CONSORCIO DE EXPORTADORES DE CARNES ARGENTINAS

NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 25/03/2022

GLOBAL **2**

RUSIA - UCRANIA 2

Prevén fuerte caída en el area sembrada en UCRANIA *2*

BRASIL **2**

Precios firmes pese a presión a la baja de los frigoríficos 2

Embarques de carnes bovinas reducen ritmo en la tercera semana de marzo 3

Preocupación por alza de alimentos y etanol 4

JBS: exportaciones a RUSIA interrumpidas por problemas logísticos 5

China suspendió una planta de JBS por residuos de COVID 19 6

URUGUAY **6**

El mercado del gordo se sigue afirmando con US$ 5,10 como piso para el novillo 6

Se esperan nuevas subas del ganado por la demanda y el incremento de costos de alimentación 6

El Gobierno propone al Parlamento eliminar el IVA del asado de tira 7

Stock vacuno caerá en unas 400.000 cabezas 7

Bajó 15 kilos en dos años el peso promedio de los novillos a faena 8

PARAGUAY **8**

Frigoríficos marcan nueva suba para el valor de la hacienda de exportación 8

Precio del macho gordo para exportación subió hasta US$ 0,20 a la carne 8

Ferias de consumo sienten el impacto de la salida de Rusia y el contrabando de carne 9

Carne paraguaya ingresaría a Estados Unidos en la cuota de terceros países 9

Precio de la carne desalienta la importación de Uruguay: “No hemos podido concretar negocios” 9

Paraguay mantiene liderazgo en Chile y mejora precio de venta, entre enero y febrero 10

Supermercados registran bajadas del 20% en la costilla de vacuno 10

No hay acuerdo, continúan las manifestaciones y los camiones aceleran la marcha hacia Asunción 10

UNIÓN EUROPEA **11**

Comisión tomó medidas para garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y en apoyo de los productores agropecuarios 11

Ayuda por 500 millones de Euros *13*

Se autoriza el almacenamiento privado de carne de cerdo *13*

Sustentabilidad Demoran medidas por el impacto de la Guerra en Ucrania 13

REINO UNIDO – CANADÁ: no se aceptarán carne tratadas con hormonas 14

ESTADOS UNIDOS **15**

Escasa viabilidad del proyecto para construir nuevas plantas frigoríficas 15

Acuerdan con JAPON una mejora en la aplicación de la cláusula de salvaguardia 16

Avanza la reforma de la Ley que regula el tránsito maritimo 18

AUSTRALIA **18**

Fuerte baja de las exportaciones de hacienda en pie durante el mes de febrero 18

COREA suspendió una planta por detección de residuos químicos 19

Feed lots expresan su preocupación por el alza de los granos y alimentos balanceados 19

VIETNAM La importación de carne se mantendrá estable en durante 2022 20

EMPRESARIAS **20**

Marfrig mantiene su nivel de clasificación en bienestar animal 20

JBS Márgenes globales de la industria cárnica alcanza nuevos máximos 21

GLOBAL

RUSIA - UCRANIA

Prevén fuerte caída en el area sembrada en UCRANIA

25 March 2022 Spring crop sowing could be down 50%
Major global grain grower Ukraine has sown the first 150,000 hectares of spring crops amid the Russian invasion which could sharply reduce the sowing area, the country's deputy agriculture minister said on Friday.
Taras Vysotskiy said in a statement corn, soybeans, sunflowers, millet, buckwheat, oats and sugar beets were among the crops sown, reported Reuters.
"We can already see that in Kherson, Odesa, Mykolaiv regions, in spite of everything, sowing has started under Ukrainian flags," Vysotskiy said.
Ukraine's agriculture minister Roman Leshchenko, who resigned on Thursday due to health reasons, told Reuters in an interview this week that 2022 spring crop sowing area may more than halve from 2021 levels to some 7 million hectares, versus 15 million hectares expected before the Russian invasion.
Vysotskiy said he expected a decrease in the area sown with high-margin crops - sunflower and corn, but the area sown to "simpler crops in production, but important in terms of food security - peas, barley and oats will increase."
Ukraine has already suspended exports of rye, oats, millet, buckwheat, salt, sugar, meat and livestock since the invasion, and introduced export licences for wheat, corn and sunflower oil.
The officials say the government is considering cancelling export limits for corn and sunflower oil as its stocks are very high.
Ukraine's new agriculture minister Mykola Solskyi said on Friday Ukrainian grain stocks for export amount to $7.5 billion but he did not say what the volume of grains for export was.
He also said global food prices would continue to rise if the situation in Ukraine following Russia's invasion did not change.

24 March 2022 July-June grain exports could fall 32%
Ukraine's 2022 grain harvest is likely to fall 54.6% to 38.9 million tonnes due to a decrease in sowing area caused by the Russian invasion, Reuters reported, citing a report from APK-Inform agriculture consultancy.
The 2022/23 July-June grain export could fall 32% to almost 30 million tonnes, including 10 million tonnes of wheat and 19 million tonnes of corn, the consultancy said in a report.

24 March 2022
Battles are concentrated where sunflower cultivation normally occurs
Ukraine's 2022 sunflower seed harvest could decrease by 42% to 9.6 million tonnes due to a sharp decrease in the sowing areas following Russia's invasion, APK-Inform agriculture consultancy said late Wednesday.
Ukraine is the world's largest sunflower seed grower and sunflower oil exporter, reported Reuters.
APK-Inform said the 2022 sowing area under sunflowers may fall to a minimum level for 13 years, amounting to about 4.2 million to 4.4 million hectares, or 35% down versus 2021 levels.
"This reduction is due to the fact that much of the battles in the country are concentrated in the main regions of sunflower cultivation," the consultancy said.
It said the harvest of rapeseed could fall by 19% to 2.52 million tonnes, while soybean production is likely to fall by 23% to 2.74 million tonnes.
Ukrainian agriculture minister Roman Leshchenko told Reuters this week that the country's spring crop sowing area may more than halve this year from 2021 levels to some 7 million hectares.
Ukraine has already started spring sowing.

BRASIL

Precios firmes pese a presión a la baja de los frigoríficos

24/03/2022
Pelo menos em GO, os pecuaristas locais já sentem o peso da nova decisão chinesa, que embargou a carne bovina produzida pelo frigorífico da JBS, em Mozarlândia; arroba recua R$ 4/@ na praça de Goiânia, segundo a Scot
A partir desta quinta-feira, 24 de março, entrou em vigor a suspensão temporária das importações chinesas de carne bovina oriunda de um grande frigorífico de Goiás – a unidade da JBS em Mozarlândia.

O novo embargo chinês à carne produzida no frigorífico da líder mundial em proteína animal, anunciado na quarta-feira (22/3), criou um ambiente de tensão no mercado pecuário brasileiro.
Pelo menos em Goiás, os pecuaristas locais já sentem o peso da nova decisão chinesa.
Segundo apurou a Scot Consultoria, a notícia de veto à unidade da JBS contribuiu para que as indústrias locais abrissem o mercado lançando preços menores.
Em Goiânia, a cotação do boi gordo caiu R$ 4/@ nesta quinta-feira, e a vaca gorda sofreu retração diária de R$ 2/@, de acordo com o levantamento da Scot. Dessa maneira, a referência para boi, vaca e novilha gordos está em R$ 310/@, R$ 285/@ e R$ 305/@ (preços brutos e a prazo).
Na região Sul de Goiás, as cotações da vaca e da novilha gordas registraram redução diária de R$ 3/@, para R$ 284/@ e R$ 307/@, respectivamente (preços brutos e a prazo), segundo dados da Scot.
Por sua vez, o preço do boi gordo teve baixa de R$ 2/@, e agora é negociado em R$ 310/@.
O carro-chefe da economia local (Mozarlândia e regiões próximas) é exatamente a pecuária de corte, principalmente em virtude da instalação do Frigorífico Bertin (atualmente JBS Friboi) no município.
No mercado paulista, a pressão de baixa na arroba se intensificou nesta quinta-feira, refletindo sobretudo os avanços nas escalas de abate. “Os compradores (de São Paulo) têm ofertado preços menores para todas as categorias”, relata a Scot.
A maior oferta de fêmeas resultou em queda de R$1/@ de vaca gorda no comparativo diário, agora valendo R$ 295/@, informa a Scot.
No entanto, os preços do boi gordo e da novilha pronta para abater seguiram estáveis nesta quinta-feira, nas praças paulistas, apregoados, respectivamente, em R$ 337/@ e R$ 330/@ (valores brutos e a prazo).
Na avaliação dos analistas da IHS Markit, os frigoríficos brasileiros que atuam com maior volume de operação voltado ao mercado externo estão cadenciando as suas compras de gado, já que há dúvidas em relação à firmeza da demanda internacional.
Segundo a consultoria, com a valorização do real frente ao dólar, a carne brasileira perdeu competitividade no mercado externo.
No entanto, na avaliação dos analistas da IHS, frente aos outros fornecedores internacionais da proteína, o produto brasileiro ainda é competitivo e, por isso, as exportações não devem ser fortemente impactadas pela queda da moeda norte-americana.
“No entanto, para mitigar eventuais riscos de demanda, as exportadoras brasileiras passam a atuar de forma menos agressiva, o que justifica a estabilidade de preços observada nas principais praças pesquisadas pela IHS Markit”, relata a consultoria (veja abaixo as cotações atuais de machos e fêmeas nas regiões brasileiras).
Mercado interno– Nesta quinta-feira, o mercado físico de boi gordo direcionado ao mercado interno seguiu registrando baixa liquidez de negócios.
Segundo a IHS, as indústrias que atuam com maior volume de operação direcionada ao mercado doméstico passaram a dar preferencias para aquisição de fêmeas, cujos preços estão em torno de R$ 20/@ mais baixos em relação aos valores da arroba do macho.
Nesta quinta-feira, a IHS Markit captou recuo nos preços da arroba do boi gordo na praça de Belo Horizonte (MG) – caiu de R$ 304/@ para R$ 300/@.
Nessa mesma região, a cotação da vaca registrou queda diária de R$ 290/@, para R$ 285/@.
Atacado – Apesar do atual período indicar um consumo baixo de proteína bovina, devido ao menor poder de compra dos brasileiros nesta segunda metade do mês, a competitividade dos cortes bovinos vem avançando quando comparado com os preços das proteínas substitutas, sobretudo a carne de frango, que vem registrando fortes acréscimos nas cotações nas últimas semanas.
No entanto, diz a IHS, os preços dos cortes bovinos seguem estáveis no atacado e varejo, ainda refletindo a morosidade na demanda doméstica.

Embarques de carnes bovinas reducen ritmo en la tercera semana de marzo

Por: Denis Cardoso 22/03/2022
Mesmo com a queda de ritmo, os embarques brasileiros de carne in natura superam em 36,6% o volume registrado em igual período de 2021
Na terceira semana de março, as exportações brasileiras de carne bovina in natura alcançaram 36,81 mil toneladas (média de 7,36 mil toneladas/dia), com recuo de 30% sobre o volume registrado na semana anterior (53,63 mil toneladas) e aumento de 26,2% em relação ao resultado registrado na terceira semana de março de 2021 (29,15 mil toneladas), informa nesta terça-feira (22/3) a consultoria Agrifatto, com base nos dados preliminares da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).
Nos 13 dias úteis do mês corrente foram embarcadas 121,02 mil toneladas da proteína, o que significa um acréscimo de 36,6% na comparação com o volume embarcado nas três semanas de 2021, de 88,77 mil toneladas.

“No entanto, como houve uma queda no ritmo dos embarques na terceira semana de março/22 (sobre a segunda semana do mesmo mês), reajustamos nossa projeção para algo em torno de 185 mil toneladas embarcadas no período mensal”, relata o economista Yago Travagini, analista da Agrifatto (na projeção anterior (realizada na segunda semana de março/22), a consultoria acreditava em embarques totais acima de 200 mil toneladas).
O preço médio mensal da tonelada ficou em US$ 5,89 mil na terceira semana de março/22, ligeiramente acima do valor registrado na semana anterior, de US$ 5,85 mil/tonelada, e aumento de 28,6% sobre a cotação registrada na terceira semana de março/21, de US$ 4,58/tonelada.

Lygia Pimentel21 de março de 2022Categorias: Boi, Curtas do mercado, Milho, SojaComentários: 0
Durante a última semana foram exportadas 36,81 mil toneladas de carne bovina in natura, uma média de 7,36 mil t/dia, 30% de recuo ante a média da primeira metade de mar/22. Com este resultado, nos 13 dias úteis do mês corrente já foram embarcadas 121,03 mil toneladas da proteína, como houve uma queda no ritmo dos embarques, reajustamos nossa projeção para algo em torno de 185 mil toneladas embarcadas neste mês.
O preço médio mensal da tonelada ficou em US$ 5,89 mil, um avanço de 0,78% no comparativo semanal. Até o momento, as vendas externas de carne bovina in natura em mar/22 geraram uma receita de US$ 713,28 milhões, montante 15,56% superior ao que foi visto em todo o mês em 2021, quando a tonelada tinha o preço 21,74% inferior, destacando que apesar da redução do ritmo de embarque, as cotações continuam elevadas.
Durante a última semana foram exportadas 9,21 mil toneladas de milho, uma média de 1,84 mil ton/dia, volume 421% superior à média da primeira metade do mês. Até o momento, em mar/22 foram vendidas para o mercado internacional 12,03 mil toneladas do grão, volume que representa apenas 4,1% do que foi embarcado em mar/21.
O preço médio mensal da tonelada ficou em US$ 353,81, desvalorização semanal de 17,92%. Portanto, as vendas externas do cereal nos primeiros 13 dias úteis de mar/22 consolidaram uma receita de US$ 4,26 milhões, montante equivalente a 5,73% do que foi visto em todo o mês em 2021, quando a tonelada era negociada a um valor 28,12% menor.
Já as importações de milho da última semana ficaram em 13,81 mil toneladas, uma média de 2,76 ton/dia, ritmo 4,47% inferior à média da primeira metade de mar/22. Dentro dos 13 primeiros dias úteis do mês corrente chegaram ao país 36,94 mil toneladas do grão, volume equivalente a 32,51% do que foi visto em todo mar/21.
O preço médio mensal pago pela tonelada do cereal ficou em US$ 253,15, valorização de 37,07% no comparativo semanal. Até o momento, para as compras internacionais de milho em mar/22 foram investidos US$ 9,35 milhões, 44,57% inferior ao montante destinado as negociações em todo o mês no ano passado, quando a tonelada era precificada próxima dos US$ 184,70.
Com uma média de 600,79 toneladas de soja embarcadas diariamente, as exportações da oleaginosa superaram 3,0 milhões de toneladas na última semana, média 8,75% maior que na primeira metade do mês. Até o momento, em mar/22 foram enviadas para fora do país 7,42 milhões de toneladas da commodity, volume 2,56% inferior ao registrado no mesmo período no ano passado.
O preço médio mensal da tonelada subiu para US$ 522,15, valorização semanal de 1,86%. Com isso, as vendas externas de soja nos 13 primeiros dias úteis do mês corrente consolidaram uma receita de US$ 3,88 bilhões, montante equivalente a 76,82% do total de mar/21, quando a tonelada tinha o preço 23,87% menor.
Agrifatto

Preocupación por alza de alimentos y etanol

Fonte: Valor Econômico. 23 de março de 2022
A retirada até o fim deste ano do imposto de importação incidente sobre seis itens da cesta básica, além do etanol, anunciada pelo governo na noite de ontem como medida para conter a inflação de alimentos e combustíveis, tem poucas possibilidades de baixar preços e já provoca reações negativas de produtores do país.
Com arsenal limitado para atacar a alta dos alimentos básicos nas gôndolas dos supermercados e com poder ainda menor para manobrar os efeitos da disparada das cotações internacionais das commodities, a desoneração tem viés claramente populista em um ano eleitoral.
Sem resultado efetivo
A União Nacional do Etanol de Milho (Unem), por exemplo, já afirmou que não vislumbra um “resultado efetivo” de redução de preços da gasolina nos postos com a retirada do imposto sobre o biocombustivel importado. A entidade ressaltou que a medida enfraquece a indústria nacional e desestimula os

investimentos, que no segmento ultrapassam R$ 6 bilhões na expansão de plantas já em operação. A equipe econômica disse que o litro da gasolina pode ficar até R$ 0,20 mais barato com a desoneração.
A Federação dos Plantadores de Cana do Brasil (Feplana), com forte representatividade entre os produtores de etanol do Nordeste, sempre foi contra facilidades para importação do combustível, que vem dos Estados Unidos (onde é produzido de forma subsidiada a partir do milho) e inunda a região, reduzindo o lucro das usinas.
Ontem, a entidade saudou o governo e garantiu apoio à reeleição de Jair Bolsonaro em encontro no Palácio do Planalto com a presença de Paulo Guedes, ministro da Economia. Mais tarde, veio o anúncio da desoneração para o etanol importado. A Feplana ainda não se manifestou sobre a retirada do imposto.
"Muitos produtos têm preços em dólar. Então, mesmo que importe, não muda o patamar de preços", afirmou um executivo da indústria brasileira. Além do câmbio, a logística cara e complicada com a pandemia e a guerra no Leste Europeu inibe os negócios. Também faltam fontes exportadoras. No caso do etanol, o Brasil compra basicamente dos EUA (negócios de US$ 225 milhões em 2021), em volumes pequenos diante do consumo doméstico.
Outros produtos
Os produtos cujas tarifa de importação foram zeradas (café moído, etanol, açúcar, óleo de soja, margarina, queijo e macarrão) têm peso quase insignificante nas compras brasileiras. Foram menos de 500 mil toneladas somados os sete itens, com US$ 487 milhões em negócios no ano passado.
Em 2021, as importações de café moído da Europa somaram 3,8 mil toneladas, ou US$ 67 milhões. De onde mais o país poderá comprar café a ponto de gerar impacto deflacionário nos mercadinhos de mais de 5 mil cidades em época de elevação da cotação mundial? O saldo da balança comercial do agronegócio brasileiro fechou o ano passado em mais de US$ 105 bilhões.
No mercado de açúcar, outro produto que tem no Brasil o maior exportador mundial, também é difícil pensar em importações relevantes, que teriam que vir de países como Índia e Tailândia, com custos logísticos desfavoráveis.
Para o óleo de soja, a indústria nacional considera que a desoneração não terá maiores consequências — no máximo permitirá algumas compras mais para o fim do ano por causa da quebra de safra do grão no Sul, embora o principal fornecedor potencial, a Argentina, tenha acabado de aumentar as retenciones sobre óleo e farelo de soja para 33%.
No caso de queijo e da margarina, pesa contra as importações, como informou o Valor, a apertada relação entre oferta e demanda de lácteos no exterior, que reduziu estoques de leite em pó e elevou preços. O cenário, além de coibir importações, pode favorecer exportações brasileiras.
Ministra defende a medida
Para a ministra da Agricultura, Tereza Cristina, a retirada do imposto de importação sobre seis alimentos e etanol até o fim do ano pode ajudar no combate à inflação. Ela disse que medidas que não afetem a produção precisam ser usadas pela equipe econômica para conter a alta de preços.
"Neste momento, todas as ferramentas que puderem ser usadas para diminuir a inflação sem prejudicar a produção devem ser usadas", afirmou ela após reunião de despedida com parlamentares da Frente Parlamentar da Agropecuária (FPA) e entidades do setor agropecuário, em Brasília.
Soja e milho
Vale lembrar, ainda, que as tarifas de importação de soja em grão e milho de países que não pertencem ao Mercosul estão zeradas, em medida válida até maio após decisão do fim do ano passado. Atendeu a um pedido dos criadores de aves e suínos, que também enfrentam preços altos dos insumos usados na ração e querem mais alternativas de fontes, mas também teve impacto desprezível até agora.
Outra ação que poderia gerar efeito maior é a extensão da desoneração de PIS e Cofins sobre o milho importado, que incide sobre o cereal comprado em países vizinhos. A desoneração foi implementada até o fim do ano passado por Medida Provisória. Uma emenda tenta prorrogar o prazo de validade, mas a MP segue sem previsão de votação no Congresso.

JBS: exportaciones a RUSIA interrumpidas por problemas logísticos

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 22/03/2022
O presidente da JBS, Gilberto Tomazoni, disse que as vendas de carne bovina, de frango e suína para o país eram pequenas quando comparadas ao volume que a companhia exporta para os outros mercados
O presidente da JBS, Gilberto Tomazoni, disse que as exportações de carne bovina, de frango e suína para a Rússia estão interrompidas por "questões logísticas".
Segundo o executivo, as vendas dessas proteínas para o país eram pequenas quando comparadas ao volume que a companhia exporta para os outros mercados.
Ele acrescentou que a empresa não tem operações na Rússia e Ucrânia e apontou que a JBS tem acompanhado com atenção os acontecimentos e como isso pode afetar os negócios da companhia.

Conforme Tomazoni, a guerra na Ucrânia impediu o recuo nos custos das commodities agropecuárias, que já vinham registrando níveis elevados desde o ano passado.
O executivo avaliou que a pressão de custos é uma questão estrutural, não apenas do setor de alimentos. "A guerra inverteu uma tendência que era a diminuição, quando houve esse aumento (em consequência da guerra)", apontou.
O executivo comentou ainda que, com o início das exportações de carne bovina do Brasil para o Canadá, a JBS, que já tem uma planta no país, pretende buscar sinergias operacionais e mercadológicas para atender a esse novo mercado.
EUA – A JBS deve manter um desempenho positivo nos resultados da companhia nos Estados Unidos em 2022, avaliou Gilberto Tomazoni.
Segundo o executivo, há uma demanda interna e externa robusta no país. "E agora já está acontecendo um aumento nos preços dos animais. Nesta conjuntura, acreditamos que as margens nos EUA ainda vão se manter saudáveis", comentou.
Tomazoni destacou ainda que a JBS está atendendo à demanda por carne bovina nos EUA com a proteína produzida no Brasil e também com a carne produzida nos EUA.
"Mas, claro, o Brasil está em um segmento que compete mais em outros países do que os Estados Unidos", apontou.

China suspendió una planta de JBS por residuos de COVID 19

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 23/03/2022
Os chineses informaram que a interrupção das compras entrará em vigor na quinta-feira, 24, sem sinalizar quando os negócios podem ser retomados – nem o motivo da decisão.
A Administração Geral de Alfândegas da China (Gacc, na sigla em inglês) anunciou a suspensão de importações de carne bovina da unidade da JBS em Mozarlândia (GO), conforme comunicado no site oficial publicado nesta quarta-feira, 23.
Os chineses informaram que a interrupção das compras entrará em vigor na quinta-feira, 24, sem sinalizar quando os negócios podem ser retomados – nem o motivo da decisão.
No dia 12 de março, a Administração Geral de Alfândegas do país já havia suspendido as importações de carne da mesma unidade da JBS em Mozarlândia por uma semana, também sem explicar a causa da ação temporária.
O país asiático vem suspendendo, desde 2020, as compras de frigoríficos de vários países. A justificativa seria o maior controle sanitário, em razão da pandemia da covid-19.

URUGUAY

El mercado del gordo se sigue afirmando con US$ 5,10 como piso para el novillo

por Javier Lyonnetmarzo 23, 2022
El mercado del gordo sigue firme y con flechas hacia arriba en casi todas las categorías. Promediando la semana se han hecho negocios de hasta US$ 5,27 para los novillos de punta bien pesados, de oferta escasa. "El que los tiene los hace valer y los valores se manifiestan", afirmó esta semana Gustavo Basso.
Todas las categorías de novillos están arriba de los US$ 5,10 y el mercado percibe señales robustas de que los precios se mantendrán, empezando por la faena que en la última semana fue la más alta del año.
Aun así muchos productores muestran avidez de poner en el mercado animales sin terminar, ante la convicción de que se está ante precios excepcionales
Incluso por vaquillonas los precios de punta han sido esta semana de US$ 5 y algún centavo más, según actores consultados por Ganadería.uy. Para las mejores vacas gordas se obtienen valores de hasta US$ 4,95.
Los novillos de feed lot están alcanzando valores de US$ 5,50 y más. La grilla de la Asociación de Consignatarios volvió a mostrar valores promedio inéditos, con los novillos de abasto buenos promediando US$ 5,01 el kilo de carcasa y US$ 5,14 los especiales de exportación, precios que siguen manteniendo a la hacienda de campo uruguaya 25 centavos por encima de los valores que se pagan en EEUU.

Se esperan nuevas subas del ganado por la demanda y el incremento de costos de alimentación

24/03/2022
La demanda de carne bovina en el mundo está firme y Uruguay busca aprovecharla, aportando el producto que los consumidores más exigentes están demandando. Hay mucho para crecer certificando procesos y atributos. El stock bovino caerá en este ejercicio, pero se mantendrán las vacas de cría.Victor Chavez ;)

Jesús Cruz, subeditor de Eurocarne, comentó que en Europa hay un ligero incremento de la demanda porque se va abriendo el canal food service, lo que ayuda a una mejor demanda de la carne importada. Además, Cruz manifestó que “hay más demanda” a nivel internacional por la escasa oferta disponible que afecta, en el Mercosur, el valor de los novillos. “Eso explica la suba del Hilton”, señaló en Valor Agregado de radio Carve.

“El precio del ganado sin dudas seguirá subiendo debido a la demanda que hay para faena y el incremento de costos de alimentación por la crisis de la invasión rusa”, agregó.

En tanto, Cruz informó que, con este nivel de precios, en la medida que no hayan alternativas para la alimentación animal, ni disponibilidad de las mismas; y mientras no se incrementen los niveles de faena y facilidad para llevarlos a la industria, “va a ser difícil que la situación cambie”. En ese sentido, estimó “fuertes beneficios para quien decida vender”.

El Gobierno propone al Parlamento eliminar el IVA del asado de tira

21/03/2022

El presidente de Uruguay, Luis Lacalle Pou, participó de la inauguración de la cosecha del arroz en un predio ubicado en paraje Cañada Grande, en Cerro Largo. En la oportunidad, anunció que el Poder Ejecutivo enviará un proyecto de ley al Parlamento en las próximas horas para exonerar del impuesto al valor agregado (IVA) al asado de tira. “Esto significará un descenso de unos 50 pesos”, explicó.

Lacalle dijo que la normativa permite hacerlo, con la carne vacuna, mediante el envío de un proyecto de ley al Poder Legislativo, a diferencia de la carne de cerdo, de pollo u ovina, que se realiza mediante decreto.

El mandatario estimó que la renuncia fiscal del Estado por esta medida dependerá de la cantidad de carne que se consuma y puede ir desde los 650.000 dólares hasta 1 millón de dólares.

Además, informó que “hay un acuerdo con los distintos miembros de la cadena de no aumentar el precio de los cortes de carne con hueso”, el cual abarca desde los frigoríficos hasta los mayoristas, y que tendrá vigencia durante un mes “en principio”, indicó.

A este respecto, el presidente del Inac, Conrado Ferber. indicó a Radio Carve que el peso del asado estará por debajo de los 230 pesos uruguayos el kilogramo, unos 5,3 dólares por kg.

Ferber también salió al cruce de la Unión de Vendedores de Carne, que asegura que el incremento del precio promedio de los productos fue de 25% desde enero. “De las listas de precios de los frigorífico el asado aumentó de 3 a 4% desde diciembre.la media res aumentó un 10%. Pero hasta ahí”, dijo el presidente del Inac. Ferber cuestionó que “es fácil tirar cifras” pero reclamó centrarse en “lo que los uruguayos les interesa que es el precio del asado”. “Vamos a ver sobre que base estamos hablando porque muchas veces en estas circunstancias como de guerra se suben al carro actores que ven una oportunidad. Lo cual es legal pero confunde a la gente y termina provocando una situación”.“Está claro que la carne subió pero no hablemos del 25% porque es tirar una bomba que no es tal”, señaló a radio Carve.

Stock vacuno caerá en unas 400.000 cabezas

por Cecilia Ferreiramarzo 23, 2022

El stock vacuno se encamina a estar entre los 11,4 – 11,5 millones de cabezas a julio de este año, una caída que rondará las 400.000 cabezas frente al año pasado, de acuerdo a las proyecciones manejadas por Esteban Montes, técnico del Instituto Plan Agropecuario.

En la estimación del técnico, considerando una faena constante de 55.000 reses a partir de febrero hasta el 30 de junio, hace en que en ejercicio julio 2021-junio 2022 la faena sea de 2,75 millones de cabezas. “Ponemos al sector en una fuerte extracción”, dijo a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural. La exportación en pie llegaría en torno a las 240.000 reses.

Teniendo en cuenta esos dos parámetros, “llegaríamos al fin del ejercicio, al 30 de junio, con unas 300-400 mil cabezas menos”, apuntó. “Tendríamos un stock en el entorno de un millón y medio”.

Que baje un poco el stock es razonable, consideró. Lo que baja es la vaca de invernada y los novillos de más de tres años. Esas dos categorías estarían posicionándose en niveles muy bajos, del entorno de 200.000 cabezas, dijo Montes. El año pasado eran 400.000. “Eso se vendría muy abajo. Lo haría un stock muy joven y criador. Mantendríamos el stock de vacas de cría en el stock. La apuesta a la cría sigue estando”.

Los terneros rondarán los 2,94 millones, de acuerdo a su estimación.

“Después creo que tiene que empezar a responder el stock en cuanto a producir mayor cantidad de terneros. Si nosotros tenemos 2,7 millones de reses que se faenan, 250.000 que se exportan en pie, más una mortandad en torno a 300.000, salen del sistema 3,250 millones de cabezas. Si producís 3 millones de terneros te van a faltar cabezas todos los años”, sostuvo.

Para equiparar esa realidad, por un lado puede ser que el lugar que dejan esos novillos y vacas de invernada sea ocupado por vacas de cría. Manteniendo un stock de vacas de cría del entorno de 4,6 millones -200.000 más que las actuales- el porcentaje de marcación llevarlo a 70%, ahí puede equipararse esa cantidad de animales, apuntó.

Bajó 15 kilos en dos años el peso promedio de los novillos a faena

por Javier Lyonnetmarzo 23, 2022

El peso promedio de los novillos a faena bajó 15 kilos en los dos últimos años, desde el récord de 524 kilos en 2020 a 513 kg en 2021 y a 509 kg en lo que va de 2022, el promedio más bajo desde 2013.

El aumento de la proporción de novillos jóvenes de hasta 4 dientes en los dos últimos años se traduce en una baja del peso promedio de los novillos de hasta 2,85% en pie y 3,15% peso carcasa en marzo de 2022 respecto al mismo mes de 2020, según datos de INAC.

En ese período, la faena de novillos de 2 a 4 dientes aumentó 72% y 57% la de novillos dientes de leche.

De hecho, en 2021 el 53,7% de los novillos faenados fueron de 2 a 4 dientes, cuando en 2020 representaban el 49,6% y en 2019 el 42,4%.

El peso promedio en cuarta balanza de los novillos bajó 1,08% (3 kilos) en lo que va de 2022 en comparación con 2021, y 3,15% (9 kilos) respecto al año 2020.

En el año 2020 se registró el promedio de peso más alto de la última década, tanto en pie (524 kilos) como de carcasa con 285 kilos. El peso carcasa de los novillos este año es, hasta ahora, el más bajo desde 2015, cuando fue de 270 kilos.

Sin embargo, el rendimiento de los animales mejoró desde entonces, ya que en 2015 el promedio de peso en pie fue de 510 kilos para rendimientos de 270 kg en 4ta balanza y en 2022, con animales de 509 kilos de promedio en pie, las carcasas promedian 276 kilos.

En lo que va de 2022 bajó 5% el número de novillos de 8 dientes y 2,3% el de 6 dientes debido a la alta extracción en el año 2021 y la escasa disponibilidad de novillos bien terminados como consecuencia de la sequía que se extendió desde noviembre a principios de enero en todo el país, y hasta fines de febrero en el norte.

También incide que la relación de reposición favorable motiva a los productores a vender antes para reponer más rápido.

En todo el año pasado fueron faenados 449.331 animales de estas dos categorías, 14,8% más que en 2020.

PARAGUAY

Frigoríficos marcan nueva suba para el valor de la hacienda de exportación

24/03/2022GANADERÍA

En un mercado que “continúa muy especulado” y con “variabilidad de precios entre los frigoríficos”, el valor del ganado gordo para la exportación volvió a subir en la semana entre 10 y 20 centavos de dólar dependiendo las plantas, comentó un operador a Valor Agro.Explicó que, en cuatro días, el valor del macho gordo recuperó un máximo de 30 centavos de dólar.También comentó que el mayor interés de compra está puesto en machos y vaquillas, y no tanto en vacas, dado que es una categoría que tiene como principal mercado a Rusia, que está temporalmente sin operaciones.De acuerdo al relevamiento realizado por Valor Agro, el precio de compra del macho gordo y vaquilla gorda para faena se ubica en US$ 3,50 a US$ 3,60 por kilo carcasa, con la posibilidad de más centavos por cargas puntuales. Mientras que la vaca oscila entre US$ 3,00 y US$ 3,05 a la carne.Un industrial dijo a Valor Agro que la suba del valor del ganado gordo responde a la menor oferta de animales terminados en el mercado, que se profundizó con las lluvias; y a la demanda sostenida de Chile para la temporada de Semana Santa.Por otro lado, señaló que hay una pausa en las faenas kosher con destino a Israel por 30 días, esperando el regreso de las cuadrillas para mediados de mayo de este año.

Precio del macho gordo para exportación subió hasta US$ 0,20 a la carne

21/03/2022GANADERÍA

El mercado de haciendas gordas para la exportación comenzó la semana con una recuperación de precios, en un momento que la oferta de animales prontos para faena no es relevante y las plantas están marcando los ingresos de las cargas, como máximo, para siete días.Un operador del mercado dijo a Valor Agro que las categorías de ganado gordo registraron una valorización, con subas que oscilan entre 10 a 20 centavos de dólar.Explicó que hay escasez de vacunos gordos y una mayor competencia entre las plantas frigoríficas por materia prima.De acuerdo al relevamiento realizado por Valor Agro, existe una variabilidad de precios entre industrias, con una distancia de 20 centavos de dólar entre el menor y el

mayor valor de compra.En promedio, el precio de los machos se ubica en US$ 3,40 por kilo carcasa, sin embargo hay plantas que están pagando hasta US$ 3,50 a la carne.En cuanto a las categorías de hembras, las vaquillas cotizan US$ 3,40 por kilo al gancho, y las vacas entre US$ 2,80 y US$ 3 a la carne, dependiendo de las industrias.

Ferias de consumo sienten el impacto de la salida de Rusia y el contrabando de carne

24/03/2022GANADERÍA

Las ferias de consumo de Asunción están sintiendo los efectos de la salida temporal del mercado ruso, la desvalorización del gordo en frigoríficos, y la presencia de carne de contrabando proveniente de Argentina, con una “mayor oferta de hacienda”, “menor precio” y “dificultades de ventas”.El rematador de Ferusa Negocios S.A., Gabriel Cuevas, comentó a Valor Agro que en las últimas semanas aumentó el nivel de oferta en las ferias de consumo, en especial de vacas que es la categoría que más cayó su valor en los frigoríficos y de mayor consumo para exportar a Rusia; y bajó el precio de venta de los machos y las hembras.Cuevas dijo que el mercado interno es más lento para interpretar los cambios del mercado internacional, pero ya se está sintiendo la problemática.De todas maneras, aseguró que las bajas en las cotizaciones que se registraron para el ganado gordo de exportación “no es justificable”, dado que “son dos empresas las únicas habilitadas para vender a Rusia y hay varias alternativas de mercados interesantes”.El rematador aseguró que la caída de precios en las ferias ronda entre el 10 al 15% aproximadamente, sin embargo dijo que la recuperación podría manifestarse pronto dado que lentamente la exportación está demostrando firmeza dentro de un contexto regional muy prometedor.

Gabriel Cuevas, rematador de Ferusa Negocios S.A.

Ubicó el precio del novillo especial, por el cual no hay mucha oferta, en Gs. 12.500 por kilo en pie, del toro gordo en Gs. 12.000, de la vaquilla especial en Gs. 11.500, la vaca gorda en Gs. 10.800 y la vaca manufactura en Gs. 9.000 por kilo en pie en promedio.En la misma línea, dijo que la situación con Rusia, si bien afecta al mercado de consumo, no está impactando tanto como sí sucede con la carne de contrabando que ingresa al país vía Argentina. “Es un flagelo muy importante, clientes tradicionales bajaron las compras, están recibiendo carne envasada de la región y se puede observar el producto con facilidad en los mercados comerciales de las plazas locales”, apuntó Cuevas.Finalmente, destacó a la ferias de consumo como el sistema de compra y venta de hacienda más transparente del mercado, dado que se ajusta por el libre juego de la oferta y la demanda.

Carne paraguaya ingresaría a Estados Unidos en la cuota de terceros países

22/03/2022MERCADOSCarne paraguaya ingresaría a Estados Unidos en la cuota de terceros países

La apertura de Estados Unidos para la carne bovina está cada vez más cerca, y se prevé que en las próximas semanas las autoridades sanitarias paraguayas envíen al país norteamericano una respuesta sobre los detalles a corregir que solicitó la auditoría en noviembre del año pasado, cuando visitó diez plantas frigoríficas y el laboratorio del Senacsa.El presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), José Carlos Martin, dijo en una entrevista exclusiva a la Revista ARP que “estamos muy confiados en lograr el mercado en el segundo semestre del 2022”; uno de los mayores importadores del mundo de la proteína roja.Si bien los ganaderos manifestaron en varias oportunidades que pretenden ingresar a Estados Unidos con una cuota exclusiva, como cuentan Argentina y Uruguay, el Presidente del Senacsa apuntó que “seguramente, primero, vamos a participar dentro de la cuota de terceros países, y de acuerdo a nuestra performance podemos pedir una cuota país”.Y agregó: “Para el mercado americano debemos ir dando pasos”.La cuota de terceros países implica un volumen de 60 mil toneladas aproximadamente donde participan Brasil y países de América Central. “Paraguay va a tener ventajas en la cuota de terceros países, primero porque es muy competitivo. Segundo, porque Brasil atiende ese mercado cuando tiene inconvenientes con China. Y tercero, el país de Centroamérica que podía competir era Nicaragua, pero las restricciones económicas que impuso Estados Unidos, lo deja prácticamente fuera”, explicó José Carlos Martin.Por último, el Presidente del Senacsa comentó que, una vez se habilite Estados Unidos, seguir con los países del Nafta es la próxima meta. Sin embargo, dijo que la apertura de mercados “sigue siendo el objetivo a vencer”, y aseguró que “no son propósitos que se consiguen de la noche a la mañana, llevan un trabajo muy grande del Servicio, Cancillería y el sector privado”.

Precio de la carne desalienta la importación de Uruguay: “No hemos podido concretar negocios”

21/03/2022MERCADOS

La imposibilidad de enviar carne vacuna a Rusia como consecuencia de las sanciones que aplicaron los países de Occidente por la invasión a Ucrania, generó expectativas en importadores uruguayos para acceder a carne paraguaya y mejorar los precios del mercado interno, ya que China está demandando muchos cortes a muy buenos precios.El propietario de Abasto Santa Clara, Jorge López, dijo en Radio Carve de Uruguay que “se crearon buenas expectativas” con la importación de carne paraguaya a raíz de

la salida de Rusia, sin embargo “por ahora no hemos podido concretar ningún negocio”.“Pensábamos que iba a haber un excedente de carne que pudiéramos absorber y trasladar al mercado interno con una baja en el precio, pero no se viene dando nada de eso”, apuntó .También comentó que el Ministerio de Ganadería de Uruguay está dispuesto a facilitar la importación de carne de Paraguay, con la posibilidad de negociar los contenedores de carne paraguaya que están en el puerto de Montevideo y tenían como destino al mercado ruso.López señaló que “Paraguay está con un ganado sensiblemente más barato que Uruguay”, y a pesar de eso “no hemos podido conseguir negocios”.Y agregó: “Hay cortes, como la colita de cuadril, que están más caros que en Uruguay; debemos tratar de conseguir carne de volumen, ese tipo de cortes necesarios para mejorar los precios de los consumidores locales”.De acuerdo a la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG) del Uruguay, el macho gordo para faena cotiza US$ 5,03 a la carne, la vaquilla a US$ 4,89 y la vaca a US$ 4,75.Uruguay es el sexto mayor mercado de Paraguay, durante el año pasado compró 5.553 toneladas, un volumen que significó ingresos por más de 23,8 millones de dólares.El Director de Abasto Santa Clara aseguró que, en los últimos cuatro años, Uruguay está viviendo un hecho histórico que es la importación de carne vacuna que crece cada vez más, y tiene a Brasil, principalmente con un 80% de las compras totales, y Paraguay como proveedores.Finalmente, señaló que el mercado uruguayo tuvo un antes y un después de la apertura de China, dado que es un comprador que se lleva la mayoría de los cortes del animal. “Hoy tiene demanda y paga muy buenos precios por los cortes, lo que eleva el valor en el mercado interno”, añadió.

Paraguay mantiene liderazgo en Chile y mejora precio de venta, entre enero y febrero

23/03/2022MERCADOS En los primeros dos meses del año, Paraguay se posiciona como el mayor proveedor de carne bovina de Chile con un total de 16.337 toneladas, a pesar de que ese volumen representa una mínima reducción del 0,7% en comparación al acumulado de enero y febrero del 2021.Paraguay mantiene la tendencia de los últimos dos años, donde lideró las ventas a Chile, ubicándose por encima de Brasil, quien es el mayor competidor en volumen y precio.De acuerdo al informe mensual de la Oficina de Estudios y Políticas Agrarias de Chile (ODEPA), Paraguay logra una mejora del 18,9% en el precio promedio de venta de la tonelada exportada, pasando de US$ 4.737 en el acumulado de enero y febrero del 2021 a US$ 5.631 en 2022.Brasil se ubica como segundo principal exportador a Chile con 11.312 toneladas y un valor medio de venta de US$ 5.044. Seguido, se encuentran Argentina con 3.953 toneladas (US$ 7.199), Colombia con 1.241 toneladas (US$ 5.534), y Estados Unidos con 723 toneladas (US$ 11.895).

Supermercados registran bajadas del 20% en la costilla de vacuno

22/03/2022 Podría deberse a problemas para la exportación

El presidente de la Cámara Paraguaya de Supermercados (Capasu), Alberto Sborovsky, informó que actualmente la costilla vacuna y la carne de cerdo están con 20% de descuento de acuerdo a sus costos de finales del año pasado.

"La costilla tuvo una baja de precios en las últimas semanas ya, eso no significa que después no pueda subir. Nadie sabe, ni tampoco depende de los supermercados. Ahora están al precio que nosotros recibimos de los frigoríficos", recalcó este viernes en entrevista con Radio Nacional del Paraguay.

Sborovsky afirmó que la costilla ancha semanas atrás llegó a trepar los 50.000 guaraníes por kilogramo y la costilla de primera a 37.950 por kilogramo en la mayoría de los supermercados, actualmente sus precios se redijeron a 33.450 y 30.450 respectivamente. En tanto que el cerdo, en su corte de costilla parrillera, llegó a costar 29.000 guaraníes por kilo y actualmente se encuentra cerca de los 20.000 por kilogramo, aseguró.

En tanto que el presidente de la Asociación de Criadores de Cerdos de Paraguay, Hugo Schaffrath, manifestó que está reducción en el costo de la carne de cerdo se debe a la dificultad que existe actualmente para lograr su exportación. "La exportación de carne de cerdo a nivel mundial está muy floja. China que fue el mayor impulsor del crecimiento de los precios de la carne de cerdo desde hace como un año y medio, actualmente paralizó la compra o lo realiza en menor proporción y eso hizo que haya una una caída de precios a nivel mundial", afirmó en entrevista con la 920 AM.

Resaltó que este hecho acompañó para que las empresas cárnicas reduzcan sus precios de venta a los supermercados y estos a su vez al consumidor final. «Este es el motivo por lo que actualmente se registra una mayor oferta del producto a nivel nacional», explicó finalmente.

No hay acuerdo, continúan las manifestaciones y los camiones aceleran la marcha hacia Asunción

Foto: UH 23/03/2022POLÍTICA

Representantes de tres asociaciones de camioneros, la Federación de Camioneros del Paraguay (Fedecap), Asociación de Camioneros del Guairá y la Federación de Camioneros Autónomos del Paraguay (Fetrapy); mantuvieron una reunión ayer en Guayaibi, San Pedro, con autoridades del Gobierno.

El objetivo fue buscar una salida y llegar a un acuerdo entre las partes para desactivar las movilizaciones por el alto precio del combustible.Los transportistas piden que bajen los precios de combustible y que Petropar asuma el control de los precios, como lo hizo en otra ocasión. Esto significaría la derogación de la ley que prohíbe la compra sin que se presente la declaración jurada del vendedor.Durante el encuentro no hubo acuerdo, por lo que Ángel Zaracho, presidente de la Fedecap, anunció que las manifestaciones de camioneros continuarán activas en diferentes puntos del país y a partir de hoy numerosos camiones tomarán el rumbo hacia Asunción. La protesta tendrá el acompañamiento de otras organizaciones. “Nos vamos a organizar y en el trascurso de la tarde o noche ya estaríamos por Asunción. Esto se va a convertir en una gran manifestación en la capital”, dijo.Rechazan el endeudamiento. Las organizaciones de transportistas y otros gremios, están en desacuerdo con la intención del Gobierno de solicitar un préstamo de 100 millones de dólares para subsidiar a las transportadoras para bajar los precios de la nafta y el gasoil.El titular de Fedecap manifestó que hay incertidumbre con relación a lo que se va a hacer con el préstamo y cuántos días va a durar. Esta situación hace que todo el sector de transporte y los gremios, rechacen el endeudamiento. “Para nosotros no hay un término medio, no queremos el crédito, no queremos que el Estado asuma un nuevo préstamo, que después va a recaer en la ciudadanía. Estamos seguros de que hay intereses grandes de políticos y empresarios detrás de esto, por eso se está manejando de esta manera”, agregó.En cuanto a la posibilidad de que continúen las negociaciones, expresó que están abiertos al diálogo.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

Comisión tomó medidas para garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y en apoyo de los productores agropecuarios

23 March 2022Brussels

Today, the European Commission has presented a range of short-term and medium-term actions to enhance global food security and to support farmers and consumers in the EU in light of rising food prices and input costs, such as energy and fertilisers. The surge in global commodity prices, further accelerated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, highlights again the need for EU agriculture and food supply chains to become more resilient and sustainable, in line with the Farm to Fork strategy.

The Commission is committed to taking all necessary measures to ensure that the EU, as a net food exporter and top agri-food producer, contributes to global food security, particularly in Ukraine, North Africa and the Middle East, which largely rely on imports of cereals, as well as in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The EU is a lead provider of humanitarian and development assistance on food and food systems.

Food availability is currently not at stake in the EU, since the continent is largely self-sufficient for many agricultural products. However, our agricultural sector is a net importer of specific products, for example feed protein. This vulnerability, together with high input costs, such as fertilisers and fossil energy, is causing production challenges for farmers and risks driving up food prices.

Commission Executive Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis said: “Russia's war against Ukraine has created a multitude of problems including in relation to global food security. When it comes to food, now is the time for Europe to show its solidarity: to help Ukraine, its people and farmers, as well as vulnerable food-importing countries around the world that face surging prices and potential shortages. We will continue to provide humanitarian aid to alleviate the suffering of Ukrainians by securing their access to basic goods and services, notably food. At the same time, we need to avoid any export restrictions to keep a lid on food prices. While the EU itself does not face a food security risk, we should still address food affordability issues and take steps to make our agriculture and food supply chains more resilient and sustainable to cope with future crises.”

Agriculture Commissioner Janusz Wojciechowski said: “We will not let Ukraine stand alone in the face of Russian aggression. Our first priority is to make sure that Ukrainians have enough food, fuel and water. We will also help them to continue planting and growing cereals and oilseeds, much needed for themselves and for the world and facilitate their exports. The EU is an agricultural superpower and we will ensure that our farmers have the Commission's full support to respond to the global needs for food. We will do this while working towards making our food supply chains more sustainable and resilient to future crises.”

Strengthening global food security

Food security in war-torn Ukraine is of great concern, particularly in besieged cities, with Russia seemingly deliberately targeting and destroying food storage locations.

The Commission is supporting Ukraine in developing and implementing a short and medium term food security strategy to ensure that inputs reach farms where possible, and that transportation and storage facilities are maintained to enable Ukraine to feed its citizens and to eventually regain its export markets.

An EU Emergency Support Programme of €330 million for Ukraine will help to secure access to basic goods and services, as well as the protection of the population. The programme seeks to help alleviate the suffering of Ukrainians by securing access to basic goods and services as well as their protection. Another important goal will be to reconstruct civilian small-scale infrastructure, strategic planning as well as ensuring energy security.

The Commission will ensure a regular follow-up and analysis of food prices and food insecurity and will continue its engagement in international and multilateral bodies (FAO, WTO, G7, G20) to coordinate policies. In addition, the EU has stepped up humanitarian assistance for the regions and population groups most affected by food insecurity.

In the 2021-27 programme for international cooperation, the EU will work on developing the sustainability of food systems with about 70 partner countries. Moreover, at the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Tokyo in December 2021, the EU and its Member States committed to continue addressing malnutrition with a substantial pledge amounting to EUR 4.3 billion, including at least €2.5 billion from the EU for international cooperation with a nutrition objective in the period 2021-2024.

Moreover, the EU will continue to strongly advocate to avoid export restrictions and export bans on food and for a well-functioning single market.

This profound crisis confirms that we need to accelerate globally the food system transition towards sustainability and resilience to better prepare for future crises. As a follow-up to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, the Commission will engage in eight coalitions that all aim at food system transformation, resilience and sustainable productivity growth.

Supporting EU farmers and consumers

To improve affordability of food, Member States may also implement reduced rates of Value Added Tax and encourage economic operators to contain retail prices. Member States can also draw from EU funds such as the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) which supports EU countries' actions to provide food and/or basic material assistance to the most vulnerable.

The newly set-up European Food Security Crisis preparedness and response Mechanism (EFSCM), gathering European and national administrations and private actors all along the supply chain, will carry out a thorough mapping of risks and vulnerabilities of the EU food supply chain, followed by recommendations and appropriate mitigation measures.

To fulfil its role as a global food provider that continues to be fully engaged in the environmental transition, the EU agricultural sector needs all our support. For this purpose, the Commission has adopted today the following measures:

A support package of €500 million, including by making use of the crisis reserve, to support the producers most affected by the serious consequences of the war in Ukraine. On this basis, Member States could provide additional financial support to farmers to contribute to global food security, or address market disturbances due to increased input costs or trade restrictions. Support for farmers engaged in sustainable practices should be prioritised, whilst also ensuring that the measures target the sectors and farmers who are the hardest hit by the crisis.

More advances of direct payments, as well as area- and animal-related rural development measures, to farmers as of 16 October 2022.

Market safety-net measures to support the pigmeat market in view of the particularly difficult situation of the sector.

An exceptional and temporary derogation to allow the production of any crops for food and feed purposes on fallow land, while maintaining the full level of the greening payment for farmers. This will enlarge the EU's production capacity in spite of the limited availability of fertile land.

Specific temporary flexibilities to existing import requirements on animal feed will contribute to alleviating the pressure on the feed market.

The Commission has proposed a new, self-standing Temporary Crisis Framework that also covers farmers, fertiliser producers and the fisheries sector. This allows state aid to farmers affected by significant increases in input costs. Fertiliser prices and supplies for farmers will be monitored to ensure that the prospects for EU harvests are not jeopardised.

The Commission also proposes that Member States communicate data on private stocks of essential commodities for food and feed on a monthly basis to have a timely and accurate overview of their availability.

Reinforcing the resilience and sustainability of our food systems

Food sustainability is an integral part of food security. In implementing the necessary transitions set out in the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies, the Commission will ensure that the overall productivity of EU agriculture is not undermined. This means a greater use of innovation to contribute to increasing yields sustainably, such as precision farming, new genomic techniques, improved nutrient management, integrated pest management, biological alternatives to chemical pesticides, etc.

Enhancing resilience, by reducing the dependency of European agriculture on energy, energy intensive imports and feed imports is more than ever a necessity. Resilience requires diversified import sources and market outlets through a robust multilateral and bilateral trade policy. Horizon Europe will invest in research and innovation to substitute the use of synthetic fertilisers. Greater efficiency in nitrogen use, transition to green ammonia for fertilisers, and biomass valorisation are among the proposals presented by the Commission. The Commission calls on Member States to use all the available instruments in their CAP strategic plans for the period 2023-2027 in that regard. This concerns for example the use of risk management tools, the development of precision farming or coupled support to boost protein crops.

Ayuda por 500 millones de Euros

23 March 2022 The EU will distribute 500 million euros

The European Union is set to distribute 500 million euros ($550 million) to help farmers and allow them to grow crops on fallow land as part of measures to mitigate food price spikes and potential shortages resulting from the conflict in Ukraine, reported Reuters.

The European Commission proposals, published on Wednesday, also include assistance to Ukraine to help its farmers sow corn and sunflower seeds and tend to wheat.

Ukraine is a top global player in sunflower oil, with over 50% of world trade, and holds significant shares for wheat, barley and maize, which has already led to surges in prices and concerns about shortages.

The EU executive stressed on Wednesday that there was no immediate threat to EU food security, given the bloc is a net exporter of cereals.

However, recognising farmers will face higher fuel and feed prices, the EU will distribute 500 million euros to the 27 EU members to aid farmers hardest hit by the crisis, particularly if they are engaged in more environmentally friendly production.

EU members can add a further 1 billion euros to the aid budget.

The EU executive will also let farmers temporarily grow crops on the almost 6% of EU agricultural land that is set aside to boost biodiversity.

The Commission believes this, along with record Indian exports, will help cover some of the 20 million tonnes of wheat which Ukraine normally exports.

The EU executive has proposed an emergency support programme of 330 million euros to Ukraine, some of which is designed to help farmers.

Ukraine's Agriculture Minister Roman Leshchenko told EU counterparts on Monday that his country wanted to remain in production, although he said the spring crop sowing area may more than halve this year.

The EU executive said its efforts would concentrate on ensuring availability of seeds and diesel, much of the latter requisitioned by the military, with Poland for example freeing up some of its strategic reserves.

Se autoriza el almacenamiento privado de carne de cerdo

24/03/2022

Ha sido publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Unión Europea el Reglamento (UE) nº 2022/470 por el que se concede ayuda al almacenamiento privado de carne de cerdo y se fijan el importe de la ayuda.

El periodo de duración de la medida es de algo más de un mes, desde el 25 de marzo al 25 de abril, y se aceptarán un total de 10.000 t de carnes frescas de cerdo.

Se han establecido 4 periodos de almacenamiento (60, 90, 120 y 150 días) para siete grupos de productos tal. Las cantidades mínima son de 10 y para cortes deshuesados y de 15 t para los demás productos.

Sustentabilidad Demoran medidas por el impacto de la Guerra en Ucrania

22 March 2022 Some oppose the plan, calling it counter-productive

The European Commission is set to delay the publication of proposals on sustainable farming and nature that were expected this week, with the impact of the war in Ukraine on food supply leading some countries to question the European Union's environmental push, reported Reuters.

The EU's "Green Deal" is overhauling all sectors, including agriculture, which produces roughly 10% of EU greenhouse gas emissions. Brussels has targets that include halving chemical pesticide use by 2030, and is drafting laws to make them a reality.

The European Commission (EC) was due to have made public on Wednesday two new proposals - binding targets to restore nature and a more sustainable pesticides law.

However, EU agriculture commissioner Janusz Wojciechowski on Monday said that the EU would not discuss pesticides at its meeting this week, meaning that the proposal's publication would be pushed back. He did not comment on the nature restoration plan.

Earlier, EU food safety commissioner Stella Kyriakides told national agriculture ministers in Brussels that the bloc had to shift to sustainable pesticide use but that the Ukraine crisis did not give the "political space" for a proper discussion now.
The EC will put forward measures to deal with the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which has driven up prices of wheat and barley, and raised fears of shortages.
Russia and Ukraine make up more than 30% of global trade in wheat and more than 50% for sunflower oils, seeds and meals.
One proposal will be to allow cultivation on land lying fallow, a practice that allows the environment to recover between farming cycles.
The measures are also set to include help for pig farmers, given pork exports to Ukraine are now cut off, and greater freedom to provide state aid.
A group of 400 scientists and food sector experts on Friday said abandoning sustainable farming practices would be counter-productive.
"These measures would not move us toward but further away from a reliable food system that is resilient to future shocks, and delivers healthy and sustainable diets," their statement said.
They called instead for a shift to crops less reliant on fertilisers produced using Russian gas, and more plant-based diets to cut the amount of grain needed for animal feed.

REINO UNIDO – CANADÁ: no se aceptarán carne tratadas con hormonas

THE CANADIAN PRESSMar. 24, 2022 3:30 p.m.CANADA & WORLDNEWS
Trade secretary says UK will not compromise on allowing hormone-treated Canadian beef into Britain
A potential clash over hormone-treated Canadian beef is emerging as a sticking point as free trade talks between Canada and Britain formally begin.
In an interview with The Canadian Press, U.K. International Trade Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan confirmed her government would not compromise on allowing hormone-treated Canadian beef into Britain.
“In terms of hormone-treated meat, we have some very clear safety food standards in the U.K., which are ours, and we don’t compromise on those,” she said prior to joining her Canadian counterpart, Mary Ng, in Ottawa on Thursday to announce the formal launch of talks. Negotiators from both governments are to meet next week in London for the first round.
But Trevelyan said there is much room for the two parties to make other gains in agriculture, including sustainable food production. Both ministers also extolled the potential to make gains in digital trade, and expand investment flows.
Standing next to Trevelyan at Global Affairs Canada headquarters, Ng said the quality of Canadian beef and its producers are “second to none,” and she tried to sound an upbeat note, saying an eventual agreement would create new opportunities for Canadian and British exporters.
“We’re always going to try to push for access for Canadian producers,” Ng said in an interview afterward. “Beef is an important sector. So, I’m always going to push.”
Doug Sawyer, the co-chair Canadian Cattlemen’s Association foreign trade committee, said it’s “vitally important” that hormone-treated beef is a part of the trade agreement with Britain.
“We can supply hormone-free, but it’s at what cost?” he said. The use of “efficiencies” and additives that improve cattle growth are good for the environment, the protection of which will be a key plank of the eventual Canada-Britain agreement, Sawyer added.“They want all this verification of the environmental impacts, and then they put a ban on a product that improves our efficiency, and is actually really good for the environment,” he said. “Because we can move cattle through far more efficiently. They’re less days on feed.”
Mark Agnew of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce said a deal with Britain is needed now more than ever, including to address digital trade and agriculture issues.
“Canadian exporters need to see substantial outcomes in the agriculture and agri-food sector by reducing tariff barriers as well as ensuring regulations are based on science to provide predictability,” he said.
Britain and Canada have already negotiated an interim trade agreement to replace the broader Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, or CETA, that Canada negotiated with the European Union. The interim deal led to the elimination of tariffs on 98 per cent of Canadian exports to Britain, but the U.K.’s decision to leave the EU forced it out of CETA at the end of 2020.
Lawrence Herman, an international trade lawyer and former diplomat, said the path to a deal could be relatively smooth but there might be some bumps in the road when it comes to agriculture.
“The Canadian dairy lobby is fighting its usual lobbying battle to prevent any increased duty-free access for U.K. cheese,” Herman said.
“That could be a sticking point in putting the final deal together, but I think it can be finessed because there are larger access gains for both the Brits and Canadian exporters in other areas.”

Pierre Lampron, president of Dairy Farmers of Canada, said that when Ng tabled Canada's negotiating objectives last month she made it clear that there would be no more import access to Canada's supply managed dairy market.
"We validated that the issue of access to the Canadian dairy market was not on the agenda of these trade talks. We continue to monitor them closely," he said in a statement.
Ng said in the interview that as the Russian invasion of Ukraine stokes unrest, a trade deal between Canada and Britain would help strengthen the resilience of global supply chains, as well as standing as an affirmation of the world trading order.
"It's really important that Canada and the U.K. do this because of our shared history, the strength of our democracies, the strength of our institutions, the enormous respect for the rules-based system, rules-based international trade," she said.
"It is important for not only the commercial relationship, which the free trade agreement will yield, but also for what we stand for."
Britain is following Canada's lead this week by revoking Russia's most favoured nation trading status, which will lead to additional 35-per-cent tariffs on key Russian goods.
"We share the same objective — the same objective being that the egregious invasion of Russia into Ukraine is not something that can be allowed to succeed," Ng said.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Escasa viabilidad del proyecto para construir nuevas plantas frigoríficas

Eric Barker, 24/03/2022 GROUPS of American producers have started putting in proposals to build their own abattoirs with rising concerns the country's four largest processors are dominating the supply chain.
Last year, the Biden administration announced a $1 billion package to expand processing capacity and introduce "meaningful competition".
"Capitalism without competition isn't capitalism, it's exploitation. That's what we're seeing in meat and poultry industries now," President Biden told media.
The issue was raised by Beef Central's Steve Kay earlier this, who said the market share of the big four processors, Tyson Foods, JBS USA, Cargill and National Beef Packing was complicated. He said eight new projects were looking to take advantage of the funding, with a potential 9,100 head increase in capacity.
Questions were raised about the viability of the projects at the recent International Livestock Congress in the US this month – with analysts, researchers and a former Cargill manager addressing it.
Tensions between processors and producers have been growing, with the country in drought and many liquidating their herds. Retired professor and Florida-based producer Michael Fields said there was frustration with meat prices increasing due to COVID and cattle prices staying stagnant.
"It is difficult to understand that the packers can make lots of money every time they kill a fat and the rancher is getting the same price for his calves," Dr Fields said.
"The situation is putting a lot of stress on the rancher and some of them are having to sell out because of prices and increased costs. I'm a capitalist and I believe in supply and demand but the rancher is not sharing in the fruits of the profitability."
Dr Fields said while he welcomed the idea of adding more processing capacity to the US, he understood there could be some hard times ahead.
"There's money flowing into supporting small packing plants around the country and that will help rural economies and we need to increase capacity," he said.
"Right now, there is good money in being a packer, but as the cow numbers drop in this country it is going to be very hard for the packer to make a good investment."
Ex-Cargill manager sceptical about new plants
One of the biggest sceptics of the proposed new processing plants at the conference was former Cargill vice president of strategy and customer development Herb Meischen. He said the new plants were facing a tough battle.
"You can't just wave a little bit of fairy dust, sprinkle it around and the plant will grow up out of the ground," Mr Meischen said.
"The complexity of the personnel that it takes to staff a big harvest facility is monumental, because of the specialty nature of what takes place. I am always astounded when someone says 'I can put in a plant that will process 1500 head, her 750 casual employees and a management team'."
Where Food Comes from co-founder Leann Saunders, Rabobank's Don Close and former Cargill manager Her Meischen talk several issues including the possibility of new processors in the US.
Mr Meischen said market access was also an issue for potential processors.

“Gaining market access is not as simple as calling the supermarket and saying, ‘hey I have some striploins for sale’ and he will say ‘ship them’,” he said.
“In my decades of processing, I have never seen a supermarket saying, ‘I need more suppliers’. There’s a saying in the packing industry – if you want to be millionaire packer, start with $20 million and you’ll eventually get down to $1 million.”
Processor margins starting to contract
Rabobank’s Don Close said he had been fielding plenty of calls about the packing plant proposals in recent months. He said processor margins were already starting to contract.
“There’s not a day goes by where I don’t field a call about the viability of building a new packing plant. I’ve been lucky enough to try it twice and that’s why I’m working for Rabobank,” Mr Close said.
“Packer margins will normalise, we are already seeing evidence of that, and cattle supply is going to become pretty tight. Containment of labour costs is going to be an ongoing problem as well, especially if new plants come online.”
Mr Close said the corporatisation of supermarkets and butchers across the country was an issue for otential processors.
“I’m in favour of building the plants, but every time I field a phone call about this I say ‘if you do not have an iron-clad agreement with an end user do not even think about it’,”
“If you have a look at the reports about the market share of the big four, it has not changed in 10 years. But their customers’ market share has, especially the big companies like Walmart.”
Is it market failure or a cycle?
Back in Australia, Casino Food co-op CEO Simon Stahl said if American producers were looking at the co-operative model, they needed to carefully consider their motivations.
“Most co-ops are born out of market failure, so the American producers will need to decide if it is real market failure or just a cycle,” Mr Stahl said.
“I have no doubt someone can build an abattoir in Australia tomorrow and there will not be enough cattle to fill it. We currently have processing capacity in Australia for 140,000 and we can only source about 110,000 a week – in 12 months-time there will be 150,000 available and only 140,000 to fill it.”
Mr Stahl said developing relationships and locking in contracts with buyers was a tough prospect for new processors in an already competitive market.
“Most buyers will only lock-in contracts once they have seen the performance and if meets the price expectation. You can only demonstrate that once the plant is built, so it’s a big risk,” he said.
“There is opportunities for niche markets, but you still need to work out if that market is under-serviced. You couldn’t build a meat works for a niche of about 20 head, if you did 1,000 or 2,000 head that’s a lot of cattle for that niche, so it’s not long before you get into commodity.”

Acuerdan con JAPON una mejora en la aplicación de la cláusula de salvaguardia

U.S. and Japan Agree To Increase Beef Safeguard Trigger Level
By GREG HENDERSON March 24, 2022
U.S. and Japanese officials announced an agreement allowing American producers to meet Japan’s growing demand for U.S. beef while lowering the risk of Japan imposing higher tariffs in the future.
The agreement, announced Thursday by U.S. Trade Representative Katherine Tai and Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack, includes a new mechanism that requires three separate conditions to be reached - instead of only one - for Japan to invoke a “safeguard trigger” and impose higher duties on U.S. beef for 30 days.
“This agreement is a great win for our two countries that ensures American farmers and ranchers can continue to meet Japan’s growing demand for high-quality U.S. beef,” U.S. Trade Representative Katherine Tai said in a statement.
The three triggers that must be reached for Japan to impose higher tariffs are:
Imports from the United States must exceed the original beef safeguard trigger level under the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement;
The aggregate volume of beef imports from the United States and the original signatories of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) must exceed the CPTPP beef safeguard; and
Imports from the United States must exceed the total amount of beef imports from the United States during the previous year.
“This is a positive development for America’s farmers and ranchers,” said Vilsack. “It allows for greater market-based growth in U.S. beef exports to Japan and reduces the probability of higher Japanese tariffs being imposed on U.S. goods.”
The U.S. and Japan signed a separate bilateral trade agreement in 2019 after the U.S. withdrew from negotiations of the CP-TPP in 2017.

Japan raised its “safeguard” duty on U.S. beef to 38.% from 25.8% in March of last year for 30 days after U.S. beef imports exceeded the 242,000 metric ton trigger.
“It has taken a year to find the right formula for this agreement,” U.S. Ambassador to Japan Rahm Emanuel said. “This is a win-win for American ranchers and Japanese consumers.”
In 2021, the United States was the top beef exporting country in the world, with global sales of beef and beef products valued at over $10 billion. Exports of U.S. beef to Japan totaled 320,ooo metric tons in 2021 with a value of almost $2.4 billion.
The new agreement between the U.S. and Japan was met with enthusiasm by American cattlemen and exporters.
The National Cattlemen’s Beef Association said it has “strongly supported” efforts to secure improvements to the beef safeguards.
“While the details of the agreement in principle have not been disclosed, NCBA is encouraged that today’s announcement means we are taking necessary steps to secure long-term solutions that enable American cattle producers to continue providing Japanese consumers with high-quality U.S. beef at competitive prices,” said Kent Bacus, NCBA Senior Director of International Trade and Market Access.
The U.S. Meat Export Federation said in a statement that the changes “reduce the potential impact of the safeguard and make it less disruptive for U.S. exporters and their customers in Japan."
Hughes Abell, president of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, said Japan is consistently on the largest importers of U.S. and Texas beef and the agreement raises the prospect of more certainty for U.S. beef producers and Japanese consumers.
“Reducing tariffs and trade disruptions will further strengthen demand for U.S. beef and generate long-term benefit for cattle producers despite our current market challenges,” Abell said.

24 March 2022 The agreement comes into force once the text is finalised
The United States and Japan on Thursday announced an agreement that will allow American farmers and ranchers to meet Japan's growing demand for US beef and lowers the chances of Japan imposing higher tariffs in future, US officials said.
The agreement includes a new mechanism that requires three separate conditions to be reached - instead of only one - for Japan to invoke a "safeguard trigger" and impose higher duties on US beef for 30 days, reported Reuters.
"This agreement is a great win for our two countries that ensures American farmers and ranchers can continue to meet Japan’s growing demand for high-quality US beef," US Trade Representative Katherine Tai said in a statement.
The agreement, reached after a year of consultations between the two countries, will come into force once the text is finalised and each country has completed a few remaining steps, a senior US official said.
US Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack welcomed the agreement and said it would allow for greater market-based growth in US beef exports to Japan.
In 2021, the United States was the world's top beef exporter, with global sales of beef and beef products valued at more than $10 billion, US data shows.
Exports of US beef to Japan totalled almost $2.4 billion in 2021.
US meat producers had pushed for an adjustment to the thresholds, arguing that US beef was at a competitive disadvantage against exporters who are members of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CP-TPP).
For the safeguard tariffs to kick in, total beef imports from not only the United States, but also the 11 members of the CP-TPP, must cross the threshold set in the CP-TPP agreement.
"This is a mechanism that was in place for the TPP before the US exited those talks, and we believe that this new agreement is a way of bringing the US back to that scheme," a Japanese farm ministry official told Reuters.
The CP-TPP was set to be one of the largest trade agreements in the world until the United States withdrew from negotiations in 2017. The two countries signed a separate bilateral free trade agreement in 2019.
Japan raised its "safeguard" duty on US beef to 38.5% from 25.8% in March 2021 for 30 days after US beef imports reached 253,051 metric tons, exceeding the 242,000 metric ton trigger level. Demand for US beef had risen in that period as a drought slowed imports from Australia.
US beef is currently entering Japan at the normal 25% duty level negotiated in the agreement for Japan's fiscal year 2021, which ends on 31 March, and no higher temporary duties were expected in the current fiscal year, the senior official said.
The three-trigger system removes uncertainty for US exporters even if there are shifts in market availability from various countries during a given year, a senior official said.

Avanza la reforma de la Ley que regula el tránsito maritimo

(Farm Journal) By JENNA HOFFMAN March 24, 2022

The bill would place guardrails on the ocean carriers' actions by giving the Federal Maritime Commission rulemaking authority to regulate carrier practices.

On Tuesday, the Senate Commerce Committee passed the Ocean Shipping Reform Act (OSRA), establishing Senate committee support for shipping supply chain challenges.

OSRA would help agricultural exporters by leveling the playing field for American exports, making it harder for ocean carriers to unreasonably refuse goods ready to export at ports. The bill would place guardrails on the ocean carriers' actions by giving the Federal Maritime Commission rulemaking authority to regulate carrier practices.

In her Senate Commerce Committee opening statement, Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA) stressed the importance of passing OSRA, saying farmers don't want special treatment, they simply don't want to be "exploited" for profit.

"We also know here, in the Committee, that these ocean shipping companies are making record profits," she said. "They have made $150 billion in profits in 2021, and ocean import volume for the first quarter of this year is forecast to increase by more than 30%."

U.S. Dairy Export Council (USDEC) and National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) applauded the passage and urged Congress to "expeditiously" advance the process to ease agricultural exports.

Zippy Duvall, AFBF president echoed USDEC and NMPF, sharing his team is "pleased" with the Senate Commerce Committee's work in moving the legislation to the Senate floor.

"Ongoing supply chain issues and record-high shipping costs threaten to limit exports at a time when our trading partners are increasingly relying on America's farmers and ranchers," he says. "Limiting trade also negatively affects farmers' ability to get much-needed supplies like fertilizer, which ultimately drives up the cost of growing food for America's families."

In December 2021, the House passed OSRA under the Creating Opportunities for Manufacturing, Pre-Eminence in Technology, and Economic Strength (COMPETES) Act. The U.S. Senate will vote on OSRA in coming weeks, as Congress commences conference procedures.

AUSTRALIA

Fuerte baja de las exportaciones de hacienda en pie durante el mes de febrero

James Nason, 21/03/2022

CATTLE export activity from Australia remained at a crawl compared to previous years in February with 36,628 head shipped or air-freighted for the month, according to the latest data released by the Department of Agriculture.

The exported numbers are 48 percent below the rolling five-year-average for February and represent the lowest monthly export total for more than five years, since 35,434 head were exported in September 2016.

Exports to Indonesia in February were 35pc below the five-year-average at 22,193 head. 78 percent of that number were shipped from Darwin, and 22pc from Fremantle. A further 244 breeding cattle flown out of Sydney made up the monthly total.

High cattle and beef prices prompted Indonesian meat traders and butchers to go on strike in February.

The Indonesian Government responded with new measures aimed at lowering prices including increasing permits to import more Indian Buffalo Meat and distributing meat from national stores.

However, driven by a shortage of cattle in Australia and global inflationary pressures, fundamentals beyond the reach of short-term measures to fix, prices remain stubbornly high, rising to IDR 52,500/kg in the lead up to Ramadan, which commences April 2.

Exports to Vietnam in February totalled just 913 head. Lot feeders continue to resist the high price of Australian cattle from which they cannot break even, while also dealing with the impacts of outbreaks of Lumpy Skin Disease and African Swine Fever and bitterly cold conditions in northern provinces.

The slump in activity to Vietnam has also resulted in a dramatic drop in cattle export activity from Townsville in the past six months.

The September to February period usually sees around 120,000 cattle exported on average from Townsville from the NQ port, which is a key source of supply for Asian markets during the wet season.

However, from September 2021 to February 2022, just 4219 have been shipped from Townsville.

Activity continues, however, with two ships loading in Townsville for Indonesia and Brunei earlier this month, and another two scheduled to load in coming weeks.

This time last year about 14 ships were active on runs from Australia to the major South East Asian markets, compared to less than half the number now. Of the 30 or so AMSA-accredited livestock carriers

licensed to operate out of Australia, more than two thirds are either now shipping cattle from South America or Europe to other markets or standing at anchor.
China, a market for dairy heifers and to a lesser extent beef breeding cattle, has maintained relatively strong levels of trade in recent months, taking 9199 breeding cattle from Portland and Fremantle in February, well above the five-year monthly average of 6715 head.
Exports to 3950 cattle to Israel and 373 head to Malaysia made up the February total from Australia.
A total of 738 buffalo were exported from Darwin to Indonesia during the month.

COREA suspendió una planta por detección de residuos químicos

Jon Condon, 23/03/2022
NH Foods' large Mackay-based Borthwicks export beef processing business has been suspended from trade with South Korea, following a chemical residue detection.
The Department of Agriculture this morning confirmed that the plant had been suspended from the Korean market for beef.
Neither the Department nor Borthwicks' parent company, NH Foods, would nominate the compound involved, but Beef Central understands it is not routinely used in beef production or pastures management, and has not previously been detected in routine National Residue Survey sampling.
The Department of Agriculture and its regulatory colleagues in Korea are in the process of carrying out a detailed investigation into the source, and the circumstances behind the detection. It's understood that Australia's Department of Agriculture has 'zero concerns' that the detected compound is likely to be found in other beef establishments.
Beef Central was told that minute traces (called markers) for the compound, could be produced through other non-related processes. Mild acid washing of carcases for hygiene reasons, and routine mild sterilisation of intestines and offals were offered as potential sources.
As recently as 9 March, the Department of Agriculture issued a Market Access Advice over importing country requirements for detection of semicarbazide in food, under the title, "Formation of semicarbazide in food treated with peracetic acid and 'active' chlorine containing washes/chemicals."
There was absolutely no evidence that the source of the detection was the production of the beef itself, or as a result of the use of a banned compound, Beef Central was told.
The Department said it was important for Australia's other beef trading partners not to mis-interpret this week's unusual result.
Beef Central contacted NH Foods for comment, receiving this brief response:
"We have been advised that Korea has an issue with recent shipment from our Mackay facility. We are working with the department and Korea to understand and resolve the issue at the earliest opportunity."
The company and the government are optimistic that the Korean suspension will be quickly lifted, after the investigation process is complete.
While there have been a number of Australian plant suspensions by China over the past four years over unusual residue detections, this is the first recent example from Korea.

Feed lots expresan su preocupación por el alza de los granos y alimentos balanceados

Eric Barker, 25/03/2022
LOT FEEDERS are having to make some tough decisions as rising feedgrain prices join the already record-breaking cattle and diesel prices.
The price rises have largely been put down to tight logistics and the global grain market's ongoing rally in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. (more analysis on pricing in this week's Feedgrain Focus)
Along with high prices, the industry is navigating its way through tonnes of weather-damaged wheat and barley after flooding made for a long and interrupted harvest last year.
The weather-damaged grain has been receiving mixed reports. One source said it had been turning into a "Klag glue" texture on its way through the steam flaker while others say they have been able to make it work.
One of those was NSW-based Elder's Killara feedlot general manager Andrew Talbot, who said the cheaper weather-damaged wheat and barley was big help to a concerning situation.
Extremely concerning and dangerous for the industry
"There's been a lot of SFW1 come into the feedlot, which had dropped in standard, and F1 barley which had been downgraded to F2," Mr Talbot said.
"The test weight is lower than ideal, but it has been a god-sent for the industry to have it available. Our concern moving forward is that the sustained high feeder cattle prices have coincided with high grain prices and record diesel prices in recent months.
"Rarely do you see feeder cattle prices and grain prices lift at the same time, this is extremely concerning and dangerous for the industry."

Many lot feeders have been baulking at the idea of adding sorghum to the mix, which is known as a hard grain to use. With storms currently interrupting the harvest prices have also increase.
Mr Talbot said while the operation was trying to navigate the skyrocketing wheat price, at this stage sorghum was not part of Killara's discussion.
"I think a lot of feedlots are trying to decide whether to go to 100pc barley, or to bring sorghum into the mix, but I guess price will determine than outcome," he said.
"Sorghum is not for us, but some of the Northern NSW and Qld feedlots that can steam flake will certainly be considering it."
Long-fed market stearing clear of weather damaged grain
Smithfield Cattle Company logistics manager Brett Carsburg said the company, and its customers, were having to absorb the high wheat prices for its long-fed wagyu program.
"With quality and marbling being the major driver of the Wagyu program, it's just not worth risking the weather damaged wheat for us," Mr Carsburg said.
"It is always a difficult conversation to have communicating price increase to our customers but highlighting performance over price always wins .
"The other side is that you won't know much about the impact of the downgraded grain until the end of the 300-day program – which is a big risk."
Mr Carsburg said he had made enquiries about sorghum, but there was too much unknown about its viability and effects on performance
"If you ask a nutritionist for a price at-which sorghum is viable in the long-fed market, they will circle the question because there is too much unknown about it," he said.

VIETNAM La importación de carne se mantendrá estable en durante 2022

22/03/2022
Es poco probable que la demanda de carne y productos cárnicos importados creza en 2022, según la Agencia de Comercio Exterior del Ministerio de Industria y Comercio. La pandemia de la COVID-19 ha reducido la demanda del canal foodservice y ha obstaculizado el transporte debido a la interrupción de las cadenas de suministro.
Pese a esto, en enero, Vietnam importó 53.700 toneladas de carne y productos cárnicos por un valor de 114,13 millones de dólares, un 4,3% más en volumen y un 17,9% en valor mensual, informó la agencia. India fue el mayor entre los 37 proveedores extranjeros de carne y productos cárnicos para Vietnam.
La agencia dijo que el sector ganadero continuará enfrentando dificultades este año debido a que la pandemia y la epidemia de peste porcina africana (PPA) siguen siendo complicadas. Además, la producción nacional y los costos intermedios siguen siendo altos.La cría de animales en Vietnam continuará recuperándose en 2022, ya que las medidas de prevención de la peste porcina africana han resultado útiles, ayudando a los principales establecimientos agrícolas a evitar brotes a gran escala.

EMPRESARIAS

Marfrig mantiene su nivel de clasificación en bienestar animal

18/03/2022
Marfrig mantiene su clasificación de nivel 2 en la gestión del bienestar animal, según el Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare - BBFAW 2021. Este es el mayor y más importante ranking mundial de gestión del bienestar animal para la alimentación. La métrica considera el desempeño de la empresa en su cadena de suministro alrededor del mundo y evalúa su operación en el año anterior.
Presente en el BBFAW desde el primer ranking, en 2012, Marfrig es la única empresa del segmento que alcanzó el nivel 2 en esta edición. Esta es la tercera vez que la compañía logra esta clasificación, un avance de dos posiciones desde la evaluación realizada en 2019, cuando ocupó el escalón 4 del ranking.
Con cada edición, la BBFAW se vuelve más exigente y juiciosa, aumentando el número de aspectos evaluados. El ranking se divide en seis niveles: Nivel 6 - empresas sin evidencia de procesos y prácticas en la agenda de negocios; Nivel 5 - con previsión en la agenda, pero limitaciones en la implementación; Nivel 4 - progresando en la implementación; Nivel 3 - procesos establecidos, pero con ajustes por hacer; Nivel 2 - procesos integrados a la estrategia de negocio; y Nivel1- empresas líderes en el manejo de animales de granja.
Para alcanzar el mejor nivel, las empresas deben reportar anualmente los indicadores de bienestar animal presentes en toda la cadena de suministro, además de las capacitaciones y prácticas utilizadas desde la crianza, transporte y sacrificio de animales, siempre con detalle de metodología, evolución y vinculación con la estrategia comercial.

JBS Márgenes globales de la industria cárnica alcanza nuevos máximos

por Cecilia Ferreiramarzo 23, 2022

La industria mundial de carne vacuna alcanza márgenes que tocan nuevos máximos gracias a la eficiencia operativa y la creciente demanda de asiática en América, según una de las principales empresas globales proveedoras de carne, JBS.

Es probable que los márgenes de la carne vacuna los EEUU sigan estando “muy por encima” de los registrados en años anteriores, con la excepción de 2021, que fue un año atípico para la industria, dijo a Bloomberg Andre Nogueira, presidente de JBS para operaciones en América del Norte.

La creciente demanda de carne vacuna en los países emergentes también está llevando el negocio global de JBS a otro nivel, mientras que Asia registra un aumento en la demanda por carne. Las exportaciones de JBS USA aumentaron un 16% interanual el año pasado y Asia representó más de las tres cuartas partes de la demanda.

“Ya no vendemos carne vacuna como un commodity”, dijo Wesley Batista Filho, quien dirige las operaciones de JBS en América Latina y Oceanía. “Vendemos carne vacuna con valor agregado”.

Los márgenes de la carne vacuna en Brasil están lejos de los observados en EEUU, aunque la empresa con sede en Sao Paulo ha podido aumentar los precios promedio con mayores ventas de cortes especiales en las tiendas minoristas. La compañía también ha aumentado las inversiones en otras operaciones más allá de la faena, como el uso de residuos de producción para hacer biodiesel, fertilizantes y colágeno.

Esta semana, JBS comenzó a producir fertilizantes orgánicos utilizando estiércol y otros desechos de las operaciones de carne de res, cerdo y pollo en Brasil. La iniciativa es parte del plan de la compañía para reducir a cero las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero hasta 2040.