



CONSORCIO DE EXPORTADORES
DE CARNES ARGENTINAS

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GLOBAL

OMC redujo su proyección de comercio global

12 April 2022 COVID, Ukraine 'double whammy' impacting growth

The World Trade Organization (WTO) on Tuesday revised down its forecast for global trade growth this year to 3% from 4.7% due to the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war and warned of a potential food crisis caused by surging prices, reported Reuters.

The report from the global trade watchdog said the conflict had damaged the world economy at a critical juncture at a time when COVID-19 is still weighing on the recovery.

"The economic reverberations of this conflict will extend far beyond Ukraine's borders," said WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala at a press conference presenting the findings.

"It's now clear that the double whammy of the pandemic and the war has disrupted supply chains, increased inflationary pressures and lowered expectations for output and trade growth."

The Geneva-based body said that global trade growth in 2023 is expected to be 3.4%, noting that both 2022 and 2023 estimates are less certain than usual due to uncertainty about the conflict.

Okonjo-Iweala also warned of a looming potential food crisis that would hit poor countries the hardest.

"This is why we need to act and act decisively on this issue of food in order to avoid food riots," she said, citing the need for more transparent monitoring systems and potential releases of buffer stocks to lower prices.

USDA – Proyección Carnes 2022

By DERRELL PEEL - OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY April 11, 2022

In recent weeks, the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service has posted numerous country reports from beef producing, consuming and trading countries, culminating in the April release of the Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade report. These reports provide the most current assessment of the global livestock and poultry market situation.

Global beef production is projected to expand in 2022 with increased production in Brazil, China, India, Australia and Mexico offsetting decreased production in the U.S., Canada, the European Union (E.U.) and Argentina. Global beef trade is projected to continue expanding to new record levels in 2022.

Brazil is projected to be the largest beef exporting country again in 2022 with exports forecast to increase 12.1% year-over-year. Brazil has been the largest beef exporting country for the last five years consecutively and the largest in 14 of last 20 years after first becoming the largest exporting country in 2004. Brazil is projected to account for 22% of global beef exports this year. After disruptions in 2021, Brazil is again exporting beef to China/Hong Kong. Exports to the U.S. increased by 131% in 2021 and are sharply higher thus far in 2022, following increased Brazilian market access for fresh product in early 2021. However, Brazil will encounter sharply higher tariff rates in 2022 for exports to the U.S. once the "other country" Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) is met.

The second tier of beef exporting countries are a much smaller second, third and fourth place behind Brazil. The U.S., India and Australia are all roughly the same size as exporters. By a small margin, the latest USDA forecast is for the U.S. to be the second largest beef exporting country for the second consecutive year in 2022, with total exports just 58 % of exports from Brazil. U.S. beef exports are expected to decline modestly from record 2021 levels but will remain at historically high levels.

India is forecast to be the third largest beef exporting country in 2022 with exports increasing year over year from 2021 levels. India was the largest global beef exporter from 2014-2016 but slowed and declined to a recent low in 2020 before recovering. Production of bovine meat in India includes beef and meat from water buffalo (carabeef).

Australia is forecast to be the fourth largest beef exporting country in 2022. Beef production in Australia dropped to the lowest level more than two decades in 2021 as the industry began to rebuild from several years of drought-forced liquidation. Beef exports are forecast to increase by 14.2 % year over year in 2022. Australia accounted for just 12.3 % of U.S. beef imports in 2021, the lowest on record. This compares to an average share of nearly 29 % for the prior 20 years.

The top four beef exporting countries represent about 60 % of the 2022 projected global total in the USDA report. The third tier of beef exporting countries begin at about half the level of Australia, and these include Argentina, the E.U., New Zealand, Canada and Uruguay. Collectively, exports from these five countries are projected to decrease by 3.4 % in 2022, with only the E. U. showing a slight increase in exports. Together, the top nine exporting countries are forecast to account for nearly 87 % of global beef exports in 2022. Additionally, beef exports from Mexico and Paraguay are forecast at slightly more than half of the Argentina level and bring the total share of the top eleven beef exporters to 93 % of the global total in 2022.



Crece el Mercado de dispositivos para la trazabilidad

13 April 2022

Considerable growth projected for the swine market

According to a research report from MarketsandMarkets, the global livestock identification market is expected to reach \$3.6 billion by 2030, more than doubling from its current value of \$1.6 billion, at a CAGR of 10.5% from 2022 to 2030. The market report includes hardware, software and services for cattle, poultry and swine.

The growth of the livestock identification market can also be attributed to the growing number of livestock population as well as demand for meat products, said the report.

Managing large herds and species using traditional tools, such as manual tracking and paper-based records, is difficult, labour-intensive, and expensive. These manual techniques cannot meet the requirements of commercial farms with large herd sizes. The use of software enables the recording, storage, retrieval, analysis, and dissemination of information about a large number of cattle. These software systems also enable better management of resources and increase the production efficiency of livestock. Thus, software is likely to be the fastest-growing segment in the livestock identification market in the coming years.

Swine or pigs are among the popular import and export items in the agriculture field. According to the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, the US alone produces about 12% of the world's pork. In 2021, US pork exports surpassed \$8.1 billion in value, and more than 6.4 billion pounds of pork meat was exported to other markets compared to \$7.7 billion in value in 2020. Thus, permanent swine or pig identification is obligatory for swine farming, business, and exhibition. Furthermore, the increase in swine export value and volume is likely to result in the highest CAGR of swine species in the livestock identification market during the forecast period.

Asia Pacific is projected to be the fastest-growing market during the forecast period. The increasing livestock population and the growing demand for meat products in Asian countries, including China, Australia, India, and New Zealand, contributing to regional market growth. For instance, the cattle population in China and India increased by 5% and 1%, respectively, to reach 96 and 306 million heads in 2021 compared to 91 and 303 million heads in 2020. The cattle population in India accounts for ~31% of the global cattle population in 2021. Moreover, the rising awareness among farm owners regarding the benefits of livestock identification technology, such as easy and fast response, reliability, and cost-efficiency, is estimated to fuel the demand for livestock identification solutions in Asia Pacific.

Allflex Livestock Intelligence (US), Datamars (Switzerland), Nedap N.V. (Netherlands), MS Schippers (Netherlands), Livestock Improvement Corporation (New Zealand), Shearwell Data Ltd. (UK), Leader Products (Australia), CAISLEY International GmbH (Germany), Kupsan Tag Company Ltd. (Turkey), and Luoyang Laipson Information Technology Co., Ltd. (China) are some of the key players in the livestock identification market.

China

Restricciones en grandes ciudades afectan el comercio de carnes

By PAIGE CARLSON April 11, 2022 China's largest city by population faces city wide COVID lockdown nearing two weeks to an upwards of 30 days in length for some residents.

China's largest city by population is facing a citywide COVID lockdown nearing two weeks to an upwards of 30 days in length for some residents. The biggest challenge is ensuring these residents have food.

U.S. Meat Export Federation's Joel Haggard describes the conditions in Shanghai, including the challenge of moving imported meat through the port to lockdown consumers.

"With the help of a huge volunteer corps, bundles of essential foodstuffs are being sent to the front doors of every household," Haggard says.

Individuals and large groups have tried ordering food online to be delivered to their door, however successfully booking an order and ensuring a guaranteed delivery time remain a challenge.

"Delivery workers can't get to the warehouses and even if delivery workers pick up goods, they have to run a gauntlet of checks to get to the perimeters of the locked-down neighborhoods and buildings. Clearance times at the port for imported goods are slow because importers can't easily submit paperwork. It's difficult to secure drivers to pick up containers at the port and then to get those containers to the wholesale markets," Haggard says.

Every box of imported cold chain products must be tested for the presence of COVID particles on packaging and go through a disinfection process.



Added quarantine checks, including the driver's most recent COVID test results, inspection and disinfection paperwork, must be present if moving products out of Shanghai to neighboring areas.

"It's definitely a challenging situation right now, but we do remain optimistic that the current hurdles will be short lived," Haggard says.

BRASIL

Caída de precios del novillo por mayor oferta

Por: Denis Cardoso 13/04/2022

Nesta quarta-feira, 13 de abril, São Paulo registrou mais um dia de queda nas cotações do boi gordo, estimulada pelo aumento da oferta, informa a Scot Consultoria.

Na comparação com terça-feira (12/4), a referência para o boi gordo registrou baixa de R\$ 3/@ nas praças paulistas, para R\$ 315/@ (valor bruto e a prazo).

O preço da novilha gorda também teve recuo diário de R\$ 3/@ em São Paulo, fechando o dia valendo R\$ 312/@, enquanto a vaca gorda registrou queda de R\$ 1/@, atingindo R\$ 279/@ (valores brutos e a prazo).

Por sua vez, as cotações dos machos com padrão para exportação, o chamado boi-China (abatido mais jovem, geralmente com idade abaixo de 30 meses) seguiram firmes em São Paulo, em torno de R\$ 325/@, de acordo com os dados da Scot.

Segundo apuração da IHS Markit, as programações de abates seguem confortáveis em grande parte das indústrias frigoríficas.

Pelo lado da oferta, nas regiões do Norte do País, há pecuaristas que ainda seguram a oferta de boiadas gordas à espera de preços melhores, diz a IHS.

"As chuvas no Norte do País continuam favorecendo as condições de pasto, dando possibilidade para a manutenção dos animais no campo sem riscos de perda de peso", acrescenta a consultoria.

Nas praças do Mato Grosso, Estado com o maior rebanho de bovinos de corte do País, o clima segue seco, o que contribuiu para o avanço da oferta de animais terminados e, consequentemente, recuos nos preços da arroba.

A IHS Markit captou baixa nas cotações do boi gordo em todas as praças do Mato Grosso, com os valores registrando quedas de R\$ 300/@ para R\$ 290/@.

No mercado atacadista/varejista, a expectativa é de menor consumo doméstico durante a Semana Santa, quando a população opta por se abster de consumir proteína vermelha, dando preferência aos pescados.

Buen ritmo de las exportaciones en el inicio de abril

Por: Denis Cardoso 12/04/2022

A média diária embarcada foi de 8,02 mil toneladas nos primeiros 6 dias úteis do mês, um avanço de 28% sobre a média registrada em abril de 2021

O Brasil exportou 48,15 mil toneladas de carne bovina in natura nos primeiros seis dias úteis de abril, informa a Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).

A média diária embarcada foi de 8,02 mil toneladas no período, um avanço de 27,9% sobre a média registrada em abril de 2021, de 6,2 mil toneladas.

Quando comparado ao volume médio diário de março/22, o ritmo das exportações em abril é 4,2% superior.

Caso esse ritmo persista até o final desse mês, o Brasil pode exportar um volume total em torno de 150 mil toneladas, prevê a IHS Markit.

Segundo a consultoria, apesar dos avanços dos embarques, atualmente, o setor exportador relata grande preocupação em relação ao comportamento do mercado da China, disparado o maior cliente internacional da carne brasileira.

A dúvida é saber se os importadores chineses continuarão agressivos nas compras da carne brasileira, já que o país asiático voltou a adotar medidas internas de restrições devido ao avanço das contaminações pela Covid-19.

"Em consequência destas medidas restritivas, o governo chinês suspendeu temporariamente as compras de algumas plantas frigoríficas brasileiras", relata a IHS, referindo-se ao bloqueio de unidades da JBS (em Goiás) e da Marfrig (no Mato Grosso), além de uma fábrica de frango (em São Paulo), de propriedade do Grupo Zanchetta, com matriz em Boituva (SP).

Essas suspensões, que entraram em vigor em 8 de abril, terão prazo de uma semana (até 15/4), segundo informações da Administração Geral das Alfândegas da China (CGAC, na sigla em inglês) divulgadas em 7 de abril.



NCBA solicitó que se suspendan las importaciones de carnes brasileñas en EE.UU.

12 April 2022

NCBA says Brazil must first prove itself a trustworthy trade partner

Following the recent USDA report highlighting an increase in Brazilian beef imports, the National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) renewed its call for the immediate suspension of fresh beef imports from Brazil. NCBA has repeatedly called for a thorough audit of Brazil's animal health and food safety system, to ensure the safety of the US cattle herd. In 2021, Brazilian exports to the United States increased by 131%. In the first three months of 2022, Brazil has already shipped more than 50,000 metric tons of fresh beef to the US.

According to NCBA, the surge of imports triggered a temporary tariff safeguard of 26.4% that will apply to Brazilian beef imports for the rest of 2022. While a temporary tariff increase may discourage further imports from Brazil, the organisation said it does not address the underlying concern over Brazil's repeated failure to adhere to international animal health and food safety standards.

"We are, once again, calling on Secretary Vilsack to suspend fresh beef imports from Brazil, because of that country's long history of failing to report BSE cases in a timely manner, said NCBA vice president of government affairs Ethan Lane. "It's incredibly disappointing to have our science-based recommendations met with no notable response by the US Department of Agriculture."

"As beef imports from Brazil continue to rise, we urge USDA to reconsider their stance on Brazilian beef and take necessary action to safeguard the integrity of the entire US food supply chain," he added.

NCBA believes that restricting Brazilian imports all altogether is essential until Brazil proves it is a trustworthy and reliable trade partner, capable of adhering to our standards.

Detectan contrabando de ganado argentino

12/04/2022 Ha finalizado con éxito la operación "Boi Viajando" en la que la Policía Federal brasileña ha detenido a cinco ganaderos que habían introducido al mercado brasileño de forma ilegal más de 5.700 cabezas de ganado vacuno procedente de Argentina por un valor estimado de 14,2 millones de reales, casi 2,8 millones de euros.

La operación se ha realizado en las localidades de Dionísio Cerqueira, en Santa Catarina y en Barracão, Bom Jesus do Sul y Santo Antônio do Sudoeste, en Paraná, a través de medidas judiciales emitidas por el Tribunal Federal de Foz do Iguaçu (PR).

Actualmente, el estatus sanitario de Argentina es un área libre de fiebre aftosa con vacunación, por tanto, inferior al de Paraná, un área libre de fiebre aftosa sin vacunación. Por lo tanto, el ganado argentino no puede entrar en el territorio de Paraná, a riesgo de perder el trabajo serio de muchos años de esfuerzos coordinados de los organismos gubernamentales, los productores de ganado y las industrias de la carne para erradicar la enfermedad y finalmente ganar el estatus anhelado que garantice la cadena de la carne de Paraná mayor acceso y mejores precios en el mercado internacional de la proteína animal.

Para el presidente del Sindicarne-PR, Ângelo Setim Neto, "hace tiempo que pedimos que se refuerce la vigilancia de las regiones fronterizas del estado contra la entrada ilegal de animales, requisito indispensable para que Paraná logre mantener nuestro estatus sanitario, además de evitar la evasión fiscal y la competencia desleal. Acciones como la deflagrada por PF y Adapar siempre tendrán el apoyo incondicional de la industria cárnica de Paraná."

URUGUAY

"Se va a venir algún ajuste en el precio de la hacienda": Ignacio Gamio de Minerva Foods

por Javier Lyonnet abril 11, 2022

La exportación de carne a China a precios entre 5% y 10% más bajos en las últimas semanas se van a trasladar a los precios al productor, afirmó el gerente de Minerva Foods en Uruguay, Ignacio Gamio, en Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

"Pasamos el techo un poco; si hoy miramos cuál es el precio promedio de la hacienda y cuál el de la exportación -más allá de que alguno tenga algún mercado de nicho que pueda mantener la presión del precio sobre la hacienda- creo que estamos en el momento de que se va a venir algún ajuste en el precio de la hacienda, y más en la época del año en que estamos", apuntó Gamio.

"La zafra quizá no sea tan extensa como en otros momentos por los volúmenes de faena, en los próximos días esto se va a empezar a ver", dijo el ejecutivo. Con una oferta de ganado limitada, "el mercado dirá cuál es el nivel de precios con que vamos a trabajar, se ajusta por precio o se ajusta por volumen. En las próximas semanas veremos cómo se comporta la oferta. Creo yo que va a haber un ajuste por precios", afirmó.



Gamio explicó que este año no cayó la demanda ni el precio después del período del Año Nuevo Chino, como sucede habitualmente, lo que ayudó a las exportaciones de febrero y la primera quincena de marzo. “Lo que enfrió un poco el mercado fue la habilitación a Brasil que provocó una baja de precios de 5% a 8% en algunos productos” y la semana pasada volvió a haber una baja que se mantiene estable esta semana, y se suma a la inestabilidad que provocan los confinamientos en Shanghai, que trastocan la actividad portuaria y aduanera.

“Cuesta cerrar volumen, que es una característica del mercado chino”, expresó.

Crecimiento del 46.3% en el valor de sus exportaciones cárnicas en el primer trimestre del año

11/04/2022

De acuerdo con los datos facilitados por INAC, Uruguay ha acumulado en los tres primeros meses del año un valor total de 857 millones de dólares por sus exportaciones cárnicas, lo que supone un 46,3% más que en 2021. De esta cifra total, el 81% o 693,95 millones de dólares, corresponde a carne de vacuno y el resto a subproductos y carne de ovino.

La distribución por destinos de las exportaciones tiene a China como el gran comprador de la carne uruguaya con el 80% del total, seguido por los países del norte de América (México, EE.UU. y Canadá) con el 12% y la UE con el 11%.

El total de carne bovina exportada ha pasado a ser del 140.919 t, un 15,8% más que en 2021, siendo China el comprador de 95.996 t del total, un 32,5% más que en 2021.

El valor medio de la tonelada de carne de vacuno uruguaya exportada en este periodo de tiempo ha crecido en un 29,2% hasta los 4.924 dólares/t.

Avanzan gestiones para ingresar a nuevos nichos para la carne en EEUU

por Cecilia Ferreira abril 11, 2022

El canciller Francisco Bustillo reunió este lunes con Subsecretaria del Departamento de Agricultura de EEUU (USDA), Jewel H. Bronaugh, y avanzan las gestiones para ingresar a nuevos nichos del mercado de carnes en ese país.

“Se analizaron flujos y correspondientes habilitaciones necesarias en materia de carne bovina -carbono neutral, alta calidad con específica referencia a las características de la producción uruguaya- carne ovina con hueso, carne aviar, semen bovino, quesos, etc. Se destaca la positiva disposición de la Dra. Bronaugh frente a los planteos uruguayos”, informó Cancillería, señalando que seguirán de cerca los trámites para viabilizar los temas planteados.

La reunión se dio en el marco de una oficial a Washington DC, que comenzó esta semana, tras la invitación del Secretario de Estado Antony Blinken. Participaron también el jefe de Gabinete, Fernando López Fabregat, y el embajador de Uruguay en Estados Unidos, Andrés Durán.

Ignacio Gamio, gerente de Minerva Foods en Uruguay, resaltó “las negociaciones en próximos días con EEUU con el objetivo de buscar alguna ventana para meternos extra cuota, porque superar el 26% se hace realmente difícil y nos quedamos limitados, son sumamente importantes”.

“Los movimientos que hay en EEUU dentro del stock por la caída provocada por la sequía, la necesidad de producto en EEUU, la situación de un proveedor importante como Australia que ha caído mucho, permiten que haya una opción para que Uruguay aumente sus exportaciones a EEUU. Ojalá sea por aumento de precio y no precisemos de la cuota, es difícil pero puede ser. Aunque sea más lejano, conseguir un poco más de cupo en el mercado estadounidense sería un logro muy importante para toda la cadena cárnica en Uruguay”, dijo a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural. “Personalmente soy optimista. Las negociaciones están encaminadas; hay que darle tiempo a la diplomacia para obtener resultado”.

PARAGUAY

Mercado del gordo se mantiene con precios firmes

13/04/2022 GANADERÍA

En una semana más corta por Semana Santa, el mercado de haciendas gordas continúa mostrando señales de firmeza con valores que mantienen la tendencia alcista, aunque sigue predominando la variabilidad entre plantas. De acuerdo al relevamiento de Valor Agro, el precio de compra del macho se ubica en US\$ 3,85 por kilo carcasa, con empresas que ofrecen un mínimo de US\$ 3,70 y otras con negocios puntuales por encima de las cotizaciones promedio. En el caso de la vaca, la referencia de compra se posiciona en US\$ 3,40 a la carne. Con una oferta que se mantiene estable y entradas previstas para una semana, algunas plantas no están comprando vacunos para las próximas horas, previendo retornar con los negocios a partir del lunes 18 de abril.



REINO UNIDO

Crecen las exportaciones hacia EE.UU.

12 April 2022 AHDB

The US imported \$3.91 million worth of UK red meat in January

According to a report from the UK's Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB), the US imported more than £3 million (\$3.91 million) worth of red meat from the UK in January – almost double the amount shipped in the same month last year.

According to the latest figures from HMRC, exports of pork rose almost 50% to 592 tonnes, valued at £1.8 million – up from £1.2 million in January 2021. Beef shipments increased from a modest 22 to 220 tonnes – worth £1.3 million.

And lamb from the UK could soon complement the pork and beef export figures, with the first commercial shipments expected to commence later this year.

However, AHDB senior export manager for the Americas Susana Morris has warned that beef exports will slow this year as the US beef import quota has been filled.

"The figures for January are very encouraging and our pork exports to the US continue to grow," she said. "Unfortunately, we are expecting our beef exports to decrease in the year ahead, as exporters now face a tariff of 26.4%, making it very difficult for the UK to compete on cost."

The US remains a key target market for AHDB's Export team, with work ongoing to raise the profile of pork, beef and lamb from the UK to buyers across the country.

Last month, more than 40 key influencers in America got to sample pork and beef from the UK at an AHDB-organised meat and cheese tasting event in Los Angeles. Guests also got to meet with exporters to learn about Britain's high animal welfare standards and traceability.

"This was the first time we have organised a tasting event in the US, and we were delighted with the reception and feedback from our American guests," said Morris. "We had a great deal of interest from buyers, chefs and butchers, who were shown cuts of red meat that differ to those in the US. They were also extremely interested in the UK's high animal welfare standards and our hormone-free meat – all of which makes our red meat appetising to American consumers."

The following week, AHDB attended the first-ever SIAL America food and drink show to fly the flag for beef, pork and cheese from the UK. Held in Las Vegas, the event attracted importers from across the US, as well as food service companies, distributors, retailers and wholesalers.

"We know that the US presents many opportunities for our red meat exporters, so AHDB is committed to showcasing our products to buyers across the US," said Morris. "We will continue to attend trade shows and host our own activities in this market, to help build on these impressive export figures in the year ahead."

FILIPINAS reanuda las importaciones de ganado desde REINO UNIDO

29/03/2022

El Departamento de Agricultura (DA) de Filipinas ha levantado la prohibición de importar ganado del Reino Unido que la agencia impuso en octubre del año pasado, tras el brote de la enfermedad de las vacas locas en el país. Así lo recoge Inquirer.net de un comunicado del Secretario de Agricultura, William Dar, en el que autoriza el levantamiento de la prohibición de importar ganado vivo, carne y productos cárnicos del Reino Unido.

"Sobre la base de la información pertinente proporcionada por el Reino Unido, hay pruebas adecuadas que demuestran que el riesgo de importación de ganado y sus productos relacionados es insignificante", señalaba el secretario.

De esta manera, el Departamento de Agricultura reanudará la tramitación, la evaluación de las solicitudes y la expedición de las autorizaciones sanitarias y fitosanitarias de importación de carne y subproductos cárnicos derivados del ganado, incluida la importación de ganado vivo.

"Todas las transacciones de importación de los productos mencionados deberán ajustarse a las normas y reglamentos vigentes del Departamento de Agricultura", añadía Dar.

Prevención por un brote de EEB

El Departamento de Agricultura prohibió temporalmente la importación de ganado vacuno procedente del Reino Unido, ya que las autoridades británicas notificaron a la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal un brote de encefalopatía espongiforme bovina (EEB) clásica en Somerset, en el suroeste de Inglaterra, el pasado mes de septiembre, recuerdan desde el citado medio.

"La EEB clásica es una enfermedad zoonótica que puede suponer un riesgo para los consumidores debido a su relación con la variante de la enfermedad de Creutzfeldt-Jakob en los seres humanos", explicó la agencia en una nota anterior. El Reino Unido viene proporcionando desde entonces una



investigación epidemiológica satisfactoria y documentos de apoyo relativos a la respuesta inmediata y oportuna tras la detección de un caso de EEB clásica, un amplio programa nacional de vigilancia de la EEB y actividades para mantener el estatus de riesgo insignificante de EEB.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

USDA rebaja las previsiones de producción de carne para EE.UU. en 2022

12/04/2022

El USDA ha rebajado su previsión para 2022 de la producción total de carne del país ante la bajada de la carne de cerdo y aves y el crecimiento de la de vacuno.

Precisamente en esta, estima que el país alcanzará una producción de 12,56 millones de t, 63.500 t más que en su anterior predicción ante un mayor ritmo de venta y sacrificio de ganado. El precio medio, de 139,50 dólares por quintal, no ha variado respecto al mes pasado. Las importaciones de carne de vacuno aumentaron, mientras que las exportaciones se mantuvieron estables.

En cuanto al porcino, el país llegará a los 12,26 millones de t, 108.000 t menos que lo previsto anteriormente, ante la bajada del ritmo de sacrificios en marzo y unos pesos medios de canal más bajos. El precio medio del cerdo vivo por quintal se ha situado en 73 dólares, 2 más que en el mes anterior, y ha habido menos exportaciones de carne y más importaciones.

La producción de carne de pollo se estima en 20,5 millones de t, algo menos que en la predicción anterior. El precio medio de esta carne se sitúa en 1,48 dólares/kg, 32 centavos más por los casos de gripe aviar que se vienen registrando en el país.

Inflación tocó el mayor nivel de los últimos cuarenta años

BY TOBIAS BURNS - 04/12/22 4:07 PM ET

A man walks by a grocery store in Brooklyn on March 10 in New York City. The price of gas, food, cars and other items has hit a 40 year high as inflation continues to rise in America.

The rising cost of groceries is putting a pinch on consumers, with food prices jumping up nearly 9 percent in March compared to a year ago.

All U.S. households are suffering from inflation, but the costs are hitting middle-class and low-income families disproportionately.

Food prices relating specifically to domestic food preparation, which affect more middle-class and low-income households, have spiked 10 percent annually, a marked rise that has caught the attention of U.S. food sellers.

"Everything is up. It's not just produce, we're seeing it in chicken, eggs, meat. Milk was up this month, but come look at the steak," a manager at the New York City grocery store chain Union Market, who asked not to be named so as not to get in trouble with his supervisors, said in an interview.

"Look, we just had to mark this one a dollar higher, this one two dollars higher," the manager said, pointing at different cuts of steak in the refrigerated glass display case, including flank, skirt and rib eye.

Graphic showing percentage of price increase since 2021 on fish and meat products, cereal and baking products, vegetables and fruit and dairy

Since last year, meat and fish prices have risen 13.4 percent, cereals and bakery products have risen 9.4 percent, dairy is up 7 percent, and fruits and vegetables are up 8.5 percent, according to data from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Overall inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is also up 8.5 percent, an annual increase that continues recent trends not seen since the early 1980s.

New York grocer Zan Zan Lwin, an employee of K & Y Fruit and Veggie, Inc. said she's paying particular attention to the price of limes. "It used to be three or four or five for a dollar, and now they're ninety-nine cents each. Customers are surprised at how expensive they are," she said.

According to a recent shopping trends analysis from grocery store trade group FMI, consumer demand for groceries hasn't slackened despite the price hikes.

"Average household spending on food has recently held steady at about \$148 per week. While this is down from peak spending of \$161 at the height of the pandemic, it is still significantly higher than the average pre-pandemic amount of \$113.50 when inflation was much lower," the FMI analysis said.

Inflation is now the focus of concern for grocery shoppers, with more than half noticing rising prices on their preferred foods, the FMI report went on. Concern varies by income level and is highest among those who make under \$75,000 a year, with women more likely to report price concern than men.

To deal with rising prices, many shoppers look for deals, according to FMI. Lower-income shoppers are likely to change what they're buying, such as switching from fresh to frozen meats.



Grocers area also facing problems that are contributing to a jump in wholesale prices. Logistical bottlenecks aggravated by the coronavirus pandemic remain one cause, but is hardly the only factor.

"The distributors say different things," said Murat Sonkaya, who works for a fruit and vegetable stand in Brooklyn that sources grapes from Peru and garlic from China, among other imports. "They say it's gas prices from shipping, they say it's shortages. With the avocados from Mexico, it's cartel problems, so that's different."

The situation in the U.S. is consistent with price hikes occurring across the globe.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations recorded a 12.6 percent jump from February in its benchmark food price index, hitting its highest level since first recording data in 2009. The new level represents all-time highs for vegetable oils, cereals and meats, with big increases for sugar and dairy, as well.

The FAO cereal price index jumped 17.1 percent from February, reflecting "a surge in world prices of wheat and coarse grains, largely driven by conflict-related export disruptions from Ukraine and, to a lesser extent, the Russian Federation," the FAO said.

"The expected loss of exports from the Black Sea region exacerbated the already tight global availability of wheat. With concerns over crop conditions in the United States of America also adding support, world wheat prices rose sharply in March, soaring by 19.7 percent," the FAO said.

More Americans are feeling worse about their financial prospects, according to the New York Federal Reserve Bank's March survey of consumer expectations, with 40 percent of respondents saying they feel either much more or slightly less worse off compared to 34 percent the month before.

Food prices have spiked at a rate not seen since 1981 — more Americans have abandoned online grocery shopping and returned to supermarket aisles

Last Updated: April 12, 2022 at 12:42 p.m. ET

The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs increased 13.7% on the year as the index for beef rose 16%, the government said Tuesday

As grocery prices soar, more Americans are browsing again — in grocery-store aisles rather than online.

Grocery prices have escalated 10% in the past 12 months, the biggest jump since 1981, the government said Tuesday. The consumer price index jumped 1.2% last month, driven by the higher cost of gasoline, food and housing, and it rose 8.5% on the year, the biggest increase in 40 years.

The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs increased 13.7% on the year as the index for beef rose 16%. Other increases ranging from 7% (dairy and related products) to 10.3% (other food at home). Food away from home also rose 6.9% over the last year, the largest 12-month increase since December 1981.

One small consolation: With U.S. states abandoning mask mandates in public spaces, and retailers dropping requirements for masks — and the latest omicron wave receding even as COVID-19 cases continue to climb again — more people are feeling comfortable shopping in person and participating in public activities.

Grocery prices have escalated 10% in the past 12 months, the biggest jump since 1981.

U.S. online grocery sales declined by 6% on the year to \$8.7 billion in March, a sharp reversal from a record high of \$9.3 billion online grocery sales in March 2020, according to the latest Grocery Shopping Survey carried out by Mercatus and Brick Meets Click, e-commerce analytics firms that work with grocery stores.

The ship-to-home segment saw the largest drop in sales, falling over 30% in March compared to a year ago, to \$1.4 billion from \$2.1 billion. This decline was driven by a 13% reduction in the number of orders placed by monthly active users combined with a 23% drop in the average order value, the survey released this week said.

However, many people still relied on delivery services for their groceries. Delivery sales increased 20% on the year to \$3.5 billion in March from \$2.9 billion a year earlier. David Bishop, partner at Brick Meets Click, said the "aggressive expansion of third-party providers into grocery" is helping people to shop online.

People still prefer to squeeze their fruit and vegetables before buying. Online grocery will only account for approximately 11% of \$1.124 trillion in grocery sales this year, but that number is expected to rise to 20.5% of \$1.285 trillion in grocery sales by 2026, a separate report released by Mercatus last year concluded.

Food prices reach all-time high

As the war in the Ukraine rages on, consumers have good reason to find the best prices for food. "Conflict has driven up international prices for wheat, maize and vegetable oils, as war in the Black Sea region spread shocks through the markets trading in these staples," according to the United Nations food agency. The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) food price index, which tracks the monthly changes in the most commonly traded food commodities, averaged 159.3 points in March versus a revised 141.4 for February, a record high. February already marked the highest the index had reached since 1990.



“Driven by soaring wheat and coarse grain prices — largely as a result of the war in Ukraine — the FAO Cereal Price Index was 17.1 per cent higher in March than it was just a month earlier,” the FAO said. For the last three years, Russia and Ukraine accounted for 30% and 20% respectively of global wheat and maize exports.

“Expectations point to the European Union and India increasing wheat exports, while Argentina, India and the United States are likely to ship more maize — partially compensating for the loss of exports from the Black Sea region,” the UN food agency’s report added.

Other major increases included the vegetable oil price index, which rose 23.2%. “Palm, soy and rapeseed oil prices also rose markedly as a result of the higher sunflower seed oil prices and the rising crude oil prices — with soy oil prices further underpinned by concerns over reduced South American exports,” the FAO said.

In-person grocery shopping is less convenient and can result in impulse buys, but the prices on products are cheaper, according to this head-to-head comparison, and there’s no delivery fee and tip for the driver on top of your bill.

Sequía y alza de costos afectarán el stock

By GREG HENDERSON April 13, 2022

With spring upon us and drought persists, liquidation puts the industry on track to reduce the nation’s cowherd back near 2014 levels, which was the smallest beef cowherd since 1952.

Drought has already baked in a significant impact for the cattle industry. While the calendar still says spring and rains that will produce adequate forage conditions for the 2022 grazing season might come, liquidation has already put the industry on track to reduce the nation’s cowherd back near 2014 levels, which was the smallest beef cowherd since 1952.

The USDA’s annual cattle inventory report found 30.13 million beef cows on Jan. 1, 2022, a decline of 2.3% from the previous year. Industry economists believe that inventory could contract another quarter or half a percent by Jan. 1, 2023.

This year’s cow inventory is just 1.04 million head more than the 2014 drought-induced low of 29.09 million. Economists see a combination of factors, including drought, that could continue to reduce the current cow inventory.

“The numbers don’t suggest that we could expand this year, or even if we would want to given the increased costs for cow-calf producers,” says Derrell Peel, Oklahoma State University economist.

Widespread Culling

The U.S. Drought Monitor in late March put more than 61% of the contiguous U.S. in some classification of drought, the largest portion of the country in a state of drought since September 2012. Comparing the drought monitor to a map of beef cow inventories, roughly 80% of the nation’s herd is in some category of distress.

That’s evident in cow slaughter the first 10 weeks of this year that averaged 75,000 head per week, an increase of more than 10,000 head per week over the same period last year.

The map highlights 12 states in the center of the nation that account for 18.8 million beef cows, or 62.4% of the U.S. total. Among the 12, all but Iowa saw a reduction in beef cow inventory last year. As a whole, the U.S. beef cowherd declined by 719,000 head last year, and the dozen states highlighted here accounted for 92% of that decline (661,000 head net loss).

Even without the drought last year, Kansas State University economist Glynn Tonsor says beef producers would likely have reduced their herds some.

“I think we would have shrunk the herd a little even without the drought magnifier, simply because of the price signals ranchers were seeing,” Tonsor says.

The looming question going forward is if the beef cowherd will be reduced back to a level similar to 2014, which was 29.08 million head. The size of the herd then reduced available feeder cattle supplies and led to record prices for both feeder cattle and fed cattle.

“Over a six-year period from 2009 to 2014 we reduced the beef cowherd by about 3.5 million head, some of which was caused by drought and some of which was caused by economics,” Tonsor explains. “Is it possible we’ll take another million cows out of the inventory? Absolutely it’s possible, and I believe it’s at least a 50/50 chance that it will happen in the next two years. But it will be because of a combination of drought and increased costs that are not directly part of drought.”

Rising costs for fuel, grain and other inputs are expected to add \$75 to the cost of producing a calf this year, according to USDA estimates. Other factors might also play a role in declining cow numbers, as shown by the 4.7% decline in Missouri.

“Missouri declined 94,000 beef cows, and we didn’t have the drought conditions experienced by other states,” says Scott Brown, University of Missouri economist. “That’s the third-largest decline in inventory of



all the states. I can only explain that large of a decline with the assumption that soybeans are too attractive.”

Brown believes rising values for soybeans encouraged producers to convert pastures to row crops in some parts of the state, and a similar scenario could play out again this year.

“Grain prices are higher and cow costs are higher, too. So the incentive is there for Missouri producers to make that swap again,” Brown says. “And once you plow that pasture it doesn’t go back to pasture very often.”

Impact on Prices

If drought produces a silver lining, it’s the inevitable higher cattle prices from herd reductions.

“Significant drought this year will have more noticeable impacts on cow markets, will change the timing of feeder cattle and ultimately feedlot production, and will have more implications for the industry in subsequent years,” Peel says. “There is potential for the drought to push cattle inventories significantly lower than planned and set up a market reaction similar to 2014/15 in the next couple of years.”

The effect of smaller feeder cattle inventories is already pushing prices higher and could provide some needed financial relief this fall.

“Ranchers who have calves hitting the ground this spring will sell them this fall in the realm of \$2,” Tonsor predicts. “That’s my current best guess. If we pull another million cows out of the herd, and if demand holds, I think we have the possibility of \$2.50 per cwt calves in two years.”

Should liquidation take the cow herd back to 2014 inventory levels, the scenario won’t be a mirror image of 2014. That’s because the industry has changed in some important ways.

“We are more productive than we were in 2014,” Brown explains. “Slaughter won’t go back to 2014 levels, which was about 115,000 head per day. I project that daily slaughter average will be closer to 125,000 head per day in 2024, which is about 10,000 head per day less than what we saw in 2021.”

The growing use of beef-on-dairy will also affect the feeder cattle supply to some degree over the next few years and could minimize the impact of the smaller beef cow inventory.

CEO de las cuatro principales empresas frigoríficas declararán en el Congreso

(Apr 13, 2022 01:30PM ET) By Kanishka Singh

WASHINGTON (Reuters) -The chief executives of U.S. meatpackers Cargill, Tyson Foods (NYSE:TSN), JBS and National Beef Packing have agreed to testify at a Congressional hearing discussing cattle markets and price increases for consumers, House Agriculture Committee Chairman David Scott said on Wednesday.

"It is very important, very vital, and very urgent that we hear the perspectives from the CEOs at these companies and get the full picture of why prices have gone up for consumers and down for ranchers," Scott said in a statement.

"In addition to this panel of CEOs, we will be convening a panel of ranchers to hear what consolidation in the beef industry has done to their bottomlines and viability," he added.

Increased prices and profits for meatpacking companies have threatened to amplify Washington's scrutiny of the U.S. meatpacking industry, as the Biden administration has criticized a lack of competition in the sector.

U.S. President Joe Biden announced a plan in January for new rules to bolster competition and stop "exploitation" in the sector amid concerns that a small group of meat packers was capable of dictating beef, pork and poultry prices, adding to inflation pressures caused by rising labor and transportation costs and by COVID 19-related supply constraints.

In January, the chairman of the House of Representatives subcommittee on economic and consumer policy sent a letter to major U.S. meat processing companies, seeking information on rising prices and profits.

AUSTRALIA

Perspectivas del mercado - SE de Asia

Dr Ross Ainsworth, 13/04/2022

Key Points

The war in Ukraine is driving world food inflation much higher

Australian cattle prices remained strong during March

Prices predicted to decline in coming months as the wet season fails in northern Australia

No animals were imported from Australia to Vietnam during March

Global



The world economy was already in a very fragile and vulnerable state before the Covid 19 pandemic made the situation dramatically worse.

The Russia/Ukraine war initially led to a major humanitarian and geo-political disaster but has quickly progressed to a powerful force driving further destabilization in global economic conditions.

The primary external problems caused by the war are further rises in global energy prices in combination with a reduction in the supply of critical commodities such as wheat, corn, sunflower seeds/oil, barley, fertilizer, and crop chemicals.

The reduction in wheat exports from both Ukraine and Russia will have a very serious impact on their main customer countries which are primarily located in the Middle East, North Africa and Asia. Indonesia was the second largest importer of Ukrainian wheat in 2020 with a total value of \$544 Million.

China will also be impacted as they are such a large consumer and importer of a wide range of grains including wheat, soybeans and barley. The increases in the price of fuel and fertilizer inputs for this season's grain crop outside the war zone will mean there will be less grain produced and what product is finally harvested will be selling at much higher prices.

Supply chains, which were already severely disrupted during the pandemic will only deteriorate further until well after the war has been resolved.

Grains not only feed humans with staples like bread, noodles and beer but also feed livestock including chickens, pigs and feedlot cattle. Rising grain prices will therefore force the prices of poultry, eggs, pork and beef to rise while increased fuel prices will add additional freight and production cost to all food items in every country. Rampant food inflation and food shortages are developing quickly and will persist for the next 2 years at the very least even if the war stops tomorrow.

Indonesia: Slaughter Steers AUD \$5.05/kg live weight (Rp10,500 = \$1AUD)

Slaughter steer prices have increased slightly this month with the indicator rate for March at Rp53,000 per kg live weight. While the majority of sales have been made at close to this price there have been reports of rates as high as Rp57,000 per kg live weight for small numbers of exceptionally high yielding animals.

The Indonesian authorities will no doubt be monitoring these prices very closely at they are especially sensitive to prices above their target rates during the Ramadan/Lebaran festival period which started on the 2nd of April.

By the end of March my reporter in Jakarta advised that the retail wet market price for knuckle had reached Rp160,000 from Rp150,000 in February. Frozen Indian Buffalo meat (IBM) was once again found in the retail market and was selling for Rp98,500 per kg.

I think this is the best looking frozen Indian buffalo meat that I have ever seen. Considering the price of frozen IBM is so low in India, the question is why is it so expensive by the time it reaches the Indonesian retail shelf?

Everyone at this Pasar Modern wet market stall is happy that Ramadan has commenced with demand and prices on the rise. Looks like the heat is off for Covid too with a relaxed attitude to masks.

Friboi is the Brazilian brand of beef for JBS. This photo was taken in a wet market in Bandung, West Java.

Lumpy Skin Disease: One of the major concerns during March and on into April and May is that cattle owners in the area of Riau Province, Sumatra affected by Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) will be facing movement restrictions and severely depressed prices if they are permitted to sell stock at all.

This situation invariably leads to a small but significant level of smuggling from the area where the price is most depressed (Riau, Sumatra) to the area where the demand and price are greatest (West Java).

If this takes place and infected animals are illegally trucked to Java during March/April/May, then the spread of this insect transmitted disease throughout the archipelago will speed up dramatically.

No doubt government authorities will be on extra-high alert throughout the festival period.

Vaccination against LSD commenced in Riau on or about the 19th of March.

As the festival period gets started, all government agencies are doing their utmost to ensure that plentiful supplies of beef and other key foods are available to the public. Government initiatives include:

Private businesses have been encouraged to import frozen beef directly

Bulog has accelerated the importation of IBM with 20,000 tons delivered to Indonesian ports by the end of March

The government is examining possible alternatives for live imports other than Australia including from USA, Chile and Mexico.

ASPIDI (Indonesian meat import employers association) have claimed that if they were permitted to complete importations of IBM themselves then they hoped to be able to reduce the retail price of frozen IBM to Rp65,000 per kg.

The head of the national food agency (Bapanas) has asked for the prices for IBM to be reduced. At the moment distributors are buying from Bulog at Rp81,000 per kg while distributors then sell to retailers for Rp93k (ekonomi.bisnis.com 17th March)



As mentioned at the beginning of this report, Indonesia usually buys a large amount of their grains from Ukraine. See below some graphics produced by the USDA for global wheat, barley and corn exports.

Even if Ukraine can plant its wheat this month, the chances of a normal harvest and then uninterrupted exports to the rest of the world are slim. The Russian crop will no doubt be planted without interference, but will it be exported to their usual customers?

From an Indonesian cattle importer perspective there is only one piece of good news at the moment and that is the disappointing wet season in Northern Australia.

This map from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology highlights the very low levels of rainfall in the north during March.

The result of this poor wet season in northern Australia is below average soil moisture which means below average pasture growth.

Unless substantial rains fall during April, producers across the north will commence the reduction in their herds through sales and movements of stock to areas with adequate feed reserves. The bottom line is that this will drive feeder cattle prices down. Sales to reduce grazing pressure across the north could start as early as mid-April and will accelerate into May if the rains fail to arrive.

Darwin feeder steer prices remained firm for most of March with AUD\$5.53 still available in the middle of the month. At the end of March agents were predicting a decline to \$5 per kg in the beginning of April with further falls to as low as AUD\$4.60 if widespread rains have not fallen by the end of Easter (15-18th April). The traditional date for mustering to commence in the north is immediately after Easter so the weather at this time will provide the best guide to prices for the rest of the year. 14,244 head of feeders were exported from the port of Darwin to Indonesia during March. My advice is that no animals were exported from any Australian port to Vietnam.

Two Livestock Express cattle ships getting ready to load feeder cattle for Indonesia at the port of Darwin during March. These G class ships are in my opinion the very best vessels in the live export fleet with maximum comfort for both the livestock and their human carers. The new Darwin LNG terminal is in the background.

And the bad news for food production just keeps on coming. See below a number of graphs from the US Department of Agriculture showing the severity of the drought in the USA during March 2022. These dry conditions are having a strong impact on both beef production and cropping and are likely to further reduce global supplies of grain later this year.

The severe drought areas include a large proportion of the US cattle country.

Vietnam: Slaughter Steers AUD \$5.00 / kg (VND16,800 to \$1AUD)

Slaughter cattle prices remained steady this month at Dong84,000 per kg live weight.

No animals were imported from Australia to Vietnam during March.

The total feedlot capacity is reported to be around 100,000 head. My advice is that the current numbers remaining on feed are in the order of 30pc or 30,000.

The poor wet season in northern Australia provides a small ray of hope for Vietnamese importers but it will take a flood of cattle to hit the market in order to reduce the prices in Queensland to a point where importing becomes profitable once again.

Assuming that 84,000 Dong remains the selling price and that no value adding is possible then cattle would need to be landed in Vietnam with a CIF of AUD\$5 to break even.

With a very rough cost of freight and insurance of about AUD\$1 per kg this means that slaughter steers and bulls in Queensland would need to be purchased for around AUD\$4 per kg live weight in order to achieve a CIF of \$5.

China: Slaughter Cattle AUD \$7.56 / kg live weight (RMB 4.68 = 1AUD\$)

This month is remarkable because so little has changed. Both slaughter cattle and beef prices have hardly moved in the last three months.

Slaughter cattle and beef prices remain among the highest in the world but at least they are stable.

The only significant variation is a major fall in pork prices which dropped from Y30.6 per kg in January in both Beijing and Shanghai to Y21.8 in Beijing and Y23.6 in Shanghai in March.

China has massive stockpiles of grains and petroleum products, but their consumption is also enormous so as one of the world's largest importers of both grains and energy, the risk of shortages of both will be increasing as the Ukraine war drags on with no end in sight.

Philippines : Slaughter Cattle AUD \$3.34 / kg (Peso 38.3 to AUD\$1)

Slaughter cattle prices remain steady at about Peso 128 per kg live weight despite a turbulent month in the Philippines as a result of the Presidential election campaign as well as steep fuel price rises driven by the war in Ukraine.

Every aspect of Filipino life is affected by fuel prices. My agent reports that petrol prices have risen to Peso 64 last week with a recent period of rates as high as P77 per litre. In September 2021 the price of petrol



was Peso 41 per litre. The potential for continued rises in fuel prices represents a very serious threat to the entire economy of the Philippines with food inflation centre stage.

Thailand: Slaughter Steers AUD \$4.08 / kg (Baht 24.5 to \$1AUD)

Slaughter cattle prices declined by 10 percent this month as traders are becoming very wary of increased risks coming from all directions in the market.

Food inflation, rising fuel, grain and fertiliser costs, war in Myanmar and Ukraine all added their destabilising influence to the existing disruptions from Covid 19, LSD and African Swine Fever.

Add global economic weakness, rising interest rates and high levels of debit in the meat trading system and that's enough to make any producer/trader nervous and cautious.

CHILE: se redujo la producción de carne vacuna

30/03/2022

Según los datos facilitados por la Odepa, en Chile durante el mes de enero de 2022 ha bajado la producción de carne de vacuno en cerca de un 17,1%, cifrándose en 14.289 t. También ha bajado la de aves en un 2,1% quedándose en 751.925 t. Frente a esto, la de cerdo ha crecido un 2,7% y ronda ya las 590.000 t.

En referencia a las exportaciones de carne de vacuno. a lo largo de los dos primeros meses algo más del 15% se exportó. En total fueron 3.279 t exportadas, lo que ha supuesto un fuerte crecimiento respecto a 2021 al crecer en un 40,2%. En el caso de las aves, las ventas por exportaciones también subieron y se situaron en 26.076 t, un 32% más. La reducción llegó de la mano de las ventas de porcino que se redujo en un 16,5% hasta situarse en 32.933 t.

Respecto a las importaciones, se mantuvieron estables en vacuno con 34.284 t en los dos primeros meses del año mientras que las de porcino bajaron en un 43% hasta las 13.969 t y la de aves también bajo y quedó en 24.998 t, un 7% menos que en los dos primeros meses de 2021.