



## NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 13/08/2021

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## GLOBAL

### Informe de ONU advierte sobre la necesidad de reducir gases de efecto invernadero

09 August 2021

In four decades of climate negotiations, the world has focused intensely and exclusively on the most abundant climate-warming gas: carbon dioxide. But in the most recent UN climate report, researchers are urging a focus on another potent greenhouse gas – methane – as the planet's best hope for staving off catastrophic global warming.

Countries must make "strong, rapid and sustained reductions" in methane emissions in addition to slashing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, scientists warn in a landmark report by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released Monday 9 August.

Reuters reports that the plea could cause consternation in countries opting for natural gas as a cleaner alternative to CO<sub>2</sub>-belching coal. It also could pose challenges for countries where agriculture and livestock, especially cattle, are important industries.

But while both methane and CO<sub>2</sub> warm the atmosphere, the two greenhouse gases are not equal. A single CO<sub>2</sub> molecule causes less warming than a methane molecule, but lingers for hundreds of years in the atmosphere whereas methane disappears within two decades.

The report puts "a lot of pressure on the world to step up its game on methane," said IPCC report reviewer Durwood Zaelke, president of the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development in Washington, DC.

"Cutting methane is the single biggest and fastest strategy for slowing down warming," Zaelke said.

Why the new focus on methane?

Today's average global temperature is already 1.1C higher than the preindustrial average, thanks to emissions pumped into the air since the mid-1800s. But the world would have seen an additional 0.5C of warming, had skies not been filled with pollution reflecting some of the sun's radiation back out into space, the report says.

As the world shifts away from fossil fuels and tackles air pollution, those aerosols will disappear – and temperatures could spike.

Quickly reducing methane could "counteract" this effect, while also improving air quality, said IPCC report summary author Maisa Rojas Corradi, an atmospheric scientist at the University of Chile.

On a global scale, methane emissions are responsible for around 30% of warming since the pre-industrial era, according to the United Nations.

But the role of methane, aerosols and other short-lived climate pollutants had not been discussed by the IPCC until now.

"The report draws attention to the immediate benefits of significant reductions in methane, both from an atmospheric concentration point of view, but also the co-benefits to human health from improved air quality," said Jane Lubchenco, deputy director for climate and environment at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Methane momentum

Updates in technology and recent research suggest that methane emissions from oil and gas production, landfills and livestock have likely been underestimated.

The report sends a loud signal to countries that produce and consume oil and gas that they need to incorporate "aggressive oil and gas methane reduction plans into their own climate strategies," said Mark Brownstein, senior vice president of energy at Environmental Defense Fund.

Landfill and energy company emissions might be the easiest to tackle, he said. Large-scale agricultural methane is tougher, because scaled-up replacement technology does not exist.

The EU is proposing laws this year that will force oil and gas companies to monitor and report methane emissions and to repair any leaks.

The United States is expected to unveil methane regulations by September that are more stringent than rules issued by the Obama administration, which were then rolled back under former President Donald Trump.

The United States and the EU account for more than a third of global consumption of natural gas.

But major economies without strict regulations on oil and gas production or agriculture, such as Brazil and Russia, are also likely to be high methane emitters, said IPCC co-author Paulo Artaxo, an environmental physicist at University of Sao Paulo.

"(Methane) leakage from gas and also oil wells is very difficult to quantify," he said. If countries are not looking, they will not find it.

Some environmental groups and government officials have urged a global agreement on methane, such as the Montreal Protocol that tackled ozone depletion.



Such an agreement could start with methane from the oil and gas industry, which already has technology to curb those emissions, said Armond Cohen, executive director of the Clean Air Task Force, a Boston-based climate technology group.

"It's not rocket science. There's no exotic technology required here," he said. "So let's start there."

### **Reacción de productores agropecuarios de AUSTRALIA**

11 August 2021 Despite the grim headlines generated by the latest IPCC report, National Farmers' Federation CEO Tony Mahar says that Australian farmers continue to lead the way in cutting emissions.

The National Farmers Federation says Australian farmers are the amongst the world's most progressive in their approach to mitigating climate change and are poised to go even further.

"The findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Sixth Assessment Report of climate science details a concerning trend which warrants a plan for our nation, including for agriculture," NFF Chief Executive Tony Mahar said.

"However, the alarming headlines of the report must be read in the context of what agriculture has already achieved.

"Farmers made a significant contribution to over achieving Kyoto targets, and we didn't get any compensation for doing so. For the current task farmers will play a role but we need to see other parts of the economy stepping up as well, we can't and won't bear the brunt of reform again.

"For agriculture it is less about the destination and more about the journey. We need more research, better ideas and greater understanding of the opportunities and risks of adaptation and mitigation. This so that we can make logical and sensible business decisions that we can enhance productivity, manage emissions and actively participate in the new economy," Mr Mahar said.

There are green shoots. The red meat and livestock sector has an aspiration to be carbon neutral by 2030, that if achieved would position it ahead of most industries across the world. Red meat's contribution to national emissions have already fallen by 57% since 2005.

Analysis by CSIRO shows it's possible to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 by increasing soil carbon and reducing emissions without the need to reduce herd and flock numbers.

"There are several millions of dollars being spent on getting better data on soil carbon, and how to manage it for multiple outcomes including carbon, biodiversity and water retention, which will underpin productivity gains," Mr Mahar said.

"We just need to know more about how the cycle works with management options and how we monitor it more efficiently.

"Investment is also happening in developing alternate pathways to market, and the voluntary carbon market is beginning to attract corporate attention in Australia."

Mr Mahar said new sciences would also play a key role, such as specialised feed additives that have the potential to maintain or increase productivity while reducing methane emissions by up to 60%.

The NFF supports an economy-wide net carbon neutral 2050 target with two important caveats: an economic pathway is determined and farmers are not burdened by unnecessary red tape.

"Farmers are on the frontline of climate change. They are also the lifeblood of our rural communities and a powerhouse of the national economy.

"Agriculture is committed to continuing to be part of Australia's climate change solution. It's essential farmers are assured of the economic sense of any national policy solutions and that, as with all industries, the sector is given adequate time to transition," Mr Mahar said.

## **CHINA**

### **Importaciones de carne disminuyeron 14,5% durante el mes de julio**

09/08/2021 - Las compras en el mes de julio superaron a las de junio.

China importó 854.000 toneladas de carne en julio, un 14,43% menos que en el mismo mes del año anterior, mostraron los datos del servicio de aduanas chino. Esto se habría debido a los bajos precios de la carne nacional frente a los de las importaciones.

Sin embargo, las compras en los 7 primeros meses de 2021 suman 5,93 millones de toneladas, más de 2 millones de toneladas por encima de los datos de 2020. Además, las compras en el mes de julio superaron a las de junio.

En cuanto a la evolución del precio de la carne de cerdo, en el caso de la de cerdo, los valores del PORK-CN-TOT-D se han desplomado a la mitad desde principios de este año, ante los grandes volúmenes de importación y por el aumento de la producción debido a los esfuerzos por repoblar y expandir las granjas después de que la peste porcina africana diezmará los censos porcinos.



## **BRASIL**

### **Mercado ganadero estable**

Caminhando para a segunda quinzena do mês de agosto/21, momento em que o consumo de proteína bovina geralmente passa por redução, as indústrias frigoríficas adotam uma posição mais cautelosa. Com suas escalas ainda confortáveis e pressionando as cotações, os negócios realizados ainda são feitos entre os R\$ 315,00/@ e os R\$ 320,00/@. Na B3, o vencimento para outubro/21 fechou o dia cotado a R\$ 323,05/@, com desvalorização de -0,22%

No mercado atacadista de carne bovina, os preços dos principais cortes bovinos comercializados permaneceram estáveis nos mesmos patamares que a semana passada. Com isso, a carcaça casada bovina, segue cotada em R\$ 19,60/kg. A apreensão dos atacadistas é que com a chegada do período sazonal de menor consumo, reajustes estejam por vir.

### **Cepea: Precios de la hacienda bovina aumentaron 44 por ciento en los últimos doce meses**

12 de agosto de 2021 Os elevados preços do boi gordo no mercado brasileiro vêm sendo repassados aos valores da carne exportada. Entre julho/20 e julho/21, a média mensal do boi gordo (Indicador CEPEA/B3) subiu 44%, em termos nominais (ou seja, sem considerar os efeitos da inflação). Para a carne exportada, dados da Secex mostram que, no mesmo período, houve valorização de 33%, com a média atingindo recorde em julho, de US\$ 5.427,72/tonelada. No caso específico da China, o valor médio foi de US\$ 5,77/kg em julho/21, aumento de 33,6% em um ano.

Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, esse incremento nos valores da carne exportada vem sendo observado mesmo com o dólar em elevado patamar (acima dos R\$ 5). De janeiro a julho de 2021, a China foi destino de 490,17 mil toneladas da carne bovina brasileira (correspondendo a 46% de todo o volume embarcado pelo Brasil no período), quantidade 8,5% superior à do mesmo período do ano passado, quando somava o até então recorde de 451,77 mil toneladas.

### **Agosto/21 buen ritmo en las exportaciones de carnes bovians**

Lygia Pimentel 9 de agosto de 2021 Agrifatto O início de agosto/21 trouxe consigo um aumento vertiginoso nos volumes de carne bovina in natura embarcadas para fora do país, foram 57,73 mil toneladas exportadas na última semana, alta de 61,28% no comparativo semanal. Com uma média diária de envios em 11,54 mil toneladas, o mês se inicia com um incremento de 48,55% quando comparado ao mesmo período no ano de 2020.

Com preços ainda maiores, ultrapassando os US\$ 5.500/t, a receita obtida com a venda da proteína bovina chegou à US\$ 320,26 milhões nos primeiros cinco dias de agosto/21, com a média diária avançando 56,12% frente a semana retrasada, estabelecendo-se em US\$ 64,05 milhões/dia. O montante recebido até o momento do mês corrente já representa 48,96% de todo agosto/20.

O volume de milho destinado às exportações iniciou o mês devagar. Foram 143,64 mil toneladas embarcadas diariamente, queda de 51,69% ante o mesmo período em 2020. Os cinco primeiros dias úteis de agosto/21 totalizaram 718,24 mil toneladas enviadas aos portos, 16,69% a menos que a semana retrasada. A receita com o cereal exportado chegou na casa de US\$ 128,66 milhões, queda de 12,28% no comparativo semanal.

Já as importações do grão continuam firmes. Durante a última semana 20,54 mil toneladas atracaram em território brasileiro, um aumento de 175,01% ante a última semana de julho/21. Com isso, o montante investido nas compras do produto chegou em US\$ 5,56 milhões, o que representa 61,54% de todo agosto/20.

As exportações da soja brasileira iniciam o mês em ritmo reduzido. Até o momento, 1,38 milhões de toneladas da oleaginosa foram destinadas aos portos, queda de 16,15% ante a última semana de julho/21. A média de embarques diário durante os cinco primeiros dias úteis do mês corrente foi de 276,03 mil toneladas, 0,68% a menos que o mesmo período de 2020.

A queda nos embarques do grão refletiu na redução do faturamento semanal com as exportações. O montante gerado com as vendas chegou a um valor de US\$ 649,47 milhões, 18,87% a menos que a semana retrasada e 32,18% superior ao mesmo momento no ano de 2020.

### **Faena de bovinos cayó 5% en el segundo trimestre de 2021**

12 de agosto de 2021

No 2º trimestre de 2021, foram abatidas 7,07 milhões de cabeças de bovinos sob algum tipo de serviço de inspeção sanitária, de acordo com os primeiros resultados da produção animal no 2º trimestre de 2021, do Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE). Essa quantidade representou queda de 4,5% em comparação com o 2º trimestre de 2020 e aumento de 7,7% em relação ao 1º trimestre de 2021.



A produção de 1,87 milhão de toneladas de carcaças bovinas no 2º trimestre de 2021 consistiu em retração de 1,9% em relação ao mesmo trimestre do ano anterior e aumento de 8,6% em relação ao apurado no 1º trimestre de 2021.

Aquisição de couro sobe nas duas comparações

Os curtumes declararam ter recebido 7,51 milhões de peças inteiras de couro cru bovino no 2º trimestre de 2021, o que representa um aumento de 2,6% em comparação à registrada no 2º trimestre de 2020 e de 6,2% em relação ao trimestre imediatamente anterior.

Os curtumes investigados pela Pesquisa Trimestral do Couro são aqueles que efetuam curtimento de pelo menos cinco mil unidades inteiras de couro cru bovino por ano.

### **Entrevista a Antônio Jorge Camardelli Presidente de ABIEC**

Entrevista com o médico veterinário e presidente da Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carnes (ABIEC), Antônio Jorge Camardelli

Terça-Feira, 10 de Agosto de 2021 - 15h00-A +A

Antônio Jorge Camardelli é formado em Medicina Veterinária pela Pontifícia Universidade Católica (PUC) do Rio Grande do Sul e presidente da Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carnes (ABIEC).

Scot Consultoria: Antônio, qual a sua visão em relação à dependência do Brasil frente ao mercado chinês? O senhor acredita que esse ritmo aquecido perdurará mais alguns anos, apesar da recomposição do plantel suíno do país?

Antônio Camardelli: A China é hoje o segundo maior consumidor de carne bovina do mundo e a tendência é que a demanda continue aquecida. Temos notado que o consumo de carne bovina na China tem sido muito apreciado pelas gerações mais jovens.

E por mais que o consumo per capita tenha crescido nos últimos anos, ainda gira em torno de 7 kg/habitante/ano, considerado pequeno perto de grandes consumidores como o Brasil, cujo consumo per capita é de cerca de 36 kg/habitante/ano.

Scot Consultoria: Atualmente, observamos que o Brasil é bem diversificado em relação à carteira de importadores de carne bovina. Entretanto não atingimos países como Japão e Coreia do Sul. Na sua opinião, o que falta para o Brasil conseguir atingir esses mercados?

Antônio Camardelli: A Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carnes (ABIEC) tem trabalhado em conjunto com seus associados e com o Ministério da Agricultura, sempre no sentido de ampliar e diversificar seus mercados, mas ainda assim não conseguimos exportar carne para alguns países.

No caso do Japão e Coreia do Sul, as negociações existem e estão em andamento, porém algumas vezes as barreiras comerciais impostas acabam sobrepondo as barreiras meramente técnicas. Uma das justificativas desses países é o fato de que o Brasil possui o status de livre de aftosa com vacinação. No entanto, Uruguai tem condição sanitária semelhante ao do Brasil, com uso da vacina e risco negligenciável para BSE (ou doença da vaca louca) e já consegue exportar para esses mercados. Vamos acompanhar o desenrolar das negociações.

Scot Consultoria: Em relação às indústrias exportadoras de carne bovina brasileira, o senhor acha que o Brasil tem indústrias suficientes para atender o mercado internacional? Qual é a maior dificuldade para as indústrias conseguirem o certificado de exportação de proteína animal?

Antônio Camardelli: O Brasil tem sim condições de atender o mercado internacional com as suas indústrias exportadoras. Atualmente, cerca de 74% de toda a carne bovina produzida no país ainda é consumida dentro do próprio Brasil, o que poderia ser facilmente alterado de acordo com a demanda internacional.

Além disso, as indústrias exportadoras de carne bovina do Brasil atendem aos mais exigentes padrões, tanto que cumprem todos os requisitos exigidos por mercados como União Europeia e Estados Unidos, competindo de igual para igual com outros grandes exportadores.

É importante também mencionar que a capacidade de produção de carne do Brasil é tão diversificada que muitas vezes as indústrias não se habilitam para exportar para algum mercado específico, simplesmente por estratégia comercial, não necessariamente porque não conseguem cumprir os padrões.

Scot Consultoria: Os Estados Unidos aumentaram as importações de carne bovina brasileira in natura em 2021. Na sua visão, o que tem levado a esse aumento e qual a importância da presença do país pensando em abertura de novos mercados?

Antônio Camardelli: A abertura do mercado norte-americano de carne in natura para o Brasil foi um grande marco no histórico das nossas exportações. Por se tratar de um mercado extremamente exigente, conseguir atender esse mercado representa um grande passo para a indústria brasileira, pois auxilia na abertura de mercados com exigências semelhantes.

As exportações brasileiras para os Estados Unidos têm crescido porque o produto que o Brasil tem mandado para lá é justamente a matéria-prima usada pela indústria.





Scot Consultoria: Sob seu ponto de vista, como o reconhecimento de novas áreas como livres de febre aftosa pode beneficiar o mercado brasileiro?

Antônio Camardelli: A ampliação da área livre de febre aftosa sem vacinação do território brasileiro pode sim facilitar o andamento de algumas negociações. Países que até então justificam a impossibilidade de o Brasil atender esta exigência específica tendem a flexibilizar as regras, facilitando o acesso da carne brasileira a alguns mercados. Porém, infelizmente, isso não significa abertura automática.

Scot Consultoria: Antônio, pensando em América do Sul, qual a importância dos países vizinhos em relação à competitividade frente ao Brasil no cenário internacional?

Antônio Camardelli: Uruguai, Argentina e Paraguai são tradicionais parceiros do Brasil. Somos complementares em vários produtos. Além disso, cabe lembrar sobre a nossa presença com indústrias nesses países também.

### **Falta de contenedores y alza de fletes complican negocios de exportación**

Fonte: Notícias Agrícolas. 11 de agosto de 2021

O mercado pecuária segue atento aos fretes marítimos elevados e a falta de contêineres que podem prejudicar os embarques, destacou Breno Maia da Mesa de Commodities da Necton Investimentos. A aceleração dos surtos de COVID-19 da variante Delta em vários países diminuiu as taxas globais de recuperação de contêineres.

“Os preços dos fretes marítimos subiram muito, pois está ocorrendo uma falta de contêiner no mundo. Além disso, os controles na China já começaram a ficar mais rigorosos com o avanço da nova variante do coronavírus”, informou.

Já no mercado físico, os preços seguem estáveis diante dos alongamentos das programações de abate. “Eu não vejo muitas alterações de preços no longo prazo já que a disponibilidade de alimento deve contribuir para manter o mercado estabilizado. Esse é o momento do pecuarista se resguardar com as margens e realizar uma trava via termo ou put”, comentou.

## **URUGUAY**

### **Mercado del ganado gordo abastecido y estable**

10/08/2021 - Responde a menor actividad industrial y faena de corral

Con una actividad sustentada en el ingreso de ganado proveniente de corral se explica la tendencia de estabilidad en el mercado ganadero. En esa lógica se sustenta el leve ajuste al alza que sufrió el valor del gordo.

De la reunión semanal de precios de referencia de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG), realizada en la noche de este lunes, se indicó que el novillo cotiza US\$ 4,33 por kilo (un centavo más que la pasada semana); la vaca US\$4,08 (un incremento de dos centavos); y la vaquillona US\$4,18 (un centavo más).

Diego Arrospide, presidente de la ACG, hizo referencia a que la demanda está mejor abastecida básicamente por el ingreso de ganado de corral lo que generó, además, un alargamiento en las entradas (15 días en promedio).

“En ese escenario el mercado tiende a estabilizarse, con corrección de precios explicado por la menor actividad de plantas de gran porte (por actividad sindical) y por el ingreso a plantas de ganado origen de corral”, sintetizó a El País.

Respecto a los lanares, indicó que las esquilas están avanzadas y que, de a poco, aumenta la oferta de corderos. Comentó también que la demanda está muy firme y eso se refleja en la actividad y en los valores. Así, el cordero pesado cotiza US\$ 4,30; el capón US\$ 4,14; y la oveja US\$ 4,06. “El mercado mantiene firmeza y buena demanda”, agregó.

Por su parte, Marcelo Birriel, director de la firma Néstor Birriel Cal, informó que los campos han reaccionado de muy buena manera con los días de sol y la reciente lluvia.

“Las praderas y los campos implantados les faltaba algo de sol y de agua. Estamos en la antesala de primavera con un buen nivel de ganado gordo, campos armándose en la salida del invierno. Venimos bien”, señaló.

Faena. Según datos del Instituto Nacional de Carnes, en la semana cerrada el 7 de agosto se faenaron 46.658 vacunos. Fueron, en total, 23.274 novillos; 16.052 vacas y 6267 vaquillonas.

Los números de la faena estuvieron influidos por el paro de actividades de los trabajadores de Frigorífico Canelones y Carrasco. El sindicato se declaró en paro tras el despido de un empleado, considerado por la Federación de Obreros de la Industria Cárnica y Afines (FOICA) como injustificado.

Por otro lado, INAC informó que durante la pasada semana se procesaron 22.739 ovinos, en su mayoría corderos (13.940 cabezas).

Peso carcasa. En base a los incentivos económicos que da la industria por carcasas pesadas, se prevé una tendencia de aumento en el peso de las carcasas en el mediano y largo plazo. Sin embargo, el fuerte



incremento de nivel de actividad en los últimos meses va en desmedro de esta tendencia, según Rafael Tardáguila, director de Tardáguila Agromercados.

El dato de junio del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) muestra un descenso en el peso medio de las carcasas faenadas en Uruguay, a 249 kilos por carcasa en julio, el menor peso medio desde abril de 2020. A su vez, este peso es cerca de 9 kilos por carcasa inferior respecto a junio del año pasado.

“Se produjo un descenso significativo; y cuando se dé el dato de julio seguramente pase lo mismo. Hay un incentivo por parte de la industria para captar animales con distintos tipos de terminación (excelentes, buenas y regulares) y eso tira hacia abajo el peso medio de las carcasas”, señaló.

### **Peso medio de carcasa faenada en junio fue de 249 kilos**

09/08/2021 - El dato de junio del INAC muestra un descenso en el peso medio de las carcasas faenadas en Uruguay, a 249 kilos por carcasa en julio, el menor peso medio desde abril de 2020

En base a los incentivos económicos que da la industria por carcasas pesadas, se prevé una tendencia de aumento en el peso de las carcasas en el mediano y largo plazo. Sin embargo, el fuerte incremento de nivel de actividad en los últimos meses va en desmedro de esta tendencia, según Rafael Tardáguila, director de Tardáguila Agromercados.

El dato de junio del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) muestra un descenso en el peso medio de las carcasas faenadas en Uruguay, a 249 kilos por carcasa en julio, el menor peso medio desde abril de 2020.

A su vez, este peso es cerca de 9 kilos por carcasa inferior respecto a junio del año pasado. “Se produjo un descenso significativo; y cuando se dé el dato de julio seguramente pase lo mismo. Hay un incentivo por parte de la industria para captar animales con distintos tipos de terminación (excelentes, buenas y regulares) y eso tira hacia abajo el peso medio de las carcasas”, señaló.

Según Tardáguila, esto responde a dos factores. Por un lado, a la menor participación porcentual de los novillos (49% menos) que tienen carcasas más pesadas que los vientres; y, por el otro, hay un menor peso medio para todas las categorías, sobre todo novillos,(3,7% menos). Es de 6% menos en las vaquillonas; y de 1,5% menos en las vacas.

### **Altos aranceles impiden mayor exportación de carne a Japón**

09/08/2021 - Es el tercer mayor importador mundial, pero Uruguay tiene “desventajas”

Carne bovina. Japón reabrió puertas a la carne uruguaya en 2019, pese a que vacuna contra aftosa.

Uruguay aprovecha para impulsar su carne bovina en el marco de Juegos Olímpicos de Tokio. Japón es medalla de bronce en la importación de carnes, pues es el tercer mayor importador mundial del producto y así lo demostró el año pasado.

Actualmente, el Instituto Nacional de Carnes promocionó el producto, primero, en tres cadenas de restaurantes y luego se sumaron otras dos, que son más tradicionales y tiene varios locales que apuestan a una cocina más occidental.

Es un mercado de gran importancia para Uruguay, que es el único país en el mundo que entra con sus carnes desosadas y maduradas, siendo libre de aftosa con vacunación. Según un informe de inteligencia de Mercado del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), el alto poder adquisitivo del consumidor nipón, lo posiciona como un demandante de proteína de alta calidad, con precios por tonelada que superan los US\$ 7000, pero tiene altas barreras arancelarias que transforman a Uruguay en un actor marginal.

¿Por qué es tan atractivo el mercado japonés? Porque el año pasado importó esta proteína por US\$ 3,3 mil millones y 600 mil toneladas, representando 9% de la importación mundial, tanto en valor como en volumen, según destacó el informe de INAC.

A su vez, “es un mercado de alto valor. A diferencia de varios países asiáticos, su alto ingreso por habitante lo posiciona como un demandante de proteína de alta calidad. En parte, esto se ve reflejado en la estructura de su canasta importadora: el 60% del valor importado corresponde a carne enfriada, con un valor por tonelada que supera los US\$ 7000”.

Otra de las ventajas que detectó el INAC es que muestra “precios estables”. En ese sentido, “considerando los principales destinos de exportación de carne bovina enfriada de Uruguay, los precios que presentan menor volatilidad son los de Japón”. El potencial en cuanto a consumo es enorme. “La carne bovina juega un rol relevante en la dieta de los japoneses. Su utilización tanto en recetas nacionales como de influencia occidental, contribuyen a que, en promedio, se consuman 10 kilos de esta proteína por persona. Esta es una cifra elevada considerando otros países asiáticos y por el hecho de que 6 de cada 10 kilos consumidos son importados”.

Por otro lado, es un mercado creciente: “la importación de carne bovina creció a un ritmo promedio anual de 4% en los últimos cinco años”. Es un destino altamente concentrado: “cerca del 90% de sus importaciones provienen de Estados Unidos y Australia. Canadá se posiciona como el tercer proveedor más relevante de este mercado, con una participación promedio de 4% en los últimos cinco años”, destacó el análisis de INAC.



Como desventaja, el mercado japonés tiene altos aranceles. La alta concentración de países proveedores en este mercado se explica, en parte, por sus altos aranceles por defecto. Los países que no cuentan con acuerdos preferenciales se enfrentan a un arancel de 38,5%. Uruguay está en esta situación”, destacó INAC. Los principales proveedores no enfrentan ese problema: mientras que Estados Unidos cuenta con un acuerdo bilateral con Japón, Australia, Canadá, Nueva Zelanda y México, cuentan con acceso preferencial gracias al Acuerdo Integral y Progresista de Asociación Transpacífico. Esto les permite ingresar carne bovina con aranceles de 25%.

Se exportó por US\$ 24 millones durante el año pasado

Uruguay recuperó la habilitación sanitaria para exportar carne bovina a Japón en 2019. Desde entonces, se exporta manteniendo una participación acotada. Según datos de INAC, el flujo exportador fue de US\$ 20 millones en 2019 y de US\$ 24 millones en 2020. Esto es menos del 1% de las importaciones japonesas de este producto. En sentido análogo, este flujo es el 1% de las exportaciones uruguayas de carne bovina.

Según datos de INAC, los cortes uruguayos de mayor demanda en este mercado son: carne para manufactura, entraña fina y gruesa, aguja, bife ancho y bife angosto. Al igual que Australia, la canasta de productos exportados por Uruguay tiene un componente de productos para manufacturas y otro de cortes de alto valor, destacó INAC en un informe de mercado.

### **Las carnes uruguayas se valorizan en Japón y buscan mejorar acceso**

10/08/2021 - Procuran aprovechar la posible flexibilización del Mercosur

hace varios años ha puesto su agenda en el Mercosur y las negociaciones del bloque no incluyen a Japón”.

Por lo que “si Uruguay va a obtener algún tipo de vínculo privilegiado y se va a acercar a Japón es con esta tan mencionada flexibilización que impulsa nuestro país mediante el Presidente de la República”.

El especialista dijo que “es claro que para Uruguay, que es un país netamente agroexportador, vincularse con un país asiático deficitario en su producción alimenticia, es como un matrimonio natural”.

### **INAC lanza nueva campaña en China para fortalecer la marca uruguaya**

10/08/2021 - El valor de la marca de carne de Uruguay tiene por delante la oportunidad para desarrollar este reconocimiento del consumidor en China

El Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) inició una nueva campaña orientada a consumidores para fortalecer la marca de carne vacuna de Uruguay en China. El público objetivo es principalmente la generación Z (los nacidos después de 1990) de las ciudades más importantes de China, con especial foco en familias que crían niños, estudiantes y personas que se preocupan por un estilo de vida saludable. La campaña busca generar confianza y un vínculo más profundo entre la carne de Uruguay y el público del gigante asiático.

En China la mayoría de los consumidores están más familiarizados con la carne vacuna de países como Australia o los Estados Unidos, contando sus productos con una muy alta exposición, visibilidad y reputación entre los consumidores, especialmente en los restaurantes y supermercados. El valor de la marca de carne de Uruguay tiene por delante la oportunidad para desarrollar este reconocimiento del consumidor en China.

La promesa central de la marca de carne de Uruguay se basa en la libertad y la inteligencia, un auténtico y puro sabor que en el sistema pinyin (forma de escritura romanizada de los caracteres chinos) toma el nombre de “chuncui”.

La campaña comenzó a fines de julio y será hasta la primera semana de setiembre, verano en el hemisferio norte. La campaña está inspirada en la famosa obra de Shakespeare, “A Midsummer Night’s Dream”, obra que es altamente reconocible para las generaciones jóvenes chinas. Así, se ha titulado estas acciones “A Midsummer Night’s Moo”, aludiendo a la estación del año mientras que la onomatopeya “Moo” simula a la libertad del ganado de Uruguay. En la obra de Shakespeare los protagonistas enamorados se fugan y deambulan por un bosque, entrando en un mundo mágico, fantástico y libre. Se busca que los consumidores puedan recordar fácilmente la carne vacuna de Uruguay.

El inicio de la promoción, que tendrá luego una combinación de actividades online y otras offline, fue un encuentro con aforo reducido para jóvenes y madres y padres de familia, realizado en la ciudad de Shanghai, donde participó un reconocido chef y otra renombrada nutricionista. Se utilizaron las redes sociales chinas para lograr amplificar la actividad y dar a conocer los atributos y los valores de la marca de carnes de Uruguay.





## **INAC continúa impulsando la regularización de carnicerías**

10/08/2021 - Hasta diciembre hay ayudas para ponerse al día con el registro

El Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) continúa impulsando la regularización de las carnicerías de todo el país y el plazo para realiza trámites en forma gratuita vence en diciembre.

Los comercios habilitados quedarán incluidos en el Registro Único de Empresas Carniceras (Renec) y contarán con un stiker que posee un código QR. A través de este mecanismo, el cliente puede verificar el registro vía celular, pero el comercio también tendrá cartelería aportada por INAC reflejando el cumplimiento de la habilitación. A partir de comienzos de 2021, las carnicerías del interior que cuentan con habilitaciones otorgadas previamente por los gobiernos departamentales, serán homologados en el Runec que está a cargo del INAC, cambio normativo que se realizó a través de la Ley N 19.889 (Ley de Urgente Consideración).

12/08/2021 - 9:43 AM

El Instituto es el único organismo que tiene competencia para habilitar a las carnicerías de todo el país, desde enero de 2021.

INAC viene entregando a las carnicerías regularizadas un QR que estará en el punto de venta con la información sobre su habilitación. De esta forma, los consumidores podrán comenzar a verificar la situación de formalización de la carnicería en la que compra si ésta ya fue dada de alta ante el registro nacional que administra y controla el Instituto.

El proceso de regularización de las carnicerías está avanzando progresivamente por regiones, en el marco de la transición en la que los comercios que venden carne del interior homologan su registro desde las intendencias a INAC.

El Instituto es el único organismo que tiene competencia para habilitar a las carnicerías de todo el país, desde enero de 2021.

En el mes de diciembre vencerá el plazo para realizar las gestiones con exoneración del costo de todos los trámites.

## **PARAGUAY**

### **Cambió la tendencia: el precio del ganado gordo bajó entre 5 y 10 centavos de dólar**

12/08/2021 GANADERÍA

Luego de varias semanas consecutivas con precios al alza, el mercado del ganado gordo para la exportación marcó bajas en la mayoría de las plantas frigoríficas. Un comportamiento similar al que experimentaron los países de la región. Si bien hay plantas frigoríficas que están "sin precio" y definirán en las próximas horas, un industrial dijo a Valor Agro que "los valores bajaron un poco y esa es la tendencia"; con nuevas referencias que bajaron entre 5 y 10 centavos de dólar. La fuente posicionó el valor del macho común para faena en US\$ 3,70 por kilo carcasa y de la vaca en US\$ 3,45 a la carne. La vaquilla cotiza US\$ 3,70 por kilo al gancho, mientras que los animales trazados para la exportación a la Unión Europea en US\$ 3,75. Desde otra industria se dijo a Valor Agro que la salida de los rabinos de Paraguay provocará un incremento en la oferta de carne en Chile, mercado que está presionando a la baja los precios para las compras posteriores a las festividades de septiembre. También explicó que el paro de los camioneros sigue distorsionando la llegada de animales a las plantas frigoríficas y obliga a reestructurar las cargas. Fuente: Valor Agro.

## **UNION EUROPEA**

### **Firmes los precios de la hacienda bovina en la UE**

09 August 2021 AHDB

Finished cattle prices on the continent have continued to rise since January 2021, having been on an upward trajectory since July last year., writes Bethan Wilkes, analyst at AHDB.

Prices in most selected EU countries have enjoyed recent price gains, although Poland and Germany have seen prices ease in recent weeks.

GB cattle prices have also been firming in recent weeks, continuing to hold a premium over those on the continent. In euro terms, GB cattle prices have lifted 8.67c/kg in the latest three weeks, standing at €4.67/kg in the week ending 5 July 2021. These gains have been aided by the recent strengthening of the Pound against the Euro.

Similarly, Irish prices have seen particular growth in recent weeks, standing at €4.35/kg in the week ending 5 July 2021. This brings the gap between UK and Irish prices to 31.6c/kg. Tighter cattle supplies both domestically and on the continent have contributed to this increase.



As seen in our latest Beef Market Outlook, lower cattle availability in both Ireland and the UK have supported the elevated prices seen, with this trend expected to continue for the rest of the year. Strong domestic retail demand throughout the pandemic has been key to supporting domestic prices. However, as restrictions ease, foodservice demand is anticipated to increase, albeit considerably lower than pre-pandemic levels.

We know imported beef tends to do well in the foodservice market, and with GB cattle prices at a considerable premium to those on the continent, we could see an increase in demand for EU beef, and this may lessen the support for domestic cattle. On the other hand, exports are likely to be less competitive.

### **Advertencia de COPA-COGECA sobre efecto de la Política del Campo al Plato**

12 August 2021 The EU's Joint Research Center has released a report on the impact of the Biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies on agriculture, and EU farming union Copa and Cogeca warns that the policy will result in an unprecedented reduction in agriculture capacity.

How do you bury an embarrassing report? The European Commission has just given us a master class. In the middle of the summer holidays, its Joint Research Center (JRC) released a long-awaited report on the impact of four selected targets of the Biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies.

Rarely has a report been so careful to avoid saying what it has to say: whatever the scenarios considered, the effect of these strategies will be an unprecedented reduction of EU production capacity and of its farmers' income. The largest part of the reduction in agricultural emissions achieved through these strategies will be erased by a sustainability leakage to third countries resulting from this loss in production.

For more than a year, all stakeholders representing the agricultural sector in Brussels have been calling for an impact assessment of the Farm to Fork strategy. The agricultural community, aware of the challenges and the necessary transitions, was eager to discuss the subject on a solid basis. However, in the face of the Commission's silence and the failure to produce a study, the subject became a political issue itself. Copa and Cogeca were therefore surprised to see a "technical report" tackling the subject being released last week, in the middle of the summer, while most EU stakeholders are on their annual leave, without any announcement and with minimal communication.

Don't call it an "impact assessment" the authors say. They continue underlining that this document is not a comprehensive assessment, as some targets were not or only partially considered, and the model used has certain limitations to assess the complex effects of the targets discussed. Would it be possible to propose a perfectly comprehensive analysis of the Farm to Fork effects one day or is there an attempt to play with words? What is clear is that the conclusions presented in this report go in the same direction as those of most studies already carried out on the subject.

Considering its content, Copa and Cogeca welcome this report and agree with the authors that "the lessons learned from this report are important from a policy perspective". Whatever the scenario considered, all sectors show declines in production of 5% to 15%, with the livestock sectors being the most heavily impacted. The changes in production would lead to a decrease in net export positions for cereals, pork and poultry, and to a worsening in the EU trade deficit for oilseeds, fruits and vegetables, beef, sheep and goat meat. Meanwhile, whatever the scenario, production prices show a net increase of around 10% with a negative impact for most farmers' incomes.

However, the most important point of the report from Copa and Cogeca's perspective is on the expected effects of this strategy: the report shows that the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies coupled with the new CAP could help in delivering a 28.4% reduction in GHG emissions from the agricultural sector by 2030. This makes some environmental NGOs say that these strategies will deliver the expected result. This is stopping halfway through the reasoning. One major finding of the report is that more than half of the expected GHG reduction in all scenarios are substituted by equivalent GHG emissions increases in third countries.

Reacting to the report, Pekka Pesonen, Secretary General of Copa-Cogeca, said, "This report, even with all the precautions that must be taken into consideration regarding its methodology and scope, confirms many of our analyses. This new CAP will allow farmers to make the necessary transitions to increase our sustainability, it will not be a 'status quo' as some Brussels NGOs like to repeat.

"However, strategies like Farm-to-Fork or the Biodiversity one will create an ever-widening gap in practices and competitiveness with our international competitors. If we do not want to organise the relocation of part of our agriculture to third countries, the European Union must be as ambitious in its trade policy as it is with its in-house strategies. Today this is simply not the case. This great discrepancy will be unbearable for our farmers and cooperatives in the long run."

For Copa and Cogeca, the conclusions of this study should alert stakeholders far beyond the agricultural community and create a public debate as those policies are so consequential to our strategic autonomy, consumer prices or the relocation of our agriculture. The authors of the report call for further analysis on the targets and the models, Copa and Cogeca support this call and are looking forward to reading and commenting on the conclusions of this key report in the coming months.



## **ESTADOS UNIDOS**

### **Primer semestre de 2021: crecimiento del 18% en las exportaciones de vacuno**

10/08/2021 - Las exportaciones de carne vacuna de junio totalizaron 112.249 toneladas, un 42% más que hace un año

Las exportaciones de carne de EE.UU. cerraron la primera mitad del año con una nota sólida, según datos publicados por el USDA y compilados por la Federación de Exportación de Carne de EE. UU. (USMEF). Aunque el volumen y el valor disminuyeron de los enormes totales registrados en abril y mayo, el valor de las exportaciones siguió siendo el más alto registrado para el mes de junio y los envíos del primer semestre establecieron un ritmo récord para las exportaciones de carne de vacuno y de cerdo.

“USMEF esperaba un desempeño sólido continuo en junio para las exportaciones de carne de res y cerdo, a pesar de los vientos en contra significativos”, dijo el presidente y director ejecutivo de USMEF, Dan Halstrom. “2021 ha presentado muchos desafíos formidables para la industria de EE. UU., Incluida una situación laboral muy difícil, obstáculos logísticos que ralentizaron el movimiento de productos y restricciones al servicio de alimentos en muchos mercados clave. Por lo tanto, el hecho de que las exportaciones del primer semestre alcanzaron niveles récord habla de la lealtad de nuestra base de clientes internacionales, una fuerte demanda de los consumidores de carnes estadounidenses y la capacidad de la industria estadounidense para adaptarse a un clima empresarial desafiante y que cambia rápidamente”.

Las exportaciones de carne vacuna de junio totalizaron 112.249 toneladas, un 42% más que hace un año, cuando las exportaciones aún se veían obstaculizadas por una desaceleración de la producción relacionada con el COVID. El valor de las exportaciones fue de 804,4 millones de dólares, un 68% más que hace un año y el tercero más alto registrado después de abril y mayo de este año. Las exportaciones del primer semestre alcanzaron las 700.087 toneladas, un 18% más que hace un año, valoradas en 4.640 millones de dólares (un 28% más).

Las exportaciones de carne vacuna estuvieron lideradas por un resultado excepcional en Corea del Sur, un rápido crecimiento en China, una fuerte demanda en Japón y Taiwán y un repunte en los envíos a México y América Central y del Sur.

Las exportaciones de carne de cerdo alcanzaron las 238.935 t en junio, un 15% más que hace un año, mientras que el valor de las exportaciones subió un 35% a 696,8 millones de dólares. Las exportaciones de carne de cerdo del primer semestre superaron el ritmo récord del año pasado en un 1% con 1,58 millones de toneladas, valoradas en 4.330 millones de dólares (un aumento del 7%).

Si bien China / Hong Kong sigue siendo el principal destino de la carne de cerdo de EE.UU. en 2021, el crecimiento de las exportaciones en el primer semestre fue liderado por México y América Central, junto con un fuerte aumento en los envíos a Filipinas y Colombia. Las exportaciones también aumentaron a Japón y Corea del Sur. Con la creciente demanda en estos mercados, las exportaciones a China / Hong Kong representaron poco menos del 30% del volumen total de exportaciones de EE.UU., después de alcanzar el 39% en la primera mitad de 2020.

### **Proyectan demanda record de carne bovina en 2022**

By NCBA August 11, 2021 The beef cattle industry is bouncing back from the pandemic, and continued progress is expected in 2022. Beef prices are near record high, and consumer and wholesale beef demand are both at 30-year highs as the U.S. and global economy recover. While drought remains a significant concern with weather threatening pasture conditions in the Northern Plains and West, strong demand, combined with higher cattle prices, signal an optimistic future for the beef industry, according to CattleFax. The popular CattleFax Outlook Seminar, held as part of the 2021 Cattle Industry Convention and NCBA Trade Show in Nashville, shared expert market and weather analysis today.

According to CattleFax CEO Randy Blach, the cattle market is still dealing with a burdensome supply of market-ready fed cattle. The influence of that supply will diminish as three years of herd liquidation will reduce feedyard placements. As this occurs, the value of calves, feeder cattle and fed cattle will increase several hundred dollars per head over the next few years.

Kevin Good, vice president of industry relations and analysis at CattleFax, reported that the most recent cattle cycle saw cattle inventories peak at 94.8 million head and that those numbers are still in the system due to the COVID-19 induced slowdown in harvest over the past year.

“As drought, market volatility and processing capacity challenges unnerved producers over the past 24 months, the industry is liquidating the beef cowherd which is expected to decline 400,000 head by Jan. 1 reaching 30.7 million head,” Good said.



The feeder cattle and calf supply will decline roughly 1 million head from its peak during this contraction phase. Fed cattle slaughter will remain larger through 2021 as carryover from pandemic disruptions works through a processing segment hindered by labor issues, he added.

“While fed cattle slaughter nearly equals 2019 highs at 26.5 million head this year, we expect a 500,000-head decline in 2022,” Good said. “This, combined with plans for new packing plants and expansions possibly adding near 25,000 head per week of slaughter capacity over the next few years, should restore leverage back to the producer.”

Good forecasted the average 2022 fed steer price at \$135/cwt., up \$14/cwt. from 2021, with a range of \$120 to \$150/cwt. throughout the year. All cattle classes are expected to trade higher, and prices are expected to improve over the next three years. The 800-lb. steer price is expected to average \$165/cwt. with a range of \$150 to \$180/cwt., and the 550-lb. steer price is expected to average \$200/cwt., with a range of \$170 to \$230/cwt. Finally, Good forecasted utility cows at an average of \$70/cwt. with a range of \$60 to \$80/cwt., and bred cows at an average of \$1,750/cwt. with a range of \$1,600 to \$1,900 for load lots of quality, running-age cows.

Consumer demand for beef at home and around the globe remained strong in 2021, a trend that will continue in 2022, especially as tight global protein supplies are expected to fuel U.S. export growth.

Aftershocks from the pandemic continue to keep domestic demand at elevated levels not seen since 1988. Government stimulus and unemployment benefits are fueling the economy with demand outpacing available supplies as restaurants and entertainment segments emerge from shutdowns.

According to Good, the boxed beef cutout peaked at \$336/cwt. in June, while retail beef prices pushed to annual high at \$7.11/lb. “Customer traffic remained strong at restaurants and retail – even as those segments pushed on the higher costs, proving consumers are willing to pay more for beef,” he said.

Wholesale demand will be softer in 2022, as a bigger decline in beef supplies will offset a smaller increase in beef prices with the cutout expected to increase \$5 to \$265/cwt. Retailers and restaurants continue to adjust prices higher to cover costs. Good added the retail beef prices are expected to average \$6.80/lb. in 2021 and increase to \$6.85/lb. in 2022.

Global protein demand has increased and U.S. beef exports have posted new record highs for two consecutive months, even with high wholesale prices. The increases were led by large, year-over-year gains into China, and Japan and South Korea remaining strong trade partners for protein. “The tightening of global protein supplies will support stronger U.S. red meat exports in 2022. U.S. beef exports are expected to grow 15 percent in 2021 and another 5 percent in 2022,” Good said.

Mike Murphy, CattleFax vice president of research and risk management services, expects summer weather patterns – and their affect on corn and soybean yields – to be the focus of market participants.

“As China rebuilds its pork industry following their battle with African Swine Fever, they are looking for higher quality feed ingredients, such as corn and soybeans” Murphy said “Exceptional demand from China is leading U.S. corn exports to a new record in the current market year, and strong demand for U.S. soybeans has elevated prices in the last 12 months.”

Spot prices for soybeans are expected to be \$13 to \$16 per bushel for the remainder of the next 18 months along with spot corn futures to trade between \$4.75 to \$6.25 per bushel in the same time frame.

Murphy noted that drier weather in the Northern Plains and West will pressure hay production and quality in the 2021 season – supporting prices into the next year. “May 1 on-farm hay stocks were down 12 percent from the previous year, at 18 million tons. The USDA estimates hay acres are down 700,000 from last year at 51.5 million acres. So, expect current year hay prices to average near \$170/ton, and 2022 average prices should be steady to \$10 higher due to tighter supplies and stronger demand,” he said.

All session panelists agreed that weather is a major factor impacting the beef industry, and agriculture as a whole in 2021 and going into 2022. A forecasted return of La Niña this fall would lead to intensifying drought for the West and Plains into early 2022, according to Dr. Art Douglas, professor emeritus at Creighton University. Douglas indicated that the precipitation outlook in the fall of 2021 going into the early part of 2022 could see drought push harder in the Pacific Northwest with above-normal precipitation across the inter-mountain West – leaving the Midwest drier, and less tropical storm activity to reduce Southeast rainfall into late fall. Also, the western half of the country will be drier into early spring with a returning La Niña.

Blach concluded the session with an overall positive outlook, expecting margins to improve as cattle supply tightens and producers gain leverage back from packers and retailers, beef demand to remain solid with expected export growth, and utilization and packing capacity to improve over the next few years. He also noted that the economy has made gains in 2021 and should stay stronger with low interest rates and government stimulus fueling consumer spending.

**NCBA: ganadería bovina alcanzará neutralidad climática hacia 2040**

13 August 2021





The National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) solidified US cattle ranchers' commitment to environmental, economic and social sustainability with the release of US cattle industry sustainability goals.

Beef producers in the United States are already the global leader in sustainable beef production. The setting of these goals will further enhance the sustainability of the US system and set targets that demonstrate to the world that producers are committed to continued improvement.

The goals for the US cattle industry include:

Demonstrate climate neutrality of US cattle production by 2040.

Create and enhance opportunities that result in a quantifiable increase in producer profitability and economic sustainability by 2025.

Enhance trust in cattle producers as responsible stewards of their animals and resources by expanding educational opportunities in animal care and handling programs to further improve animal well-being.

Continuously improve our industry's workforce safety and well-being.

"Cattlemen and women have demonstrated their commitment to sustainability for generations. They work tirelessly to protect the land, water and air resources in their care. Through countless improvements in genetics, grazing management, manure handling and the adoption of many other technologies, this is just the next step on our industry's path," said Marty Smith, a Florida cattleman and NCBA past president. "Producers deserve recognition for their use of cutting-edge practices and technologies that minimize environmental impact. By setting goals, we're publicly committing to continuous improvement and setting targets that allow us to measure and document those efforts."

These goals are the culmination of a grassroots, rancher-led process. The Sustainability Goals Task Force was formed in 2021 to evaluate the current state of US beef cattle sustainability, determine which improvements are most critical and help share the story of progress. Members of this working group – cattle farmers and ranchers from across the US – led the process and made all decisions, including setting the sustainability goals.

"Sustainability is, and will continue to be, an incredibly important part of what we do, and I'm proud that my fellow leaders across the cattle industry have taken these important steps," Smith said. "As our country and the world examine risks associated with climate change and other sustainability challenges, our commitment to sustainability positions us to play an even bigger role in mitigating these risks in the future."

## **AUSTRALIA**

### **Existencias en feed lots aumentaron 16% en un año**

12 August 2021

Key points:

The number of cattle on feed increased in the June quarter to 1,173,652, up 16.2% on year-ago levels

The number of cattle on feed for the June quarter is 11% higher than the five-year quarter average

National utilisation rates climb to 81%, up 12% from the March quarter

MLA has released the latest Lot feeding brief, compiled from results of the ALFA and MLA June quarter 2021 feedlot survey. The brief reveals the current status of the lot feeding industry in Australia.

The ALFA survey highlights cattle on feed remained above one million head in the June 2021 quarter, with capacity remaining firm at 1,448,085 head and utilisation up significantly on the March 2021 quarter.

Feedlots continue to provide production certainty in a disrupted COVID-19 environment. This has been attractive to operators throughout the supply chain, ensuring product to support domestic and global consumption.

Previous March quarter results reflected that 47% of cattle slaughtered were coming out of feedlots. While these statistics will not be available until Friday 20 August, historically high percentages of grainfed slaughter are expected to continue, as retention of cattle on grass promotes a significant grainfed proportion.

### **Autoridades deben tomar medidas para atemperar la escasez de mano de obra**

Beef Central, 11/08/2021

A whole-of-government approach to address skills and labour shortages was one of the key recommendations in the final report released this week from the Joint Standing Committee on Migration following its inquiry into Australia's skilled migration program.

Committee chair Julian Leeser said more than 500,000 temporary working visa migrants had left Australia since the COVID pandemic began, and the lack of skilled migrants, coupled with record low unemployment, has led to major skill shortages in many sectors of the Australian economy.

With job ads in Australia up 38 percent this year, and national unemployment currently at 4.9pc, the Standing Committee's report suggests skilled migration is one of the policy levers available to governments





to address workforce shortages in the economy.

“It is not the only lever – others include vocational and higher education and employment services programs. But not all the levers can produce the same results in a timely way. In terms of filling immediate skills shortages, skilled migration can produce timely results,” the report suggested.

While not explicitly a part of the terms of reference of this inquiry, understanding the nature and extent of workforce shortages in Australia and the policy responses to them quickly emerged as a key issue underpinning the investigation.

The Committee said it had consistently heard that Australian employers would choose Australians over skilled migrants (should they be available), and that choosing a skilled migrant to fill a role often helped create other Australian jobs.

In gathering evidence for the final report, the committee considered skilled migration in the context of the other levers available to government.

“It became apparent that greater coordination of effort across the Commonwealth and across jurisdictions is needed to identify labour shortages and formulate the appropriate policy response to those shortages,” the final report said.

Agriculture is one of the sectors hit hardest by labour shortages over the past two years, with red meat processing a prime example.

Processors are struggling to find enough labour to even cover the current extremely low rates of beef and lamb kill across Australia, caused by herd and flock reduction after two years of continental-scale drought. MLA’s latest forecast suggests the 2021 yearly beef kill will reach 35-year lows, at around 6.4 million head. There is a growing sense of unease among Australian processors that once slaughter numbers start to rise again, labour access will be the critical limiting factor in processors’ ability to cope with larger numbers. One large Australian processing company currently has 700 jobs available across its Australian processing operations. More on this topic in a separate story to come.

#### Recommendations

The Standing Committee’s report made a series of recommendations addressing a range of issues including a whole-of-government approach to address skills shortages, providing clearer pathways to permanent residency, and enabling the best and brightest international students to come and stay in Australia to help us fill persistent skills shortages.

The report also recommends a number of measures aimed at cleaning up and streamlining the skilled migration system, including consolidating skills lists, replacing ANZSCO, providing more concessions for regional visas, improving customer service from Home Affairs and streamlining Labour Market Testing and the Skilling Australia Fund.

Committee chair Julian Mr Leeser the Government had already implemented recommendations the committee made in its earlier interim report, in relation to skills shortages in the economy and their impact on the viability of businesses and their ability to create more jobs for Australians.

#### Agriculture focus

Within agriculture, migration is considered an important component of the current and future workforce, the report noted.

The National Farmers Federation in its submission noted that the migrant worker intake should reflect Australia’s immediate and future skilled labour needs.

“And while it should complement domestic training arrangements — which must deliver the backbone of Australia’s skilled labour — it must also be accessible and flexible enough to enable farms to fill actual and projected gaps in labour market activity,” NFF said.

Consideration of the appropriate migration settings within this context posed a challenge to policy makers and industry, NFF suggested, particularly in ensuring that the role of migration does not compromise ‘efforts to maintain and grow the domestic workforce’.

The National Agricultural Workforce Strategy (NAWS) examined the importance of workforce data in policy which effectively supported current and future workforce requirements in the agriculture industry. It found that accurate data was critical to many aspects of training and planning to meet future needs.

Skills and training providers needed to understand both numbers of jobs and skills required to ensure the right training was available. Information on how labour requirements are changing in different communities would enable better planning to support those workers, for example through ensuring sufficient availability of housing and services such as education and health.

At a national scale, understanding change in workforces enabled forward planning to meet emerging labour demands, both in terms of number of jobs required and in terms of the types of skills required.

The National Agricultural Workforce Strategy also found that data currently collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, and various rural research and development corporations was typically standalone, and “could not be readily integrated with each other to form a more comprehensive picture.”



According to the NAWS, the various data-sets only produced a limited insight into one aspect of the workforce, and were not collected consistently over time, reducing the ability to understand trends in the agricultural workforce.

As a result, the available data on the agricultural workforce currently does not provide a comprehensive picture of the current status or future requirements of the Australian agricultural workforce, the report said.

Among key recommendations in the report:

That the Federal Government should develop a dynamic national workforce plan. The plan would coordinate the efforts of State and Federal Governments to ensure Australia's persistent skills shortages and future workforce needs are addressed through Australia's higher education and vocational education systems, employment services and the skilled migration program. This plan should be regularly updated. In order to develop the plan:

A cross-portfolio, cross-jurisdictional interagency committee (IAC) should be established, meet regularly, and comprise decision-makers from departments and agencies, led by the NSC.

The NSC and relevant data collection bodies should also develop a data aggregation system that identifies skills shortages at a regional level by occupation.

The National Skills Commission should develop a new occupation and/or skills identification system for the skilled migration program, in consultation with industry, to replace ANZSCO. The new system should be more flexible to adapt to emerging labour market needs

The Federal Government should develop accepted definitions of 'acute' skills shortages and 'persistent' skills shortages, taking into account:

Recruitment difficulty

Length of time the shortage has existed

Number of job vacancies and the geographic spread of vacancies

Criticality of the occupation if left unfilled

Criticality of the occupation to temporary circumstances (e.g. bushfires, floods or pandemics).

The Department of Home Affairs should change the visa conditions for the short-term stream of the Temporary Skills Shortage visa (subclass 482) to provide a pathway to permanent residency for temporary migrants.

All employer-nominated visas should provide the option of a pathway to permanency. The length of time to permanency and the conditions involved may vary from visa to visa with, for instance, applicants in lower skilled occupations taking longer to reach permanency than more highly skilled visa holders.

Employers should be exempt from paying the Skilling Australia Fund levy twice for the same applicant, or for a subsequent visa, where the employer has already paid the Skilling Australia Fund levy for that employee.

### **Subproductos mejoran la ecuación de la industria frigorífica**

12 August 2021

Key points:

Co-products have a fantastic opportunity to play a significant role in supporting the industry's vision to double the value of red meat sales by 2030

SW tongues have lifted in price by 176% in 12 months and 18% in the last month

Foetal blood has lifted by \$115 in 12 months to sit at \$530/litre on the back of low supply due to the herd rebuild and low volumes of slaughter females

On Tuesday, MLA released its latest Co-products report for August. The co-products of sheepmeat and beef play an important role in supplying some of Australia's export markets. On Australian shores, they will play a significant role in supporting the industry's vision to double the value of red meat sales by 2030.

Livestock prices are not the only commodity performing extremely well, with several co-products also showing strength in 2021. In the current market, SW tongues continue to perform strongly at \$26.23/kg. Overall, this commodity has appreciated 176% in 12 months and 18% in the past month.

Halal lungs are another strong-performing co-product, rapidly climbing in price since the COVID-19 pandemic began in Australia in March 2020. Currently, the price sits at \$4.15/kg, lifting 104% in 12 months.

Foetal blood has done very well over the past 12 months, driven by the low supply of PTIC slaughter females, lifting in price by \$115/litre, or 27%, to currently sit at \$530/litre. This can be expected to continue on the domestic front with the herd rebuild and the favourable season forecast to remain.

These types of co-products will contribute to and support the industry's vision of doubling the value of red meat sales by 2030 through domestic and international consumption and through the pharmaceutical industry. They present a fantastic opportunity for the red meat sector to build and promote the profile of their co-products and their culinary or pharmaceutical benefits.

### **Caen las exportaciones de bovinos en pie**

James Nason, 13/08/2021



Australian cattle exports to Indonesia appear likely to drop to the lowest annual level in almost a decade this calendar year as high sustained feeder steer prices and lockdowns caused by the spread of the COVID-19 Delta variant impact trade volumes.

Latest trade data shows that Australia exported 71,451 cattle in total to all markets in July, well down on the 96,845 head shipped in June, and also below the five-year average for July of 80,015 head.

Year-to-date Australia has now exported 506,820 cattle so far in 2021, a 23 percent drop on the 657,918 exported to the same point of 2020.

Shipments to Indonesia in July totalled 32,360 head, a 36pc fall from the 50,543 cattle exported in June, and also well below the five-year July average 44,614 head.

Year-to-date cattle exports to Indonesia have totalled 261,500. That compares to 295,082 for the same period last year, a year when total exports to the country finished at 474,167 head, the lowest annual total since 2013, when 452,239 cattle were exported. With the headwinds currently facing the trade, particularly through emergence of the Delta variant, current trade volumes suggest this year's total shipments will fall short of last year's volumes.

Exports to Vietnam held up more strongly in July, with shipments that were organised before Vietnam was forced to implement strict lockdowns due the rapid spread of the COVID Delta variant in high-density areas, particularly in Ho Chi Minh City. Vietnam reported just 1,500 coronavirus cases last year, but the number of people infected has now soared past 230,000, with most of those cases recorded since May.

July cattle shipments to Vietnam totalled 29,075 head, which was higher than the 25,906 exported in June and also above the five-year July average to Vietnam of 21,508 head.

Despite a return to stronger export volumes to Vietnam in June and July, overall exports to Vietnam for the year to date at 124, 847 head are still running well behind the same period last year of 183,841.

Shipping data shows Australian cattle exports to China fell to 0 in July, while activity has improved to Brunei, which has now taken 11,123 head this year, the highest volume to that trade for several years. Shipments to Malaysia have also been running at higher levels so far in 2021 than previous years, running at 15,314 for the year to date.

In western Australia exports from Broome are now outpacing exports from Fremantle for the year, with 57,182 head exported from the northern port for the year to date, boosted by 13,820 head shipped in July. Exports from Fremantle have totalled 43,956 head so far this year.

Exports from Darwin totalled 23,233 head in July, down on the June figure of 31,103 and well below the five year average for July of 37,951 head, while Townsville exported 23,241 head in July, which was up on June (22,241) and also above its five year July average.

Reported pricing for export steers from Indonesia out of Darwin remains steady at \$4.15c/kg according to export industry sources.

Larger numbers of mixed-age dry cows have been selling for export to Indonesia in recent months, presenting a lower cost per kilogram compared to feeder steers and a more affordable alternative for Indonesian customers. However supplies for export from Darwin are reportedly becoming tighter in the north.

Despite the demand challenges caused by COVID lockdowns in the major markets, prices have been holding at high levels for export cattle. Several ships have loaded in Townsville in a relatively condensed period in recent weeks, keeping upward pressure on short term price levels. More ships have been booked from Townsville for Vietnam in August but export sources suggest the lag factor from the latest COVID lockdown will start to show up in export trade volumes in September and October.

### **Escasez global de contenedores y vapores complica las exportaciones australianas de carnes**

Jon Condon, 12/08/2021 A GLOBAL shortage of container vessels, as well as the refrigerated shipping containers they carry, is creating major headaches for Australian red meat exporters trying to supply customers around the world.

As a consequence, charges for container freight have risen dramatically since around April, and long delays have occurred in getting product into some markets, export contacts have told Beef Central this week.

Higher value chilled product has apparently been worst affected, due to shelf-life issues.

Routes relying on trans-shipment (swapping containers from one vessel to another in hubs like Singapore or Malaysia to reach the final destination) appear to be impacted most.

Some vessels are completely omitting major beef markets like Japan at the moment, due to the shortage of ships and containers, Beef Central was told.

"There's a worldwide shortage of reefer containers," one exporter said. "Older containers that were retired earlier in the COVID era when shipping volume collapsed have simply not been replaced with new ones," he said.

"Similarly, there is currently a serious lack of reefer vessels, for what appears to be the same reason."



To top it off, some port and cold storage facilities overseas continue to suffer due to COVID restrictions, further slowing container and product movements.

Big stockpiles of empty containers were also building up in countries like China, because it was more lucrative for shipping companies to use their scarce vessels to ship full containers, rather than returning empty ones to exporters in countries like Australia.

Customer regions like the Middle East appeared to be the worst affected by the current conditions, one beef exporter said.

His company, which tries to consign chilled beef weekly to the Middle East region, has seen big upsets to schedules, with normal transit times of around 23 days blowing-out to more than 40 days in some cases. Add the loading, unloading and customs clearance time to that, and some containers destined for the Middle East region are not being unloaded by customers for 50 days or more after packing.

While some Middle Eastern customer countries now accept a 120-day shelf life on Australian chilled product, others are as little as 80-90 days, leaving only limited time to distribute and utilise the chilled product, in the current shipping environment, the exporter said.

As competition for the available shipping capacity has risen, there have been significant rises in costs to exporters, Beef Central was told. One company said charges had recently risen about US\$1000 per container, up about 20 percent over the past two months. Containers typically hold between 680 and 700 cartons.

#### Airfreight charges skyrocket

But as sharp as the refrigerated shipping container cost rises have been, they paled into insignificance compared with airfreight cost rises, one exporter said.

“Air freight has gone through the roof, despite the support of the Australian Government’s International Freight Assistance Scheme, which continues to pick up somewhere between 30 and 40pc of the charge on each air consignment. There was talk of dropping the subsidy in September, but it is continuing at this stage,” he said.

While there was not yet any sign of export product backing-up in Australian cold-storage, the shipping congestion was certainly creating a huge level of frustration and major logistical challenges for exporters, another contact said this morning.

“Imagine trying to run a chilled program in some of these countries, when you don’t know when your cargo is going to turn up,” he said. “The logistics challenge is enormous, let alone the additional cost and time.”

“Shipping companies are omitting certain ports from their schedules, and there is generally just less space available, due to fewer vessels servicing different routes. Logistics teams are pulling their hair out, and the work this has created for them is just mind-boggling,” the exporter said.

“Chilled is definitely worst affected, due to the time/shelf-life factor, but frozen has its challenges as well – in just getting the product out of the country.”

The only positive in the situation was that Australian slaughter rates are currently so low. MLA last week in its mid-year Projections Update suggested the national beef kill this year will reach just 6.4 million head – a 35-year low.

“If we were still killing cattle at rates seen in 2018 and 2019, the freight access situation would be just that much worse,” one exporter said.

#### Potential show-stopper

Another large Queensland operator said current shipping issues had the potential to become a real ‘show-stopper’ for Australian beef exports.

“One large shipping company has advised us that it is suspending services to Middle Eastern ports for at least the next month, due to severe port congestion, limiting services to these destinations,” he said. “At this end, one shipping company told us it would omit certain Australian loading ports altogether – at least in alternate voyages.”

“These challenges are escalating, and a number of exporters are already getting into trouble around getting product offshore,” he said.

Shipping lines appeared to be ‘cherry-picking’ where they can reposition the scarce number of containers at their disposal, to re-use again, the exporter said.

Another non-packer exporter said shipping services out of Australia had been getting progressively worse, and more expensive, over the last 12 months.

“Some destinations appear more affected than others. Shippers seem happier to service the shorter-transit Asian markets, but it’s getting much harder to service more distant destinations, heading to North America and Europe for example. New Zealand and South American beef exporters are in exactly the same boat as us, in terms of shipping challenges, especially into markets like China,” he said.

“In some cases, shippers are only offering delivery US East Coast, and not West Coast ports.”

The exporter suggested some consignment charges had gone from US\$2000-\$3000 per 40-foot container, out to US\$8000 or more, over the past three months.





“A US\$6000 per container freight rate, spread across 25 tonne of beef it contains, represents an extra 25c/kg that has not been factored into the sell price,” he said.

“Shipping companies were losing a lot of money on container freight only a few years ago, and they feel like the current ‘golden patch’ is their turn to make some real money,” the exporter said.

## **NUEVA ZELANDA: Exportaciones cárnicas crecieron 16% en junio**

09/08/2021 - Las exportaciones de carne ovina aumentaron 15%, mientras que las de vacuno 8% más respecto a junio 2020

El sector de la carne de Nueva Zelanda sigue teniendo un fuerte desempeño con exportaciones totales que se acercaron a los 600 millones de euros durante el pasado mes de junio, un 16% más en total, según la Asociación de la Industria de la Carne (MIA).

Las exportaciones de carne de ovino aumentaron un 15% a 205 millones de euros en comparación con junio de 2020 mientras que las de vacuno llegaron a 244 millones de euros, un 8% más.

Sirma Karapeeva, directora ejecutiva de MIA, dice que China fue el mercado general más grande en junio con exportaciones por valor de 224 millones de euros, un aumento del 37% en comparación con el mismo período en 2020.

“La producción nacional de carne de cerdo de China sigue afectada por la peste porcina africana, lo que genera una demanda de grandes volúmenes de carne importada. Nueva Zelanda también se ha beneficiado de la reducción de la oferta de otros importantes exportadores de carne de vacuno, como Australia, que está reconstruyendo su censo, y Argentina, donde el gobierno ha impuesto restricciones a las exportaciones de carne de vacuno”, dice Karapeeva.

Durante los últimos 12 meses, Nueva Zelanda ha exportado productos por 5.423 millones de euros, un 3% más que en el mismo periodo anterior.

## **EMPRESARIAS**

### **Retoman la actividad frigorífico Canelones y Carrasco**

11/08/2021 Luego de más de una sin faena por conflicto sindical

A partir de este jueves retomarán la actividad los frigoríficos Canelones y Carrasco, ambos pertenecientes a Minerva, luego de más de una semana sin faena por conflicto sindical.

Los trabajadores de Frigorífico Canelones se declararon en paro por tiempo indeterminado, tras el despido de un empleado, considerado por la Federación de Obreros de la Industria Cárnica y Afines (FOICA) como injustificado.

El Director Nacional de Trabajo, Federico Daverede, informó en Valor Agregado de radio Carve los detalles del acuerdo.

En principio, recordó que el conflicto se originó a raíz de una publicación que realizó el trabajador en una red social que no fue de agrado para la empresa y tomó la decisión de despedirlo por notoria mala conducta.

Si bien el conflicto se originó en Canelones, se extendió a Carrasco pero el PUL se mantuvo al margen del mismo.

“Tratamos de contemplar la posición de las dos partes y, para eso, generamos una comisión conformada por el sindicato de trabajadores de Canelones, la FOICA, Fernando Pereyra del Pit-Cnt y dos representantes de la empresa y con nosotros como mediación”, dijo.

En tanto, el trabajador se ampara a un saldo de seguro de desempleo que le queda al tiempo que la comisión analizará el contexto del trabajador para asegurar que el conflicto no siga.

“En principio el plazo son dos meses, que es lo que le queda al trabajador de seguro de desempleo. Si no nos ponemos de acuerdo se va a generar otro plazo más de ocho meses. La idea es tratar de hacer un análisis exhaustivo de todo esto. Nos aseguramos que mientras que se esté en proceso de negociación no se tomen medidas. Mientras estemos negociando no se puede tomar ninguna medida. Es una situación compleja para todos”, explicó.

### **Marfrig - Beneficio neto en el segundo trimestre de 2021 crece un 9%**

11/08/2021 Registró los mayores ingresos históricos de un trimestre, consolidando la tendencia de crecimiento en 2021.

Marfrig, una de las principales firmas cárnicas brasileñas, obtuvo unas ventas por 20.600 millones de reales durante el segundo trimestre de 2021, con un beneficio neto de 1.700 millones de reales (280 millones de euros). Esto supone un crecimiento del 9% en ambas cifras, según la nota remitida por la compañía. Así, Marfrig registró los mayores ingresos históricos de un trimestre, consolidando la tendencia de crecimiento en 2021.

“Estamos felices de anunciar nuevamente los resultados históricos trimestrales. Esto demuestra la adecuación de nuestro modelo operativo y la excelencia de nuestra gestión”, dice Marcos Molina dos





Santos, fundador y presidente del Consejo de Administración de Marfrig. Con los excelentes resultados alcanzados en el trimestre, el Directorio de Marfrig aprobó la distribución a los accionistas de dividendos provisorios por un monto de 958,4 millones de reales. En abril de este año, Marfrig ya había distribuido 141 millones de reales en dividendos, referido al año 2020.

La compañía destaca la buena marcha de sus operaciones en EE.UU. a través de National Beef, batió récords en varios indicadores al aprovechar un escenario de mayor volumen de faena y consumo en el mercado estadounidense, impulsado por la denominada temporada de asados. Los ingresos netos alcanzaron la marca histórica de 15,5 mil millones de reales (2,9 mil millones de dólares), lo que representa un aumento del 7,4% con respecto al mismo período del año pasado. “La percepción del mercado es que Marfrig es, cada vez más, una empresa estadounidense”, dice Tang David, vicepresidente de finanzas. “Y eso nos da una enorme ventaja competitiva global”.

El mercado estadounidense sigue siendo el mayor consumidor de los productos ofrecidos por Operation North America (89%). Entre los mercados internacionales, Japón y Corea del Sur generan el 81% de los ingresos de exportación de National Beef.

“Nos beneficiamos dos veces en el período. La demanda de carne vacuna sigue siendo alta en la región, especialmente en Estados Unidos, y aumentamos los ingresos del mercado externo, que tuvo un reajuste de precios del 30%”, dice Tim Klein, CEO de North Operación América de Marfrig.

La operación de Marfrig en América del Sur generó ingresos netos de 5 mil millones de reales, un crecimiento del 14,1% interanual. El resultado se justifica por el aumento del 21,1% en el precio de venta total promedio en la región. Las exportaciones representaron el 57.7% de los ingresos totales en el trimestre. Los mercados más importantes de la operación de Marfrig en América del Sur siguen siendo China y Hong Kong, que representaron el 61% de las ventas internacionales de la empresa.

### **Minerva: prevé un escenario positivo para la segunda mitad de 2021**

Fonte: Valor Econômico 11 de agosto de 2021

Após registrar resultados considerados sólidos no segundo trimestre, com forte geração de caixa, redução da dívida, alavancagem estável e crescimento de receita e lucro antes de juros, impostos, depreciação e amortização (Ebitda), a Minerva Foods, maior exportadora de carne bovina da América do Sul, trabalha com um cenário positivo para os negócios também neste segundo semestre.

Segundo Fernando Galletti de Queiroz, CEO da companhia com sede em São Paulo, o avanço da vacinação e a retomada do food service na maior parte dos países para os quais a Minerva exporta reforçam a expectativa positiva. “A demanda firme, em meio a uma oferta ainda restrita, tornam as perspectivas favoráveis”, afirmou o executivo em teleconferência com analistas na manhã desta terça-feira.

Conforme resultados divulgados no início da noite de ontem, a Minerva encerrou o segundo trimestre com receita líquida consolidada de R\$ 6,3 bilhões – as exportações representaram 70% desse valor -, 43% mais que no mesmo período de 2020, Ebitda de R\$ 544,9 milhões (aumento de 12%), fluxo de caixa livre de R\$ 647 milhões (positivo pelo 14º trimestre consecutivo) e alavancagem (relação entre dívida líquida e Ebitda) estável de 2,4 vezes, mesmo com o pagamento de R\$ 383 milhões em dividendos no trimestre.

O lucro líquido recuou na comparação, para R\$ 116,7 milhões, mas, como já informou o Valor, porque a base de comparação é elevada — entre abril e junho do ano passado, o resultado, que chegou a R\$ 548,7 milhões, foi turbinado por ganhos com hedge cambial.

Apesar da performance “robusta”, no segundo trimestre, as restrições operacionais derivadas da pandemia ainda fizeram a Minerva operar, em média, com 74,4% de sua capacidade consolidada, percentual que tende a aumentar com a retomada da economia no país e em outros mercados. Mesmo assim, os abatimentos cresceram em relação a igual intervalo de 2020.

Segundo dados apresentados pela empresa, no Brasil, foram abatidas 323,6 mil cabeças de gado de abril a junho, com uma taxa de utilização da capacidade de 70,9%. Na Athena Foods, que reúne as operações da companhia em outros países da América do Sul e respondeu por 51% da receita consolidada no segundo trimestre, foram 545,4 mil cabeças (76,6% da capacidade). No mesmo período do ano passado, início da crise causada pela covid-19, a taxa no Brasil ficou em 63% e, na Athena, em 77,1%.

Edison Ticle, diretor financeiro da Minerva Foods, reforçou na teleconferência que, embora tenha voltado a conviver com a alta do preço do boi no trimestre, que representa entre 80% e 85% do custo total —, a companhia conseguiu repassar parte das altas, o que foi fundamental para manter o equilíbrio dos indicadores financeiros.

Na apresentação aos analistas, os executivos também voltaram a destacar os compromissos da companhia com a sustentabilidade da produção – a Minerva já rastreia 100% do gado que compra de fornecedores diretos no Brasil, e o percentual chega a 80% no Paraguai.

“O segundo trimestre de 2021 foi um marco importante na evolução e maturidade da nossa agenda de sustentabilidade, com a divulgação dos compromissos e metas da Minerva Foods no combate às mudanças climáticas e proteção do meio ambiente. Foram anunciadas sete metas da nossa agenda



sustentável, com ações que envolvem toda a cadeia de stakeholders e prevê investimentos de R\$ 1,5 bilhão, em iniciativas que serão concluídas até 2035”, informou a companhia no texto que acompanhou a divulgação dos resultados. A Minerva estabeleceu como meta se tornar “carbono zero” até 2035.

12/08/2021 - Mejoró su operativa comercial y bajó la deuda

El grupo brasileño Minerva Foods, una de las empresas líderes en América Latina en la producción y exportación de carne bovina y sus derivados, alcanzó un beneficio neto de 116 millones de reales en el segundo trimestre del año en curso. El resultado llegó en un ejercicio económico difícil por los altos costos del ganado bovino en Brasil y las restricciones a las exportaciones de carnes impuestas por el gobierno argentino. No es el único grupo brasileño que aumentó sus ingresos. El Grupo Marfrig Global Foods anunció un crecimiento de 9% en el primer trimestre de 2021 (<https://rurales.elpais.com.uy/block2/beneficio-neto-de-marfrig-en-el-segundo-trimestre-de-2021-crece-un-9>)

Las operaciones de Minerva Foods en países como Paraguay, Uruguay y Colombia le han supuesto unos ingresos por más de 6.200 millones de reales, un 43% más que en 2020, según publicó la empresa. La empresa con la que opera en estos países, Athena Foods, ha incrementado en un 58,1% sus ventas mientras que en el caso de Brasil, bajo Minerva Foods, la subida ha sido del 6,7%. Es por eso que supone que ya el 51% de los ingresos de la empresa brasileña.

“La deuda líquida cayó 5,3 billones de reales por causa de la generación de caja libre”, afirmó el Director Financiero de Minerva, Edison Ticle. A fines de junio, la relación entre la deuda líquida y el Ebitda de Minerva estaba en 2,4 veces. El mismo nivel que en marzo”, dijo el ejecutivo.

### **Tyson Foods inform que sus 5,400 trabajadores fueron vacunados contra COVID-19**

11 August 2021

About 5,400 Tyson Foods Inc employees have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 or received their first shots since the meat processor last week ordered its entire US workforce to be vaccinated by November.

Reuters reports that major US companies are changing policies on vaccinations and masking as the Delta variant of the coronavirus drives a resurgence of cases.

Tyson said last Tuesday that office workers must be fully vaccinated by 1 October, while plant workers have until 1 November, subject to discussions with labor unions. At the time, about 56,000 employees had already been vaccinated, roughly 47% of Tyson's US workforce of 120,000, according to the company.

Employees had a "somewhat mixed" reaction to the mandate, Chief Executive Donnie King told reporters on 9 August after the company reported stronger-than-expected quarterly earnings. Some workers got shots who previously "weren't really excited about the vaccination," he said.

King did not know of employees who quit over the mandate but said there could be "some short-term impacts."

"We don't want to lose anyone," he said.

Tyson came under fire last year as plant workers became infected and died from COVID-19. The company temporarily closed plants to contain outbreaks, tightening US meat supplies.

The recent spread of the Delta variant has made it harder for Tyson to find workers, King said.