



## NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 13/05/2022

<b>GLOBAL</b> .....	<b>2</b>
FAO: Índice de precios de los alimentos desciende en abril .....	2
Factores que provocaron el aumento de precios de alimentos a nivel global .....	3
Demanda de carnes bovinas continúa firme .....	4
<b>CHINA</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Importaciones de carnes cayeron 36% en abril .....	5
<b>BRASIL</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Importante diferencial de precios entre machos y hembras .....	5
Eliminan aranceles a la importación de trigo, maíz y carne .....	6
CNA debatió acciones prioritarias. Tipificación y Clasificación de reses .....	6
<b>URUGUAY</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Mercado del gordo estable; industria propone menores valores .....	7
Conflicto portuario compromete la capacidad de stockear carne .....	8
Estados Unidos audita a los Servicios Ganaderos de Uruguay .....	8
Un récord más amargo: aranceles pico en 2021 para la carne .....	8
Creció el consumo de carne el año pasado .....	9
Vázquez Platero: "La lógica nos indica que tendría que haber un ajuste" .....	9
Aftosa: se usa la vacuna como traba comercial .....	9
Pese a los esfuerzos, Uruguay "no ha podido cristalizar ningún acuerdo comercial" .....	11
<b>PARAGUAY</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Frigoríficos exportadores acortan las entradas de animales gordos a las plantas .....	12
Próxima semana llegarían las primeras cuadrillas de rabinos .....	12
SENACSA confirma que continúa incertidumbre sobre el mercado ruso para envío de carne .....	12
<b>UNIÓN EUROPEA</b> .....	<b>13</b>
Comisión Europea detalla cómo la PAC ha contribuido al bienestar animal .....	13
Aumentó el comercio externo de alimentos en lo que va de 2022 .....	13
<b>ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> .....	<b>14</b>
Exportaciones en alza en el primer trimestre de 2022 .....	14
USDA anunció que embarques de carne orgánica "sudamericana" pueden contener plásticos .....	15
Iowa Cattlemen's Association se refirió al proyecto de ley para regular Mercado ganadero .....	15
COVID: Acusan a empresas frigoríficas de manipular a las autoridades para continuar operando .....	16
<i>NAMI afirmó que el informe distorsiona la verdad</i> .....	18
Kansas sancionó una ley que prohíbe rotular como carne alimentos alternativos .....	18
Estados Unidos da el visto bueno a la carne de vacuno de REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA .....	19
California aprobó suplemento para reducir el metano entérico .....	19
<b>AUSTRALIA</b> .....	<b>19</b>
Reaccionan autoridades e instituciones ante el brote de aftosa en INDONESIA .....	19
Exportadores de carnes enfrentan desafíos logísticos.....	21
Cinco indicadores de que las existencias ganaderas están aumentando .....	21
Advierten signos de erosión en la demanda doméstica de carnes.....	23
<b>EMPRESARIAS</b> .....	<b>25</b>
Tyson Foods elevó el pronóstico de ventas por alza de precio de las carnes.....	25
JBS ganancias del primer trimestre ascendieron a casi US\$1000 millones.....	25



## GLOBAL

### FAO: Índice de precios de los alimentos desciende en abril

FAO06/05/2022 Los precios de los aceites vegetales y del maíz disminuyen ligeramente tras el alza reciente, mientras que los del arroz, la carne, los productos lácteos y el azúcar aumentan ligeramente y las perspectivas del comercio mundial se debilitan

El índice de precios de los alimentos de la FAO registró en abril de 2022 un promedio de 158,5 puntos, lo que representa un descenso del 0,8 % respecto del récord histórico alcanzado en marzo.

Roma – La Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO) informó hoy de que los precios mundiales de los productos alimenticios habían disminuido en abril, tras el gran aumento del mes anterior, a raíz de una bajada modesta de los precios de los aceites vegetales y los cereales.

El índice de precios de los alimentos de la FAO registró en abril de 2022 un promedio de 158,5 puntos, lo que representa un descenso del 0,8 % respecto del récord histórico alcanzado en marzo. El índice, que refleja la variación mensual de los precios internacionales de una cesta de los productos alimenticios más comercializados, se mantuvo un 29,8 % por encima del nivel de abril de 2021.

El índice de precios de los aceites vegetales de la FAO disminuyó un 5,7 % en abril, perdiendo casi un tercio del aumento registrado en marzo, como consecuencia de que el racionamiento de la demanda hiciera retroceder los precios de los aceites de palma, girasol y soja. La incertidumbre acerca de las disponibilidades exportables de Indonesia, el principal exportador de aceite de palma del mundo, contuvo un mayor descenso de los precios internacionales.

“La ligera disminución del índice es un gran alivio, en particular para los países de bajos ingresos y con déficit de alimentos, aunque los precios de los alimentos aún se mantienen cerca de los recientes valores máximos alcanzados, lo que refleja la persistente escasez de suministros en los mercados y supone un desafío para la seguridad alimentaria de las personas más vulnerables en todo el mundo”, señaló el Sr. Máximo Torero Cullen, Economista Jefe de la FAO.

El índice de precios de los cereales de la FAO disminuyó 0,7 puntos en abril, arrastrado por un descenso del 3,0 % de los precios mundiales del maíz. Los precios internacionales del trigo, que se vieron fuertemente afectados por el bloqueo de los puertos que continúa en Ucrania y por la preocupación acerca de la situación de los cultivos en los Estados Unidos de América, aunque se vieron limitados por el aumento de los envíos procedentes de la India y por unas exportaciones de la Federación de Rusia superiores a lo previsto, registraron un incremento del 0,2 %. Los precios internacionales del arroz aumentaron un 2,3 % respecto de los niveles de marzo, impulsados por la fuerte demanda de China y el Cercano Oriente.

Por su parte, el índice de precios del azúcar de la FAO aumentó un 3,3 %, impulsado por la subida de los precios del etanol y la preocupación por el lento inicio de la cosecha de 2022 en el Brasil, el mayor exportador de azúcar del mundo.

El índice de precios de la carne de la FAO aumentó un 2,2 % respecto del mes anterior, marcando un nuevo récord, al subir los precios de las carnes de aves de corral, cerdo y bovino. Los precios de la carne de aves de corral se vieron afectados por las perturbaciones a las exportaciones de Ucrania y los crecientes brotes de gripe aviar en el hemisferio norte. Por el contrario, los precios de la carne de ovino fueron ligeramente inferiores en promedio.

El índice de precios de los productos lácteos de la FAO también registró una subida, del 0,9 %, debido a la persistente escasez de la oferta mundial, ya que la producción lechera en Europa occidental y Oceanía siguió registrándose por debajo de sus niveles estacionales. Los precios mundiales de la mantequilla fueron los que más subieron, influidos por un aumento repentino de la demanda asociado al actual desabastecimiento de aceite de girasol y margarina.

Puede consultarse más información aquí.

Se prevé que el comercio de cereales experimentará una caída respecto del nivel récord de 2020/21

La FAO también publicó una nueva Nota informativa sobre la oferta y la demanda de cereales con pronósticos actualizados que apuntan a un probable descenso del 1,2 % del comercio mundial de cereales en la campaña comercial de 2021/22 (julio/junio) en comparación con el año anterior.

El descenso está asociado al maíz y a otros cereales secundarios, mientras que se pronostica que los volúmenes de comercio de arroz se incrementarán en un 3,8 % y los de trigo, en un 1,0 %, impulsados por unas exportaciones de la Federación de Rusia a Egipto, la República Islámica del Irán y Turquía superiores a lo previsto.

Con casi todos los cultivos del ciclo 2020/21 cosechados, la FAO cifra la producción mundial de cereales en 2 799 millones de toneladas, lo que supone un aumento del 0,8 % respecto de la producción de 2019/20.



Según los pronósticos, la utilización mundial de cereales en el período 2021/22 aumentará en un 0,9 % respecto del año anterior, pasando a ser de 2 785 millones de toneladas.

La nueva estimación de la FAO sobre las reservas mundiales de cereales al cierre de las campañas de 2022 se sitúa ahora en 856 millones de toneladas, es decir, un 2,8 % por encima de sus niveles de apertura, como consecuencia de una acumulación de existencias en parte a causa de la suspensión de las exportaciones de Ucrania. De confirmarse, la relación entre las reservas mundiales de cereales y su utilización terminaría el período sin variaciones en “un nivel relativamente desahogado de la oferta” del 29,9 %, según la FAO.

La FAO sigue pronosticando que la producción mundial de trigo registrará un crecimiento en 2022 y alcanzará los 782 millones de toneladas. En ese pronóstico se incluye una reducción prevista del 20 % de la superficie cosechada en Ucrania, así como un descenso de la producción a causa de la sequía en Marruecos.

En lo que respecta a los cereales secundarios, en la nota se señala que el Brasil va camino de recoger una cosecha récord de maíz de 116 millones de toneladas en 2022, mientras que es probable que las condiciones atmosféricas afecten la producción de maíz en la Argentina y en Sudáfrica. Las primeras encuestas sobre la siembra indican que es probable que la superficie sembrada de maíz en los Estados Unidos de América disminuya en un 4 % ante la preocupación por los elevados costos de los fertilizantes y otros insumos.

### **Factores que provocaron el aumento de precios de alimentos a nivel global**

11 May 2022 The US index for meat, poultry and eggs is up 14%, beef up 16%

Global food prices started to rise in mid-2020 when businesses shut down due to the COVID-19 pandemic, straining supply chains. Farmers dumped out milk and let fruits and vegetables rot due to a lack of available truckers to transport goods to supermarkets, where prices spiked as consumers stockpiled food, reported Reuters. A shortage of migrant labour as lockdowns restricted movement impacted crops worldwide.

Since then, there have been problems with key crops in many parts of the world. Brazil, the world's top soybean exporter, suffered from severe drought in 2021. China's wheat crop has been among the worst ever this year. Concerns about food security, heightened during the pandemic, have led some countries to hoard staples to ward off future shortages, limiting supplies on the global market.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in late February dramatically worsened the outlook for food prices. The UN food agency said prices hit an all-time record in February and again in March. Russia and Ukraine account for nearly a third of global wheat and barley, and two-thirds of the world's export of sunflower oil used for cooking. Ukraine is the world's No. 4 corn exporter. The conflict has damaged Ukraine's ports and agricultural infrastructure and that is likely to limit the country's agricultural production for years.

Some buyers are avoiding buying grains from Russia due to Western sanctions.

Indonesia banned most exports of palm oil in late April to ensure domestic supplies of cooking oil, cutting off supplies from the world's largest producer of the edible oil used in everything from cakes to margarine.

What food prices are rising the most?

Throughout the pandemic, high vegetable oil prices have helped drive up broader food costs. Cereal prices also hit a record in March, a result of limited shipments of corn and wheat during the Ukraine war.

Dairy and meat prices reached a record in April, according to the UN food agency, reflecting continually increasing global demand for protein and high prices for animal feed – mainly corn and soybeans. In addition, avian influenza in Europe and North America impacted egg and poultry prices.

In US inflation data for March, the index for meat, poultry, fish and eggs increased 14% from a year ago while beef rose 16%.

When will food prices come down?

It is hard to say, given that agricultural production depends on hard-to-predict factors like weather. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said in early May the problem of global food security could not be solved without restoring Ukrainian agricultural production and Russian food and fertiliser output to the world market.

The World Bank forecasts wheat prices could rise more than 40% in 2022. The Bank expects agricultural prices to fall in 2023 versus 2022. But that depends on increased crop supplies from Argentina, Brazil and the United States - by no means guaranteed.

The sharp rise in fertilizer prices, as countries avoid buying from major producers Russia and its ally Belarus, could discourage farmers from applying adequate crop nutrients to their fields. That could bring down yields and result in lower production, prolonging the crisis. As the climate warms, extreme weather is becoming more common - posing another risk to crop production.

Who is most affected?



Food prices in March accounted for the greatest share of US inflation since 1981, according to Fitch Ratings, while shop prices in Britain surged in April at the fastest rate in more than a decade. But the people most impacted by higher food prices live in the developing world, where a larger percentage of income is spent on food.

The Global Network Against Food Crises, set up by the United Nations and the European Union, said in an annual report that Russia's invasion of Ukraine poses serious risks to global food security, especially in countries facing a food crisis including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

### **Demanda de carnes bovinas continúa firme**

12 May 2022 Market signals reveal beef remains a highly popular protein

According to the latest market commentary from Quality Meat Scotland (QMS), the final week of April saw R4L steer prices in Scotland reach a new record high of 447.5p/kg. This placed them 3.5% higher than in the same week of 2021 when the highest price of the year had been reached. Meanwhile, they held around 18% above their five-year average for the time of year. Unfortunately for finishers, input costs have risen at an even faster pace, squeezing margins.

Iain Macdonald, QMS Senior Economics Analyst, observes that record farm gate prices have been seen across large parts of the world this year, resulting in a more competitive global marketplace.

"The EU beef market has been particularly strong since the second half of 2021, without any obvious market signals, such as a sharp fall in beef production or a large shift in its trade balance," said Macdonald. "As a result, it points to firm demand being the driver, possibly as the economy reopens and people begin to eat out more often again."

According to the commentary, market forces have seen young bull prices approach 475p/kg in Germany and 440p/kg in Poland, while Irish steer prices reached 415p/kg in late April. Across the EU, the average R3 grade young bull price has been up by around 35% on last year in recent weeks, while coming within 5% of the Scottish R4L steer price. Rising prices in the Irish Republic have seen the price gap with Scotland narrow to around half its autumn 2021 average, with Scottish R4L steers priced 8% higher than Irish R3 steers in late April.

The EU cow market has also surged, with O3 grades priced more than 50% higher than a year ago and converting to around 435p/kg in Germany and as high as 445p/kg in the Netherlands. While overall EU beef production has been relatively flat, cow beef production did slip back in early 2022, providing additional momentum to cull cow values.

"As a result, it will currently be more challenging for traders to find cheap beef to import to Britain, while supporting EU demand for exports," said Macdonald. "It will also have underpinned values in price-sensitive segments of the domestic market, particularly in food manufacturing and catering."

This general market strength will have also helped support cull cow prices in Scotland, with O+3 grades reaching 392p/kg in late April and up more than 20% on last year.

"Current market circumstances are giving an extra boost to products which may normally face softer demand," Macdonald said.

Looking beyond the UK and Europe, the global beef market remains strong this year despite the US Department of Agriculture forecasting that production will rise for a second year and pass its recent high in 2019.

"For example, steer prices in the USA have passed the £4/kg mark and are up more than 20% on last year while in Uruguay, steers are selling for around £4.25/kg," said Macdonald. "In Brazil, currency movements mean that steer prices in Sao Paulo region have jumped more than 20% from this time last year when quoted in sterling, approaching £3.30/kg.

"Meanwhile, in China, wholesale beef is trading at the equivalent of nearly £9.50/kg compared to nearly £8.50/kg for lamb and under £2.50/kg for pork, making it an attractive destination for its main beef suppliers in South America, despite some challenges in getting product into the market in recent weeks due to tightened coronavirus restrictions," he added.

While many environmental activists are urging consumers to eat less meat, the market signals from across the world currently suggest that consumers are not acting on this message and beef remains a highly popular protein.

"Forecasters producing the annual OECD-FAO World Agricultural Outlook are also of the view that beef remains very popular, with the 2021-2030 outlook signalling that demand is set to continue growing over the next decade," concluded Macdonald. "From a level around 70m tonnes at the beginning of this decade, global beef consumption is projected to surpass 74m tonnes in 2030."



## China

### Importaciones de carnes cayeron 36% en abril

Beef Central, 11/05/2022

SEVERE COVID lockdowns in Shanghai and Beijing, along with several other large Chinese population centres, have pushed China's April meat imports one-third lower, year-on-year.

China's General Administration of Customs (GAC) reported meat imports (principally beef, chicken, pork and lamb) for April at 592,000 tonnes, down 35.7 percent from this time last year.

The Chinese government is struggling to contain the country's worst COVID outbreak in two years, with severe lockdowns imposed last month on citizens in Shanghai, and later, Beijing, covering close to 100 million million people.

End-user demand has suffered from closure of restaurants and hotels across the country, in an attempt to contain the COVID outbreak.

Imports have also been impacted by strained logistics caused by an extended COVID lockdown in the Port of Shanghai, the country's key arrival port for beef, and Beijing. Long delays are being reported in loading and unloading of container vessels in both ports, and some shipments are being diverted through other Chinese ports.

A surge in domestic pork production may have also curbed appetite for meat imports Channelnews Asia reported.

China's meat imports for the first four months of the year are down 36pc on a year before, at 2.26 million tonnes, according to GAC data.

Australia's beef trade with China last month reached 11,730t, down 13pc on the month before.

Traders rely on Shanghai's ideal location for distributing product around the country, but since rise in COVID cases forced a lockdown in the city at the end of March, moving chilled or frozen products around the country has become a logistics headache.

In a recent update on world shipping outlook, logistics support company Container xChange said conditions in China were like a traffic jam.

"Some people have now stepped on the brakes really heavily and the problem is that this will lead to a significant back-up in demand for freight services, which will essentially be unleashed once the factories re-open," it said.

"And when the demand is back, the carriers will again not have enough equipment on the ground because not enough equipment went into China during the Port lockdowns and not enough vessels are available, so that will push up prices again," it said.

"This will continue to create volatility in the market and the congestion situation on the trans-Pacific routes will also not significantly improve, because it's a start-stop situation. It will just come back worse than it was, because the way to solve a traffic jam is not by stopping something violently and then hitting the accelerator again – it's about making sure that the traffic flows at a constant speed."

The impact of COVID lockdowns on key markets would have wider reaching impacts leading to equipment scarcity in China, rising freight rates and worsening of the traffic jam on transpacific trade, Container xChange said.

Rising oil prices

Rising oil prices would have a limited impact on container freight trade in the short run, the company said.

"Generally, high oil prices hit hard when the freight rates are very low. Currently, when the freight rates are astronomically high for the past two years (for instance, \$10,000 for a 40 ft high cube from China to the US) the impact of a fuel price hike will not have such a large impact in the short term. What remains to be seen in future is how the Ukraine war pans out, and how the supply chain builds resilience, longer term."

## BRASIL

### Importante diferencial de precios entre machos y hembras

Por: Cepea/Esalq 12/05/2022 Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, esse cenário se deve à sustentação dos preços da arroba do animal macho e à queda nos valores da vaca no mercado paulista

A diferença média entre os preços das arrobas dos animais machos e fêmeas prontos para abate, ambos comercializados no mercado paulista, está em patamar recorde, de acordo com a série histórica mensal do Cepea.

Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, esse cenário se deve à sustentação dos preços do animal macho e à queda nos valores da vaca.

Na parcial deste ano (de dezembro/21 a maio/22), enquanto a arroba do boi gordo no mercado paulista apresenta ligeira desvalorização nominal de 0,55%, o preço da vaca registra queda de fortes 8,48%.





Pesquisadores do Cepea indicam que, no caso do boi, os valores são sustentados pela forte demanda internacional pela carne, sobretudo chinesa, e pela oferta enxuta.

Já no caso da vaca, a proteína da fêmea geralmente é destinada ao mercado brasileiro, que, vale lembrar, atravessa um período de demanda enfraquecida, tendo em vista o fragilizado poder de compra de grande parte da população.

### **Eliminan aranceles a la importación de trigo, maíz y carne**

Camex zera imposto de importação sobre alimentos como trigo, milho e carne

Lygia Pimentel 12 de maio de 2022 Categorias: Notícias Comentários: 0

A secretária executiva da Câmara de Comércio Exterior (Camex), Ana Paula Repezza, afirmou nesta quarta-feira que o órgão decidiu zerar, até 31 de dezembro de 2022, o imposto de importação da carne de boi e de frango – incluindo pedaços e miudezas congeladas –, do trigo, da farinha de trigo, do milho em grão, das bolachas, dos biscoitos e do ácido sulfúrico.

Segundo ela, a medida vale a partir desta quinta-feira, 12.

Ana Paula Repezza também declarou que a tarifa de importação do fungicida Mancozeb foi reduzido de 12,6% para 4%.

Como antecipou o Broadcast (sistema de notícias em tempo real do Grupo Estado), a Camex também reduziu de 10,8% para 4% o imposto de importação de vergalhões utilizados na construção civil.

Segundo a secretária executiva do órgão, a queda nas alíquotas dos tributos dos produtos derivados do aço terá impacto na inflação por meio da construção civil e o pleito era analisado há oito meses.

Impacto na arrecadação

O subsecretário de Inteligência e Estatísticas de Comércio Exterior da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior do Ministério da Economia, Herlon Alves Brandão, afirmou que a redução das alíquotas do imposto de importação anunciadas nesta quarta-feira tem um impacto fiscal de R\$ 700 milhões na arrecadação.

Apesar do impacto nas contas públicas, o secretário executivo adjunto da Camex, Leonardo Diniz Lahud, declarou que não é necessário compensar a renúncia porque o imposto de importação tem como função regular os mercados.

Ana Paula Repezza também afirmou que não há no órgão novos pleitos para redução de aço. “Não temos novos pleitos de redução de aço neste momento. A questão do aço entrou não por questão de inflação, foi um pleito anterior”, disse.

Segundo ela, diversas reuniões foram realizadas com representantes de empresas do setor de aço e da construção civil. “A reunião de ontem não foi a única que fizemos com representantes do Aço Brasil. Fizemos muitas reuniões com representantes do setor de aço e da construção civil”, declarou.

Exclusões

Após de reclamações do setor, voltou a aumentar a tarifa de importação de queijo mussarela para 28%, depois de ter zerado a alíquota em março.

Para reduzir o tributo de importação de 11 produtos – como vergalhões de aço e trigo – o governo teve ainda que mudar a tributação de outros produtos como lâmpada e cabos de alumínio

“Excluimos queijo mussarela da redução do imposto de importação porque não houve importação relevante”, justificou Leonardo Diniz.

Pelas regras do Mercosul, o governo brasileiro pode cobrar tarifas diferentes do resto do bloco para 100 produtos, que entram na chamada lista de exceção à Tarifa Externa Comum (chamada Letec).

Como a lista estava cheia, foi necessário fazer as alterações. Também foram retirados da Letec medicamentos, como o clonazepam, que vinha sendo importado com tarifa mais alta do que o restante do Mercosul. Com isso, na prática, a importação do produto fica mais barata.

(Estadão Conteúdo)

### **CNA debatió acciones prioritarias. Tipificación y Clasificación de reses**

Por: Portal DBO 11/05/2022

Um dos temas abordados foi a retomada das discussões da proposta de Instrução Normativa de classificação e tipificação de carcaça de bovinos

A Comissão Nacional de Bovinocultura de Corte da Confederação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Brasil (CNA) se reuniu na segunda-feira (9/5) para discutir as ações prioritárias para o setor produtivo em 2022. Esse foi o primeiro encontro sob o comando do novo presidente, Francisco Olavo de Castro.

“A Comissão é o fórum de discussão de temas fundamentais da pecuária de corte nacional. Para este ano, nós separamos os principais assuntos do setor e ficaremos atentos para defender o pecuarista de corte em qualquer instância e momento”, afirmou o presidente.

O plano de ação do colegiado foi apresentado pelo assessor técnico da CNA, Rafael Ribeiro, e inclui a elaboração de uma proposta de identificação individual de bovinos, por meio de um Grupo Técnico de Rastreabilidade.



“A ideia é criar esse GT e reunir certificadoras, empresas de tecnologia e universidades para discussão de uma proposta de rastreabilidade e envio para o Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa) validar e publicar”, disse Rafael.

Outro tema prioritário é a retomada das discussões da proposta de Instrução Normativa de classificação e tipificação de carcaça de bovinos.

De acordo com o presidente da Comissão, Francisco Olavo, o debate sobre o tema se estende desde 2016, quando um Grupo de Trabalho foi criado.

“Esse é um assunto de extrema importância para o setor e todos os envolvidos precisam estar de acordo. Ainda não temos uma rotulagem padronizada no Brasil e precisamos dela para agregar valor ao produto”, explicou.

A sustentabilidade da pecuária de corte brasileira também é um dos temas do plano de ação da Comissão Nacional. Dentre os objetivos estão o levantamento e divulgação de dados sobre a sustentabilidade da cadeia produtiva.

Durante a reunião foi discutida ainda a criação de um indicador de preços do boi gordo. O diretor de Informações Agropecuárias e Políticas Agrícolas da Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Conab), Sérgio De Zen, apresentou um modelo de indicador. Os representantes da Comissão contribuíram com sugestões.

Para Francisco Olavo de Castro, o índice vai servir como um balizador, uma referência de preços dos animais. “O setor precisa de um método de formação de preços de caráter voluntário, mas que ajude o pecuarista no momento da venda”, destacou.

## URUGUAY

### **Mercado del gordo estable; industria propone menores valores**

por Javier Lyonnet mayo 11, 2022

El mercado parece entrar en una lógica algo más cautelosa. grueso de la oferta del ganado gordo sigue siendo de animales no tan bien terminados, y con mucha demanda de la industria, que la semana pasada marcó el récord de faena para 2022. Los precios mantienen los rangos de las últimas semanas, con los negocios a US\$ 5,60 por novillos especiales, vaquillonas a US\$ 5,40 y vacas gordas entre US\$ 5,30 y US\$ 5,35.

Las entradas está entre los 7 días y de 10 a 14 días para los frigoríficos que tienen stock de animales de cuota para faenar.

Algunas plantas que están más cómodas por el ingreso de ganado de cuota “están más tranquilas en la concreción de negocios y pretenden pasar algún centavo menos, sobre todo en las categorías con una terminación que no es muy buena”, comentó el consignatario Joaquín González tras la reunión de la ACG esta semana.

“La gente está largando los mejores novillos sin los últimos 30 kilos, estos días hubo un poco la intención de poner freno en los precios, pero en la realidad no se reflejó para nada”, dijo a Ganaderia.uy el consignatario Francisco Cánepa, director del escritorio Rúben F. Cánepa.

Otros operadores señalaron que algunos frigoríficos están proponiendo valores menores para el ganado a cargar en 15 días.

Los mejores lotes de novillos de 4 y 6 dientes, con 550 kilos, se colocan aun hasta US\$ 5,65 y la industria puja por los lotes mejor terminados.

El mercado muestra dinamismo y al productor “como ecuación de negocio sin duda que le está sirviendo largar el ganado antes”, afirmó Cánepa.

La faena de 58.968 animales de la primera semana de mayo es “una muy buena señal”, apuntó Cánepa, que no avizora “ninguna posible baja” en el corto plazo. “Las necesidades de la industria siguen siendo exactamente las mismas”, dijo, “y el productor muestra confianza en el mercado del gordo” invirtiendo en urea y fertilizantes para hacer verdes.

Según González, los negocios siguen siendo muy ágiles para los ganados a la industria frigorífica como los de reposición, que se muestra selectiva y con una clara preferencia por terneros castrados y destetados.

Esta semana los ganados volvieron a mostrar valores al alza en prácticamente todas las categorías. El novillo especial de exportación cotizó a un promedio de US\$ 5,58 y los novillos generales a US\$ 5,51.

Con un nivel tan alto de precios y una diferencia importante de precios respecto a Brasil, vale pensar que los actuales precios son riesgosos. Como dato positivo, bajan los casos de Covid en China, por otro lado la oferta futura será acotada. Un ajuste de precios puede ser posible, pero también es posible que los novillos bien terminados se sostengan por encima de los US\$ 5 si China vuelve a la normalidad sanitaria.



### **Conflicto portuario compromete la capacidad de stockear carne**

por Javier Lyonnet mayo 11, 2022

Uruguay no tiene capacidad de stockear productos cárnicos por más de una semana, afirmó Marcelo Secco, CEO de Marfrig Uruguay, ante el conflicto portuario por 150 despidos en la empresa Montecon.

“Para este ritmo de actividad y sumando otros temas logísticos que afectan la reposición de contenedores, agregarle esto no es muy oportuno”, dijo Secco en Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural.

“Estamos con las manos atadas y esperando ver si las navieras cambian de ruta o no, hasta que esto esté más claro, expectantes de lo que pase en este espacio de negociación; el conflicto está muy duro”, afirmó. Esta semana al menos un barco que cubre la ruta entre Montevideo y puertos de EEUU se saltó el lunes una escala programada en la capital uruguaya y dejó en puerto envíos de carne, afirmó la gerenta general de la Unión de Exportadores, Teresa Aishemberg.

El miércoles fue paralizada la actividad en los puertos del interior del país, incluso en Nueva Palmira.

Secco dijo que Uruguay “tradicionalmente opera regularmente en torno de las 15.000 o 20.000 toneladas semanales de exportación” de productos cárnicos y señaló que esperaba que esa ventana de carga “se pueda hacer en el cierre de esta semana y la que viene”.

Vanesa Peirano, dirigente del Secretariado Ejecutivo del Supra, dijo que el sindicato seguirá de forma perlada tomando medidas en rechazo de la propuesta “insuficiente” del gobierno para mantener los puestos de trabajo en Montecon.

“Nuestro reclamo es para garantizar los puestos de trabajo existentes y que se suspendan los nuevos protocolos de atraque que establecen este acuerdo del gobierno con Terminal Cuenca del Plata”, que le transfiere líneas navieras que hasta ahora operaban en muelles que operaba Montecon.

“Somos muy conscientes de la importancia de la actividad, en la pandemia el puerto no paró sino que se trabajó más, lamentamos muchísimo esta situación que se pudo haber editado previendo las relaciones laborales, es una decisión del gobierno”, dijo Peirano.

### **Estados Unidos audita a los Servicios Ganaderos de Uruguay**

Por Yonnatan Santos, 12/05/2022

Es un proceso habitual, que durará siete semanas

La Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos del MGAP, está teniendo las auditorias de Estados Unidos, que son durante siete semanas los días martes y jueves.

Diego De Freitas, director de esa unidad, dijo a Rurales Tv que "es para la industria, sanidad animal y los laboratorios oficiales". "Incluye la certificación de la planta frigorífica" dijo.

### **Un récord más amargo: aranceles pico en 2021 para la carne**

11/05/2022 El Jefe de acceso e inteligencia de mercado en INAC informó sobre la situación arancelaria en los principales mercados

En 2021 la cadena cárnica pagó 337 millones de dólares por concepto de aranceles, es la mayor cifra registrada en la historia y se explica principalmente por las exportaciones récord en volumen y precios.

“Nos parecía importante destacar que los aranceles no subieron por una mala noticia, sino que despegaron como una fotocopia de las exportaciones”, señaló el Ec. Álvaro Pereira asegurando que la relación que veníamos manejando de 12% se mantiene.

En diálogo con Valor Agregado de radio Carve, el Jefe de acceso e inteligencia de mercado en INAC dijo que Uruguay está en una situación en donde es difícil exportar y aumentar exportación sin aumentar pago arancelario.

Como consecuencia, el aumento de las exportaciones se tradujo en un aumento “casi proporcional” en el pago de aranceles: mientras que el valor exportado de los productos bovinos y ovinos aumentaron 56% en 2021 respecto a 2020, el pago de aranceles lo hizo en 66%.

Cabe destacar, que el aumento del valor de los fletes internacionales presionó al alza el pago de aranceles de la cadena cárnica uruguaya: algunas fuentes registran aumentos del valor del transporte marítimo de más de 200% en 2021 respecto a 2020.

Posibilidad de mejora de acceso en los principales mercados

Estados Unidos. Según dijo Pereira, en Estados Unidos estamos en una etapa de conversación y mencionó que el país “hace muchos años” no firma un TLC, por lo que sería una agenda a largo plazo. En tanto, lo sanitario está bien resuelto.

Europa. Sobre Europa, indicó que el tiempo confirma que es un tratado de difícil conclusión, así como fue su negociación. “Hay movimientos que renuevan la esperanza, pero hay que reconocer que es un escenario hostil por los temas ambientales”, indicó.

China. Pereira aseguró que no hay que aclarar la importancia de lograr un TLC con China, dado que de estos 300 millones de dólares, 200 millones fueron a China.





“Sería una de las transformaciones más renovadoras. China ha firmado decenas de acuerdos comerciales y ha procedido a desgravarse. Genera mucho optimismo. Sin embargo, estamos en una etapa muy embrionaria, anterior a la negociación”, aclaró.

Mercosur. Finalmente, sobre el Mercosur destacó que tiene una agenda “muy atractiva” porque tiene sobre la mesa países como Corea del Sur, Canadá, Singapur e Indonesia. “Si pudiéramos concretar eso sería valioso. El clima de las negociaciones del Mercosur es si se concretan o no”, indicó.

### **Creció el consumo de carne el año pasado**

Pablo Antúnez Por Pablo Antúnez, 13/05/2022 El total de proteínas, según remarcó INAC fueron 91,2 kilos por habitante al año

El Instituto Nacional de Carnes (INAC) divulgó los datos vinculados con el cierre del consumo de carne en 2021. El consumo total estimado de carnes alcanzó los 91.2 kilos por habitante por año, observándose un crecimiento de 3.9 kilos con respecto al año anterior. Este comportamiento revierte la tendencia de descenso consecutivo en la demanda de carne que se venía dando desde el año 2018.

El consumo de carne bovina alcanzó 46 kg/hab/año en 2021, comenzando un proceso de recuperación con respecto a los años anteriores.

Pollo. La segunda carne más consumida en Uruguay es la carne aviar, la cual mantuvo en estos dos últimos años una trayectoria ascendente, con un crecimiento más pronunciado en 2021 (2.9 kg/hab/año).

Luego de registrarse en el año 2020 una caída en el consumo de carne porcina, en el año 2021 se observa un ascenso de 1.0 kg/hab/año.

Carne ovina. Se produce una retracción encontrando su explicación en una disminución tanto del volumen de origen nacional como de su principal componente (faena predial).

### **Vázquez Platero: “La lógica nos indica que tendría que haber un ajuste”**

06/05/2022

El consultor privado, Roberto Vázquez Platero, analizó la situación del mercado

El Ing. Agr. Roberto Vázquez Platero expresó que si bien estamos en un buen momento, “tenemos que mirar el futuro con prudencia” porque el mercado cárnico llegó a valores muy altos y “la lógica indica que tendría que darse un ajuste, pero no brusco”.

En diálogo con Valor Agregado de radio Carve, el consultor privado manifestó que hay muchas variables que influyen en el mercado y que observa cosas que alientan una gran firmeza en el mercado, pero otras que son signos de interrogación muy fuertes y muy importantes.

Además, aclaró que la gran suba de 2021 tiene que ver con el rebote de 2020 y la pandemia. “Hay que diferenciar dos cosas: de 2000 hasta ahora los bancos centrales tuvieron tasas de interés muy bajas e inyectaron gran liquidez a los mercados a través de los bancos y eso hacía subir el valor de los activos. De las acciones de los bonos de los inmuebles, etc”, comentó.

En tanto, sostuvo que pasaron dos cosas que nos van a afectar en el futuro: la inflación y China/país comunista.

“Tenemos un momento excepcional, de precios mundiales buenos, frigoríficos activos, precios del ganado formidable que estimulan a toda la cadena”, dijo.

El experto señaló que el mercado tendría que seguir bien, pero advirtió que “no va a subir mucho el precio internacional ni el precio interno”. “La lógica nos indica que tendría que haber un ajuste. Nada nos indica que podemos tener otro 2021. Vemos complicaciones en Europa, en Estados Unidos, en China. Suba de tasas de interés, restricción monetaria de bancos federales. Eso no es bueno”, agregó.

Si bien por ahora no espera un cambio abrupto, “hemos tocado valores muy altos”. “Veo más probabilidad de ajustar a la baja, que una tendencia a subir para arriba. Los factores en juego son muy importantes, de mucho peso y largo plazo”, concluyó.

### **Aftosa: se usa la vacuna como traba comercial**

Pablo Antúnez Por Pablo Antúnez, 08/05/2022

Uruguay y el Foro TAFS trabajan para que se considere a países libres con vacunación igual a los que están libres sin utilizar esa alternativa

La transparencia y su potencial técnico, pusieron a Uruguay en el mundo como un país confiable, aún en los peores momentos, como cuando en 2.000 (en Artigas) perdió su status sanitario de libre sin vacunación y debió volver a vacunar su ganado para eliminar los focos.

La fiebre aftosa continúa siendo utilizada por muchos mercados como una medida para arancelaria y pesa al momento de comercializar carne con hueso, animales en pie, semen, embriones y menudencias.

Más allá de los avances de la ciencia, en el mundo siguen existiendo dos status sanitarios: país libre de fiebre aftosa con vacunación y país libre sin vacunación. El libre con vacuna también debe demostrar



científicamente que no tiene circulación del virus causante de la enfermedad y, en el mundo, hoy es posible diferenciar claramente al animal vacunado del que está enfermo. La fiebre aftosa no afecta al hombre. Es una enfermedad vírica, sumamente contagiosa que padecen los bovinos, porcinos, ovinos y otros rumiantes biungulados.

Uniendo sinergias entre el sector público y el privado, pero a la vez, buscando alinear a la región, Uruguay junto otros países vienen trabajando con el Foro TAFS, liderado por el científico Ulrich King y con Fundación Prosaia de Argentina, para lograr un cambio de paradigma en la percepción global del estado “libre de fiebre aftosa con vacunación”. La meta es generar discusión entre los actores regionales de la cadena productiva y de valor de la carne para lograr la equivalencia del estatus de libre de aftosa con vacunación al de libre de aftosa sin vacunación.

El foro TAFS se fundó en 2002 como el Foro Internacional para las encefalopatías espongiformes transmisibles (EET) y la Seguridad Alimentaria, en respuesta a la necesidad urgente de abordar el problema de las citadas enfermedades. Hoy reúne a afamados investigadores y expertos mundiales en seguridad alimentaria y sanidad animal.

El Dr. King ayudó mucho a Uruguay cuando en 2001 padeció el último foco de fiebre aftosa, pero además es especialista en encefalopatía espongiforme bovina (mal de la vaca loca), desarrollando lo que fue el primer test en el mundo para detectar la enfermedad en animales vivos.

El documento que busca lograr la equivalencia entre los dos status vinculados con fiebre aftosa, continúa abierto y recibiendo aportes. Recientemente, en Buenos Aires, el TAFS organizó un Foro con el apoyo de Fundación Prosaia, Confederaciones Rurales Argentinas, Asociación Rural del Uruguay y Consorcio de Exportadores de Carnes Argentinas para discutir las ventajas y desventajas de lograr esta equivalencia, basándose en conocimientos científicos que faciliten el intercambio comercial de países que están “libres de fiebre aftosa con vacunación” y las salvaguardas que deberían implementarse. Fue el primero de varios talleres para continuar enriqueciendo la propuesta y lograr el consenso de los actores en cada nación, así como para definir el camino a seguir en lo regional.

Por Uruguay participaron autoridades y técnicos del INAC, así como representantes de las dos Cámaras de la Industria Frigorífica y gremiales de productores como Asociación Rural del Uruguay y Federación Rural, además de la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos.

Postura. La Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE) habla de países libres de fiebre aftosa y “el cambio de paradigma busca que se considere a los países libres de fiebre aftosa con vacunación igual que a los libres sin vacunación”, explicó a El País el Dr. Jorge Bonino Morlán, actual directivo de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay y que es delegado de los privados ante el citado organismo internacional. La OIE determina las normas zoonosanitarias para el comercio mundial de animales y subproductos.

En los hechos, el uso de la vacunación contra aftosa en muchos países, hace que algunos mercados se agarren de ese argumento para limitar el comercio de carne con hueso, menudencias o incluso animales vivos y genética.

Uruguay lo vive en carne propia: la Unión Europea, Japón, Corea del Sur y los países del Nafta (Estados Unidos, Canadá y México) no permiten el ingreso de carne con hueso y algunos productos. A eso se suma la exigencia de la maduración de la carne y otros requisitos que significan costos extras.

“Hay tecnologías que diferencian claramente el animal vacunado del animal enfermo en países que cumplen con todos los requisitos. Entonces, en lugar de hablar de libres con vacuna y sin vacuna, promovemos que se hable de riesgo insignificante, riesgo medio y riesgo alto, igual que como rige para la encefalopatía espongiforme bovina”, explicó Bonino.

“Se busca esta equivalencia más que justificada técnicamente en países que cumplen con un riguroso y transparente programa de control tendiendo a la erradicación, basándose en sólida integración público-privada”, dijo Bonino. A su vez, aclaró que “esto no implica que un país con sustento técnico y donde tiene argumentos políticos y económicos válidos, continúe con el programa instalado donde esté indicado dejar de vacunar”.

“Creemos que el mundo actual, los conocimientos y las modernas tecnologías existentes permiten estar seguros en los conocimientos y acciones técnicas para evitar encerrarnos en la erradicación y basados en análisis de riesgo definir situaciones de intercambio comercial sin mayores riesgos”, remarcó el representante del sector privado en la OIE durante más de dos décadas.

“No podemos desconocer el otro componente de la Fiebre Aftosa que es el político económico que en algunos casos pasa a ser una barrera para arancelaria, argumento el representante del sector privado ante la OIE”, dijo el experto.

Previo al primer taller del Foro TAFS en Buenos Aires, donde además de Argentina estaban presentes representantes de Bolivia y Paraguay, en lo interno, Uruguay alineó una postura en el sector privado, pero incluyendo también a la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos, en el marco de una reunión impulsada por la Asociación Rural del Uruguay en el marco de la Expo Melilla. La ARU lidera esta iniciativa integrando a todos los involucrados siendo el nexo con el Foro TAFS. A nivel de ese Foro, se seguirá



mejorando el documento de posesión con todos los aportes que surjan, con el fin de que sea una postura regional y apuntando a que sea el comienzo para obtener mejoras en el comercio mundial. Aftosa, ARU, sanidad animal, Foro TAFs

Negociación Con EE.UU. para ampliar exportación

Con una exportación fluida de carne ovina con hueso hacia Estados Unidos desde el 12 de octubre de 2017 que se habilitó el mercado para carne producida usando el compartimento ovino de alta bioseguridad, Uruguay desarrolla negociaciones para que Estados Unidos tome todo el país como si fuera un compartimento.

Si se consigue dar este paso, facilitará el comercio y ayudará a combatir el hambre en el mundo, porque Uruguay es un fuerte productor de proteínas de origen animal, pero a la vez, ofrece las máximas garantías de sanidad e inocuidad.

Estados Unidos está demandando más volumen de carne ovina uruguaya con hueso porque confía en las certificaciones que hace el MGAP, el esfuerzo de los privados y la calidad de un producto de elite.

Lograr equivalencia entre los dos status mejorará comercio

La OIE considera mercadería segura y permite a países que vacunan contra aftosa ingresar a países que no vacunan con carne con hueso y con genética.

Ahora, más allá de esa postura, todo radica en un acuerdo comercial que se protocoliza y el país comprador es el que define sus exigencias. En base a ese derecho pueden existir diferentes requisitos ante un mismo punto, como ocurre con la "permanencia en el predio" diferente de China (90 días) y la UE (40 días). Algo parecido ocurre en otros países con los tiempos y temperaturas de maduración de las carnes. A su vez, se logró acordar con Estados Unidos, utilizando el compartimento ovino de alta bioseguridad, entrar con carne ovina con hueso, hecho muy positivo que hoy se está estudiando para otras categorías ovinas y otros productos de bovinos. Estos son ejemplos del comercio que con fundamentos técnicos pero sin desconocer la libertad de los países y los argumentos político-económicos, el documento que impulsa el Foro TAFS pretende ir uniformizando.

La maduración de la carne y el desosado, demandan costos altos para la industria frigorífica. "No poder vender carne con hueso y menudencias pesa fuerte", sostuvo Daniel Belerati, presidente de la Cámara de la Industria Frigorífica (CIF) y presidente del Foro Mercosur de la Carne. "La diferencia entre país libre con vacunación y libre sin vacunación, actualmente no se justifica", remarcó Belerati.

"Están sosteniendo un argumento que viene de la década de 1960, al decir que la vacuna podría llegar a ser nociva para la extensión de la enfermedad. Eso no tiene ningún sentido, hay que lograr la equivalencia entre los dos status y que aunque se vacune, se considere a ese país libre de fiebre aftosa. Si se vacuna o no se vacuna, es una decisión de cada país", agregó el presidente de CIF.

"Mantener dos status "no tiene justificación y pesa mucho en lo comercial", admite Belerati al ser consultado por El País.

Uruguay es un país referente a nivel mundial en la lucha contra fiebre aftosa, cumple a rajatabla con todas las medidas y todos los años demuestra en base a ciencia que no hay circulación viral. Es por eso que la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE), refrenda su status sanitario. A eso se suma una industria frigorífica cumplidora de sus compromisos y una calidad de carne única.

### **Pese a los esfuerzos, Uruguay "no ha podido cristalizar ningún acuerdo comercial"**

12/05/2022 El presidente de la CIF criticó el estancamiento a nivel comercial que el año pasado le costó a la cadena cárnica 337 millones de dólares

En 2021 la cadena cárnica pagó 337 millones de dólares por concepto de aranceles, es la mayor cifra registrada en la historia y se explica principalmente por las exportaciones récord en volumen y precios.

"Al final del día estamos igual que en 1991 cuando se creó el Mercosur, porque no hemos concretado un TLC con nadie, sabemos de los esfuerzos del gobierno por tratar de cambiar esta situación, pero en los hechos no se ha podido cristalizar", señaló Daniel Belerati, presidente de la Cámara de la Industria Frigorífica (CIF).

En diálogo con Valor Agregado de radio Carve, el industrial hizo referencia a que la negociación con China "no avanza en los tiempos anhelados", así como tampoco con el resto de los mercados: Corea, Canadá, Singapur o Turquía.

"Uruguay no está cristalizando la mejora en los accesos. El resultado final es que en mercados como Japón o Corea hay un solo país que paga el 100% del arancel y se llama Uruguay. Los demás países, Estados Unidos, Australia, Nueva Zelanda, tienen senda de libre comercio con Japón y también con China", lamentó.

Esto, dijo, implica "un gran esfuerzo para toda la cadena" desde los frigoríficos, la logística, los invernaderos y los criadores. "No solo estamos dejando en el camino una cantidad de dinero, sino que estamos perdiendo acceso", explicó.



A su vez, el presidente de la CIF criticó la enorme dependencia que Uruguay tiene con China y significa el 60% de sus ingresos por exportaciones. Eso, según Belerati, es porque el gigante asiático tiene una enorme demanda, pero también un arancel de 12% para la carne y es donde Uruguay es más competitivo. En ese sentido, manifestó su preocupación por la concreción del estudio de prefactibilidad porque “da la impresión de que las presiones de Argentina y Brasil están enlenteciendo la negociación”. Instó a insistir con la Unión Europea, con Estados Unidos y hacer un gran trabajo con Gran Bretaña. “Hay oportunidades en el mundo, pero tenemos que buscar que las cosas se empiecen a concretar”, indicó.

## **PARAGUAY**

### **Frigoríficos exportadores acortan las entradas de animales gordos a las plantas**

10/05/2022GANADERÍA Los frigoríficos exportadores empezaron a acortar los ingresos de los animales gordos a las plantas, en un momento que la oferta sigue siendo importante y las empresas están negociando los acuerdos con Israel para comenzar con las faenas kosher. Un operador del mercado señaló a Valor Agro que en esta semana hay mayor interés de compra de los frigoríficos y están acortando las entradas a las plantas, pasando de 20 días a una semana o menos. De todos modos, comentó que la oferta de animales sigue siendo abultada y el precio de compra se mantiene estable. “Hay empresas con las que se puede negociar algunos centavos más por cargas especiales, como hay otras que todavía no pasan valores de compra”, apuntó. La cotización del macho y la vaquilla se ubica en US\$ 3,60 a la carne, y de la vaca en US\$ 3,20. Por otro lado, un industrial confirmó los precios de compra y dijo que el mercado “sigue muy ofertado”, en especial por categoría de vacas. Además, informó que posiblemente las cuadrillas kosher empiecen a operar en dos plantas del país en menos de dos semanas, mientras que otras todavía están negociando.

### **Próxima semana llegarían las primeras cuadrillas de rabinos**

11/05/2022GANADERÍA A partir del 18 de mayo está previsto que empiecen a llegar a Paraguay las primeras cuadrillas de rabinos para una nueva temporada de faenas kosher que se extendería hasta septiembre, informó un exportador a Valor Agro. Se agregó que serían dos plantas de Gran Asunción, mientras otras siguen con las negociaciones. “Todavía no tengo fecha para la llegada de los equipos, ni tampoco los boletos de avión”, dijo otro exportador a Valor Agro. El boletín Faxcarne publicó ayer que los negocios con Israel registran pocos avances durante la última semana. “Estoy esperando la posición de los frigoríficos con los que trabajo y todavía no tengo respuesta”, comentó un importador. Si bien no se informaron precios cerrados, Paraguay pretende entre US\$ 7.800 y US\$ 8.000 para los nuevos contratos, comentó un operador. La mayoría de las plantas frigoríficas aceleraron las compras de animales gordos y bajaron los días de entradas a plantas, aunque mantienen los precios de compra.

### **SENACSA confirma que continúa incertidumbre sobre el mercado ruso para envío de carne**

Fuente: La Nación 7 de mayo de 2022 A pesar de que en abril se pudo encontrar alguna “salida” logística para enviar carne al mercado ruso, donde las exportaciones están suspendidas por el conflicto bélico con Ucrania, sigue la incertidumbre respecto a los envíos a dicho destino, según confirmó el presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), José [...]

Paraguay : A pesar de que en abril se pudo encontrar alguna “salida” logística para enviar carne al mercado ruso, donde las exportaciones están suspendidas por el conflicto bélico con Ucrania, sigue la incertidumbre respecto a los envíos a dicho destino, según confirmó el presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), José Carlos Martín Camperchioli.

“Creo que todo lo que trae guerra consigo trae también mucha incertidumbre. Es decir, no saben lo que va a pasar, por lo que es cuestión de que se disipe el conflicto”, dijo.

El representante de Senacsa, en comunicación con el programa Show de Noticias, emitido por canal Gen-Nación Media, indicó que se pudo enviar el mes pasado un 15% del total de lo que se solía enviar en un mes normal. “Hay todavía una brecha importante; sin embargo, se está encontrando salidas en otros mercados que tiene la carne paraguaya”, comentó. En ese sentido, especificó que los envíos aumentaron en tres mercados, como en Brasil, donde estamos en 50% del objetivo anual, así como en Israel y Taiwán. Efecto precio internacional

En tanto, dijo que Paraguay registró una disminución en lo que refiere a las exportaciones en volúmenes, pero la apreciación de los diferentes commodities, incluyendo a la carne, aumentó de manera circunstancial. “Entonces lo que vemos positivo es, al terminar el primer cuatrimestre del año, un mayor ingreso de dólares al país, pero con una menor producción”, dijo.

Sin embargo, acotó que se espera se normalice para este año, ya que se seguirá observando dicha tendencia en los siguientes meses. “Estimo que vamos a cerrar el año entre el 10% y 12% menos en





exportación en kilo, en producción como tal, pero terminaremos con números positivos, porque nuestra carne se aprecia bastante, al igual que los demás productos derivados”, especificó.

Mercado de EEUU ayudará

Por otro lado, el titular del Senacsa indicó que la apertura del mercado de Estados Unidos ayudará bastante al sector cárnico paraguayo, con lo cual recuperaría su menor envío, incluso se expandirá más allá.

“Más por el mercado americano, ya que al tener el pasaporte, indirectamente se abrirán otros mercados, como Canadá, México, donde automáticamente se abre un canal de casi 500 millones de habitantes, obviamente consumidores de la proteína roja”, agregó.

## **UNIÓN EUROPEA**

### **Comisión Europea detalla cómo la PAC ha contribuido al bienestar animal**

12/05/2022 Además de a la reducción del uso de antimicrobianos

La Comisión Europea publicaba en el día de ayer un estudio en el que se examina cómo la Política Agrícola Común (PAC) 2014-20 ha contribuido a mejorar el bienestar animal y a reducir el uso de antimicrobianos. El estudio ofrece una instantánea de la situación del bienestar animal y el uso de antimicrobianos en toda la UE, así como recomendaciones para evaluar mejor los futuros logros de la PAC 2023-27 en ese sentido. Hay que recordar que la mejora del bienestar animal y la lucha contra la resistencia a los antimicrobianos se incluyen en uno de los diez objetivos de la nueva PAC, "responder a las demandas de la sociedad en materia de alimentación y salud".

En su comunicado, la Comisión señala que los instrumentos y medidas de la PAC tienen la capacidad de contribuir al bienestar animal y a la reducción del uso de antimicrobianos. En la mayoría de las regiones/estados miembros estudiados, el bienestar animal y el uso de antimicrobianos se abordaron principalmente a través de medidas de desarrollo rural. Resultaron ser más eficaces cuando se combinaron inversiones en mejores condiciones de alojamiento, alimentación y gestión sanitaria. Por ejemplo, sensibilizando a los ganaderos mediante servicios de asesoramiento, compromisos y formación.

En conjunto, la PAC parece haber contribuido a mejorar el bienestar de los animales a nivel local, en sectores específicos y/o en Estados miembros y regiones, según las opciones de aplicación. Sin embargo, sigue siendo difícil evaluar los cambios reales en las prácticas impulsados por los instrumentos de la PAC, ya que se carece de indicadores para documentar los progresos realizados en la aplicación de determinadas medidas, o sus correspondientes efectos.

Recomendaciones para la próxima PAC

Con esto, la CE llega a una serie de recomendaciones para la próxima PAC. La principal recomendación es que los Estados miembros apliquen de forma más generalizada medidas dirigidas al bienestar de los animales. Debería desarrollarse una metodología común de la UE para documentar las mejores prácticas de bienestar animal a aplicar en las explotaciones, con los objetivos pertinentes.

El estudio sugiere que se proporcione una visión general del número de animales afectados por los diferentes tipos de intervenciones que abordan el bienestar animal y el uso de antimicrobianos a nivel nacional. Para evaluar adecuadamente los efectos de la PAC, los datos deberían distinguir entre los diferentes sectores afectados (por ejemplo, vacuno, ovino/caprino, porcino, avícola, cunícola) y utilizar el número de animales en lugar del número de unidades de ganado. También deberían fomentarse los servicios de asesoramiento, ya que han demostrado su eficacia a la hora de aumentar los conocimientos técnicos de los ganaderos sobre las mejores prácticas de bienestar animal.

Otra recomendación es estudiar la ampliación del etiquetado obligatorio a otros sectores de la ganadería, mencionando en la etiqueta los sistemas de producción o las condiciones de alojamiento, de forma similar a las actuales normas de comercialización de los huevos.

Por último, el estudio sugiere una metodología para encontrar indicadores que permitan evaluar el nivel de ambición de los objetivos de bienestar animal propuestos en los planes estratégicos de la PAC. También establece objetivos cuantificados sobre el uso de antimicrobianos que reflejan los esfuerzos que cada Estado miembro debe realizar para cumplir con la estrategia "de la granja a la mesa" para reducir, a nivel de la UE, las ventas de antimicrobianos para los animales de granja en un 50% para 2030.

Metodología

Señalar que el estudio fue realizado por un consorcio teniendo en cuenta el período de programación 2014-20. Se basa en la información recogida en 11 estudios de casos en toda la UE y en múltiples entrevistas con las principales partes interesadas, así como en un amplio análisis de datos y en una revisión bibliográfica.

### **Aumentó el comercio externo de alimentos en lo que va de 2022**

10 May 2022 There was significant growth in poultry, eggs and cereals





January saw a continuation of the trend of lower exports and higher imports of agri-food products, which began in autumn 2021, according to a report from the European Commission. This has resulted in a significant decrease in the trade balance, which is down 50% compared to September 2021. These findings were published in the European Commission's monthly trade report for January 2022.

The largest increases in exports were seen to the United Kingdom and the United States, who along with China, account for 40% of all EU agri-food exports. Exports to the UK grew by €894 million (+36%) to reach 2020 levels after a sharp decline last year. This was primarily a result of growth in exports of poultry & eggs, vegetables, beer, cider and other beverages.

Exports to the US grew by €323 million (+21%), largely driven by cereals and poultry & eggs. Exports to China, however, decreased by €414 million (28%).

The main sources of agri-food imports in January 2022 were the US and Brazil, followed by the UK and Ukraine. These four countries account for 35% of all agri-food imports to the EU. The largest increase was seen in imports from the UK, which grew by 137% to reach a value of over €1 billion, with particularly strong growth in imports of wine & wine-based products, as well as poultry & eggs. Despite this significant growth, imports from the UK remain 21% below their January 2020 levels.

Prior to the Russian invasion, imports from Ukraine had grown by 88% year on year in January 2022 to reach a value of €1 billion. This was mainly driven by imports of cereals, which grew by €258 million (136%). Elsewhere, imports from the US grew by 16%, while imports from China increased by 67%.

Looking at specific products, the EU's top three export categories were cereal preparations & milling products, dairy products and wine & wine-based products. These represented one quarter of all agri-food exports. In January 2022, these sectors increased their export values by €203 million, €219 million and €227 million respectively.

Exports of cereals also grew strongly, by €210 million or 24%. While pigmeat remains the fourth strongest export sector, the value of pigmeat exports decreased by €233 million (-16%) compared to January of last year. Regarding imports, the value of oilseed & protein crop imports stood at over €1.7 billion in January 2022. These products accounted for 14% of all agri-food imports in 2021.

The import value of vegetable oils increased by 89% year on year to reach 900 million, primarily driven by rapeseed oil. Fruit imports were valued at €1.6 billion, representing a 6% increase year on year. On the other hand, there was a sharp decline reported in imports of olives & olive oils, which fell by 18%.

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS**

### **Exportaciones en alza en el primer trimestre de 2022**

By PAIGE CARLSON May 12, 2022 Demand for beef, pork, and lamb proved strong in Q1, according to the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF).

Beef exports showed great momentum, reaching \$3 billion in Q1 according to data released by the USDA and compiled by USMEF. Top markets included Korea, Japan and China/Hong Kong, while a strong demand in Latin America and a rebound in the Middle East played key roles.

Halstrom cautions on slowing China exports. "The full impact of what's happening in China with the COVID lockdowns most definitely is not reflected yet," he says. Halstrom expects to see those numbers reflected in April and May.

China has continued to be a key player. However, with an upwards of eight countries driving overall global record growth, beef exports are not dependent on any one country, Halstrom explains.

According to USMEF vice president of economic analysis, Erin Borrer, beef exports added an extra \$474.10 per head in value to fed, slaughter cattle in Q1, increasing \$138.65 from the same time last year.

Pork exports saw the largest month since November 2021, though well below record totals from March of last year.

Mexico and the Dominican Republic continue on record pace in Q1, however China lags behind.

"We're down quite a bit in China on pork. We knew we would be, we totally expected it as they rebuild their herds there," Halstrom explains.

Halstrom remains positive as China's downturn is offset by other markets, especially with strong numbers from the Caribbean, Latin America and South Korea, which showed a significant increase fueled in part by Korea's growing demand for chilled U.S. pork.

For Q1, pork exports added an extra \$54.18 per head slaughtered, down \$5.91 from the same time last year, Borrer says.

In addition to strength in beef and pork, lamb posted its third largest volume on record and the highest value in nearly eight years led by Mexico and growth in the Caribbean, due to the rebound in food service demand.



### **USDA anunció que embarques de carne orgánica “sudamericana” pueden contener plásticos**

By PAIGE CARLSON May 12, 2022 South American beef imported to the U.S. under the label ‘Organic Rancher’ organic ground beef, packaged on April 20, 2022, may contain bits of hard plastic, according to the USDA’s Food Safety and Inspection Service announcement.

Shipped to Whole Foods locations across the country, the 16-oz. vacuum-sealed packages containing 93% lean ground beef and 85% lean ground beef, both with use by date of May 18 could contain the pieces of the rigid plastic. Products also bear “EST. 4027” inside the USDA inspection mark.

No recall has been requested because the products are no longer available for purchase.

According to beef company, Organic Rancher, owner of Organic Rancher organic ground beef, claims their livestock are “born, raised, and harvested in Uruguay or Argentina on open, grassy pastures.”

Their beef also receives the stamp of Global Animal Partnership (G.A.P.) Step 4 Certification.

Under current import requirements, beef is allowed for import from Uruguay in raw, ready-to-eat and not-ready-to-eat shelf stable products. Raw beef is also eligible for import from Argentina, according to USDA-FSIS.

### **Iowa Cattlemen's Association se refirió al proyecto de ley para regular Mercado ganadero**

By PAIGE CARLSON May 9, 2022 With the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act top of mind for many cattle producers, director of government relations at the Iowa Cattlemen's Association, Cora Fox, shares her insights on the bill.

Q: What parts of the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act do you feel will be most beneficial to cattle producers?

A: There are several provisions within the bill that I believe will benefit cattle producers. This is my perspective based on countless conversations with the members I represent at the Iowa Cattlemen's Association.

First, let's discuss the requirement for packers to participate in the cash market. This is incredibly valuable to cattle feeders who are shut out from the market for a litany of reasons: market disruptions (big and small), captive supply, labor challenges, etc. The COVID-19 pandemic is the most severe example, but Iowa cattle feeders who utilize the cash market have been told they can't get their cattle killed during random weeks throughout the year, too. When you've got market-ready cattle, every extra day in the yard is lost revenue. It's even worse when we've got \$7-8/bu. corn to feed. It's not like these producers are being compensated for the packer building too much captive supply or failing to take a look at the calendar. Guaranteeing some level of activity in negotiated trade keeps cattle moving in all parts of the beef belt on a regular basis.

Furthermore, we must recognize the value of negotiated trade as it pertains to price discovery. There is consensus amongst the entire cattle industry that price discovery is valuable. The cattlemen I work with believe that price discovery is a shared responsibility of all market participants. It shouldn't be a burden carried only by producers in Iowa/Minnesota and Nebraska when it's a benefit to all.

Finally, I don't think there's any dispute that this bill will provide more information to producers which will help them make better informed marketing decisions. Knowing how many cattle are scheduled to be delivered for the next two weeks will help producers estimate slaughter numbers and packers' demand. Access to the base price, net price, and premiums on formula contracts offered and utilized will bring more awareness to producers as they attempt to negotiate with buyers. And receiving average carcass weights in a more timely manner will give producers an idea of the beef going out for further processing or retail. The packers know all of those details, but most producers don't. Knowledge is power. If we want to change the current dynamic and reduce the imbalance of leverage between packers and producers, there's got to be more publicly available information. Remember, Livestock Mandatory Reporting was developed to facilitate open, transparent price discovery for all market participants, not just a few.

Q: In Iowa, what percentage of cattle are sold on negotiated trade vs. AMA?

A: In 2021, the Iowa/Minnesota reporting region sold 57.7 percent of cattle via cash or negotiated grid. This is the highest percentage of negotiated trade reported within the beef belt.

Q: Have these numbers changed in the past decade?

A: We've witnessed a decline in cash trade in every reporting region over the past decade. In Iowa, we're trading roughly 14 percent less cash since 2011. Negotiated grid transactions went from 10.2 percent to 5.7 percent in 2014, but we've since returned to more than 10 percent in 2021.

Q: Do you foresee any 'unintended consequences' to this bill?

A: Aren't there very real consequences of doing nothing? The “slow game” on cattle market reform—denying any problems and delaying the development of real solutions—has not been beneficial for independent cattlemen.



I don't have to speculate what the lack of price discovery, transparency, and competition in the fed cattle market are doing to Iowa cattlemen. A little time spent reading market reports, talking to producers, and sitting in a salebarn shows the immediate need for reform.

I understand this bill, if enacted, is going to create change. But change can make a positive difference. And if this change happens to keep more cattle producers in business, then I think we've accomplished what's really at the heart of this discussion: the ability to pass on a legacy to the next generation of producers.

The mandate provision of the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act, which is the sticking point for some, allows for public input. Producers in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and beyond will have the opportunity to tell USDA what's working, what isn't, and what can be improved upon. This is important, as there is no such thing as a perfect bill or silver bullet solution.

Q: Do you have any reservations of getting the government involved in the beef industry to this extent, specifically with marketing beef?

A: It was a difficult decision for Iowa cattlemen to make when we decided to ask Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa) to pursue legislation. I think most Iowa cattlemen, including myself, prefer to keep Uncle Sam out of our back forty. However, we'd be remiss if we ignored reality. Producers have no leverage with packers. We're lucky if we have one or two buyers in our salebarns or at the gate. Some weeks we have no competitors, and when the market disruptions hit, we struggle to get our high-quality, market-ready cattle sold.

Congress allowed many of the problems we have in the meatpacking industry to develop over the past century, and I believe Congress has a responsibility to address them. We're grateful to have a united front from Iowa's congressional delegation on cattle market reform.

Q: If you could add/change anything to this bill to better suit cattle producers, what would it be?

A: I think the bill would benefit from a provision that would enforce 14-day delivery for negotiated cattle. By definition, cattle sold via negotiated means should be delivered within two weeks. Unfortunately, this isn't always the case. I routinely hear from cattle feeders that they are being asked to extend their delivery date or plan on their cattle getting slaughtered in 3-4 weeks. There's no reason why negotiated cattle can't be put on the calendar just as cattle sold via AMAs.

I also think tightening up the time period which covered packers will be required to meet mandatory minimum requirements is important. One week is significantly different than one month. Give an inch and they'll take a mile.

If signed into law, I'd also like to see USDA act with a sense of urgency. The bureaucratic process often moves at the pace of a snail; a commitment to implement the provisions of this bill on a shorter timeline than directed by Congress would be appreciated by many.

Q: After the recent hearings, do you feel the best interest of the independent cattle producer was voiced and heard in the presented testimonies?

A: There have been several hearings over the past couple of years—maybe six? Between all of them, various perspectives have been shared. Recognizing my bias, I think it would've been beneficial to have more representation from Iowa. Much of what's being discussed in terms of cattle market reform came from the minds of Iowa cattle feeders.

Q: What point of view do you feel was missed?

A: I think it's pretty obvious that representation from the regions who drive price discovery and provide the most information to the entire beef belt were missing: Iowa/Minnesota and Nebraska. The statements shared by Sen. Deb Fischer and Chairman David Scott in recent hearings explain why those perspectives were missing, and it's incredibly disheartening.

Q: If there is another hearing in the future, who would you recommend to testify?

A: It would behoove Congress to focus less on headlines in the paper and continue to work with associations who represent the interests of cattlemen. Who can best answer the questions so Congress can determine next steps? I'll always advocate to have an Iowa cattleman at the table where decisions are made, but I know there are other important voices to include in a hearing. Agency officials, economists, cattle producers from other states—they all deserve the opportunity to share their perspective. Lastly, cutting the partisan noise and staying germane to the purpose of the hearing would make better use of everyone's time.

### **COVID: Acusan a empresas frigoríficas de manipular a las autoridades para continuar operando**

By GREG HENDERSON May 12, 2022 America's large meatpackers pushed "baseless claims of beef and pork shortages in the early weeks of the pandemic to persuade the Trump administration to keep packing plants running and disregard the risks of the coronavirus," according to a special House subcommittee investigating the nation's pandemic response. At least 269 meat packing workers eventually died from the virus.



On Thursday, the House select subcommittee released a report alleging that Tyson Food's legal team prepared a draft with input from other packers that became the basis for Trump's executive order to keep the plants running in April 2020.

"Meatpacking companies knew the risk posed by the coronavirus to their workers and knew it wasn't a risk that the country needed them to take," according to the report by the select subcommittee on the coronavirus crisis. "They nonetheless lobbied aggressively — successfully enlisting [the U.S. Agriculture Department] as a close collaborator in their efforts — to keep workers on the job in unsafe conditions, to ensure state and local health authorities were powerless to mandate otherwise, and to be protected against legal liability for the harms that would result."

The report from the bipartisan House select subcommittee is based on review of 151,000 pages of documents, more than a dozen survey calls with meatpacking workers union representatives, former Agriculture Department and Occupational Safety and Health Administration officials, and state and local health authorities. The subcommittee also held a staff briefing with OSHA and USDA.

The report alleges the nation's largest meatpackers and industry trade groups repeatedly misled the public when they warned that a slowdown in their operations posed an imminent threat to the nation's meat supplies. But "these fears were baseless," investigators wrote.

Responding to the allegations, the North American Meat Institute, the nation's trade association for meat and poultry packers and processors, called the subcommittee's report "partisan" and that it "distorts the truth about the meat and poultry industry's work to protect employees" during the COVID-19 pandemic.

"The report ignores the rigorous and comprehensive measures companies enacted to protect employees and support their critical infrastructure workers," said Julie Anna Potts, president and CEO of the Meat Institute. She said the Meat Institute and member companies voluntarily provide hundreds of thousands of pages to the committee.

"The meat and poultry industry, like many industries, was challenged by the pandemic in the spring of 2020. As more became known about the spread of the virus, the meat industry spent billions of dollars to reverse the pandemic's trajectory, protecting meat and poultry workers while keeping food on Americans' tables and our farm economy working."

Yet the committee's report suggests such internal industry documents showed that "despite awareness of the high risks of coronavirus spread in their plants, meatpacking companies engaged in a concerted effort with Trump Administration political officials to insulate themselves from coronavirus-related oversight, to force workers to continue working in dangerous conditions, and to shield themselves from legal liability for any resulting worker illness or death."

Gary Mickelson, Tyson's director of public relations, told The Washington Post that the company has worked with government officials at many levels in both the Trump and Biden administrations as it navigated the pandemic.

"This collaboration is crucial to ensuring the essential work of the U.S. food supply chain and our continued efforts to keep team members safe," Mickelson said in a statement to The Post. "For example, last year Tyson Foods was supported by the Biden Administration as we became one of the first fully vaccinated workforces in the U.S. Our efforts have also included working cooperatively and frequently with local health department officials in our plant communities."

Jim Monroe, Smithfield's vice president of corporate affairs, told The Post his company has invested more than \$900 million to support worker safety, including paying workers to stay home, and have exceeded Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and OSHA guidelines.

"The meat production system is a modern wonder, but it is not one that can be re-directed at the flip of a switch," Monroe said in a statement. "That is the challenge we faced as restaurants closed, consumption patterns changed and hogs backed-up on farms with nowhere to go. The concerns we expressed were very real and we are thankful that a true food crisis was averted and that we are starting to return to normal."

Unmoved by such meat packer arguments, House Appropriations Committee Chair Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) called the House subcommittee report "damning."

"Not only does it highlight the meatpacking industry's baseless claims that jeopardized the health and livelihoods of hundreds of workers, it demonstrates their willingness to price gouge American consumers in the name of 'inflation'. Meatpackers warned us in April 2020 that the closure of plants to protect workers' health would threaten the domestic food supply chain, but that same month U.S. pork exports were at an all-time high."

DeLauro said meatpackers "need to answer for this deception, be held accountable for endangering workers, and must immediately lower food costs for working families. We need an economy that works for all, not just the wealthy and richest corporations. We need to put people over profits — period."

However, the Meat Institute claims the "House Select Committee has done the nation a disservice."





Potts said the committee could have tried to learn “what the industry did to stop the spread of COVID among meat and poultry workers, reducing positive cases associated with the industry while cases were surging across the country. Instead, the Committee uses 20/20 hindsight and cherry picks data to support a narrative that is completely unrepresentative of the early days of an unprecedented national emergency.”

### ***NAMI afirmó que el informe distorsiona la verdad***

13 May 2022 NAMI said the report distorts the truth

Top US meatpacking companies drafted the executive order issued by President Donald Trump in 2020 to keep meat plants running and convinced his administration to encourage workers to stay on the job at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, according to a report released on Thursday by a US House panel, reported Reuters.

The report by the House of Representatives Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis details the meat industry’s influence on Trump’s White House as it tried to keep production rolling even as employees fell ill.

More than 59,000 meatpacking workers at plants owned by the nation’s top five meatpackers contracted COVID-19 in the first year of the pandemic and at least 269 died, according to the first report by the panel, released in October.

"The shameful conduct of corporate executives pursuing profit at any cost during a crisis and government officials eager to do their bidding regardless of resulting harm to the public must never be repeated," committee chair Representative James Clyburn said.

The North American Meat Institute, the leading meat industry trade group, said the report "distorts the truth" and "uses 20/20 hindsight and cherry picks data to support a narrative that is completely unrepresentative of the early days of an unprecedented national emergency."

The report - based on thousands of documents and interviews with workers, union officials and experts - found that in April 2020, meatpacking companies led by Tyson Foods and Smithfield Foods drafted an executive order invoking the Defense Production Act (DPA) to keep meat plants open.

The DPA, which was enacted in 1950, gives the president emergency powers to control the domestic economy.

The companies sent the draft to US Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials and corresponded extensively with the White House, USDA, and other administration officials before the order was finalised and signed on 28 April, the report found.

Industry executives argued at the time that domestic meat supply was threatened by worker absenteeism. Those concerns were "baseless," the House report said. USDA data showed meatpackers had 622 million pounds of frozen pork in March 2020 and that top meatpackers' pork exports grew as much as 370% in the first year of the pandemic.

Jim Monroe, Smithfield vice president of corporate affairs, said the company is proud of its pandemic response.

"Did we make every effort to share with government officials our perspective on the pandemic and how it was impacting the food production system? Absolutely," he said.

Gary Mickelson, a Tyson spokesperson, said the company's top priority is worker health and safety and that it has collaborated with federal, state and local officials in its pandemic response in the interest of protecting workers.

In April 2020, meat industry executives also lobbied the USDA to encourage workers to report to plants as absenteeism rose, resulting in a public statement to that effect from former Vice President Mike Pence, the report found.

The industry worked closely with political appointee Mindy Brashears, the USDA under secretary of food safety, and corresponded with her via her personal email and cell phone, a potential violation of the Federal Records Act, the report found.

The former director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Robert Redfield, also told the House committee that he added softening language, like "if feasible," to CDC guidance for managing COVID-19 spread in meat plants because he was "persuaded by industry concerns" about the potential impact of the guidance.

### **Kansas sancionó una ley que prohíbe rotular como carne alimentos alternativos**

12 May 2022 The law comes into effect 1 July

Kansas state governor Laura Kelly signed into law House Substitute for SB 261, also known as the fake meat labelling bill, according to a press release from the Kansas Livestock Association (KLA). The KLA-supported bill already had been passed by both the House and Senate.

As of 1 July, the new law will require producers of alternative meat products that use meat terms to include a disclaimer indicating the product does not contain meat on the label in a prominent and conspicuous font





size in close proximity to the meat term. Disclaimers can include vegetarian, vegan, meatless, meat-free, plant-based or other terms approved by the Kansas secretary of agriculture as appropriate. Without such disclaimers, the product will be considered misbranded.

## **Estados Unidos da el visto bueno a la carne de vacuno de REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA**

05/05/2022

El USDA levanta las restricciones

El Servicio de Inspección e Inocuidad de los Alimentos (FSIS) del Departamento de Agricultura de EEUU (USDA) ha comunicado al Gobierno dominicano que completó la "revisión del sistema de inspección documentado de la República Dominicana para los productos de carne de vacuno cruda e intacta" y determinado que el país "es elegible" desde finales de abril para exportar carne de vacuno a esa nación, según informa CDN, el canal dominicano de televisión abierta de noticias, en su página web.

Así, y según el citado canal, el FSIS incluso entrega recomendaciones "con el fin de facilitar la aceptación de los productos de carne de vacuno cruda intacta exportados desde la República Dominicana en el punto de entrada de los Estados Unidos"; entre estos los requisitos de importación; de etiquetado, medidas sanitarias individuales y la herramienta de autoinforme (SRT).

El informe incluye la presentación de una lista actualizada de todos los establecimientos certificados que pueden exportar a Estados Unidos y su programa oficial de muestreo y pruebas microbiológicas y de residuos químicos, así como sus resultados.

Por último, destaca que en el plazo de un año a partir de la fecha de entrada en vigor de esta determinación de restablecimiento de la equivalencia, el FSIS tiene previsto "verificar mediante una auditoría si el sistema de inspección de productos cárnicos crudos intactos sigue siendo equivalente" y anuncia que "dicha auditoría incluirá una selección de establecimientos certificados".

## **California aprobó suplemento para reducir el metano entérico**

09 May 2022 Blue Ocean Farms was granted provisional certificates of registration

Blue Ocean Barns announced on Friday that the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has authorised commercial use of the company's seaweed-based supplement as a digestive aid for cattle.

The decision followed a successful trial at Straus Organic Dairy Farm in Marin County, a trial the company said is the largest and longest yet conducted with seaweed and dairy cows. CDFA's Safe Animal Feed Education Program provided technical assistance, feed sampling, and analysis during the trial.

Brominata is a variety of red seaweed proven in published scientific trials to promote higher energy yield from the digestion of hay and grasses and to reduce cows' methane emissions by 80% or more. The livestock industry has long needed a feed additive to reduce the wasted energy that cattle naturally burp into the atmosphere. Over the past four years, multiple studies by major universities have shown that the supplement is safe for cows and doesn't change the chemistry or taste of milk or meat.

Following the Straus trial, Blue Ocean Barns' independent conclusion that the product is Generally Recognised as Safe (GRAS) was reviewed by California's Commercial Feed Regulatory Program and Livestock Drug Program. Those two programs have regulatory oversight and authority over all commercial livestock feeds and livestock drugs/remedies sold within or into the state. CDFA issued a "No Objections Letter" and granted provisional certificates of registration for both the certified organic and nonorganic formulations of Brominata, approving both labels under the state's Livestock Drug Program.

Animal scientists for decades have tested a number of feed additives — garlic, lemongrass, as well as synthetic ingredients — aimed at reducing methane outputs from cow burps. Those emissions account for about 4% of all greenhouse gas produced globally each year. But none of those other supplements reduced nearly the amount of greenhouse gas as the red seaweed called *Asparagopsis taxiformis*, said Blue Ocean Barns. Still, that seaweed has never been cultivated at scale despite the need to feed the supplement to nearly 100 million cows in the US and about 1.5 billion worldwide. Blue Ocean Barns said it solved the problem of growing at scale and began ramping up production on a commercial level in 2020 in order to serve Straus Family Creamery and other farm families throughout California.

## **AUSTRALIA**

### **Reaccionan autoridades e instituciones ante el brote de aftosa en INDONESIA**

Beef Central, 09/05/2022 The Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment has this afternoon issued an update on the FMD outbreak in Indonesia reported by Beef Central on Friday:

The department has been advised of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in Indonesia.

Until this outbreak, Indonesia had been FMD free since 1986, a status recognised internationally by the World Organisation for Animal Health in 1990.



FMD is a contagious viral disease of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs with severe consequences for animal health and trade.

Australia has offered assistance to Indonesia to combat and contain the outbreak in Java and Sumatra.

The department has reviewed import permits for animal products from Indonesia that may carry FMD and suspended those of concern.

Australia is free from FMD.

In response to the outbreak in Indonesia, the department has advised livestock industries to be alert, raised awareness at the border, particularly in the north, provided advice to state and territory governments, and liaised with Indonesian counterparts.

Past preparations include establishment of an FMD vaccine bank in 2004 to ensure Australia has access to vaccines should they ever be required to respond to an outbreak.

The risk to Australia remains low in the absence of close contact between animals or the importation of infected products.

FMD can spread through close contact between animals, and be carried on animal products or short distances by the wind.

Anyone keeping or working with cattle, sheep, goats or pigs should be aware of the signs of FMD: blisters on the mouth and drooling or limping animals.

If livestock exhibit any unusual signs, people are urged to call their veterinarian or Australia's Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline on 1800 675 888.

Anyone returning to Australia after visiting a farm or interacting with livestock abroad should declare this upon their return, so steps can be taken to remove the risk of transmission through contaminated clothing or dirty shoes.

Modelling by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences in 2013 determined that a large outbreak of FMD in Australia would have a significant financial impact, estimated at the time to be around \$50 billion over 10 years.

For this reason, the department is making every effort to further strengthen national biosecurity and underline the importance of on-farm biosecurity.

James Nason, 09/05/2022

WHILE the confirmation of Food and Mouth Disease in Indonesia has created urgency to ensure Australia's livestock traceability systems are working as effectively as possible, it is also important that industry retain perspective and not panic about the nearby outbreak.

That is the view of Cattle Council of Australia president Markus Rathsmann, who spoke to Beef Central this morning about the industry's position in response to the reported FMD outbreak in Indonesia on Friday.

An FMD outbreak in a neighbouring country is of great concern to Australia's livestock sector from an animal welfare perspective and because, under current trade protocols, it would mean the immediate loss of access to premium export markets for our cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo industries.

No reason to panic

The return of FMD to Indonesia was a crucial wake-up call for Australia to ensure reforms of traceability system are in place and working properly, Mr Rathsmann said.

But he also emphasised that it was important not to lose sight of the fact that Indonesia has had FMD before, and that Australia has helped Indonesia to eradicate FMD in the past and will actively support Indonesia to achieve the same result now.

"It is also in other Southeast Asian countries we trade with," he said.

"We're regularly told by biosecurity officials that smuggled-in meat is brought into Australia, fortunately we have a good border security system that detects it, and has been able to stop it coming in.

"While it is certainly of great concern that this outbreak has happened in Indonesia, we do have to remember that it does get to our shores, and it is just fortunate our biosecurity team is picking it up before it actually gets out.

"We need to use this as a wake-up call to say let's get these reforms in place, let's make sure our systems are up to date and working properly.

"There are things we need to do to ensure the investment the Minister for Agriculture (David Littleproud) has committed to biosecurity is used wisely and that we get a better system out of it."

Mr Rathsmann said the Federal Government has recognised the work needs to be done in the traceability space, and the efforts of the department help control neighbouring outbreaks should be congratulated.

Robust traceability needed for all livestock sectors

He said that all livestock producers "are in this together" and said it was important that all species of cloven hoof animals that can carry Foot and Mouth Disease are part of a robust traceability system in Australia.

This was recommended by a national livestock review of traceability systems by SAFEMEAT that was finalised and handed to Federal and State Governments and industry in 2020.



The review recommended, among other things, the ‘mandating’ of individual digital/electronic identification of livestock, and the investment into a database capable of handling ‘all FMD susceptible livestock species’.

In the sheep sector, Victoria is the only State to have introduced compulsory individual electronic identification, while other States still work on a paper-based system.

“While there has been some concern about the cost of an improved national system in bringing the other species on board, the cost of an FMD outbreak would far outweigh that,” Mr Rathsmann told Beef Central.

“We definitely need a harmonised national system.

“Certainly the SAFEMEAT review indicated that we would need to bring all cloven foot species within a robust traceability system, because we’re all in this together.”

What would happen in the event of an FMD outbreak in Australia?

Should FMD be confirmed in Australia, Mr Rathsmann said the first thing that would happen would be the imposition of a national livestock standstill.

“It would certainly be catastrophic to our markets and our reputation,” he said.

“The old data talks about a \$51 billion impact, and that is old data. CCA been trying to get more recent data because cattle prices have certainly increased since 2013.

### **Exportadores de carnes enfrentan desafíos logísticos**

12 May 2022

Key points:

2022 has presented significant exporting challenges but Australian exporters have found ways to continue to deliver product

The lockdown of Shanghai has meant only 28% of Australian beef exported to China during April could be received via the Port of Shanghai

Other ports in the north of China have responded to receive Australian beef imports, ensuring exports to China are not only maintained but are up slightly year-on-year.

So far, 2022 has been a challenging year for exporters around the world, and these challenges have been felt in the Australian red meat industry. However, Australian exporters have found ways to deliver product and take advantage of record high prices.

A key example of this is exporting into China. In 2021, the Port of Shanghai received around 67% of the Australian beef destined for China. This soon collapsed to 28% of imports in April, with the lockdown of Shanghai impacting port operations and depressing demand across many product categories – including most particularly perishable goods like beef.

Despite this, exports to China overall are up slightly year-on-year, as most traffic destined for Shanghai has been diverted to the ports of Ningbao, Qindao and Tianjin. Tianjin port has seen traffic almost double to 2,800 tonnes per month, while Ningbao and Qindao recorded a combined fourteen-fold increase in traffic year-on-year, now accounting for 24% of imports.

Notably, all three of these ports are in the north of China, distant from the more centrally located Port of Shanghai. This impressive logistical effort reflects the resilience of Australian exporters and sets industry up for later in the year when production is expected to rise.

Meanwhile, the North American 90CL – a key indicator for Australian export prices – is up 20% from 2021 and average export prices are trading at near record highs. At the same time, American beef exports are projected by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to fall 4% this year, easing competition in Japan and South Korea, while a reopened tourist industry is increasing demand in high value markets around the world.

The ability of Australian product to reach overseas markets is critical to taking advantage of the long herd rebuild the industry is still undertaking. As the shift in Chinese import patterns show, there are reasons to be optimistic for the coming year.

### **Cinco indicadores de que las existencias ganaderas están aumentando**

Eric Barker, 13/05/2022 A THIRD wet summer over large parts of Southern Queensland and New South Wales has laid the platform for another strong year of herd rebuilding.

Restockers have still been active in saleyards and the weather bureau is forecasting more rainfall over winter. But cattle numbers have always been hard to predict on a national scale and there are many indicators used to show it.

Beef Central has picked out five indicators used to analyse the national herd rebuild in 2022.

1, Female slaughter ratio

The female slaughter ratio (FSR) is the most common indicator used to determine the pace of the national rebuild. When females are representing less than 47 percent of the national kill the herd is said to be in a rebuild phase.



According to Australian Bureau of Statistics for the final quarter of last year, females were representing 43.4pc of throughput.

Last year, Thomas Elder Markets released a predictive model for the FSR which predicted the fall to 43pc. An article last month by TEM analyst Matt Dalgleish said the modelled FSR suggested the indicator was less than 41pc, which would be the lowest the FSR has been in over three decades. The next round of ABS statistics is due in the next fortnight.

Meat & Livestock Australia market information manager Stephen Bignell said another way to look at female slaughter numbers was through the supply of co-products like foetal blood.

“When you have a high supply of foetal blood it means there are more pregnant females being processed,” Mr Bignell said.

“At the moment, foetal blood is in low supply, which means not many pregnant females are going to slaughter.”

## 2, Male slaughter numbers

Adding another metric to the FSR, Rabobank senior animal protein analyst Angus Gidley-Baird said the year-on-year male slaughter numbers were a good way to determine herd trends.

“Assuming every male lives for two years, you can get an idea of how many breeding cows there were in the years earlier,” Mr Gidley-Baird said.

“We’ve seen male slaughter decline for the last two years until the middle of last year. Then in the third quarter we saw a 7 percent year-on-year increase and 1pc increase in Q4. That shows there was an increase in calving in 2019.

“There is grey areas in the corners though, because we have been hearing people down south have been selling cattle a bit earlier to fill a shortage of finished steers.”

Mr Gidley-Baird said he expected the trend of increasing male slaughter numbers to continue this year.

“I would expect the data from the first quarter of this year to cement that trend,” he said.

## 3, Should reproduction rates play more of a role?

While a lot of the indicators on herd trends are taken from processing data, many believe there should be more of a focus on the other end of the supply chain.

Jason Trompf, a sheep fertility specialist who does some work in the cattle industry, said there should be more data on the reproduction rate to determine herd trends.

“I don’t think reproduction rates are collected as widely in the cattle industry as they are in the sheep industry,” Mr Trompf said.

“We know in the sheep industry we are marking about 90pc of lambs, but I don’t have a number for cattle.”

Mr Trompf said the biggest shifts in national herd numbers in previous years have come after good seasons in the major breeding areas of Central and North Qld.

“The big increase in herd numbers that comes to mind was after the La Nina in 2011, where we had a good 18 month growing season in Qld,” he said.

“I know the season has been great in New South Wales over the past two years but it hasn’t necessarily been in the big breeding areas of Qld. That is why I was not surprised to hear that it took so long for the data to come through at the processing end.”

Beef Central understands more data on reproduction rates is collected in the United States.

## 4, Restockers active at saleyards

While many are on the look out for reproduction data, activity at the marketplace has been showing a propensity to build numbers.

MLA market information manager Stephen Bignell said there was strong evidence from saleyards this year that herd numbers were rebuilding.

“The EYCI hit a new all-time record this year, reaching 1,191c/kg on the back of Queensland restocker demand,” Mr Bignell said.

MLA market information manager Stephen Bignell says restockers are still very active at saleyards. [Click to enlarge](#)

“Restockers are still heavily active in the market, this week they bought 45pc of all EYCI eligible cattle – purchasing more than the 44pc of cattle purchased by feedlots. Restockers are constantly buying more than 40pc of young cattle.”

Mr Bignell said there was a decrease in numbers of cattle going through saleyards, which pointed to producers holding onto stock.

“I am mindful that saleyards are not the only way people sell cattle, but there is some evidence from saleyard activity that herd numbers are rebuilding,” he said.

“2021 cattle yardings until the start of May were 626,979. In 2022, for the same period cattle yardings are 611,851 (a reduction of 2.4pc).”

## 5, sheep and goat industry’s going strong





Mr Bignell said with shorter gestation periods, trends in the sheep and goat industries can be an indicator of what is to come for the cattle industry.

“Goat slaughter picked up from mid-2021 following 18 months of reduced slaughter. This indicated that the goat rebuild has matured,” he said.

“Goats are produced in NSW and southern QLD and have different production system to where majority of Australia’s cattle are produced. But the goat rebuild can be a lead indicator to the cattle rebuild.”

Mr Bignell said similar activity was happening in the sheep industry, where MLA had been doing surveys on producer sentiment.

“In MLA’s February sheep meat and wool survey 91% of sheep producers in Australia are planning to increase or maintain their sheep flocks. 31% of sheep producers are looking to increase their flocks,” he said.

“These intentions are indicative of the livestock industry as a whole and could be extrapolated to the cattle industry.”

### **Advierten signos de erosión en la demanda doméstica de carnes**

Jon Condon, 12/05/2022

DOMESTIC Australian red meat sales are under considerable pressure this month, as a powerful combination of economic and political factors erodes consumer confidence.

A potent cocktail including the looming Federal election, the Ukraine War, rising interest rates, and rising cost of living – especially for key inputs like fuel and energy – have dug deep into Australian consumer consciousness in recent months.

Some of this appears to be transferred into more restrained household budgets and consumer appetite to spend on more expensive items like beef and lamb.

Federal elections are notorious for creating added financial uncertainty in consumers’ minds, and have frequently been seen in the past impacting spending patterns on red meat and other discretionary items.

Several large meat wholesalers with operations across eastern Australia painted a complex picture of what’s influencing consumer spending patterns at present.

After a bright start to the year as the COVID veil started to clear, circumstances have changed dramatically since around March. Russia’s invasion of Ukraine set the ball rolling in undermining consumer confidence, followed by the announcement of the Federal election, and more recently, the hike in interest rates, petrol prices and the shakey stock market.

“There’s a lot going on in the typical Australian consumers’ minds at present,” one wholesale contact told Beef Central yesterday.

“The last four weeks’ trading has been terrible, volume-wise,” he said.

“People in the trade put prices up around Easter, on the expectation that supply was going to tighten. Instead, consumption of red meat has fallen. Retail and food service customers are very wary about buying meat forward, and consumers are the same.”

“Consumers have clearly bunkered down.”

Domestic market a ‘safe haven’

The change in consumer sentiment comes after the domestic market had been seen as the ‘safe haven’ for the Australian beef industry over the past year, buoyed by solid demand and avoiding all the COVID logistics issues and currency challenges associated with export.

“This slide in domestic demand over the past month is presenting as a real issue,” one large wholesaler told Beef Central. “We’ve seen volume turnover decline by 7-15pc in our business over the past four weeks. That’s despite the relatively ample beef and lamb supply available now, compared with this time last year.”

Despite the recent sequence of short processing weeks, red meat supply onto the wholesale market (for domestic or export use) remained reasonably solid, he said. With the A\$ declining to around US 71c recently, more of that available product was now moving into the export channel.

“The flat domestic demand is already putting wholesale prices under pressure,” the trade contact said.

“Some people have paid too much for meat earlier, and are now watching those prices start to slip. It means everybody is scrambling to get a position – everybody want to be current.”

Retail prices charged for domestic beef have continued to ratchet up over the past six months, across both the supermarket and independent butcher sector.

Given recent developments discussed above, some consumers were now trading-down out of grilling steaks and roasts into ground beef, or in fact out of beef and into cheaper proteins like pork or chicken, one trade source said.

“But even budget beef is not particularly cheap anymore. A-cipher whole cow rumps that used to sell around \$6/kg are today worth \$10.50/kg in the wholesale market – more expensive than chicken fillets.





“Pork is selling as easy as anything. Chicken is the same – there’s a distinct price gap against beef and lamb, and consumers, given their current mindset, are shifting more of their purchase decisions. It’s a real concern, but people today have a tighter budget they are trying to stick to.”

A large Brisbane retail butchery in a working class western suburb demographic told Beef Central its weekly meat turnover had dropped almost 40pc over the past four weeks – attributing most of that volume shift to deteriorating consumer confidence. That was despite some attractive beef specials, including reasonable quality budget whole rumps for \$12.99/kg and whole budget ribs for \$19.99/kg.

Some wholesale prices starting to decline

As always happens at this stage in the calendar cycle, cool-weather slow-cooking cuts suitable for casseroles and stews have held up a little better in price, but some other wholesale lines have now lost at least \$1-\$2/kg over the past month.

Striploins, cube rolls and similar cuts had typically declined \$2/kg to \$5/kg since February or March, one trader said.

“But even with those changes, if you took a five year average, red meat prices are still way up there. Red meat today is still expensive. There are pockets, in more affluent areas mostly, where turnover has not been so heavily impacted, but it’s out there, especially in working class and first-home-owner areas,” he said.

“It’s hard to put a \$20 steak on a plate every second night. Supermarkets are definitely trying to funnel consumers away from more expensive red meat, by running chicken and pork specials. I have seen very few red meat retail specials in supermarkets for the past 12 months.”

With popular chicken and pork items currently around \$9/kg wholesale, even beef trim looked expensive presently in the wholesale market, at \$10 to \$10.50/kg chilled.

Good YG striploins were currently wholesaling around \$21-\$22/kg, and cube rolls low to mid 30s, having got to \$38/kg earlier, when really short.

Bigger kills ahead will test supply and demand

The domestic trade appeared to be at a turning point, after a couple of very good years, but larger beef kills over the next few weeks would apply a ‘real test’ to the domestic trade as supply volume grew, applying even more pressure, the wholesaler said.

“There’s been a modest easing in livestock value recently, but red meat prices, both beef and lamb, are going to have to reduce a lot further for the trade to pick up,” he said.

“People in the trade are holding reasonable stock levels, but now that it has gone quiet, inventory will rise, which always lends itself to trouble.”

Another wholesaler said there were early signs of difficulty in getting money out of some debtors for sold meat.

“I can’t see what’s going to fundamentally make the domestic meat trade better before the end of the year,” he said.

“Get the election out of the road, and find a solution in the Ukraine, and things (consumer confidence) may start to turn around a little – but right now, trading conditions are tough. There’s a lot of different things that the pushing and pulling the consumer.”

“Wholesale customers are now wary about going forward on meat purchases, for fear that price may come down further making the stocks they buy look expensive. And the processors are not offering cover out in front for wholesalers, because they don’t know what the market will do, either.”

“At least the lower Aussie dollar is helping the export side of the market.”

Surveys show retail trade down Recently-updated Nielsen Homescan data shows that domestic Australian consumer beef expenditure went down 3.8pc over the 12 weeks to the end of April. This was driven by:

A 9pc reduction in purchase frequency, which was offset marginally by consumers spending slightly more on each purchase occasion, up 0.5pc

It’s important to qualify the Nielsen data, however. It relates solely to domestic retail sales, not food service, and there have been significant changes in consumer behaviour compared with this time last year. April 2021 saw food service still heavily impacted by COVID, while retail was enjoying a boom, as consumers stayed and ate at home. This year, spending at food service is sharply higher.

Scott Cameron

Given that there is some lag in the Nielsen data, wholesale meat trade contacts spoken to yesterday and this morning suggest that conditions have worsen since the end of April.

While acknowledging anecdotal evidence that consumer confidence is being eroded by current economic and political influences, MLA manager for group industry insights, Scott Cameron said it was still too early to see impact in actual sales data.

“There are some mixed signals. For example chicken prices have remained pretty flat over the past two years, yet chicken volume at retail in April has also trended down, Nielsen results show,” Mr Cameron said. “That perhaps reflects the resurgence in food service trade this year, more than anything.”



It was still too early to pick up any recent change in consumer behaviour through MLA's consumer sentiment tracking.

"If it's occurring, it may be another month or two before it starts to show up in surveys," Mr Cameron said. Anecdotally, however, MLA was hearing similar things about consumer activity, but it needed to make sure through survey work before considering making any adjustments in red meat marketing programs, he said.

## **EMPRESARIAS**

### **Tyson Foods elevó el pronóstico de ventas por alza de precio de las carnes**

By JENNIFER SHIKE May 9, 2022 Tyson Foods Inc TSN.N raised its full-year sales outlook on Monday after soaring meat prices helped the U.S. processor beat quarterly revenue and earnings estimates.

Shares jumped about 2% in premarket trading.

Meatpackers have come under scrutiny from the White House and Congress over climbing meat prices, with the White House blaming a lack of competition in the sector for the increases.

Companies like Tyson say they have hiked prices to offset rising costs for labor and goods like animal feed, which has been accelerated by the war in Ukraine.

"Although we continue to see inflationary pressures across the supply chain, we are working to drive costs down," Chief Executive Officer Donnie King said in a statement.

Tyson, based in Springdale, Arkansas, now expects annual sales between \$52 billion and \$54 billion, compared with its prior estimate for the upper end of a \$49 billion to \$51 billion range.

Analysts on average expect a figure of \$51.79 billion, according to Refinitiv IBES data.

Tyson said average prices for its beef in the quarter that ended on April 2 climbed by 23.8% from a year earlier, while chicken prices increased by 14.4% and pork prices rose 10.8%. Sales volumes were nearly flat in the beef and chicken sectors and dropped 4.8% in the pork business, according to the company.

Quarterly sales rose to \$13.12 billion in the quarter from \$11.30 billion a year earlier, beating expectations of \$12.85 billion. Tyson reported adjusted earnings per share of \$2.29, above expectations for \$1.91.

### **JBS ganancias del primer trimestre ascendieron a casi US\$1000 millones**

13 May 2022 The company posted a 151.4% increase in profit Brazilian meatpacker JBS SA posted a first-quarter profit that beat expectations on the back of strength in its United States business, reported Reuters, citing a company financial statement on Wednesday.

Despite posting a 151.4% increase in profit, high global grain prices and Brazil's sluggish economy challenged the world's biggest meat company, in addition to an expected drop in pork exports to China.

JBS made 5.14 billion reais (\$1 billion) in profit after reporting net sales 20.8% higher at 90.8 billion reais.

Beef operations in North America remained strong, with net revenue rising almost 22% thanks to heated domestic demand, the recovery of food service channels and healthy retail sales, which also bolstered JBS's chicken business in the region.

The United States is also a major export platform for JBS.

During the quarter, and despite the slowness of some US port operations, the company said beef export volumes rose by more than 6% from the country.

JBS also said Asia continues to be the most important region for exports of US beef, notably China, which in the period increased beef import volumes by almost 62%.

On the other hand, the company said US pork exports to China slumped, with the United States now ranking fifth as the main supplier of that type of meat to the Asian country.

US-based pork processors reeled because China recovered from African swine fever, and may now supply more of its own needs, JBS said.

JBS's beef unit in Brazil was able to raise sales by 24.2% last quarter, despite a 5% drop in cattle processing because China temporarily banned some Brazilian beef exporters.

A rise in the price of domestic cattle weighed negatively, as has a fall in domestic beef consumption.

Regarding its Seara processed foods division in Brazil, a persistent rise in the price of corn and soymeal, used as animal feed, was partly offset by JBS's ability to raise product prices, the company said.