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GLOBAL

USDA : Mercado global de carnes bovinas

12/01/2022 –WLS Beef

- Global beef production for 2022 is raised from October at 58.2 million tons.
- Global beef exports for 2022 are up 1% at 12.0 million tons as gains in Argentina, Australia and Brazil more than offset small declines in the EU and Japan. Global imports are unchanged.

Chicken Meat

- Global chicken meat production for 2022 is forecast at 100.8 million tons, virtually unchanged from October.
- Global chicken meat exports for 2022 are raised 1% to 13.4 million tons.

• Global beef production for 2022 is raised from October at 58.2 million tons. Brazil beef production is lowered 2 percent for 2021 due to disrupted sales to China in the fourth quarter. In September, Brazil reported detection of atypical bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), causing China to temporarily restrict beef imports, leading to delayed slaughter of cattle over this time period. However, the issue has since been resolved and strong import demand from China is expected to help spur Brazil beef production in 2022. In Australia, 2022 production is higher than previously forecast with herd rebuilding well underway and some slaughter deferred in December under adverse weather impacting transportation. These changes offset cuts to the European Union (EU) and China, with the latter moderating production growth on ample global beef supplies.

• Global beef exports for 2022 are up 1 percent at 12.0 million tons as gains in Argentina, Australia, and Brazil more than offset small declines in the EU and Japan. Global imports are unchanged. With resolution of the BSE trade issue between Brazil and China, China beef imports are unchanged as strong demand propels shipments 10 percent higher year-over-year.

Pork

- 2022 global pork production is revised up 5% from October to 109.9 million tons on higher production in China, itself up 13% from the prior forecast to 49.5 million tons (+ 1 percent year-over-year).
- Global pork exports in 2022 are estimated at 12.3 million tons, 3% below the prior forecast, on weaker demand from top importer China. Lower China imports more than offset higher demand from Japan (+2%) and South Korea (+3%) where economic recovery and greater pork availability on international markets will support trade. Mexico imports are also estimated 4% higher than the prior forecast as pent-up consumer demand and higher remittances from the United States keep trade robust.

CHINA

USDA incrementa la proyección de producción de carnes en 2022

By JENNIFER SHIKE January 13, 2022

Total China meat supply in 2022 is expected at 79 million tons, revised up 7% from the prior forecast and again surpassing total meat supplies before the emergence of African swine fever (ASF), according to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service report on Jan. 12.

Driving the higher estimate is a large upward revision to pork production, which is now expected to grow for a second consecutive year.

Although hog prices in China remain below record levels seen over the last few years, they have improved since bottoming out in the fall. Analysts expect smaller producers will struggle in the current price environment; however, large operations will try to cover the high fixed costs associated with rapid expansion and modernization as long they can cover their variable costs, at least in the short term.

2022 beginning sow inventories in China are expected to be above year-ago levels. Productivity is also rising as less efficient sows are culled, which should support market hog availability, particularly in the first half of the year.

Trends towards continued consolidation will provide incentives for large Chinese operations to keep raising and marketing pigs – assuming the sector can effectively manage endemic ASF.

Plentiful supplies of domestic pork will weigh on import demand, causing 2022 pork imports to be lowered 12% from the prior forecast, USDA said in the report. 2022 imports remain elevated by historical standards, despite being 5% lower year-over-year. Overall, pork supplies are expected to reach 53.7 million tons in 2022 as higher production more than offsets weaker imports.



Importaciones de carnes se redujeron un 5% en 2021

14 January 2022 More than half of imports are pork; 25% beef

China's imports of meat fell 5.4% in 2021 from the year before, customs data showed on Friday, as a surge in domestic supply of pork cut demand for overseas supplies.

More than half the meat imported by China is pork, the nation's favourite protein, while about a quarter is beef, reported Reuters.

China brought in 9.38 million tonnes of meat last year, said the General Administration of Customs, down from 9.91 million in 2020.

Producers have boosted pork output in recent years after output was devastated by an epidemic of African swine fever in 2018 and 2019.

But the surge in supply comes amid weak demand for pork, as fewer people dine out because of a series of COVID-19 outbreaks.

Domestic pork prices fell for most of last year and are down 14% in 2022, pressuring the price of exported meat too.

"Last year was tough because of the lower prices and logistics," said a leading exporter of pork and poultry to China who sought anonymity.

Though the overall value of meat imports was up 4.6%, at \$32 billion, that was bolstered by beef, he added, global supply of which is tight, while pork prices have dropped, in turn pressuring chicken prices.

Weak demand and lower prices have sharply pushed down meat arrivals in recent months, while a ban on Brazilian beef from 3 September until mid-Dec. reduced supply from China's top supplier of the commodity.

Tougher measures have also been adopted in recent months to keep COVID-19 from entering the country on the surface of frozen foods, said Pan Chenjun, a senior analyst at Rabobank.

December's meat imports of 654,000 tonnes were down 32% from a year ago, and lower than November's figure of 677,000 tonnes, customs said.

Imports look set to keep falling, said Pan, as domestic supply grows.

"The price cannot support further large imports," she added.

BRASIL

Mercado estable luego del buen arranque de la semana anterior

Sexta-feira, 14 de janeiro de 2022 - Em São Paulo, as boas compras na primeira semana de janeiro permitiram o alongamento das escalas, o que fez com que o mercado trabalhasse menos pressionado ao longo desta semana.

Após recuarem (12/1), na quinta-feira (13/1) os preços estiveram estáveis na comparação diária. Boi, vaca e novilha gordos ficaram apregoados em R\$337,00/@, R\$308,00/@ e R\$326,00/@, respectivamente, preços brutos e a prazo.

Na região de Goiânia-GO, a dificuldade de escoamento da carne bovina pressionou os preços para baixo. No comparativo diário a cotação do boi e novilha gordos caiu R\$2,00/@ e R\$1,00/@, respectivamente.

Em Santa Catarina, mesmo cenário de demanda fraca por carne bovina pressionando o preço do boi gordo negativamente, com queda de R\$1,00/@ na comparação diária. A cotação das fêmeas ficou estável.

Por: Denis Cardoso 13/01/2022 Exportações de carne bovina seguem em ritmo mais acelerado; lotes enviados ao mercado da China recebem prêmios de até R\$ 10/@ sobre os valores de balcão

As boas compras de animais terminados na primeira semana de janeiro permitiram certo alongamento das escalas dos frigoríficos brasileiros, o que fez com que o mercado do boi gordo trabalhasse menos pressionado ao longo desta semana, informam os analistas do setor pecuário.

Nesta quinta-feira, 13 de janeiro, os preços do boi gordo registraram estabilidade nas principais regiões do País.

"Com as escalas levemente mais confortáveis e o escoamento de carcaça bovina ainda lento, os frigoríficos permanecem resistentes a novas altas do boi gordo e, com isso, o preço do animal se mantém na média dos R\$ 340/@", informa a Agrifatto, referindo-se ao mercado paulista.

Pelos números da Scot Consultoria, após recuarem ontem (12/1), os preços dos animais prontos para abater ficaram estabilizados em São Paulo.

Dessa maneira, boi, vaca e novilha gordos seguem apregoados em R\$ 337/@, R\$ 308/@ e R\$ 326/@, respectivamente (preços brutos e a prazo), de acordo com apuração da Scot.

Em grande parte das regiões cobertas pela consultoria IHS Markit, observou-se melhoras nas ofertas de animais prontos para o abate e avanço nas escalas das indústrias, hoje entre 7 e 10 dias.



Na avaliação dos analistas da IHS, não deve haver consideráveis perdas de força nos preços da arroba bovina para o curtíssimo prazo, já que atual condição do mercado brasileiro ainda é de restrição de oferta de boiada gorda, enquanto as compras dos frigoríficos seguem em ritmo cadenciado.

Porém, relata a IHS, as indústrias irão continuar testando novos negócios a valores abaixo das máximas, visando proteger as suas apertadas margens operacionais.

Na avaliação da consultoria, os preços da carne bovina no atacado brasileiro continuam em patamares elevados, o que contribui para o avanço nas vendas de proteínas substitutas, como frango e suínos.

Portanto, sofrem mais as indústrias que atuam somente no mercado interno, sem alcançar clientes internacionais.

As condições climáticas também contribuem para alguns repiques no mercado do boi gordo, acrescenta a IHS.

O Brasil convive com diferentes situações climáticas neste início de 2022, com forte estiagem no Rio Grande Sul, no sudoeste de São Paulo e também no sul de Minas Gerais.

Em contrapartida, algumas áreas do País registram grandes níveis de chuvas, como é o caso de parte de Minas Gerais e da região Norte do País.

“Os períodos de longas secas no Sul reduziram drasticamente a oferta de animais, impulsionando os preços do boi gordo nas praças do Rio Grande do Sul para R\$ 340/@”, informa a IHS.

Por sua vez, em regiões do Tocantins e Rondônia, os pastos encharcados forçam os pecuaristas a liquidar estoques remanescentes, evitando a perda de peso do animal devido ao estresse e problemas com manejo no campo, acrescentam os analistas da IHS.

Em Araguaína, no TO, por exemplo, os preços do boi gordo recuaram para R\$ 300/@, relata a consultoria.

Outro fator que dá alguma sustentação aos preços internos do boi gordo são as exportações.

Desde a retomada dos envios de carne bovina à China, em meados de dezembro último, os valores da arroba do “boi-exportação” seguem em patamares altos, com preços entre R\$ 5 a R\$ 10 por arroba acima do valor base balcão, informa a IHS.

No mercado atacado, a demanda por cortes de carne bovina menos nobre segue aquecida, estimulando reajustes positivos.

Porém, no geral, as vendas internas de carne bovina seguem lentas, devido ao baixo poder aquisitivo da população brasileira e, como já mencionado, às baixas nos preços das carnes concorrentes.

Precio medio de las exportaciones de carnes aumentó en 2021

Por: Redação DBO 11/01/2022 Levantamento do Instituto Mato-Grossense da Carne revela que o preço médio passou de US\$ 3.346,93 por tonelada para US\$ 3.778,68/t em 2021

O preço médio da carne bovina brasileira registrou uma valorização de 12,9% no mercado internacional em 2021 em comparação com 2020, passando de US\$ 3.346,93 por tonelada para US\$ 3.778,68 por tonelada.

A alta garantiu saldo positivo nas exportações mato-grossenses, uma vez que o volume de carne embarcado ano passado foi 9,5% menor do que em 2020.

O levantamento do Instituto Mato-Grossense da Carne (Imac) aponta que, em 2021, Mato Grosso comercializou 368,7 mil toneladas de carne bovina e movimentou o equivalente a US\$ 1,782 bilhão.

Em 2020, o volume de carne exportado foi de 407,6 mil toneladas e a receita de US\$ 1,685 bilhão. Entre os motivos para a redução do volume de carne exportado, o diretor de operações do Imac, Bruno de Jesus Andrade, aponta a menor oferta de animais e a saída temporária da China do mercado como os principais fatores para a redução.

“A demanda em 2021 foi aquecida, se a China não tivesse ficado 100 dias fora do mercado, provavelmente Mato Grosso teria registrado recorde não apenas em receita, mas também em volume de carne exportado”, afirma Bruno Andrade.

A China se manteve na liderança entre os principais destinos da carne mato-grossense, com compra de 155,4 mil toneladas, o que representou uma receita de US\$ 823,1 milhões, 46% do total exportado pelo estado.

Em seguida, o Chile aparece com a compra de 29,2 mil toneladas e US\$ 145,3 milhões, ocupando o lugar que era de Hong Kong em 2020. A ilha asiática ficou na terceira colocação em 2021, mesmo comprando maior volume, 38,3 mil toneladas, porém com menor valor, US\$ 145,1 milhões no total.

“É interessante observar no ranking dos principais compradores o valor agregado da mercadoria. Enquanto Hong Kong paga cerca de US\$ 3,8 mil por tonelada, nós temos a Itália que paga US\$ 7 mil a tonelada. O Brasil precisa trabalhar para diversificar os destinos, mas também para abrir mercado que paga melhor, como é o caso do Japão, por exemplo”, afirma o diretor do Imac, Bruno de Jesus Andrade.

Outro exemplo citado pelo diretor é com relação à diferença de preço pago pela carne resfriada e a carne congelada pela Alemanha.



De acordo com o levantamento do Imac, a Alemanha pagou 37% mais na tonelada de carne congelada exportada por Mato Grosso do que Hong Kong, sendo que o país europeu pagou US\$ 6.172,23, enquanto o asiático pagou US\$ 4.502,78 por tonelada.

Quando analisada a proporção de preço pago pela carne resfriada, a diferença é ainda maior, atingindo 65%. Enquanto a Alemanha pagou US\$ 8.363,67 na tonelada de carne resfriada, Hong Kong pagou US\$ 5.078,34 a tonelada

Embarques iniciam 2022 a buen ritmo

Fonte: CNN Brasil. 13 de janeiro de 2022 Nos primeiros cinco dias úteis de 2022, as exportações de carne bovina no Brasil somaram US\$ 179 milhões – uma média de US\$ 35 milhões por dia com o envio para outros países. Em comparação com 2021, o setor registrou alta de 48,12%, de acordo com a Secretaria de Comércio Exterior.

O preço pago pela tonelada da carne bovina nacional saltou de US\$ 4.510 para US\$ 5.053, com 12% de crescimento.

Além do valor, o volume exportado também teve alta de 32% na comparação com o mesmo período de 2020, com 35,47 mil toneladas.

Por se tratar de dados preliminares, porém, a Secretaria de Comércio Exterior não divulgou os países que mais importaram o produto.

Alza en los granos continuará complicando la producción de carne

Fonte: Revista Globo Rural. 13 de janeiro de 2022

As safras recordes de soja e milho que se desenhavam para o verão de 2021/22 eram a chance de um alívio aos custos da indústria de carnes do Brasil, mas a seca na região Sul frustrou as perspectivas de colheita e deve prolongar os repasses dos preços mais altos ao consumidor.

O salto de mais de 10% neste início de ano na cotação do milho, principal matéria-prima da ração, afastou do mercado aqueles compradores que tinham estoques, como é o caso da Aurora Coop, terceira maior produtora de aves e suínos no Brasil, onde as compras de milho estão temporariamente paralisadas.

Mas, pelo menos neste início do ano e até a entrada da segunda safra, não se espera alívio nos custos, que vêm elevados desde a temporada passada após perdas na produção por seca e geadas, e com impacto importante nos índices inflacionários.

“O milho vai continuar caro, mas não comporta mais processos especulativos por acharem que vai faltar ou não”, disse o presidente da Associação Brasileira de Proteína Animal (ABPA), Ricardo Santin.

O executivo da associação que reúne empresas como JBS, BRF e Aurora, ressaltou que o setor tem opção de importar o cereal, como fez em 2021. “Então o que a gente vê é a necessidade das empresas continuarem os repasses de custos”, acrescentou Santin, em entrevista à Reuters.

A alternativa para empresas como a Aurora, com forte atuação no Sul do Brasil, será buscar o milho no Centro-Oeste ou a importação do grão da Argentina ou Paraguai. “Não acredito que vá faltar, mas será um produto caro, sem dúvida... Entramos em 2022 com custo mais elevado do que se esperava, sem dúvida”, disse o vice-presidente de agronegócios da Aurora, Marcos Antonio Zordan.

“De 15 dias pra cá, o milho já mudou por conta da estiagem. Chegava na indústria a 84 reais por saca e agora já está custando no produtor 94 reais”, disse. Ele comentou que o cenário deve melhorar somente no segundo semestre, com a colheita da “safrinha”.

Segundo o vice-presidente da agronegócio da Aurora, a cooperativa ainda consegue ficar fora do mercado à espera de melhores oportunidades de negociação por 45 dias, mas o ideal é que nas próximas duas semanas voltem a girar compras para evitar risco de escassez para a operação.

Na terça-feira, a Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab) fez uma forte redução em sua projeção para a produção nacional de milho, agora estimada em 112,9 milhões de toneladas, versus 117,2 milhões na previsão anterior.

Entretanto, para a safra de verão – cuja oferta atende parte da demanda da indústria de carnes no primeiro semestre – a previsão da Conab para o cereal caiu de 29 milhões de toneladas para 24,8 milhões.

Além do Paraná, Santa Catarina e Rio Grande do Sul, áreas de Mato Grosso do Sul sofrem com calor intenso e falta de chuvas causados pela La Niña, assim como algumas regiões dos vizinhos Argentina e Paraguai.

A Conab ainda baixou sua expectativa para a produção de soja em 2,3 milhões de toneladas, para 140,5 milhões, em uma perspectiva mais otimista do que algumas consultorias do mercado, que já não trabalham com a possibilidade de um novo recorde em 2021/22.

ESTRATÉGIAS E IMPORTAÇÃO



O consultor de Agronegócio do Itaú BBA, Cesar de Castro Alves, lembrou que a perspectiva inicial indicava que os custos da indústria frigorífica se acomodariam um pouco, visto que o plantio de verão ocorreu em período ideal no início da temporada.

Agora, a primeira safra de milho ficou menor e a demanda por grãos está aquecida, disse ele, resultando em preços elevados ao longo da cadeia e margens mais apertadas. “O milho já voltou a subir e vai ficar mais alto do que se imaginava. Ainda não dá pra condenar a safrinha, vai depender da colheita de soja, mas até lá, pelo menos o primeiro trimestre do ano, vai ser muito mais apertado para a indústria”, afirmou. Apesar da redução na produção de verão, a Conab espera uma forte recuperação na colheita total, com alta de quase 30% ante 2021, na expectativa da segunda safra, que responde pela maior parte da oferta nacional.

O consultor do Itaú BBA alertou que a necessidade de repasse das despesas é uma notícia negativa para o setor, pois o início de ano é sazonalmente mais “fraco” para os preços e consumo de carnes.

O presidente da ABPA, Ricardo Santin, disse, por sua vez, que a indústria de aves e suínos procurou antecipar compras de grãos, reduzindo a dependência de negociações no mercado spot (à vista) e também inseriu cereais de inverno em suas programações de compra para alimentação animal, como o trigo.

Além disso, as empresas do setor continuam olhando para importação como uma forma de complementar a oferta. Na terça-feira, a Conab ainda elevou a projeção de importação de milho pelo Brasil para 1,3 milhão de toneladas em 2021/22, versus 900 mil na previsão de dezembro. Na safra passada, diante de uma quebra mais acentuada na colheita, as compras no exterior somaram 3,2 milhões de toneladas.

Santin também descartou a hipótese de ajuste na produção de aves para controle de margens, pois vê demanda aquecida devido à substituição de proteínas de valor mais alto pelas mais acessíveis, como frango e ovo.

USDA proyecta exportaciones en 2.7 millones de toneladas. Nuevo Récord

14/01/2022

A produção brasileira de carne bovina deve chegar a 9,75 milhões de toneladas, o que pode significar um crescimento de 4,6% sobre o ano de 2021, destaca o Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos. A exportação brasileira de carne bovina é prevista em 2,68 milhões de toneladas neste ano de 2022, segundo o mais recente relatório “Pecuária e Aves: Mercados e comércio mundial”, elaborado pelo Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos (USDA, na sigla em inglês) e divulgado nesta quinta-feira (13/1).

O volume exportado poderia ser o maior já exportado pelo Brasil. O recorde até então foi o ano de 2020, com embarques totais de 2 milhões de carne bovina e que movimentou uma receita de US\$ 8,48 bilhões, segundo a Secex.

Considerando os dados do órgão, o crescimento representaria um avanço de 15,5%. Mas se for comparado com o resultado apresentado recentemente pela Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex), do Ministério da Economia, de 1,87 milhão de toneladas, o crescimento poderia chegar a 43,5%.

O relatório americano é divulgado trimestralmente, a partir de janeiro. Na última publicação de 2021, em outubro, as exportações brasileiras estavam previstas em 2,32 milhões de toneladas. A próxima divulgação será em meados da segunda ou terceira semana de abril.

Produção

A produção brasileira de carne bovina deve chegar a 9,75 milhões de toneladas, o que pode significar um crescimento de 4,6% sobre o ano de 2021.

A produção nacional da proteína vermelha ganhou um incremento de 50 mil toneladas, em comparação a primeira estimativa do órgão.

Além da melhora da produção, o prognóstico é também de uma melhora no consumo interno de carne bovina, com aumento de 1,1%, chegando a 7,14 milhões de toneladas, o que responderia por 73,2% do total da carne bovina produzida no País.

URUGUAY

Mercado ganadero con demanda sostenida, valores estables y a la espera de lluvias

por Cecilia Ferreiraenero 10, 2022

La falta de agua genera un aumento de oferta de ganados más livianos con apuro de carga y lleva a que sea muy limitada la oferta de ganados especiales de buena terminación.

Algunos frigoríficos están con cargas rápidas, alrededor de una semana, y valores muy firmes para los ganados especiales, bien completos, de hasta US\$ 4,40 – 4,45 para los mejores novillos y hasta US\$ 4,15



para las mejores vacas. El eje de los negocios está en US\$ 4,35 para novillo gordo y US\$ 4,10 para la vaca. Las vaquillonas especiales cotizan sobre los US\$ 4,25. Es otro el mercado para los ganados faltos de terminación, con entradas más largas y valores más flojos. Hay alguna planta sin pasar precios. Hay una fuerte oferta de vacas que lleva a un precio algo más flojo para esa categoría, no es el caso de las vaquillonas.

El paro de FOICA del jueves pasado generó incertidumbre en la operativa y el corrimiento de algunas entradas. Esta semana la faena transcurriría con normalidad.

El factor clima tiene gran incidencia por la escasa disponibilidad forrajera en algunas zonas donde ha sido muy poca el agua. Es un factor clave en el mercado de reposición, con demanda puntual, muy cautelosa. Y poca oferta, con ventas adelantadas principalmente hasta mediados de diciembre.

China volvió con demanda firme y valores aceptables a comienzos de 2022

13/01/2022 Importadores presionan para bajar los precios

El mercado chino mantiene su tónica de dinamismo, según publicó Faxcarne. Pese a que se dio una corrección (lógica) en los valores de las nuevas compras tras el reinicio de la operativa con Brasil, los precios siguen firmes analizados desde una perspectiva de mediano plazo. Un exportador regional comentó a Faxcarne que China “está operando” y que, si bien hay una presión de varios importadores para intentar bajar un poco más los valores, la oferta de carne de la región “no abunda”.

De todas formas, es factible un incremento significativo en el precio de la carne vacuna brasileña con el paso de las semanas, adelantó.

La corrección de los valores fue del eje del 10% para los cortes desosados y algo más para las menudencias y los cortes con hueso. Además, en la última semana algunos clientes chinos mostraron su preocupación por acciones del gobierno tendientes a “intervenir el mercado de alimentos” en la previa de los festejos por el Año Nuevo, pero se lo considera algo “coyuntural”.

Las fuentes manejaron negocios por delantero de Brasil en un rango de US\$ 6.700-6.800 CFR, chuck & blade desde Uruguay en un rango de US\$ 6.000-6.200 y rueda en un eje de US\$ 7.200-7.400. Un trader reportó venta de full set de cortes deshuesados desde Uruguay a US\$ 6.700 CFR y cuartos de vaca con hueso de Chile a US\$ 5.200. “Los valores están volviendo a los niveles de setiembre, que eran muy buenos precios”, destacó un frigorífico.

“China está con mucha demanda, pero no tenemos mucha oferta. Enero debería ser un mes de buena exportación a ese destino”, acotó otro exportador brasileño.

En el caso del shin & shank, Argentina coloca esa mercadería en un rango de US\$ 7.800-8.000 CFR, Uruguay sobre unos US\$ 7.950, y Brasil unos US\$ 300 por encima de esa referencia. También hubo plantas argentinas que cerraron rueda en un rango de US\$ 7.000-7.100 y delantero (RFQ) 90 VL en una franja de US\$ 5.200-5.400 CFR.

Por otro lado, un trader manejó ventas de cordero desde Uruguay entre US\$ 5.200-5.250 CFR, pero con un mercado “difícil” para mover volumen. La fuente advirtió que en los últimos días se sumaron casos de covid-19 en Tianjin, lo que provocó el cierre de comercios por algunos días y la imposibilidad de mover la mercadería. “Da la impresión de que enero y parte de febrero va a seguir relativamente como hasta ahora”, comentó.

Precios medio de exportación 41% arriba

por Eduardo Blasinaenero 12, 2022

Muchos son los que dicen que 2020 fue un año para encuadrar. Y sobradas razones hay para ello. Pero en los primeros días de enero el precio de exportación 2021 supera en 41% al de 2020. Por supuesto que son solo 8 días de enero los que entran en la estadística. Pero una diferencia tan fuerte, la persistencia de un precio de exportación estable en US\$ 5.000 por tonelada carcasa ya durante un más de un mes también indica que hay una buena chance de que el precio de exportación de 2021 sostenga los niveles de 2021 y ¿porqué no? los supere.

Volvemos sobre el concepto de la sostenibilidad de los precios: el novillo puede sostenerse por encima de US\$ 4 por kilo carcasa, el precio de exportación puede superar el promedio de US\$ 4.303 de 2021. Y la ganadería puede sostener así transformaciones importantes.

Brasil volverá a competir. Pero su reputación ambiental cae en picada. La semana pasada anunció que dejará de medir las hectáreas taladas en el Cerrado. Su gobierno no entiende lo que pasa en el mundo y lo pagará caro. Uruguay tiene todo para prolongar la diferenciación de su carne y las transformaciones de su ganadería. China y EEUU se sostienen plenamente firmes y el Covid en EEUU parece afectar más a la oferta interna que a la demanda.



UNIÓN EUROPEA

Entra en vigor la nueva legislación para la producción ecológica de alimentos

10/01/2022

La nueva legislación sobre producción ecológica entrará en vigor el 1 de enero de 2022, tras el aplazamiento de su implementación por un año.

Las reglas reflejarán la naturaleza cambiante de este sector en rápido crecimiento. El nuevo reglamento está diseñado para garantizar una competencia leal para los agricultores al tiempo que se evita el fraude y se mantiene la confianza del consumidor mediante lo siguiente:

- las reglas de producción se simplificarán mediante la eliminación gradual de una serie de excepciones y exclusiones;
- el sistema de control se fortalecerá gracias a medidas de precaución más estrictas y controles rigurosos a lo largo de toda la cadena de suministro;
- los productores de terceros países deberán cumplir el mismo conjunto de normas que los que producen en la UE;
- las normas orgánicas cubrirán una lista más amplia de productos (por ejemplo, sal, corcho, cera de abejas, yerba mate, hojas de parra, palmitos) y tendrán reglas de producción adicionales (por ejemplo, ciervos, conejos y aves de corral);
- la certificación será más fácil para los pequeños agricultores gracias a un nuevo sistema de certificación grupal;
- habrá un enfoque más uniforme para reducir el riesgo de contaminación accidental por plaguicidas;
- Se eliminarán gradualmente las exenciones para la producción en camas demarcadas en invernaderos.

ITALIA Detectan un caso de peste porcina africana

10/01/2022 El caso fue detectado en la región del Piamonte

Un caso de peste porcina africana fue detectado en un jabalí salvaje en el norte de Italia, informó la agencia ANSA este viernes, lo que despertó temor en el sector cárnico del país. La peste porcina africana, altamente contagiosa y letal para las poblaciones de cerdos, no presenta ningún riesgo para la salud humana, aunque sí que puede suponer un duro golpe para la industria de la carne.

Con 8,9 millones de cerdos, Italia es el séptimo productor de carne de cerdo de la Unión Europea, una industria que representa 8.000 millones de euros (9.100 millones de dólares), según la asociación de agricultura Confagricoltura.

Según ANSA, el caso fue detectado durante los análisis de un jabalí salvaje muerto en Ovada, en la región del Piamonte (norte). La AFP intentó contactar con el instituto que llevó a cabo los análisis, en vano. La peste porcina africana existe en África desde hace décadas. En Italia, únicamente está presente en la isla de Cerdeña, desde 1978. La enfermedad se propagó a China, el mayor productor de carne porcina del mundo, en 2018, lo que provocó el sacrificio de millones de animales para evitar una epidemia. En Europa occidental, el virus fue detectado en Bélgica en 2018 y esto llevó al gobierno chino a prohibir todas las importaciones de cerdo de ese país. Después de que Alemania confirmara la primera muerte de un jabalí salvaje a causa de esta afección en 2020, China, Japón, Corea del Sur, Brasil y Argentina también suspendieron las importaciones de cerdo alemán.

Según ANSA, el caso reportado fue notificado al Ministerio de Salud italiano, que se lo debería comunicar a la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE) y a la Comisión Europea. Según un informe de la OIE del 3 de diciembre, la peste porcina africana se ha detectado en 32 países de cinco regiones del mundo desde enero de 2020.

La enfermedad ha afectado a más de un millón de cerdos y a más de 28.000 jabalíes salvajes en todo el mundo.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Cae la producción por impacto de casos de COVID en las plantas

11 January 2022 Lower slaughter capacity has reduced supply

Rising COVID-19 infections among US workers have forced meat plants to slow production and the government to replace slaughterhouse inspectors, meat companies and union officials said.

Meatpacking, an early epicenter of the pandemic in 2020, is the latest sector to be disrupted by a surge in cases of the highly contagious Omicron variant, which has also left airlines, hospitals and schools scrambling for staff, reported Reuters.



Cargill Inc, a top US beef producer, operated a few plants at a lower slaughtering capacity last week, spokesman Daniel Sullivan said.

Less slaughter capacity reduces US beef supplies at a time of booming demand and means farmers must keep cattle longer in feed yards or on ranches. A sustained period of lower production could further increase high meat prices at a time of inflation fears.

"We are seeing case counts ebb and flow as communities work to manage the spread of the COVID-19, especially the Omicron variant," Sullivan said.

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimated beef processors killed 112,000 cattle on Friday, down about 6% from a year earlier and matching 3 January levels that were the lowest since October. Pig slaughtering, meanwhile, was down about 5% from last year on Friday, the USDA said.

A Cargill beef plant in Dodge City, Kansas, was getting by with a "skeleton crew," said Lee Reichmuth, a Nebraska cattle feeder and board member for the United States Cattlemen's Association. The facility supplies beef to retail, foodservice and processed foods customers domestically and internationally.

"Slaughter's backing up," Reichmuth said.

COVID-19 cases as of 3 January had increased over the previous 14 days in 26 of the 30 counties where the nation's biggest beef production plants are located, according to Steiner Consulting Group.

USDA meatpacking inspectors are increasingly testing positive, said Paula Schelling-Soldner, chair of the National Joint Council of Food Inspection Locals that represents about 6,400 meat and poultry inspectors.

The USDA last week shifted inspectors to an American Foods Group beef plant in Green Bay, Wisconsin, allowing cattle slaughtering to continue at the plant that was short-staffed due to infections, Schelling-Soldner said.

"We dealt with this in the beginning of March 2020, where they were just putting the inspectors into these hotspots," Schelling-Soldner said.

American Foods Group did not respond to a request for comment. The USDA said it follows US health guidelines and requires meatpacking workers in regions with high COVID-19 transmission to wear masks when inspectors are present.

Mark Lauritsen, international vice president for meatpacking at the United Food and Commercial Workers union, said he has seen a slight uptick in COVID-19 cases, especially at plants that vaccinated workers early last spring but have not made a push for booster shots.

The union asked meat processors to reinstate monitors who ensure plant workers stay distanced, Lauritsen said. Reuters reported some companies relaxed safety protocols.

Chicken company Perdue Farms saw COVID-19 cases rise after the holidays, spokeswoman Andrea Staub said. She said the increase is "proportional" to communities around its facilities and that Perdue is limiting production of certain products.

Wayne Farms, another chicken processor, said: "Omicron is affecting all types of industries including food production."

Biden encara batalla para lograr precios más equitativos

President Joe Biden promised to "fight for fairer prices" for farmers and consumers yesterday as he announced plans to combat the market power of the giant conglomerates that dominate meat and poultry processing. "Capitalism without competition isn't capitalism, it's exploitation," Biden said. "That's what we're seeing in meat and poultry." Biden joined USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack and Attorney General Merrick Garland to meet virtually with ranchers and farmers to hear complaints about consolidation in the industry, ratcheting up a campaign blaming anti-competitive practices in the industry for contributing to surging food inflation.

USDA y Departamento de Justicia acordaron acciones

09 January 2022

The Agriculture Department and Justice Department issued shared principles on the matter. Speaking at a White House event focused on competition in agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack and Attorney General Merrick B. Garland expressed their shared commitment to effectively enforcing federal competition laws that protect farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural producers and growers from unfair and anticompetitive practices, including the antitrust laws and the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Department of Justice are already working together to support their respective enforcement efforts under these laws.

The two agencies released a statement of principles and commitments that included the following:

The Justice Department and USDA promised to prioritise matters impacting competition in agriculture, saying that farmers, ranchers, and other producers and growers deserve the benefits of free and fair competition.



The agencies promised to jointly develop within 30 days a centralised, accessible process for farmers, ranchers, and other producers and growers to submit complaints about potential violations of the antitrust laws and the Packers and Stockyards Act. The agencies will protect the confidentiality of the complainants if they so request to the fullest extent possible under the law and also commit to supporting relevant whistleblower protections, including newly-applicable protections for criminal antitrust complainants against unlawful retaliation.

The agencies promised to work together to promote effective information sharing and case cooperation, including processes the agencies will follow to efficiently address a complaint.

Both agencies committed to vigorously enforcing the laws that protect farmers, ranchers, and other producers and growers from unfair, deceptive, discriminatory, and anticompetitive practices. As appropriate, the USDA said it will make reports or refer potential violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Justice Department to better enable its Antitrust Division to pursue meritorious competition-related cases and to allow the agencies to collaborate on issues of mutual interest. Additionally, The Justice Department and USDA will work together to identify and highlight areas where Congress can help modernize these toolkits.

"Producers all across the country for too long have faced a marketplace that benefits a few large companies over those who are growing our food," said Vilsack. "This means that consumers are paying more and farmers, ranchers and producers see less of the profits."

"The pandemic only further disrupted these challenges across the supply chain, exposing a food system that was rigid, consolidated, and fragile," he continued. "Antitrust and market regulatory enforcement is essential to enabling the competition necessary to transform our concentrated supply chains in favour of diversified, resilient food systems. These are complex, difficult areas of law, and our authorities are 100 years old or more, but I'm heartened by reaffirming our shared commitment to tackle these challenges together."

Mejorarán normas de etiquetado

This would hurt large producers and processors that rely on imports in their production process and could fuel tensions with exporters of meat to the U.S. who have often complained of barriers to access the U.S. market. "Under current labelling rules, meat can be labelled 'Product of USA' if it is only processed here — including when meat is raised overseas and then merely processed into cuts of meat here. We believe this could make it hard for American consumers to know what they are getting," the White House said on Monday.

Biden y el Secretario Vilsack se reunieron con productores "independientes"

President Biden, USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack and Attorney General Merrick Garland are announcing "the Biden-Harris Administration's Action Plan for a Fairer, More Competitive, and More Resilient Meat and Poultry Supply Chain," the White House said in a media advisory. The announcement will take place during an online meeting that the White House said will be held "with family and independent farmers and ranchers to discuss his administration's work to boost competition and reduce prices in the meat-processing industry, where corporate consolidation has led to rising prices for consumers and lower earnings for farmers and ranchers." The White House said, "The meat producers will talk about the challenges they have faced as large conglomerates have absorbed more and more smaller processors."

"The attorney general and the secretary of Agriculture will also attend and explain the steps the administration is taking to increase processing options for farmers and ranchers and to create fairer and more competitive markets. Vilsack will continue his aggressive work to tackle the causes of the higher prices American families have been facing.

"The president will explain that under his July Executive Order on Promoting Competition in the American Economy, the administration has been focused on tackling the lack of competition in agricultural markets. A small handful of meatpackers control the majority of the markets for beef, pork, and poultry, enabling them to squeeze farmers and ranchers while also raising prices on consumers."

Bottom line: Antitrust actions remain in focus. Agriculture remains one of the focal points for the Biden administration on this front, with today's virtual meeting aimed at discussing the administrations' efforts to boost competition and reduce prices in the meat processing industry. The officials will listen to complaints about consolidation in the industry, while launching a new portal to allow farmers and ranchers to report unfair trade practices by meatpackers.

USDA acordó hacer públicos los datos sobre el tratamiento de los animales en mataderos

10 January 2022 AWI declared a huge win for transparency and accountability



In a press release last week, Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) declared a huge win for transparency and accountability, as the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) agreed to publicly disclose records related to the treatment of animals in US slaughter plants.

According to AWI, USDA agreed to publicly disclose slaughter records in order to settle a lawsuit filed by the organisation. A federal magistrate judge for the US District Court for the Western District of New York approved the settlement last week.

According to AWI, the 2018 complaint alleged that the USDA failed to proactively disclose records relating to the enforcement of two laws—the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act—as required by the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Such records expose inhumane treatment of animals at slaughter plants across the country, including incidents of workers throwing chickens and improperly stunning pigs and cattle, and transporters abandoning trucks full of animals for hours in hot weather.

“This is the biggest step in improving government transparency at slaughter since the USDA began disclosing these records pursuant to FOIA,” said Erin Sutherland, staff attorney for AWI’s farm animal program. “Thousands of slaughterhouse records are now readily available to concerned citizens and animal advocacy groups who wish to monitor USDA enforcement without waiting months or even years for the department to respond to FOIA requests.”

“The USDA’s agreement to proactively post slaughter records is a huge victory,” said Emily von Klemperer, general counsel for Farm Sanctuary. “These records routinely expose inhumane treatment of animals at slaughter facilities and are critical to our efforts to educate the public and hold the agency accountable to enforce what minimal legal protections farm animals have.”

AWI and Farm Sanctuary are suing the USDA to address the mistreatment of poultry at slaughter in a separate lawsuit. A federal judge ruled in October that the lawsuit will move forward.

NAMI anunció la cancelación de su Conferencia Annual 2022

By PAIGE CARLSON January 13, 2022

The Annual Meat Conference showcases many of the newest products and developments in meat retailing, as well as insights to marketing, sales, and overall increasing profitability.

The 2022 Annual Meat Conference (AMC) to be held in February in Washington, D.C., hosted by the North American Meat Institute (NAMI) and The Food Industry Association (FMI) has been cancelled.

As an educational opportunity, the AMC provides a unique experience for attendees to be inspired and gather fresh ideas. This annual event showcases many of the newest products and developments in meat retailing, as well as insights to marketing, sales, and overall increasing profitability. In addition, “The purpose of AMC is to bring together retailers and the meat and poultry industry,” said NAMI President and CEO Julie Anna Potts in a press release. Bringing industry professionals together at the annual conference provides a valuable networking experience for all involved. With increasing health concerns and out of consideration of attendees, NAMI and FMI have chosen to cancel the in-person experience in 2022.

Leslie G. Sarasin, FMI President and CEO, explained in a press release, “Our community is prioritizing the health of its people and operations so that we will be able to continue to serve the shopper, but we are committed to sharing additional category insights with our audiences throughout the year.”

Though a full refund will be issued to all attendees, exhibitors, and sponsors, NAMI and FMI, in partnership with Sealed Air, will host a virtual experience of discussion and analysis regarding The Power of Meat. This three-part series will begin early February and registration information will be available on the conference website.

As this year’s in-person event will not take place, NAMI and FMI look forward to hosting the event in March 2023 in Dallas, Texas.

Australia

Evalúan el impacto de la cepa OMICRON sobre el sector y el abastecimiento de carnes

Eric Barker, 13/01/2022 PICTURES of empty supermarket shelves and significant absentee rates at some of Australia’s largest abattoirs have created concern in recent weeks about the impact the virus may have on the cattle industry.

Other than the processing sector, the industry has had minimal brushes with COVID and livestock have been moving across the country. But this time COVID case numbers have reached record levels and extended further into the community.

Australian Country Choice director David Foote said the virus had now impacted all parts of ACC’s beef supply chain – however through a combination of expert advice, forward planning, communication and biosecurity protocols across its operations, disruptions to beef supply had been minimised.



“We have only recently experienced a positive case in our property and feedlot network while our processing plant at Cannon Hill has implemented at significant cost to the business, a 24 hour rigorous COVID testing and tracking protocol for everyone and anyone entering the site,” Mr Foote said

“These testing and close contact procedures at our plant have helped keep it COVID free but has created an involuntary absenteeism rate which has had an impact on processing volumes through the facility.

“With affected staff generally now able to return to work after 6- 7 days, disruption to the overall cattle or finished goods flow has not been too significant.”

Mr Foote said absenteeism from COVID case numbers along the entire fresh meat supply chain from processing to cut and pack facilities to distribution centres and back of stores were all compounding the ability to keep the shelves full at all times.

“Each part of the chain will create a bit of a miss,” he said.

Multiple transport industry sources have told Beef Central the Omicron wave has had little impact on staff – with the festive season being a quiet time of the year. Many saleyards have reported a smaller panel of processor buyers at this year’s opening sales.

“Watch and wait” for regional Qld processor

Gympie-based Nolan’s Meat director Terry Nolan said the Omicron wave of COVID was a “watch and wait” for regional plants.

“Staff and cattle have been hard to find so we have been operating at less than our capacity for a while,” Mr Nolan said.

“We haven’t seen too much impact from the Omicron wave with a 5 to 10pc absentee rate. It is still too early to tell if we will have a big impact from it.

“We’ve also been very stringent on our risk management, locking out visitors and locking our people who don’t need to be there.”

Mr Nolan said supply issues in supermarkets were not impacting the business.

“We’ve managed to deliver on all of our commitments, so the problems with that might be with other operations more in the thick of the Omicron wave,” he said.

“I’m hoping we don’t see the full effect of the Omicron wave but it also feels like it is inevitable.”

Mr Nolan said issues at the supermarket could have an impact on the market from the demand side, depending on how long the outbreak lasted.

“The reports of empty shelves at the supermarket has piqued the interest of the consumer last week and this week. If that spike converts to a trend the cattle prices might hold up – but I don’t expect it to.”

“The chicken industry has been hit hard by the Omicron wave. But it’s hard to see that play into the hands of the beef industry because you are replacing \$9/kg chicken breast with beef cube rolls at \$40/kg.”

Procesadores saludaron la flexibilización en las restricciones por COVID pero plantearon problemas en la disponibilidad de tests

Eric Barker, 10/01/2022

AS EARLY starting processors experience major staff shortages due to the rapid spread of the Omicron variant, the industry is hoping a decision to relax isolation rules for meatworkers will take some pressure off.

Last week, Coles put limits on the sale of some beef products and the Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC) warned of widespread domestic meat shortages.

In response, the Queensland, New South Wales and Victorian governments have allowed food and grocery workers, including meatworkers, who are a close contact of a case to avoid quarantine if they test negative – putting them in line with health workers.

While the limited availability of rapid antigen tests are still a worry for processors hoping to use the relaxed restrictions, the move has mostly been welcomed by the industry.

AMIC CEO Patrick Hutchinson said the rapid spread of Omicron had already forced some processors to significantly reduce capacity.

“We’ve had a range of facilities up and down the eastern seaboard close or have up to 60 percent absenteeism,” Mr Hutchinson said.

“A lot of processors have been trying to start work again in the past fortnight to fulfil their orders and this has been a big frustration.”

Mr Hutchinson said the new isolation rules were welcomed by the industry, with processors working hard to provide a safe environment.

“We’re hoping workers will be able to come back to work and product can start to come through,” he said.

“Our COVIDsafe plans within plants are very stringent and a lot of PPE is used to stop the virus spreading. These were in place for other outbreaks like Delta and variants before that.”

More plants to open in the next fortnight



While the Omicron variant has been spreading quickly through the eastern states, most processors have been in their traditional maintenance period – with some major operators to come online in the next fortnight.

Australasian Meat Employees Union federal secretary Matt Journeaux said other processing industries already experienced major staff shortages.

“Poultry has been really affected by the outbreak, with one the big plants having about 30pc of staff isolating because of COVID,” Mr Journeaux said.

“Beef City started last Friday and they had a full crew show-up, which was really good. Dinmore is the next cab off the rank, they don’t start until next week.”

Mr Journeaux said exempting workers from quarantine if they test negative was likely to help the industry.

“Health and safety is a priority, but we have to be realistic about people’s ability to earn a living,” he said.

RATs remain elusive for processors

While the new rules have been welcomed by the industry and the union, the nationwide shortage of RATs had many concerned about their ability to meet the new requirements.

“I’m not sure how the new isolation rules are going to work because workers will need access to RATs and there is not enough around,” Mr Journeaux said.

“It’s non-sensical to make people test negative every day, when they would normally be isolating, without making RATs free for meatworkers.”

AMIC has also been calling for processing companies to have access to free RATs, with governments yet to act on it.

“We’ve been advocating for free tests since September last year and the Federal Government has made it clear they don’t want to do it,” Mr Hutchinson said.

“At this point we just want to see enough of them available so processors can continue to underpin the supply chain.”

CANADA: China y Filipinas suspenden importaciones por caso BSE

11 January 2022

China and the Philippines have suspended imports of Canadian beef due to Canada's detection in December of a cow infected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), a spokesperson for Canada's agriculture department said on Monday.

The moves follow an import suspension by South Korea last month, after Canada reported its first BSE case in six years, Reuters reported.

China is the world's biggest importer of beef and veal, and Canada's third-biggest export market, according to the Canadian Cattlemen's Association (CCA). China took similar action against Brazil after that country confirmed BSE cases, before restoring imports in December after a three-month interruption.

BSE is a fatal disease of the nervous system in cattle.

Canada, the eighth largest beef and veal exporter, reported the BSE case in December in an 8-1/2-year-old beef cow in the province of Alberta.

Canada's latest case is atypical - meaning it is a form of BSE that can occur naturally in older cattle - as opposed to classical BSE, caused by an animal eating contaminated feed.

The three countries to suspend Canadian imports are seeking more information about the case, said Dennis Laycraft, the CCA's executive vice-president.

The disruption has not had any noticeable impact on Canadian prices, he said.

"We expect these (suspensions) to be short in duration," Laycraft said. "We've been able to manage through it."

The cow was euthanized on the farm and did not enter the food or animal feed chain, according to the Canadian government.

The first confirmed Canadian case of BSE, a classical form, was detected in 2003, resulting in some 40 export markets closing. Many have long since reopened.

EMPRESARIAS

Minerva evalúa cambiar su domicilio legal cotizar en Nasdaq

Source: Reuters 14 January 2022 The company is considering a change in domicile as well

Brazil meatpacker Minerva is considering moving its legal domicile outside Brazil, and is leaning toward switching its listing to Nasdaq from the local stock exchange B3, a source close to the company told Reuters on Thursday.



The company said in a securities filing it had approved a study to change its domicile, but did not specify where, reported Reuters.

A Minerva spokesperson also declined to elaborate.

"Nasdaq was one of the stock exchanges analysed and that seemed to make more sense," the source later said.

Financial news website Brazil Journal reported earlier Thursday, without citing sources, that Minerva was considering a Nasdaq listing.

Minerva is the latest in a series of Brazilian companies seeking to relocate to the United States and list on a US exchange, fuelled by a desire for broader access to investors, lower corporate taxes, looser regulations for controlling shareholders, and more efficient capital markets.

The success of Brazilian tech startups with US listings, such as digital lender Nubank, has spurred interest from other sectors, ranging from retail to cosmetics, in moving their legal domiciles mainly to the United States as well as Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands.

Last year, Brazil's JBS SA, the world's largest meat processor, said it would also pursue this year a US listing of its international operations.

Minerva Foods ingresó al negocio de producción de proteínas en laboratorio

27/12/2021

Minerva Foods ha anunciado que ha constituido una empresa junto a Amyris para desarrollar y cultivar proteínas cárnicas a través de procesos de fermentación en laboratorio. Según la empresa, el proceso de desarrollo de moléculas por fermentación es una de las alternativas más avanzadas y eficientes en la búsqueda de un modelo de producción de alimentos con menor impacto en el medio ambiente y contribuyendo así a la sostenibilidad de nuestro planeta.

La empresa conjunta con Amyris trabajará en el desarrollo de nuevas moléculas que contribuirán a la reducción de las emisiones de carbono de la cadena de producción de proteína animal, a través de envases más sostenibles y conservantes naturales basados en la fermentación, aumentando así la eficiencia logística de la cadena cárnica global. Además, las partes esperan trabajar en el desarrollo de la matriz de producción de proteínas a través del proceso de fermentación, como una alternativa sostenible a la proteína animal.

En esta empresa Minerva Foods ha invertido 5 millones de dólares y será la encargada de la distribución y comercialización de los productos que se lleguen a desarrollar.

Se espera que los primeros productos estén a la venta en 2022.