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CUSTO DE PRODUÇÃO DE PORCOS EM ESPANHA

Durante a última feira VIV-EUROPA uma companhia holandesa que ajuda suinicultores holandeses que querem engordar porcos em Espanha, calculou os seguintes custos de produção.

A companhia "Piglets s.l." calculou os custos de produção por **kg de peso vivo**, referentes ao ano de 2001, para porcos em crescimento desde os 23 kg peso vivo até ao abate, em 0,94 € ≅ 188$50. Este valor incluiu o custo da alimentação em 0,41 € ≅ 82$00/kg peso vivo.

Quando se multiplica este valor por 85 kg de ganho de peso e se lhe adiciona o preço do leitão – 30,47 € ≅ 6 109$00 – conclui-se que um porco de 108 kg peso vivo custará 110,37 € ≅ 22 127$00 se produzido em Espanha.

Assim, produzir **um kg de peso vivo** custará 1,02 € ≅ 204$50.

Anexo: cópia da notícia do artigo.

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Mexico to need more imports

Pork import requirements for the Mexican market are likely to double over the next 5 years, to judge from estimates by university economists in Mexico. Some results from their analysis have appeared in the journal of the Consejo Mexicano de Porcicultura (Mexican Pork Council). They point to a widening gap between local production and consumption. From the data compiled by Universidad Autonoma Chapingo, this deficit had already reached 339 470 tons in 2000. Other sources have put the figure at less than 300 000 tons. The Chapingo forecast is that it could rise to 663 468 tons by 2006.

A shorter-term outlook from the foreign agricultural service of the US department is that Mexico will need to import a record 310 000 tons of pigmeat during 2002 despite a projected 2% rise in local production. It shows Mexican pork exports stabilised at around 60 000 tons and demand increasing to 1.335 million tons.

As with other commentators, it describes a tendency for more pork in Mexico to be purchased from supermarkets rather than from more traditional outlets. Many of the supermarket store chains cater for higher income consumers, according to Alberta's provincial agency for agricultural development in Canada, and they are increasing their share of imported pork products. There is also an acknowledged growth in the Mexican market for processed products, often containing imported pigmeat.

From various sources it seems that the uptake of pork per person/year by Mexico's 98.9 million inhabitants will grow from slightly more than 11kg in 2000 to around 12.5kg in 2005. Canada has been among pork exporters looking closely at the potential for sales that this could represent. Canadian exports of pigmeat to Mexico grew by more than 50% in the first 6 months of 2001 after reaching a total value of C$33.9 million in 2000.

Danes predict producer changes

A summary of agriculture in Denmark by national data agency Danmarks Statistik charted Danish pig numbers from 8.36 million in 1970 to 9.96 million in 1980 and 9.5 million in 1990 before showing the sharply increased inventory over the next 10 years to 11.92 million pigs for 2000. That most recent total was found on 13 231 farms. Forecasts from Denmark point to the number of pig units falling to 7800 by 2010. Where there were 300 herds with more than 500 sows in 2000, however, the projection for the category in 2010 is that it will have expanded to 800 enterprises.

Danish ag-economics institute SJFI put a value of DKK 17 billion (about US$2 billion or 2.28 billion Euros) on Denmark's year-2000 pigmeat sales, up DKK 3.5bn or 26% from the 1999 level, and said higher prices increased the amount to DKK 20.7 billion in 2001. But it suggested a DKK 2.7-3.3bn decrease was likely in 2002 as extra European Union (EU) pork supplies pressurised the price.

Ireland compares growth rates

An under-use of vaccine against respiratory mycoplasma and also reduced levels of maintenance have been blamed in Ireland for the decline seen between 1999 and 2000 in average daily weight gains during the grow-finish period. The year-2000 growth rate of 584 grams per day from 6.5kg to 90.1kg compared with 596g/day in 1999, said Pat Tuite of Irish agriculture/food development agency Teagasc at a farmers' conference.

He indicated that Ireland's own growth rate figures improved steadily between 1991 and 1996 before remaining static for the next 3 years and the more recent decrease. The rate in 2000 was about 60g/day less than those shown by 1999 data for France, Netherlands, Denmark and UK. This difference reduced to 35g/day when adjusted for the higher slaughter weights of other countries. French results (growth period 7.8-110.2kg) averaged 651 grams daily. Dutch (7-113kg) gave 654g/day. The rate in Denmark (7.2-100.8kg) had been 647g/day and that in UK herds (9.6-85.7kg) was recorded as 603g/day.

Ugandan seedstock scheme

Pork production is receiving official support in the Kabale district of western Uganda. Recognising a significant rise in the local demand for pigmeat, the district authority purchased 400 breeding pigs of 'improved strains' for distribution to rural farmers. The purchase was called a pilot scheme as the start for a possibly more widespread programme.

Clampdown on castration?

Soon after the European Commission announced new animal welfare rules that will make castration of boar pigs questionable in EU-15 markets, the agriculture minister of the Netherlands called for an end to the practice of castrating piglets. Laurens Jan Brinkholst made the comment when announcing policy guidelines in favour of animal-friendly methods of husbandry on Dutch farms.

Parasite passed in pork

Consumption of pork in Colombia was reported to have fallen as fears grew about the risk of ingesting a potentially lethal tapeworm in the meat. Colombia is among several countries worldwide where the parasitic disease cysticercosis is endemic in the human population. The causal tapeworm can pass to pigs in backyard units through contact with faeces. Especially where it is not cooked correctly, contaminated pork may then spread the parasite to more consumers.

New outlet for Vietnamese exports

Macao on the coast of China has become the latest customer for pork from Vietnam. Bui Vu Quy, chief of the Vietnamese commercial representative office in Hong Kong, said enterprises in the north of Vietnam had signed contracts with Macao to deliver up to 5 containers of frozen pork per month.

Costs in Spain

Spanish pig production cost estimates were provided during the recent VIV Europe show, by a company that helps Dutch farmers wanting to produce pigs in Spain. Piglets s.l. quoted 2001 costs per kilogram liveweight, for the growth period after 23kg, as totalling 0.94 Euros. This included 0.41 Euros for feed. When multiplied by 85kg of growth and added to a piglet price of 30.47 Euros, it indicated a 108kg pig would cost 110.37 Euros to produce in Spain — equivalent to 1.02 Euros per kilogram liveweight.