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GLOBAL

RUSIA - UCRANIA

Datos importantes

Na madrugada de 24 de fevereiro as forças armadas russas invadiram a Ucrânia.

O pretexto para essa invasão é questionável, mas agora será a dominação ou a guerra.

Participação da Rússia e da Ucrânia no mercado de commodities

Trigo

O trigo é um dos principais produtos que deverá ser afetado no mercado mundial, dado a importância de ambas as nações na produção. Ambos os países estão entre os cinco maiores exportadores mundiais de trigo, detendo 29% da fatia do comércio internacional do grão.

A Rússia foi a quarta produtora de trigo do mundo na safra 2020/2021, atrás da China, União Europeia e Índia (USDA).

Para a safra 2021/2022, a expectativa é que a produção seja de 75,5 milhões de toneladas de trigo. A estimativa é que 35 milhões de toneladas sejam exportadas pela Rússia, sendo a segunda maior exportadora de trigo do mundo, atrás apenas da União Europeia.

A Ucrânia ocupa a nona posição na produção de trigo e sua relevância está na exportação, sendo a quarta exportadora, a expectativa é que 24 milhões de toneladas sejam exportadas na safra 2021/2022, se a guerra permitir.

Milho

Rússia e Ucrânia estão entre os 10 maiores produtores de milho, para o grão a Ucrânia ganha destaque.

A Ucrânia é a sexta produtora do grão no mundo, com expectativa de produção de 42 milhões de toneladas na safra 2021/22. Já a Rússia ocupa a décima posição em relação a produção, com expectativa de produção de 15 milhões de toneladas.

Com relação a exportação, a Ucrânia e Rússia ocupam, respectivamente, a quarta e sexta posição entre os exportadores.

Petróleo e gás natural

O extrativismo de petróleo e gás natural russo são marcantes. O país, segundo o Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo e Gás Natural, é o terceiro produtor mundial de petróleo.

Em relação a produção de gás natural, a Rússia é a segunda produtora do mundo, atrás apenas dos Estados Unidos.

O gás natural é a principal fonte de energia europeia e boa parte da Ásia, abastecido pelas reservas russas e transportados através de gasodutos que cortam a Europa, principalmente a Ucrânia.

Soja

Para a soja, Ucrânia e Rússia ocupam, respectivamente, o sétimo e oitavo lugar no pódio mundial de exportação.

Em 2021 o país consumiu 768 mil toneladas, com faturamento de US\$343 milhões, o que respondeu por 22% do faturamento das exportações russas no ano.

Fertilizantes

A Rússia foi a principal fornecedora de potássio para o Brasil e uma das maiores fornecedoras de fertilizantes nitrogenados e fosfatados em 2021.

O Brasil depende da importação de fertilizantes, sendo o 4º. importador mundial. A maior fábrica de fertilizantes nitrogenados do Brasil foi fechada em 2020.

O conflito deverá elevar os preços dos fertilizantes, que, sem guerra, praticamente dobraram em 2021, elevando o custo de produção, principalmente para a safra 2022/23.

Em meio a esse cenário, os preços das commodities subiram e a insegurança estabeleceu-se. O impacto no Brasil poderá ser relevante, em função da dependência brasileira da importação de fertilizantes provenientes da Rússia, o que certamente afetará o custo de produção para as safras futuras.

Além dos fertilizantes, o impacto foi grande nos preços do trigo na bolsa norte-americana. Estes, que já vinham firmes, no dia da invasão à Ucrânia (24/2) foram marcados por uma alta de 5,6% e 15,9% nas comparações diária e semanal. A volatilidade de preços dependerá do tempo de duração da guerra e poderá refletir na margem de agricultores e pecuaristas.

Apesar da safra brasileira de trigo ter sido recorde em 2021, o Brasil não é autossuficiente e depende da importação. Apesar de não ser grande importador de trigo europeu, a volatilidade e a provável redução do fornecimento pelos países produtores podem impactar a demanda de nosso maior fornecedor, a Argentina, e elevar ainda mais a inflação no país.



Precios del Petróleo , Gas y Trigo sufren Fuertes alzas

02 March 2022 Russian sanctions are disrupting supply flow

Commodity prices stormed higher on Tuesday as Russia's invasion of Ukraine escalated and Western sanctions disrupted air and sea transport, threatening flows of raw materials, reported Reuters.

Crude oil hit its highest price in more than seven years, gas prices rocketed 24% and wheat hit its highest in nearly 14 years on fears that logistics problems will result in shortages.

Gold had eased when Russian and Ukrainian officials held ceasefire talks, but it rebounded 1% as safe-haven buying resumed after there was no agreement.

Russia warned Kyiv residents to flee their homes on Tuesday and rained rockets down on Kharkiv as the Russian bombardment of Ukrainian cities intensified. Worries deepened about logjams in supply chains after several shipping groups halted activity to and from Russia while airlines cancelled cargo flights because of reciprocal airspace bans that hit both Russia and Europe.

"The current situation is highly volatile, with no sign of de-escalation, and the potential for existentially bad outcomes for all parties," Berenberg analyst Richard Hatch said in a note.

"Our base-case scenario is one ... with demand for commodities remaining strong and prices elevated for those commodities where Russia plays a material role in supply."

GAS SOARS

May Brent crude oil futures raced 8% higher to \$106 a barrel, the highest since 2014, as concern over supply disruptions outweighed talk of a coordinated global crude stocks release.

Even though sanctions have avoided directly touching Russian oil and gas, worries over disruptions sent Dutch front-month gas prices soaring by 24%.

"The fragile situation in Ukraine and financial and energy sanctions against Russia will keep the energy crisis stoked and oil well above \$100 per barrel in the near-term and even higher if the conflict escalates further," Louise Dickson, senior oil market analyst at Rystad Energy, wrote in a note.

Metals also extended gains on worries over supply of palladium, aluminium and nickel, since Russian production accounts for global market shares of 40%, 6% and 7% respectively.

Palladium spiked more than 9% at one point as analysts said sanctions began disrupting shipments.

Aluminium hovered just below a record high of \$3,525 a tonne touched on Monday while nickel CMNI3 also firmed.

Russian aluminium producer Rusal halted production at its Nikolaev alumina refinery in Ukraine, citing logistical challenges.

Supplies of energy-intensive aluminium and zinc could be further disrupted if European smelters decide electricity prices are too high to keep smelters running.

In agricultural markets, Chicago wheat futures jumped more than 5% as traders feared prolonged disruption to global supplies after Ukrainian ports shut.

European wheat marched more than 6% higher while Chicago corn climbed by 5%.

Ukraine and Russia together account for about 29% of global wheat exports, 19% of global corn exports and 80% of world sunflower oil exports.

Malaysian palm oil futures vaulted more than 7% to a record peak on Tuesday on the prospect of rising demand as the closure of Ukrainian ports hits supplies of sunoil from the Black Sea region.

The benchmark European carbon contract, however, plunged 16%, decoupling from the energy markets it usually tracks.

"Spiking gas and power prices are more likely to cause some participants to offload their ... positions to cover losses elsewhere," Refinitiv analysts said in a report.

El trigo alcanza su precio más alto desde marzo de 2008

Fuente: Reuter 02/03/2022

El precio del cereal sube hasta niveles máximos mientras que la invasión rusa a Ucrania afecta a los suministros

El trigo de Chicago subió casi un 3% el miércoles mientras el mercado continuaba con su racha alcista, alcanzando su nivel más alto desde 2008 por preocupaciones sobre las interrupciones prolongadas en el suministro tras la invasión de Rusia a su rival exportador de granos Ucrania.

El maíz retrocedió después de subir a su nivel más alto desde mayo y la soja cayó por primera vez en tres sesiones.

"No hay compradores ni vendedores en el mercado asiático, ya que nadie está seguro de cuánto durará esta guerra", dijo un comerciante de granos con sede en Singapur. "Los precios internacionales se están disparando por las nubes".

Es probable que los importadores mundiales de aceite de trigo, maíz y girasol busquen envíos alternativos, ya que el conflicto entre los principales proveedores, Rusia y Ucrania, frena los suministros.



Los compradores de maíz para alimentación animal se apresuraron a reservar suministros de la Unión Europea para reemplazar las exportaciones ucranianas bloqueadas por la invasión de Rusia, según dijeron los comerciantes, pero dado que el bloque también es sensible a la pérdida del suministro ucraniano, es posible que pronto tengan que buscar en otra parte.

Juntos, Rusia y Ucrania representan alrededor del 29% de las exportaciones mundiales de trigo, el 19% de las exportaciones de maíz y el 80% de las exportaciones de aceite de girasol, que compite con el aceite de soja.

Las tres líneas de contenedores más grandes del mundo suspendieron el martes los envíos de carga hacia y desde Rusia, en otro golpe al comercio con el país.

A los inversionistas les preocupa que el conflicto pueda impedir que los agricultores de Rusia y Ucrania siembren cultivos como el maíz esta primavera.

Sanciones contra RUSIA afectan economía global

26 February 2022 After COVID-19, Russia stand-off creates new unknowns

Western economic sanctions to punish Russia for its invasion of Ukraine heap a new set of unknowables on a global economy already distorted by the coronavirus pandemic and a decade of ultra-cheap money, reported Reuters.

The bid to exclude from the trading system whole chunks of the world's 11th largest economy -- and supplier of one-sixth of all commodities -- has no precedent in the globalised age.

Sanctions unveiled so far will hit Russian banks' business in dollars, euros, pounds and yen. US export curbs will restrict Russian access to electronics and computers while European capitals are fine-tuning similar export controls and measures to target the energy and transport sectors.

For now, they won't condemn the Russian economy to anything like isolation: the gas on which Europe depends will keep flowing and Russia's banks will retain access to the SWIFT global bank messaging system.

But further punitive measures remain possible, while the chaos of conflict and prospective counter-measures by Moscow make it likely there will be some decoupling of the Russian economy and its huge resources.

"The war, sanctions, and the likelihood of meaningful retaliation by Russia together will likely cause a material global recessionary shock," political risk consultancy Eurasia Group said in a note.

"Sanctions on Russian banks and trade will likely cause meaningful disruptions to global trade and financial relationships with far-reaching effects."

The initial impact will be modest, especially after two years of COVID-19 which have seen a global recession give way to a stimulus-fuelled growth spurt that created labour shortages, inflation and global supply chain bottlenecks.

Oxford Economics said it now sees global inflation this year at 6.1%, up from 5.4%, citing the impact of sanctions, financial market disruption and higher gas, oil and food prices.

While that will add to cost-of-living worries, Oxford reduced its forecast for global output growth by a modest 0.2 points to 3.8% this year and by just 0.1 points to 3.4% in 2023.

That small dose of "stagflation" is a headache for central banks trying to reduce stimulus and return base rates to something like normal after a decade near zero.

But for now, the consensus is that tightening can cautiously go ahead.

PIVOT

More profound structural changes will depend on how the sanctions impact plays out in time, notably in the domains of commodities, energy and finance.

Even without excluding Russian banks from SWIFT, the mere whiff of legal consequences for any Western bank found to have breached sanctions could have a "chilling effect on business", one specialist lawyer told Reuters.

The same goes for other financial services.

"Brokers are already being instructed by their compliance and market security committees to cease the use of currently approved Russian insurers and find alternative insurers for new (re)insurance policies," said Ben Sheppard, senior research analyst at insurance investment adviser Argenta Private Capital.

How sanctions will apply to Russia's vast energy and commodity resources remains opaque.

Russia produces 10% of global oil and supplies 40% of Europe's gas. It is the world's largest grains and fertilisers exporter, top palladium and nickel producer, third-largest exporter of coal and of steel, and fifth-largest wood exporter.

Amrita Sen of Energy Aspects think tank said for now the measures appeared to give Russia some leeway.

"The financial sanctions are designed in a way to allow energy-related payments to continue," he said, adding he also expected some exemptions for metals and agricultural goods.



"We just don't see the West having enough appetite for sanctioning Russia at a time when inflation is already super high and energy and food prices are both elevated."

US President Joe Biden has said the sanctions are designed to have a long-term freezing effect on Russia's economy. So how might Moscow respond to that creeping isolation?

Its Economy Ministry said on Friday it had expected the sanctions pressure faced since Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea to intensify, and that it plans to step up trade and economic ties with Asian countries. Such a pivot would depend notably on Beijing seeing an interest in a China-Russia trading bloc that could emerge as a viable alternative to Western channels.

"It could force companies to have two separate supply chains to serve each one," Jacob Kirkegaard at German Marshall Fund said of a development that would reverse decades of attempts to streamline trade channels for efficiency.

Coming after the pandemic-era supply chain problems, that could exacerbate price hikes and goods shortages which are hurting the world economy.

But whether that becomes structurally higher inflation and long-term scarcity depends on how others react. Optimists argue it could be a wake-up call for other big economies to take a look at their strategic interests and economic weaknesses.

"Europe will need to suffer increased prices for oil and gas because of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the resulting Western sanctions," said Hung Tran at the Atlantic Council think tank.

"If Europe uses this moment to truly diversify its energy sources, it could insulate itself from future shocks planned by the Kremlin."

Productores europeos preocupados por el impacto

28 February 2022

Livestock farmers expect rising energy prices to continue to cut margins

The war in Ukraine, and heavy sanctions Western powers have taken against Russia, will have long-lasting and serious consequences for the French farming sector, the European Union's biggest, French President Emmanuel Macron said on Saturday. "If you ask me to share one conviction with you this morning, it is that this crisis is here to stay, this war is here to stay," Macron told the Paris farm show on Saturday.

Trade restrictions resulting from EU sanctions on Russia will weigh on French exports such as wine and grains, Macron said, while a further rise in energy prices will hit livestock farming.

"We are building a resilience plan," Macron said, adding measures would be taken to protect farmers from cost pressures and compensate lost revenues.

A surge in commodity prices in the past year has benefited grain producers but squeezed livestock farmers for whom grain feed is a major cost. The government announced at the end of January a 270 million euro (\$304 million) relief package for the pork sector, reported Reuters.

The crisis in Ukraine is increasing volatility in agricultural markets, with Paris wheat futures hitting a record high on Thursday. Farmers are also worried the crisis could exacerbate supply tensions in fertilisers and disrupt the spring growing season for crops.

The annual Paris farm show, the Salon de l'Agriculture, is a major occasion in France and, coming less than two months before the first round of presidential elections, has drawn the major candidates.

French commentators long expected Macron could use his presence at the show to officially announce he will be running for a second term, a fact nobody in France doubts.

But international crises, above all Russia's invasion in Ukraine, have thwarted the president's calendar several times.

While Macron spent over 12 hours at the Salon's last edition in 2020, trying to reassure farmers over the impact of Brexit and a reform of the EU's farm policy, he only spoke on Saturday for about 15 minutes.

UE acordó paquete de sanciones a RUSIA

26 de febrero de 2022 11:16 AM Imprimir

Fue una puesta en común entre 27 países del bloque. Destacaron que serán "masivas y severas" y que abarcarán a los sectores financiero, de energía y de transporte

Los líderes de los 27 países de la Unión Europea acordaron este jueves adoptar sanciones con "masivas y severas" consecuencias contra Rusia, en respuesta a su ofensiva militar en Ucrania, de acuerdo con una declaración adoptada en una cumbre de emergencia en Bruselas.

"Las sanciones cubrirán los sectores financiero, de energía y de transportes de Rusia", señala la declaración emitida tras la cumbre, y deberían ser adoptadas "sin demora".

La UE ya había adoptado esta semana medidas restrictivas contra funcionarios y entidades rusas por el reconocimiento de la independencia de dos territorios separatistas prorrusos en el este de Ucrania.



En la declaración, la UE pide “que Rusia cese inmediatamente sus acciones militares, retire incondicionalmente todas sus fuerzas y equipos militares de todo el territorio de Ucrania y respete la integridad territorial, soberanía e independencia” de ese país.

Rusia, apuntaron los líderes europeos en el texto, es “plenamente responsable por este acto de agresión y de toda la destrucción y las pérdidas de vidas humanas que causará. Será responsabilizada por sus acciones”.

El detalle de las nuevas sanciones a ser adoptadas aún no fue formalmente divulgado.

Sin embargo, la presidenta de la Comisión Europea, Ursula von der Leyen, dijo al fin de la cumbre que las sanciones se centrarán en “cinco pilares”: sector financiero, energía, transporte, control de exportaciones y restricciones de visados.

De acuerdo con Von der Leyen, las sanciones tendrán un impacto “máximo sobre las élites rusas”.

El paquete de sanciones “hará aumentar la inflación, acelerará la salida de capitales y afectará progresivamente la base industrial” de Rusia, añadió la funcionaria.

Un borrador de las medidas, publicado por la agencia AFP, menciona:

-Una prohibición de nuevos depósitos de ciudadanos de Rusia en bancos europeos por valor superior a 100.000 euros, así como la venta de títulos de deuda nominados en euro a compradores rusos.

-El veto a la exportación de tecnología, partes y servicios aeronáuticos y aeroespaciales, así como de equipos de renovación de refinerías de petróleo. La prohibición afectaría igualmente bienes de doble uso, civil y militar.

-Propone ampliar los criterios para inclusión de personas en las listas de sancionados para añadir a ella los miembros de la Duma Estatal rusa que aún no fueron afectados, miembros del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad de Rusia, y ciudadanos de Bielorrusia que facilitaron las operaciones contra Ucrania.

Declaraciones

Durante la jornada el jefe de la diplomacia de la UE, Josep Borrell, había advertido que con el enorme paquete de sanciones en estudio -el mayor lanzado por el bloque – Rusia corría el riesgo de un “aislamiento sin precedentes”.

A la salida de la cumbre, el jefe del gobierno de España, Pedro Sánchez, saludó que los líderes de la UE hayan decidido adoptar un paquete de sanciones “a la altura de las circunstancias tan dramáticas”.

“Hemos aprobado un paquete de sanciones masivas con el que, junto con el G7 y junto con economías, vamos a infligir un daño económico muy importante al gobierno” de Vladimir Putin, señaló.

“Precisamos sanciones que duelan”, había dicho el primer ministro de Bélgica, Alexander De Croo, al llegar a la sede de reuniones, en una expresión que con numerosas variantes fue repetida por varias fuentes.

En una conferencia de prensa al fin de la cumbre, el presidente de Francia, Emmanuel Macron, expresó que era importante condenar la ofensiva rusa y aplicar sanciones, pero señaló que era su responsabilidad “dejar abierto el camino” a un eventual diálogo con Putin, cuando “se cumplan las condiciones”.

Sin embargo, al definir las sanciones los países de la UE optaron por no excluir ahora al sistema financiero ruso del sistema interbancario SWIFT, como lo había solicitado el presidente de Ucrania, Volodimir Zelenski.

Un diplomático europeo confió a AFP que “varios países” se opusieron a adoptar ahora esa medida, ya que preferían mantener esa carta para más adelante.

El jefe del gobierno de Alemania, Olaf Scholz, dijo al llegar a la sede de reuniones que “es muy importante que decidamos sobre las medidas que se han preparado en las últimas semanas y que guardemos todo lo demás para una situación en la que sería necesario hacer otras cosas”.

En tanto, el primer ministro de Luxemburgo, Xavier Bettel, dijo que la eventual exclusión de Rusia del sistema SWIFT debería ser coordinada estrechamente con otros países occidentales, en particular con Estados Unidos y el Reino Unido.

Zelenski se conectó a la cumbre de la UE mediante videoconferencia, y de acuerdo con Bettel, expresó “no saber si tendría otra oportunidad de hablar con nosotros”.

Sanciones afectan también a empresas radicadas en RUSIA

01 March 2022

A growing list of companies are looking to exit Russia

Global agricultural commodities trader Bunge Ltd said continued conflict in Ukraine and stinging sanctions on Russia could have an "adverse effect" on its operations in the breadbasket region, reported Reuters.

Bunge and rival agribusinesses Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and Cargill Inc suspended operations in Ukraine last week after Russia invaded its neighbour. But none have stopped their business in Russia so far.

The conflict is threatening to further tighten global grain and edible oils supplies, likely exacerbating soaring food inflation. Russia and Ukraine supply nearly 30% of the world's wheat exports, about 19% of



corn exports and around 80% of sunflower oil.

"The continuation of the conflict may trigger a series of additional economic and other sanctions ... Any such sanctions may also result in an adverse effect on our Russian operations," Bunge said in a filing with the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

The West has moved to punish Russia by closing airspace to Russian aircraft, shutting out some Russian banks from the SWIFT global financial network and restricting Moscow's ability to use its foreign reserves. A growing list of companies were looking to exit Russia on Monday.

Bunge has been scaling back its Russian grain trading activities in recent years, including the sale of its Rostov grain export terminal last year that has left it with just \$121 million in assets in Russia, according to the filing.

Archer-Daniels-Midland did not have an immediate comment on its Russian operations. The company has an arm of its WILD flavourings business in Russia and owns a 50% stake in Aston Foods and Food Ingredients, a sweeteners and starches business.

Cargill maintains a far larger presence in Russia, with about 2,500 employees and investments of more than \$1.1 billion in grain and oilseed processing, animal feed, poultry processing and other businesses, according to the Cargill website.

Cargill declined to comment.

Brasil podría verse afectado por acercamiento entre RUSIA y CHINA

Fonte: Valor Econômico. 2 de março de 2022

A crise entre Rússia e Ucrânia realçou a importância da região em alguns setores básicos para a economia global. Para além de petróleo e gás, chamou particular atenção seu peso no setor agrícola, tanto na produção de grãos como trigo e milho quanto na fabricação de fertilizantes. Duas áreas das mais importantes para o Brasil, que tenta contabilizar os reflexos do conflito nas próximas semanas, meses e até anos.

Não é de hoje que Marcos Sawaya Jank, professor de Agronegócio Global do Insper e coordenador do centro Insper Agro Global, estuda o potencial da Rússia e de países vizinhos no agro. E ele nota que o conflito deflagrado tende a estreitar uma parceria entre Rússia e China que já tem influenciado o aumento da produção russa de alimentos e que, no longo prazo, poderá avançar sobre as vendas de produtos brasileiros ao mercado chinês.

No curto prazo, Jank concorda que os reflexos mais palpáveis do conflito serão a escassez de fertilizantes, a alta das cotações internacionais dos grãos e alguma redução na oferta de carnes de frango e suína. Para o Brasil, observa, haverá efeitos negativos derivados da falta e do encarecimento de adubos e também do aumento do trigo importado, mas o país poderá se beneficiar da alta de soja e milho e também conseguir alguma avanço no embarque de proteínas.

"O que me preocupa é o que está por trás dessa nova configuração geopolítica que ganha força. Agora 'asiocêntrica', a Rússia reaparece com maior influência no comércio global, e sua aliança com a China – cujas relações comerciais com os EUA ainda são problemáticas – pode significar maior estímulo ao crescimento da produção agrícola na região. No longo prazo, Rússia e países vizinhos poderão se tornar grandes concorrentes do Brasil", afirma Jank.

"Com quase 100 milhões de hectares de terras agricultáveis, e com a mudança climática já deixando novas áreas para a agricultura abertas na Sibéria, a Rússia detém um grande potencial inexplorado para cobrir parte da pujante demanda chinesa por alimentos", escreveu Jank em artigo publicado no Valor no dia 18 deste mês. Além de trigo e cultivos de inverno, há potencial para o incremento das colheitas de soja e milho, os grãos mais produzidos e exportados pelo Brasil – no caso da soja, sobretudo à China.

Para a China, lembra Jank, além das questões geopolíticas há uma clara vantagem logística nessa aproximação com a Rússia. E o movimento torna mais urgente que o Brasil consolide relações bilaterais mais sólidas, com mais credibilidade e transparência, para garantir mercados no futuro.

"A China tem que ser tratada como a parceira importante que é, ao mesmo tempo em que não podemos esquecer que a Rússia também pode ser um mercado mais importante para as nossas exportações. A melhor estratégia é mantermos, neste momento, uma equidistância prudente. Temos que ter boas relações com todos os países envolvidos no conflito".

Nesse processo, afirma, é importante que a iniciativa privada faça a sua parte. Na Ásia, defende Jank, é preciso que as empresas exportadoras tenham presença mais ativa, com operações locais mais relevantes.

Rabobank Aumentos de costos desafían la demanda mundial de carne vacuna

02/03/2022

Según el último informe sobre la carne vacuna publicado por Rabobank, la oferta mundial de carne vacuna sigue siendo escasa. La fuerte demanda actual y unos suministros limitados han mantenido altos



los precios mundiales de la carne de vacuno, pero las presiones de los costes están virando ahora hacia la cadena de suministro.

Rabobank sostiene que los movimientos de los precios minoristas de la carne en los últimos dos años han sido buenos, impulsados en gran medida por la fuerte demanda de los consumidores. De hecho, los precios minoristas de la carne en EE.UU. durante el cuarto trimestre de 2021 fueron un 23% más altos que el promedio de los cinco años anteriores. En China, estaban un 24% por encima del promedio.

“En muchos casos, este aumento en los precios fue causado por el tirón de la demanda. Dado que la oferta no puede mantenerse, el aumento de la demanda ha creado un desequilibrio en el mercado y, como resultado, los precios de la carne han subido”, explicó Angus Gidley-Baird, analista senior de Animal Protein en Rabobank.

El informe anuncia que las crecientes presiones inflacionarias continúan afectando a la cadena de suministro de carne vacuna. Entre los aumentos de costes están los costes laborales (y la disponibilidad), el transporte y la energía.

Según Gidley-Baird, algunos de los aumentos de costos, por ejemplo los asociados con la mano de obra y la sostenibilidad, serán permanentes y deberán adaptarse en la cadena de suministro. Otros, como los costes de transporte, energía y alimentación, son más cíclicos y se espera que disminuyan con el tiempo.

En muchos casos, el aumento de los precios minoristas de la carne vacuna ha sido histórico. Los precios de la carne continuaron aumentando hasta 2021, mientras que muchas de las otras proteínas se mantuvieron estables o se contrajeron. “Si hay más aumentos en los precios de la carne de vacuno se corre el riesgo de que los consumidores la sustituyan por otras proteínas o reduzcan su consumo general. Y estamos empezando a ver señales de que podrían estar llegando a su límite”, dijo Gidley-Baird.

Como ahora todos los ojos están puestos en la invasión rusa de Ucrania, Gidley-Baird dijo que no se esperan impactos importantes en los mercados mundiales de carne debido a las tensiones entre los dos países.

Dado que Rusia tiene un papel menos destacado en los mercados mundiales de carne de vacuno que hace cinco años, Rabobank no espera grandes impactos en los mercados mundiales de carne de vacuno. Sin embargo, los impactos indirectos son posibles.

El informe del mercado de productos básicos agrícolas de enero de Rabobank destacó que Rusia y Ucrania representan el 29% de las exportaciones mundiales de trigo, por lo que cualquier embargo comercial podría presionar sobre los precios de los alimentos. El complejo de piensos también está bajo la presión de las condiciones de sequía en Sudamérica, con impactos potenciales en la producción y los precios del maíz y la soja.

Beef Central, 02/03/2022

Global beef markets remain tight on strong ongoing consumer demand and constrained supply, however headwinds are building, Rabobank says in a newly-released report.

In its Q1 Global Beef Quarterly, the agribusiness bank says while global beef prices remain high – with cattle prices across most key beef-producing regions at their highest levels in five years – cost pressures are building in the supply chain.

And this will test the willingness of consumers to continue to pay ‘top dollar’ for beef.

“Over the past two years, retail beef prices have been phenomenal,” the report says, largely driven by strong consumer demand and some supply shocks.

“In Q4 2021, beef retail prices in the US were 23 per cent higher than the five-year average and in China, they were 24 per cent above the five-year average,” it says.

Consumer ‘demand pull’

Much of this increase in prices has been caused by “demand pull”, Rabobank senior animal protein analyst Angus Gidley-Baird said, driven by increased consumer appetite for beef due to factors including lockdown restrictions, additional disposable incomes from Covid stimulus packages and (in the case of China and African swine fever in pork) limitations on the availability of alternative proteins.

“With beef supply unable to keep up, the increase in demand has created an imbalance in the market and, as a result, beef prices have lifted,” he said.

In many cases, Mr Gidley-Baird said, the increases in retail beef prices have been among the largest in history. And, while beef prices continued to increase through 2021, prices for many other proteins remained stable or contracted.

“While price rises in beef have been dramatic, the fact they have been largely caused by consumer demand has meant they have been accommodated. That is, consumers have been willing to pay higher prices to continue consuming beef,” he said.

Inflationary pressures

However, inflationary pressures are building in the beef supply chain, the report warns, with labour, freight and energy costs among the largest to see increases, along with feed.



A number of these cost increases will be permanent and need to be “accommodated” and passed on into retail pricing, Mr Gidley-Baird said.

“Some of the cost pressures – such as freight, energy and feed – are cyclical and over time are expected to decline, allowing for some easing in 2022. However, a number of cost increases – those associated with labour and sustainability for example – will be permanent and will need to be accommodated within the supply chain,” he said.

“Further increases in beef prices run the risk of consumers substituting other proteins or reducing their overall consumption. And we are starting to see signs they might be reaching their limit.”

Russia Ukraine

The Q1 report says the Russia Ukraine conflict is not expected to have a major impact on global beef markets, given Russia has a less prominent role in markets compared with five years ago. Russia only accounts for approximately five per cent of global beef imports with its major suppliers being Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina.

However, indirect impacts are possible.

“Increased energy, fertiliser and feed costs as a result of the conflict could all impact the beef supply chain and, with Russia and Ukraine accounting for 29 per cent of global wheat exports, any trade embargoes could pressure feed prices,” Mr Gidley-Baird said.

“The general uncertainty – along with slower global growth and inflation – could also see an erosion of consumer confidence which may result in an easing of consumer demand for beef.”

Australia

For Australia, the report says, “encouraging rains” across central, northern and eastern Australia in the first two months of 2022 will support cattle production in the largest producing states.

“After a number of dry years in northern Australia, we expect these rains to stimulate restocking and herd rebuilding, adding further producer demand to an already strong cattle market,” Mr Gidley-Baird said. “Such restocking will also support increased production in the years to come.”

Australian cattle prices remain strong, supported by ongoing producer demand for restocking, coupled with the limited availability of cattle, the report says.

Cattle processing has had a slow start for the year, with Omicron cases in the community impacting the labour force.

“For the first five weeks of 2022, east coast weekly cattle slaughter in Australia was nine per cent below the same period last year and 40 per cent below the five-year average,” Mr Gidley-Baird said.

Australian beef exports ended 2021 down 15 per cent on 2020 volumes, the report said. The largest declines were to the US (down 31 per cent), China (down 25 per cent) and Japan (down 13 per cent). Volumes lifted however to South Korea (up three per cent).

Live exports followed a similar trend – down 27 per cent overall, with volumes to Indonesia down 13 per cent and to Vietnam down 44 per cent.

Informe IPCC: suba de temperaturas y su impacto en la oferta de alimentos

01 March 2022

The report says heat stress will lower livestock numbers

According to a report by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the future of food is troubling. Nearly a third of the world's crop fields and livestock rangeland will be unsuitable for food production by the end of this century if climate-warming emissions aren't heavily curbed, said the report.

Simultaneous crop failures in the world's breadbaskets and livestock deaths from extreme heat are just a few of the disasters that may befall the world's food system by 2050 as the planet warms. Such scenarios would lead to higher prices and put an additional 80 million people at risk of hunger, reported Reuters.

"The future looks dark if we do not take action," said Rachel Bezner Kerr, an IPCC lead author and global development researcher at Cornell University. "No region will be spared."

ON THE FARM

Scientists say the worst effects of climate change would start to be unleashed if global temperatures rise more than 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial levels. Having already warmed 1.1C, the planet is expected to hit the 1.5C threshold within two decades.

The UN report released on Monday looked broadly at many consequences of climate change, from unliveable cities to shrinking economies. But its outlook on future food supply was especially grave.

Global food production is still increasing, but not as fast as in the past. Climate change already has curbed production growth by some 21% over the last six decades, the report says – at a time when demand is rising with the increasing population.

Heavy rains, high temperatures, poorer soil quality, an increase in pests such as locusts and a decrease in helpful pollinators such as bees will cause grain supplies to stumble. Yields of maize, rice, and wheat are expected to fall 10% to 25% for every degree of warming.



Farms could also see huge labour shortages by 2100, with as many as 250 more days per year becoming unworkable in some regions unless climate change is contained.

Tropical and subtropical countries would see losses of up to \$22 billion annually in the dairy industry and \$38 billion in beef by 2100 as heat stress thins out herds, the report said.

Hot or humid regions, including the Sahel, Amazon basin and Southeast Asia, would suffer most. "Living in the Philippines, I have seen how tropical cyclones, flooding, and drought can lead to severe lack of nutritious food on the table," said Rodel Lasco, an IPCC author and scientist with the country's Climate Change Commission. "The most impacted are the poorest sectors of society."

IN THE SEA

Impacts aren't limited to land. Marine heatwaves, acidifying oceans, saltwater seeping into freshwater areas and harmful algal blooms are taking a toll on fish and other seafood. Fish currently represent about 17% of global meat consumption and is projected to increase. But global fishery yields have declined 4.1% due to climate change between 1930 and 2010, the IPCC report said, with some areas, such as the North Sea and Iberian Coast, seeing losses as high as 35%.

As global temperatures continue to rise, that trend is expected to continue.

ADAPTIVE POTENTIAL

As food productivity shrinks, feeding the world will become more challenging.

When governments are alerted that crops are at risk, they typically turn to "Green Revolution techniques of using fertilizers, machinery and large monocultures to boost production," said Olivier De Schutter, a co-chair of International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems not involved with the IPCC report. "But that is clearly not the way forward."

The report highlights farming methods that coexist with nature to scale up production, such as using agroforestry — the practice of planting crops among trees — or community gardens. Shifting diets away from meat and dairy would also make a positive difference, said the report.

But containing climate change is key. "If the planet continues to warm beyond 2C," Lasco said, "trade-offs will be more painful."

BRASIL

“Boi-China” tiene un valor diferencial en São Paulo

Por: Denis Cardoso 03/03/2022

Oferta escassa de animais com padrão para exportação (abatidos mais jovens) estimula a busca pela matéria-prima em regiões distantes das bases de produção dos frigoríficos

Sustentados pela demanda externa aquecida e pelo baixo volume de animais terminados, os preços do boi-China (abatido mais jovem, geralmente com idade inferior a 30 meses) chegam a valer R\$ 360/@ nos balcões de negócios do Estado de São Paulo, o que significa premiação de até R\$ 30/@ em relação aos valores do animal gordo comum (direcionado ao mercado doméstico), informam as consultorias que acompanham diariamente o setor pecuário.

Segundo dados da Scot Consultoria, nas regiões paulistas, o boi gordo direcionado para o mercado interno vale hoje R\$ 338/@, a prazo, valor bruto.

Por sua vez, nas mesmas praças, a vaca e a novilha prontas para abater são negociadas a R\$ 303/@ e R\$ 330/@, respectivamente (também preços brutos e a prazo), de acordo com os dados levantados pela Scot.

Segundo a IHS Markit, devido à enorme escassez de oferta de animais com padrão para exportação, muitos frigoríficos estão buscando animais longe de suas regiões de atuação.

Mercado ganadero firme pese al conflicto

Por: Cepea/Esalq 04/03/2022

No acumulado do mês (entre 31 de janeiro e 25 de fevereiro), o Indicador CEPEA/B3, estado de São Paulo, registrou ligeira queda de 0,22%, encerrando o período a R\$ 343,05/@

Os preços do boi gordo até oscilaram ao longo de fevereiro, mas se mantiveram acima dos R\$ 330,00 – Indicador CEPEA/B3, estado de São Paulo.

No acumulado do mês (entre 31 de janeiro e 25 de fevereiro), o Indicador registrou ligeira queda de 0,22%, encerrando o período a R\$ 343,05. Os valores seguiram sustentados pela oferta baixa de animais e pela demanda externa aquecida, sobretudo por parte da China.

Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, esse cenário mostra que o conflito entre a Rússia e a Ucrânia não trouxe – ao menos no curto prazo – grandes impactos sobre a cadeia pecuária nacional.

Apesar de a Rússia já ter se configurado como um dos maiores destinos da proteína brasileira, o país vem reduzindo as aquisições nos últimos anos.



Em 2021, a Rússia foi o oitavo maior destino da proteína brasileira, somando 35,356 mil toneladas de carne bovina, volume 40,1% inferior ao do ano anterior, de acordo com dados da Secex.

Evidentemente, as vendas brasileiras à Rússia poderiam até voltar a se aquecer neste ano, especialmente diante da aproximação comercial entre os dois países.

Agora, a maior preocupação de agentes nacionais refere-se aos fertilizantes, tendo em vista que a Rússia é um dos maiores fornecedores deste insumo ao Brasil. Esse cenário pode, por sua vez, elevar os custos de produção da pecuária nacional.

Outro fator de influência deste conflito é sobre os preços dos grãos. A Rússia e a Ucrânia estão entre os maiores produtores mundiais de trigo e ambos têm relevância expressiva na oferta de excedentes para transações externas.

Com a guerra, os preços internacionais do trigo dispararam, influenciando também os valores de outros grãos, como milho e soja, que são bastante utilizados na pecuária brasileira.

Exportaciones aumentaron 56% y fue récord para un mes de febrero

04/03/2022 Carne bovina: embarques brasileiros sobem 56% em fevereiro e atingem patamar recorde para o mês

“O comércio global da proteína nunca foi tão intenso para o Brasil como está sendo agora”, observa Yago Travagini, analista da Agrifatto

O Brasil exportou 159,1 mil toneladas de carne bovina in natura em fevereiro/22, o que significou um forte avanço de 55,8% sobre o resultado registrado em igual mês de 2021, de 102,1 mil toneladas, segundo dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).

Conforme antecipado pelas consultorias do setor pecuário, os embarques do mês passado representaram um novo volume recorde para o mês de fevereiro.

No mês passado, a média diária embarcada ficou em 8,37 mil toneladas, um avanço de 47,6% frente à média exportada em fevereiro de 2021.

Em janeiro último, as exportações brasileiras de carne bovina in natura também alcançaram volume histórico para mês, batendo 140,5 mil toneladas, com avanço de 31% sobre janeiro de 2021.

“O comércio global de carne bovina nunca foi tão intenso para o Brasil no período (primeiro bimestre do ano) como está sendo agora”, observa Yago Travagini, analista da Agrifatto.

Segundo os analistas da IHS Markit, os volumes recordes das exportações nos dois primeiros meses de 2022 é reflexo da retomada da China às compras de carne bovina, após ficar um longo período sem comprar devido ao longo embargo do ano passado (entre setembro e meados de dezembro).

“Mas também é preciso destacar também a presença de outros importantes mercados consumidores da carne bovina, como os EUA e países do Oriente Médio”, acrescenta a IHS.

O preço médio da tonelada de carne bovina in natura exportado em fevereiro/22 ficou em US\$ 5.590,60, o que representou valorização de 23,2% sobre a cotação média registrada em igual mês do ano passado.

“Essa valorização da carne brasileira é resultado da escassez de produto entre os principais produtores globais da proteína”, justifica a IHS.

Em receita, os embarques de carne bovina in natura somaram US\$ 889,48 milhões em fevereiro/22, montante 91,91% superior ao faturamento registrado no mesmo mês de 2021.

URUGUAY

Se generalizaron los US\$ 5 por kilo de novillo

02/03/2022 Fernando Indarte, director de Indarte & Cía, hizo referencia a que la operativa en el mercado de ganado gordo es algo que no le deja de asombrar: ni los valores ni la faena.

Según datos aportados por el Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), la faena semanal bovina fue de 53.348 cabezas, 2% inferior a la semana anterior. El volumen faenado acumulado en el año 2022 es mayor en 18% al mismo período del año 2021.

“Pensábamos que no eran sostenibles estos niveles de faena, pero resulta que se han sostenido con creces la cantidad de animales faenados semana a semana. Es fundamental, porque habla de la demanda y es uno de los parámetros que le pone el precio a la hacienda”, aseguró en diálogo con Valor Agregado de radio Carve.

Además, Indarte dijo que el nivel de faena es “la mejor noticia”, al menos su preferida, porque “con eso el resto está asegurado”.

Además, recordó que hace un año, en marzo de 2021, el novillo gordo estaba US\$ 3,40. “Ya perdimos el horizonte de los US\$ 3,40 que para marzo no era un mal valor. Pensábamos difícil llegar a US\$ 4, pero hoy se generalizaron los US\$ 5 por el novillo”, explicó.

La vaca está a US\$ 4,70 y se acertó la brecha entre las pesadas y las más livianas.



“Creo que, por estos valores, el mercado busca su equilibrio, da la impresión que va a quedar por acá. Que la gente se quede tranquila y tome todas las medidas para seguir produciendo porque para mi gusto los próximos meses siguen todos iguales”, concluyó.

Se prevén “precios muy altos” por el ganado y por la carne vacuna

01/03/2022

El experto en mercados Víctor Tonelli opinó que el Mercosur va a tener "oportunidades extraordinarias" Ganado vacuno, hombres a caballo arreando el ganado, gauchos, peones, foto Pablo D Mestre, 201610-- El consultor privado Víctor Tonelli sostuvo que hay que imaginar “precios muy altos” por el ganado y por la carne vacuna. Además, el experto opinó que, salvo que aparezca algún cisne negro no previsto, “parecería que el covid paso a segunda instancia y que la economía, salvo la rusa, está en franco proceso de recuperación de la economía mundial, que no solo incluye a China sino también a Europa, en donde han pagado precios Hilton récord.

Consultado por Valor Agregado de radio Carve, Tonelli manifestó que no se sabe cuándo ni cómo va a terminar el conflicto entre Rusia y Ucrania, pero explicó que los commodities, entre ellos los granos y el petróleo, son los primeros “que vuelan”.

De está forma, a la sequía y a las expectativas de menor oferta de granos, se le suma este conflicto y se prevé que de aquí en adelante los costos de producción suban de forma significativa y no solo en las regiones del conflicto, sino en todo el mundo.

Así, los herbicidas, fertilizantes y los granos (entre otros) impactarán la etapa de terminación del animal y eso se va a trasladar a los precios. “Los precios internacionales de las carnes, sobre todo la vacuna, solamente se pueden mirar al alza. Va a subir el precio sin ninguna duda y los modelos más pastoriles, como Uruguay, Argentina y Brasil, vamos a ser los más favorecidos en la región, dado que los modelos vinculados a la alimentación en establos, como en Europa, obligados a utilizar granos o concentrados van a tener costos que vuelan”, dijo.

Finalmente, el experto aseguró que el Mercosur va a tener oportunidades extraordinarias, salvo Paraguay que, al no tener acceso a China y trabajar mucho con Rusia, posiblemente sea el país más limitado.

En otro orden de cosas, Tonelli manifestó que 2022 será otro año complicado para Argentina. Si bien se prevé mayor oferta y una recuperación de la faena, el gobierno está “más cerca del socialismo y el comunismo”. “Probablemente repita los volúmenes del año pasado, en el mejor de los casos”, concluyó.

Exportación de carne aumentó 85% en dólares en febrero

por Javier Lyonnetmarzo 2, 2022

El Instituto Uruguay XXI informó que en febrero las solicitudes de exportación de carne vacuna sumaron US\$ 247 millones, un aumento de 85% frente a igual mes de 2021. Medido en dólares, la carne vacuna representó el 24% del total de las exportaciones. En el informe se indicó que el precio medio de exportación aumentó 32% interanual con un incremento de 40% en volumen.

“Las ventas de carne bovina al exterior continúan con un fuerte dinamismo; en febrero de 2022 crecieron 85% en la comparación interanual, al ubicarse en US\$ 247 millones”, se expresa en el informe de Uruguay XXI.

La carne bovina fue el primer producto exportado del mes de febrero con 24% del total y tuvo la mayor incidencia en la variación de las exportaciones. “En un marco de firmeza de la demanda externa, el precio medio de exportación fue un impulso de las ventas y aumentó 32% interanual”.

Por su parte, los volúmenes colocados crecieron 40% en la misma comparación. “A nivel de destinos, China se mantuvo como el principal comprador de carne con el 59% de las exportaciones de febrero. Las colocaciones al país asiático se expandieron 115% con respecto al mismo mes de 2021”.

Las ventas a la Unión Europea también crecieron sustancialmente en este período. De esta forma, en los primeros dos meses del año las ventas de carne bovina se situaron en US\$ 456 millones, registro 59% superior al de igual lapso de 2021.

Carne de cuota 481 lleva la tonelada exportada a un nuevo récord: US\$ 5.689

por Javier Lyonnetmarzo 2, 2022

Los envíos de carne de ganado de cuota 481 a la Unión Europea llevaron a un nuevo récord de precio por tonelada de carne vacuna exportada: US\$ 5.689 en la última semana.

Según el informe de INAC de este miércoles fueron embarcadas entre el 20 y el 26 de febrero 6.835 toneladas de carne bovina a un total de US\$ 38,88 millones.

El valor promedio de la carne exportada hasta el 26 de febrero de 2022 está en US\$ 4.890, casi US\$ 1.200 por encima del valor de hace un año: 32,4% más. En 2021 el promedio de febrero



En lo que va del año, de las 77.893 toneladas embarcadas al exterior, 52.822 tienen a China como destino. El mercado chino concentra el 68% de las importaciones de carne uruguaya en 2022, una proporción que crece desde el 58% en 2021 y 45% en 2020.

En total, las exportaciones del sector cárnico están 42,3% por encima de 2021 en volumen, con 462.994 toneladas desde el 1 de enero al 26 de febrero, cuando el año pasado a esta altura eran 325.299.

El precio de exportación de la tonelada de carne ovina se recuperó respecto a la semana anterior y fue de US\$ 5.135 en la última semana, frente a US\$ 4.784 de la semana anterior. Ambos valores están por debajo del promedio anual de US\$ 5.203, producto de los muy buenos valores que arrastró la carne ovina en el último semestre del año 2021 a lo largo de enero para luego caer en más de US\$ 1.000 la tonelada entre el 15 de enero y el 19 de febrero

INAC propone reducir tasas a la exportación de carne a 0,5%

02/03/2022 La cadena cárnica se ahorraría US\$ 4 millones

El Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) propone reducir la tasa de la exportación cárnica, que actualmente es de 0,6%; y la del consumo interno, de 0,7%, para “bajar el costo del Estado en la cadena” y generar así una tasa variable que hoy rondaría el 0,5%.

En diálogo con Valor Agregado de radio Carve, Conrado Ferber, presidente del INAC, hizo referencia a que la propuesta fue elevada al ministro de Ganadería, Fernando Mattos, y analizan la mejor manera de llevarla a cabo. Reduciendo las tasas, serían unos 4 millones de dólares (20%) que quedarían en la cadena. Además, informó que las tasas de ganado en pie “no se han manejado”, dado que son “más testimoniales que lo que realmente representa en números”.

Ferber informó que parecería ser un tema a incluir en la Ley de Rendición de Cuentas para instrumentar a partir del 1° de enero de 2023.

“Uno de los objetivos del INAC es actualizar el arancel y llevarlo a números más lógicos para el momento actual de valores de la carne y el volumen de comercialización. Es una ley y hay que cambiarla. Bajar el costo de lo que es el Estado en la cadena es una buena señal y hay que darla”, aseguró.

Gulfood. Tras la gira por los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, en el marco de la feria Gulfood, en Dubai, en donde también se visitó Egipto y Catar, Ferber sostuvo que se confirmó que esta región representa un nicho muy importante en carne de alto valor y hay que seguir trabajando.

Es, según Ferber, otro nicho para mantener el flujo de alta calidad, que hoy ya se está logrando en China porque absorbe mucha carne terminada a grano. Sin embargo, mencionó que la carne de alta calidad tiene que llegar enfriada a esta región y no congelada. “Eso quita margen de acción. Hoy estamos trabajando por avión. Comprobamos que Australia también lo hace por avión, pero queda claro que se puede trabajar esa zona”, indicó.

Por otro lado, el presidente de INAC comentó que es una región “muy demandante” de carne ovina. En Catar, se visitó a la empresa que se encarga de la seguridad alimentaria y confirmaron el “enorme interés” por ganado en pie, ovinos y bovinos. “La idea es abrir mercados que realmente valgan la pena y en ese trabajo estamos”, dijo.

Mercado. Finalmente, Ferber mencionó que el mercado está con una efervescencia muy grande, en la que los valores acompañan. A diferencia de años atrás, dijo, en esta oportunidad los fundamentos del mercado acompañan los valores del gordo y, más allá de opinar que alguna punta se fue “un poco arriba”, “los ganados tienen que valer porque la carne vale”.

“En la medida que esto se pueda mantener vamos a lograr un despegue más rápido de la cría. Con los valores actualizados en la reposición, estamos frente a una situación en donde solo queda producir, generar terneros y consolidar esto para seguir adelante”, concluyó.

Las importaciones de carne vacuna arrancaron el año arriba de un año atrás

por Cecilia Ferreiramarzo 2, 2022

En los primeros dos meses del año las importaciones de carne vacuna superaron al volumen registrado un año atrás.

Las solicitudes de importación entre enero y febrero sumaron 3.709 toneladas, 5% arriba de las 3.526 toneladas enviadas en el primer bimestre de 2021.

En febrero, fueron 1.908 toneladas por US\$ 9,16 millones. Brasil es el principal proveedor (73%) seguido por Paraguay (27%)

La mayoría (1.637 toneladas) fue carne fresca y el resto carne congelada.

El valor promedio por tonelada importada fue de US\$ 4.805.



PARAGUAY

Mercado del gordo abrió con US\$ 3,30 para machos y US\$ 2,90 para vacas

02/03/2022 GANADERÍA Los frigoríficos exportadores retomaron las compras de animales gordos con cotizaciones que registran pérdidas de hasta 70 centavos de dólar para machos y de 80 centavos para vacas, luego de estar fuera del mercado por casi una semana. Las plantas y los operadores consultados por Valor Agro posicionaron el precio del macho gordo en US\$ 3,30 por kilo carcasa, de la vaquilla en US\$ 3,20 y de la vaca en US\$ 2,90 a la carne. “Es la nueva realidad del mercado”, indicó un exportador, quien comentó que las ventas a Rusia están detenidas y se tuvo que renegociar más volumen con Chile a precios inferiores. Además comunicó que hay cortes, como la costilla, que se van a volcar directamente al mercado interno. Los nuevos precios aparecen en el mercado luego de seis días sin operaciones como consecuencia a la invasión rusa a Ucrania, que generó severas sanciones económicas para el país que lidera Vladimir Putin, como la eliminación de bancos del sistema Swift que dificulta el comercio. Rusia es el segundo mayor mercado para la carne bovina de Paraguay y el primero para las menudencias, el año pasado se registraron exportaciones por más de US\$ 370 millones. Actualmente, Paraguay tiene sobre el agua 150 contenedores con carne bovina y avícola, menudencia bovina, grasa y leche en polvo entera por un valor cercano a los 30 millones de dólares, que los exportadores están renegociando y buscando nuevos destinos, según explicó el Presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal. Hasta el pasado jueves, los negocios de ganado gordo alcanzaron los 4 dólares por kilo al gancho, con precios promedios de US\$ 3,90 a US\$ 3,95 por machos y vaquillas, y de US\$ 3,70 por vacas.

Paraguay tiene en viaje a Rusia carne y otros productos por US\$ 30 millones

28/02/2022 GANADERÍA Los exportadores paraguayos están negociando con clientes rusos por los envíos de carne bovina y avícola, menudencia bovina, grasa y leche en polvo entera que están en el agua y cifran unos 30 millones de dólares aproximadamente. El presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), José Carlos Martín, confirmó a Valor Agro que hay cerca de 150 contenedores en barcos con destino a Rusia, y desde la semana pasada existen intercambios con importadores para confirmar el pago de la totalidad de la mercadería con posibles descuentos. “Hay una negociación, pero estimo que Rusia no va a asumir el cien por ciento de los envíos. Habrá alguna devolución de la mercadería que se deberá destinar a otros mercados”. También confirmó que “ahora no hay ninguna nueva exportación” a ese país. Las severas sanciones económicas a Rusia que decretó Occidente el pasado viernes, que incluye la expulsión de bancos rusos del sistema Swift, impactó fuertemente en la bolsa de Moscú y hundió al rublo frente al dólar americano y el euro. Sin el Swift, herramienta que permite hacer transacciones globales de forma segura, Rusia tendría dificultades para comercializar con otros países. “Les impedirá operar en todo el mundo y bloqueará efectivamente las exportaciones e importaciones”, anunció el viernes la presidenta de la Comisión Europea, Ursula von der Leyen. El presidente del Senacsa, José Carlos Martín, dijo que Paraguay no está realizando nuevas exportaciones a Rusia “por seguridad de pago”, pero confirmó que “queremos seguir exportando al país porque es un aliado comercial importantísimo, el principal junto a Chile, que ayudó mucho a desarrollar la cadena de la carne nacional”. Durante el año pasado Rusia significó un 25% de las exportaciones totales del sector agropecuario paraguayo por unos 390 millones de dólares. Fue el segundo mayor mercado para la carne bovina y el primero para las menudencias bovinas. Finalmente estimó que comercialmente “no habrá un impacto grande” con Rusia, pero sí un reacomodo que podría llevar al menos 30 días. “Esperemos que cese el fuego, que termine rápido; pero la recuperación y estabilidad de la economía sí va a tardar”, apuntó.

Suspenden embarques de carne a RUSIA por precaución ante el conflicto

Fuente: abc.com.py 01/03/2022 Existe mucha incertidumbre y ya está afectando al comercio internacional Rusia es un gran comprador de carne bovina de Paraguay; por eso la Cámara Paraguaya de Carnes (CPC) está muy atenta ante la situación bélica entre Rusia y Ucrania, sobre todo preocupada por las consecuencias comerciales que podrán darse sobre la industria local de la proteína roja, según manifestó en una entrevista con ABC, el gerente del gremio, Daniel Burt.

“Hasta el viernes, los buques que estaban en alta mar, llevando cargamentos de carne paraguaya a Rusia. Proseguían su curso tras contactar con los clientes, quienes garantizaban que cumplirían con sus compromisos. Pero los mismos solicitaron suspender nuevos envíos de cargamentos que están en los puertos, hasta que se regularice la situación”, informó Burt.

El vocero del gremio industrial de la carne enfatizó que existe mucha incertidumbre y ya está afectando al comercio internacional, pero que seguirán observando las noticias en espera de soluciones pacíficas. Mientras, se están buscando mercados alternativos para colocar la carne que debía ir a Rusia.



Por otra parte, el presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), Dr. José Carlos Martín, coincidió en el mismo sentido de la preocupación actual, ya que la invasión rusa a Ucrania generó varios temores en la industria de la carne de Paraguay.

“Existe incertidumbre logística para más del 60% de nuestros envíos de la proteína roja, así como el miedo al posible no cobro por los envíos y otro tipo de coletazos que afectarían al sector local”, dijo.

Informó que durante el 2021, la exportación de cortes de carne bovina a Rusia representó un 20% del total, pero que en menudencias significó un 50% de nuestros envíos a cerca de 75 mercados.

Mencionó que Rusia es nuestro segundo mayor comprador de carne bovina. El año pasado adquirió 79.212 toneladas por US\$ 313,5 millones. Añadió que Chile se mantiene desde hace tiempo como el mayor comprador de carne paraguaya, con unas 135.191 toneladas por US\$ 712,5 millones, con 44% del total exportado por nuestro país durante el 2021; el tercer comprador más importante de la proteína roja nacional durante el 2021 fue Taiwán, con 30.242 toneladas por US\$ 162,6 millones. El listado sigue con Brasil, con 29.776 toneladas por US\$ 144,6 millones; en quinto puesto, Israel, con 18.148 toneladas por US\$ 104,9 millones. Entre los mejores mercados de nuestra carne también está Uruguay, con 5.552 toneladas por US\$ 23,3 millones, entre otros. Paraguay exportó 326.698 toneladas de carne bovina por unos US\$ 1.598 millones, el periodo anterior.

El conflicto bélico entre Ucrania y Rusia no tendría hasta el momento consecuencias importantes sobre el sector de la agricultura paraguaya, porque la cosecha de soja este año es muy baja, explicó a su vez el presidente de la Unión de Gremios de la Producción, Ing. Héctor Cristaldo.

“Rusia no es un proveedor fuerte de insumos para la agricultura paraguaya y aunque sí un comprador importante de soja, con cerca del 12% de los envíos paraguayos, en este año especial no hay mucha producción, por lo que lo poco que hay no tendrá problemas de colocación en los mercados”, señaló Cristaldo.

Durante el año 2021 la exportación de soja paraguaya tuvo como destino principal la Argentina, con el 72% del total exportado.

En tanto que Rusia se posicionó como el segundo mejor destino (12%), seguido de Brasil (12%) y Perú (1%).

Túnez, Egipto, Uruguay, España, Canadá, EEUU, Senegal, Corea del Sur y Japón también se destacaron por convertirse en mercados importantes para la oleaginosa paraguaya, abarcando el 3 % restante del total enviado.

Durante el 2021 Paraguay exportó 6.3 millones de toneladas de soja en grano, por US\$ 2.975 millones según el informe de Comercio Exterior de la Cámara Paraguaya de Exportadores y Comercializadores de Cereales y Oleaginosas (Capeco).

Con relación a las firmas exportadoras, fue Cargill la que encabezó el listado con el 14% del total de granos enviados, mientras que la empresa Sodrugestvo se posicionó en el segundo lugar, un poco por debajo pero también con cerca del 14% de participación.

El ranking lo completaron Viterro (13%), Cofco (9%), ADM (9%), Agrofertil, (6%), Copagra (5%), Bunge (5%), LDC (4%), LAR (3%), Cooperativa Colonias Unidas (3%), entre otros. A su vez, Lar se posicionó como líder de las exportaciones terrestres, seguida por Cargill y Agrofertil. Durante el 2021 un total de 61 empresas ha sido responsable de las exportaciones del grano.

Según los datos del sector, en la actual campaña sojera, cuya cosecha está en proceso de finalización, se llegaría a apenas 4 millones de toneladas y eso siendo optimistas, es decir, habría una merma de cerca del 64% respecto a la producción esperada.

La exportación de trigo de la campaña 2021 hasta enero fue la peores de los últimos diez años, como resultado de la merma en la producción del año pasado debido a las condiciones agroclimáticas adversas, según el informe de Comercio Exterior de la Cámara Paraguaya de Exportadores y Comercializadores de Cereales y Oleaginosas (Capeco).

De octubre 2021 hasta enero de este año se exportaron 92.970 toneladas correspondientes a la zafra de trigo 2021 (octubre 2021 a setiembre 2022), lo cual significó una merma 36.522 toneladas (28%), respecto a las 129.492 toneladas del mismo periodo de la campaña anterior.

La cantidad enviada al primer mes de este 2022 constituyó la exportación más baja de los últimos 10 años. La caída se debió a las 300.000 toneladas menos producidas el año pasado.

Faena de vacunos en frigoríficos exportadores bajó 19,5% en febrero

01/03/2022 GANADERÍA Los frigoríficos exportadores procesaron en febrero 146.925 cabezas, una reducción del 19,5% en comparación con el mismo mes del 2021, año en que el país registró una faena histórica con más de 2 millones de bovinos. Además representa una caída del 10,6% a la actividad del primer mes del año, cuando se faenaron 164.281 vacunos, significando el enero con más sacrificios en la historia. En total ingresaron a las plantas 29.106 novillos, 57.106 toros, 33.000 vacas y 27.713 vaquillas. Frigorífico Belén de Minerva Foods fue la planta de mayor faena mensual con 29.342 cabezas,



seguido por Concepción y Frigomerc (Minerva) con 18.239 y 17.409 animales, respectivamente. En los primeros dos meses del año la faena suma 311.206 vacunos, una reducción del 5,2% versus las 328.110 cabezas de enero y febrero del 2021.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

Industria cárnica de Europa depende del forraje de UCRANIA y los fertilizantes rusos

por Javier Lyonnet marzo 2, 2022

Gran parte de la industria cárnica y láctea de la Unión Europea depende de cultivos forrajeros importados de Ucrania por lo que la invasión rusa de Ucrania tendrá graves efectos colaterales que podrían ser «dolorosos» para los agricultores de Europa y el sistema alimentario en general, advirtió un alto funcionario de la UE en el Parlamento Europeo el lunes.

El sistema agrícola fuertemente subsidiado de la UE es una potencia exportadora, pero los medios de subsistencia podrían verse amenazados porque gran parte de la industria cárnica y láctea de la UE depende de cultivos forrajeros importados de Ucrania, y el bloque también está enganchado al gas y los fertilizantes rusos, indicó Politico.com en un artículo.

“Las consecuencias de esta agresión rusa tendrán un gran impacto en nuestro sector agroalimentario y serán dolorosas. Pero tenemos que sufrir ese dolor”, dijo Michael Scannell, el segundo funcionario de mayor rango en el departamento de agricultura de la Comisión, a los eurodiputados del comité agrícola.

Rusia y Ucrania representan conjuntamente más del 30% del comercio mundial de trigo y cebada, el 17% del maíz y más del 50% del aceite de girasol, semillas y forraje. Todas las exportaciones ucranianas de la principal ruta comercial a través de los puertos del Mar Negro se han detenido debido a la guerra, dijo Scannell.

“Ese comercio ahora se ha congelado por completo”, dijo Scannell. “No hay movimientos de barcos dentro o fuera de estos puertos. Además, la expectativa es que esa situación no cambie por la razón muy obvia de que hay una guerra en curso”.

Si los agricultores de Ucrania no pueden sembrar cultivos como el maíz para cosechar en el verano, entonces podría llevar la crisis a mediano plazo, advirtió el funcionario de la UE.

Muchos eurodiputados destacaron la necesidad de fortalecer la seguridad alimentaria interna, dado que la producción de alimentos de la UE depende en gran medida de los fertilizantes, el gas natural y la alimentación animal importados. “En todas estas áreas, la Comisión está orientada a abordar estas debilidades”, dijo Scannell a los legisladores.

El eurodiputado italiano del Partido Popular Europeo, Herbert Dorfmann, dijo que Ucrania era una de las principales fuentes de la UE de soja no modificada genéticamente, que también es clave para la alimentación de los animales. Cuando se trata de comerciar con Rusia, el sistema agrícola de la UE tendrá que recibir el golpe, sugirió Dorfmann, diciendo: «No se puede comerciar con estados parias».

“Con Rusia, el comercio colapsará, pero no hemos causado esto”, agregó Dorfmann.

El eurodiputado verde alemán Martin Häusling sugirió que la UE debería usar la interrupción del comercio de Ucrania para cambiar su modelo agrícola centrado en los animales y preguntó: «¿Podemos darnos el lujo de alimentar a los cerdos y las aves de corral con el 70% de nuestros cereales? Tenemos que pensar en construir un país sostenible».

El comercio agroalimentario con Rusia ya se ha desplomado enormemente en los últimos años después de que Moscú impusiera un embargo a muchos productos alimenticios de la UE en respuesta a las sanciones que la UE impuso a Rusia tras su anexión de Crimea en 2014.

A pesar del embargo, Rusia sigue siendo el sexto mayor socio comercial de Europa en términos de valor cuando se trata de comprar productos agroalimentarios de la UE. Pero las nuevas sanciones de la UE a Rusia probablemente interrumpirán las exportaciones de productos alimenticios de lujo de la UE, como vinos, licores y chocolates, y desincentivarán a Rusia de hacer comercio de cualquier tipo, dijo Scannell.

No obstante, el alto funcionario pareció restar importancia a los temores de escasez de alimentos y describió el sistema agroalimentario de la UE como “enormemente resistente y poderoso”, y lo demostró durante la pandemia.

Aprueban el uso de aditivo Bovaer

Source: Royal DSM Guest Author, 28/02/2022

European Union (EU) member states have approved the marketing of the methane-reducing feed additive Bovaer in the EU.

After inclusion in the EU registry, expected in the coming weeks, it is the first time a feed additive authorised in the EU for environmental benefits can be marketed.

A statement released by Royal DSM noted that the approval is for dairy cows, with no clear indication as to whether approval is also being sought for beef cows.



DSM said the announcement marks a significant milestone, paving the way for Bovaer to “revolutionise” the dairy market.

“Methane has a global warming potential 28 times greater than carbon dioxide, which is why reducing methane emissions was identified at COP26 as one of the most significant short-term means of tackling climate change,” a DSM statement said.

“More than 100 governments pledged to cut methane emissions by 30 percent by 2030, as part of the Global Methane Pledge, launched by the EU and the US. Bovaer will contribute to the greening of the EU’s agriculture, and to the objectives of the Farm to Fork Strategy.

“As stated in the European Commission’s confirmation of approval, the innovative feed additive is safe for use without impacting the quality of dairy products and is the first of its kind to be available within the EU which can reduce methane emissions.”

In a media release EU Commissioner for Health and Food Safety, Stella Kyriakides, said the approval was a “telling example” of what can be achieved through agricultural innovations.”

DSM said enteric methane from dairy cows was responsible for up to 60pc of global greenhouse gas emissions from milk production, and the ruminant feed additive Bovaer consistently reduced these methane emissions by around 30pc.

“EU market authorisation therefore represents a ground-breaking step toward more sustainable milk production, giving farmers, dairy companies and retailers a trusted and safe product with proven efficacy that will substantially lower dairy’s carbon footprint. And ultimately it enables the consumer to purchase sustainable dairy.”

DSM has entered into partnerships with several major dairy companies to prepare for the implementation of Bovaer at large scale.

“We are extremely proud that, after a decade of research, trials, and value chain collaboration, its potential has been recognized with this historic market approval,” Dimitri de Vreeze, Co-CEO DSM, said.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Existencias en feed lots con números muy ajustados

By GREG HENDERSON February 28, 2022

USDA’s Cattle on Feed report for Feb. 1, released on Friday, fell largely within pre-report estimates and the report was not expected to create any additional near-term market volatility. Yet a closer analysis finds heavy front-end numbers along with signals the feeder cattle supply is tightening.

Still, USDA’s count found the total on-feed inventory at 12.999 million head, up 1.2% from 2021 and the monthly inventory found in the data series that dates to 1996. Analysts say the large inventory was the result of slaughter disruptions during January which produced a marketings number of 1.773 million head, down 3% from last year despite an additional business day.

The report also confirmed the supply of cattle is tightening, which is viewed as positive for feeder cattle prices in 2022. The number of cattle placed on feed was 1.999 million head, down 1.2% compared to a year ago.

“Feeder cattle sales during the four January weeks were down by double digits compared to the same period a year ago, offering an early signal that the flow of cattle into feedlots was slowing down,” said Altin Kalo, Steiner Consulting Group senior analyst.

Placement of cattle into feedlots were lower despite drought conditions in some areas and the sharp rally in fed cattle futures the last half of January.

“The supply of feeder cattle outside feedlots is significantly lower than a year ago and this will continue to limit placements and constrain on-feed inventories in the second half of 2022,” Kalo said.

Higher feed prices also provide a significant encouragement for producers to hold cattle on pastures to maximize gains before sending them to feedlots.

“But strong as this incentive is, drought and feed availability remain key drivers,” Kalo said. “As weather conditions improve into spring – still a big wild card – placements are expected to decline.”

Increases in on-feed inventories were found in the Central Plains where Kansas and Texas reported a 200,000 head increase from their 5-year averages. Colorado reported a 116,000 head increase and Colorado saw a 102,000 head increase over the 5-year average.

The inventory of market-ready cattle remains a near-term concern. The inventory of cattle that have been on feed for more than 120 days is estimated at 4.255 million head, 2.9% lower than a year ago but 454,000 head of 11.9% higher than the 5-year average, Kalo said. The inventory of cattle with more than 150 days on feed is calculated at 2.150 million head, 2.9% lower than a year ago but 379,000 head or 21.4% higher than the 5-year average.



“The slowdown in slaughter during January negatively impacted the flow of cattle and front end increased by more than earlier expected,” Kalo said. “This also helps explain why fed cattle values did not go anywhere for much of the last few weeks even as wholesale beef prices spiked.”

Fed cattle weights have started to decline, “and will continue to do so in the next three months as feedlots become more current but also due to seasonal factors,” Kalo said. “The key remains the ability of packers to both slaughter and fabricate going into the second quarter demand period.”

USDA Proyecciones para 2022

Following are nuggets from the annual USDA Ag Outlook Conference that began Thursday.

Cattle/Beef: Beef production for 2022 is forecast at 27.38 billion pounds (down 2% vs 2021) with higher weights only partly making up for lower slaughter numbers, with total beef exports of 3.27 billion pounds and imports at 3.37 billion pounds. The 5-area steer price is seen at \$137.5 per cwt. in 2021.

Hogs/Pork: Commercial production is seen at 27.38 billion pounds (down 1% from 2021) with lower hog numbers lightly offset by higher carcass weights. Pork exports are seen declining to 6.81 billion pounds with imports at a record 1.31 billion pounds. The national base 51% -52% lean, live equivalent prices is seen at \$65 per cwt.

Broilers: Record-large production of 45.49 billion pounds with broiler meat exports seen at a record 7.38 billion pounds after two years of flat exports. National composite wholesale broiler price forecast at \$1.13 per pound, up \$1.02 per pound in 2021.

Dairy: Milk production is forecast at 227.2 billion pounds, with a reduction in the US cow herd a factor for the growth of just 0.4%. Output per cow is seen up 1.3%. Exports on a fat-basis are seen at 11.0 billion pounds and on skim-solids basis they are forecast at 51.2 billion pounds. The all-milk price forecast is \$23.55 per cwt., up \$4.86 per cwt. from 2021.

China soymeal prices hit a record high

China's soymeal prices rallied to a record high on Thursday amid worries over tight supplies in the market even as the government plans to release soybeans from state-owned reserves. Dalian soymeal futures rose 5% to hit 4,064 yuan (\$643) per metric ton. Crushers did not build up much inventory before the Lunar New Year holiday because of poor margins and came back from the holiday short-bought on supplies, Zou Honglin, an analyst with the agriculture division of Mysteel in China, told Reuters. Chinese soybean inventories last Friday were 3.017 MMT, down 14.4% from the previous week, and down 33.3% from last year. Soybean meal inventories fell 47.4% from a year ago, to 385,300 MT, according to data from Mysteel.

USDA hará fuerte inversión en la industria cárnica

03/03/2022 USDA proporcionará hasta US\$ 215 millones en subvenciones para financiar proyectos que ampliarán las operaciones de procesamiento de carnes en el territorio nacional

El Secretario de Agricultura, Tom Vilsack, anunció que el Departamento de Agricultura de EE.UU. (USDA, por sus siglas en inglés) proporcionará hasta US\$ 215 millones en subvenciones para financiar proyectos que ampliarán las operaciones de procesamiento de carnes en el territorio nacional.

El programa también prevé fortalecer la cadena de suministro de alimentos y crear puestos de trabajo en diferentes zonas rurales, agregó el titular de la cartera agropecuaria, informó Carnetec.

La financiación llega después de una orden ejecutiva anunciada del Presidente Joe Biden, en julio de 2021, de optimizar las cadenas de suministro, y un anuncio del USDA, en el mismo mes, de invertir US\$ 1 mil millón para ampliar la capacidad de procesamiento de carne y promover competencia en el sector.

Bajo este plan, el USDA pondrá a disposición US \$150 millones en subvenciones para financiar actividades de empresas startup y expandir el sector de procesamiento de carnes y aves. Los fondos provendrán del Programa de Expansión del Procesamiento de Carnes (MPPEP, por sus siglas en inglés) bajo la Ley del Plan de Rescate Estadounidense.

Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Alimentos y Agricultura (NIFA) del USDA proporcionará otros US\$ 40 millones para el desarrollo y la capacitación de la fuerza laboral, y el Servicio de Comercialización Agrícola (AMS) proporcionará US\$ 25 millones en asistencia técnica a los solicitantes de las subvenciones, y otros que buscan obtener recursos económicos para sus operaciones en procesamiento de carne.

Cabe recordar que, en septiembre de 2021, la Casa Blanca anunció medidas para evitar la concentración en la industria cárnica y, cuatro meses después, anunció un plan de acción para resolver esta situación.

AUSTRALIA

Caen nuevamente las exportaciones de carnes bovinas

Jon Condon, 04/03/2022



RECENT flooding in the southeast Queensland region has contributed to near-record low February beef exports, reported by the Department of Agriculture this morning. Exports to all markets in February totalled just 59,513 tonnes, down 11 percent from an already-low 66,818t for the same period last year, and 28pc below the February five-year average for 2017-21.

There are three other significant short and longer-term factors behind last month's extreme low rate of overseas trade.

The Port of Brisbane, Australia's largest departure point for export beef, was closed from Sunday to Thursday morning, due to flood damage and sunken obstacles in the Brisbane River. The re-opening process is only happening in stages, with some shipping berths not likely to re-open until next week, the port authority said this morning.

The closure removed the final days of February's export operations out of Port of Brisbane from last month's statistics.

In addition to serious operational challenges at some southern Queensland and Northern NSW beef processing plants since last Friday due to flooding (see our earlier report), production in some export meat processing plants continued to be hampered by staff shortages during February, due to rates of Omicron variant COVID infection across regional communities.

On top of recent flood-related logistics and COVID sickness challenges, the underlying constraint in current beef exports remains Australia's heavily impacted herd size following earlier drought, and the current rebuilding stage.

Most major export customers took significantly less beef last month than the same time last year.

Japan accounted for 16,232t of Australian beef last month, down almost 10pc on this time last year (17,878t). Beef trade into Japan normally moderates heading into March, because of the new Japanese financial year starting 1 April, when tariffs on imported Australian chilled and frozen beef will again decline.

Comparisons between February and January exports have little value, because January trade inevitably is highly constrained by Christmas/New year processing plant closures. January total beef exports reached only 43,362t, one of the lowest monthly export figures on record.

Trade with China last month reached 11,531t, a sharp rise from a particularly sluggish January figure of 8780t, and only slightly behind February trade last year (11,676t).

Export trade into South Korea last month reached 10,564t, down 13pc on February last year, partly due to heavy export competition out of the United States.

The United States took 9025t of Australian beef in February, down 8pc on the same period last year, which can partly be attributed to very large beef kills taking place in the US, as western and central regions of the country enter significant drought. Lack of cow kill in Australia during the herd recovery period is also limiting Australia's ability to supply large quantities of frozen manufacturing beef for hamburgers – our largest volume trade into the US.

Among smaller markets, Indonesia last month took 1872t of Australian beef, about half the level of volume seen this time last year. Worth noting is the current Indonesian butcher strike action taking place in Jakarta and other large population centres, protesting over the prices now being asked for Australian live cattle imports and boxed beef (see earlier story).

The combined Middle East region accounting for 11 customer countries took 1659t of Australian beef last month, a little over half the volume seen this time last year. The Middle East region continues to be pressured by cheap exports out of South American countries.

In the absence of active Free Trade Agreements until at least later this year, the European Union/United Kingdom region remained remarkably subdued in February.

Total volume shipped to the UK last month reached just 90 tonnes, while the EU blok accounted for just 824t, down 13pc on February last year, and only a fraction of the typical trade seen a year or two earlier.

The trade is hopeful that all that will change, once FTAs with both the UK (due to come into force later this year) and the EU (yet to be finalised) are brought into play.

11pc rise in exports forecast for 2022

In response to a forecast 11pc increase in cattle slaughter this year as the Australian beef industry's herd rebuild gathers momentum, Meat & Livestock Australia's 2022 beef industry projections issued last month anticipates beef exports to rise this year by 11pc, or almost 100,000t, from 887,679t shipped weight exported last year to around one million tonnes this year.

Record high carcass weights anticipated this year will also contribute to increased availability for export. MLA anticipates average adult cattle carcass weights to hit 311kg this year, driven by greater reliance on grainfeeding and fewer females being killed. This figure is up from 283kg back in the middle of the drought in 2019, when cow slaughter hit extreme levels – a rise of 28kg or 9pc since then.



Export beef volume is expected to grow further in 2023, to around 1.14 million tonnes, before hitting 1.24mt the year after that. That would represent a 35pc increase in volume between the 35-year low seen in 2021, and 2024.

ABARES – Pronóstico de mayor oferta y precios firmes para 2022

James Nason, 01/03/2022

Saleyard cattle prices are on track to average a record 789c/kg in 2021-22.

ABARES' 2022 Agricultural Commodities Outlook released this morning underlined the extraordinary growth that has occurred in cattle prices over the past year.

This time last year ABARES' official Outlook forecast suggested cattle prices in 2021-22 would average 552c/kg, as herd numbers and cattle availability increased.

Few people could have accurately predicted the strength of price rises that occurred instead, driven by what turned out to be higher than expected rainfall and greater pasture availability, which in turn resulted in producers breaking cattle price records to secure stock in the tight supply environment.

High global beef prices also gave graziers the confidence to pay high prices and still have an opportunity to profit from future sales.

"The difference between the domestic cattle and world beef prices can be referred to as a confidence premium," ABARES analyst Jonathan Wong wrote in today's beef and veal outlook.

"Such a strong confidence premium has made Australian cattle amongst the most expensive in the world."

The total value of the Australian beef and veal industry in 2021-22 is estimated to climb to a record \$15.7 billion, which is 8pc higher year-on-year.

What ABARES sees ahead for beef supply, demand and prices in 2022-23:

Higher beef production: Production to increase from 1.9 million tonnes in 2021-22 to 2.1 million tonnes in 2022-23, due to greater availability of cattle, cheaper cattle and additional processing labour.

Increasing export volumes: Exports to increase 6 percent to over 1 million tonnes, enabled by greater domestic production, and falling domestic cattle prices expected to make Australian beef more competitive against other beef exporters.

Demand rising steadily: Positive but slowing economic growth across major export markets to drive continued rises in beef consumption, with developing countries also expected to continue upwards trend of beef consumption due to increased wage growth and urbanisation.

Aust prices easing off record levels: Australian cattle prices are forecast to remain strong but ease back to 711c/kg in 2022-23.

This is based on a return to average rainfall slowing pasture growth, herd rebuilding and demand for younger cattle, compared to 2021-22.

"This will erode the confidence premium keeping Australian cattle prices high relative to competitors," the ABARES outlook states.

"Domestic price falls will be limited by world prices for beef, which are expected to remain relatively high through 2022-23."

Cattle herd rising over 23 million head:

Other points from this morning's beef forecast:

World beef supply to slightly increase: US production to fall slightly while Brazilian beef exports to recover following commencement of exports to China, while Indian buffalo meat exports also expected to increase.

Live export recovery to commence: After falling by 16pc to 649,00 head in 2021-22, cattle exports expected to begin increasing again in as more cattle become available and more affordable, and consumer incomes increase.

Jonathan Wong, ABARES, 01/03/2022 What can the Australian beef industry expect from the next five years? ABARES industry economist Jonathan Wong looks at what lies ahead and what the industry can do to position itself for the future.

It's been a remarkable few years for Australian beef.

The beef cattle herd reached its lowest levels in almost 30 years in 2019-20.

Drought-breaking rains in 2020 allowed farmers to restock, with successive years of good rainfall for much of eastern Australia giving farmers the confidence to pay record prices for young cattle.

This has all taken place in a context of relatively high global beef prices.

But what can the industry expect from the next five years? How does it best prepare for the future?

Recovering global demand is expected to support beef prices

World demand for beef is expected to rise over the coming years.

The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) projects rising demand to 2026-27, with forecasts for positive but slowing economic growth across major export markets.



Consumer incomes will increase as the world transitions to 'COVID normal'. Food service demand has already partially recovered from the lows of 2020 and will continue to grow.

There is still uncertainty around how COVID will play out and how supply chains and whole economies will respond in the coming years.

If the global recovery is slower than expected, consumer incomes will take longer to rise (particularly in developing countries) and supply chains would remain disrupted for longer.

Beef exports to Australia's higher value export markets would likely be minimally impacted, but exports to lower value markets could be affected.

Ensuring Australian beef is at the top of its game

It is often said that Australian beef is favoured in export markets for being clean and green. As consumers come to expect more from their food and their preferences evolve, how will Australian beef make sure it stays competitive, cleaner, and greener than others? If quality and reputation are why consumers keep buying Australian beef, which can be more expensive than alternatives, then producers must ensure their quality are the same or better than those of other exporters in coming years.

If other exporters also deliver on quality, then it is essential this is also delivered competitively.

Low-cost exporters have filled gaps left by the fall in Australian beef exports in recent years. However, when Australia moves back into export markets like Japan, the Republic of Korea the US, these low-cost exporters will still be there competing with Australian product.

Investment of recent profits will shape the industry beyond the outlook period

Many producers have benefited from the profits of high livestock prices and increasing equity (from rising land prices and low interest rates).

Some of these profits will be invested in farm upkeep and repairs, and some will go off farm, but where the rest of the profits go could change how the cattle industry approaches the next price cycle.

If profits are invested in increasing production capacity, farm businesses will be able to create greater efficiencies and collect more returns from greater production.

However, if profits are invested in measures that increase the industry's ability to competitively respond to consumer demands, this could see farm businesses produce new products for different markets.

This could include investment in genetics, certification schemes, or specific machinery and infrastructure.

These investment options will help producers chase constantly evolving premium markets and may have the greatest impact on the value of the industry in the years ahead.

Inundaciones generan perturbaciones en toda la cadena bovina

03 March 2022

Key points:

As a result of the flooding this week, a number of saleyards didn't conduct sales

Road closures continue to impact supply chains

Saleyard throughput and slaughter numbers are expected to be depressed for the week.

In a mixed week, significant flooding across the east coast has impacted properties, processors and saleyards, however restocker demand in central and western Queensland remains strong.

Rainfall

In the week ending 2 March 2022, some areas between Bundaberg in Queensland and Port Macquarie in NSW received over 400mm of rainfall in seven days. While floodwaters in Brisbane are receding, they may rise again when high tide occurs.

While further rainfall events are expected for the remainder of the week, for areas that have not been flooded, the rainfall has been welcomed and is fuelling a new wave of restocker demand.

Transport

Flooding has caused some significant road closures in New South Wales and Queensland, impacting producers' ability to send cattle to saleyards or processors. View QLD road closures or view NSW road closures for more information.

As of 3 March 2022, the following areas are affected by road closures: Cloncurry, Winton, Quilpie, Longreach, Dalby, Oakey, Toowoomba, Brisbane, Casino, Tenterfield, Dorrigo, Grafton, Lismore, Ballina and the Clarence River Catchment.

Impact on producers

Road closures have impacted producers' ability to send cattle to saleyards or processors. It has also impacted summer crop production in some flood affected areas.

Restocker demand in central and western Queensland – where there were significant rainfall events but no flooding – has increased with the price for young cattle in Roma increasing 12c/kg on 1 March.

Impact on feedlots

MLA is not aware of any significant flood damage to feedlots at the time of writing. Grainfed animals which can't be sent to processors due to the floods will have to be kept on feed longer than anticipated, as was



the case in January when processors experienced COVID-19 related labour shortages. These animals will reach heavier weights, but there shouldn't be any substantial impacts on feedlots other than a possible delay in some animals entering the feedlot system.

Impact on saleyards

Two saleyards have not conducted sales this week due to flooding: Toowoomba on Monday and Casino on Wednesday. There was a smaller sale in Dalby, which could partly be attributed to flooding related road closures in the region. Dalby yardings were 68% smaller than last week.

Some saleyards may halt sales at late notice due to flooding. However, at present, no further saleyards are expected to close.

Overall, smaller cattle yardings are expected this week.

Impact on processors

National cattle capacity will be impacted this week. According to early reports, some processing plants are continuing unimpeded, while others will be closed for a period of time. The main reasons for processing plants temporary closure include:

- flood damage
- an inability to source animals due to road closures
- loss of power
- difficulties in sourcing staff with many staff impacted by road closures.

Indicators

The Eastern Young Cattle Indicator (EYCI) fell 18c/kg yesterday due to smaller yardings in Dalby, and Casino not conducting a sale due to the floods. Casino is the saleyard recording the highest young cattle prices. With prices above \$13 at 1,316c/kg, this is a 185c/kg premium to the EYCI. Consequently, the removal of Casino from the EYCI this week is behind the EYCI's fall.

Smaller yardings this week and next week may cause some volatility in the EYCI.

Se pierden miles de cabezas de ganado

James Nason and Jon Condon, 03/03/2022

THOUSANDS of cattle remain missing and urgent calls have been made for hay for stranded stock as large areas of northern NSW remain inundated by floodwaters.

Darren Perkins from George and Fuhrmann in Casino said livestock owners had taken major steps to move stock higher ground, but many had been caught out by the sheer scale of this week's flood event.

"It is very hard to explain because most people took the big precautions of putting their cattle up, but no one expected the water would be two metres plus above the '74 and '54 level," he said.

"There was only so much some people could do."

It was still too early to accurately predict how many livestock have been lost, he said, but the number was likely to be "one of the biggest" the area has seen.

"We are hearing stories filtering through that cattle have been found, some have been found 30-40km away, even up to 100km away," he said.

"One young girl had a stud and all of her cows, eight to 10 cows, drowned.

"We have clients that flooded on Sunday and still have country underwater now.

"It is a tragedy but the real extent of it is not likely to be known until the weekend. "

Mr Perkins said the flood has submerged major supermarkets and destroyed roads and bridges, which has cut transport of vitally needed supplies of food, petrol and livestock feed to the region.

"The biggest problem is transporting anything at the moment because there has been a lot of highway and road damage and bridges knocked out," he said.

"they're helicoptering in generators to dairy farmers. The whole region is very short on fuel and diesel and food supplies, a lot of panic buying going on, it is nearly impossible to get necessities at the moment and that is over a vast area of the whole northern rivers."

'Give them a call'

Mr Perkins said people were having trouble getting phone signals and there are reports some areas may be without power for six weeks. But still he urged friends and family to try to contact people they know in the area.

"The big thing for a lot of these farmers, if people have someone they know in the areas, just give them a phone call, or send them something to say we're thinking of you. "I have seen a lot of emotional young and older farmers, and also business people that rely on the agriculture industry that have been wiped out. It has an ongoing effect on everyone."

Disaster declarations

Disaster declarations have been enacted in 17 Local Government Areas affected by heavy rain and flooding.



NSW Farmers Business, Economics and Trade Committee Chair Bill McDonnell said while communities were still very much in survival mode, this move would get the ball rolling on recovery efforts to come.

“We have never seen anything quite on the scale of this devastation in the state’s north, and our hearts go out to the families and friends of those who have lost loved ones,” Mr McDonnell said.

“Time and again this important agricultural area has been hit by torrential rains and flooding, and we are already looking at ways to help farmers recover from the devastation.

“It will be a long road to recovery, but together we will get through this.”

The 17 Local Government Areas declared as disaster areas and eligible for support through Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) are:

Armidale, Ballina, Bellingen, Byron, Clarence Valley, Coffs Harbour, Glen Innes Severn, Hornsby, Kempsey, Kyogle, Lismore, Nambucca, Port Macquarie/Hastings, Richmond, Tenterfield, The Hills and Tweed.

Gympie/Wide Bay region flood impact

Stock losses in the Gympie/Wide Bay region of southern Queensland from last weekend’s floods appear to be moderate and isolated, however heavy damage has been sustained to fencing, roads, pumps and other infrastructure.

The coastal region from Gympie to Maryborough along the Mary River catchment was the first to experience the impact of last week’s intense Low, which moved from north to south before extending into NSW. Floods rose to record levels in places across the region on Friday and Saturday.

Local stock agent Dan Sullivan has operated Sullivan Livestock out of Gympie for the past 30 years.

He said in places, especially areas with river frontage, flood levels were higher than in 2011, and indeed higher than the district record levels experienced in 1999.

Mr Sullivan said the local problems were exacerbated by earlier, heavy rainfall that preceded last weekend’s floods.

Some hundreds (estimate only) of cattle were lost north of Gympie, from Woolooga to Brooweena to Boobyjan in the earlier episode, but some of those cattle had since been recouped, often down-river, he said.

Losses from last weekend’s flooding were reported along the Mary Valley, but often in moderate numbers only. One producer with river frontage had lost 40 head, but later located 20 of those animals.

“There would be more losses than what I personally have heard about, but generally stock losses appear to have been reasonably isolated,” Mr Sullivan said.

“All the local streams were fairly full already from earlier rain, and then many areas here experienced 200-300mm overnight on top.”

“That water had nowhere to go, but flooding in coastal areas often rises quickly, before falling just as fast,” he said.

“My own family has been on the Mary River for 56 years, and we’ve never seen it come up so quick.”

On top of losses of stock, the damage bill from fencing swept away by floodwaters and impact on other infrastructure like sheds, pumps and roads along the Mary Valley would be enormous, and would take months to rectify, Mr Sullivan said.

“Local roads have been badly knocked about. The road from Woolooga to Bauple near Miva station has been completely washed out, with the bitumen layer just peeled off. The Bell’s Bridge road to Kilkivan is the same.”

Parallels in terms of stock losses being drawn in some media circles with the Queensland Gulf floods of 2019 look well wide of the mark, however.

Unlike the Gulf floods where water remained for weeks on dead-flat downs country, the Southeast Queensland and northern NSW weekend floods have tended to be short, but sharp. And most coastal cattle country tends to have at least some higher ground for cattle to gather on, contacts spoken to for this report said.

Beef processing capacity impacted

As Beef Central reported in detail on Monday, some of the country’s largest meat processors have been heavily impacted by flooding in Queensland and NSW in the past week.

The Australian Meat Industry Council said in a statement today that whole abattoirs and work sites have been inundated, with workers unable to access the workplace and transporters unable to carry livestock to abattoirs.

AMIC welcomed efforts by Federal Minister for Agriculture David Littleproud and Qld Agriculture Minister Mark Furner in immediately reaching out to the impacted industry businesses and offering assistance.

“At this stage, we as an industry are still assessing the short-term damage as well as the medium to long-term impacts to processing capacity, infrastructure damage, insurance issues, and access to workforce and livestock,” said AMIC CEO Patrick Hutchinson.



“The affected businesses and the Australian meat industry is very thankful for the offers of support from government, as well as the offers of support from our industry partners, however at this stage we need to assess the damage first before we can talk about what assistance is required.

“The severity of impact at this stage has been varied, from loss of processing days through to extensive damage to major processing and supply infrastructure,” he said.

“The resilience of our sector, which underpins livestock farming, and farmers, in this country, has once again taken a hit.

“It is important not to underestimate the huge impact this has on Australian farmers, producers, and processors. The whole post-farmgate meat supply chain is wondering how much more it can take.”

Plantas frigoríficas paralizadas

Jon Condon, 28/02/2022

BEEF processing in southern Queensland and northern NSW is in a state of chaos today, following record flooding and rainfall over the past four days.

Between 350mm and 600mm of record rain has fallen across large parts of the coastal region, representing the largest concentration of meat processing capacity in Australia.

Most of Queensland’s larger beef processing plants are closed today, with some hoping to return to work tomorrow or Wednesday, while others are uncertain whether they will operate this week at all. To top things off, Port of Brisbane, at the mouth of the Brisbane River, has suspended all operations today. POB is easily Australia’s largest beef export port. See today’s separate report in port and shipping disruptions.

Current circumstances are easily the worst seen for beef processing logistics and operations since eastern Australia’s January 2011 floods.

Many processors have already had a tough start to operations in 2022, having been exposed to staff shortages since re-opening for the new season in January, due to COVID sickness and close-contact issues.

Even beef plants not directly affected by the weekend flooding are being impacted in a number of indirect ways.

The challenges come from a variety of fronts:

Direct damage to plants themselves, or surrounding infrastructure

Inability for processing staff to get to work, or in fact get home via local road networks (see graphic references below)

Transport disruptions caused by major arterial road closures. The main north-south Bruce Highway connecting Brisbane with Cairns remained shut this morning, with Main Roads advising it may re-open to light traffic only on Monday afternoon. The Warrego Highway heading west from Brisbane also re-opened this morning to some traffic, limited to light vehicles at this stage.

Large beef processing facilities typically have chilled and frozen on-site storage capacity for a couple of days’ kill only, before consignments are trans-shipped to each company’s larger pre-shipment storage facilities near the Port of Brisbane. Major highway road closures mean some plants will not kill early this week because their on-site storages are now near full, Beef Central was told.

Spoilage may be a possibility at some sites where power disruptions or staff access issues have occurred, Beef Central was told. Some, but not all plants have access to emergency power generators. Some plants apparently have chilled carcasses waiting to be boned since kills late last week.

Access to potable (food processing grade) water may be a problem for some processors, with several southeast Queensland and northern NSW water treatment plants threatened by water damage or inundation.

Simply getting consignments of slaughter cattle off-property and delivered to some abattoirs will continue to cause problems in coming days.

Beef Central did a ring-around among some of the regions major processing operators.

JBS’s flagship Dinmore plant, on the flood-impacted Bremer River west of Brisbane, was in the epicentre of the flood and rain impact. It will remain closed for ‘some time’, being currently without power, apart from emergency generators for cold storage.

“If Dinmore operates at all this week, it will be a miracle,” JBS Northern chief executive Anthony Pratt told Beef Central.

Lessons learned from the 2011 floods meant swift action and protective measures activated by Dinmore staff had kept damage at JBS Dinmore to a minimum, Mr Pratt said.

“Our staff did a magnificent job in managing the situation, pulling pumps out of low lying areas to higher ground, sandbagging critical infrastructure and other preventative work,” Mr Pratt said. “It meant the plant suffered only minor direct impact.”

Few cattle were in the Dinmore yards at the time the flood struck, but those that were, were safely shifted to higher ground.



Bruce Highway transport access for carton meat is causing blockages at JBS plants further north. Townville is closed today, but plans to kill tomorrow, while no other JBS plants (Beef City, Rockhampton), will kill before at least Wednesday, due to the inability to shift boxed meat to Brisbane port storage.

Teys Beenleigh has suffered no direct flood damage, Beef Central was told, but there had been some disruptions for staff commuting from the Beaudesert area. Teys Beenleigh is closed today and tomorrow at least, with decisions after that to be made later in the week. Teys plants at Biloela and Rockhampton are killing today and will continue, subject to advice about Bruce Highway access.

Lower rates of kill this year due to herd size is working in some processors' favour, in providing relatively more on-site cold storage.

Staff ferried by helicopter

Graphic accounts have emerged of extraordinary circumstances this weekend at some other Queensland plants.

The large Kilcoy Global Foods grainfed export plant north of Brisbane, which normally kills seven days a week, evacuated more than 100 staff by helicopter yesterday, after the river rose by four metres in an hour. Plant operations were apparently suspended mid-shift.

Key Kilcoy management and some 100 staff and have remained on-site at the plant for the past two days, with canteen staff working around the clock to support them.

After visibility improved enough for helicopters to operate yesterday, staff were ferried from the plant to Kilcoy and Caboolture.

"It was a heroic effort by many in the Kilcoy community," a KGF spokesman said.

No direct damage was sustained at the plant, despite the conditions. The plant completed a boning shift this morning, with some staff living closer to the Sunshine coast being helicoptered in to support operations. A night boning shift is planned tonight, and normal kill/bone shift operations are likely to recommence tomorrow.

With many commercial feedlots located on all-weather roads, access to slaughter cattle is likely to be less problematic for Kilcoy (grainfed only) than some other processors this week.

"We are still trying to get answers to questions about road access for heavy vehicles," the spokesman said.

General manager of the Northern Cooperative Meat Co at Casino in northern NSW, Simon Stahl said his plant had experienced enormous rain since the intense low had shifted south.

"The safety of our staff is priority one. Equipment can always be replaced," Mr Stahl said.

Many NCMC staff lived at Lismore, where conditions were considerably worse.

He said the business was 'hopeful' of raising enough staff to do a small kill tomorrow, "but we just want to see the rain ease up first, and how many staff we can raise. We'll make a decision this afternoon," Mr Stahl said.

"But everything else is secondary to preserving life at the moment. A lot of people in this community have friends sitting on roofs of houses. If they are not in the right head-space, it might be better to have a day or two off, until it all clears."

Nolan Meats director Terry Nolan said his family's Gympie abattoir had suffered considerable flood damage, including the by-products area and admin office, which went under a metre and a half of water. Nolans will remain closed for at least a week, he said. Unrelated to the business's operations, a Nolans staffmember passed away after being caught in local flooding on the weekend.

Australian Country Choice on the Brisbane River in Brisbane's inner east expects to kill as normal tomorrow.

Beef Central was unable to contact staff from other plants in the flood impact zone this morning, including Stanbroke, Meramist and Coominya.

NUEVA ZELANDA: beneficios del tratado con REINO UNIDO

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND – A new free trade agreement (FTA) between New Zealand and the United Kingdom represents a big boost to the meat industry in New Zealand. Lamb and beef exports will eventually be quota and tariff-free for the first time in decades, according to the Meat Industry Association (MIA).

"New Zealand has not had tariff-free access into the UK since Britain joined the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1973 so this deal will deliver a major boost for sheep and beef farmers and exporters," said Sirma Karapeeva, chief executive of the MIA.

Under the terms of the agreement, exports of New Zealand beef and sheepmeat to the UK will be fully liberalized over time, with no duties from the 16th year after the FTA comes into force following ratification by both countries. During this time, beef and sheepmeat will be subject to duty-free transitional quotas with the quota for New Zealand beef increasing in annual installments from a starting point of 12,000 tonnes until it reaches 60,000 metric tonnes in year 15, after which it will be duty and tariff-free.



The transitional quota for sheepmeat will reach 50,000 metric tonnes per year from year five to 15 in addition to New Zealand's existing access of over 100,000 tonnes through its World Trade Organization quota.

"This FTA will unlock value in an important market for New Zealand farmers," said Sam McIvor, CEO of Beef + Lamb New Zealand. "New Zealand's free range, pasture-raised farming systems are highly regarded by UK consumers and the perfect complement to the United Kingdom's northern hemisphere production season."

The UK and New Zealand have agreed on provisions covering sanitary measures, customs procedures and trade facilitation.

Other provisions of the FTA enable faster release of goods within 48 hours of arrival. For perishable goods such as chilled meat, the FTA sets out a six-hour release timeframe. The agreement also includes a significant Animal Welfare Chapter, which recognizes that each country prioritizes animal welfare although New Zealand and the UK's production practices are substantively different. Those practices provide largely comparable outcomes and welfare protection.

Preparations for the New Zealand-UK trade agreement began in 2017, but negotiations formally launched in June 2020 after the UK exited the European Union. The two countries reached an agreement in principal on Oct. 20, 2021.

The FTA still needs to be ratified by both countries before it can come into force.

EMPRESARIAS

Frigorífico BPU primer embarque de carne bovina verificada carbono neutro

Pablo Antúnez Por Pablo Antúnez, 04/03/2022

El producto se hace en alianza con Montes del Plata combinando ganadería y forestación

Frigorífico Breeders & Packers Uruguay (BPU Meat) exportó su primer contenedor con carne bovina verificada como carbono neutro.

Este viernes 4 de febrero partió el primer envío de Version Zero, la carne carbono neutral verificada que desarrollaron en conjunto BPU Meat y Montes del Plata a partir de un sistema productivo que combina ganadería y forestación.

"Esta primera exportación supone un hito relevante y sin precedentes para el país, ya que se trata de un producto certificado y generado gracias a la sinergia de los dos principales sectores productivos del país", indicó Daniel De Mattos, Asesor del Directorio del frigorífico BPU, y agregó que este producto ya está disponible en góndolas uruguayas.

Potencial.

De Mattos destacó el potencial de estas sinergias para el sistema productivo uruguayo. "Uruguay es un país muy bien posicionado a nivel mundial por la calidad e inocuidad de sus productos cárnicos, como también por sus modelos sustentables de producción, por lo que los aspectos innovadores detrás de este modelo suponen un escalón más de cara a los mercados más exigentes. Como todo producto de nicho, tiene un valor de compra mayor que es trasladado al productor", expresó.

Japón es un mercado maduro con una creciente tendencia en el consumo de carne que, al contar un nivel alto de ingresos per cápita, se posiciona como un demandante de proteínas de alta calidad y con un marcado interés por este tipo de iniciativas que no solo agregan valor, sino que promueven activamente el compromiso por una producción sustentable.

También se están ultimando detalles para lanzar Version Zero en el mercado local y así poder darle al consumidor uruguayo la posibilidad de comprar este tipo de productos. Árboles y vacas.

"Durante los últimos 30 años, Uruguay apostó al desarrollo de un sistema forestal sostenible e integrado de manera complementaria con otras actividades tradicionales; en Montes del Plata, esta integración productiva se llama Alianzas. Uruguay tiene una oportunidad enorme teniendo a la forestación y la ganadería como los dos principales rubros de exportación", explicó Carolina Moreira, gerente de Sustentabilidad y Comunicaciones de Montes del Plata.

Este sello hace tangible algo que ya ocurre en el Uruguay, que es la producción en sistemas ganadero-forestales, asegurando la neutralidad de carbono a un consumidor cada vez más preocupado por el ambiente. Entendemos que es una oportunidad para aquellos ganaderos que hoy ya combinan en sus predios la producción forestal y para aquellos que deseen incorporarlo", enfatizó Moreira.

También se realizarán exportaciones de esta carne a Alemania, para la cadena de restaurantes Block House, que tiene más de 50 sucursales tanto en Alemania como en Austria, España y Portugal, además de venta online. El producto además está disponible para el mercado uruguayo a través de la cadena Disco.

SOBRE EL MODELO. La marca Version Zero distingue al ganado que pasó por el proceso de medición de la huella de carbono del sistema productivo ganadero-forestal. Esta huella, medida por la consultora



Climit y verificada por la certificadora internacional SGS bajo la norma ISO 14.067, tiene un alcance de “cuna a puerta”: desde el nacimiento del ganado hasta que sale del campo. Con ella, se verifica que los gases de efecto invernadero emitidos por el ganado hayan sido neutralizados por la presencia de árboles en el predio.