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CHINA

Notifican brote de peste porcina africana

Por Pablo Antúnez, 10/11/2021 Es en el sur y afectará el mercado

La peste porcina africana parece no dar tregua y sigue castigando a China, además de a otros países. En Asia esta proteína es básica en la dieta de su gente y meses atrás, la enfermedad destrozó las piaras de cerdos, obligando a sacrificar miles de cabezas.

Ahora China notificó a la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE), que es el organismo que regula el comercio de animales y subproductos en el mundo, un nuevo brote de peste porcina africana, esta vez en una isla del sur, precisamente en Taiyang, que pertenece al municipio de Liji.

El brote dio comienzo el pasado 23 de octubre y fue confirmado el 31 de octubre pasado para acabar siendo notificado a la OIE el 9 de noviembre. Ha afectado a 1.063 cerdos de una explotación de porcino y no se ha podido determinar el origen de la infección entre los animales. Entre las medidas tomadas por las autoridades está la desinfección, desinfestación, restricción de movimientos animales en la isla y la vigilancia de la zona de contención y protección.

Desaceleración en la importación de carne en octubre el nivel más bajo en 20 meses

Por Pablo Antúnez, 11/11/2021 Los importadores chinos desaceleraron la importación de carne el mes pasado y el nivel ingresado es el más bajo en 20 meses, porque la carne de cerdo barata en el gigante asiático, redujo la demanda de suministros extranjeros.

China importó 664.000 toneladas de carne en octubre, un 12,8% menos que en el mismo mes del año anterior, según la Administración General de Aduanas, el nivel más bajo desde febrero de 2020, según publicó el portal Eurocarne.

Los envíos en los primeros 10 meses de 2021 fueron de 8,05 millones de toneladas, un 1,5% menos que los volúmenes del año pasado. Las importaciones de octubre también bajaron de las 694.000 toneladas traídas durante septiembre.

La mayor parte de las importaciones de carne de China es la carne de cerdo, pero los precios internos se han desplomado este año, tras un aumento en la producción por la recuperación de la peste porcina africana. Los precios de la carne de cerdo se recuperaron en octubre debido a que el clima más frío impulsó el consumo, pero aún están por debajo de la mitad de lo que estaban a principios de año. Las autoridades chinas han instado a los agricultores a deshacerse de cerdas reproductoras y no apresurarse a expandirse debido al reciente repunte.

BRASIL

Subas de precios en las principales plazas ganaderas

Doze reais a mais na cotação da arroba do boi gordo nas praças paulistas

Sexta-feira, 12 de novembro de 2021 - 08h00

As indústrias frigoríficas abriam o dia pagando mais para todas as categorias destinadas ao abate.

Na comparação diária, a alta foi de R\$12,00/@ para o boi gordo, R\$5,00/@ para a vaca gorda e R\$10,00/@ para a novilha gorda, negociados em R\$292,00/@, R\$270,00/@ e R\$282,00/@, na mesma ordem, preços brutos e a prazo.

Para lotes maiores e diferenciados, há negócios ocorrendo acima das referências.

No Norte de Tocantins, na mesma situação, as cotações subiram R\$5,00/@, na comparação diária, para todas as categorias destinadas ao abate.

Na região de Marabá – PA, na comparação diária, alta de R\$4,00/@ para o boi gordo e R\$5,00/@ para vaca e novilha gordas.

Exportaciones inician el mes de noviembre con una mejora

Agrifatto Lygia Pimentel 8 de novembro de 2021 Com uma média de 5,26 mil toneladas embarcadas diariamente, nov/21 iniciou com as exportações de carne bovina in natura avançando 28,14% sobre a média de out/21. Durante a última semana, um volume de 15,79 mil toneladas de proteína bovina foi embarcado pelo Brasil, 37,21% a menos que no mesmo período de 2020.

A proteína bovina passou por um reajuste negativo em seu preço no mercado internacional, sendo negociada na casa dos US\$ 4,96 mil/t, um recuo de 3,81% no comparativo mensal. Até o momento, a receita média diária com as vendas externas ficou em US\$ 26,16 milhões, consolidando um montante de US\$ 78,50 milhões, 29,13% de queda quando comparado ao mesmo período do ano passado.



As exportações de milho voltaram a ganhar força durante o início do mês e totalizaram 447,19 mil de toneladas despachadas para fora do país, uma média de 149,03 mil t/dia, 65,90% superior ante à média de out/21. O preço médio para a venda externa do cereal ficou em US\$ 245,0/t, alta de 12,31% no comparativo semanal. Com isso, um montante de US\$ 109,54 milhões foi arrecadado com essas negociações, o equivalente a 12,97% de todo nov/20.

As importações do grão também aceleraram o ritmo na 1ª semana de nov/21 com 122,15 mil toneladas do produto descarregadas nos portos brasileiros, volume equivalente a 58,35% de todo o mês em 2020. O preço médio pago pelo cereal ficou em US\$ 248,2/t, valorização de 4,1% no comparativo semanal, totalizando o montante financeiro de US\$ 30,31 milhões, 576% a mais que a mesma ocasião no ano passado, onde a tonelada era avaliada em US\$ 142,8.

As exportações de soja iniciaram nov/21 em movimento acelerado, na 1ª semana do mês 859,11 mil toneladas saíram do país, volume 3 vezes maior do que o mesmo período no ano passado. Com isso, a média diária de embarque ficou em 286,37 mil t/dia, ritmo superior em 73,79% ante a média de out/21.

O preço médio da oleaginosa nos portos foi de US\$ 510,4 mil/t, queda de 2,33% ante a semana anterior. Com uma receita média de US\$ 146,15 milhões/dia, as vendas externas totalizaram um montante de US\$ 438,45 milhões, esse valor equivale a 82,94% de todo o mês em 2020, quando a tonelada era avaliada em US\$ 368,2.

Rabobank: China es un mercado asegurado para los exportadores brasileños de carne vacuna

Por: Denis Cardoso 10/11/2021

Participação ainda maior do país asiático nos embarques nacionais de carnes elevam os riscos do setor pela forte dependência desse mercado, ponderam os analistas do banco

O imbróglcio comercial com a China tende a ser resolvido no curto prazo e, a médio prazo (ao longo de 2022), o mercado chinês continuará sendo a principal mola propulsora dos embarques brasileiros de carne bovina, segundo opinião dos analistas do banco Rabobank, de origem holandesa, que divulgou nesta quarta-feira (10/11) relatório sobre “Perspectivas para o Agronegócio Brasileiro em 2022”.

“Quando olhamos para demanda chinesa no médio prazo, as expectativas são de incremento nas importações”, prevê o relatório do banco, que acrescenta: “isso porque as mudanças nos hábitos de consumo (chineses) durante o período da pandemia tem elevado a demanda de carne bovina”.

No acumulado de janeiro a outubro deste ano, a China representou 45% do total embarcado pelo Brasil.

Na avaliação da instituição, com o cenário de crescimento limitado da produção local, a única alternativa da China é aumentar as compras externas da proteína vermelha.

“E nesse sentido o Brasil está bem-posicionado no mercado chinês”, ressalta o banco, acrescentando: “Espera-se aumentos de demanda (chinesa) até pelo menos 2025”. No entanto, na visão dos analistas do banco, “a participação ainda maior da China nas exportações brasileiras de carnes elevam os riscos do setor pela forte dependência desse mercado”.

No mesmo período do ano anterior, a participação foi de 42%, “mostrando que o Brasil tem se consolidado como maior fornecedor de carne bovina e conquistando ainda mais espaço”.

Se investigan dos posibles casos de humanos de BSE

11 November 2021 Beef exports to China halted

Brazilian authorities are investigating two possible cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in humans in Rio de Janeiro state, a municipal health secretary said in a statement on Thursday, raising a red flag for meatpackers that already halted beef exports to China, Reuters reports.

On 4 September, Brazil confirmed two cases of what it called "atypical" BSE in animals, triggering a suspension of beef exports to China under a standing bilateral agreement.

At the time, Brazil's Agriculture Ministry stressed that the two cases identified in meat plants in the states of Mato Grosso and Minas Gerais had generated spontaneously and were not related to contaminated feed, as in classic BSE.

On Thursday, municipal health authorities in the city of Rio said federal biomedical institute Fiocruz had flagged two cases of "prion disease," which can occur spontaneously in elderly patients or by eating contaminated beef in younger populations.

The municipal health authorities said the two cases identified in residents of the Rio suburbs had been referred to state health authorities, without giving the patients' ages.

The new cases could further delay a Chinese decision on lifting the Brazilian beef ban, which has stranded dozens of shipments, rerouted many others and weighed on beef exports from Latin America's largest country.

Brazil's Agriculture Ministry, along with major Brazilian beef exporters JBS SA, Minerva SA and Marfrig Global Foods SA did not immediately respond to requests for comment, said Reuters.



Reapertura del mercado CHINO: Ministerio de Agricultura no tiene fecha prevista y Bolsonaro dijo que no es un problema diplomático

10/11/2021 Em nota, o Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa) diz que mantém comunicação com as autoridades chinesas para a retomada das exportações

Em nota ao Portal DBO, o Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa) afirmou no final da tarde desta quarta-feira, 10/11, que mantém aberta a comunicação com a China, mas sem ter previsão de reabertura para o mercado de carne bovina. Confira a nota na íntegra:

“O Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa) tem mantido negociações com as autoridades chinesas, com realização de reuniões virtuais. O lado brasileiro tem fornecido, com celeridade, informações complementares atendendo às solicitadas das autoridades chinesas. As discussões têm sido produtivas, mas não há ainda data de retorno das exportações de carne bovina brasileiras para aquele país”.

As exportações de carne bovina do Brasil para a China estão suspensas desde o dia 4 de setembro por decisão do Ministério da Agricultura. A interrupção foi decidida após serem identificados dois casos atípicos de Encefalopatia Espongiforme Bovina (EEB) – conhecida como “mal da vaca louca” – em Mato Grosso e Minas Gerais.

Diante dos resultados obtidos após análise da Organização Mundial de Saúde Animal, esses casos foram concluídos pela OIE por não representarem risco para a cadeia de produção bovina do país, informou o Mapa em 6 de setembro; o Brasil possui classificação como país de risco insignificante para a doença.

11 de novembro de 2021

O presidente Jair Bolsonaro disse hoje (10/11) que o embargo da China à carne bovina brasileira não se deve a problemas de relacionamento dele com o país asiático ou com o presidente Xi Jinping. O Brasil suspendeu voluntariamente suas vendas de carne à China após a identificação de dois casos atípicos do mal da “vaca louca”, mas cabe aos chineses decidirem quando encerrar o embargo, que já dura mais de dois meses.

Embargo chinês à carne de gado ‘não é problema de relacionamento’, diz Bolsonaro
“No momento não é relacionamento do presidente Jair Bolsonaro com Xi Jinping, não existe isso. No comércio internacional, o chefe de Estado, quando cai na esfera dele, ele conduz para vender mais caro e comprar mais barato. Não é porque eu não gosto de tal presidente que eu vou deixar de fazer negócios com tal país. Se for mais barato, eu vou comprar dele”, disse em entrevista à rádio Cultura FM pela manhã.

Bolsonaro questionou o reconhecimento dos casos da doença que levaram à suspensão das exportações nacionais. “O problema da carne, que tem dezenas de navios parados na China, é que em questão de um mês e pouco atrás um funcionário público lá de Minas Gerais falou que tinha um caso de ‘vaca louca’. Mas ele falou da boca para fora, sem comprovação nenhuma”, disse Bolsonaro na entrevista.

Testes realizados em laboratórios dentro e fora do país confirmaram que dois animais tiveram casos atípicos da doença, em Mato Grosso e em Minas Gerais. A Organização Mundial de Saúde Animal (OIE) reconheceu o risco insignificante para o rebanho brasileiro. Mesmo assim a China mantém o veto.

“Quando saiu essa notícia, nós fomos obrigados a informar aos países que importam nossa carne o que o servidor falou. Ao anunciar isso, a China simplesmente bloqueou as nossas exportações”, afirmou Bolsonaro. Vale destacar que o protocolo sanitário entre os dois países determina que, nesses casos, os brasileiros têm que determinar o autoembargo das exportações e os chineses, que decidir pela retomada. Há três semanas, o chanceler chinês Wang Yi disse ao Itamaraty que o impasse seria solucionado rapidamente. Em reunião técnica, os asiáticos pediram mais informações ao Brasil.

Na quarta-feira passada, técnicos do Ministério da Agricultura e da Administração Geral das Alfândegas da China (GACC, na sigla em inglês) fizeram um novo encontro virtual para tratar da paralisação das exportações. Os chineses pediram novos esclarecimentos sobre dúvidas que tiveram nos questionários respondidos anteriormente pelo Brasil. O ministério preparou novas respostas, sem nenhuma previsão ou sinalização de aceite e reabertura.

Apesar do impasse, Bolsonaro demonstrou otimismo com a retomada dos negócios. “Não é questão de relacionamento Brasil e China, zero. A China não tem como comprar carne em quantidade suficiente de outros países, e não pode importar da Lua, de Marte, de Saturno, de Plutão, de outro planeta”, afirmou. “Eles seguraram lá, o preço começou a ter pequena queda aqui no supermercado do Brasil quase dois meses depois”.

Mesmo com os preços altos, Bolsonaro garantiu que não vai interferir no mercado. “Até posso interferir, criar impostos, cotas como a Argentina está fazendo. Mas isso leva a desabastecimento e inflação. Somos do livre mercado, nós não atrapalhamos o homem do campo”, relatou na entrevista. “Sabemos que o preço está alto também por conta do ‘fica em casa, a economia a gente vê depois’. A gente não interfere. Se interferir, no médio prazo, o preço vai ser mais alto ainda. Espero que se normalize”, concluiu.



Recentemente, lideranças do setor e políticos da bancada ruralista, aliados de Bolsonaro, cobraram uma manifestação pública do presidente em favor da retomada dos negócios. A análise era que a questão política e as críticas feitas pela família Bolsonaro ao governo chinês ainda afetavam o comércio com o país.

IBGE: faena de bovinos continuó en baja

Por: Portal DBO 11/11/2021 Os dados em relação ao mesmo período de 2020 integram a 'Estatística da Produção Pecuária', divulgada pelo Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística

O abate de suínos aumentou 7,6% e o de frangos 1,2% no 3º trimestre de 2021, em relação ao mesmo período de 2020. Porém, o de bovinos recuou 11,1% nessa mesma comparação. Os dados são da "Estatística da Produção Pecuária: Primeiros resultados", divulgada hoje (11) pelo Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE).

No confronto contra o 2º trimestre deste ano, também houve redução no abate de bovinos, de 2,4%, enquanto o de suínos cresceu 5,1% e o de frangos 0,6%.

No 3º trimestre de 2021, a pesquisa mostra que foram abatidas 6,91 milhões de cabeças de bovinos sob algum tipo de serviço de inspeção sanitária.

Já a produção de carcaças bovinas teve queda, de 9,4%, em relação ao mesmo trimestre de 2020, mas alta de 0,4% em relação ao trimestre anterior, com um total de 1,88 milhão de toneladas produzidas.

Por outro lado, as carcaças de suínos e de frangos tiveram altas tanto na comparação com o mesmo trimestre do ano anterior (8,5% e 4,1%, respectivamente) quanto frente ao trimestre imediatamente anterior (4,5% e 0,8%), somando 1,27 milhão de toneladas e 3,63 milhões de toneladas, respectivamente.

Rio Grande do Sul: Registran incremento de la capacidad ociosa en industria frigorífica

Por: Portal DBO 08/11/2021 Pesquisa realizada pelo Sicardergs indica que a ociosidade vem crescendo nos frigoríficos do Rio Grande do Sul, atingindo níveis elevados

Dados sobre abate de animais, a criação de um novo instituto e o programa Agregar Carnes RS estiveram na pauta da reunião virtual da Câmara Setorial da Pecuária de Corte na tarde de quinta-feira (4/11).

O encontro foi solicitado pelo Gabinete da Secretaria da Agricultura, Pecuária e Desenvolvimento Rural (SEAPDR).

O diretor executivo do Sindicato da Indústria de Carnes e Derivados do Rio Grande do Sul (Sicardergs), Zilmar Moussalle, apresentou os dados de uma pesquisa realizada pela instituição que indicam que a ociosidade vem crescendo nos frigoríficos, atingindo níveis elevados.

Os motivos seriam a diminuição do rebanho gaúcho ao longo dos anos, a expansão das lavouras e as exportações de animais vivos para outros estados e para o exterior.

Segundo ele, os estoques de animais vivos, entre machos e fêmeas, caíram 19, 12% e 9,61%, respectivamente, entre 2018 e 2020. "Isto causa impacto em diversas cadeias, no que gira em recursos no estado e no que se deixa de arrecadar em ICMS", afirma Moussalle.

O engenheiro agrônomo Paulo Spanenberg, falou sobre o Programa Estadual de Desenvolvimento, Coordenação e Qualidade do Sistema Agroindustrial da Carne de Gado Vacum, Ovino e Bufalino, conhecido como Agregar RS Carnes.

O programa, coordenado pela SEAPDR, foi criado em 2002 e tem por objetivo aumentar o abate realizado sob inspeção sanitária oficial e incentivar o desenvolvimento e a competitividade da cadeia produtiva da carne.

O programa dá incentivo fiscal a frigoríficos, com redução de ICMS de 3,6% na compra e de 3% ou 4% na saída dos produtos, e tem 110 indústrias habilitadas. Em 2020, foram concedidos benefícios aos frigoríficos na ordem de R\$ 366 milhões.

Outra pauta foi o Instituto Desenvolve Pecuária, criado há seis meses, e que conta com 224 associados, principalmente nas regiões da Campanha e Fronteira Oeste.

O presidente Luís Felipe Barros afirmou que o instituto tem por objetivo conectar e integrar criadores de todo o Rio Grande do Sul com informações de qualidade, compartilhamento de experiências, tecnologia para inovação, realização de compras em conjunto e elaboração de sugestões para políticas públicas voltadas à pecuária.

Participaram do encontro o Sicardergs, AICSUL, Fundesa, Embrapa Pecuária Sul, Instituto Desenvolve Pecuária, Assoc. Bras. Criadores de Devon, Fiergs, Fetag, Federacite, Emater, Farsul, Fiergs, Famurs, produtores rurais e Secretaria da Agricultura, Pecuária e Desenvolvimento Rural (SEAPDR).

URUGUAY

Mercado busca equilibrio y esperamos que conflicto no afecte"

10/11/2021



Diego Arrospide se mostró confiado en que se solucione diferendo con sindicatos de la industria frigorífica "por el bien de todos"

Transcurre una semana atípica en el mercado ganadero por la conflictividad laboral que generó complicación y trastornos en las plantas con ganados encerrados sin faenar. "Aparentemente se vuelve a la normalidad hoy miércoles, se cargan todos los ganados y retoma la operativa. Confiamos en que salga humo blanco en un momento tan particular para el sector, con este volumen de faena, con esta actividad y también la preocupación que genera por trastornos logísticos y económicos", aseguró Diego Arrospide. Además, el presidente de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado aseguró que "está la imagen de país si no se puede cumplir, la industria, los operadores y el productor con todos los trastornos que genera desde el punto de vista productivo y económico".

En declaraciones a Valor Agregado de radio Carve, consideró que si se soluciona hoy el conflicto, "estos dos días de paro no van a afectar la formación de precios y el normal funcionamiento del resto de la operativa más allá que pueda disminuir el volumen de faena".

Mencionó que "tal como dijimos en el comentario de la reunión de precios, el mercado sigue con fuerte actividad, marcado por los ganados de corral y también volumen importante de los ganados de campo".

Sobre el nivel de valores, dijo que se ajustan a la planilla de ACG del lunes: novillo en eje de US\$ 4,20, vaquillonas entre US\$ 4 y 4,10 y la vaca en el eje de los 4 dólares. "Hoy vemos un mercado que busca un equilibrio, esperemos lo pueda encontrar en el sentido que no nos genere más trastornos los problemas sindicales", aseguró Diego Arrospide.

Paro en la industria frigorífica

08/11/2021

Por más que el tema salarial está acordado, sindicatos reclaman por los beneficios extras. Hoy pararon las industrias del sur

Martín Cardozo, presidente de Foica el Cerro confirmó que, al no haber recibido señales de la parte empresarial, a partir de este lunes empezaron a aplicar el plan de acción. Primero van a parar las plantas del sur y luego las del norte.

"Esto depende de las señales que haya del otro lado", afirmó en Valor Agregado de radio Carve. En ese sentido, hoy pararon los afiliados al sindicato de los frigoríficos Pando, San Jacinto, Lorsinal, Pul y Solís. Pararon los afiliados únicamente.

Cardozo dijo que al negociar "se ve el peor escenario y en base al mismo un plan de acción". Aclaró que este plan "lo hemos modificado, no como antes que se decía jueves conflicto y se anunciaba el paro de 24 o 48 horas para que las empresas negociaran; pero con esos paros anunciados también se organizaban y quedaba sin el efecto buscado". Hoy no se avisa previamente.

El sindicalista sostuvo que al cambiar las condiciones en los conflictos, ya que no se puede cortar la circulación de los trabajadores no afiliados, "nos tuvimos que reinventar con las medidas sindicales".

En principio esta medida es por 24 horas, "pero depende de la señal de negociadores. Si hay señales las levantamos", afirmó.

El dirigente reconoció que lo grueso, la recuperación salarial se había acordado la semana pasada. Pero mencionó que la negociación tiene muchas aristas: el tema salarial y los beneficios. "Lo salarial está acordado, pero los beneficios, al tener un convenio a largo plazo, a 36 meses, accedimos con el compromiso de discutir los beneficios. Nos retiramos de la negociación por eso". Y aseguró que "estamos convencidos que hay margen de negociación".

Consultado sobre si el Ministerio de Trabajo convoca nuevamente al Consejo de Salarios, dijo que el espíritu de negociación es la buena fe. "Es de orden levantar las medidas si las Cámaras Empresariales traen propuestas".

Respecto a los beneficios que hoy son la traba, Cardozo explicó que dentro de la plataforma "hay algunos que ya vienen desde antes y pensamos en alguno nuevo". Por ejemplo, "el equivalente a un litro de nafta por día trabajado, son 70 pesos de viáticos por día trabajado, que por 24 días ronda los 2.680 pesos. Mañana la nafta podría bajar y bajaría el viático". Porque agregó que "si trabajamos 3 o 4 veces por semana, se prorratan los beneficios; no tenemos beneficios que sean cargo fijo". Dijo que hay otro sustitutivo carne, "que son 4.400 pesos, para eso se debe trabajar 125 horas mensuales, si trabajo 80 horas, se prorratea por lo trabajado".

Si al 15 de noviembre no hay acuerdo, se va a votación y luego lauda el Gobierno. El dirigente de Foica dijo que en ese caso, al no haber acuerdo, "no hay cláusula de paz, entonces se pueden tomar medidas todos los días que le parezca al sindicato. Por eso se busca tener un convenio que todas las partes estén contempladas. Nosotros queremos llegar a un acuerdo, no a una votación y que el Gobierno decida", afirmó.



Intervención del Ministerio de Trabajo para destrabar conflicto en la industria frigorífica

09/11/2021

Para que se concrete, sindicato debería levantar las medidas tomadas ayer lunes

En estas horas el Ministerio de Trabajo podría citar a los sindicatos de la industria frigorífica para una negociación que podría ser mañana y así desactivar las movilizaciones.

Al respecto el Director Nacional de Trabajo, Dr. Federico Daverede dijo en Valor Agregado de radio Carve que “venimos monitoreando de cerca el conflicto y estamos elaborando propuestas para conversar con las partes hoy martes o mañana, para poder lograr una reunión esta semana para encontrarle una salida”.

Ayer lunes comenzaron las medidas de Foica con paros de 24 horas en distintas plantas. El jerarca del gobierno dijo que aspiran a que, si hay una nueva convocatoria al Ministerio, que se realice cuando no existan más medidas. “Es lo que les da tranquilidad a todos para seguir trabajando sobre una propuesta, la idea es generar el ámbito de negociación nuevamente y sin medidas”.

La citación podría ser hoy martes. Daverede mencionó que las 12 o 13 reuniones que se han mantenido “nos dejaron a todos claro los intereses de cada una de las partes, estamos tratando de poner bastante cabeza en una fórmula que contemple las necesidades de una y otra parte”.

El Director de Trabajo hizo referencia que las diferencias en principio son por los beneficios, pero aseguró que “segmentar una negociación puede servir para que la gente entienda, pero se trata de un todo que se resume en temas económicos. No cerramos ninguno de los dos aspectos, ni el salarial, ni los beneficios. Cerramos un todo”.

El beneficio adicional que generó la diferencia fue el dl equivalente a un litro de nafta diario por día trabajado. Es una partida económica con esa referencia.

El jerarca mencionó que, si bien este puede ser un buen momento de la industria, “hay que ver que venía arrastrando una situación de 4 o 5 años en rojo”. Y aseguró: “venimos de un pasado, tenemos un presente y se avecina un futuro. Todo hay que ponerlo en situación”.

Industria no acepta pedidos extra de compensaciones

El Presidente de la Cámara de la Industria Frigorífica Daniel Belerati confió que el Poder Ejecutivo encuentre una fórmula "pero sin medidas de movilización"

Desde la industria frigorífica se celebra que el gobierno inste a una reunión para solucionar el conflicto con los sindicatos. Pero, aclaran que la declaración debería ser en el marco de una reunión sin medidas de fuerza como es tradicional en un ámbito de negociación. “El Ministerio debe haber hecho sus deberes buscando eso. Y seguramente aporten una fórmula que permita destrabar este conflicto”, dijo Daniel Belerati en Valor Agregado de radio Carve.

El presidente de la Cámara de la Industria Frigorífica (CIF) agregó que “llevamos 14 reuniones y ha quedado claro que es una sola negociación, no se puede partir en dos. Va todo junto”.

Belerati mencionó que cuando habland de recuperar un 4,48% “ya es con determinada cantidad de beneficios adicionales”. Y mencionó que “los convenios que tenemos con la Foica abarcan alrededor de 17 beneficios adicionales: prima por presentismo, compensación por carne y comedor, prima por matrimonio, por nacimiento o adopción de hijos, entrega de ropa gratis, pago del carné de salud, entre muchos otros”.

El empresario mencionó que ahora plantearon incrementar la prima mínima por productividad, “les dijimos que sí, en un porcentaje diferente al planteado, pero daría la impresión que es aceptable”, porque los industriales argumentan que la productividad mínima no debería abarcar al personal de mantenimiento en esta oportunidad, “ellos insisten con ese tema y ahí tenemos una diferencia”.

Otro planteo sindical fue aumentar la prima por presentismo. “También dijimos que sí”.

El otro punto que según Belerati accedieron fue que tuvieran un pago especial los días de visita de las inspecciones de auditorías de países extranjeros, “donde evidentemente el jornal de ellos se ve resentido. Querían un pago especial para esos días y también dijimos que sí”.

Los puntos que están ahora en el foco de las diferencias son el equivalente al litro de nafta y el ticket de comedor de \$ 130 que son nuevos. El industrial mencionó que “el litro de nafta premium de \$ 73,70 y el ticket de comedor adicional de \$ 130, son beneficios que no existen dentro de los que están funcionando”.

Pero aclaró que “hoy perciben una compensación, por carne y comedor, que hoy está en torno a los \$ 4.500, el 40% de eso es para comer y el otro 60% para comprar carne. Se le da dinero y lo gastan o no en eso. Ahora plantean un beneficio nuevo de 130 pesos, pasa que son tantos los beneficios que ahora piden dos partidas para el mismo beneficio”.

Para Belerati no tiene sentido desde el punto de vista de la compensación, ni del costo. “Multiplicar 130 pesos, por 24 días, por 12 meses, por 15.000 personas, hablamos de más de 30 millones de dólares al año”, argumentó.

Lo de la nafta dijo es similar. “Hoy tienen un beneficio donde las empresas están comprometidas, y así lo hacen, a poner a disposición de los trabajadores en los lugares donde no haya ómnibus, colectivos o



formas de llegar. Ponen colectivos que circulan como que fuera un ómnibus común los llevan y los traen. O sea, ya se cubre el espíritu de la cosa. No tiene sentido pagar un litro de nafta extra”.

El presidente de la CIF no quiso atribuir intenciones políticas en los reclamos. “Sí sé que no hay ningún grupo de los 190 que están negociando, de toda la actividad del país, no hay ninguno que haya dado tanto. Porque hemos tratado de acompañar la situación”. Y al respecto dijo que “podríamos haber dicho que nos ajustábamos a las pautas del Poder Ejecutivo que hablan de, a la inflación, aumentar un 1,6 de incremento del salario real. Nuestra estrategia fue de, en vez de ir por el 1,6, ir por el 4,48% que perdieron en dos años. Y aumentemos ese 4,48% en los próximos dos años, porque eso arrastra a todos los beneficios adicionales que ya tienen”.

Dijo su deseo que el Ministerio de Trabajo ponga fin a la situación “porque no le sirve a nadie”. En ese sentido sostuvo que “nosotros no operamos bajo el sistema de amenazas, tenemos experiencia dolorosa que en los últimos 4 Consejos de Salarios terminamos siempre con medidas de fuerza de parte de Foica y en negociaciones donde después que hacen días de paro nos volvemos a encontrar para que se liquide el convenio”. A lo que argumentó que “la forma de negociar debería ser más civilizada, no se debe llegar al paro, no se debe perjudicar a terceros”. Porque explicó que “ahora en primer lugar afecta al productor, al estado corporal de los animales, lo que preocupa por los animales, por los compromisos de bienestar animal. Y también a nuestros clientes en el exterior. Ya venimos con problemas de incumplimientos por los puertos y los que nos compran pueden pensar que otra vez tenemos problemas”.

Porque Daniel Belerati sentenció que “Uruguay tiene que ser un proveedor confiable y cumplir con los compromisos. Así ha operado la industria desde 1867. Volvamos a ser así”, finalizó expresando.

Uruguay exportó más carne que Argentina hacia China

12/11/2021 En septiembre fue el segundo proveedor del gigante asiático con el 14%, detrás de Brasil Carnes. Continúa la valorización del producto y sigue creciendo la faena de bovinos en Uruguay.

Uruguay desplazó a Argentina como segundo proveedor de carne en China. Según datos de Juan Manuel Garzón, economista del IERAL de la Fundación Mediterránea, el país vecino pasó de abastecer un 23% de las necesidades de ese mercado a un 11%; Uruguay incrementó su participación de 11 a 14%. Brasil, en tanto, creció de 40 a 46%.

Según un artículo de La Nación (GDA), entre junio y septiembre pasado, las exportaciones de carne vacuna de la Argentina bajaron un 16,5% versus el período enero-mayo de 2021. Vale recordar que el 20 de mayo último se oficializó el comienzo del actual ciclo de restricciones para las ventas al exterior. Mientras Argentina retrocedió, los competidores incrementaron sus envíos: Brasil, un 41,6%; Uruguay, el 22,9% y Estados Unidos, un 6,2%.

Juan Manuel Garzón, destacó que en septiembre pasado Uruguay superó a la Argentina en ventas a China, escoltando a Brasil y relegándola al tercer lugar. El año pasado, con un 23% Argentina estaba en segundo lugar como proveedor de carne a ese país asiático, detrás de Brasil que tenía el 40%, en septiembre pasado, se ubicó en tercer lugar con solo el 11% y fue superado por Uruguay (solo poseía el 11% en el 2020) con el 14% del mercado chino”, indicó el especialista.

Para el economista, cuando se analiza cuáles podrían haber sido los factores que llevaron al país a bajar sus exportaciones de carne, primero se debe buscar los motivos externos. Ese ejercicio arroja una sorpresa.

“Podría haber ocurrido una contracción de la demanda externa, de China por ejemplo. Sin embargo, cuando uno mira los países competidores y ve que continuaron creciendo con buenos volúmenes, automáticamente te hace descartar el factor de demanda y te lleva a mirar los factores internos”, detalló el experto.

En este contexto, explicó que en los últimos cuatro años las exportaciones argentinas del producto venían creciendo a una determinada velocidad pero en junio se bajó un cambio y todo se frenó: “Se empezó a restringir los volúmenes y entramos en una autorrestricción. Se pasó de un esquema de libre comercio, a un comercio administrado y regulado por el Gobierno”.

Analizó que “en el contexto actual, estamos en 65.000/70.000 toneladas carcaza y deberíamos estar en 95.000/100.000 toneladas. Con un mercado externo demandante como el chino, deberíamos estar al menos en un 20% más que el año pasado”. Y fue más allá afirmando que “nuestra carne es fácilmente sustituible en la actualidad. Lo que perdimos, lo ganó Uruguay, Brasil y hasta Estados Unidos”, añadió. Garzón describió: “Veníamos jugando el partido con 11 jugadores y un árbitro neutral, pero ahora este árbitro (el Gobierno) pasó a ser una gran influencia que decide cuántos jugadores pueden hacerlo y cómo hacerlo. Pasó a ser otro juego, muy incierto y muy discrecional”. Y sentenció: “al riesgo de mercado que tienen todos los negocios siempre, se sumó el riesgo institucional”.

El economista hizo cálculos de costos de la intervención del gobierno argentino. “Unas 20.000 toneladas menos por mes, a un promedio de US\$ 5.000 la tonelada, da 100 millones de dólares que cada mes dejan de entrar a un país ávido de la divisa norteamericana”. Pero hay algo mucho peor, agregó: “se interfieren



en los planes de exportación y se desalienta la inversión en el sector y el crecimiento futuro. Solo se crece si se expanden las exportaciones”, afirmó.

INAC en Feria CIIE – CHINA

Por Pablo Antúnez, 10/11/2021

En la feria International Import Expo CIIE, mostró bondades y fortalezas de su producción

En la conferencia se mostró el potencial y seguridad que ofrece Uruguay como proveedor.

El Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) fortaleció la imagen y la seguridad que ofrece Uruguay como proveedor de carnes de alta calidad en China. En el marco de la feria International Import Expo CIIE, que se llevó a cabo en la ciudad de Shanghai, se desarrolló la conferencia: 12° Conferencia Internacional de Carnes, organizada por la China Chamber of Commerce for Foodstuff and Native Produce (CFNA).

La actividad se centró en el análisis del impacto de COVID19 en el suministro, consumo y comercio internacional de carnes. Participaron funcionarios de alto nivel del Ministerio de Comercio, de la Administración General de Aduanas (GACC) y de otros departamentos relevantes de diferentes organismos vinculados a las políticas y regulaciones relevantes de la industria cárnica, según informó el INAC.

Lo que hizo Uruguay fue presentar la situación de producción, consumo y comercio de Uruguay y las proyecciones y principales tendencias, enfatizando también la imagen y fortalezas del país.

Hubo un aforo para 100 personas en modalidad presencial en la conferencia, pero en línea participaron más de 3.000 integrantes del sector cárnico del país.

Asimismo, Uruguay fortalece su imagen en el gigante asiático y el canal CGTN en español entrevistó al embajador de Uruguay en China, Fernando Lugris, quien habló sobre la participación de Uruguay y el stand de las carnes.

Las exportaciones de Uruguay de todos los productos cárnicos al 30 de octubre de 2021 a China totalizaron US\$ 1.323,9 millones, valor 93 % superior al mismo período del año anterior, siendo cifras récord para este destino. Este mercado representa el 57 % del valor de las exportaciones de carnes, menudencias y otros productos del Uruguay.

La CIIE es una feria de altísima relevancia política y comercial, organizada y promovida por el gobierno chino, específicamente por el Ministerio de Comercio de la República Popular China. INAC ha participado en todas las ediciones, desde el inicio de la feria en 2018. Al igual que el año pasado no fue posible que viajara una delegación desde Uruguay. La oficina de INAC en Asia tuvo a cargo el stand, contando con el apoyo de la Embajada de Uruguay en China. El stand fue de 250 metros cuadrados y hubo 14 plantas frigoríficas exportadoras de Uruguay registradas como expositoras de la feria.

Carne vacuna fue la más castigada por aranceles

Uruguay pagó US\$ 186 millones en exportaciones de 2020

Por Pablo Antúnez, 11/11/2021

Carne. La apuesta es a producir mejor carne y sólo en EE.UU. se pagó US\$ 44 millones en 2020.

El año pasado, Uruguay pagó US\$ 322 millones de aranceles en sus exportaciones de bienes y prácticamente la totalidad de los productos exportados, pertenecen al sector agropecuario, según divulgó un informe de Inteligencia Competitiva de Uruguay XXI junto con la Asesoría de Política Comercial del Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas.

La carne bovina, lácteos, soja, subproductos cárnicos y arroz son algunos de los productos que enfrentan aranceles elevados, según mostró el trabajo técnico. Entre 2016 y 2020 China, Unión Europea y Estados Unidos representaron el 72% del total de los aranceles que se pagaron y tuvieron en promedio una participación del 47% en el total exportado.

La carne bovina fue el principal producto exportado durante el período considerado y una vez más, el que pagó más aranceles. La tasa promedio fue 11% en los últimos cinco años, con un pago de US\$ 0,6 por kilo exportado que representaron US\$ 186 millones; es el 57% de los aranceles totales.

Los lácteos fueron el segundo sector que pagó más aranceles y representaron el 7% de las exportaciones (en promedio) entre 2016 y 2020. Fueron el cuarto producto de exportación, pero ocuparon el segundo puesto entre los rubros que pagaron más aranceles al vender.

A su vez la soja, donde las exportaciones están concentradas en China, debió pagar US\$ 100 millones en el período contemplado en el análisis. La celulosa, que es el segundo producto de exportación, no paga aranceles.

Acuerdos. Uruguay tiene acuerdos comerciales con 18 países y eso le permite acceder en esos mercados con condiciones arancelarias beneficiosas. También accede a algunos contingentes arancelarios -que son cuotas- en el marco de la Organización Mundial de Comercio (OMC) para productos específicos en algunos países, bajo los cuales ingresa con aranceles reducidos o nulos.

En ese sentido, cabe señalar que el 31% de las exportaciones de bienes -en promedio- se cumplen bajo acuerdos comerciales. Si a lo anterior se le suma el ingreso de productos a través de cuotas, el porcentaje



llega a 37%, establece el trabajo técnico divulgado ayer por Uruguay XXI. Asimismo, 56% de los bienes exportados por Uruguay ingresa con arancel cero en destino.

China no sólo es el principal destino de las exportaciones de Uruguay desde 2003, sino que además, tiene una participación determinante en los tres principales bienes de exportación (carne, soja y madera). En este mercado, el año pasado, se pagó US\$ 137 millones en ese mercado, cifra que representa 42% del total pagado por concepto de aranceles. En Estados Unidos se pagaron US\$ 44 millones, con un importante crecimiento frente a 2009 y en la Unión Europea se aportó US\$ 49 millones y el 70% de ese monto corresponden a exportaciones de carne bovina.

En Perú, tradicional destino para el arroz, la cadena arrocera debió pagar US\$ 7,3 millones y en Argelia desembolsó el 1% de los US\$ 11 millones pagados.

En la Federación Rusa, en las exportaciones de carne bovina, menudencias y lácteos se aportaron US\$ 9,3 millones (56% fue por lácteos y 22% por carne bovina). A su vez, en Canadá fueron US\$ 5,7 millones y el 97 fue por carne bovina desosada y madurada.

Finalmente en el mercado japonés, donde Uruguay es el único país del Mecosur que puede entrar con su carne bovina desosada y madurada e incluso con hamburguesas se pagó US\$ 9,4 millones (el 90% por carne bovina, 8% por subproductos cárnicos y 1% por otros alimentos). Es uno de los destinos donde se ingresa con aranceles de los más elevados, concretamente 38,5%.

MERCOSUR Crearon grupo regional de negociación sobre cambio climático

11/11/2021

Ministros de Ambiente de Argentina, Brasil, Uruguay y Paraguay se reunieron por primera vez Uruguay, Argentina, Brasil y Paraguay acordaron crear un grupo de negociación sobre cambio climático. El anuncio fue realizado hoy en el marco de la reunión de Ministros del Mercosur, realizada en la Cumbre COP 26, que se desarrolla en Glasgow (Escocia). Entre las prioridades del grupo se destacó la relevancia de la agricultura para la seguridad alimentaria global, según comunicó el Ministerio de Ambiente.

Los ministros de Ambiente de Uruguay, Argentina, Brasil y Paraguay se reunieron por primera vez y acordaron aunar esfuerzos para enfrentar el cambio climático, resaltando el rol de la ciencia, la importancia de la producción agrícola para obtener seguridad alimentaria y el papel crucial de los ecosistemas para el desarrollo sostenible de nuestros países.

El ministro Peña mencionó que “acordamos comenzar a trabajar en conjunto los temas ambientales a través de acciones de cooperación en conjunto y de esta manera posicionarnos como países productores de alimentos que están en camino hacia una responsabilidad ambiental en sus sistemas de producción, de manera de facilitar el acceso de nuestro productos a los mercados, parece que claro y lógico que aquellos países que tenemos iguales intereses y similares dificultades nos juntemos en la búsqueda de objetivos en común.” Además, el ministro anunció que próximamente se volverán a reunir en Paraguay para generar una agenda de trabajo a futuro.

Los secretarios de Estado destacaron el enorme potencial que posee este grupo en la región para enfrentar de manera conjunta los desafíos ante el cambio climático y acceder de esta manera a mejores soluciones financieras para poder implementar la acción climática.

Además del ministro de Ambiente de Uruguay, Adrián Peña y la delegación uruguaya, estuvieron presentes en la reunión junto a sus delegaciones el ministro de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Argentina, Juan Cabandié; el ministro de ambiente de Brasil, Joaquim Álvaro Pereira Leite; y el ministro de Ambiente de Paraguay, César Oviedo.

PARAGUAY

Mercado de haciendas gordas “inestable”, con “variabilidad de precios” y “oferta razonable”

11/11/2021 GANADERÍA El mercado del ganado gordo para la exportación “está inestable” y con “precios que varían dependiendo las necesidades de los frigoríficos”, explicó a Valor Agro un operador. La fuente dijo que “es importante trabajar negocio a negocio, porque hay un amplio abanico de valores entre las plantas compradoras. Estimo que el precio debería corregir al alza”. Según consultas realizadas por Valor Agro, las referencias de compras de los machos van de US\$ 3,50 a US\$ 3,70 por kilo carcasa, con algún centavo más por animales trazados para la Unión Europea. Desde la industria se informó que “la oferta de animales está siendo razonable”, con algunas plantas que ya están compradas para la próxima semana. Por otro lado, apuntó que la demanda de carne “no está fácil”, en especial en mercados fundamentales como Chile. “Seguimos esperando la rehabilitación de Brasil a China para quitar presión en las ventas”, dijo. Fuente: Valor Agro.

La carne paraguaya es líder en Chile con 47,9% de participación

09/11/2021 GANADERÍA



Paraguay se consolidó como el principal proveedor de carne de Chile y hasta el cierre del tercer trimestre del año lideró ese mercado con un 47,9% de participación. Esto representa una mejora de 4,2 puntos porcentuales en comparación al 43,7% de espacio ocupado en el mismo periodo del año pasado, de acuerdo a las estadísticas de la Oficina de Estudios y Políticas Agrarias (ODEPA) del Ministerio de Agricultura de Chile. Entre enero y septiembre de este año Chile importó 213.697 toneladas de carne bovina y los principales proveedores fueron Paraguay con 47,9%, Brasil 33,2%, Argentina 11,8% y los restantes proveedores (Estados Unidos, Colombia, Uruguay, Canadá y Alemania) con el 7,1%. Hasta el noveno mes del año las exportaciones paraguayas de carne vacuna a Chile se incrementaron 54% al pasar de 66.662 toneladas del 2020 a las 102.494 toneladas en lo que va del 2021. Por la mejora de precios, el incremento de divisas tuvo un crecimiento aún mayor. Los envíos del producto estrella de la ganadería a Chile generaron US\$ 550,2 millones hasta septiembre, cifra correspondiente a un incremento del 87% en relación a los US\$ 294,9 millones ingresados en el mismo lapso de tiempo de la temporada anterior, refiere el reporte de la ODEPA. El precio promedio registrado fue de 5.368 dólares la tonelada, que representa un aumento considerable del 21,4%. Fuente: Valor Agro.

Ganaderos instan a tener prudencia sobre plan de levantamiento de la vacuna antiaftosa

09/11/2021 GANADERÍA

Ante un eventual levantamiento de la vacunación contra la fiebre aftosa en los próximos años, desde el sector ganadero hay preocupación y una postura muy conservadora. Sostienen que es un tema que debe ser tratado con prudencia y si es necesario seguir con la inmunización de los bovinos para cuidar el estatus de país libre de fiebre aftosa se debe continuar vacunando. Al respecto, el presidente de la Comisión de Carne de la Asociación Rural del Paraguay (ARP), Mario Balmelli, explicó que desde el gremio no están cerrados a la posibilidad de dejar de vacunar algún día pero debe ser tomado con mucha prudencia. "El sector productivo está preocupado; incluso, el mantenimiento y el control epidemiológico de un país libre sin vacunación es más oneroso que mantener el estatus con vacunación", explicó. El ganadero manifestó que Paraguay debe estar en concordancia con Uruguay, que teniendo estatus de libre con vacunación logró conquistar los exigentes mercados de Japón, Estados Unidos, China, entre otros. Sobre la coyuntura del negocio ganadero, el representante de la ARP sostuvo que "el año cierra fue muy bueno para el sector" con la recuperación de los precios, pero señaló que "se habló de precios exorbitantes; sin embargo, no se tuvo en cuenta el considerable aumento de los insumos, costos y servicios. Lo que está recibiendo el productor es un precio que se está acomodando al aumento de los costos de producción", expresó Balmelli. En cuanto al mercado internacional, comentó que se espera que China vuelva a habilitar a Brasil para las exportaciones de carne, lo que le dará de nuevo más margen a Paraguay en mercados claves como el chileno. Fuente: Valor Agro.

UNION EUROPEA

Agencia Europea evaluó resistencia anti-microbiana en transporte

11 November 2021 The assessment was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)

A new assessment will focus on the risk of resistant zoonotic bacteria spreading among poultry, pigs and cattle during transport to other farms or slaughterhouses, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) reports.

When antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs in zoonotic bacteria it can also compromise the effective treatment of infectious diseases in humans.

"Resistance to antimicrobials is an urgent public health threat, and evidence-based advice is critical to developing policy and legislation to meet this challenge," said Marta Hugas, EFSA's Chief Scientist.

"This new mandate – which focuses on the possible implications for human health – illustrates once again the growing convergence between animal and human health and the need for a One Health approach by assessors and policymakers," he added.

As well as investigating the factors that can cause the spread of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria through transport, EFSA will also review preventive measures and control options, and identify data needs to support further analysis of the issue. The final scientific opinion is expected to be finalised by September 2022.

The request emerged from discussions held over the past year between the European Parliament, the European Commission and EFSA.



ESTADOS UNIDOS

Alta inflación por incremento en los precios de alimentos

Last Updated: Nov. 12, 2021 High inflation is eating up the budgets of American households.

The cost of groceries have jumped 5.4% in the past year, marking one of the biggest increases in the past two decades, according to the consumer price index. By contrast, grocery prices did not increase at all in the five years before the pandemic.

Meat, chicken, dairy, eggs, sugar and coffee are among the products that have seen especially large price gains in the past year, Bureau of Labor Statistics data shows.

The rising cost of food has contributed to the biggest surge in U.S. inflation in almost 31 years. The cost of living has soared 6.2% in the 12 months ended in October, new government figures show.

Read: Consumer prices soar again and push U.S. rate of inflation to 31-year high

The increase in prices is outstripping wage gains and forcing Americans to devote a bigger share of their income to staples such as food and gas.

Nothing makes Americans feel the impact of inflation as much as groceries, economists say. Most people shop for food at least several times a week, making it easier for them to see when prices rise.

Take bacon. The average cost of bacon nationwide has soared 28% to \$7.32 a pound from \$5.72 just a year earlier. In some cities, the cost has risen even higher.

Americans are paying higher grocery bills during the biggest surge in U.S. inflation in more than 30 years.

Eggs are another eye-opening example. The cost eggs has jumped 29% to \$1.82 per dozen from \$1.41 a year earlier.

Steak has gotten so expensive — many cuts now top \$10 a pound — that consumers are substituting more ground beef. Yet even the cost of popular 80% ground beef has shot up.

A pound of ground beef costs almost 18% more now than it did a year ago. The average price in the U.S. has climbed to \$4.72 a pound from \$4 in October 2020, government data show.

“Meat prices in particular have soared,” said Jim Baird, chief investment office at Plante Moran Financial Advisors. He pointed out that meat and chicken account for the largest share of household food budgets.

Even these price increases don't tell the whole story, though.

The government's ground-beef estimate, for instance, include large value packs and the cheapest products such as preformed hamburgers that tend to hold down the average price.

Online prices from the biggest U.S. grocery chains generally list higher prices for one-to-two pound loose packages of 80% ground beef.

A pound of 80% ground beef was listed at \$6.49 at Kroger, \$5.99 at Safeway, \$5.29 at Food Lion and \$5.19 at Stop & Shop.

Higher grocery prices and rising inflation generally could have far-reaching consequences on Main Street, Wall Street and Washington.

For one thing, consumer confidence has fallen sharply in the past several months as Americans confront higher prices.

High inflation is also putting pressure on the Federal Reserve to reduce stimulus. Some critics contend that massive government pandemic spending and the central bank's easy-money strategy have contributed to soaring prices.

Read: Fed still thinks surging U.S. inflation won't last, but it's now hedging its bets

“The price of food is where the public's real-world perceptions of inflation most sharply come into conflict with fiscal and monetary policy,” said Nicholas Colas, co-founder of DataTrek Research.

The White House, for its part, is rushing to address the problem as Republicans ramp up attacks on Democratic policies that they blame for the spike in inflation. Persistently high inflation could cost the party control of Congress next year.

President Biden on Wednesday said he's taking steps to try to ease inflation and limit the damage to his administration.

“Inflation hurts Americans pocketbooks, and reversing this trend is a top priority for me,” he said.

Economists predict high inflation will subside sometime next year once widespread shortages of supply and labor begin to ease, but it's unclear how much or how quickly price pressures will fade.

Read: Small-business owners turn pessimistic as labor and supply shortages worsen

Companies can't get enough materials — paper, aluminum, computer chips and so forth — or find enough workers to produce all the goods and services that customers want. These shortages have largely driven the surge in inflation.

Exportaciones récorda de carne vacuna en tercer trimestre

Por Pablo Antúnez, 09/11/2021 Mercado asiático se destaca entre los importadores



Tanto las exportaciones de carne de bovina de Estados Unidos como las de cerdo, se encuentran en un ritmo récord hasta septiembre, según los datos publicados por el USDA y compilados por la Federación de Exportación de Carne de Estados Unidos (USMEF)., según publicó el portal Eurocarne.

Las exportaciones de carne vacuna registraron uno de los mejores meses registrados en septiembre, con un valor que subió casi un 60% por encima del año pasado. El volumen de exportación de carne de cerdo estuvo ligeramente por debajo del pasado septiembre, pero el valor aún aumentó un 8%. Las exportaciones de carne de vacuno continuaron aumentando en septiembre a 123.628 toneladas, un 20% más que hace un año y el cuarto volumen más grande de la era posterior a la vaca loca.

El valor de las exportaciones aumentó un 59% a US\$ 954,1 millones, el segundo mes más alto registrado, solo superado por agosto de 2021. Durante los primeros tres trimestres de 2021, las exportaciones de carne de vacuno aumentaron un 18% con respecto al año anterior a 1,08 millones de toneladas, valoradas en 7.580 millones de dólares, más de 2.000 millones (36%) del mismo período del año pasado. En comparación con el año récord de 2018, las exportaciones de enero a septiembre aumentaron un 7% en volumen y un 24% en valor.

Japón, Corea del Sur y China/Hong Kong están en camino de convertirse en destinos de 2.000 millones de dólares para la carne de vacuno de EE.UU. en 2021, con un fuerte crecimiento en las exportaciones de carne de vacuno refrigerada a Japón y Corea. Las exportaciones de carne de vacuno a la mayoría de los mercados del hemisferio occidental también tienen una tendencia significativamente más alta que hace un año. Las exportaciones de carne de cerdo totalizaron 219.687 toneladas en septiembre, un 1% menos que hace un año, pero el valor fue un 8% más alto con US\$ 608,3 millones. De enero a septiembre, las exportaciones estuvieron un 1% por encima del ritmo récord del año pasado con 2,24 millones de toneladas, mientras que el valor subió un 9% a 6.230 millones de dólares. Las exportaciones de carne de cerdo de septiembre a México fueron las terceras más grandes registradas con casi 80.000 t, lo que llevó las exportaciones de enero a septiembre a México a un ritmo récord.

Las exportaciones de carne de cerdo a Centroamérica y República Dominicana también están alcanzando nuevas alturas y las exportaciones a Colombia se han recuperado significativamente desde hace un año. "Enfrentando importantes obstáculos logísticos y costos más altos, estos resultados sobresalientes son realmente un testimonio de la lealtad y la fuerte demanda de nuestros clientes internacionales y de la innovación y determinación de la industria estadounidense", dijo el presidente y director ejecutivo de USMEF, Dan Halstrom.

08 November 2021 Both US beef and pork exports are on a record pace through September, according to data released by USDA and compiled by the US Meat Export Federation (USMEF).

Beef exports posted one of the best months on record in September, with value climbing nearly 60% above last year. Pork export volume was slightly below last September, but value still increased 8%.

Beef exports continued to soar in September at 123,628 metric tons (mt), up 20% from a year ago and the fourth largest volume of the post-BSE era. Export value jumped 59% to \$954.1 million – the second highest month on record, trailing only August 2021. For the first three quarters of 2021, beef exports increased 18% from a year ago to 1.08 million mt, valued at \$7.58 billion – up more than \$2 billion (36%) from the same period last year. Compared to the record year of 2018, January-September exports were 7% higher in volume and up 24% in value.

Pork exports totaled 219,687 mt in September, down 1% from a year ago, but value was 8% higher at \$608.3 million. For January through September, exports were 1% above last year's record pace at 2.24 million mt, while value climbed 9% to \$6.23 billion.

"Facing significant logistical headwinds and higher costs, these outstanding results are really a testament to the loyalty and strong demand from our international customers and to the innovation and determination of the U.S. industry," said USMEF President and CEO Dan Halstrom.

Variety meat exports a bright spot in 2021

Halstrom explained that a rebound in pork and beef variety meat exports, which took a step back last year amid COVID-related production obstacles, has been a strong source of momentum in 2021, reflecting exceptional global demand for high-value protein.

"The increase in the variety meat capture rate, and the resulting increase in exports, is especially encouraging because the labor and transportation challenges certainly have not gone away," Halstrom explained. "But these items are commanding a strong premium overseas, making it more feasible to get them into international commerce. Variety meat exports are a great complement to our strong domestic and international demand for muscle cuts, helping maximize carcass value."

China's demand for U.S. pork variety meat has remained strong even as muscle cut exports to China have eased, helping push total January-September pork variety meat exports 17% above last year to 405,744 mt, valued at \$949.1 million (up 26%). Beef variety meat exports, led by strong increases in Japan, Mexico, Central and South America and the ASEAN region, were 10% above last year at 226,755 mt, with value up 19% to \$762.2 million.



Beef exports on pace to top \$2 billion in three Asian markets

Beef exports to leading market Japan posted a strong performance in September at just under 30,000 mt, up 24% from a year ago, valued at \$215.8 million (up 73%). This pushed January-September results 5% above last year at 246,380 mt, valued at \$1.72 billion (up 17%).

Japan, South Korea and China/Hong Kong are all on track to be \$2 billion destinations for U.S. beef in 2021, with strong growth in chilled beef exports to Japan and Korea. Through September, chilled beef exports to Japan neared 120,000 mt, up 17%, with value up 25% to \$1 billion. Chilled exports to Korea were up 25% in volume (65,600 mt) and 50% in value (\$744 million).

Total September beef exports to Korea were 23,363 mt, up 9% from a year ago, while value soared 67% to \$207.5 million. Through the third quarter, exports to Korea were up 12% in volume (213,326 mt) and 30% in value (\$1.71 billion). COVID-related restrictions on restaurants and other foodservice outlets were recently eased in both Japan and Korea, which should provide further momentum for U.S. exports.

China has been a major source of growth for U.S. beef exports in 2021, with exports through September climbing 672% from a year ago to 138,041 mt, while export value was up 761% to \$1.12 billion. Combined exports to China and Hong Kong were up 131% through September at 176,694 mt, valued at \$1.49 billion – already shattering the previous value record of \$1.15 billion set in 2014.

Other January-September highlights for U.S. beef exports include:

Beef demand in Mexico continues to rebound from last year's low totals. Exports through September reached 147,719 mt, up 17% year-over-year, while value climbed 40% to \$768 million, but these results were still below the pre-COVID levels reached in 2019.

Taiwan has been another big growth market for chilled U.S. beef, with volume up 22% to 24,366 mt and value reaching \$313 million (up 36%). U.S. beef accounts for more than 80% of Taiwan's chilled imports. Total U.S. beef exports to Taiwan were up 14% in value to \$472.7 million, although volume eased 3% to 47,000 mt.

Led by a strong increase in Indonesia and larger shipments to the Philippines, beef exports to the ASEAN region climbed 23% from a year ago to 43,567 mt, while value was up 30% to \$223.8 million.

A strong rebound in Colombia and increased demand in Chile and Peru pushed exports to South America 24% higher than a year ago at 22,265 mt, valued at \$118.4 million (up 71%). Peru is a top destination for U.S. beef variety meat exports, with January-September volume totaling 6,625 mt – up 2% from last year's strong level and the fastest pace since 2014.

Strong retail demand in several markets, notably Guatemala (5,712 mt, up 50%) and Costa Rica (3,375 mt, up 96%), helped put beef exports to Central America on a record pace at 14,896 mt, up 61% from a year ago, while value soared 89% to \$91.5 million.

September beef export value equated to \$447.46 per head of fed slaughter, up 63% from a year ago. For the first three quarters of the year, export value averaged \$389.08 per head (up 32%). Exports accounted for 15.7% of total September beef production and 13% for muscle cuts, up substantially from last year's ratios of 12.8% and 10.5%, respectively. Through September, exports accounted for 15.1% of total beef production and 12.8% for muscle cuts, each up nearly two full percentage points from a year ago.

USDA eleva sus predicciones de producción cárnica para 2021 y 2022

12/11/2021 El USDA, en un informe mensual, elevó su pronóstico de producción de carne vacuna para 2021 en un 0.2%

El Departamento de Agricultura de EE.UU. elevó el martes su pronóstico para la producción de carne y los precios del ganado en 2021 y 2022 debido a la fuerte demanda y al ganado más pesado. Las sólidas ventas de carne vacuna estadounidense a consumidores nacionales y compradores extranjeros han ayudado a respaldar los futuros de ganado de la Bolsa Mercantil de Chicago (CME).

El USDA, en un informe mensual, elevó su pronóstico de producción de carne vacuna para 2021 en un 0.2% desde octubre a 12,6 millones de t, citando mayores expectativas para el sacrificio de ganado alimentado y pesos de canales más pesados.

La agencia elevó su estimación de precio promedio para el ganado en un 0,2% a 105,81 euros/100 kg.

Los futuros de ganado vivo de CME para diciembre terminaron con un alza de 0,1 centavo a 1,15 euros/libra. el martes, después de subir el lunes a su nivel más alto desde el 3 de septiembre en 132,5 centavos.

Para la carne de cerdo, el USDA elevó su pronóstico de producción para 2021 a partir de octubre y redujo su pronóstico de precio anual para los cerdos en el informe mensual.

Remarcan importante de que las exportaciones de proteínas crezcan y se diversifiquen

09 November 2021 As export market opportunities and challenges evolve, U.S. needs trade negotiators to return to the table

Solid U.S. trade policy is crucial to building consistent and reliable export markets. As export market opportunities and challenges evolve, U.S. needs trade negotiators to return to the table.



According to a new report from CoBank's Knowledge Exchange, trade policy remains a vital component to building consistent and reliable export markets, and the U.S. needs to be at the negotiating table as new trade developments unfold.

The recent nomination of a chief agriculture negotiator with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative is an important step in that direction.

The Trump administration's harder line on trade, continued by the Biden administration, has led to mixed results for U.S. agriculture.

Agricultural exports to China have flourished under the Phase One agreement, but the U.S. withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) has likely resulted in lost opportunities for U.S. exporters.

"Continued diversification of markets and products is critical for a vibrant U.S. protein export trade," said Brian Earnest, lead animal protein economist with CoBank. "The successes the U.S. meat industry has enjoyed during the Phase One agreement with China are not assured in 2022 and beyond. And the lack of U.S. participation in evolving global trade partnerships in recent years has put export success at risk."

Since 2000, the share of U.S. meat and poultry volume exported has increased from roughly 6% to over 13%. Those gains were made on the heels of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and other trade agreements reached by U.S. administrations dating back to President Reagan.

U.S. animal protein exports have nearly tripled in the past two decades, climbing from \$7.4 billion to \$20.7 billion. This growth can be attributed in large part to successful industry marketing programs and government trade negotiations. Currently, exports account for 10%-30% of U.S. animal protein production, depending on the sector.

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However, for more than a decade, free trade has become decidedly less popular in the U.S. Unfortunately for U.S. meat exporters, the rest of the world continues to make headway on trade agreements that threaten to put U.S. producers at a disadvantage in global markets.

As exports to East Asia and North America have expanded, European markets have eroded for U.S. protein exporters. Nations outside of East Asia and North America make up nearly one-third of all U.S. protein export volume. And many of those countries are directly involved in multilateral trade deals that don't include the U.S., such as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).

The impact of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) has been minimal, as U.S. beef and pork had already enjoyed duty-free access to trade partners under NAFTA. However, revising a commitment with the U.S.' first- and third-largest food and agricultural export markets calmed participants as policy makers sought to rebalance trade at the time. As export volume to China has eroded recently, a healthy trade relationship with Mexico is critical.

Access to diverse markets remains vital for U.S. meat exports, as well. For instance, USDA trade data shows that the U.S. exported 650 million pounds of broiler meat to 111 destinations in August. While nearly 65% went to the top three destinations (Mexico, China, and Cuba), 20 destinations claimed at least 1% of U.S.' broiler meat exports.

While China has become a growing source of opportunity for meat exporters in recent years, it will become increasingly important to seek global opportunities for U.S. meat exports. This is especially true if CPTPP continues to gain top protein export nations and the U.S. is not a member.

Senadores presentan un proyecto para transparentar el mercado de hacienda

By GREG HENDERSON November 9, 2021 Four U.S. Senators announced they've reached a compromise on measures they see as improvements to the cattle market, combining components of previous bills into a new Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act.



U.S. Senators Deb Fischer (R-Neb.), Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), Jon Tester (D-Mont.), and Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) are announced their compromise ahead of the Dec. 3, 2021, expiration of Mandatory Price Reporting.

The new proposed legislation would:

Establish regional mandatory minimum thresholds of negotiated cash and negotiated grid trades based on each region's 18-month average trade to enable price discovery in cattle marketing regions. In order to establish regionally sufficient levels of negotiated cash and negotiated grid trade, the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Chief Economist, would seek public comment on those levels, set the minimums, and then implement them. No regional minimum level can be more than three times that of the lowest regional minimum, and no regional minimum can be lower than the 18-month average trade at the time the bill is enacted.

Require the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to create and maintain a publicly available library of marketing contracts between packers and producers in a manner that ensures confidentiality.

Prohibit the USDA from using confidentiality as a justification for not reporting and make clear that USDA must report all Livestock Mandatory Reporting information, and they must do so in a manner that ensures confidentiality.

Require more timely reporting of cattle carcass weights as well as requiring a packer to report the number of cattle scheduled to be delivered for slaughter each day for the next 14 days.

[Click here for a one-pager on the bill.](#)

In a press release, the senators said the following groups support the measure: American Farm Bureau, U.S. Cattlemen's Association, and National Farmers Union.

"While we are still reviewing the new language and comparing it against our producer-passed policy on this issue, it would appear that – as in previous versions – we can support much of this bill," said NCBA Vice President of Government Affairs Ethan Lane. "That being said, that same policy book directs us to oppose government mandates on cattle marketing methods. We take the discussions and deliberations that go into our grassroots policy process seriously, and we will hold this bill – as we would any other – up against the policy of this association."

"Robust price discovery ensures that all members of the beef supply chain — cow-calf producers, feeders, packers, and consumers — can be successful," Senator Fischer said. "The foundation of price discovery in the cattle market is negotiated cash sales. One or two regions of the country should not have to shoulder the burden of price discovery and that's exactly what has been happening. Furthermore, even regions that primarily use alternative marketing arrangements (AMAs) such as formula contracts predominantly rely on negotiated cash sales to set their base prices. Our compromise proposal takes regional differences into account and ensures fairness for every segment of the supply chain."

Senator Grassley said, "This bill takes several steps to improve cattle price transparency and will improve market conditions for independent producers across the country."

Montana Senator Tester said, "Increasing spot transactions will give producers more control and better information when they sell their livestock, which is critical to helping them meet their bottom line. That's how we keep markets fair and ensure Montana's producers remain competitive."

"Family ranchers in Oregon are struggling as they continue to recover from the economic fallout of the pandemic, on top of a cattle market that sets them up at a disadvantage and delivers big for corporate meat packers. Our bipartisan coalition has one aim: level the playing field for the cattle ranchers in our states and allow them to grow their small businesses by restoring market fairness, efficiency, and transparency," said Senator Wyden.

11.10.2021 US Senators Deb Fischer (R-Neb.), Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), Jon Tester (D-Mont.) and Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) announced the compromise cattle market proposal.

The US Cattlemen's Association (USCA) applauded the legislation. Lee Reichmuth, director of USCA Region VII (Nebraska and Iowa), said, "The Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act will deliver on its promise to restore robust price discovery and provide market participants with the information they need to make savvy marketing decisions. It also mandates that every packer required to report to USDA AMS is also required to participate in the cash market each week.

"We commend Senators Fischer, Grassley, Tester, and Wyden for coming together on a bipartisan solution that has broad support from both lawmakers and producer groups," Reichmuth said. "Reforming the cattle marketplace to drive transparency and true price discovery is a core tenet of how we can strengthen the US cattle producer's bottom line, and we look forward to working with Members of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees to quickly advance this bill."

Lawmakers believe a regional approach is needed to address the declining negotiated cash market to balance the shift to alternative marketing arrangements — such as formula pricing, forward markets and longer-term marketing agreements — from cash sales which has been more dramatic in certain regions.



“For example, from 2005 to 2018, there has been a 40% decrease in cash sales in the Texas/Oklahoma/New Mexico cattle region,” according to a fact sheet explaining the how the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act would address the changes in the negotiated cash market. “Meanwhile, in the Iowa/Minnesota region, transactions in the cash market have dropped only 16% during the same time period. Absent government intervention, or any way to enforce a voluntary approach, cash market volumes are unlikely to return on their own — despite the fact that both parties in an AMA rely heavily on the information that is produced by cash market participants.”

“Robust price discovery ensures that all members of the beef supply chain — cow-calf producers, feeders, packers, and consumers — can be successful,” said Fischer, a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee. “The foundation of price discovery in the cattle market is negotiated cash sales. One or two regions of the country should not have to shoulder the burden of price discovery and that’s exactly what has been happening. Furthermore, even regions that primarily use alternative marketing arrangements (AMAs) such as formula contracts predominantly rely on negotiated cash sales to set their base prices. Our compromise proposal takes regional differences into account and ensures fairness for every segment of the supply chain.”

Reacción negativa de NAMI

By INDUSTRY PRESS RELEASE November 9, 2021

The North American Meat Institute said a new Senate bill ignores the analysis of beef and cattle markets by the country’s leading agricultural economists and the bill’s mandated government intervention will have unintended consequences that will hurt livestock producers and consumers.

“Beef and cattle markets are dynamic. This fall prices cattle producers received for their livestock have risen without any government interference,” said Julie Anna Potts, President and CEO of the North American Meat Institute. “In a rush to do ‘something,’ this bill would replace the free market with government mandates and harm those it is intended to protect: livestock producers.”

The Senate bill, which was announced but apparently not finalized because no language has been released, would require packers within a region of the country to purchase a government-mandated minimum number of cattle through negotiated or cash transactions. It would also establish a cattle contract library and loosen confidentiality requirements for USDA’s publication of data.

No economic analysis of the bill’s effects has been offered to support the legislation.

“If this bill becomes law,” said Potts, “there will be cattle producers who want alternative marketing arrangements, but will instead be forced to sell on the cash market, and the industry will turn back time to the days of commodity cattle.”

The Bill Ignores Economic Analysis of the Beef and Cattle Market’s Behavior

According to one independent analysis using USDA data, since August, prices for producers have been well above the five-year average and above prices in 2020.

Last month, Texas A&M University published a book called “ The U.S. Beef Supply Chain: Issues and Challenges,” a collaboration with Texas A&M’s Agricultural and Food Policy Center, national experts, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In the book the nation’s leading agricultural economists warned members of Congress against mandated minimums on negotiated or cash transactions because it will cost producers in in the form of lower prices: “While some argue that imposing mandatory minimums on negotiated (or cash) transactions would improve price discovery in the fed cattle markets – accruing benefits to the cow/calf producer in the process – authors in this book argue it could have the opposite effect, potentially imposing huge costs that are passed down to cattle producers in the form of lower prices.” (Page xi)

The Bill Ignores Expert Testimony before House and Senate Agriculture Committees

In testimony before the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, & Forestry Hearing, “Examining Markets, Transparency, and Prices from Cattle Producer to Consumer,” Mark Gardiner, President Gardiner Angus Ranch said this, “Finally, it is my desire to indicate to this group as strongly as I possibly can, please do not create regulations and legislation that have the unintended consequence of harming value-based marketing. Doing so would undo many years of progress for producers such as my family and those of our customers. Onerous legislation has the potential to result in a reversal of quality that is simply unacceptable to consumers. Legislation limiting progress (and ultimately is a detriment to quality beef production) punishes America’s beef producers.”

“Even if 100 percent of cattle were being sold on the cash market, it doesn’t mean prices would have been any higher than what we recently observed.” Dr. Jayson Lusk, Distinguished Professor and Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Purdue University, West Lafayette testifying before the House Agriculture Committee Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture.

“Stated directly – without contemporary use of Alternative Marketing Agreements (AMA’s) I believe cattle prices would be lower as production efforts would not align as well with consumer demands.” Glynn T. Tonsor Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics Kansas State University testimony before the United



States Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, & Forestry Hearing, “Examining Markets, Transparency, and Prices from Cattle Producer to Consumer.”

“After three Congressional hearings featuring the testimony of industry experts and a major economic analysis of the beef supply chain out of Texas A&M, Senators continue to ignore market fundamentals and are attempting to guarantee higher prices for livestock producers,” said Potts. “The industry has resisted allowing the government to pick winners and losers in the past and all sectors of the beef supply chain: cow-calf producers, feeders and packers have benefitted.”

Proyecto elimina la confidencialidad

By JENNA HOFFMAN November 10, 2021 A group of U.S. senators is expected to propose the new Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act yet this week.

The Senators – Deb Fischer (R-Neb.), Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), Jon Tester (D-Mont.), and Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) – joined forces to establish the new legislation ahead of the Mandatory Price Reporting Dec. 3, 2021, expiration.

Iowa had a three-year rolling average prior to the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act. With this new legislation based off 18-month averages, the numbers are closer to the real, current price.

The joint press release for the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act says the regional minimum level can be more than three times that of the lowest regional minimum, and no regional minimum can be lower than the 18-month average trade at the time the bill is enacted. Deppe says for a state like Iowa, this doesn't mean your cattle inventory always has to be traded on cash negotiated, grid-type basis, rather, “It kind of hinges off of the lowest average in the country.”

In the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act, the USDA will be prohibited from using confidentiality as a justification for not reporting contracts, and the USDA must report all Livestock Mandatory Reporting information in a manner that ensures confidentiality. Deppe says this provision will hinder consolidation and ensure market transparency.

“For our producers, confidentiality often gets in the way of understanding par value based on percentage of formula marketing versus cash negotiated, or grid-type marketing,” says Iowa Cattlemen's Association CEO Mike Deppe, who discussed the situation with AgriTalk's Chip Flory on Tuesday. “Our association recognizes this confidentiality needs to be softened to help our producers.”

Bullet point number four in the joint press release requires timely reporting of cattle carcass weights as well as requiring a packer to report the number of cattle scheduled to be delivered for slaughter each day for the next 14 days. Deppe says this was a hot-button topic at the 2019 Cattlemen's Leadership Summit.

“If a steer is harvested in a plant anywhere in the country, that carcass weight does not show up on the AMS reports for two weeks,” says Deppe. “We took a position on this, did some investigating, and decided that Congress is certainly going to need to legislate this.” The pork industry obtains market ready animal data the morning following harvest. Deppe doesn't see the cattle industry being able to provide next-day data, but his team is certain they can minimize the current two-week gap.

Deppe says his team has been working with Sens. Fischer and Grassley since August, emphasizing the all-inclusive detail of the bill that requires every plant participate in charting currency of feed yard inventory. “That's always been our policy position, and we certainly see other organizations like the Iowa Farm Bureau, American Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, and U.S. Cattlemen's Association on this in terms of our endorsements,” says Deppe.

Sen. Grassley demonstrated his support for the cattle industry, stating, “I pushed for hearings in the Senate's Agriculture and Judiciary committees to shine a light on the market unfairness and now have partnered with a bipartisan group of senators to develop a solution.”

NAMI anunció metas para reducir la emisión de gases efecto invernadero

(NAMI) By INDUSTRY PRESS RELEASE November 9, 2021

The North American Meat Institute announced that 100% of its members will deliver independently approved science-based greenhouse gas reduction targets in line with the Paris Climate Agreement goals by 2030.

The Meat Institute's five new targets released alongside its sustainability framework are the latest commitments launched through the Protein PACT for the People, Animals, and Climate of Tomorrow, which unites 12 leading U.S. agricultural organizations committed to taking measurable action to accelerate progress toward global development goals.

Julie Anna Potts, Meat Institute president and CEO, said:

“Our comprehensive sustainability framework will drive momentum and generate technical support for meat packers and processors of all sizes to establish independently approved science-based targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while producing the leading source of safe, high-quality protein in Americans' diets, sustaining healthy animals and a thriving workforce along the way.”



The Meat Institute will support members in setting greenhouse gas reduction targets to be approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), which independently assesses and approves companies' targets in line with its strict criteria. More information about SBTi is available [here](#).

In addition, the Meat Institute will collect data on metrics establishing transparent baselines and verifying progress toward ambitious goals for animal care, food safety, labor and human rights, and health and wellness. Other targets announced today include:

In 2022, companies representing 90% of meat produced by Meat Institute members will report data in the Meat Institute's sustainability framework, with 100% of Meat Institute members reporting data on all metrics by 2030.

By 2025, 100% of Meat Institute members who handle animals will pass third-party audits for animal care during transportation and handling and all members will require all suppliers to implement mandatory employee training and follow species-specific standards for animal care.

By 2025, working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Feeding America, the Meat Institute will measure and help fill the protein gap to ensure families in need have enough high-quality protein to meet U.S. dietary guidelines.

By 2030, Meat Institute members will further reduce workplace injuries by 50% (2019 baseline), on top of the 75% reduction achieved from 1999-2019.

The Meat Institute's sustainability framework was developed through extensive collaboration with external sustainability experts, supply chain partners, and Meat Institute members. Learn more about the Protein PACT and the Meat Institute's sustainability framework [here](#).

Industria frigorífica todavía afectada por el COVID

Steve Kay, 11/11/2021

A monthly column written for Beef Central by US meat and livestock industry commentator, Steve Kay – publisher of US Cattle Buyers Weekly

THE worst impacts of the COVID pandemic are behind the US meat processing industry and the country as a whole.

But meat packers still face challenges, notably finding enough workers to fully staff their plants.

As I wrote in my August column, they have faced a labour crisis since the pandemic began last northern hemisphere spring. That crisis has only slightly eased, despite companies' best efforts to alleviate it.

Packers have tackled the labor shortage on many fronts. They spent hundreds of millions of dollars on multiple ways early in the pandemic to protect their workers, dramatically raised starting wages (to about US\$22 per hour) and continue to spend a lot of money on everything from free vaccinations and bonuses for getting the shot to free community college for children of workers.

Federal lawmakers however say packers did not act soon enough to protect their workers, as I discuss later in this column.

Despite the packers' best efforts, many US beef processing plants are still running well below capacity (10pc or more below), with pork and poultry processing plants having capacity utilisation issues as well.

The reduced capacity is the prime reason why the US grainfed cattle market has struggled all year to gain any real traction in terms of increased prices for fed cattle.

Market leverage over fed beef processors by cattle feeders remains elusive and continues to inhibit a sizeable increase in cash live cattle prices. But they did rise by US\$2 per cwt in late October.

As expected, September feedlot marketings were disappointing, especially in regard to the marketing rate (marketings versus cattle on feed numbers). Marketings at 1.789 million head were the third largest September 1 total since 2011. But the marketing rate was below last year at 15.9pc, versus the previous five-year average of 16.1pc.

The year-on-year decline implied that marketings fell 33,000 head short of expectations, says analyst Andrew Gottschalk of HedgersEdge.com. Lower than estimated marketing levels have deferred the timing of the expected seasonal beef price recovery.

It will also likely limit the scope of the recovery. One marketing day was lost in October versus 2020. So it will be a challenge for October marketings to prevent additional carryover into November, he says.

Most analysts had expected the front-end supply of cattle (those on feed 150 days or more) to be below year ago levels on October 1. Instead, it was 8pc higher at an estimated 2.259 million head. This was also 13pc above the 2016-2019 and 2021 five-year average of 2.007 million head.

US COVID-related meat packer deaths

Meanwhile, a startling congressional report released recently said COVID-19 cases and deaths involving US meat plant workers were much higher than previously reported.

Infections and deaths were three times higher than previously estimated, said the House of Representatives Sub-committee on the Coronavirus Crisis. The sub-committee found that 59,000 workers at the five largest meatpackers were infected with COVID. This was almost triple the 22,700 infections previously estimated, based on publicly available information.



At least 269 workers died following contracting COVID, also three times earlier estimates, said the report. The updated numbers come from newly-obtained documents from the five largest US meat packers, JBS USA Holdings, Tyson Foods, Smithfield Foods, Cargill Meat Solutions and National Beef Packing. Internal information from the companies given to the sub-committee showed early concerns by workers to the pandemic were not addressed by some companies, said the report. Instead of addressing the clear indications that workers were contracting the coronavirus at alarming rates due to conditions in meatpacking facilities, meatpacking companies prioritised profits and product over worker safety, continuing to employ practices that led to crowded facilities in which the virus spread easily, the report said.

The report also alleged that the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) leadership under the Trump Administration made a political decision to not issue regulatory standards for meatpacking companies that would take specific steps to protect workers. President Trump in April 2020 signed an executive order that labeled meatpacking companies as critical infrastructure.

The companies, with the exception of National Beef, responded to the report by outlining measures they took to limit the spread of the virus. Meat industry trade group the North American Meat Institute (NAMI) also defended the industry's response at the start of the pandemic.

Front-line meat and poultry workers were among the first impacted by the pandemic, said NAMI president and CEO Julie Anna Potts: But publicly available data confirmed that comprehensive measures implemented in the sector since spring 2020, including extensive infection prevention and vaccination efforts, had successfully protected the sector's dedicated and diverse workforce as they have continued feeding Americans and keeping the economy working, she said.

Tyson Foods, meanwhile, was close to achieving its goal set on August 3 to vaccinate its entire US workforce for COVID-19 by November 1. Tyson on October 26 said 96pc of its workforce of 160,000 people had been vaccinated for COVID. Getting vaccinated against COVID is the single most effective thing Tyson can do to protect its team members, their families and their communities, said Claudia Coplein, chief medical officer for Tyson Foods.

Tyson remains the only major company in the US meatpacking industry to require vaccinations. The other meat giants have been relying on efforts to encourage workers to get vaccinated.

A boost to Tyson's effort came from the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW). This trade union represents 250,000 meatpacking and food processing workers, including 26,000 Tyson workers, and has expressed its strong support for Tyson's vaccination efforts. That is partly because at least 132 of its members died from the virus during the outbreaks and another 22,400 of them were infected or exposed.

AUSTRALIA

COREA del SUR aplicará cláusula de salvaguardia ante el aumento de las importaciones

Jon Condon, 10/11/2021 IMPORTS of Australian beef into South Korea will be significantly impacted by tariff adjustments in coming days, as Australia approaches its Safeguard tariff mechanism trigger-point for the year.

Sometimes called Snapback, the Safeguard market protection mechanism is designed to protect Korean beef farmers from unusually large year-on-year increases in beef volume from overseas suppliers. A similar tariff protection mechanism applies on imports in Japan and the United States.

Department of Agriculture statistics show that as of yesterday, Australian beef entering Korea had utilised more than 97 percent of its 2021 Korean safeguard volume (177,569 tonnes).

The trigger point is likely to be reached in coming days. Once it is reached, the duty rate on Australian beef entering Korea will rise from 18.6 percent to 30pc for the remainder of the calendar year.

Importers anticipating the tariff rise have in fact increased their intake of Australian beef over the past month, in an effort to minimise the tariff impact on their business, Beef Central was told.

South Korea snuck ahead of the US in trade volumes recorded during the month of October, accounting for 14,900t of Australian beef. That was up almost 9pc on the previous month (13,700t), and a similar rise on October trade last year.

South Korea remains one of Australia's most stable markets, year-on-year, with ten-month trade (not including offals) to the end of October reaching 131,600t, up 2.8pc on last year.

The tariff adjustment will temporarily widen the tariff rate advantage for US exporters consigning beef to Korea, which is currently tariffed at 13.3pc.

Australian product shipped prior to the date of the safeguard trigger that has not yet cleared customs will be allowed to enter at the 18.6pc rate, with the excess tonnage deducted from the 2022 Safeguard volume. Since the Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement was enacted, imports of Australian beef have often triggered the annual safeguard, but the threshold is likely to be reached much earlier this year. Last year the safeguard tariff was not triggered until 25 November.



Canada experienced a similar Safeguard tariff rise for its pork exports to Korea this week.

Exportadores de carnes reclaman reformas en el transporte marítimo

Terry Sim, 08/11/2021 AUSTRALIA'S red meat exporters have joined a shippers coalition seeking reform of the stevedoring sector as a container shortage and shipping delays drive export costs higher.

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission last week released its annual Container Stevedoring Monitoring Report 2020-21, that found a surge in demand for containerised cargo and extreme congestion across the global supply chain have caused major disruptions and delays.

A number of Australian exporters are struggling to meet their contractual obligations, and some large retailers are so concerned that their cargo will not arrive before Christmas that they are buying their own shipping containers and chartering their own vessels, the ACCC said.

The ACCC report outlined several areas needing attention. These include addressing industrial relations and restrictive work practices issues across the supply chain, ensuring that privatised ports don't levy excessive rents and charges and repealing Part X of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010.

The report also highlighted the importance of investing in infrastructure to fix inefficiencies in the supply chain caused by larger ships, lack of rail access to Australian container ports and shortage of space in empty container parks.

The report said freight rates on key global trade routes are currently about seven times higher than they were just over a year ago, but shipping lines cannot guarantee on-time delivery.

The ACCC found that Australia risks becoming a less attractive destination for shipping lines unless productivity, workplace relations, and supply chain inefficiencies are addressed.

The report recommends that governments, industry and unions address industrial relations and restrictive work practices, limit privatised ports' ability to impose excessive rents and charges, and repeal Part X of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 to facilitate greater competition between shipping lines on Australian trade routes.

The report also recommends that public and private infrastructure investments are made to fix inefficiencies in the supply chain caused by larger ships, lack of rail access to Australian container ports and shortage of space in empty container parks.

ACCC chair Rod Sims said international shipping line movements normally run lean and just-in-time, but a surge in demand and COVID-19 outbreaks that have forced numerous port operations to temporarily shut down have caused congestion and delays with a cascading effect across the globe.

Meat and wool exporters are part of freight/shippers coalition

The Australian Meat Industry Council and the Australian Council of Wool Exporters and Processors are members of the Australian Peak Shippers Association which has been advocating for reform in the stevedoring sector.

AMIC chief executive officer Patrick Hutchinson said ACCC the report and associated media coverage provided important validation of AMIC's advocacy for an independent Federal Government-led review through the coalition of 30 industry bodies.

"The report sheds a strong light on the key areas of concern and outlines that reform in these key areas is critical for driving Australia's economic recovery.

"The key areas highlighted in the report are waterfront industrial action, competition reform, appropriate notification windows for shipping lines to their customers, and terminal access charges," he said.

"While they do not necessarily provide a quick fix for the situation, I think they appropriately address the issues at hand."

Mr Hutchinson is hopeful the ACCC report will ultimately trigger a Federal Government-led review into Australia's shipping settings.

ACWEP executive director Peter Morgan said the shortage of containers and shippers has presented wool exporters with situations of poor and unreliable container availability.

Mr Morgan said there are ships that are bypassing ports or being rerouted to more profitable routes and because of costly congestion in some ports. He said changes in shipping arrangements can come at short notice, leading to delays and cost increases.

"In the case of an exporter, these are additional costs that he has to wear."

The shipping issues and delays were affecting exporters' margins after wool is bought at auction, with exporters not being paid until wool is delivered, and potentially limiting an exporter's future potential purchasing power.

"The other major problem is delays with trans-shipment in Singapore or Taiwan."

Industry is seeking Federal Government-led review

Paul Zalai, director and co-founder of the Freight & Trade Alliance, the secretariat of the Australian Peak Shippers Association, said the ACCC Container Stevedoring Monitoring Report 2020-21 and associated media coverage is an important validation of its advocacy for an independent Federal Government-led review.



He said the FTA/APSA is seeking intervention to ensure port operations are treated as an essential service with permanent change to industrial relation law to ensure trade gateways remain unimpeded.

Mr Zalai said the FTA/APSA does not see a role in the regulation of pricing to ensure foreign-owned international shipping lines continue servicing Australia and to avoid the risk of vessel re-deployment to more lucrative markets. But the coalition appreciates the need for ongoing vessel sharing arrangements as larger vessels are deployed to provide economies of scale and potential cost efficiencies.

The FTA/APSA also saw merit in the ACCC's approach to introduce a narrower 'class exemption' as a first step to its repeal of Part X the Competition and Consumer Act 2010, Mr Zalai said.

"In very simple terms, FTA/APSA is of the view shipping lines should compete in line with normal competition law faced by others in Australian commerce.

"If the government determines a need for special ongoing protections to shipping lines, it is recommended this be overseen by a federal maritime regulator with a mandate to ensure minimum shipping services are provided ensuring essential export access to market," he said.

The FTA/APSA has also recommended shipping lines be forced to provide a minimum 30-day notice period on any freight or surcharge variation.

In the case of terminal access charges, Mr Zalai said stevedores and empty container parks should be forced to either absorb operating costs or pass these on to their commercial client (shipping lines).

"Shipping lines then have the choice to absorb costs or pass these onto shippers (exporters, importers and freight forwarders) through negotiated freight rates and associated charges.

"Instead, stevedores and empty container parks are reducing fees to shipping lines and holding transport companies at ransom to pay Terminal Access Charges with no option to pay or are denied access to container collection/dispatch facilities," he said.

Mr Zalai said 2019 data revealed in excess of \$300 million per annum was paid in stevedore-imposed Terminal Access Charges.

"Taking into account substantial increases in these charges since this time, and the similar model adopted by empty container parks, shippers are conservatively paying in excess of \$500 million per annum," he said.

Mr Zalai said the FTA/APSA sees a need for a revised scope of the National Transport Commission review into landside stevedore guidelines to consider some form of regulation to force stevedores and empty container parks to negotiate rates direct with their commercial client (shipping lines).

"No further regulation on pricing would be required as shipping lines could recover this cost in commercial dealings with contracted importers, exporters and freight forwarders."

NUEVA ZELANDA

Ratificó el acuerdo comercial para sudeste asiático

Por Pablo Antúnez, 08/11/2021 Nueva Zelanda completa los pasos para ratificar el Acuerdo Comercial de la Asociación Económica Integral Regional (RCEP) para el sudeste asiático y el Pacífico. Esta iniciativa acerca un paso más la implementación de las disposiciones del Acuerdo, dice el NZ International Business Forum (NZIBF).

"Esta es una buena noticia en un momento difícil para el comercio internacional. RCEP es una plataforma nueva e importante para extender las reglas comerciales en la región de Asia y el Pacífico y proporciona beneficios de acceso al mercado modestos pero útiles para los exportadores de Nueva Zelanda", dijo el presidente de NZIBF, Philip Gregan, según publicó el portal Eurocarne.

Nueva Zelanda ya tiene acuerdos de libre comercio con miembros de la RCEP, pero pudo lograr un nuevo acceso al mercado en Indonesia para una gama de productos como carne, productos pesqueros, leche líquida, queso, miel, aguacates, tomates y caquis. Además, los procedimientos aduaneros mejorados facilitarán las exportaciones de productos perecederos de Nueva Zelanda en toda la región de la RCEP y otros compromisos, incluidos los servicios y la inversión, se agregarán al libro de reglas para el comercio y la inversión con los países asiáticos.

Crecen las exportaciones de carnes bovinas hacia AUSTRALIA por diferencial de precios

Jon Condon, 08/11/2021 New Zealand beef is flowing into Australia in larger quantities, in part due to domestically-produced wholesale beef prices hitting new record highs, in line with the booming cattle market.

While price-competitive, NZ beef imports to Australia tend to be highly seasonal, and often opportunistic – coinciding with spikes in domestic meat prices in Australia.

Governed by tight BSE and FMD disease management protocols, New Zealand is one of only four overseas countries currently eligible to export beef to Australia. Both NZ and Vanuatu carry the OIE's same 'least-risk' BSE rating as Australia. Japan re-commenced high-quality Wagyu exports in extremely



small volumes in 2018, after a lengthy ban. [Click here to view earlier article on Japanese beef's return to Australia three years ago.](#)

New Zealand grassfed yearling tenderloin. [Click on image for a larger view](#)

As highlighted in yesterday's wholesale meat market summary, wholesale beef prices have soared to new record highs over the past month, driven by record high cattle prices caused by supply shortage across Australia.

New Zealand's PS-graded product (equivalent to Australian 0-2 tooth YG or 0-4 tooth YP cipher steer and heifer beef) appears to be making up the majority of chilled grassfed loin cuts coming into the country at the moment, based on comments from importers and wholesalers spoken to for this report. Popular cuts being imported included rumps, cube-rolls, tenderloins and denuded topsides.

"It certainly is not low quality dairy cow meat – it is as good as much of Australia's MSA young beef," one wholesale contact said this morning.

"Most of it ends up in catering and pub meals and markets like that – it's not so much higher-end food service."

Current Australian wholesale prices for NZ imported beef are around \$1/kg to \$2/kg cheaper for cube-rolls or TDRs than what could be described as equivalent Australian-produced product – enough to incentivise some food service customers who are reeling under the weight of record-high beef prices to 'have a look'. For other cuts like denuded topsides, the current price differential was much less – only about 20-30c/kg. David McNally from Australia Wholesale Meats said import volume had certainly risen recently, but it had in fact been higher than usual for the past year.

"Remember that NZ supply is very seasonal. When summer approaches, it starts rolling in again, as NZ production gains pace."

"But certainly, the extreme price of Australian meat in the wholesale market at present is a factor."

Mr McNally said the low level of availability of Australian domestic meat due to extremely low national rates of slaughter was also a factor – especially in the 'sweet' cuts (middle and loin meats).

"We simply can't get enough of the better graded loin cuts in Australia at the moment," he said.

"And other items like denuded topsides, which take a bit more work to produce, have become very difficult to get in Australia – mostly because of the lack of labour in processing to do the work," he said.

Product out of major NZ processors like Silver Fern, AFFCo or Alliance was prominent in the market at present.

"NZ beef in Australia is always very seasonal, and price-sensitive. You can go a couple of years and not see much in the market at all, but just now, it is more evident," Mr McNally said.

Rising volume

Importer Rowan Trading out of Sydney told Beef Central that while it had imported NZ beef over the past 20 years, volume had risen recently.

"We have a long-term regular client base in manufacturing and food service that uses and likes the NZ product, but given the current market conditions in Australia, we are also seeing new inquiries coming out of the woodwork," a spokesman said.

"Customers are looking for a cheaper alternative within the same protein, or another protein to work with, or trying to do something a little bit different."

"The end of COVID lockdowns in Melbourne and Sydney means people want to go out to eat, and that is fuelling this demand as well," the spokesman said.

Another wholesaler suggested shelf-life on the imported NZ product was not always as good as Australia's performance, but it depended in the packer.

"Certainly NZ hot-boned product is inferior for shelf-life, but the cold-boned product out of a good NZ packers like Silver Fern or AFFCo is similar to Australia's."

He said the inferior hot-boned product was easily distinguished, because primals were wrapped in cling-wrap inside the cryovac bag, to hold their shape.

EMPRESARIAS

Minerva Foods presentó resultado económico de tercer trimestre

Por Pablo Antúnez, 09/11/2021 Tuvo un gran aporte de su subsidiaria Athena Foods

El grupo brasileño Minerva Foods elevó 24% sus beneficios económicos en el tercer trimestre del año en curso, comparándolo con igual período del año anterior, obteniendo 11,3 millones de euros, según divulgó la compañía.

Las ventas cárnicas brasileñas subieron en un 43% hasta los 7.368 millones de reales, 1.150 millones de euros. De acuerdo con la compañía los temores por el alto precio del ganado vacuno en Brasil han sido sustituidos por el cierre del mercado chino a causa de los dos casos de encefalopatía espongiiforme bovina o mal de la vaca loca, detectados en septiembre. Ante esto, Minerva Foods ha visto compensado



su balance económico del tercer trimestre ante la actividad de su filial Athena Foods que opera en Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina y Colombia.

En el tercer trimestre, Athena fue responsable de generar el 56% de todos los ingresos de Minerva Foods. En este contexto, la empresa reorientó los volúmenes que se enviarían desde Brasil y aumentó las exportaciones de las plantas de Argentina y Uruguay, como efecto compensatorio. Según el director de Finanzas y Relaciones con Inversores, Edison Ticle, las operaciones venían creciendo significativamente en los meses de julio y agosto, pero en septiembre, con la suspensión de las compras de carne vacuna a Brasil por parte de China, los ingresos del país cayeron entre 30% y 35% en comparación mensual. En el mismo período, los ingresos de Athena Foods aumentaron un 25%. “Incluso con un porcentaje diferente, en valores nominales, uno compensa al otro”, dijo Ticle.

En el tercer trimestre de 2021, el sacrificio de Minerva cayó un 11,2% en Brasil, a 358.200 cabezas, pero por encima del volumen sacrificado en el trimestre anterior. En los países sudamericanos que forman parte de la filial Athena Foods, sin embargo, el volumen sacrificado aumentó 44,1% en el período, totalizando 592.100 cabezas. El aumento registrado en Athena más que compensó la retracción de la División Brasil, con un aumento del 16.7% del sacrificio total de la compañía en la misma base comparativa, alcanzando 950.3 mil cabezas.

JBS hace acuerdo para reducir emisión de gases de efecto invernadero en ganadería

Por Pablo Antúnez, 09/11/2021

Mediante una alimentación diferenciada de los animales

El grupo JBS, el mayor productor y exportador de proteínas de origen animal en el mundo, se asoció con DSM para implementar un proyecto con el objetivo de reducir la emisión de metano en la cría de ganado vacuno.

Para lograr este objetivo, JBS utilizará Bovaer®, un suplemento nutricional desarrollado por DSM para mejorar significativamente la huella de gases de efecto invernadero en la cadena de valor de la producción de carne de res. El acuerdo se firmó en la COP26, en Glasgow, Escocia.

Según DSM, el desarrollo de Bovaer® se llevó a cabo durante 10 años, a través de 45 pruebas a largo plazo en granjas, en 13 países repartidos en 4 continentes, lo que resultó en más de 48 estudios publicados en revistas científicas independientes. A principios de septiembre de 2021, Brasil fue el primer mercado en otorgar la aprobación regulatoria completa para Bovaer®. Bovaer® se agrega a la alimentación animal, con el potencial de reducir las emisiones de metano entérico hasta en un 90%, como se demostró recientemente en un estudio australiano de confinamiento de carne de res. Un cuarto de cucharadita de aditivo por día, por animal, inhibe la enzima que activa la producción de gas metano en el estómago del rumiante.

Según DSM, el efecto es inmediato y, si se suspende el uso, la emisión de gases se reanuda por completo. DSM y JBS desarrollarán conjuntamente el plan de implementación de Bovaer® en la cadena de producción. El objetivo es promover una transición de la industria mundial de la carne de res, liderada por JBS, para obtener, a través de la nutrición, un camino seguro para reducir las emisiones de metano.

“La estrategia comercial de JBS es la sostenibilidad. Estamos desarrollando un importante plan de acción para reducir toda la huella de carbono de la Compañía, y esta asociación con DSM contribuirá no solo a nuestros planes, sino a todo el sector en este complejo tema de emisiones de metano”, dice Gilberto Tomazoni, CEO Global de JBS. Dimitri de Vreeze, Co-CEO y miembro de la Junta Directiva de Royal DSM agrega: “DSM está muy contento de trabajar con JBS en Bovaer®.

Ahora realmente podemos comenzar a tener un impacto en Brasil, lo que es una noticia emocionante, especialmente en el contexto de la COP26, donde se enfatiza nuevamente la importancia de una acción climática rápida a través de la reducción de las emisiones de metano.

Esperamos brindar una solución eficaz y científicamente probada para el desafío de las emisiones de metano de la agricultura. Dado que los sistemas alimentarios y la crisis climática están inextricablemente vinculados, es esencial abordar el desafío de la ganadería sostenible para un planeta saludable”. Para lograr este objetivo a escala global, JBS y DSM definieron un escenario de extremo a extremo para desarrollar, construir y probar el suplemento en todas las operaciones de JBS. Inicialmente, el suplemento nutricional se proporcionará al ganado confinado. Después de seis meses, las pruebas se ampliarán a un segundo mercado, que podría ser Australia o Estados Unidos, dos de las operaciones más grandes de JBS en el mundo. El plan incluye el desarrollo de metodologías para crear herramientas de evaluación a lo largo de todo el ciclo de la cadena JBS, con la participación técnica de instituciones académicas y de investigación. (Fuente: Eurocarne)

PRocesan a acusado del cyberattack a JBS

By GREG HENDERSON November 8, 2021 U.S. authorities are seeking the extradition of a Ukrainian man arrested on suspicion of collecting \$2.3 million in ransom after using REvil ransomware to attack about 2,500 targets, including the June JBS SA cyberattack.



Earlier Monday, Romanian authorities arrested two others suspected of cyberattacks in 17 countries using the Revil ransomware. The duo are suspected of causing 5,000 infections with the ransomware, collecting half a million euros in ransom payments, according to Europol, the European law enforcement agency. The man being sought by U.S. prosecutors, 22-year-old Yaroslav Vasinskyi, was arrested last month at the request of the U.S. government as he tried to enter Poland from Ukraine, NBC reported. Following the arrests in Romania, the US Department of Justice and the FBI announced that it seized a total of roughly \$6 million in ransom payments after it arrested Vasinskyi last month in Poland. U.S. Attorney General Merrick Garland at a press conference said Vasinskyi was behind an early July attack against Miami-based software company, Kaseya. That attack in turn affected at least 1,500 businesses in the U.S. and other countries by spreading through Kaseya software. In that attack, the targets were told to pay a total of \$70 million to have their computers unlocked.

JBS SA resultados en el tercer trimestre superan los previsto

11 November 2021

Growth attributed to the strength of its United States meat business, exports to China and higher domestic food sales

According to a financial statement on Wednesday, JBS profited 7.58 billion reais (\$1.8 billion) as net revenue rose 32% to 92.62 billion reais in the quarter, Reuters reports.

The company showed double-digit margins in its US-based beef, poultry and pork units, and also at its Seara unit in Brazil.

At Seara, which processes pork and poultry, net revenue soared 38% as sales volumes rose and the company increased the average price of products sold by almost 15%, allowing it to partly offset higher grain prices weighing on meat packers globally.

In the United States, cattle availability remained stable, but cattle prices rose by up to 22% compared to the same quarter last year, pressuring costs on its biggest market by sales.

"Global demand for beef is also very strong, especially in Asia, which accounts for more than 75% of total U.S. beef exports," JBS said.

In Brazil, JBS said a Chinese ban on beef imports from the country affected slaughtering. However, as the company operates in many markets, it can use the United States or other origins to sell meat to China.

"China continues increasing its purchases month after month, and has already become the third-largest destination for American exports of beef," JBS said.

At the same time demand for beef continues to grow in North American markets as restaurants reopen.

Margins of JBS's beef business were the highest among all divisions, at 21.8% last quarter.

JBS said its accumulated net profit in 2021, at 14 billion reais, will allow it to pay a minimum dividend of around 3.5 billion reais in 2022.

Grupo JBS anunció nuevos cargos en su directiva a partir de enero 2022

Por Pablo Antúnez, 11/11/2021 Compañía pasa por un buen momento

El grupo JBS anunció nuevos cargos en su estructura directiva a partir de comienzos del 2022. El cargo de Presidente Global de Operaciones será remodelado y ocupado conjuntamente por dos ejecutivos: André Nogueira, quien liderará las operaciones en Norteamérica, y Wesley Batista Filho, quien liderará las operaciones en Latinoamérica y Oceanía, y el negocio global basado en proteínas vegetales. Con la compañía desde 2007, André Nogueira es el actual CEO de JBS USA. Anteriormente se desempeñó como CFO de JBS USA y también dirigió JBS en Australia.

El actual CEO de JBS en Sudamérica y Seara, Wesley Batista Filho, dirigió la división de carne de vacuno de JBS USA hasta 2017. Antes de esto, supervisó las operaciones de la empresa en Uruguay, Paraguay y Canadá. En sus nuevos puestos, ambos continuarán reportando al CEO Global, Gilberto Tomazoni, según publicó el portal Eurocarne en base a información de la compañía.

Gilberto Xandó, actualmente miembro del directorio de JBS, será el director general de JBS Brasil. Reportará a Wesley Batista Filho. Xandó estuvo a cargo de Vigor durante 9 años y también fue ejecutivo senior en Natura y Sadia. João Campos, actual Director Ejecutivo de Alimentos Preparados de Seara, asumirá el cargo de Director General, reportando a Gilberto Xandó. En Seara desde 2020, Campos fue CEO de PepsiCo Foods Brasil durante más de 5 años. Antes de esto, trabajó durante más de una década en Unilever.