first ‘new’ bilateral agreement to be agreed following the UK’s departure from the European Union, while it represents Australia’s twenty-seventh trade agreement with global trading partners.

The two countries will now finalise the text of the agreement, and carry out the domestic legislative processes required to enable signature and the subsequent entry into force of the FTA.

Once signed and ratified, under the terms announced tonight:

Australian beef tariffs will be eliminated after ten years. During the transition period, Australia will have immediate access to a duty-free quota of 35,000t, rising in instalments to 110,000t in year ten. In the subsequent five years a safeguard will apply on beef imports exceeding a further volume threshold rising in equal instalments to 175,000t, levying a tariff safeguard duty of 20pc for the rest of the calendar year. Similar Safeguard or ‘Snapback’ provisions apply in Australia’s trade agreements with the US, Japan and Korea, designed to protect the interests of domestic producers from unusual spikes in imports.

Sheep meat tariffs will also be eliminated after ten years. During the transition period, Australia will have immediate access to a duty-free quota of 25,000t, rising in instalments to 75,000t in year ten. In the subsequent five years a safeguard will apply on sheepmeat imports exceeding a further volume threshold rising in equal instalments to 125,000t, levying a tariff safeguard duty of 20pc for the rest of the calendar year.

This outcome not only enhances the long-term partnership between the British meat trade, British consumers and the Australian red meat industry, but also signals a strong commitment by both Governments to the merits of delivering free trade, a joint Australian red meat industry statement said.

“The UK and Australia have a long, shared history, both culturally and commercially,” chair of the Australia-UK Red Meat Market Access Taskforce, Andrew McDonald said.

“For Australian red meat producers, processors and exporters, this has meant working with UK importers and distributors to supply high quality Australian red meat products to meet discerning British customer demand,” he said.

“Back in the 1950s the UK was one of Australia’s steadfast export customers. A lot has changed since then, as red meat markets have evolved and we have responded to strong demand in markets closer to home. Despite this, the UK has remained a loyal purchaser of Australian beef and sheepmeat, albeit in small volumes.”

Long history of beef trade

Under Britain’s Imperial Preference Scheme which operated into the 1950s, the UK was Australia’s dominant export customer. The UK Meat Agreement signed in 1951, saw the UK contracted to purchase all of Australia’s export beef. Under the terms, the UK undertook to provide unrestricted access at guaranteed minimum prices for Australia’s entire exportable surplus of beef, mutton and lamb. The agreement was diluted over time as the post-war UK became less reliant on imports, but in 1955, for example the UK still took an estimated 80pc of our beef exports totalling 195,000t.

The UK pulled out of the deal somewhat abruptly, having joined the European Common Market, in September 1967. Fortunately for the Australian beef industry, the US came along as a replacement, at much the same time.

Trade statistics show Australian exports to the UK for the calendar year to May reached just 272t of beef and 2190t of lamb.

“Australia and the UK have shared values when it comes to the production of high-quality red meat,” Mr McDonald said.



“While our ability to service the market has previously been constrained by a highly restrictive UK (and prior to 2021, European Union) import regime, the A-UK FTA will facilitate an easier response to British consumers seeking to ‘buy Aussie’ – should they wish to do so.

The securing of this phase of the FTA signalled a new chapter in the two countries’ bilateral relations and an opportunity to work collaboratively for years to come, he said.

On behalf of the red meat industry, Mr McDonald thanked Trade Minister Dan Tehan, Secretary of State for International Trade Liz Truss and their respective negotiating teams for the tireless work in achieving the ‘momentous outcome.’

Industry reaction

Other industry representative bodies have praised the outcome of the agreement.

“At a time when processing and the export industry has been grappling with workforce issues, record-high livestock prices, and the COVID pandemic, this is a great opportunity for the Australian red meat industry to further develop and deliver into the future,” the Australian meat Industry Council’s chief executive Patrick Hutchinson said.

“AMIC and its members have been providing advice and consultation throughout this process and have worked hard to achieve this great outcome.”

“We acknowledge and thank Andrew McDonald, Director and Department Manager – Sales, Marketing and Corporate Affairs at NH Foods (AMIC member), for leading our joint taskforce as Chair,” Mr Hutchinson said.

The Cattle Council of Australia welcomed the in principle agreement struck in London overnight.

CCA president Markus Rathsmann said the FTA would see trade between the two nations fully liberalised over the coming decade.

“Trade under this deal will be very different to how it was before the UK joined the EU,” Mr Rathsmann said. “Under the FTA, exports to the UK will be driven by demand in the UK.”

“Australia is a world leader in producing high-quality, healthy and sustainable beef, and this deal will further diversify our export markets. The UK has been a long-term trading partner with Australia and will now be able to enjoy more of our high-quality product,” he said.

“It also signals a strong commitment by both Governments to delivering free trade.”

In last night’s announcement, Australian trade minister Dan Tehan said the FTA with the UK would deliver more Australian jobs and business opportunities for exporters, bringing both countries closer together in a changing strategic environment.

“The FTA is the right deal for Australia and the UK, with greater access to a range of high-quality products made in both countries as well as greater access for businesses and workers, all of which will drive economic growth and job creation in both countries,” Mr Tehan said.

“Australian producers and farmers will receive a significant boost by getting greater access to the UK market. Australian consumers will benefit from cheaper products, with all tariffs eliminated within five years, and tariffs on cars, whisky, and the UK’s other main exports eliminated immediately.

The ambitious bilateral free trade agreement would help pave the way for the UK’s accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership.

UK government:

A statement from the UK Government said the agreement meant iconic British products like cars, Scotch whisky, biscuits and ceramics will be cheaper to sell into Australia, boosting UK industries that employ 3.5 million people across the country.

“The UK-Australia trade relationship was worth £13.9 billion last year and is set to grow under the deal, creating opportunities for businesses and producers in every part of the UK,” it said.

British farmers will be protected by a cap on tariff-free imports for 15 years, using tariff rate quotas and other safeguards.

“We are also supporting UK agricultural producers to increase their exports overseas, including to new markets in the Indo-Pacific.

Under the agreement, Brits under the age of 35 will be able to travel and work in Australia more freely, opening exciting opportunities for young people.

UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson said the agreement marked a new dawn in the UK’s relationship with Australia, underpinned by a shared history and common values.

“Our new FTA opens fantastic opportunities for British businesses and consumers, as well as young people wanting the chance to work and live on the other side of the world. This is global Britain at its best – looking outwards and striking deals that deepen our alliances and help ensure every part of the country builds back better from the pandemic.”

UK Secretary of State for International Trade, Liz Truss, said the deal delivered for Britain and showed what the country could achieve as a sovereign trading nation.



"It is a fundamentally liberalising agreement that removes tariffs on all British goods, opens new opportunities for our services providers and tech firms, and makes it easier for our people to travel and work together," she said.

The agreement paved the way for the UK to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a £9 trillion free trade area home to some of the biggest consumer markets of the present and future.

"Membership will create unheralded opportunities for our farmers, makers, innovators and investors to do business in the future of engine room of the global economy," Ms Truss said.

Fuerte apoyo de los productores agropecuarios australianos

18 June 2021 Australia's National Farmers Federation (NFF) has hailed the UK-Australia trade agreement as a "new beginning".

Australian farmers are applauding the "in-principle" trade deal between Australia and the United Kingdom.

The proposed deal is the first trade agreement reached by the United Kingdom following its separation from the European Union last year, and will guarantee tariff-free, quota-free access to the UK market for all agricultural products, after phase in periods of up to 15 years.

National Farmers' Federation, President Fiona Simson said this was a significant leap forward in Australia's market access and should be a new beginning in a relationship between two countries with a long history.

"Australian and UK farmers share a commitment to meeting the highest standards when it comes to caring for their land and their livestock, and that commitment shows in the quality of our produce.

"UK customers will benefit from the increased availability of high-quality Australian products on their supermarket shelves, alongside their homegrown options.

"We applaud Trade Minister Dan Tehan and our negotiating team on an improved set of market access outcomes. The UK deal will create new opportunities for Australian farmers as we work towards growing industry output to \$100 billion by 2030," Ms Simson said.

Specific outcomes relevant to agriculture include

Beef tariffs will be eliminated after 10 years. During the transition period, Australia will have immediate access to a duty-free quota of 35,000 tonnes, rising in equal instalments to 110,000 tonnes in year 10 years.

Sheep meat tariffs will be eliminated after 10 years. During the transition period, Australia will have immediate access to a duty-free quota of 25,000 tonnes, rising in equal instalments to 75,000 tonnes in year 10 years.

Sugar tariffs will be eliminated over eight years. During the transition period, Australia will have immediate access to a duty-free quota of 80,000 tonnes, rising by 20,000 tonnes each year.

Dairy tariffs will be eliminated over five years. During the transition period, Australia will have immediate access to a duty-free quota for cheese of 24,000 tonnes, rising in equal instalments to 48,000 tonnes in year five.

Australian dairy farmers will also have immediate access to a duty-free quota for non-cheese dairy of 20,000 tonnes.

Rice will receive immediate duty free access for short and medium grain milled rice when the agreement enters in force.

The NFF has however cautioned the Morrison Government that action on a dedicated Agriculture Visa can no longer be delayed, in the wake of agreed changes for British backpackers visiting Australia.

"We are encouraged by the commitments to development of an agribusiness visa and a specific ag worker visa (Ag Visa)," Ms Simson said.

"We thank Minister Littleproud and Deputy Prime Minister McCormack for their support on the Ag Visa agenda. This is an issue we have championed for several years and while there have been tweaks and amendments to the visa regime, we simply must have a visa that is designed for the agriculture sector rather than the retro fitted schemes that we currently have.

"Given the acute labour shortfalls already wreaking havoc across our industry, any good work achieved by the in-principle agreement on trade will be undone if the Government continues to delay the implementation of a dedicated Ag Visa. Taking away a source of farm labour now could be a devastating blow for Australian farmers, in an environment of existing shortage.

"The Ag Visa must not only make up for the shortfall in backpacker farm labour, but address the growing shortage of farm workers. The NFF will need to see more detail on how an AgVisa and the flagged agribusiness visa will work, and when, because we have heard this one before," Ms Simson said.

Incluyen un capítulo sobre bienestar animal en el Tratado

Source: RSPCA Australia Guest Author, 18/06/2021

THE RSPCA in Australia has welcomed the history-making inclusion of animal welfare in the agreement in principle for the UK-Australia Free Trade Agreement.



Animal welfare will have its own chapter in the agreement, according to details released by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade this week.

“This is the first time in history that animal welfare will be recognised in an Australian trade agreement,” said RSPCA Australia CEO Richard Mussell.

“There are a number of positive animal welfare commitments in the in-principle agreement, such as combatting antimicrobial resistance and setting up an intergovernment working group to promote animal welfare.”

However the RSPCA in Australia says the agreement should go further and recognise sentience which it says is crucial to helping identify the needs of animals and assessing their welfare.

The RSPCA has also criticised Australian farming standards, stating that the inclusion of animal welfare in the draft agreement was good news, the trade negotiations more broadly have shone a spotlight on Australia’s “comparatively low animal welfare standards”.

“Battery cages, sow stalls, hot iron branding for cattle, mulesing of sheep, live export and long distance transportation times, and the lack of mandatory CCTV in abattoirs have all been highlighted as examples of where Australian standards fall below those operating in the UK.

“Australia should be leading the world in farm animal welfare standards, but the reality is we have fallen significantly behind the pace in recent years.

“While it is pleasing to see animal welfare recognised at the international level, it is clearer than ever before that the Australian Government must do more to improve our standards at home.”

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Evolución ascendente en las exportaciones de carnes vacunas

By DERRELL PEEL - OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY June 14, 2021

The April trade data shows beef exports for the month were up 22.1 percent year over year and up 18.0 percent compared to 2019. Year to date total beef exports for the first four months of the year were up 7.9 percent year-over-year and 14.9 percent over the same period in 2019.

Beef exports to Asia (including Vietnam) account for 71.7 percent of total beef exports thus far in 2021. Japan, while still the leading beef export market, is down 15.7 percent thus far in 2021 compared to last year but is up 3.3 percent over year-to-date 2019 levels. Japan accounts for 24.6 percent of total exports, barely ahead of South Korea, which has a 24.0 percent share of beef exports thus far in 2021.

Beef exports to South Korea are up 17.0 percent year-over-year and up 25.4 percent over 2019 for the year to date. Monthly beef exports to South Korea have exceeded exports to Japan in January, February and April this year. The combined China/Hong Kong market is the most rapidly growing beef export market, up 189.4 percent year-over-year and up 161.6 percent over 2019 for the year to date through April. The China/Hong Kong market represents 17.2 percent of total beef exports thus far in 2021, making it the number three beef export market. Taiwan, the number six beef export market, is down 14.3 percent for the year to date compared to last year and down 4.6 percent from 2019. Taiwan represents 5.1 percent of total beef exports for the year to date.

Beef exports to Mexico remain sharply reduced since the pandemic began. Beef exports to Mexico began to drop in March of 2020 and after a brief recovery in November and December 2020 have continued at reduced levels. Year to date beef exports to Mexico are down 2.1 percent year-over-year but are down 23.6 percent compared to the same period in 2019. Mexico remains the number four beef export market accounting for 10.4 percent of beef exports thus far in 2021.

Beef exports to Canada are down 13.5 percent year-over-year for the first four months of the year but are up 7.9 percent compared to 2019. Canada ranks number five as a destination for U.S. beef exports with an 8.2 percent share of total exports thus far in 2021. The top six export markets represent 89.5 percent of total beef exports for the January through April period in 2021. Smaller markets include the Philippines (1.3 percent of exports) and Indonesia, Guatemala, Vietnam, Chile, and the Netherlands, each with less than one percent shares, rounding out the top 12 beef export markets.

Beef exports, which have declined each of the past two years, are forecast to increase above 2019 and 2020 levels and possibly exceed the record 2018 level. Beef exports represent a component of total beef demand in terms of quantity and value. Moreover, beef exports represent a wide range of product types and qualities exported to various markets and augment domestic beef demand by providing markets for products less desired in the U.S.

Exporting products with lower U.S. demand allows domestic beef demand to focus on encouraging consumers to purchase more of the products they prefer more highly and thus maximizing domestic beef value. All beef products produced will be consumed somewhere but it adds value both in the domestic and global market when we have a diverse portfolio of beef markets to market the wide range of beef products produced by the industry.



USDA va a actualizar la ley que regula la vinculación entre ganaderos e industria frigorífica

16/06/2021 El 11 de junio el Departamento de Agricultura de EE.UU. anunció que comenzaría a reforzar la aplicación de la Ley de empaques y corrales para abordar los desafíos que enfrentan los productores de ganado en el mercado actual. La legislación original se aprobó hace 100 años para promover la competencia leal, la protección de los pagos y la protección contra prácticas comerciales fraudulentas y engañosas en los mercados de ganado y aves.

“La pandemia y otros eventos recientes han revelado cómo la concentración puede afectar dolorosamente a los agricultores y ganaderos independientes, al tiempo que expone a los consumidores familiares trabajadores a precios más altos y producción incierta”, dijo el secretario de Agricultura, Tom Vilsack. “La Ley de Empaques y Corrales es una herramienta vital para proteger a los granjeros y ganaderos de la concentración excesiva y las prácticas injustas y engañosas en los mercados avícola, porcino y ganadero, pero la ley tiene 100 años y debe tener en cuenta la dinámica del mercado moderno. No debe utilizarse como puerto seguro para los malos actores”.

La agencia planea tomar tres acciones con respecto a la reglamentación en los próximos meses.

Primero, el USDA quiere proponer una nueva regla que brindaría mayor claridad para fortalecer la aplicación de prácticas desleales y engañosas, preferencias indebidas y prejuicios injustos.

Julie Anna Potts, presidenta y directora ejecutiva del Instituto de la Carne de América del Norte, NAMI, dijo que los cambios propuestos han sido rechazados en el pasado por muchos productores de ganado y el Congreso y fueron rechazados previamente por ocho tribunales de apelación federales.

“Fueron una mala idea en 2010, fueron una mala idea en 2016 y son una mala idea en 2021”, dijo Potts.

“Si se implementan estas propuestas, limitarán la capacidad de los productores para comercializar su ganado de la manera que consideren adecuada y darán lugar a demandas costosas y engañosas. El Instituto de la Carne seguirá oponiéndose a la intervención gubernamental innecesaria y onerosa en los mercados de ganado”.

Están en elaboración tres proyectos que darían mayor protección a productores

14 June 2021

The Department of Agriculture will begin work on three proposed rules to support enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards (P&S) Act, which would give farmers stronger protections from corporate abuse.

The Packers and Stockyards (P&S) Act is a 100-year old law that was originally designed to protect poultry and hog farmers and cattle ranchers from unfair, deceptive, and anti-competitive practices in the meat markets. USDA’s pending action was noted in the Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions released today by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

USDA intends to take three actions related to rulemaking in the months ahead. First, USDA intends to propose a new rule that will provide greater clarity to strengthen enforcement of unfair and deceptive practices, undue preferences, and unjust prejudices. Second, USDA will propose a new poultry grower tournament system rule, with the current inactive proposal to be withdrawn. Third, USDA will re-propose a rule to clarify that parties do not need to demonstrate harm to competition in order to bring an action under section 202 (a) and 202 (b) of the P&S Act.

“The pandemic and other recent events have revealed how concentration can take a painful toll on independent farmers and ranchers, while exposing working family consumers to higher prices and uncertain output,” said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack.

“The Packers and Stockyards Act is a vital tool for protecting farmers and ranchers from excessive concentration and unfair, deceptive practices in the poultry, hog, and cattle markets, but the law is 100 years old and needs to take into account modern market dynamics. It should not be used as a safe harbor for bad actors. The process we’re beginning today will seek to strengthen the fairness and resiliency of livestock markets on behalf of farmers, ranchers and growers.”

The planned P&S Act proposals will support USDA’s efforts to ensure fairer and more resilient markets for farmers, ranchers and producers. The rules would provide farmers stronger legal protections against unfair treatment as well as restructure the inequitable system that determines poultry growers’ wages. In the last five years, stresses and disruptions caused by concentration in livestock markets have impacted not only producers, but consumers as well. As USDA works to strengthen the resiliency of supply chains, enforcement of the P&S Act will be critically important.

NFU welcomes stronger protections for farmers from corporate abuse

The National Farmers Union voiced its support of the new enforcement measures, remarking on the recent allegations and indictments of price fixing and other anticompetitive practices in the US livestock sector. In their view, the new rules would offer family farmers and contract poultry growers greater agency and recourse in their relationships with corporations.

Since it was founded nearly 120 years ago, National Farmers Union (NFU) has advocated mechanisms that prevent anticompetitive practices among corporations as well as stronger protections for farmers from



those practices. In a statement, NFU President Rob Larew welcomed the announcement; after the rules are proposed, the organization will provide additional feedback to USDA.

“Shielding farmers from corporate abuse was one of National Farmers Union’s main objectives when it was established in 1902. After decades of lax antitrust enforcement, farmers are once again subject to many of the same injustices that their ancestors endured; in just the last year, essentially every category of livestock has been accused of manipulating prices and defrauding farmers.

“In its announcement earlier this week about strengthening the food system, USDA identified the need to address the unfair treatment that many farmers and ranchers face in the marketplace – and the publication of these planned administrative actions are a strong step in the right direction. We commend USDA for proposing meaningful reforms and look forward to providing additional feedback in the coming weeks and months.”

Secretario de Agricultura apoya encarar una investigación sobre el mercado ganadero

16 June 2021 US Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack on Tuesday 15 June threw his support behind a proposal to establish a special investigator to address concerns about anti-competitive practices in the meat and poultry industries.

Reuters reports that Republican US Senators Mike Rounds of South Dakota and Charles Grassley of Iowa and Democratic Senator Jon Tester of Montana have proposed legislation to create an office for a special investigator within the US Department of Agriculture.

US lawmakers and the USDA are seeking to address concentration in the beef processing industry in the aftermath of a ransomware attack against meatpacker JBS SA that disrupted US meat production and disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The proposed office would have a team of investigators, with subpoena power, dedicated to preventing and addressing anticompetitive practices and enforcing antitrust laws in meatpacking, according to a statement from the senators.

"I think it's a good proposal," Vilsack said at a congressional budget hearing. "I think it's part of what needs to be done."

Four companies including JBS in 2018 slaughtered about 85% of US grain-fattened cattle that are made into steaks, beef roasts and other cuts of meat for consumers, according to the USDA.

The USDA has separately said it plans to strengthen its enforcement of a 100-year-old federal law intended to protect farmers and ranchers from unfair trade practices. The agency also said it will support increased processing capacity as part of a \$4 billion initiative to strengthen the country's food system.

Corriente de nuevas inversiones en plantas frigoríficas amplían capacidad de faena

18 June 2021

US cattle ranchers and investors are sinking hundreds of millions of dollars into new beef plants after temporary closures of massive slaughterhouses at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic left farmers with nowhere to send animals destined to be turned into meat.

Reuters reports that a cyberattack against the US unit of Brazilian meatpacking giant JBS SA that idled nearly a quarter of America's beef production earlier this month again highlighted vulnerabilities in the country's meat supply chain and caused more headaches for farmers.

Ranchers, as well as the US Agriculture Department (USDA), say the sector is too consolidated and therefore reliant on a handful of large processors and their industrial meatpacking plants.

Four industry behemoths - JBS USA, Tyson Foods Inc, Cargill Inc and National Beef Packing Company - slaughter 85% of grain-fattened cattle carved into steaks, ribs and roasts for consumers.

Smaller startup meat plants are aiming to provide local ranchers with more places to slaughter cattle, particularly those raised to produce higher-quality beef. They say adding plants can ensure some meat production continues if large facilities close.

When large meat plants close, meat supplies tighten while ranchers get stuck with cattle that would otherwise have been slaughtered. That means the price of cattle generally falls, while the price of meat in supermarkets rises.

Extended shutdowns of some of the biggest US slaughterhouses due to COVID-19 outbreaks hobbled meat production in spring 2020, leading to limits on consumers' purchases at grocery stores and a decline in frozen inventories that processors have yet to replenish.

Rusty Kemp saw the need for more processing capacity after a 2019 fire at a Tyson Foods plant in Holcomb, Kansas, left meat buyers scrambling for supplies and cattle producers with nowhere to sell their cattle. Then, the pandemic and ransomware attack on JBS hit.

Kemp is now planning to break ground on a \$300 million beef plant in Nebraska this fall.

"We thought the Holcomb fire was an absolute train wreck and then COVID came along and Holcomb didn't seem that bad," he said.



Kemp's plant, named Sustainable Beef, will kill 1,500 cattle a day and use blockchain technology so consumers can track a piece of meat all the way back to the ranch, he said.

Sustainable Beef is co-owned by cattle producers who will provide animals for slaughter to the plant, instead of to major packers, Kemp said. He hired former executives of one of the biggest processors, Cargill, as consultants because of their expertise.

But Kemp said he is not trying to pick a fight with the four major processors and that bigger plants are still needed to produce large volumes of meat.

"We absolutely need more capacity and more players," Kemp said.

More room to slaughter

Nationwide, at least five new processing facilities of varying sizes have opened or are planned following supply shocks early in the pandemic. Combined with expansions at existing plants, including one owned by JBS, daily US slaughter capacity is set to increase by about 5%, according to a Reuters calculation and data from industry group the North American Meat Institute.

Market conditions are favorable for new entrants. Cattle supplies are ample, while beef prices and profit margins for packers have soared due to strong exports and demand from US consumers.

In Butler, Missouri, Todd Hertzog and his family opened Hertzog Meat Company this month after considering the project for five years.

Though the \$3.75 million plant is only slaughtering about 20 cattle a day, it serves nearby ranchers who want to produce higher-quality beef, said Hertzog, who manages the operation.

"The pandemic opened our eyes to the needs of local producers," he said.

Production disruptions during the pandemic pushed Cliff Welch to begin construction on a meat processing plant near Central City, Kentucky, at a price tag of more than \$1.2 million. The cyberattack on JBS then reinforced Welch's decision to build the facility, slated to open in late 2021, he said.

Welch aims to slaughter 75 cattle a week to start, with the capability to eventually kill 300 head a week. He said he will produce custom cuts of meat using "old-style butchery" and plans to sell it locally.

"I'm starting from ground zero," Welch said. "It's a big undertaking."

Welch said he received a \$250,000 grant from Kentucky for the project.

The US Agriculture Department has pledged to support increased processing as part of a \$4 billion initiative to strengthen the country's food system.

"The hope would be that by spreading out, by creating diversity in size and diversity of ownership and diversity of operations, we create greater resilience," USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack told reporters after the JBS attack.

Missouri last year paid about \$17 million in grants to meat processors with fewer than 200 employees that wanted to expand or build new facilities, state agriculture director Chris Chinn said.

The payments doubled the amount of red meat inspected by the state in a program sparked by the pandemic, she said.

"It added stability to our local communities and our rural areas," Chinn said. "They didn't have to depend on one local source to get their food."

Smaller plants, same problems

Small facilities are finding they face some of the same challenges as larger outfits, notably a labor shortage, without the benefit of a big corporation behind them.

After opening in March, Missouri Prime Beef Packers struggled to find workers for a plant in Pleasant Hope, Missouri, that now kills about 200 cattle a day, despite putting ads in newspapers and on radio, said Dallen Davies, director of company culture.

The facility is slaughtering cattle raised under special guidelines, such as being grass-fed or certified for humane handling, as a way to add value for ranchers and provide a better product for consumers, Davies said.

Plants need to differentiate themselves because they cannot compete with industry titans on volume or on low prices achieved with mass production lines.

Former President Donald Trump last year said he urged the Justice Department to look into allegations the meatpacking industry broke antitrust law because the price that slaughterhouses pay farmers for animals dropped even as meat prices climbed. US governors and lawmakers are pushing the department to keep probing.

Those involved in slaughterhouse expansion say they still need to do something to give ranchers more options in the meantime.

"We really don't want to wait around and see if the government is going to solve this problem," Kemp said. "We decided to take matters into our own hands and do this."

Firme la demanda de carnes en mayo

By GREG HENDERSON June 17, 2021



Weekly consumer demand for meat and poultry continues to be robust compared to the 2019 pre-pandemic baseline. Consumer concern about COVID-19 is rapidly declining as infection rates are down and 66% of shoppers have received one or two vaccines, according to the May IRI survey.

According to the IRI survey, consumers are beginning to re-engage with restaurants. 210 Analytics and IRI partnered to understand how fresh and processed meat performed relative to their 2020 and 2019 performances. The report is made possible by Marriner Marketing.

Meat sales continue to be boosted by high engagement in trips and dollars per trip. While overall household penetration was down slightly, shoppers still visited the meat department slightly more often and spent 6.3% more per trip over the 52 weeks ending mid-May.

“While still down when compared to the big 2020 sales spikes, May sales saw some recovery versus the April performance,” said Anne-Marie Roerink, president of 210 Analytics. “Dollar sales were down 11.0% versus 14.8% the month prior and the absolute dollar losses were more moderate as well.”

Each one of the May 2021 weeks generated sales of \$1.5 billion or above. The strongest week was the last week of May, with sales of \$1.7 billion, which was only 8% below 2020 levels, but 28.5% above the 2019 pre-pandemic normal.

“Meat is a very interesting area to watch as grilling season 2020 was heavily impacted by the lack of larger gatherings,” Roerink said. “Memorial Day may be a great gauge on summer trends to come. Consumers are engaging more with foodservice, but at the same time the backyard barbecue will be a common way to re-start normal summer routines.”

Both dollars and volume started to track closer to 2020 levels in May. And both are still up versus the 2019 pre-pandemic normal. Volume tracked 2.8% ahead of 2019 in May, slightly higher than the +2.3% in April. And dollars tracked 15.8% ahead of 2019 in May, which was also slightly higher than April.

Fresh meat made up the majority share of sales, at \$5.2 billion. Processed meat, however, had slightly lower declines at -7.9% versus -12.4% for fresh. Fresh meat has very similar dollar and volume results, but the gap between volume and dollar increases is 3.5 points for processed meats.

Beef continues to represent more than half of all dollar sales, at 56%. Compared with the pre-pandemic 2019 baseline, beef was up 20.4%. This is the highest increase across all proteins, with the exception of lamb (which is a fraction of the size of beef).

In May 2021, ground beef generated upwards of \$1 billion in sales. This was up a little more than 9% versus 2019, but down 20.4% versus 2020. Ground beef was one of the powerhouses during the early pandemic months as well as saw high levels of inflation due to production issues. Ground turkey is the only other protein that generated upwards of \$100 million in sales.

“Consumers’ re-engagement with restaurants may signal a greater share of food dollars starting to flow from retail to foodservice,” Roerink said. “However, it is likely that at least some of the increases in on-premise dining are replacing food delivery or pickup that became very popular over the past 15 months.”

AUSTRALIA

Mejoran cotizaciones de cueros de años en retroceso

Jon Condon, 17/06/2021

CATTLE hide values have mounted a mini-recovery in recent months, following years of steady decline.

Hides trade sources told Beef Central this morning that the market hit its lowest point during the depths of COVID last year, but had mounted a recovery starting later in 2020 that had only gathered pace this year. Some values are now three to four times as high as their low-point last year.

This year’s price surge started around Chinese New Year back in February, and had gathered pace through to May, before a brief adjustment seen a few weeks ago.

Recent demand from China was described as ‘pretty huge’ just a month or two ago, but has since gone quiet again, for reasons described below.

A number of influences appear to be in play, not the least of which is world economies starting to get back on their feet after COVID.

As Beef Central has reported earlier, cattle hides have steadily declined in value over the past seven years, but the arrival of COVID last year drove the market down to new depths.

Price of some hides in Australia last year got down to US\$8-\$10 each – at, or below breakeven. Lower quality hides were being turned into landfill or rendered, rather than sold into the global hides market. Some beef processing companies were paying freight on salted hides, at a loss, just to get them off their books.

“Prices were still in decline anyway, but COVID last year only made that situation worse,” a hides trade source said. Many tanneries and leather goods manufacturers in China and Europe closed for lengthy periods during 2020.



“There was some optimistic feedback about market prospects out of the Milan leather trade show in February last year, but immediately after that, news of COVID broke, and the market crashed even further,” he said.

The application of economic stimulus by governments in many countries across the world, as a result of COVID, was a major impact on the lift in the hides market.

“Worldwide, governments provided incentives for new houses to be built, and consumer expenditure on consumables to fill them grew. Part of that was directed into purchasing of leather furniture, new motor vehicles with leather seats, bags and purses, and other items,” the trade source said.

“All around the world, economic stimulus became a factor in leather demand – it turned out to be the opposite effect than what some had feared at the start of COVID, which some feared would cause recession.”

General consumer confidence is also on the way to being restored in many countries – especially as large-scale vaccination starts to protect more citizens from infection.

Prices in recovery mode

Since the low-point around breakeven on hides at around A\$10-\$11 each last year, the market had since “doubled – and then doubled again,” Beef Central was told.

Hides were once again making a contribution to the value of slaughter cattle, after years of being almost ‘without value.’

“When China kicked in with more vigorous buying back in February/March, the trade was taken by surprise,” our trade source said.

“It was not anticipated, and prices doubled from those low levels pretty quickly,” he said.

Demand for leather car seats is one channel fuelling the market for cattle hides this year

Quotes for Australian hides this week have good-quality Victorian steer hides making \$1.10 to \$1.25/kg, making a 40kg ox hide worth more than \$40. At the depths of the market last year, those same hides were making low teens. Lighter weight cow hides around 24kg are this week worth around \$27 – but still considerably higher than where they sat only a few months ago.

Queensland-type ticky steer hides this week are making around 90c/kg, representing around \$30-\$32 each for typical weights. Those same hides were borderline unsaleable during the depths of the market slump. Cow hides in Queensland this week were selling for around \$22-\$23.

In the US, the benchmark Texas heavy steer hide touched US\$50 recently, the highest price seen for some years. At their low point in the current price cycle, Texas heavy steer hides got as low as US\$16.

But when it is taken into account that the ten-year average price on Texas heavy steers is around US\$70, the current market is still a long way short of historic values. Back in 2014, at the historic peak of hides values, the Texas heavy steer hide market hit US\$128 – which puts the current market rally in some context.

During the peak of the hides prices seen seven years ago, good quality large Australian hides were worth as much as A\$120-\$130 each – or about 9-10pc of a steer’s overall value. Today, even with the recent market price recovery, that value share is still well short of 2pc.

China tries to curb prices

While hides prices this year rose rapidly over March, April and May, Chinese buyers (who account for 90pc of Australian hides) tried to put a stop to the market surge. Bids from mid-May were typically down \$2-\$5 from earlier rates, Beef Central was told.

However because Australian beef kills (as well as those in South American beef producing countries) have been so low, production volume pressure was not as great as what it was during the drought years in 2019-20 when cattle kills hit record highs.

Many Australian brokers were further forward-sold than they would normally be, given the rising hides market, so when the Chinese pulled the pin last month, a lot of suppliers were not that concerned, and did not accept the lower price offers, Beef Central was told.

A standoff has since emerged, and sales have slowed down since May. But while lower prices have been taken by a few suppliers, the impasse that’s currently occurring worldwide between hides buyers and sellers is working in suppliers’ favour, because of low rates of slaughter in South America, Australia and Europe.

“Buyers are trying their best to leverage the market down, but suppliers are not playing the game at present, and low production is helping their cause,” the hides trade source said.

“In some cases, some buyers have in fact come back into the market in recent weeks and paid a little more than before.”

While China continues to dominate the global hides market, other players, including Italy, Vietnam and Thailand, were also more active for quality hides, after becoming almost dormant during the COVID period of low leather demand.

Another explanation being offered for China’s attempt to push hides prices lower is an apparent bottleneck on motor-vehicle production worldwide, caused by lack of access to computer chips, which has slowed



overall motor vehicle production. Fewer cars rolling off the production line means fewer leather car seats, was the explanation.

So where does the hides market go from here?

“The problems that were there before COVID – including the swing to very ‘convincing’ synthetics – has not gone away – nor has the challenges around automation,” the trade source said.

“Go to any Harvey Norman outlet, and it’s very evident that many people today cannot tell the difference between real leather and synthetic materials on furniture,” he said.

“Hides prices are unlikely to ever get back to where they were in past decades, but if they exceed a certain level this year, the risk is that designers and end-manufacturers of ‘leather’ goods will again remove real leather from their businesses again,” he said.

“Another factor in future hides prices is the huge impact that government stimulus packages around the world have had on leather buying patterns. In Europe and North America, it’s said there is a lot of pent-up demand and money in the system. But once that stimulus tap is turned off, what happens then?” he asked.

“Many consumers have probably spent their stimulus cheque now, but they are not going to get that one-off payment again. That may present something of a concern, in terms of future leather demand.”

“But the economies in many countries now seem to be running OK, jobs growth is widespread, and stock markets are again near record highs. Times like this, backed by consumer confidence, often are reflected in higher demand for real leather goods, of all types.”

Advances in synthetic leather

As Beef Central explained in this earlier article, hide values have been in long-term decline for a number of reasons, including rapid advances in the production of synthetics that closely mimic real leather. The record high cattle hide values seen in 2014 has been blamed, in part, for the rapid progress made in synthetic ‘leather’ manufacture.

Shoes was the one sector of the leather industry that was not significantly boosted by government stimulus during the recent COVID period.

“The footwear industry is a special case for leather, because the production process used in ‘cutting’ the material used for shoe manufacture is now heavily automated,” the trade source said.

“Cutting robots can use a consistently-shaped ‘roll’ of synthetic leather material far more efficiently than they can an irregular-shaped cattle hide,” he said.

EMPRESARIAS

Hackers atacaron McDonald’s en EE.UU, COREA y TAIWAN

Fonte: Valor Econômico.

O McDonald’s afirmou que hackers roubaram dados de seus sistemas em mercados como Estados Unidos, Coreia do Sul e Taiwan, em mais um exemplo de cibercriminosos se infiltrando em grandes empresas de atuação global.

A rede de lanchonetes disse que recentemente contratou consultores externos para investigar atividades não autorizadas em um sistema de segurança interno, motivado por um incidente específico no qual o acesso não autorizado foi interrompido uma semana após ter sido identificado.

Em uma mensagem aos funcionários dos Estados Unidos, o McDonald’s disse que a violação revelou algumas informações de contato comercial para funcionários e franqueados do país, juntamente com algumas informações sobre restaurantes, como a capacidade dos assentos e a metragem quadrada das áreas de lazer.

A empresa disse que nenhum dado de cliente foi violado nos EUA e que os dados dos funcionários expostos não eram confidenciais ou pessoais. A empresa aconselhou os funcionários e franqueados a observar e-mails de “phishing” e a manter discrição quando solicitados a fornecer informações.

O McDonald’s disse que os invasores roubaram e-mails, números de telefone e endereços de clientes de entrega na Coreia do Sul e Taiwan. Em Taiwan, os hackers também roubaram informações de funcionários, incluindo nomes e informações de contato, disse o McDonald’s.

A empresa disse que o número de arquivos expostos é pequeno, sem divulgar o número de pessoas afetadas. A violação não incluiu informações de pagamento dos clientes, disse o McDonald’s.

A companhia disse que suas divisões na Coreia do Sul e em Taiwan notificaram os reguladores da Ásia sobre a violação, e que eles entrariam em contato com clientes e funcionários. A empresa disse que suas divisões também notificariam alguns funcionários na África do Sul e na Rússia sobre um possível acesso não autorizado às suas informações. A investigação também sinalizou esses países.

O McDonald’s disse que os negócios em seus restaurantes não foram interrompidos pela violação e que não envolveu um ataque de “ransomware”, no qual hackers exigem pagamento para devolver o controle de dados e operações às empresas. A rede disse que não foi feito pedido resgate, nem fez qualquer pagamento aos hackers.



Ataques proeminentes de “ransomware” nos últimos meses interromperam as operações em instituições e empresas profundamente enraizadas na vida cívica e comercial dos EUA, incluindo hospitais, sistemas de transporte, dutos e empresas de carne. Algumas empresas, incluindo a Colonial Pipeline e as operações americanas da empresa de carnes JBS, disseram que pagaram hackers para recuperar o controle total de seus dados e operações.

A empresa disse que aumentou o investimento em defesas de segurança cibernética nos últimos anos e que essas ferramentas o ajudaram a responder ao ataque recente. A empresa disse que cortou o acesso dos hackers aos dados logo depois que a violação foi identificada.

“O McDonald's aproveitará as descobertas da investigação, bem como a contribuição dos recursos de segurança para identificar maneiras de aprimorar ainda mais nossas medidas de segurança existentes”, disse a empresa.

No pré-mercado da bolsa de Nova York, as ações da companhia estão em queda de 0,13%, negociadas a US\$ 234,28.

Cargill proyecta un incremento del 10% en la demanda de proteínas “Plant-Based” hacia 2025

By AGDAY TV June 14, 2021

Cargill's CEO says the company is in the middle of a major shakeup as it says consumers will continue to demand more plant-based protein products.

Dave MacLennan says Cargill's analysis shows in 3 to 4 years, plant-based protein will possibly make up 10% of the market. The CEO made the comments during a conference held by the U.S. National Grain and Feed Association. He says it will continue to eat into the market share of traditional meat demand. Despite being a major beef processor, Cargill continues to increase its footprint in the plant-protein industry, including selling pea protein to businesses like Beyond Meat. Cargill recently launched some of its own products called "PlantEver" in China.

JBS cerró acuerdo para comprar Vivera una empresa que elabora alimentos “plant-based” con sede en los Países Bajos

Beef Central, 18/06/2021

JBS, the world's largest protein company and second-largest food producer, has finalised a deal to purchase Europe's third-largest plant-based food manufacturer, Vivera.

The €341 million purchase includes three manufacturing facilities and a research and development centre in The Netherlands.

Vivera produces a range of plant-based meat replacement products for major retailers in more than 25 countries across Europe, with large market share in The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany. In the UK, its brands are stocked in outlets including ASDA, TESCO, Waitrose Ocado and Sainsbury's. In total, the company supplies more than 27,000 European supermarkets.

JBS in 2019 joined fellow meat industry giants Cargill and Tyson with its first investment in the plant-based meat sector, via its purchase of Planterra Foods. The company's Seara value-added division has since added other plant-based product lines including refrigerated burgers, ground meat, and meatballs under the OZO and Incrivel brands.

The acquisition of Vivera strengthened and boosted JBS's global plant-based products platform, the company said in a statement.

“The Vivera acquisition is aligned with JBS's strategy to expand its portfolio of value-added and branded products and strengthens its global plant-based food platform, in addition to incorporating technical knowledge and innovation capacity,” it said.

“Strong growth is expected in this category throughout global markets. The deal will add a brand to JBS's portfolio that is well-established in consumer preference, strengthening the Company's focus on value-added products.”

“This acquisition is an important step to strengthen our global plant-based protein platform,” said JBS global chief executive Gilberto Tomazoni.

“Vivera will give JBS a stronghold in the plant-based sector, with technological knowledge and capacity for innovation.”

JBS plans to manage Vivera as a stand-alone business unit with its current leadership team to remain in place.

“Joining forces with JBS gives us access to significant resources and capabilities to accelerate our current strong growth trajectory and brand expansion,” Vivera's chief executive Willem van Weede said.

Vivera has been a pioneer in the development of vegetarian and plant-based meal components since 1990. The company is only active in the vegetable products market and says its mission is to “stimulate the consumption of vegetable proteins.”

The deal was approved this week by JBS's board of directors and will be concluded after approval by the antitrust authorities.



Agencia Fitch elevó a grado inversor deuda de la multinacional JBS

17/06/2021 EMPRESAS

La agencia Fitch Ratings elevó la calificación de riesgo de la empresa cárnica brasileña JBS a 'BBB-', desde 'BB+', el primer escalón de grado de inversión, con perspectiva "estable". La mejora en la valuación refleja "el sólido perfil comercial de JBS, bajo apalancamiento, sólida liquidez y generación de flujo de efectivo positivo", citó Fitch y publicó Faxcarne. Según la agencia, las calificaciones de la compañía aún están limitadas por su estructura de gobierno corporativo y concentración de propiedad. Fitch espera que el apalancamiento neto de JBS se mantenga por debajo del doble en 2021, impulsado por el crecimiento de las ventas y la generación de caja como resultado del sólido desempeño de sus operaciones en EEUU, especialmente en la carne vacuna. Los fundamentos de JBS están respaldados por la fuerte demanda de proteínas en general, especialmente desde Asia, los altos precios de la carne vacuna, el segmento de foodservice y la recuperación económica general.

Paraguay Marfrig Global Foods construirá su primera planta frigorífica

Fuente: Valor Agro 17/06/2021 - Marfrig Global Foods construirá su primera planta industrial en Paraguay en la ciudad de Yby Yaú en Concepción con una inversión inicial de 100 millones de dólares, confirmó a Valor Agro una alta fuente del proyecto.

Se informó que la empresa ya compró el terreno para el desarrollo de la obra, aspirando a comenzar con las operaciones en octubre del 2022 con una capacidad máxima de faena de 800 a 1.200 animales a doble turno. Se aseguró que será la planta más moderna de Sudamérica.

También se comentó que hoy jueves 17 de junio se realizó una destacada reunión en la Junta Municipal de la ciudad donde participaron el CEO para América del Sur, el Vicepresidente de Asuntos Jurídicos y el Gerente Financiero Corporativo de Marfrig, además de autoridades nacionales.

El interés de Marfrig de llegar a Paraguay se manifestó con fuerza a principios del año pasado cuando quiso avanzar en la compra de FrigoNorte, sin embargo, meses atrás el CEO Global de Marfrig, Miguel Gularte, anunció a Valor Agro que la empresa evaluaba la construcción de una planta.

Las autoridades de Yby Yaú estiman, según informó la multinacional cárnica, que la industria generará 2.000 empleos.

Uruguay Montes del Plata y BPU firmarán acuerdo para diseñar certificación de carne carbono neutral

17/06/2021 - Producto innovador e inédito en Uruguay Montes del Plata y frigorífico Breeders and Packers Uruguay (BPU Meat), perteneciente al grupo japonés NH foods, firmarán un acuerdo marco de colaboración para diseñar la primera certificación carne carbono neutral del Uruguay, producto innovador e inédito.

La meta es avanzar y aportarle valor agregado ambiental a un producto tradicional como la carne. La firma del acuerdo será el miércoles 23, con la presencia de los ministros Peña y Uriarte.

Paraguay Frigochaco recibe certificación Marca País y presenta marca premium "Pampa Gold"

18/06/2021 EMPRESAS

Con más de 18 años operando en la ganadería nacional, Frigochaco recibió la certificación "Marca País" que otorga la Red de Inversiones y Exportaciones (Rediex) a las industrias frigoríficas locales con perfil exportador. El gerente de Frigochaco, Korn Pauls, aseguró a Valor Agro que "es una gran satisfacción ser reconocidos por el trabajo realizado", ya que la certificación exige cumplir con varios aspectos de impacto económico, sanitario, social y ambiental. Pauls comentó que la certificación "es un valor agregado muy importante frente a los mercados, que permite mirar el futuro con más optimismo y contar con la promoción de las embajadas en los diferentes destinos comerciales". De esta manera, la empresa exportadora logró la licencia en cuatro marcas de carne: Frigochaco, Don Pepe Original, Fernheim Natural Beef y Pampa Gold. Operaciones. Korn Pauls indicó que los primeros cinco meses del año han sido positivos para el frigorífico, a pesar que la faena bajó 5% frente al mismo periodo del año pasado. "La menor actividad responde a una cuestión coyuntural, en especial la sanitaria a pesar de que somos una planta sin grandes problemas de contagios de Covid-19. Estamos muy bendecidos por eso", añadió. Además señaló que para el segundo semestre del año el frigorífico se proyecta de buena manera. "Seguramente será una segunda mitad del año con un ritmo similar o superior a la primera, con una buena adaptación de los mercados del mundo y una atractiva demanda del mercado local", dijo Pauls. Nuevo producto. La empresa sacó al mercado la marca Pampa Gold, una segunda línea premium que se complementa a la tradicional Don Pepe Original. El Gerente de Frigochaco contó que Pampa Gold tiene requisitos similares a Don Pepe Original, pero se diferencia porque también permite animales alimentados a corral o con suplementos y de productores no socios de la Cooperativa. "Deben ser novillos, toritos o



vaquillas de menos de 24 meses y con un 50% de razas europeas”, detalló. Don Pepe Original exige novillos o vaquillas de las mismas características pero únicamente hacienda alimentada a pasto y de propietarios socios de las cooperativas. Fuente: Valor Agro.