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GLOBAL

Banco Mundial: Alimentos y Petróleo presionarán sobre precios

27 April 2022 World Bank expects energy prices to rise more than 50%

Global food and fuel price shocks linked to the Russia-Ukraine war are set to last until at least the end of 2024 and raise the risk of stagflation, the World Bank said in its latest Commodities Market Outlook report. In its first comprehensive analysis of the war's impact on commodity markets, the bank, which provides loans and grants to low- and middle-income countries, said the world faces the biggest commodity price shock since the 1970s, reported Reuters.

It is being aggravated, it said, by restrictions in food, fuel and fertiliser trade that are exacerbating already elevated inflationary pressures around the world.

"Policymakers should take every opportunity to increase economic growth at home and avoid actions that bring harm to the global economy," said Indermit Gill, the World Bank's Vice President for Equitable Growth, Finance, and Institutions.

Russia is the world's largest natural gas and fertiliser exporter, and second largest crude oil exporter. Together with Ukraine, it accounts for nearly a third of global wheat exports, 19% of corn exports and 80% of exports of sunflower oil exports.

Production and exports of these and other commodities have been disrupted since Russia's February 24 invasion of Ukraine.

As a result, the World Bank expects energy prices to rise more than 50% in 2022 before easing in 2023 and 2024, while non-energy prices, including agriculture and metals, are seen climbing by almost 20% in 2022 before moderating.

The bank said commodity prices will only retreat slightly and stay well above the most recent five-year average for the medium term.

"In the event of a prolonged war, or additional (Western) sanctions on Russia, prices could be even higher and more volatile than currently projected," it said.

In terms of policy responses to the crisis, the bank singled out tax cuts and subsidies that it said tend to exacerbate supply shortfalls and price hikes, calling instead for school feeding programmes as well as cash transfers and public employment programmes for disadvantaged groups.

Grupo de expertos cuestionó investigación que vinculó el consumo de carnes con enfermedades

27 April 2022 An international team of experts, including Professor Chris Elliott of the Institute for Global Food Security (IGFS) at Queen's University Belfast, has called on the influential Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries and Risk Factors Study (GBD) to publish the evidence behind its most recent report linking the consumption of unprocessed red meat to certain diseases.

In a letter published in The Lancet, six leading academics raise concerns about the dramatic differences in estimates of disease burden attributable to unprocessed red meat cited in GBD 2019 compared to the GBD 2017 study.

In writing the letter, the researchers are seeking to emphasise the importance of making research data publicly available so that guidelines and policies can be developed, based on a full understanding of the evidence.

The letter states: "The 2019 estimates of deaths attributable to unprocessed red-meat intake have increased 36-fold and estimates of DALYs attributable to unprocessed red meat intake have increased 18-fold."

DALYs are an internationally recognised measure of the impact of diseases on populations. Mortality does not give a complete picture of the burden of disease borne by individuals in different populations. The overall burden of disease is assessed using the disability-adjusted life year (DALY), a time-based measure that combines years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) and years of life lost due to time lived in states of less than full health, or years of healthy life lost due to disability (YLDs). One DALY represents the loss of the equivalent of one year of full health.

Based on the findings, the GBD 2019 reported that red-meat intake contributes to the causation of a range of diseases including heart disease, breast cancer and stroke, in addition to diabetes and colon cancer.

It appears that the marked increase in the 2019 estimates is dependent on two assumptions: that the optimal intake of red meat is zero; and that risk rises sharply even with moderate consumption of red meat.

The authors of the letter are led by Prof Alice Stanton, of Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland University of Medicine and Health Sciences, Dublin. The co-authors are: Prof Chris Elliott (Queen's University Belfast); Prof Frederic Leroy (Vrije Universiteit Brussels); Prof Neil Mann (University of Melbourne); Prof Patrick Wall (University College Dublin); and Prof Stefaan De Smet (Ghent University).



Commenting, Prof Stanton said: “It is of considerable concern that the GBD 2019 study provides little or no evidence regarding the scientific basis for the assumption that moderate consumption of red meat results in sharp increases in risk of cancers, heart attacks and strokes.

“Given the substantial influence of GBD reports on worldwide, nutritional-policy decision making, it is of considerable importance that the GBD estimates are subject to critical scrutiny, and that they continue to be rigorously and transparently evidence-based.

“If the current public-health message advising moderate consumption of red meat as part of a healthy balanced diet is replaced by the message that any intake of red meat is harmful, then childhood malnutrition, iron-deficiency anaemia in women of child-bearing age and elderly fragility will greatly increase.”

Prof Elliott of IGFS said: “It is of huge importance that the evidence supporting the negative health impacts around red-meat consumption is made available. It is hard to understand how such conclusions could have been published without a strong evidence base that can be subjected to scientific scrutiny.”

Prof Nigel Scollan, Director of IGFS added: “Such a jump from the 2017 to the 2019 GBD estimates raises questions around the evidence behind the data. It’s immensely important that this kind of evidence is transparent and publicly available, especially when it will have a major bearing on international public health.”

The letter further recommends that the GBD 2019 dietary-risk estimates are not used in any national or international policy documents until comprehensive independent peer reviews have been conducted of the evidence underpinning the revised estimates.

Informe sobre las perspectivas del Mercado de monitoreo de bovinos

26 April 2022 Europe is expected to be the most lucrative market

According to a report by Valuates Reports, the global Livestock Monitoring market size is estimated to be worth USD \$562.1 million in 2022 and is forecast to be a re-adjusted size of USD \$1006.7 million by 2028 with a CAGR of 10.2% during the review period. The adjustment was made due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The livestock monitoring market is segmented by type - hardware, software and services, and by application, including milk harvesting, feeding management, breeding management, behaviour monitoring and control.

Major factors driving the growth of the Livestock Monitoring market include a growing focus on real-time monitoring and early disease detection, growing adoption of IoT and AI for livestock monitoring, the Covid-19 outbreak, rising demand for meat globally, and cost savings achieved through the adoption of livestock monitoring solutions.

Due to the rapid rise in global population, the number of dairies, poultry, and swine farms has increased significantly in recent years to meet the growing demand for meat and dairy products, said the press release. The ever-increasing number of dairy cattle needed to meet the global demand for dairy products is said to be the reason for the rising demand for livestock monitoring solutions. Similarly, increased meat consumption has also pushed growth. As the size of a dairy farm's herd grows, manually identifying and monitoring the herd becomes more difficult. As a result, the growing size of livestock farms provides opportunities for the livestock monitoring market to expand.

Farmers can detect diseases in animals at an early stage and take appropriate action by using livestock monitoring, a factor that is expected to fuel the livestock monitoring market growth. The cost of livestock monitoring can be reduced by using advanced sensing technologies. These technologies not only assist farmers in collecting real-time data on animal health and behaviour, such as feeding habits, food, and water quality, biosecurity, and hygiene levels, but also in accurately identifying and tracking the animals.

The recent Covid-19 outbreak is expected to have a positive impact on the livestock monitoring market. The highly contagious coronavirus is having an economic impact and implications across a wide range of industries, including animal health. Veterinary visits have been suspended or delayed due to the nationwide lockdown and social distancing, which is expected to increase the demand for livestock monitoring.

Based on type, the software segment is expected to be the most lucrative. The software segment consists of a bundled collection of multiple applications for livestock monitoring. The user interfaces, functions, and features of these applications are all related. Software is being used by a number of companies to make livestock data collection easier.

Based on application, the milk harvesting segment is expected to be the most lucrative. Manual milking is time-consuming and slow on a dairy farm. IoT addresses this issue effectively lowering costs and reducing the need for manpower.

Based on region, Europe is expected to be the most lucrative segment.



China

Atasco de portacontenedores en puertos sigue complicando la logística en todo el mundo

26/04/2022

Confinamiento en China sigue complicando la operativa en las terminales portuarias

El 20% de la flota mundial de portacontenedores quedó atascado en algún puerto congestionado, complicando la logística en el mundo, ya sea por el Covid o por los efectos de la guerra entre Ucrania y Rusia.

Según publicó eDairynews, uno de cada cinco buques portacontenedores está trancado en algún puerto.

Las autoridades chinas decidieron ampliar las cuarentenas en Shanghái, ciudad de 26 millones de habitantes y donde está el puerto más grande del mundo en términos de tráfico de contenedores, y los efectos en el transporte marítimo mundial se sintieron rápidamente.

Los bloqueos en China están teniendo un gran impacto en la congestión fuera de los puertos del país, ya que la cantidad de buques portacontenedores que esperan fuera de los puertos chinos hoy es un 195% más alta que en febrero según los datos extraídos de la plataforma de inteligencia artificial marítima de Windward.

Las tres imágenes a continuación muestran una instantánea de 48 horas de buques portacontenedores que esperaban fuera de los puertos de China en abril, durante el cual Shanghai se cerró; marzo, que vio un bloqueo de Shenzhen y febrero, sin confinamiento.

En abril y marzo había 506 y 470 embarcaciones, respectivamente, atrapadas fuera de los puertos chinos. En febrero, ese número era de solo 260. En esencia, los cierres en China casi han duplicado la congestión fuera de los puertos del país.

Entre el 12 y el 13 de abril de 2022, 1.826 buques portacontenedores esperaban fuera de los puertos de todo el mundo, que representan el 20% de todos los buques portacontenedores a nivel mundial. Las 506 embarcaciones que quedaron atrapadas fuera del puerto de China representan el 27,7% de todas las embarcaciones que esperaban fuera de los puertos de todo el mundo. A modo de comparación, en febrero representaron el 14,8%. (Fuente: eDairynews)

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Alerta por probable imposición de cuarentena en Beijing

Fox News Flash top headlines for April 25

Beijing residents have gone into a buying panic as a mass COVID-19 testing order is announced. Residents in Beijing's biggest district, Chaoyang, are now being asked to test three times weekly to slow the virus spread, authorities announced Sunday.

Beijing residents have started emptying out grocery stores for essentials, fearing they will be forced to undergo a lockdown similar to Shanghai's, which is going into its fourth isolation week. Shoppers are stocking up on basics, including "vegetables, fresh meat, instant noodles and toilet paper," according to Reuters.



COVID CASES IN BEIJING LEAD OFFICIALS TO SUSPEND CLASSES, CONDUCT MASS TESTING

Both grocery stores chains and online grocery services have braced themselves for the high product demand. Carrefour and Wumart have stated they doubled inventory while Meituan has increased their number of staff.

Beijing's financial hub, however, is experiencing a main bottleneck supply due to a lack of couriers to make deliveries.

Despite the alarm, Beijing's COVID restrictions are much more lenient compared to other areas in China, with "most Chaoyang schools, stores and offices" remaining open despite the case surge.

In Shanghai, residents still remain under a strict lockdown. Many public housing blocks and streets have been shut down, with police in hazmat suits patrolling public areas.

The Shanghai government reported 51 total COVID deaths on April 24, marking the highest number of daily deaths to date. Despite many residents claiming their relatives or friends caught coronavirus in March, government officials are reporting 138 total deaths as of April 17.

SHANGHAI PLEDGES TO IMPROVE FOOD SUPPLIES, EASE VIRUS RESTRICTIONS

Authorities have announced they are seeking to loosen restrictions, stating they will be enforcing the harsher guidelines in smaller areas with confirmed cases.

China compra otras 40.000 toneladas de carne de cerdo para sus reservas estatales

por Cecilia Ferreira abril 27, 2022

China anunció este miércoles una nueva compra de 40.000 toneladas de carne de cerdo local para sus reservas estatales.

La compra se hará este 29 de abril, según un aviso del centro de gestión de reservas, publicó Reuters. Es la sexta ronda de compras en lo que va del año.

El país está comprando carne de cerdo para respaldar los precios locales.

A mediados de abril ya había concretado una compra de 40.000 toneladas.

Entre enero y marzo China registró su mayor producción trimestral de carne de cerdo en tres años, reflejando un aumento en la producción luego tras el fuerte impacto de la peste porcina africana sobre el stock.

China produjo 15,61 millones de toneladas de carne de cerdo en los primeros tres meses del año, un 14% más que el año anterior, según mostraron los datos de la Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas. Fue la producción trimestral más alta desde el último trimestre de 2018.

BRASIL

Mercado estable pese a una mayor oferta

Por: Denis Cardoso 28/04/2022

Nesta quinta-feira, a consultoria IHS Markit identificou recuos nas cotações da arroba somente nas regiões do MT, onde o forte calor tem prejudicado o pasto, forçando os pecuaristas a desovarem os estoques de boiadas

Com exceção das praças do Mato Grosso, as cotações dos animais terminados ficaram estáveis nesta quinta-feira (28/4) em todas as principais regiões do País, informam as consultorias que acompanham diariamente o setor pecuário.

Nas praças do interior de São Paulo, o macho terminado direcionado ao mercado interno segue valendo R\$ 315/@, enquanto a vaca e a novilha são negociadas, respectivamente, a R\$ 279/@ e R\$ 312/@ (preços brutos e a prazo), respectivamente, de acordo com os dados apurados pela Scot Consultoria.

A referência para bovinos cujo destino é exportação para a China (abatidos mais jovens, geralmente com idade abaixo dos 30 meses) se mantém em R\$ 325/@ nas regiões paulistas, mas já foram fechados negócios a R\$ 330/@, informa a Scot.

“Com parte das indústrias frigoríficas fora das compras de animais terminados durante a semana passada, houve um incremento de oferta nesta semana vigente”, relatam os analistas da Scot, referindo-se ao comportamento do mercado de São Paulo.

Assim, continua a consultoria, os frigoríficos aproveitaram a elevação de oferta de boiadas para completar as suas escalas de abate, porém ainda não conseguiram grande sucesso nas estratégias de redução dos preços da arroba.

Segundo informa a consultoria Agrifatto, na bolsa B3, os contratos futuros do boi gordo seguem em valorização.

Na quarta-feira (27/4), o vencimento para maio/22 sofreu uma variação diária de 1%, subindo para R\$ 325,60/@.



Na avaliação dos analistas da IHS Markit, a quinta-feira seguiu na mesma toada dos dias anteriores, ou seja, o volume de negócios observados nas regiões brasileiras permaneceu fraco e praticamente sem variações de preço entre as praças pecuárias.

“Neste momento de virada do mês, indústrias e pecuaristas se ausentam do mercado físico, criando um quadro de estabilidade nas cotações da arroba”, ressalta a IHS.

Segundo a consultoria, de maneira geral, as escalas de abate dos frigoríficos brasileiros estão, aparentemente, mais curtas em relação às programações registradas nas duas primeiras semanas do mês.

No entanto, diz a IHS, os volumes de animais disponíveis para operação das indústrias brasileiras seguem em sintonia com a demanda, e razoavelmente confortáveis.

“O fato é que os frigoríficos continuam cadenciando o fluxo de suas aquisições de boiada, visando manter a produção alinhada ao consumo vigente, com intuito de evitar a formação de estoques e, consequentemente, a pressão baixista nos preços do atacado”, relatam os analistas da IHS.

Por sua vez, do lado de dentro das porteiras, os pecuaristas aguardam por algum repique nos preços da arroba, de olho na virada de mês e na comemoração dos Dias das Mães, quando teoricamente a demanda interna pela carne bovina tende a subir (tanto pela entrada dos salários nas contas dos trabalhadores quanto pela data comemorativa – onde há festa, há churrasco de carne vermelha na mesa dos brasileiros).

No levantamento realizado pela IHS Markit, as regiões de São Paulo seguem com oferta reduzida de animais terminados, o que contribui para a estabilização dos preços.

A morosidade nos negócios no mercado paulista também é explicada pelo fraco apetite das indústrias exportadoras de carne bovina, que ainda atuam com cautela diante das recentes suspensões de importações chinesas de algumas unidades brasileiras.

Porém, nas praças do Mato Grosso, o mercado do boi gordo segue sob viés baixista, informa a IHS Markit.

Nesta quinta-feira, a consultoria registrou novas quedas nos preços da arroba de machos e fêmeas gordos em todas as praças do Estado.

“O mercado mato-grossense segue bem ofertado diante da atual onda de calor”, relata a IHS. Em algumas praças do Mato Grosso, há registros de mais de 20 dias sem chuvas.

“A perda de volume de massa verde nas pastagens e o início da campanha de vacinação pressionam a liquidação de animais nas propriedades pecuárias do Estado”, enfatizam os analistas.

Ao mesmo tempo, as indústrias no Mato Grosso também continuam atuando de maneira ponderada, com aquisições esparsas de lotes pequenos.

A IHS observa ainda que regiões situadas no Norte e Nordeste do País ainda recebem volumes regulares de chuvas, mantendo a qualidade das pastagens, o que faz os produtores atuarem também com cautela, aguardando os melhores momentos para realização de novos negócios.

Se acorta la brecha entre el precio del ganado y el precio de exportación

En base a Cepea por Cecilia Ferreira abril 27, 2022

Los precios del ganado gordo se han mantenido firmes este año en Brasil sustentados por la alta demanda del exterior (las exportaciones de carne vacuna marcaron un récord en el primer trimestre de 2022) y la baja oferta en Brasil.

Aún así, el promedio de ganado en el Estado de San Pablo en la primera quincena de abril cerró en R\$ 337,13 por arroba (US\$ 4,56 por kilo), un 2,2% menos que en marzo, cuando estableció un récord nominal al cerrar en R\$ 344,71 por arroba (US\$ 4,66 por kilo), señaló un informe del Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Economía Aplicada de la Universidad de San Pablo (Cepea).

Aunque la demanda interna ha sido débil – por los altos precios del producto y el bajo poder adquisitivo de los consumidores brasileños- la baja oferta de ganado para faena viene apuntalando las cotizaciones de la carne vacuna en el mercado mayorista. Asimismo, el precio medio de la canal vacuna en la primera quincena de abril cerró en R\$ 21,62/kg (US\$ 4,38), con un leve ajuste de -0,4% respecto a marzo.

Como las cotizaciones del ganado gordo cayeron más abruptamente que las de la carne vacuna entre marzo y el 14 de abril, la brecha de precios entre estos productos se redujo.

Exportaciones de carne bovina bajaron en las últimas semanas por caída de CHINA

Fonte: Money Times. 26 de abril de 2022

Os preços de exportações da carne bovina brasileira resistiram às altas do real frente ao dólar, até o meio da semana passada, mas os volumes se reduziram no acumulado de três semanas abril na comparação com o mesmo período de março.



Apesar de dois feriados no meio, os volumes médios embarcados na segunda e terceira semanas do mês foram menores, suplantando a volume maior da primeira semana, indicativo de menores compras chinesas tanto pelo lockdown quanto pela desvalorização do dólar.

O quadro também ajuda a comprometer o preço do boi, sob pressão há vários dias, incluindo o animal com premiação China, na casa dos R\$ 320 em São Paulo, já com perdas de mais de R\$ 5 na @.

Respectivamente foram exportadas 41,8 mil toneladas e 29,4 mil/t, respectivamente menores em 10 mil/ e 6 mil/t aproximadamente no comparativo semanal dos dois meses.

Sobre abril de 2021, no acumulado mensal o volume de carne bovina brasileiro enviado ao exterior subiu 12,04%, chegando a 119,45 mil toneladas, e em linha com o que Money Times publicou ontem em atenção às ações de Marfrig (MRFG3), Minerva (BEEF3) e JBS (JBSS3).

E o preço médio mensal da foi a US\$ 6,19 mil, alta semanal de 0,64%, também superior aos indicativos registrados no mês passado.

Carne bovina: Embrapa estimó el impacto del conflicto Rusia -Ucrania

25 de abril de 2022

A guerra no Leste Europeu não deve ter forte impacto na demanda por proteínas brasileiras, já que a Rússia e a Ucrânia são compradores com pouca relevância comparados a outros países. A avaliação consta em boletim da Embrapa, que ressalta, que as importações dos dois países envolvidos no conflito representam no mercado global 1,9% de carne bovina, 2,6% da proteína de frango e 1,1% de suínos.

Por outro lado, a Embrapa destaca que 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 foram os embarques do mês de março, que atingiram um volume recorde para o mês, de 169,41 mil toneladas, o que representou um avanço de 26,6% sobre o resultado obtido em igual mês de 2021, de 133,82 mil toneladas, segundo dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex).

Entretanto, os russos são parceiros estratégicos como fornecedores de fertilizantes para a nossa produção. O principal insumo utilizado na agricultura é o fertilizante. Estima-se que cerca de 20% dos fertilizantes do complexo NPK (nitrogênio, fósforo e potássio) importados anualmente pelo Brasil vêm da Rússia. A produção de bovinos de corte no Brasil é, substancialmente, feita em pastagens e que demandam práticas de adubação. O impacto do conflito no Leste Europeu será significativo nos fertilizantes, caso haja desabastecimento ou aumento de preço dos principais produtos.

“O aumento dos preços das commodities certamente vai afetar o custo da produção de proteína animal, com maior impacto para aves e suínos, mas também para a bovinocultura de corte intensiva, que se utiliza da ração como fonte de nutrição dos animais”, ressalta o boletim da Embrapa.

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 de repasse ao longo da cadeia de produção atingindo 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.

“Em um cenário de retomada econômica lenta, no qual a recuperação de empregos tem ocorrido, mas com redução de renda da população empregada, pode-se esperar novas reduções no consumo per capita de carne, já bastante baixos. Todavia, é possível que essa queda seja amenizada pelo fato de ser um ano de eleição, que, historicamente, aquece o mercado”, ressalta o boletim da Embrapa. Fonte: Canal Rural.

RUSIA habilitó establecimientos para exportar harina de carne

Fonte: Valor Econômico. 28 de abril de 2022

A Rússia ampliou neste mês a lista de compras de produtos de frigoríficos brasileiros. No último dia 25, o Serviço Federal da Vigilância Veterinária e Fitossanitária russo autorizou dez unidades exportadoras do Brasil a embarcarem para seu mercado também farinha de origem animal, utilizada em rações animais.

Da relação total, cinco são plantas da JBS (das unidades Seara Alimentos e JBS Aves) e duas da Alibem. Unidades de Barra Mansa, Frigorífico Floresta e Irmãos Gonçalves completam a lista.

No último dia 14, a Rússia já havia habilitado uma unidade da Seara, localizada no Paraná, a exportar ao país carnes e subprodutos de aves, além de farinhas.

Informe revela que los consumidores están preocupados por proceso de deforestación

Fonte: Valor Econômico. 28 de abril de 2022

Uma pesquisa feita pelo Reclame Aqui revela que 73,41% dos consumidores brasileiros deixariam de se o estabelecimento não garantir que a carne que vende é livre de desmate na Amazônia. A pesquisa foi realizada no site da empresa ao longo de três dias e recebeu 9,8 mil respostas.

Para 79,68% dos consumidores que responderam, quem vende a carne para o consumidor tem a responsabilidade de verificar a procedência da carne. A pesquisa também mostra que os consumidores



podem deixar de comprar a carne de uma empresa associada a desmatamento ou violações ambientais, mas que eles ainda não estão dispostos a ir atrás dessa informação.

No levantamento, 57,9% dos participantes disseram ser importante para suas decisões de compra saber se a carne causou desmate, mas 56,1% não se interessam em se informar sobre a política de responsabilidade ambiental do varejista para decidir se compram ou não a carne. Além disso, 59,24% dos consumidores admitiram que ainda não deixaram de comprar carne de fabricantes associados a desmate ou violação de leis ambientais.

Responsabilidade do varejo

“É uma informação importante para o consumidor não comprar produto de origem de desmate, mas ele entende que o esforço de conseguir a informação é responsabilidade do varejo, e não dele. O que deveria ser garantido é que não chegasse ao ponto de venda o produto que não tivesse controle de origem”, disse Patricia Cansi, diretora de operações do Reclame Aqui, em debate virtual. A empresa participou hoje de lançamento do Radar Verde, indicador que vai comparar os esforços de frigoríficos e varejistas para desvencilhar suas cadeias do desmatamento na Amazônia.

Mas as informações parecem ainda não estar chegando aos consumidores. De acordo com a pesquisa, 88,2% dos participantes não se recordavam de nenhuma marca que estivesse associada a alguma denúncia de desmatamento ou violação de leis ambientais. Dos 12% que afirmaram ter alguma lembrança, 63,4% disseram ter se informado sobre o caso pela imprensa.

A grande maioria dos consumidores disse que confiaria em informações apresentadas no ponto de venda, como selos oficiais ou não. Segundo a pesquisa, 99,59% confiariam em um selo do governo que garantisse o desmatamento zero do produto e 98,66% confiariam na certificação de desmate zero atestada por organizações independentes.

Além disso, 92,07% dos consumidores disseram que teriam segurança em comprar carne se o fabricante apresentasse compromisso de desmate zero, e 84,25% teriam segurança no compromisso de varejistas.

Desarrollarán indicador que compara esfuerzos para evitar deforestación del Amazonas

Fonte: Valor Econômico. 27 de abril de 2022

Um novo indicador vai comparar os esforços de frigoríficos e redes varejistas que atuam na Amazônia para desvincular a criação de gado do desmatamento no bioma. A iniciativa, batizada de Radar Verde, será conduzida pelo Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia (Imazon) e pelo Instituto O Mundo Que Queremos, e pretende manter os consumidores informados sobre as ações da iniciativa privada.

O índice será calculado anualmente com base em questionários enviados a todos os frigoríficos com inspeção sanitária federal (SIF) ou estadual (SIE) e a varejistas da Amazônia Legal. Neste primeiro ano, serão convocados a responder o questionário cerca de 113 empresas donas das plantas frigoríficas que atuam na região e os 70 maiores supermercados, de acordo com lista da Associação Brasileira de Supermercados (Abras).

“O índice visa diferenciar as empresas mais avançadas em transparência e governança. Vamos destacar as melhores práticas e ajudar consumidores, investidores e reguladores a diferenciar as empresas”, afirmou Alexandre Mansur, diretor do Instituto O Mundo Que Queremos, em apresentação virtual de lançamento da iniciativa.

O Radar Verde é mais uma iniciativa que tenta coibir a derrubada de florestas para dar lugar a pasto. Há 13 anos, o Ministério Público Federal (MPF) deu início ao Carne Legal, que levou diversos frigoríficos a assinarem Termos de Ajustamento de Conduta (TAC) comprometendo-se a não comprar gado de áreas desmatadas.

Segundo Ritaumaria Pereira, diretora executiva do Imazon, 56% da capacidade frigorífica instalada na Amazônia está sob o TAC da Carne, o que leva os abatedouros que não assinaram o compromisso a uma “concorrência desleal” com os que assinaram. Ela lembrou que pesquisas mostram que, desde 2009, os fornecedores diretos na região reduziram seu desmate em até 85%, mas ainda assim o desmatamento continuou crescendo a partir de 2012, em parte por causa da invisibilidade dos fornecedores indiretos.

No Radar Verde, as empresas terão que responder as questões e apresentar evidências de suas ações com relação a fornecedores diretos e indiretos de gado. Serão questionados, por exemplo, o percentual de compras aderentes às políticas sustentáveis de compra e o resultado das auditorias.

Serão avaliadas tanto a existência de políticas para evitar o desmate na cadeia de fornecimento quanto a execução destas políticas. A nota final de cada companhia será composta pela avaliação da existência de políticas, com peso de 20%, e pelo desempenho da efetivação dos compromissos, com peso de 80%.

A nota das empresas vai variar de 0 a 100. Notas abaixo de 30 serão consideradas “muito baixas”, de 30 a 49 serão “baixas”, de 50 a 69 serão “intermediárias”, de 70 a 89 serão “altas”, e acima de 90, “muito altas”. O resultado do Radar Verde deste ano será divulgado no segundo semestre.

A iniciativa é financiada pelo governo da Noruega e pelo Instituto Clima e Sociedade (ICS), e também contou com parceria do ReclameAqui e do portal “O Eco”.



URUGUAY

El precio del ganado gordo sigue ganando firmeza

por Javier Lyonnet abril 28, 2022

En un escenario en el que “se siguen confirmando valores por encima de las semanas previas” el director de Berruti Negocios Rurales, Alejandro Berruti, dijo que “US\$ 5,60 son los valores que se ha manejado esta semana” por uno o dos camiones de novillos bien terminados a pradera.

La vaquillona es la que se acerca más con negocios de entre US\$ 5,40 y US\$ 5,50, mientras que la vaca bien terminada se acerca a US\$ 5,40.

“Semana a semana nos sorprendemos con valores que van cada vez más arriba, y ahora también lo vemos en la reposición, que viene acompañando”, dijo Berruti, en Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

En la última semana el novillo especial de exportación marcó US\$ 5,50 como promedio en la grilla de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG)

En un escenario de industria con mucha demanda, escasez de novillos de 3 años, y valores de la hacienda que “inicialmente no se correlacionan lo que pasa en el exterior”, Berruti dijo que “la pregunta del millón” en los corrillos de la industria es “¿cuándo se cae esto?”.

Ante esta situación señaló que en el caso de tener que aconsejar a productores que tienen ganados que les falta algún kilo su consejo sería: “venta hoy y venda todo”.

Hay pocos novillos de más de 3 años y seguimos teniendo una relación desfavorable para el criador y a favor del invernador, afirmó.

Demanda china “más tranquila” para carne vacuna y con leve ajuste de valores

por Cecilia Ferreira abril 27, 2022

Desde mediados de la semana pasada se registra un afloje en la demanda china por carne vacuna. Un operador que trabaja con ese mercado dijo a Ganadería.uy que el aumento de contagios de Covid sumado a una apreciación del dólar respecto a la moneda local “hace que el producto se haya encarecido en moneda real china” y los importadores chinos “frenaron un poco a ver qué pasa”.

Se han registrado menor cantidad de operaciones en los últimos días, dijo, con alguna propuesta de valores corrigiendo entre US\$ 200 y US\$ 300 hacia abajo, contó.

Para la última semana bajó unos US\$ 200 el precio de la tonelada exportada, según el informe de INAC del 17 al 23 de abril: el precio semanal fue US\$ 5.157 frente a US\$ 5.341 de la semana anterior, y el promedio mensual subió un poco más, hasta un nuevo récord de US\$ 5.279.

Una fuente industrial coincidió sobre una demanda más tranquila, aunque apuntó a valores estables.

Alejandro Berrutti, director de Berrutti Negocios Rurales, sostuvo que los precios que estamos viendo hoy no son los mismos, que hay un afloje, que los negocios se concretan, pero con correcciones bajistas.

En la Unión Europea se ve una espiral de precios hacia arriba, sobre todo en la carne de cerdo, dijo a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

La divergencia entre lo que paga el mercado chino y el que se paga adentro por el ganado gordo enciende una luz amarilla, apuntó el operador (ver nota aparte).

Las amenazas que genera el aumento de casos de Covid y las dificultades logísticas no disminuyen el creciente gusto de los consumidores chinos por la carne vacuna. A mediados de abril, China había comprado más carne vacuna que de cerdo de EEUU, informó Reuters, a pesar de que la carne vacuna cuesta casi tres veces más.

Aún así, la carne de cerdo sigue siendo la proteína preferida del país asiático. Representará el 69% del consumo de carne este año frente al 13% de la carne vacuna.

Se prevé un aumento en la oferta Kosher

25/04/2022

El consultor en proyectos y operaciones de faena kosher, Felipe Kleiman habló sobre la realidad del negocio

En lo que va del año Uruguay exportó 5.596 toneladas de carne vacuna a Israel. El consultor en proyectos y operaciones de faena kosher, Felipe Kleiman, comentó que hoy, tras las pascuas, es el día cero de cerrar negocios, por lo que en los próximos días empezarán a llegar las cuadrillas de rabinos hacia todo el Mercosur.

Sobre la región, señaló que Paraguay se mantiene muy competitivo; al tiempo que tanto Uruguay como Argentina, y ahora Brasil, están con precios más altos y novillos caros. “Se ve mucha inflación en el rubro alimentos a nivel internacional. Hay una corrida grande por marcar posiciones”, aseguró.



Kleiman destacó que hay voluntad a nivel del Mercosur con nuevas industrias especializándose en kosher, sobre todo porque se empiezan a abrir nuevos nichos de mercado kosher. “Tenemos una perspectiva en kosher de que haya un aumento de oferta”, señaló en Valor Agregado de radio Carve.

Esto se debe a que ante un aumento de una demanda inexplicable, hay una supresión de oferta -ante la baja de Polonia, uno de los principales exportadores Kosher-, países como Reino Unido y Francia ya no son autosuficientes en su suministro.

De manera muy acertada, según Kleiman, en 2018 Israel tornó obligatorio los boxes rotativos y un sistema que produzca y entregue un nivel aceptable de bienestar animal. Sin embargo, eso ha sido “la piedra del escándalo” en países europeos que quieren prohibir la faena kosher.

A propósito, señaló: “No creo que los sistemas y los planes de control de cada empresa productora estén en un nivel aceptable de conformidad. Hay que tener atención, porque se relajó en la pandemia pero los controles se retoman”, dijo.

Inédito: abril completará 12 meses con faena de más de 200.000 vacunos

por Javier Lyonnet abril 25, 2022

La faena de abril volverá a superar las 200.000 cabezas vacunas mensuales, aun con el descenso pronunciado de la actividad industrial en Semana de Turismo, alcanzando 12 meses consecutivos en ese nivel.

En 12 meses corridos, a fines de abril la faena habrá sumado no menos de 2.735.000 cabezas.

En lo que va de 2022 se llevan industrializadas 829.861 reses, 13,7% más que el año pasado.

En la semana del 17 al 23 de abril entraron a planta 52.308 bovinos. La actividad se ha enlentecido en las últimas cinco semanas, desde mediados de marzo, cuando se alcanzó un pico de 58.287 animales faenados. Las restricciones de la oferta, en particular de novillos especiales, no han hecho caer la actividad por debajo de las 50.000 reses semanales pero sí se observa una reducción.

Los cambios son visibles prácticamente desde principios de año en la composición de la faena, más dependiente de los novillos jóvenes, las vacas y las vaquillonas, que son las categorías que han sustituido a los cada vez más escasos novillos de 6 y 8 dientes.

La faena de novillos de 2 a 4 dientes se incrementó 34% desde principios de año, y ya venía de un incremento de 45,6% en 2021. Los novillos de corral de menos de dos años, que logran precozmente un mayor peso que los de pasto, inciden en la ecuación.

En abril la cifra de vacas faenadas aumentó 10,2% respecto al mismo periodo de 2021, y creció 47% la de vaquillonas.

Más del 20% del ganado faenado este año salió del corral

27/04/2022

Se comienza la planificación del tercer trimestre de la cuota 481, con ganados que entran a faena la próxima semana para el cupo que comienza el 1° de julio

“Empezamos un poco adelantados que en años anteriores porque se está llegando antes a Europa y el 1° de julio tener todo ahí”, comenzó diciendo el Dr. Daniel Miranda en Valor Agregado en radio Carve, presidente de la Mesa de Feedlot.

La reducción del cupo gracias al acuerdo entre la Unión Europea y Estados Unidos cambió las reglas de juego y redujo la participación de terceros países. “Por suerte el país que menos lo sintió fue Uruguay, mantuvimos los clientes y los volúmenes, pero hubo una reducción de cupo y vamos trimestre a trimestre”, aseguró Miranda.

En los trimestres anteriores, luego de la recuperación post pandemia, entre el primer y segundo día se llenaba el cupo autorizado, por eso se quiere que el ganado llegue antes, para tener algún día de frío y luego acceder al lugar de ingreso.

“Más allá de que el precio sea alentador, el riesgo por el aumento de los costos es mayor”, expresó Daniel Miranda.

“Al sentarnos a ver los márgenes, nos asombramos de lo que nos cuesta hacer cada animal más allá de que el precio de venta es bueno”. Es un negocio interesante, y si bien venimos con subas semana tras semana, “estamos atentos a cuando pegue la curva y se estanque”, dijo Miranda. Hoy, para el ganado de cuota se está buscando un techo de US\$ 6, intentando validar ese precio.

Para los mercados que operan fuera de las cuotas, el negocio ha aumentado mucho. “Al tener un volumen interesante los animales que van a cuota se llevan un set de menos cortes, lo que hace que faenemos la misma cantidad de animales, pero ingresemos con menos volumen de mayor valor”, explicó Miranda en relación a la situación de mercado, impulsada por una demanda de calidad de China que se asemeja a lo que sucedía en 2019 previo a la irrupción del Covid-19.

En lo que tiene que ver con negocios puntuales o de nicho, como pueden ser los de confinamiento de 200 días, se están haciendo pruebas y se van masificando. “Los clientes han visto que el producto es bueno y



tiene las características que ellos quieren”, enfatizó el presidente de la Mesa de Feedlot: “lleva un tiempo de adaptación, pero los que lo han hecho están cumpliendo bien, al ser un negocio de mayor riesgo se piden más certezas para las ventas”.

Relación con la reposición y números de faena

“Con estos precios sigue siendo interesante el negocio, pero a la reposición la miramos de reojo”, dijo Miranda. “El año pasado la relación fue muy favorable, hoy es más normal al promedio de los últimos años, lo que adapta el margen del corral a la realidad, y todo esto pensando que el precio del ganado gordo no va a subir infinitamente”, cerró.

Finalmente, en lo que tiene que ver con los números de faena, Miranda dijo que este año se van a superar los números del año pasado en el corral. “La única forma de entender estos niveles de faena, con stock estable y manteniendo la edad, es gracias a la herramienta del corral que acelera el sistema”, dijo, y aseveró que de la faena realizada este año fácilmente el corral ocupa más de un 20%.

Exportación de 15 mil vaquillonas a CHINA

26/04/2022

Durante los primeros días de junio se cargará un barco con ganado en pie con destino a China. Se trata de un negocio concretado por Del Norte Agronegocios y consta de 15 mil vaquillonas de la raza Angus y sus cruza.

Juan Pablo Helguera, responsable Del Norte Agronegocios, informó que casi el 100% de la oferta se encuentra encuarentenada, en animales que, al embarque, deberán pesar unos 250 kilos.

Se trata de un negocio que se viene trabajando desde hace un par de años directamente con el productor chino, que opera por primera vez con Uruguay. Los animales irán con destino a la reproducción. Serán preñadas con Wagyu para obtener carne premium.

La operativa de compra comenzó a fines de diciembre y finalizó la semana pasada. Las operaciones se cerraron a valores de mercado, con un promedio de US\$ 500 a US\$ 650 dependiendo el peso de las terneras y/o vaquillonas.

La exportación en pie a China no tiene un escenario “muy auspicioso”, según Helguera y dijo porqué: “Cuando presupuestamos el barco los costos eran otros; desde ese entonces el petróleo subió un 35% y el maíz 40%. En China el precio del ganado bajó en parte por la incertidumbre de la guerra. Es complejo, pero no imposible”.

No obstante, señaló que, en la medida que los fletes vuelvan a la normalidad y la guerra no siga avanzando, “vamos a ser más competitivos”.

“Hoy no somos los más competitivos, pero tenemos la mejor calidad de ganado”, concluyó.

PARAGUAY

Mercado del ganado gordo para la exportación mantiene precio estable

25/04/2022 GANADERÍA

El mercado de animales gordos para la exportación de carne abrió la semana con precios estables para todas las categorías, mientras la oferta de hacienda continúa regular. De acuerdo al relevamiento de Valor Agro, las plantas de faena están comprando machos a US\$ 3,70 por kilo carcasa, con valores superiores para negocios puntuales. Además, los machos trazados promedian los US\$ 3,80 a la carne.

Poder Ejecutivo evalúa propuestas para fortalecer al sector ganadero

26/04/2022 GANADERÍA

El Poder Ejecutivo se encuentra evaluando propuestas para fortalecer el ámbito financiero en lo que respecta particularmente al sector ganadero, afirmó ayer el ministro sustituto de Hacienda y viceministro de Administración Financiera, Marco Elizeche, en la sede del Palacio de Gobierno. Sus declaraciones las formuló luego de participar en una reunión encabezada por el presidente de la República, Mario Abdo Benítez, junto con los titulares del Fondo Ganadero (FG) y del Banco Nacional de Fomento (BNF). En esa línea, el titular sustituto de la Cartera Fiscal afirmó que existe una propuesta de fusión del FG y el BNF que fue presentada al Congreso por parte de una iniciativa parlamentaria. Además, dijo que el Ejecutivo también cuenta con un borrador de proyecto de Ley que se centra en fortalecer la atención al sector ganadero. Remarcó que analizarán ambas propuestas para observar si existen complementos y luego el Ejecutivo tomará una decisión de avanzar con su proyecto o trabajar con la propuesta presentada en el Parlamento. Además, Elizeche explicó que la intención de fusionar ambas entidades es mejorar la capacidad de atención al sector ganadero, aprovechando la experiencia y la mayor red de sucursales del BNF y la estructura que tiene el Fondo Ganadero. Además, precisó que la propuesta del Ejecutivo prevé la creación de un patrimonio autónomo. Una vez realizada la fusión, dijo que todo el patrimonio del FG



pasaría a un fideicomiso, que será administrado por el BNF. “A partir de ahí, todos los compromisos presupuestarios que estaban establecidos en el presupuesto del Fondo Ganadero serán administrados a través de este fideicomiso”, explicó. Por otra parte, el presidente del BNF, Manuel Ochipinti, mencionó que los beneficios de esta propuesta estarían relacionados con mejores plazos, tasas y períodos de gracia. Así también indicó que la experiencia del FG en este sector contribuirá a fortalecerlo. A su turno, el titular del Fondo Ganadero, Fredis Estigarribia, manifestó que la idea es el fortalecimiento de la asistencia técnica y crediticia para aquellos que se dedican al ámbito pecuario. Agregó que el trabajo de ambas instituciones ayudará a mejorar la atención a este sector.

“Paraguay es el más competitivo de la región para el mercado kosher”

26/04/2022 GANADERÍA

Hasta marzo, Paraguay exportó 7.432 toneladas de carne bovina a Israel por US\$ 45,9 millones. El consultor en proyectos y operaciones de faena kosher, Felipe Kleiman, comentó a Valor Agro que el lunes, tras las pascuas, es el día cero de cerrar negocios, por lo que en los próximos días empezarán a llegar las cuadrillas de rabinos hacia todo el Mercosur. Sobre la región, señaló que Paraguay se mantiene muy competitivo; al tiempo que Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay están con precios más altos y novillos caros. “Se ve mucha inflación en el rubro alimentos a nivel internacional. Hay una corrida grande por marcar posiciones”, aseguró. Kleiman destacó que hay voluntad a nivel del Mercosur con nuevas industrias especializándose en kosher, sobre todo porque se empiezan a abrir nuevos nichos de mercado. “Tenemos una perspectiva en kosher de que haya un aumento de oferta”, señaló. El mayor volumen de carne kosher responde a un aumento de demanda inexplicable, hay una supresión de oferta, ante la baja de Polonia, uno de los principales exportadores Kosher; y a que países como Reino Unido y Francia ya no son autosuficientes en su suministro. De manera muy acertada, según Kleiman, en 2018 Israel tornó obligatorio los boxes rotativos y un sistema que produzca y entregue un nivel aceptable de bienestar animal. Sin embargo, eso ha sido “la piedra del escándalo” en países europeos que quieren prohibir la faena kosher. A propósito, señaló: “No creo que los sistemas y los planes de control de cada empresa productora estén en un nivel aceptable de conformidad. Hay que tener atención, porque se relajó en la pandemia pero los controles se retoman”, dijo.

El próximo mes llegarán las primeras cuadrillas de rabinos a la región

27/04/2022 Comenzarán las faenas Kosher de bovinos

Las primeras cuadrillas Kosher que faenan y supervisan la operativa cuya carne tiene por destino Israel, estarían llegando a la región entre el 9 y 11 de mayo, según indicó Faxcarne esta semana.

Posteriormente, en las siguientes dos semanas a partir de esas fechas, estaría llegando el resto, como usualmente ocurre.

Desde Paraguay una fuente informó a Faxcarne que hoy se está negociando sobre un eje de US\$ 7.300-US\$ 7.500 por tonelada FOB para el delantero, aunque un importador indicó que “recién se está en el inicio” de la negociación. En Brasil se comenzó a negociar sobre la misma base de precios.

Por su parte, un importador israelí manejó como primeros indicios para Uruguay US\$ 8.500-US\$ 9.000 por tonelada FOB para el kosher común y desde Argentina US\$ 9.500-US\$ 10.000 por tonelada.

REINO UNIDO

Estados Unidos destino importante para las carnes inglesas

26/04/2022 Es considerado un destino valioso

Las carnes del Reino Unido buscan posicionarse mejor en Estados Unidos, considerado un mercado valioso por la Junta de Desarrollo de la Agricultura y Horticultura Británica (AHDB por sus siglas en inglés). Estados Unidos importó del Reino Unido carne roja por valor de más de 3 millones de libras (3,60 millones de euros) en enero, casi el doble de la cantidad enviada en el mismo mes del año pasado.

Además y según datos del HMRC, departamento no ministerial del Gobierno del Reino Unido responsable de la recaudación de impuestos, las exportaciones de carne de cerdo aumentaron casi un 50% hasta las 592 toneladas, valoradas en 2,16 millones de euros, frente a los 1,44 millones de enero de 2021. Los envíos de carne de vacuno aumentaron de unas modestas 22 a 220 toneladas, por valor de 1,56 millones de euros.

Por otro lado, la directora de Exportación de AHDB para las Américas, Susana Morris, aseguraba que aunque “las cifras de enero son muy alentadoras y nuestras exportaciones de carne de cerdo a los Estados Unidos siguen creciendo, lamentablemente esperamos que nuestras exportaciones de carne vacuna disminuyan este año, ya que los exportadores se enfrentan ahora a un arancel del 26,4%, lo que hace muy difícil que el Reino Unido pueda competir en costes”.



"Sabemos que EE.UU. presenta muchas oportunidades para nuestros exportadores de carne roja, por lo que AHDB se ha comprometido a mostrar nuestros productos a los compradores de toda norteamérica. Seguiremos asistiendo a ferias comerciales y organizando nuestras propias actividades en este mercado, para ayudar a construir estas impresionantes cifras de exportación en el próximo año", aseguraba Morris. (Fuente: Eurocarne).

Brexit implicó un incremento del 6% en costos de alimentación

Source: Reuters 28 April 2022

Food imported from the EU saw bigger price rises

Extra trade barriers created by Britain's exit from the European Union and subsequent trade agreement have added 6% to the cost of food, researchers from the London School of Economics and other universities estimated on Wednesday.

The research compared price changes for food imported from the European Union with prices of food from further afield, reported Reuters.

Food mostly imported from the EU, such as fresh pork, tomatoes and jam, saw bigger price rises than those such as tuna fish and pineapples which mostly come from elsewhere.

"This research demonstrates a clear and robust impact of Brexit-induced trade frictions increasing food prices for UK consumers during a time when the economy is already facing inflationary pressures from global sources," one of the researchers, Nikhil Datta, said.

British consumer price inflation hit a 30-year high of 7% in March, according to official data, and the cost of food is almost 10% higher than a year ago.

The research showed that the biggest spike in the price of food imported from the EU came in January 2021 after an 11-month post-Brexit transition period ended and a free trade agreement negotiated by Prime Minister Boris Johnson's government came into force.

While the trade agreement means there are no tariffs on goods moving between Britain and the EU, customs delays and food-safety checks have periodically led to lengthy delays for freight traffic at the port of Dover, the main link to France.

Customs paperwork is also required.

The 6% rise in food prices that was attributable to increased trade barriers took place between late 2019 - just before Britain formally left the EU - and September 2021.

The study was based on comparing detailed item-by-item figures from Britain's consumer prices index against separate data on trade flows, which the researchers said allowed them to disentangle any effects from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The research did not find an inflationary impact from Brexit on non-food imports. This probably reflected how perishable foodstuffs were more sensitive to delays, researchers said.

"While Brexit is not the main driver of rising inflation or the 'cost of living' crisis, this report provides clear evidence that it has led to a substantial increase in food prices, which will hit the poorest families hardest," said Jonathan Portes of UK in a Changing Europe, an academic body which supported the research.

Demoran hasta 2023 la imposición de controles en frontera para mercadería de la UE

29 April 2022 Delayed checks include sanitary tests at borders

Britain has delayed imposing its full post-Brexit import controls on goods from the European Union again, pushing it back until the end of next year, saying it did not want to add more fuel to fast-rising inflation, reported Reuters.

Britain left the EU's single market in January 2021 and has delayed full implementation of border controls on several occasions due to worries about port disruption and COVID-19, and now the risk of adding to a cost-of-living crisis.

The government said on Thursday that Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the leap in global energy costs were hitting supply chains still recovering from the coronavirus pandemic.

"It's vital that we have the right import controls regime in place, so we'll now be working with industry to review these remaining controls so that they best suit the UK's own interests," said Jacob Rees-Mogg, Britain's minister for Brexit opportunities.

British port operators reacted angrily, saying they had already built border control posts.

"This announcement is a major policy change, meaning the facilities will effectively become white elephants, wasting millions of pounds of public and private funding, not to mention the huge effort there has been to get things ready," British Ports Association Chief Executive Richard Ballantyne said.

He said port operators wanted to know if they could start to bulldoze the facilities and use the sites for other purposes.

The UK Major Ports Group said ports had invested more than 100 million pounds (\$125 million) to meet the requirements.



"Government needs to engage urgently with ports to agree how the substantial investments made in good faith can be recovered," the group's chief executive Tim Morris said.

British voters decided in 2016 to leave the EU.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The government said it would review how best to implement its remaining checks through risk assessments and using data and technology to smooth the process.

The new plan will be published later this year before coming into force at the end of 2023.

Controls no longer being introduced for EU goods from July included sanitary and phytosanitary checks at the border and requirements for safety and security declarations on imports, as well as restrictions on chilled meats imports.

British importers would be spared at least 1 billion pounds a year in annual costs, the government said.

Controls introduced last year on the highest risk imports of animals, animal products, plants and plant products will continue to apply.

Opposition Labour lawmaker Hilary Benn, co-chair of the UK Trade and Business Commission, said the move was an admission that custom controls would drive up costs while British exporters faced additional costs and delays.

"It is extraordinary that imports into the UK are being favoured over UK exports to the EU and this just highlights the barriers to trade that have been put in place by their threadbare Brexit deal," Benn said.

The EU introduced its rules for imports of British goods immediately at the start of last year.

British inflation hit a 30-year high of 7.0% in March and is set to climb higher in the coming months, leaving households facing the biggest loss of income since at least the 1950s, according to the government's budget forecasters.

Also on Thursday, supermarket group Sainsbury's warned its profits would fall due to higher costs and lower spending by customers, echoing market leader Tesco.

Researchers led by the London School of Economics said on Wednesday that Brexit trade barriers had added 6% to the cost of food in Britain.

Media reports have said the government might lower or scrap import duties on some food as another way to ease inflation.

Separately on Thursday, Britain's Europe minister said the country and the EU were at an impasse over changes to parts of the Brexit deal governing trade with Northern Ireland.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

USMEF resalta el potencial del Mercado Indo-Pacífico para las carnes

By PAIGE CARLSON April 25, 2022 Recognized as one of the greatest opportunities of U.S. red meat exports, trade talks gear up to address the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework.

Trade talks with key trading partners on the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework are gearing up, and U.S. Meat Export Federation's assistant vice president of export services Travis Arp has more details on how this might impact U.S. red meat exports.

"Looking at issues like science-based trade, good regulatory practices and transparency with regulations and things that can really open more opportunities for U.S. exporters in a multiple group of sectors," Arp says will be on the agenda.

Submitting comments on the 'resilient trade pillar' of the framework, USMEF explains the economic impacts of the region's trades.

"In 2021, Japan and South Korea were the largest volume and value markets for U.S. beef, importing a total of 320,737 and 280,143 metric tons (MT) of U.S. beef, respectively; valued at \$2.376 billion and \$2.382 billion, respectively," the comments explained. "2021 U.S. pork exports to Japan and Korea were valued at \$1.693 billion and \$556 million, respectively, making Japan and Korea the second and fifth largest value markets for U.S. pork."

USMEF's comments explained that the value of U.S. beef exports to the region increased by 22% from 2020 to 2021, with a 65% in Indonesia alone. Meanwhile, U.S. pork export values increased by 26%, with a 78% increase in the Philippines alone. These statistics show extreme growth when considering the U.S. market share in these areas are relatively low.

As the economic framework is still under construction, Arp believes the goal is to strengthen trade relations with allies in Asia, seeing the region as an opportunity to improve market access and open these markets to U.S. exporters.

"There's an opportunity to address some of these systemic barriers to trade," Arp says. "Gaining more beef access into markets, like Korea, and creating more opportunities for plants to get approved in markets like Malaysia and Indonesia, then this could potentially pose a significant boost to red meat exports in the future."



Other framework details include promoting science-based trade rules, establishing regionalization agreements in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak, such as African swine fever, and tariffs, quotas and import licenses.

SENADO: Comisión se reunió para analizar proyectos legislativos para regular el mercado ganadero

By SENATOR FISCHER PRESS RELEASE April 26, 2022

U.S. Senator Deb Fischer (R-Neb.), a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, today participated in the committee's hearing on her bipartisan Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act.

During her opening remarks and line of questioning, Sen. Fischer highlighted how her legislation would ensure every segment of the beef supply chain can succeed. She also noted that while there is near universal concern over the lack of price discovery and market transparency, voluntary efforts to address these concerns have largely failed from a lack of packer participation. Furthermore, instead of being in the driver's seat, as was claimed by some witnesses, family ranchers often face a "take it or leave it" market. Finally, Sen. Fischer heard from a producer witness how increases in negotiated sales have not resulted in the economic losses some opponents have predicted.

Two panels of witnesses appeared before the committee. Panel one consisted of USDA Senior Advisor for Fair and Competitive Markets Andy Green and USDA Administrator for Agricultural Marketing Service Bruce Summers. Panel Two consisted of William Ruffin of Ruffin Farms, Kansas Livestock Association and Tiffany Cattle Company President-elect Shawn Tiffany, Ziesch Ranch Owner/Operator Shelly Ziesch, and Colorado State Agricultural & Resource Economics Professor Dr. Stephen Koontz.

Key excerpts from Sen. Fischer's remarks/ line of questioning are copied below (edited for clarity):

On the importance of the cattle industry to the state of Nebraska:

Sen Fischer: As all of you know, Nebraska is the beef state. I represent every segment of the supply chain from cow-calf producers, to backgrounders, to large and small feed yards and also, we have 3 of the 4 big packers in the state of Nebraska. The livestock industry contributes \$13.8 billion to Nebraska's economy annually. It is the economic engine of my state.

I first introduced legislation nearly two years ago after hearing concerns from cattle producers in Nebraska, but also from producers all across this nation. Sen. Grassley has introduced legislation for 20 years. This is not a new issue. This is not an issue that came about due to Covid. It has existed for years.

The goal of this legislation has not changed – we want to ensure every segment of the beef supply chain can succeed by ensuring robust price discovery and market transparency.

On the "take it or leave it" market producers face every day:

Sen Fischer: Madam Chairwoman, I have a letter of support from the Nebraska Cattlemen about the need for robust price discovery and market transparency.

I wish we could have had a Nebraska producer here but as is noted in their letter, "none of our producer members we encouraged to testify were willing to put themselves out front for fear of possible retribution by other market participants – an unfortunate reality of today's cattle industry."

This concern demonstrates an imbalance in market power.

Chairwoman Stabenow – I ask for unanimous consent to submit this letter from Nebraska Cattlemen into the record.

I would also like to highlight a series of articles from the Omaha World Herald. The latest article discusses that producers' share of the beef dollar has continued to decline while the packers' share went up 31% last year.

Some today will claim that, "The seller is in the driver's seat." We all know how out of touch from reality that is.

If cattle producers were in the driver's seat, they would set a price and the packer would take it. Instead, producers take the price that is offered by the buyer. Producers face a take it or leave it market – that is the reality.

On how increases in negotiated cash sales have not resulted in economic losses:

Sen. Fischer: Mr. Ruffin – as a producer who sells cattle into Texas, you can speak to real world impacts that we see that negotiated trade will bring.

When the Texas/ Oklahoma/ New Mexico region increased their negotiated trade, did you experience significant economic losses as some economists have claimed?

Mr. Ruffin: Senator, I did not. I guess the problem is, from where I stand as a small cow/calf producer and backgrounder in Mississippi, price hasn't really changed much up or down. Even though I know that packers are reaping premium price for animals. [...]

Sen. Fischer: Thank you, sir. It's good to hear from producers that increased negotiated trade did not impose a cost upward of 65 dollars a head as some economic models have suggested.

This large of a cost would have been noticeable in the real world and impacted your bottom line.



By JIM WIESEMEYER April 26, 2022

The Senate Ag Committee today reviewed two controversial cattle market proposals — S 4030 the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act of 2022 and S 3870 the Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act of 2022.

S 4030 would require beef packers to buy more of their cattle in “open, competitive markets.” Its proponents believe a lack of competition due to heavy concentration in the meatpacking industry is giving packers too much market power, to the detriment of both consumers and farmers and ranchers. The measure (S 4030) now has a total of 19 co-sponsors in the Senate, including nine Republicans and 10 Democrats. The legislation is being spearheaded by Sens. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), Deb Fischer (R-Neb.), Jon Tester (D-Mont.) and Ron Wyden (D-Ore.).

“Today’s marketplace is more consolidated than it was in 1921, when this body passed the Packers and Stockyards Act. Rural America is drying up because we can’t get fair prices at the farmgate. Capitalism isn’t working, in this particular instance, because of concentration and consolidation in the industry,” said Sen. Tester.

Meatpackers currently acquire the majority of their cattle by contracting with individual producers. The Cattle Market Transparency Act would require more public disclosure of what packers are paying for their cattle and also require the packers to buy more cattle through competitive cash markets.

Packers argue there is nothing inherently wrong with cattle markets, attributing the price changes to natural supply and demand forces and market disruptions like the pandemic.

The North American Meat Institute urged members of the Senate Ag Committee to reject the Grassley-Fischer bill’s mandates and federal intrusion in the beef and cattle markets. “Leading agricultural economists have determined Grassley-Fischer bill’s latest draft remains costly to producers, especially producers in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas where the majority of U.S. fed cattle are raised,” said Meat Institute President and CEO Julie Anna Potts. “Due to a shrinking herd and sustained consumer demand, cattle prices are at seven-year-highs without federal intervention in the market.”

Economists from the Agricultural and Food Policy Center at Texas A&M University found that the latest Grassley-Fischer bill, S 4030, could cost producers even more than an earlier estimate of \$112 million over five years (\$50 a head on 2.3 million head). The economists found the mandate would have regional disparities: the Texas-Oklahoma-New Mexico region, Kansas, and Nebraska would shoulder most of the costs, while the Iowa-Minnesota region would escape relatively unscathed (see chart).

LH_1

In her testimony Potts said: “...applying the cash market mandate to only the largest packers reveals the proposed mandate for what it is: a punitive tool. Under the latest version of the bill, if a beef packer gets too large, they will be forced to buy a certain percentage of cattle on the cash market. Gone is the illusion that the cash market is somehow more virtuous than other means of marketing cattle; gone is the argument that the cash market is necessary for transparency and price discovery. Instead, the cash market mandate is just that: a government mandate designed to punish the largest companies and their suppliers. In this sense, the mandate is an antitrust tool that could be used in any industry. If a company gets too large, it will be punished with a government mandate directing how the company can purchase inputs. Such a government mandate should elicit opposition from anyone interested in protecting the free market.”

Sen. John Boozman (R-Ark.), ranking panel member, said under the proposed measure, the number of cattle marketed under alternative marketing agreements (AMAs) will decrease and the number of cattle sold in the cash market will increase. “For example, in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, between 340 thousand and 2.5 million fed cattle will need to move out of formula contracts annually. In Iowa and Minnesota, it’s fewer than two thousand head a year.”

LH_2

LH-3

Using Texas A&M’s analysis and economic cost estimates from Dr. Koontz, Boozman said the costs of this shift away from AMA’s will cost cattle producers between \$23 million and \$249 million annually, depending on how the Secretary of Agriculture decides to implement the law. Over the five years analyzed by Texas A&M, the costs are in the hundreds of millions to billions of dollars.

LH_4

The costs to cattle producers are not all borne equally, Boozman detailed. “Some regions will be more heavily impacted than others. Nearly 90% of the economic costs of this bill are estimated to be borne by farmers in Kansas and the Southern Plains, including Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.”

LH_5

Questions for review. The conversations Boozman has had with participants in all sectors of the cattle industry, he said the following questions need to be considered:

How do the proposed solutions influence packer concentration?



What regions or sectors of the cattle industry will ultimately benefit, and what regions or sectors will bear the costs?

Does S 4030 disincentivize investment and innovation?

With the utilization of AMAs capped, what tools do producers have to manage risk?

What will the cattle industry look like in a decade if this legislation is enacted, and what will it look like if it isn't?

And, how would these bills have changed the supply and demand dynamics during the Covid-19 pandemic or other black swan events?

Boozman revealed he has been in "spirited conversations with USDA" as he has "unsuccessfully attempted to secure the expert opinion of the Office of the Chief Economist on S 4030. To ensure the committee has the benefit of the chief economist's expert opinion, I will pose questions to the witnesses today and submit questions for the record. It is my expectation, and I hope the members of the committee will share my expectation, that the Office of the Chief Economist should be empowered to answer any question of any senator fully, completely, independently and without fear of reprisal."

The hearings also heard from Andy Green, USDA's senior advisor for market competition, Agricultural Marketing Service Administrator Bruce Summers, and a separate panel of ag economists and producers. Green said, "In general, we are intending to be as careful — input-driven, fact-driven — as we possibly can and take into account all the different viewpoints of a complex and complicated industry."

"Today's competition challenges in our cattle markets didn't happen overnight; we've been at this a long time. These challenges have been decades in the making & didn't just come about because the Holcomb fire in 2019 nor the Covid-19 pandemic," said Sen. Cindy Hyde-Smith (R-Miss.).

Sen. Jon Tester (D-Mont.) is sponsoring a bill (S 3870) that would create a team of investigators, with subpoena power to enforce anti-trust laws, establish minimums for negotiated sales, and require clear reporting of marketing contracts.

Sen. Boozman noted his concern about the Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act (S 3870), which is also being pushed by Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa). Boozman said he is "very uncertain about this legislation's purpose and goals. Legal experts have shared with me that this newly created office at USDA will just duplicate functions already performed by either USDA, the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, or the Department of Homeland Security.

Invest 1

Questions raised by Boozman: "Do we really think that creating yet another government entity is a real solution? Is duplication of responsibilities and confusing the chain of command among federal regulators helpful to our stakeholders? Does the creation of this office discourage the establishment of new small and midsize meat packers?"

While the focus of the legislative proposal is on the large packers, what are often referred to as the "Big 4" in the beef industry, Boozman noted "there are more than a thousand small packers across the country" who are also subject to the requirements of the Packers and Stockyards Act. "Those small businesses are dotted across rural America, and they represent the vast majority of the meat and poultry processing facilities in America. They would also be subject to investigation by this new law."

The proposal also impacts the pork, poultry, and lamb industries. Yet, Boozman said, "none of those stakeholders are testifying today. I believe the committee should ensure that the record reflects any comments or analysis those industries would like to provide."

CEO de Tyson prestó testimonio ante Comisión de Legisladores

By GREG HENDERSON April 26, 2022

Tyson Foods Inc. President and CEO Donnie King is set to testify before the full House Agriculture Committee on Wednesday to give his perspective about cattle and beef market practices. Ahead of his testimony, Tyson issued the following statement from King:

"A combination of market forces, including consistently strong demand for finished beef, constrained production due to labor shortages caused by the global pandemic, and record inflation, have been driving current beef prices," King said.

King said as with nearly every other product, basic market forces drive beef prices.

"Tyson does not set the prices for either the cattle we buy or the beef our customers purchase. These prices are set by straightforward market forces, namely available supply and demand."

An ongoing labor shortage – largely the result of the pandemic – has constrained beef production while consumer demand for beef continues to skyrocket, King noted.

"We just didn't have enough people to fully staff our plants," which resulted in a "sudden and swift rise" in the oversupply of cattle and a corresponding drop in cattle prices. At the same time, "the price for finished beef—the beef that consumers buy at grocery stores—was rising, driven by skyrocketing consumer



demand” and “basic economics holds that when demand is high and supply is low, prices will rise, which is precisely what they did.”

The situation has been deepened by geopolitical issues, which are resulting in higher costs: “The dramatic rise in input costs is reflected in the prices American families pay at the grocery store.”

For example, King said, since March 2020, the cost of corn is up 127% and cost of soybeans are up 90%. Both are used in livestock feed, which comprise 65% of the cost of chicken and approximately 30% of the cost of finished beef. Freight transportation costs are also rising, with international shipping container rates up 68% and diesel fuel up 104% year over year.

Economists agree that American businesses are not to blame for inflation, King said.

“Experts, policymakers, and government regulators understand that the cause of the current inflationary environment is some combination of constrained supply, high consumer demand, and continued unforeseen disruptions to the global supply chains caused by COVID-19 and exacerbated by geopolitical unrest.” Lawrence Summers, the former Treasury Secretary, observed that “Rising demand, with capacity and labor constraints, are fully sufficient to account for what we observe in meatpacking.”

Further, King said high prices have nothing to do with industry consolidation: Concentration in the beef processing industry has remained virtually unchanged over the last 30 years. During that time, data shows that ranchers more-often-than-not achieve higher profit margins than beef processors. “In fact, in several years, ranchers made historic profits on live cattle while beef processors either lost money or barely broke even,” he said.

Tyson Foods produces quality food at market prices: “With advancements in how we source cattle and improvements in modern cattle production, the beef we produce today is consistently higher quality. For example, choice and prime beef grades have increased from 60 percent in 2000 to 85 percent in 2020.” Tyson Foods’ returns “are also strengthened by our efforts to become a more agile and efficient company through innovation and automation” helping the company to “keep costs to consumers lower, enable us to pay our team members more and allow us to further reinvest in our business,” he said.

Tyson Foods continues to invest in America, and the people who call it home: In America, the company invests more than \$15 billion a year with more than 11,000 independent farmers and feedlot operators who supply cattle, pigs, chickens and turkeys. The company has facilities in 30 states and last year implemented \$500 million in wage increases and bonuses for hourly team members. Tyson Foods is also piloting childcare programs and health clinics and recently announced the expansion of educational opportunities that will be offered to team members for free.

King is the second Tyson Foods executive to recently testify before Congress on beef industry matters. Shane Miller, who leads the beef and pork unit of Tyson Foods, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee in July 2021.

NAMI: márgenes incentivaron el recuperación del rodeo bovino

“The analysis of beef and cattle market margins from 2015 are not in dispute,” said Julie Anna Potts, President and CEO of the Meat Institute. “Cattle prices hit record highs in 2014 and 2015, when the overall cattle herd was at its smallest since 1952 (for context, that was during the Truman Administration). Those record prices incentivized rapid herd expansion among producers.

“While the beginning-of-the-year cattle inventory in the U.S. hit its peak in 2019, given the time needed to raise a calf to market weight, the supply of feeder cattle in the herd on the first of the year did not peak until January 2020. Total feeder cattle supply began 2020 at the highest level in more than a decade.

“Two and a half months later, in March 2020, COVID hit. Slaughter plants were idled beginning in April. By the week ending May 1, 2020, weekly slaughter dropped by 40 percent and didn’t recover until late June, but still lagged behind what would have been normal volumes during the season.

“If Chairman Scott wishes to consider the entire beef supply chain from beginning to end, he should consider the margins for producers as well. No sector – cow-calf, feedlot, nor packer – has realized positive margins every year. For example, the four-firm concentration ratio in 2014, when cow-calf and feedlot margins were at record highs, was the same as in 2017 when all three sectors showed positive margins. In fact, the four firm ratio has not changed appreciably since 1994. However, over this more than 25-year timeline, the cow-calf sector suffered negative margins the fewest number of years of the three as the chart below shows.”

Impacto del alza de precios sobre la demanda de carnes

By JENNIFER SHIKE April 28, 2022

Despite higher prices stemming from increased production costs and supply chain limitations, U.S. consumer demand for retail meat remains exceptionally strong, analysts say in a new report from



CoBank's Knowledge Exchange. Unfortunately, consumer demand for meat will be tested once again after the full effects of producer price inflation finally hit retail meat cases.

"Retail meat prices will remain elevated throughout 2022," Brian Earnest, lead animal protein economist with CoBank, says in a release. "The sharply higher costs for feed, energy and labor have yet to fully impact wholesale and retail meat prices, but that will soon change. And as consumers notice their dollar is not going as far as it used to, they may trade down at the meat case, with chicken being the primary beneficiary."

With combined cutout values of beef, pork and chicken climbing 22% year-over-year for the first quarter of 2022, consumers are all but certain to see higher prices in the meat case, CoBank says.

"Beef consumption has not yet declined in the face of higher prices. But as overall inflation takes a bite of consumers' purchasing power, we may finally see a significant change in their willingness to pay for red meat," Earnest says in a release.

If that turns out to be the case, he believes the U.S. broiler industry may be well positioned once again for modest growth and strong margins.

There's no question the primary drivers of higher and more volatile meat prices are shifting consumer purchasing patterns and market uncertainties stemming from the pandemic. But Earnest says supply challenges have also played a role. The temporary closure of beef and pork plants in 2020 led to backups in fed cattle supplies that still remain in some places today.

The nation's beef cattle inventory remains in decline, due in part to the ongoing drought conditions in the Western U.S. and modest feeder calf prices, CoBank reports. As well, the combined cow and replacement heifer inventory has dropped by 12% since 2017. In a similar fashion, the nation's sow herd is contracting and is down nearly 6% over the past three years, primarily due to losses sustained in 2018-19. USDA is forecasting a 2% decline in U.S. beef and pork production in 2022.

"Price volatility across the animal protein sector has become a daily headache for procurement teams to manage. While prices started 2022 in post-holiday doldrums, wholesale values were still elevated compared with pre-pandemic levels. Volatility in wholesale markets remains an obstacle for promotional planning," CoBank says in a release.

Increased volatility in spot markets and supply instability "handcuffed" retail marketing of proteins during the 2020 grilling season.

"Featuring activity rebounded substantially in 2021 as grocers sought to hold onto the sales they gained during the pandemic. For 2022, a flight to safety from higher meat prices may be to feature value items like ground beef, hot dogs and sausage items," Earnest says in the report.

It is likely that retail meat departments' focus will shift to profit margin over volume sales this year, as grilling season enters full swing. This means consumers will see increased creativity in the meat case, CoBank reports.

"Rather than vying for consumer dollars through aggressive price points, 'no price' features will be an attractive solution," Earnest says.

Investigadores trabajan en mecanismos para reducir las emisiones de metano

25 April 2022 USDA ARS

In celebration of Earth Day, the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Research Service (ARS) highlighted ongoing research that explores how a seaweed species could potentially reduce methane emissions in livestock production.

According to NASA, it is a misconception that farm flatulence leads to excess atmospheric methane. In fact, the natural, digestive regurgitation and belches from livestock ruminants contribute most to environmental methane emissions. Ruminants are grazing animals with digestive systems that ferment the cellulose in grasses and other vegetation they eat. Methane gas is released as a fermentation byproduct.

The US Environmental Protection Agency says methane accounts for about 10% of US greenhouse gas emissions — and enteric (intestinal) fermentation accounts for approximately 2.7% of that. To help this issue, scientists are turning to a seaweed compound called bromoform, which could reduce enteric methane emissions by as much as 82% when fed to ruminants as a small portion of their diet.

Studies are underway to determine the seaweed species with the greatest potential to reduce methane. Researchers at the USDA-ARS US Dairy Forage Research Center plan to include seaweed as part of dairy cattle's diet to evaluate both lactation performance and enteric methane emissions. Expanding this nutritional supplement nationwide, and perhaps globally, could markedly reduce methane emissions.

R-CALF Solicitó se investigue el grado de concentración en el sector de feed lots

By GREG HENDERSON April 25, 2022

In a statement issued Monday, R-CALF USA said it has submitted formal comments to the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice regarding concentration and integration of cattle feedlots in the



U.S. Specifically, the group said the “oligopolistic structure of the beef packing industry is now being pushed upstream into the live cattle supply chain.”

R-CALF said nearly 85,000 feedlots have exited the feeding industry over the past 25 years, with 1,000 small farmer/feeder lots exiting just last year. The group said that loss represents 75% of the nation’s cattle feeders. Conversely, the group said, the number of the largest feedlots has increased from 45 to 77 over the same period, and those 77 lots fed 35% of the nation’s cattle last year.

The 2017 Census of Agriculture estimated 26,586 feedlots in the U.S., and of those about 61% have fewer than 100 cattle. USDA says 77% of fed cattle are produced in feedlots with capacity greater than 1,000 head.

R-CALF said it is concerned about the rapid consolidation of the feeding industry and it urged the FTC and DOJ to investigate the degree of buyer power the concentrated beef packers exercise over those feedlots – in particular, the 77 largest feedlots.

The agencies had called for public comments to help them improve enforcement of U.S. antitrust laws regarding both horizontal and vertical mergers.

Mesa de Carnes Sustentables presentó metas

By INDUSTRY PRESS RELEASE April 27, 2022

These goals and targets aim to identify and supplement sustainability practices and support the collection of benchmarking data for current industry sustainability efforts.

The U.S. Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB) today announced new sustainability goals for the entire U.S. beef supply chain.

The goals, available at USRSB.org, include metrics and targets for all sectors of the industry to encourage and support continuous improvement from farm to fork. These goals and targets aim to identify and supplement sustainability practices and support the collection of benchmarking data for current industry sustainability efforts. They also set new objectives to help producers and industry bring the most sustainable beef products to market.

“Producers, auction markets, feedyards, packers and processors, and retail and foodservice organizations have worked within their own sectors for decades to make U.S. beef a more sustainable product,” said Colorado cow-calf producer Steve Wooten, who is the 2021/2022 USRSB chair and USRSB goals committee co-chair. “As an industry, it’s time to not only recognize that hard work, but also establish new ways stakeholders across the supply chain can work together to contribute to the overall sustainability of U.S. beef.”

The goals are set around USRSB’s six high-priority indicators of sustainability: water resources, land resources, air and greenhouse gas emission, efficiency and yield, animal health and wellbeing, and employee safety and wellbeing. These key indicators build upon the primary pillars of sustainability — environmental, social and economic — helping to ensure true sustainability at each stage of the beef supply chain.

“The goals and their corresponding sector targets provide a sound foundation on which each segment of the beef supply chain can continue to build their unique sustainability efforts,” said Sara Place, Ph.D., USRSB goals committee co-chair and chief sustainability officer for Elanco.

“To help ensure stakeholders have everything they need to succeed, USRSB will continue to add to our suite of science-based tools and resources which will enable all segments of the industry to continue advancing their sustainability efforts with confidence.”

To help the industry work towards achieving these goals, USRSB will continue to create and build upon their existing free tools and resources. Current resources include sustainability modules and resource toolkits for producers, auction markets, feedyards, packers and processors, and retail and foodservice organizations as well as a sustainability self-assessment tool. These resources can be found at USRSB.org/Resources.

AUSTRALIA

Evaluación del sector feed lot confirma el potencial de su crecimiento previsto 15 años atrás

Jon Condon, 26/04/2022

BACK in 2006, Australian lotfeeders took an ‘over the horizon’ look at the nation’s grainfed beef industry, including projections of how the industry might expand over the following 15 years out to 2021.

The ambitious project took a somewhat bullish view, given some big headwinds at the time, including an unfavourably high Aussie dollar and near-record high feedgrain prices caused by widespread drought.

Such predictions are always prone to over or under reporting, due to unforeseen circumstances, of course. The rapid and widespread expansion in today’s Wagyu feeding operations is a good example, with Wagyu



feeding business today far exceeding anything that was anticipated back on 2006. In fact Wagyu rated no specific mention whatsoever in the original industry forecast.

“Despite significant challenges posed by competitive market pressures, weather issues, rising operating costs and increasing regulatory demands, the feedlot sector will continue to be a significant factor in the Australian beef industry,” the original report concluded.

An initial ‘target scenario’ for the report that all Australian slaughter cattle (except cull breeding stock) would be grainfed at some time in the future was later modified, on the basis that there would continue to be a vibrant live export industry in the north, and in southern Australia many cattle would continue to be finished on high quality pasture and fodder crops.

Moving the industry to a production system where all available suitable sale cattle were channelled through the feedlot supply chain would have produced a doubling of the number of cattle on feed from about 906,000 head at the time, to 1.81 million head between 2006 and 2021, the report’s authors concluded. This would have resulted in an increase in the proportion of cattle slaughtered that had subjected to grain feeding rising from 32 percent to 69pc.

Readers may remember Beef Central’s milestone article published in June last year, when grainfed numbers passed 50pc for the first time in history.

As discussed by former ALFA president Malcolm Foster in a separate article, the overall projections fell a little short of where they sit today, for a variety of reasons. It was estimated at the time that industry capacity by the end of 2021 might get to around 2.3 million. The most recent ALFA/MLA quarterly feedlot survey has current capacity at a record 1.453 million head, but the long-term trend continues to rise.

It was estimated 15 years ago that numbers on feed across Australia would be about 1.8 million head by the end of 2021. Actual numbers at the end of December were not far short of 1.2 million head.

“At the industry-wide level, drivers for feedlot expansion, namely ever-diminishing land resources and pressures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, are also opportunities to improve the environmental performance of the Australian beef herd,” the report said.

Other opportunities identified related to improved efficiency in production, particularly with respect to energy usage and waste stream resource (energy and nutrient) recovery.

Total value added (measured as a contribution to GDP) generated by feedlots nationally was forecast to increase from \$950 million in 2006 to around \$1.8 billion in 2021. The 2021 forecast impact was comprised of more than \$500m in direct value added and almost \$1.3 billion in flow-on value added. The major contributors to the total national value-added impact in 2021 were expected to be Queensland (55pc) and New South Wales (24pc).

At the national level, direct employment in feedlots was forecast to increase from around 1450 in 2006 to almost 2900 in 2021, while direct plus flow-on employment was forecast to rise from around 6700 full-time equivalents to 11,400.

The report also noted a series of industry-wide constraints to expansion, including labour shortages, increased regulatory pressures on development, greenhouse gas regulations and water security. All have proven to be accurate, especially water access and labour.

The initial stages of the study examined global beef industry drivers and the Australia-wide feedlot industry structural, managerial, economic and social effects of moving to a more ‘highly-differentiated and specialised’ production system within the northern and southern beef industries.

“The demand for animal protein will continue to grow, driven by markets in developing countries requiring higher levels of protein in their diets as those countries’ gross domestic product increases over time,” it said.

“While beef will have to compete with other forms of protein for human consumption, it will still be a preferred food source that will satisfy middle and top end demand for eating quality,” the report concluded.

Feedlot expansion location

One of the report’s findings was that feedlot development was likely to expand outside its traditional base across the Australian grain-belt, especially in southern Queensland and northern NSW.

It noted that historically, feedlots had tended to be sited with access to cattle, meat processing capacity, and feedgrain and water. Despite significant grain production in Western Australia and South Australia, grain supply capacity had not been matched with comparable feedlot development in those states, it noted. The forecast anticipated significant growth in some ‘non-traditional’ regions, including North Queensland, northern WA and the Northern Territory. Other more established regions like southern WA, with strong access to grain and water, were predicted almost quadruple in size, to 184,000 head on feed (see table).

“The expansion of lot feeding in southern Queensland will result in higher numbers of cattle being transported from north to south, tightening of grain supplies and a shift of feedlots to sparsely populated areas with high security water supply. Expansion is expected to stretch feedgrain supplies and lead to regular importing of grain from southern regions and possibly further afield,” the report forecast.



Significant expansion on the western Darling Downs and in the New South Wales border region could occur through the construction of approved developments and expansion of current feedlots, it said.

This has largely proven to be true, with the overwhelming majority of recent industry expansion taking place in the established grainfeeding regions of southern Queensland and northern NSW.

Industry expansion in northern Queensland was favoured by the availability of land and water and location in the tick zone, eliminating the need to dip cattle en-route from northern regions, the report said. There were few region-specific limitations to expansion, it said.

In southern Western Australia, expansion could occur by sourcing northern WA cattle to feed through the winter. Constraints to development include state environmental regulations and current limitations in processing capacity. WA projects like Twiggy Forrest's new feedlot development are helping this part of the forecast to come true.

Expansion of the feedlot sector in northern and southern New South Wales and Victoria/Tasmania was anticipated to be less than in the regions discussed above.

"There are good opportunities for expansion in northern NSW, based on the abundant grain supply, cattle supply and availability of land. This may favour development in this region in preference to southern Queensland. However, OH&S regulations in NSW and competition for cattle from grassfed markets may be a constraint," it said.

Southern NSW had potential for expansion through further development of existing feedlots and proposed new feedlots. Potential for sourcing water and sites available for large developments meant there were opportunities in the region. However, expansion would require cattle to be sourced from northern NSW and Victoria.

Constraints in this region included existing abattoir capacity and availability of labour, OH&S compliance costs and livestock transport loading standards inconsistent with other states.

Victoria and Tasmania were predicted to expand at a relatively slow rate, which has proven to be the case. Expansion was likely to occur in western Victoria where land and water are available for developments. Development in Victoria could be constrained by tight regulations from local councils and development controls in many river catchments. The Wimmera-Mallee region may provide the best options for development in response to additional secure water entitlements being made available from the Wimmera Mallee Pipeline Project.

Expansion of the South Australian industry was favoured by a readily available supply of feed grain, however water security and processing capacity would present challenges to expansion.

Feedlot production in Tasmania was not expected to expand significantly, largely due to the low availability of grain, a less favourable climate and competition for cattle from grass finishing operations. This has proven to be accurate.

Environmental drivers

The report made some surprisingly accurate references to environmental issues as a future driver of feedlot growth, given that the subject was still in its infancy at the time the report was compiled.

"There are some significant environmental drivers favouring feedlot industry expansion," the report said.

At the industry-wide level, likely environmental drivers for feedlot expansion included:

Opportunity to reduce the impact of cattle production on the natural environment by reducing stocking rates and transferring young animals to feedlots

Opportunity to reduce GHG production through feeding young cattle in feedlots in preference to low productivity grazing system and the opportunity to introduce feed additives if developed to reduce enteric methane emissions. In the broader context of the Australian beef industry, lotfeeding of cattle would lead to lower overall GHG emissions per kg of beef compared to standard grassfed production systems.

Opportunity to make significant financial gains through energy and nutrient recovery from the feedlot waste stream. Nutrient value at 2006 feedlot throughput levels might be as high as \$200m, if the total excreted nitrogen could be captured, or close to \$100m under current management systems (based on a simplistic calculation from current fertiliser values).

It said additional benefits from this process might include:

Reduction of GHG emissions through capture and utilisation of methane, and potentially a reduction in nitrous oxide from manure management

Reduction of odour from manure stockpiles and effluent ponds

Elimination of pathogen risk from manure/effluent reuse

Potential government funding for developments that generate green energy.

Environmental and infrastructure constraints to feedlot expansion that relate to the whole industry included:

Shortages of skilled and un-skilled labour.

Increasingly stringent and complex development regulation and appeal processes: largely relating to odour, nutrient management and new topics of concern such as air-borne pathogens.



Greenhouse gas regulations: site-based mandatory reporting of GHG, efficiency targets and the inclusion of agriculture in the proposed ETS represent a very significant reporting and financial burden if progressed as planned.

Water costs: with the introduction of water trading and a cap on the overall resource, the capacity of feedlots to compete for water may be limited considering water costs may be considerable.

Increasing environmental regulation problems relating to nutrient reuse at feedlots

Other constraints identified by the project included the lack of accurate, detailed data on current industry year round occupancy and capacity, and annual grain use in feedlots.

MLA, NTLEA presentó el indicador de precios de exportación de ganado en pie

Beef Central, 26/04/2022

FOR the first time the northern livestock export industry now has a formal market barometer with the official launch today of the Live Export Price Indicator by Meat and Livestock Australia's National Livestock reporting service.

The LEPI is a 14-day rolling average of the price paid for 280–380kg liveweight male feeder weight cattle from northern Australia being exported to Indonesia via the Port of Darwin.

The Northern Territory accounts around 10 percent of the total national cattle herd but has not previously had its own dedicated price indicator in the NLRS's stable of market reporting categories.

The LEPI has been developed by MLA NLRS in conjunction with the Northern Territory Livestock Exporters Association (NTLEA) over the past year, in consultation with producer representatives including the Northern Territory Cattlemen's Association and the Northern Australia Beef Research Council.

The price will be reported in cents per kilogram liveweight basis in Australian Dollar terms, the same way cattle are transacted in the live export market.

The indicator will be reported on a fortnightly retrospective basis and released every second Tuesday – meaning the data shown in the indicator will be for the previous fortnight that has just occurred.

Going live today, the indicator is currently sitting at a price of AUD\$4.98c/kg lwt, with 5170 Indonesian feeder males passing through the indicator in the fortnight to Friday 15 April.

That level represents a decline of 20c on the previous fortnight, and a softening of 45c from its height of 5.43c/kg lwt in early March. The LEPI is based on a dataset of prices reported to the NTLEA by member exporters of the average c/kg lwt prices of consignments containing animals exported from Darwin to Indonesian feedlot customers within the previous fortnight of castrated (steers) and entire (bulls) weigh within a range of 280–380kg with muscle scores estimated to be C and all fat scores included.

NTLEA CEO Tom Dawkins said he was grateful for exporter and producer input over the past 12 months in building the indicator with MLA.

“The LEPI represents a new benchmark in data-driven market reporting for northern export supply chains and obviously exporters are uniquely placed to report price data for the live trade.

“Accurate market reporting is very much in the exporters' interest, given they are actively buying and selling cattle on a daily basis and maintain relationships with producers here in Australia and importers in Indonesia.”

“The NTLEA represents all exporters using the Darwin port, but our membership also includes a wide range of non-exporter supply chain operators, such as large-scale cattle producers who supply the trade and businesses with significant feedlot interests in Indonesia. In that sense, we are very much interested in the accuracy and reliability of any market reporting in the public sphere.”

“Everyone in the supply chain, from the producer through to our customers in Indonesia, supports timely and reliable market price reporting. Given the heightened interest in our market due to unheralded prices and reduced supplies, MLA is to be commended for investing in this initiative.”

Mr Dawkins also thanked former NTLEA CEO Will Evans for his early work with MLA in conceiving the LEPI.

“Will really got the ball rolling on the LEPI and his ongoing support in the past 12 months since he became CEO of the NTCA has been important because this sort of initiative obviously relies heavily on the support of northern producers.”

“The price for that typical Indonesian feeder-weight steer shipped from Darwin is recognised as the barometer for the whole northern live export trade and helps set prices for other categories of cattle and different ports. That's why the LEPI is focused on sampling that particular segment of the trade.

“And while the LEPI is going live today, we've been working with MLA for 12 months to ensure we've got a data-input system which is fit for purpose. Based on the way the LEPI has tracked offline in recent months during unprecedented price spikes and stop-start supply periods, we're confident we've built a resilient and reliable indicator.”

The LEPI is the first new indicator MLA's NLRS has had in seven years, with the last one being the Western Young Cattle Indicator (WYCI) which was launched in June 2015.



EMPRESARIAS

Tyson Foods redireccionó embarques que iban a Shanghai

Source: Reuters 28 April 2022 Finding trucks to move product has been difficult

US meat processor Tyson Foods has diverted meat shipments to other markets from China as ships back up in Shanghai's port due to the COVID-19 lockdown, reported Reuters citing Chief Executive Donnie King on Wednesday.

Backups at the port are related more to difficulties finding trucks to move products than to the inability to unload ships, King told a Congressional hearing on US cattle markets.

"We've had to sell products into other markets for a period of time until that cleans up, until the lockdown is over," King said.