



NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 22/04/2022

GLOBAL	2
Banco Mundial, FMI, ONU, OMC alertan sobre riesgos en la seguridad alimentaria mundial	2
Secretaria del Tesoro de EE.UU. expresa preocupación por efectos de la invasión rusa	3
USDA proyecta aumentos en la producción de carne en 2022.....	4
CHINA	4
Dificultades en puertos chinos complican logística internacional	4
Fuerte baja de importaciones y exportaciones de carnes en marzo	5
Aumentarán las compras para incrementar las reservas de carnes porcinas	5
BRASIL	5
Mercado calmo en una semana con feriados	5
Embarques de carnes batirán nuevo récord	6
China suspendió a otras cuatro plantas brasileñas por rastros de covid en empaques de carne	7
Dólar registró fuerte caída	8
Embrapa incrementará costos de producción de carne	8
URUGUAY	9
Novillos de punta a US\$ 5,65: frigoríficos quieren ponerle un tope al aumento del ganado.....	9
Subió la carne con hueso; distribuidores solicitan importar cortes desde Brasil	9
Precios hacen inviable hoy importar asados de Brasil.....	10
Carniceros piden mantener otro mes el asado sin IVA.....	10
PARAGUAY	11
Mercado del gordo para la exportación registró bajas en todas las categorías	11
ESTADOS UNIDOS	11
CEOs de las principales empresas frigoríficas testificarán ante el Congreso	11
Informe sostiene que el proyecto legislativo apunta a un problema que no existe	12
Estudio releva que son necesarios mayores controles en el rotulado “libre de antibióticos”	14
Estudio demuestra que las alternativas vegetales no son una amenaza para la industria de carnes	14
USMEF Destacan el potencial que el mercado africano para la carne de vacuno	15
AUSTRALIA	16
COVID y Semana Santa afectaron la actividad.....	16



GLOBAL

Banco Mundial, FMI, ONU, OMC alertan sobre riesgos en la seguridad alimentaria mundial

14 April 2022 War in Ukraine is further threatening global food security

The World Bank, International Monetary Fund, UN World Food Program and World Trade Organization on Wednesday called for urgent, coordinated action on food security, and appealed to countries to avoid banning food or fertiliser exports, reported Reuters.

In a joint statement, the leaders of the four institutions warned that the war in Ukraine was adding to existing pressures from the COVID-19 crisis, climate change and increased fragility and conflict, threatening millions of people worldwide.

Sharply higher prices for staples and supply shortages were fueling pressure on households, they said. The threat is greatest to the poorest countries, but vulnerability was also increasing rapidly in middle-income countries, which host the majority of the world's poor.

The compounding crises could fuel social tensions in many of the affected countries, especially those that are already fragile or affected by conflict, they warned.

IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva, World Bank President David Malpass, UN World Food Program (WFP) Executive Director David Beasley and WTO Director General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala issued their joint statement ahead of next week's Spring Meetings of the IMF and World Bank.

They said the rise in food prices was compounded by a dramatic increase in the cost of natural gas, a key ingredient of nitrogenous fertilizer, which could threaten food production in many countries.

"Surging fertiliser prices along with significant cuts in global supplies have important implications for food production in most countries, including major producers and exporters, who rely heavily on fertiliser imports," they said.

US Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen also expressed grave concerns about the food security crisis during a speech at the Atlantic Council think tank, noting that over 275 million people worldwide were facing acute food insecurity.

A Treasury spokesperson said the meeting would include ministers from the G7 and G20 major economies, officials from the IMF, World Bank, and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as lead technical experts on food security and agriculture. "The event will bring attention to the different dimensions of the worsening food security crisis; and mobilize the (international financial institutions) to accelerate and deepen their response to assist affected countries," the spokesperson said.

Yellen said she would meet with other leaders next week to discuss possible solutions, and underscored the need for longer-term investments to address vulnerabilities in food systems.

In their joint statement, the four leaders called on the international community to provide emergency food supplies to vulnerable countries, boost agricultural production, and keep trade flows open.

For their part, they said they would step up their respective policy and financial support to help vulnerable countries and households and mitigate balance of payments pressures.

They urged the international community to provide grants and other funding for immediate food supplies to help the poor, and small farmers facing higher input prices.

It was important to keep trade open and avoid restrictive measures such as export bans on food or fertilizer, they said, underscoring the need to avert any restrictions on humanitarian food purchases by the World Food Program.

World Bank urges advanced economies to lift food, energy, fertiliser supplies

20 April 2022

Fertiliser needed to continue food production

World Bank President David Malpass on Tuesday urged advanced economies to boost food aid to developing countries, and work to increase production of food, energy and fertiliser to address shortages and rising prices caused by Russia's war in Ukraine, reported Reuters.

Malpass, speaking at an event with International Monetary Fund chief Kristalina Georgieva, said cash payments or vouchers would be a good way to help farmers in poor countries buy fertiliser to ensure continued food production.

Georgieva said the crisis was exacerbating the divergence between rich and poor countries, and said it was also critical to diversify the production of food, energy and fertilizer supplies to reduce dependence on Russia.

19 April 2022

Over 275 million people worldwide were facing acute food insecurity



US Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen will convene a high-level panel on Tuesday to discuss the global response to an ongoing food security crisis exacerbated by Russia's war against Ukraine, the Treasury Department said in a statement.

The meeting will include the heads of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, as well as ministers representing the G7 and G20 countries and technical experts from international financial institutions, it said on Monday.

Treasury officials aim to ensure that international financial institutions are sharing knowledge about the key drivers of rising food insecurity, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and push them to step up the scale and urgency of their response, a senior Treasury official said.

"Secretary Yellen is deeply concerned about impacts that Russia's reckless war are having on the global economy, including the risk of rising food insecurity in emerging markets and developing countries around the world," a second senior Treasury official said.

Russia says it is engaged in a "special military operation" in Ukraine.

The crisis was hitting emerging market and developing countries that were still struggling to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic particularly hard, the official noted.

A third senior Treasury official said Treasury had no specific aid target in mind for the meeting, noting that officials were still analysing the extent of the problem, reported Reuters.

Yellen is expected to warn against export bans, drawing on lessons from the last big world food crisis in 2008, the official said, while ensuring efforts to boost food production in Africa and other regions highly dependent on imports.

Treasury officials will also call for continued research and innovation to ensure that agricultural production is adapted to climate change factors such as heat and drought.

Yellen first announced plans for the meeting last week, noting that over 275 million people worldwide were facing acute food insecurity.

Treasury officials expect to release an action plan after the event to help structure the urgently needed global response, one of the officials said.

The World Bank, IMF, UN World Food Program and World Trade Organization have also called for urgent, coordinated action on food security, and appealed to countries to avoid banning food or fertilizer exports.

They said the crisis was compounded by a sharp increase in the cost of natural gas, a key ingredient of nitrogenous fertilizer, which could threaten food production in many countries.

Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control this week will reiterate its commitment to allow the free flow of agricultural goods, including humanitarian aid to the Russian people, despite sweeping sanctions imposed on Russia, a senior official said.

Secretaría del Tesoro de EE.UU. expresa preocupación por efectos de la invasión rusa

20 April 2022 Countries should avoid export bans, she said

Russia's war in Ukraine is to blame for exacerbating "already dire" world food insecurity, with price and supply shocks adding to global inflationary pressures, US Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said on Tuesday.

Even before the war, over 800 million people - or 10% of the global population - were suffering from chronic food insecurity, Yellen said, and estimates showed higher food prices alone could push at least 10 million more people into poverty, reported Reuters.

Yellen told a high-level panel that countries should avoid export bans that could further boost prices, while stepping up support for vulnerable populations and smallholder farmers, a message underscored by German Finance Minister Christian Lindner.

"I want to be clear: Russia's actions are responsible for this," Yellen said, adding that the United States was working urgently with partners and allies to "help mitigate the effects of Russia's reckless war on the world's most vulnerable."

Russia calls its February 24 invasion a "special military operation" to "denazify" Ukraine.

Lindner, speaking on behalf of Group of Seven advanced economies, said targeted and coordinated action was needed, but called on all countries to "keep agricultural markets open, not stockpile and not withhold stocks, and not impose unjustified export restrictions on agricultural products or nutrients."

He said the G7, currently led by Germany, had committed to work with international financial institutions and like-minded government organizations to "act in an agile manner."

The Treasury said participants agreed to work on an "action plan" to frame the problem, outline joint principles for a coordinated response and map out short- and long-term actions.

Yellen underscored Washington's commitment to authorizing essential humanitarian aid and ensuring the availability of food and agricultural commodities to benefit people around the world, even as it continued escalating its sanctions and other economic measures against Russia.



She said it was also critical to strengthen longer-term resilience, and called on international financial institutions to help mitigate the global fertilizer shortage and smooth supply chain disruptions for food and critical supplies.

She said they could increase investments in agricultural capacity and resilience to boost domestic food production.

It was also critical to bring in additional sources of financing, including from the private sector, the Treasury said.

Indonesian Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati told participants that food security would be a key issue in the first session of a meeting of finance officials from the G20, currently headed by Indonesia, warning that food and energy price spikes could "create huge political and social unrest."

Several participants called on the global community to look at existing tools such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, which was created by the G20 in response to the 2008 food price crisis.

World Bank President David Malpass told a separate event later that advanced economies should boost food aid to developing countries, and work to increase production of food, energy and fertilizer.

He said cash payments or vouchers would be a good way to help farmers in poor countries buy fertilizer to ensure continued food production.

IMF chief Kristalina Georgieva said the food security crisis was piling further pressure on the 60% of low-income countries at or near debt distress, and urged China and private-sector creditors to "urgently step up their participation" in the G20 common framework for debt treatment.

"We know hunger is the world's greatest solvable problem," she said. "And a looming crisis is the time to act decisively."

USDA proyecta aumentos en la producción de carne en 2022

USDA reports global beef and veal production is forecast nearly 1 percent higher in 2022 based on growth in Australia, Brazil, India, and Mexico. High global beef prices will induce more slaughter while greater supplies of cattle and stable carcass weights support the increase in beef production.

Australia production is expected to expand by 12 percent as improved pasture conditions have expedited herd rebuilding over the past year. Meanwhile, greater cattle availability and improved slaughterhouse profitability will drive a 4 percent increase in Brazil beef production. India carabeef production is forecast up 4 percent, thus continuing its recovery and exceeding pre-pandemic levels. Lastly, Mexico is projected to reach record levels of production thanks to the cattle sector's profitability and rebounding hotel, restaurant, and institutional demand.

Meanwhile, production in Canada, the United States, and European Union are forecast down 3 percent, 1 percent, and 1 percent, respectively. Drought conditions and tight feed availability in Western Canada will accelerate Canada's herd contraction. U.S. production is anticipated to decrease because of a contracting cattle herd as well. Lastly, unprofitability in the EU cattle sector will lead to lower beef production in 2022.

Global beef and veal exports in 2022 are forecast to increase by 3 percent on firm demand, particularly in East Asia markets. Ample supplies of slaughter-ready cattle and regaining China market access will drive Brazil exports and offset expected declines to Mercosur neighbors. Improved demand from price-sensitive markets will also boost India exports of carabeef to the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Rebounding Australia supplies and firm demand will spur shipments to East Asia and the United States. However, tight cattle supplies in both New Zealand and some Mercosur members (Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina) will limit these countries' exports for 2022.

China

Dificultades en puertos chinos complican logística internacional

20/04/2022 Por brotes de Coronavirus y la política de contagio cero que implementa China, varios puertos están cerrados y se enlentece el comercio internacional por flete marítimo.

El gigante asiático está implementando una política de contagio 0 ante una nueva ola de Coronavirus. Es de este modo que muchos puertos han tenido complicaciones, ya que la cantidad de funcionarios contagiados o en cuarentena genera perjuicios en el funcionamiento normal de los mismos, como sucede con el de Shanghai.

"Esto complica todas las operaciones de carga y descarga en los puertos, y debemos añadir que venimos de una situación compleja en la logística internacional", dijo el Gonzalo Oleggini, especialista en negocios internacionales e integración a Rurales El País. A su vez, Oleggini considera que puede tratarse también de un mensaje político de China, marcando su liderazgo y poniendo sus tiempos.

En lo que tiene que ver con la afectación que podría sufrir nuestro país, seguramente tenga un rezago, pero ya se está empezando a notar: Esta coyuntura cae en un momento delicado, ya que Uruguay está en



una fase aperturista luego de los efectos de la pandemia y sobre todo porque se está trillando la soja, cultivo con mayor superficie en el país y cuyo principal destino de exportación es principalmente China.

“Se verán los cambios en los valores porque los barcos tardan más en tránsito y demoran también en volver, y todo tiene un costo que la compañía traslada”, dijo Oleggini. “Las empresas no se van a hacer cargo de los sobrecostos y eso lo termina pagando quien carga los barcos, que en el caso de Uruguay son fundamentalmente los productores agropecuarios”.

Finalmente, Oleggini expresó que, si bien no se puede establecer la duración de este conflicto, es difícil imaginar “que la posición de China de tratar el Covid así se sostenga mucho tiempo: es imposible ir a contagio cero”. A todo esto, se debe sumar el alto precio del barril de petróleo y su incidencia en el flete marítimo: “al día de hoy es la tormenta perfecta”, aseguró Oleggini.

21 April 2022 Containers of frozen meat are backed up at the port Brazil's ABPA, a lobby group representing large pork and chicken processors like JBS SA and BRF SA, said on Wednesday its member companies are facing difficulties shipping products through the Port of Shanghai, reported Reuters.

The statement, sent in response to a question from Reuters about the effects of the COVID lockdown in the Chinese city, said cargoes are being redirected to other ports, such as Yantian.

"There are no reports of suspension of sales," the statement said, referring to rumours about potential contract cancellations. "At the same time, ABPA member companies hope that the situation in Shanghai will soon return to normal."

Strict lockdown measures after a COVID-19 outbreak began in March, affecting 25 million Shanghai residents, hampering businesses and the circulation of goods.

After the lockdown was imposed, containers of frozen food began backing up at the port, with inspections for incoming meat halted.

Shanghai is the main point of entry for Brazilian meat imports to mainland China, which is Brazil's top trade partner.

Last week, Reuters reported at least one shipping line operator had stopped sending Brazilian meat to Shanghai, instead offering clients the alternative of sending cargo to Xingang and Ningbo.

Fuerte baja de importaciones y exportaciones de carnes en marzo

China imported 594,000 MT of meat in March, down 42% from last year's record. Its meat imports during the first three months this year at 1.7 MMT fell 37% from the same period last year. The preliminary data doesn't give specifics of meat imports by category, but the sharp drop was driven by a significant decline in pork arrivals as domestic pork production has surged as the country aggressively rebuilt its herd after the African swine fever outbreak.

China imported 140,000 MT of pork last month, down 70% from the previous year. Through the first three months of this year, Chinese pork imports totaled 420,000 MT, down 64.2% from the same period last year. A strong increase in domestic production has sharply reduced China's domestic pork prices and the need to import foreign supplies. China's pork production totaled 15.6 MMT in the first three months of this year, up 14% from the same period last year and the highest quarterly output since the fourth quarter of 2018. China's hog herd declined to 422.5 million head at the end of March, down from 449.2 million head at the end of last year.

Aumentarán las compras para incrementar las reservas de carnes porcinas

China's state planner will buy another 40,000 MT of frozen pork for state reserve – its fourth round of stockpiling this year. The move is an effort to support domestic prices, which have fallen sharply. While lower pork prices are helping ease consumer inflation, they are squeezing hog production margins. China has previously purchased 118,000 MT of pork for reserves, though that's a small fraction of its annual production, which reached 53 MMT last year.

BRASIL

Mercado calmo en una semana con feriados

Por: Denis Cardoso 20/04/2022

Na semana do Carnaval fora de época, frigoríficos e pecuaristas optam pela calma, se ausentando dos negócios

Na véspera do feriado de Tiradentes, as escalas de abate das indústrias brasileiras seguem relativamente confortáveis, resultando em estabilidade nos preços do boi gordo na grande maioria das praças pecuárias



Repetindo o mesmo comportamento registrado na terça-feira, o mercado brasileiro do boi gordo fechou a quarta-feira (20/4) com poucos negócios realizados nas principais praças pecuárias, informam as consultorias que acompanham diariamente o setor pecuário.

“Com a semana mais curta em função do feriado nacional (de 21 de abril/Tiradentes) e escalas de abate relativamente confortáveis (girando ao redor de sete dias entre as indústrias de São Paulo), as cotações do boi gordo permaneceram estáveis nas praças paulistas”, informa a Scot Consultoria.

No entanto, dizem os analistas da Scot, algumas indústrias de São Paulo tentam, ainda sem sucesso, reduzir em até R\$ 15/@ o valor de referência para o macho gordo direcionado ao mercado interno.

Pelos dados da Scot, o preço do boi gordo segue valendo R\$ 315/@ em São Paulo, enquanto a vaca e a novilha gordas são negociadas por R\$ 279/@ e R\$ 312/@ (valores brutos e a prazo).

Para o chamado boi-China (abatido mais jovem, geralmente abaixo dos 30 meses de idade), os negócios no mercado paulista giram hoje em torno de R\$ 325/@, acrescenta a Scot.

Na avaliação dos analistas da IHS Markit, o mercado pecuário ainda segue avaliando os impactos negativos gerados pela recente decisão da China em bloqueou, temporariamente (pelo prazo de sete dias) as compras de carne bovina oriundas de quatro grandes unidades brasileiras de abate, alegando a presença do vírus de Covid-19 nas cargas exportadas.

Assim, diz a IHS, o ambiente ainda é de incerteza no mercado do boi gordo, o que explica a morosidade dos negócios.

“Nesta quarta-feira, véspera do feriado, as indústrias e os pecuaristas se mantiveram ausentes das operações e não apontaram referências para formação de preço para a arroba bovina”, reforçam os analistas da IHS.

Segundo apurou a consultoria, muitos pecuaristas também decidiram pela cautela, mantendo os animais gordos nas propriedades durante o atual período de turbulência gerado pelos importadores chineses.

No lado da demanda, grande parte dos frigoríficos brasileiros possuem escalas alongadas.

Nas regiões do Centro-Sul, informa a IHS, muitas unidades frigoríficas já conseguiram preencher as escalas de abates para até o final de abril.

“Há relatos de algumas plantas com programações de abate para até a primeira semana de maio”, informa os analistas.

Nesta quarta-feira, a IHS detectou apenas alguns recuos nos preços de vacas gordas, um reflexo do baixo consumo de carne bovina no mercado doméstico (para onde os cortes advindos de fêmeas normalmente é direcionado).

Na praça do Rio Verde/GO, o valor da vaca terminada recuou de R\$ 280/@ para R\$ 275/@. No Triângulo Mineiro/MG, o preço da categoria caiu de R\$ 290/@ para R\$ 285/@.

Em Belo Horizonte/MG, saiu de R\$ 270/@ para R\$ 260/@. Em Araguaína/TO, a cotação da fêmea terminado foi de R\$ 270/@ para 265/@.

Embarques de carnes batirán nuevo récord

Lygia Pimentel 19 de abril de 2022 Categorias: Boi, Curtas do mercado, Milho, Soja Comentários: 0

As exportações de carne bovina in natura continuaram firmes na última semana. Apesar de ter sido um período reduzido, com 4 dias úteis, os embarques da proteína totalizaram 41,83 mil toneladas, uma média de 10,46 mil t/dia, que representa um avanço de 30,32% ante a média vista na primeira semana de abr/22. Até o momento, o volume embarcado no mês corrente já é de 89,98 mil toneladas e com esse resultado podemos cravar que teremos mais um recorde mensal rompido, com a estimativa de 140 mil toneladas exportadas em abr/22.

O preço médio mensal da proteína bovina exportada ficou em US\$ 6,15 mil/t, desvalorização de 0,18% no comparativo semanal, sendo essa a primeira queda de preço semanal em 2022. Com isso, as vendas externas da proteína vermelha nos 10 primeiros dias úteis de abr/22 geraram uma receita de US\$ 553,15 milhões, equivalente a 92,50% do montante arrecadado com os negócios em todo abr/21, quando o preço da carne bovina in natura estava 22,48% inferior.

As exportações de milho continuam firmes em abril, durante a última semana foram embarcadas 129,76 mil toneladas do grão com uma média de 32,44 mil t/dia representando um avanço de 79,18% ante a média diária da primeira semana de abr/22. Nos 10 primeiros dias úteis do mês corrente foram enviadas para fora do país 238,38 mil toneladas do cereal, 224,13% a mais do que o mesmo período no ano passado.

O preço médio da tonelada ficou em US\$ 321,28, valorização de 10,0% no comparativo semanal. Até o momento, as vendas externas do grão consolidaram uma receita de US\$ 76,59 milhões, montante 2,4 vezes superior ao registrado em todo o abr/21, quando a tonelada era precificada próxima dos US\$ 243,27.

Com a média diária de embarques mantendo o ritmo visto na primeira semana de abril/22, na casa dos 535,72 mil ton/dia, as exportações de soja totalizaram 2,14 milhões de toneladas na última semana. O



volume da commodity embarcada nos 10 primeiros dias úteis do mês corrente foi de 5,32 milhões de toneladas, que está 49,84% menor comparado ao mesmo período no ano passado.

O preço médio mensal da tonelada ficou em US\$ 569,63, desvalorização de 0,47% no comparativo semanal. Com isso, as vendas externas da oleaginosa neste início de mês totalizaram uma receita de US\$ 3,03 bilhões, o equivalente a 45,51% de todo o montante arrecadado em abr/21, quando a tonelada tinha o preço médio 27,39% inferior.

Agrifatto

19/04/2022

No acumulado de abril, o volume embarcado é de 89,98 mil toneladas de carne bovina in natura, informa a consultoria paulista, com base nos dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex)

As exportações brasileiras de carne bovina in natura continuaram aquecidas na segunda semana de abril, atingindo, em apenas quatro dias úteis, 41,83 mil toneladas, com média de 10,46 mil toneladas/dia, o que representa avanço de 30,3% sobre a média registrada na primeira semana de abril/22, informa a consultoria Agrifatto, com base nos dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).

No acumulado de abril, o volume embarcado é de 89,98 mil toneladas de carne bovina in natura.

“Com esse resultado parcial, podemos cravar que teremos mais um recorde mensal rompido, com exportações em torno de 140 mil toneladas ao longo de abril/22”, prevê o economista Yago Travagini, da Agrifatto.

Em receita, as vendas externas da proteína vermelha geraram uma receita de US\$ 553,15 milhões nos dez primeiros dias úteis de abril/22, equivalente a 92,5% do montante arrecadado com os negócios em todo abril/21, compara a Agrifatto.

O preço médio mensal da proteína bovina exportada na segunda semana ficou em US\$ 6,15 mil/tonelada, uma ligeira desvalorização (de 0,2%) no comparativo semanal – foi a primeira queda da cotação semanal em 2022.

China preocupa – Apesar do bom ritmo dos embarques até agora, o setor exportador continua trabalhando com cautela, atento ao posicionamento do governo da China, que recentemente embargou, temporariamente (pelo prazo de uma semana), quatro unidades brasileiras de abate, alegando contaminações nas cargas relacionadas com a Covid-19.

“Essas medidas da China já impactaram negativamente o mercado doméstico, já que algumas unidades de abate resolveram postergar as suas compras de gado”, observam os analistas do mercado.

Segundo a IHS Markit, outro fator que também eleva as preocupações em relação ao setor de exportação é a paridade cambial, que segue ancorada em cotações que variam entre R\$ 4,65 e R\$ 4,70, representando queda de mais de R\$ 1 real por dólar quando comparado ao câmbio do início do ano.

China suspendió a otras cuatro plantas brasileñas por rastros de covid en empaques de carne

por Cecilia Ferreira abril 18, 2022

La Administración General de Aduanas de China (GACC) suspendió por una semana las importaciones de cuatro plantas de tres frigoríficos brasileños -JBS SA, Marfrig y Naturafri- informó el diario Valor Económico, citando un comunicado enviado a la embajada de Brasil en Beijing.

La decisión, que entró a regir el sábado pasado, afecta a plantas ubicadas en Mato Grosso y San Pablo. Según el comunicado, los técnicos identificaron la presencia de ácido nucleico de coronavirus en el empaque de cuatro lotes de productos congelados de estas empresas enviados a China.

Estas cuatro plantas se suman a otras tres que fueron suspendidas la semana anterior (dos de carne vacuna y una de carne aviar), también por una semana a partir del 8 de abril.

Por: ESTADÃO CONTEÚDO 22/04/2022

A empresa pernambucana também ressaltou que seguiu todos os protocolos exigidos pelo governo chinês, inclusive protocolos de controle da covid-19

A Masterboi informou na noite de quarta-feira, 20, que foi surpreendida pela decisão do governo da China de suspender as importações de carnes provenientes da sua unidade.

A empresa tomou conhecimento da decisão pelo site da Administração Geral de Alfândegas da China (GACC) e garante que até o momento não foi notificada pelo Ministério da Agricultura, ressaltando que as “razões para tal medida ainda são totalmente desconhecidas”.

Diante da informação de que os outros frigoríficos também foram penalizados da mesma maneira, há alguns dias, sob alegação de terem sido encontrados traços de ácido nucleico da covid-19 em embalagens externas, a Masterboi informa que segue um rigoroso protocolo sanitário contra o coronavírus e já concluiu todo ciclo vacinal em suas unidades no Brasil.

O último caso da doença na unidade de São Geraldo do Araguaia (PA) foi em janeiro passado, segundo o comunicado da empresa enviado ao Broadcast Agro.



A empresa pernambucana também ressaltou que seguiu todos os protocolos exigidos pelo governo da China, inclusive protocolos de controle da covid-19, e jamais foi notificada pelas autoridades chinesas da existência de quaisquer traços da doença na chegada dos seus contêineres na China. A empresa aguarda mais informações e, tão logo as tenha, volta a fazer novo posicionamento.

Dólar registró fuerte caída

Lygia Pimentel 19 de abril de 2022 Categorias: Notícias Comentários: 0

A perspectiva de alta dos juros no Brasil empurrou o dólar para baixo e fez a moeda norte-americana fechar com a maior queda em duas semanas. A bolsa de valores não teve a mesma tranquilidade e caiu pela segunda sessão consecutiva, pressionada por ações de empresas exportadoras de commodities (bens primários com cotação internacional).

O dólar comercial encerrou esta segunda-feira (18) vendido a R\$ 4,648, com queda de R\$ 0,048 (-1,02%). A cotação iniciou as negociações próxima da estabilidade, mas despencou após a abertura dos negócios no mercado norte-americano, até fechar na mínima do dia.

Essa foi a maior queda do dólar desde 4 de abril. Com o desempenho de hoje, a moeda acumula baixa de 2,37% em abril. Em 2022, a divisa recua 16,64%.

O mercado de ações teve um dia mais tenso. O índice Ibovespa, da B3, fechou o dia aos 115.687 pontos, com recuo de 0,43%. O indicador chegou a operar próximo da estabilidade no meio da tarde, mas perdeu força perto do fim da sessão, pressionado por ações de mineradoras e de petroleiras.

Num dia de feriado em diversos países da Europa, a desaceleração da economia chinesa em março afetou os papéis de empresas exportadoras de commodities. A imposição de lockdowns no país asiático para conter os casos de covid-19 reforçou a perspectiva de que a China diminua a demanda por minérios e por produtos agrícolas.

Em relação ao dólar, o real teve um dos melhores desempenhos do planeta nesta segunda-feira por causa da perspectiva de que o Banco Central brasileiro suba a taxa Selic (juros básicos da economia) além do previsto. O fato foi reforçado após o IGP-10 da Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) subiu 2,48% em abril.

Os dados mostram que a prévia dos índices de inflação continua alta, forçando a autoridade monetária a manter o aperto nos juros. Taxas mais altas em países emergentes, como o Brasil, ajudam a conter a fuga de capitais para economias desenvolvidas, que também aumentam juros neste ano.

Embrapa incrementará custos de producción de carne

Fonte: Valor Econômico. 20 de abril de 2022

A guerra entre Rússia e Ucrânia deve aumentar os custos da pecuária de corte brasileira neste ano e postergar ainda mais qualquer possibilidade de queda nos preços da carne bovina ao consumidor final no país. Segundo o boletim mais recente do Centro de Inteligência da Carne Bovina (CiCarne) da Embrapa, a continuidade do conflito exigirá “calibragens” nos sistemas produtivos de proteínas do Brasil para contrabalançar a alta dos alimentos e dos fertilizantes.

“A elevação dos custos de produção na cadeia produtiva da carne bovina brasileira deve fazer com que haja um aumento no processo inflacionário e uma pressão, ao longo da cadeia de produção, de repasse para o consumidor final, que já se defronta com uma situação inflacionária no mercado doméstico. Mesmo antes da guerra, o cenário mais otimista para trajetória de queda no preço da carne era 2023”, diz o documento.

De acordo com os pesquisadores da Embrapa, o aperto na oferta global, causado pela guerra, fortaleceu as exportações brasileiras de carne bovina e manteve firmes os preços pagos pelos animais terminados, o que pressionou os valores do produto no mercado doméstico. “A forte demanda chinesa e norte-americana deve manter o bom desempenho das exportações de carne bovina brasileira enquanto durar o conflito”.

Uma evidência disso, segundo a estatal, foi o recorde nas exportações no mês passado. O volume cresceu 26,6% em relação a março de 2021, para 169,41 mil toneladas.

Rússia e Ucrânia não são grandes compradores de carnes do Brasil, mas o conflito entre os dois países afeta a dinâmica global de alimentos, já que os dois países são importantes produtores de trigo, milho, óleo de girassol e fertilizantes. A guerra também amplifica as incertezas no comércio internacional, travando as negociações.

Queda do consumo per capita

Com a lentidão da retomada da economia e a queda da renda da população, o consumo per capita de carne pode ter novas quedas, alerta a Embrapa. Apesar de prever maior impacto na cadeia de aves e suínos, a estatal diz que a pecuária bovina também sofrerá os impactos da alta das commodities, principalmente o milho utilizado na ração de animais terminados. Na pecuária intensiva, o cereal representa entre 20% e 30% do custo de produção.



O reflexo no custo da proteína animal brasileira dependerá diretamente do tempo de duração do conflito, diz o boletim da Embrapa. A produção de bovinos de corte no Brasil é feita em pastagens que demandam práticas de adubação e que também será impactada pelo avanço nos preços dos fertilizantes.

“Para mitigar ao máximo o aumento desses produtos, o setor precisará urgentemente de calibragens nos sistemas produtivos. A expectativa é de enfraquecimento do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) da pecuária de corte em 2022, tendo como principal fator de pressão o forte aumento dos custos com insumos ao longo de todas as etapas da cadeia produtiva”, completa o texto.

URUGUAY

Novillos de punta a US\$ 5,65: frigoríficos quieren ponerle un tope al aumento del ganado

por Javier Lyonnet abril 20, 2022

Tan firme está el mercado del gordo que este lunes, luego de una semana de escaso movimiento, los valores del ganado gordo y de reposición subieron entre 1% y 3% en la grilla de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG) para establecer nuevos récords de precios en prácticamente todas las categorías.

A nivel de la industria frigorífica empieza a haber un poco de resistencia a que continúe el ajuste al alza de los precios del gordo, con la voluntad de ponerle un tope a las cotizaciones. “Se nota un cambio, si bien está demandada la industria”, afirmó a Ganadería.Uy el consignatario sanducero Diego De María, La agilidad con la que se concretan los negocios, puja entre plantas, preferencia arcada por novillos especiales y vacas gordas, y entradas cortas -7 días es la norma- siguen marcando la tónica de un mercado pujante.

“No deja de sorprender”, dijo Diego De María, que afirmó haber hecho negocios de novillos pesados especiales por US\$ 5,60 el kilo esta semana “y algún negocio cerca de planta con algún centavo más”. Mencionó que “la referencia tope” está hoy en US\$ 5,65.

Las vacas pesadas, aunque no especiales, se colocan a US\$ 5,20 el kilo y las vacas de más de 500 kilos hasta US\$ 5,30.

Por su parte, el consignatario Joaquín González, afirmó que los promedios por novillos gordos buenos andan en los US\$ 5,40 a US\$ 5,45 y los generales a US\$ 5,30. El precio de US\$ 5,50 es para “los novillos que nadie tiene, que tienen que dar 260 kilos de carcasa y con buena terminación”. “Aunque la industria intenta bajar los valores, la gente esconde los ganados”, apuntó.

Con la escasez de novillos especiales, la vaca gorda de más de 500 kilos es demandada, y el precio casi empata al de la vaquillona, usualmente unos cuantos centavos más arriba.

“La industria había hecho una lectura de que iba a tener más ganado para antes de Semana de Turismo, pero tuvo que salir a pagar esos 5 centavos más, que fue el último aumento: el mercado sigue firme y no les da lo mismo a las plantas perder los ganados; están buscando”, analizó González.

Según De María, “estamos próximos a que se frene el ascenso” y las lluvias de la semana que viene podrían provocar que se achique la faena por una menor oferta y que se estabilicen los precios.

González coincide en que después de las lluvias “vamos a tener una ventana de 20 a 30 días de escasez de oferta, provocando el efecto contrario en los valores” aunque

En la medida que se siga faenado a este nivel, “en invierno va a escasear en serio el ganado y los frigoríficos están encerrando todo lo posible”, dijo Joaquín González.

Las lluvias pronosticadas serán fundamentales en muchas zonas del centro del país, donde el rebrote y el crecimiento de las pasturas se enlenteció en los últimos 15 o 20 días.

En reposición el mercado también está sumamente ágil y con flechas hacia arriba. En la última semana el índice flaco/gordo subió de 1,06 a 1,09 pero se mantiene a favor del invernador, que tuvo que adoptar los valores del mercado (terneros a US\$ 3,20, terneras llegando a US\$ 3) para no quedarse sin ganado.

“La reposición está muy firme y no va a aflojar salvo por algo climático, y aun con las subas es una de las categorías que sigue estando más baja; en los próximos tres remates por pantalla va a seguir firme con algún centavo más”, sostuvo González.

Subió la carne con hueso; distribuidores solicitan importar cortes desde Brasil

por Javier Lyonnet abril 20, 2022

El gobierno extendió por un mes, hasta el 31 de mayo, la exoneración de IVA al asado de \$ 230 en carnicerías en la misma semana en que los frigoríficos anunciaron un aumento de precio para los cortes sin hueso que para el consumidor se refleja en un incremento de \$ 12 a \$ 15.

En este contexto, la Asociación de Distribuidores e Importadores de Carne del Uruguay (Adicu) hizo llegar al Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) y el Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP) una solicitud para que el Gobierno habilite la importación de carne con hueso desde estados brasileños libres



de aftosa sin vacunación, estatus sanitario superior al uruguayo. La intención es poner a disposición de los consumidores una oferta de cortes que tienen mucha demanda a mejores precios que los que permite establecer el mercado local.

“Desde Brasil estamos en tratativas, hicimos el planteo formalmente al INAC y al MGAP, que veríamos con buenos ojos la posibilidad de importar carne con hueso de Brasil, estamos a la espera de una respuesta”, dijo el director de Abasto Santa Clara, Jorge López, a Radio Carve.

Para los miembros de Adicu “con el panorama como está de Uruguay con sus exportaciones, y la necesidad de satisfacer el mercado interno, creo que ese el momento de que abran esa puerta con la expectativa real de conseguir un corte de carne con hueso más barato, seguramente asado y falda y tal vez algún otro corte”.

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

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

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

La mayoría (1.637 toneladas) fue carne fresca y el resto carne congelada. El valor promedio por tonelada importada fue de US\$ 4.805.

Precios hacen inviable hoy importar asados de Brasil

, 21/04/2022 Sanitariamente no hay barreras, pero tampoco hay oferta

Ni la oferta, ni los precios, estarían permitiendo en estos momentos importar asados bovinos con hueso desde Brasil, según confirmaron a El País fuentes vinculadas con la importación y exportación de carne bovina.

Para los frigoríficos brasileños, la prioridad continúa siendo China y precisan más ganado. No es la primera vez que la Asociación de Importadores de Carnes pide al Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) y al Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca que se habilite el ingreso de carne vacuna con hueso desde Brasil. Esta semana se volvió a reiterar ese pedido a las autoridades.

La iniciativa apunta a ingresar esos cortes con hueso para el abasto, trayéndolos de frigoríficos habilitados para exportar a la Unión Europea, ubicados en los estados brasileños que hoy están reconocidos por la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE), como libres de fiebre aftosa sin vacunación. Actualmente Uruguay está un peldaño por debajo, porque es país libre de fiebre aftosa pero con vacunación.

“Nos quedaron de dar una respuesta, estamos a la espera, pero con el panorama que está teniendo Uruguay con sus exportaciones y la necesidad de satisfacer el mercado interno, es el momento para abrir esa puerta”, dijo Jorge López, director de Abasto Santa Clara al programa Valor Agregado de Radio Carve. “En principio dependemos de los estados de Brasil que están libres de aftosa sin vacunación. Asado y falda serían los cortes más viables. Es muy variable, capaz que el día que abran la puerta de vaivén justo no sirve, pero si lo miramos en el año, hay momentos en los que va a servir”, afirmó López, que integra la Asociación de Importadores de Carne.

Hoy los precios no estarían permitiendo el ingreso de asados y el gran problema es que “no hay oferta en Río Grande do Sul”, confirmaron importadores a El País.

La prioridad para los frigoríficos brasileños es China y la industria también enfrenta problemas de faltante de ganado. En Brasil, los precios del ganado cayeron por quinta semana consecutiva, medidos en reales, porque se frenó la valorización de la moneda local frente al dólar estadounidense.

Según publicó Faxcarne, el valor promedio para el novillo gordo en los principales estados exportadores brasileños perdió seis centavos de dólar esta semana y cerró a US\$ 4,17 por kilo de carcasa.

Fuentes del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP) confirmaron ayer a El País que en la secretaría de Estado -hasta ese momento- no se había recibido ninguna solicitud de los importadores para traer carne con hueso de Brasil, ya que sanitariamente, no habría barreras.

Como se recordará, una misión oficial de la Cartera de Estado, encabezada por el Ministro Fernando Mattos, estuvo reunido, en la Expointer en Esteio, con las autoridades sanitarias de Río Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina y Paraná, donde quedó claro que la carne con hueso de Uruguay no era considerada de riesgo, a pesar del cambio de status de esos tres Estados.

Carniceros piden mantener otro mes el asado sin IVA

Pablo Antúnez Por Pablo Antúnez, 19/04/2022

Frigoríficos ajustan toda la carne con hueso \$ 8 por kilo, menos asado de campo, por valores del ganado La Unión de Vendedores de Carne (UVC) sostiene que la eliminación del IVA al asado de campo reactivó las ventas en los mostradores y dinamizó la demanda de otros productos que acompañan en las parrillas a este tradicional corte.



Si bien la exoneración del IVA rige hasta el próximo 24, la gremial de carniceros mantendrá conversaciones con las autoridades del Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC), buscando que el Ejecutivo, como está previsto en la Ley, extienda el beneficio para el consumidor por un mes más. El 1° de mayo es cuando más asados se venden en Uruguay y sería muy beneficioso para los consumidores la extensión de la medida adoptada por el gobierno.

“Se vendió mucho asado, los consumidores lo reclaman y es una medida que nos sirvió a todos”, afirmó el presidente de la UVC, Alfonso Fontenla a El País. “Esperamos que si hay stock, como nos dice la industria frigorífica, para poder extender la exoneración de IVA un mes más, se siga manteniendo la demanda”, agregó.

El gobierno eliminó el 10% de IVA mínimo sobre el asado de campo -hay diferentes calidades de asado de tira en el mercado-, lo que implicó una rebaja de \$ 50 o más por kilo, porque el corte llega al público a \$ 230. El carnicero también hace un esfuerzo importante, porque el corte le llega a alrededor de \$ 218 para venderlo a \$ 230 por kilo.

La exoneración del IVA de 10% para el asado de campo es por un mes e implica una renuncia fiscal de entre US\$ 600.000 y US\$ 1 millón, dependiendo del volumen que se consuma.

Fontenla afirmó que según un sondeo realizado por la UVC, las carnicerías “están vendiendo 50% más volumen de asados que lo habitual” y agrega que, “según los comercios, en algunos casos se supera ampliamente el 60%. Las carnicerías que incorporaron este corte con IVA exonerado, aumentaron significativamente las ventas de carne”.

Con el compromiso de la industria frigorífica, que no bajó la calidad del asado volcado al abasto, el Ejecutivo adoptó la decisión el pasado 18 de marzo, pero el precio del ganado gordo continuó subiendo desde entonces, por lo que los frigoríficos también están haciendo un esfuerzo económico al acompañar la medida.

Esa falta de ganado gordo y la demanda del mercado mundial, es lo que está haciendo subir el precio del ganado. Es por eso que a partir de hoy, los frigoríficos ajustan sus listados al alza. La suba es de \$ 8 por kilo para toda la carne con hueso que se vuelca al mercado interno, menos para el asado de campo que continúa sin IVA y con precio tope de \$ 230 por kilo al público, según algunas fuentes consultadas por El País.

A su vez, también está complicado el ingreso de carne bovina importada, las habituales pulpas sin hueso que se vuelcan al mercado interno y que llegan desde los frigoríficos brasileños habilitados para la exportación. Esos frigoríficos también tienen por prioridad a China y enfrentan el mismo problema que sus pares uruguayos, un precio de ganado al alza y escasez de oferta. Para adelante, los números no estarían cerrando con Brasil.

PARAGUAY

Mercado del gordo para la exportación registró bajas en todas las categorías

18/04/2022 GANADERÍA El mercado de haciendas gordas para la exportación de carne registró bajas en todas las categorías al comienzo de la semana, comentó un operador del mercado a Valor Agro. Explicó que la mayoría de las plantas ajustaron los precios de compra entre 10 y 15 centavos de dólar. Ubicó la referencia del macho en US\$ 3,70 por kilo carcasa, de la vaquilla en US\$ 3,65 y la vaca en US\$ 3,30 a la carne. “El ajuste fue general, con plantas que están marcando ingresos a faena para 7 a 10 días”, añadió. Por su parte, industriales dijeron a Valor Agro que el mercado está muy especulado y con poca concreción de negocios. A nivel regional, el precio del boi gordo en el promedio de los estados exportadores de Brasil bajó 10 centavos de dólar en la semana pasada y se posicionó en US\$ 4,23 a la carne. Mientras que Uruguay y Argentina siguen firmes con tendencia alcista, con valores que superan los US\$ 5,45 y US\$ 5,25, respectivamente

ESTADOS UNIDOS

CEOs de las principales empresas frigoríficas testificarán ante el Congreso

Chief executives of Tyson Foods, Cargill, JBS and National Beef Packing will testify at a House Agriculture Committee hearing on beef prices and competition in cattle markets, the House Ag Committee announced. “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,” House Agriculture Committee Chairman David Scott (D-Ga.) said in a statement announcing the executives agreed to testify. Scott previously announced an April 27 hearing to “determine whether anti-competitive behavior by the largest meatpacking companies caused increased beef prices, and unfair difficulties to ranchers and farmers, to the detriment of U.S. food consumers.” Consumer prices for beef



and veal in March were up 16% from a year earlier, outpacing an overall inflation rate of 8.5%, according to Labor Department data.

Informe sostiene que el proyecto legislativo apunta a un problema que no existe

By JIM WIESEMEYER April 21, 2022

Revised legislation by a bipartisan group of senators did not fare well in an assessment by a group of agricultural economists ahead of a hearing April 26 on the topic by the Senate Ag Committee (link). The House Ag panel on April 27 will hold a hearing on the meat packing industry with several meat packer CEOs testifying in a hearing titled, “An Examination of Price Discrepancies, Transparency, and Alleged Unfair Practices in Cattle Markets.”

The senators hope the revamped piece of legislation will ensure more price transparency in the cattle markets. The bill was first introduced in November and was initially proposed by Sens. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), Deb Fischer (R-Neb.) Jon Tester (D-Mont.) and Ron Wyden (D-Ore.)

The proposed bill:

- Requires USDA to establish 5-7 regions covering the continental United States and that reasonably reflect similar fed cattle purchases.
- Designates a set of approved pricing mechanisms for covered packers that contribute to price discovery and transparency. These include fed cattle purchases through negotiated cash, negotiated grid, at stockyards, and through trading systems where multiple buyers and sellers can make and accept bids.
- Requires USDA to set minimum levels of purchases through approved pricing mechanisms that covered packers — those controlling five percent or more of fed cattle slaughter — must make.
- Mandates that each regional mandatory minimum be not less than the average of that region’s negotiated trade for the two-year period of 2020-2021. Additionally, sets a maximum threshold for any region at 50%.
- Requires USDA to conduct an initial review of mandatory minimums after two years.
- Allows USDA to work with the cattle and beef industry to periodically review and modify regional minimums after a public notice and comment period.

The following are comments on the revised legislative proposal from these economists:

Derrell S. Peel, Breedlove Professor of Agribusiness and Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist, Oklahoma State University

David Anderson, Professor and Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist, Texas A&M University

John Anderson, Professor and Head, Department of Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness and Director, Fryar Price Risk Management Center of Excellence, University of Arkansas

James Mitchell, Assistant Professor and Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist, University of Arkansas

Christopher Bastian, Professor, University of Wyoming

Scott Brown, Professor and Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist, University of Missouri

Stephen Koontz, Professor and Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist, Colorado State University

The working group provided the following comments:

“The cattle contract library (CCL) may add transparency and understanding as to the nature of types of contracts used in AMAs. Should this library happen, there needs to be some mechanism for weeding out contracts that are not used on a regular basis or perhaps putting them in some type of archive by date of use. This would allow producers and researchers to investigate current contract norms versus contract terms that are not currently in use. This is a problem with the current pork contract library.

“Does AMS really have the resources and ability to implement this CCL in the way intended? It seems unlikely.

“There is no research evidence of any significant or persistent fed cattle price discovery problem at this time. This legislation is attempting to solve a problem that does not exist. As such, this legislation offers zero benefits for fed cattle markets and imposes many millions of dollars of additional cost, added risk, and lost value. The exact cost will depend on details of implementation, but the cost is minimally hundreds of millions of dollars resulting in lower feeder cattle prices and higher consumer beef prices.

“Thinning negotiated trade is a concern and could become a problem. Price discovery is a public good problem, in that market participants collectively value and use negotiated price information, but individually have numerous incentives to not participate in price discovery. There is a need for continued monitoring and research to understand how to mitigate a potential lack of adequate price discovery and to identify alternatives and mechanisms to mitigate or compensate for the disincentives to participate in price discovery.



“Definition of regions may well be an issue given confidentiality rules. For example, three separate parties must be in a region for something to be reported, not three separate plants. If three plants operate in a region, but only two parties own them, confidentiality rules will preclude public reporting from those three plants. In some instances, large regions would need to be defined to include three separate parties that also slaughter 5% of the weekly total. How useful these regions would be for providing regional market information on prices is questionable.

“The public price reporting system has never before been used for regulatory purposes. Using reported prices in a regulatory system will create incentives for market participants to circumvent intended definitions. That is, firms will seek ways to reduce their transactions costs by defining trades such that they meet the negotiated trade rule. This could result in more cash trade (according to the definition), but lower quality information that is actually less useful.

“The previous version of the bill had language related to the USDA Office of the Chief Economist being involved in implementation. Language in this version of the bill puts the responsibility of setting minimum threshold levels solely with the Secretary of Ag. The current language suggests the Secretary will “examine the academic literature regarding minimum levels of negotiated transactions necessary to achieve robust price discovery...”. These thresholds do not exist in the reviewed/published academic literature. Moreover, it is our contention that even if such thresholds did exist they would not simply be constant values. Rather, these thresholds would vary with supply changes, demand changes, and unforeseen exogenous shocks occurring in the market. Given the complexity of this concept and the paucity of objective data and analysis related to it, the Secretary of Agriculture will be more than likely left with “political” objectives, not “economic efficiency” as a guiding principle in determining “minimum thresholds”. The current cap of 50% is in the bill, will this be the new threshold? What other politically driven numbers could this result in? The higher the thresholds, the higher the “known economic costs and negative impacts to the beef sector overall.”

“The incentives to reduce risks and transactions costs for producers and packers associated with quality and timing of sales and deliveries to plants will still exist with implementation of this bill. As such, forcing “minimum thresholds” will increase these risks and transactions costs for both producers and packing plants utilizing AMAs at a level beyond whatever the prescribed minimums, that cannot be objectively justified, turn out to be if this bill is implemented.

“There is no academic literature that indicates any analysis pointing toward benefits that can be quantified with these minimum thresholds. Benefits of reduced AMA use (alternatively, higher negotiated cash trade) are generally speculative. As noted, evidence that higher negotiated trade will positively impact prices, reduce marketing margins, or improve price discovery is lacking. However, many market participants clearly see negotiated cash trade as a good in and of itself. To the extent the industry desires greater cash market engagement, lower cost means of achieving this outcome are available.

“Feedlots and packers will respond to the incentives that this legislation creates. Research is needed to understand the incentives the bill creates and the market outcomes that would follow. Specific areas of research are highlighted below.

The bill would be administered at the plant level, and a plant-level assessment of the data is needed to fully understand how plants would realize increased costs and adjust their business models and marketing practices.

Research is needed to understand how feedlots and packers will substitute formula trades with negotiated trades. Similarly, research is necessary to know how feedlots and packers will substitute away from formulas using a cash base price to other formulas, e.g., futures price plus basis as the base price. Determining which of these substitution effects dominates will be a crucial piece of information. If the latter example (futures market) substitution dominates the market, the bill could actually lead to further erosion in cash market participation.

The bill proposes redefining market reporting regions. Considerable research is needed to evaluate the impacts on public information of alternative specifications for these regions. Consideration should also be given to how some level of continuity of data could be maintained in the event of a significant reconfiguration of regions. This is necessary for an accurate assessment of any benefits or costs associated with such change before and after implementation of different regions.

“The phrase “robust price discovery” is subjective, with no formal definition in the economics literature. To our knowledge, no research exists that offers prescriptive levels of regional negotiated trade that would improve a subjective measure of robust price discovery. On the basis of improving price discovery, it is unlikely that research will be able to offer estimates for regional mandatory minimums because price discovery is dependent on the situational supply and demand fundamentals. An alternative research perspective would be to determine the regional mandatory minimums that minimize the economic deadweight loss of restrictions on marketing alternatives such as those proposed in the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act of 2022.”



Estudio releva que son necesarios mayores controles en el rotulado “libre de antibióticos”

Beef Central, 20/04/2022

Testing of beef products currently being marketed as ‘Raised Without Antibiotics’ in the United States has identified a “material portion” from cattle treated with antibiotics.

The testing was carried out as part of a study published this month in Science magazine, which has shone the spotlight on the rigour of marketing claims not backed by independent or third-party auditing processes. Meat labels in the United States must be approved by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Producers wishing to market their products under a “Raised Without Antibiotics” claim are required to submit a description of the protocols used to ensure animals are not given antibiotics, along with a signed affidavit supporting their labelling claims.

However, the USDA does not require empirical antibiotic testing to validate Raised Without Antibiotics claims.

Cattle sold with a Raised Without Antibiotics claim can attract price premiums over conventional products at every step along the supply chain, the study noted (see illustration below), creating incentives for parties throughout the supply chain “to cheat or limit scrutiny”.

To determine whether antibiotic-treated animals are making their way into the Raised Without Antibiotics (RWA) supply chain, the study’s authors from George Washington University and food-testing company Food In-Depth tested for antibiotics in urine from beef cattle being slaughtered for the RWA market.

All of the cattle were part of a “No Antibiotics Ever” program, with a subset produced under the third-party-audited Global Animal Partnership program.

A total of 699 cattle were tested from 312 lots and 33 RWA-certified feedyards at one abattoir over a seven month period.

Most of the cattle tested negative for antibiotics, however, three feedyards (9 percent) had multiple lots in which all samples tested positive for antibiotics; four feedyards (12 percent) had all samples test positive in a single lot; seven (21 percent) had a positive sample in more than one lot; and 14 (42 percent) had at least one animal test positive.

“These findings provide empirical evidence that a material portion of beef products currently being marketed with RWA labels is from cattle that were treated with antibiotics,” the study report stated.

The authors recommended the USDA establish a rigorous verification system to ensure that RWA claims are truthful and accurate, or cease approving RWA labels.

Continuous, on-site empirical testing for antibiotics on a meaningful number of animals from every lot delivered for processing was also recommended, and the USDA should also eliminate financial disincentives for treating sick animals.

“We recommend that the USDA create a fund to compensate RWA producers for lost premiums if they are periodically forced to administer antibiotics and segregate animals from the RWA market,” the authors wrote.

“To offset expenses of robust verification and animal-welfare compensation, we recommend that the USDA implement a RWA label user fee.

“This should help ensure that these new costs are passed to RWA producers, retailers, and consumers of RWA products rather than placing the burden on the general public.”

A spokesperson for the USDA told the Washington Post the agency “looks forward to reviewing the study more closely to determine next steps as appropriate”, and added that there is no indication within the study that the meat tested is unsafe to consume.

Estudio demuestra que las alternativas vegetales no son una amenaza para la industria de carnes

By EMILY CALDWELL April 19, 2022 At least for now, there is no reason for the traditional meat industry to have much of a beef with producers of plant-based burgers and other meat alternatives, new research suggests.

The study showed that while sales and market share of new-generation plant-based meat alternatives have grown in recent years, those gains haven’t translated into reduced consumer spending on animal meat products.

Overall, the analysis of national meat purchases suggested that plant-based meats sold in patty, link and ground form are mostly an add-on to beef and pork and tend to serve as a substitute for chicken, turkey and fish.

“We thought plant-based meat alternatives would be a potential replacement for red meat, but they’re not. It’s more of a complement,” said study co-author Wuyang Hu, professor of agricultural, environmental and development economics at The Ohio State University. “People buy pork and beef, and at the same time they also buy plant-based meats.”



Researchers noted the study is not intended to take any industry's side or give consideration to the comparative healthfulness of products.

"This new generation of plant-based meat, by mimicking the taste and sensory experience of eating real meat, appeals to consumers who are not only vegetarian but also people who are curious about plant-based meat and even meat eaters," said lead author Shuoli Zhao, assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Kentucky.

"We wanted to look at the most up-to-date market response to a new product and see how the demand for such a product is interacting with the rest of the meat categories, especially within the fresh meat sector."

The research team also included co-authors Lingxiao Wang of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and Yuqing Zheng of the University of Kentucky. The study was published recently in the journal Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy.

Imitation meat products and plant-based proteins such as tofu and tempeh have been available for years, but differ from the texture, taste and smell of new products like those sold by Impossible Foods and Beyond Meat – two brands that make up about 75% of all plant-based meat alternative (PBMA) sales. Studies have shown that increases in demand and supply led to more than \$10 billion in global PBMA sales in 2018, and sales are predicted to increase to almost \$31 billion by 2026.

For this study, the researchers obtained weekly Nielsen scanner data from the first week of January 2017 to the second week of July 2020 on fresh meat expenditures at grocery, drug, big-box, dollar and military stores across 40 U.S. states. Study categories included plant-based meat alternatives, beef, chicken, turkey, pork, other meats (such as lamb and duck) and fresh fish.

Results showed that plant-based meat alternatives constituted only 0.1% of average total expenditures on fresh meat during the study period – but during that same time frame the market share increased four-fold, to 0.4%. Beef topped fresh meat sales at 46%, followed by chicken at 23%, pork and fish at about 12% each, and turkey and other meats accounting for less than 5% of fresh meat sales.

Beef and meat alternatives were the highest-priced options, with beef costing an average of \$5.44 per unit and PBMA's averaging \$4.84 per unit. Of all the choices studied, expenditures of the plant-based goods tended to increase the most when those products were on sale. Reduced prices on beef and chicken lowered demand for plant-based meats, but lower prices on imitation meat didn't have much of an effect on demand for animal protein sources.

Those findings as well as the way plant-based meat sales grew during product promotions suggested plant-based meat alternatives were "more of an impulse buy and not a weekly purchase," Hu said. "We concluded it's novelty-seeking. Consumers are pack followers. When they see a trend they say, 'I should try this' and form similar preferences."

Results also suggested that most of the plant-based products' growth in market share occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, when fresh meat prices rose dramatically as shutdowns sent shocks through the supply chain – however, the data could not confirm a causal effect. The uptick in PBMA's market share was still happening at the endpoint of the study period in July 2020. Meanwhile, sales of all fresh animal protein sources spiked at the start of the pandemic, and meats and fish generally retained their market share positions over the next few months.

The rapid pace of the growth in plant-based meat alternatives' share of the market made them the fastest-growing category in the study, but these products still weren't putting much of a dent in the other categories: U.S. meat consumption in 2018 was among the highest in history, at 222 pounds per capita.

"We hypothesized that from a plant-based meat alternative company perspective, what they are trying to do is replace people's diet of beef and pork," Zhao said. "We actually found the opposite is the case. Consumers are buying plant-based meat alternatives on top of planned expenditures on fresh meat, or are triggered by a promotion or the layout of the retail environment – which is an indication this is not currently a real threat to the fresh meat industry."

"Our findings suggest that besides marketing, plant-based protein companies should focus their R&D on providing products that meet consumers' expectations – and then people will make their own choices about whether meat alternatives will become a staple in their diet."

This work was funded by the National Institutes of Health Center for Advancing Translational Sciences.

USMEF Destacan el potencial que el mercado africano para la carne de vacuno

20/04/2022 Dan Halstrom, presidente y director ejecutivo de la USMEF, afirma que África podría ser el próximo gran mercado de exportación para la carne de vacuno estadounidense. Asegura que es uno de los grupos demográficos más jóvenes del mundo. "Tiene una tasa de crecimiento muy rápida y se están empezando a ver ingresos crecientes", dice. "De acuerdo, hay muchos ricos y pobres, no hay una gran clase media. Pero hay una clase media y está empezando a crecer".

Halstrom dice que el potencial de crecimiento del mercado en África recuerda al de México en la década de 1980. "Así es como se inician los mercados", dice. "Variedad de carnes y cortes que están orientados



al precio. Pero hay varios ejemplos de restaurantes que son muy lujosos e importan ya cortes frescos estadounidenses por avión. Y así es como comienza el negocio”.

Halstrom dice que México pasó de comprar principalmente determinados cortes de carne de vacuno a convertirse en un mercado confiable para toda la canal.

En su opinión, la tecnología acelerará el desarrollo de nuevos mercados y también está cambiando la forma en que promocionan la carne vacuna de EE.UU. “Estamos en algunos países como Nigeria con una edad media de 20 años. Cuando crezcan un poco, estarán en la edad ideal para gastar, ese rango de 25 a 35 años. Esta es una oportunidad para contar nuestra historia y construir realmente nuestra demanda para el futuro”.

AUSTRALIA

COVID y Semana Santa afectaron la actividad

Jon Condon, 19/04/2022

A NUMBER of large multi-site beef processors have kept the cue in the rack this week, as the combination of short production weeks due to holidays, COVID impact on staffing levels and gradual rise in cattle availability combine to limit competitive demand for slaughter cattle.

Two large Queensland operators are not offering direct consignment quotes at all this week, confident that they already have requirements accounted-for heading into May.

In parallel, physical markets have opened exceptionally quiet this week, with today's Roma store sale yarding just 3100 head, and tomorrow's Dalby sale anticipating only around 100 head.

Agents said in addition to holiday disruptions, the fact that Queensland boarding schools all went back this morning after their school holiday break had a bearing. Cattle producer parents returning kids to boarding school inevitably disrupts cattle supply the following week.

Last week and this week (weeks 15 and 16) lost a processing day to Easter Friday/Monday holidays, while next week (week 17) loses a day for Anzac Day Monday, and in several states week 18 also loses Monday 2 May for a Labour Day holiday.

This theoretically removes 20pc of processing capacity from the industry for up to a month, but of course the industry has been operating at well below its capacity since mid-2020.

COVID again a factor in operations

On top of that, as reported last week, COVID is again starting to impact killing operations in parts of Queensland, NSW and Victoria.

One described the current level of infection as 'ongoing', but enough to significantly curtail daily throughput. "We're not out of the woods regarding sickness impact on production yet," was his response.

Another large operator said currently levels of absenteeism due to infection was effectively taking another day per week out of production, at one of his company's sites.

"There is little point in building up a reserve of slaughter cattle, unless we are totally confident we can process them. It's day-by-day at the moment, as to how many staff can show up for work. It's definitely tempering the mood in the market."

Current sickness levels are not yet anywhere near as bad as they were at the start of the year, or during middle of the infection wave seen earlier last year.

As readers will have read in earlier weekly kill reports, direct consignment cattle markets retracted 30-40c/kg in the lead-up to Easter, but have changed little since then. The current market for four-tooth heavy grass steers in Queensland is around 780c/kg and heavy cows, 720c/kg.

Southern states are a little better on heavy steers than that, up to 810c, but similar on the boner cow. Supply is said to be a little more favourable in Victoria than what it was a fortnight or three weeks ago.

Cattle flow out of the northern pastoral regions is now starting to build, especially for cows, but most processors, but most anticipate this will not last long, and the second half of the year could again be tough going for slaughter cattle supply in many areas.

Weather may also have an impact on the market over the next month, with first frosts in many areas likely to be recorded in May, diminishing pasture quality.

"There will definitely be a pinch-point again some time around the middle of the year – it's just a matter of when," one large processor contact said.

A little relief is being seen in the value of the A\$, falling from around US75.5c a fortnight ago to US73.5c this morning, making Australian beef exports a little more competitive on the world stage.

Yesterday's holiday means there will be delays to the NLRS weekly kill report for last week. Statistics will be added here when they become available.