



## NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 16/06/2022

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>GLOBAL</b> .....   | <b>2</b>  |
| FAO: costo de las importaciones de alimentos crece. Más vulnerables son los más afectados.....    | 2         |
| FAO estimó crecimiento de 1,4% en la producción mundial de carnes para 2022.....                  | 2         |
| <b>CHINA</b> .....  | <b>3</b>  |
| Lanzan plan por US\$200 millones para mejorar logística y cadena de frío .....                    | 3         |
| Suba de un 15% en el precio de la carne de cerdo durante mayo .....                               | 3         |
| <b>BRASIL</b> .....   | <b>3</b>  |
| Carne bovina: exportaciones alcanzan 153 mil toneladas en mayo .....                              | 3         |
| China y EE.UU. lideran las exportaciones brasileñas de carnes bovinas .....                       | 4         |
| GACC suspende por 4 semanas planta de Marfrig.....  | 4         |
| ABIEC realizó acción de promoción en COREA DEL SUR .....  | 5         |
| <b>URUGUAY</b> .....  | <b>5</b>  |
| Se afirma el gordo y se acortan las entradas .....  | 5         |
| Se prevé que en el segundo semestre el valor piso del novillo esté en el eje de US\$5.....        | 6         |
| En lo que va del año 24% de los novillos faenados provienen de corral.....                        | 6         |
| Para producir 750 mil toneladas anuales de carne se precisan 100 mil vacas más .....              | 6         |
| <b>PARAGUAY</b> .....   | <b>7</b>  |
| Stock bovino con más terneros pero menos vacas.....   | 7         |
| El rodeo de novillos disminuye a razón de 84 mil cabezas por año .....                            | 7         |
| “Necesitamos mercados que no impongan restricciones por cuestiones políticas e ideológicas” ..... | 8         |
| <b>UNIÓN EUROPEA</b> .....  | <b>8</b>  |
| ALEMANIA exigirá rótulo de bienestar animal .....   | 8         |
| ITALIA Confirman primeros casos de peste porcina africana en granjas .....                        | 8         |
| <b>ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> .....   | <b>9</b>  |
| Faena de vacas se mantuvo elevada.....  | 9         |
| USDA elevó las proyecciones de la producción de carnes porcina y bovina .....                     | 9         |
| Ola de calor provocó muerte de hacienda.....  | 10        |
| Impacta en los productores el alza de precios de los combustibles .....                           | 10        |
| NCBA felicitó por la firma del acuerdo con JAPON .....  | 12        |
| Avanza en el Congreso los cambios en la normativa que regula empresas navieras.....               | 12        |
| Incrementar el número de plantas frigoríficas no parece una decisión acertada.....                | 13        |
| <b>AUSTRALIA</b> .....  | <b>14</b> |
| Costo de la energía genera problemas en la distribución y escasez a los usuarios .....            | 14        |
| Procesadores perderían 300 AU\$/cabeza .....  | 15        |
| Analizan el impacto del ingreso de AFTOSA ante los casos en INDONESIA .....                       | 16        |
| Indonesia lanzó un masivo programa de vacunación contra la AFTOSA .....                           | 17        |
| <b>EMPRESARIAS</b> .....  | <b>17</b> |
| Agropampa: sello de identificación para animales nacidos y criados en RGS .....                   | 17        |
| SuperMeat acelera la producción de carne “cultivada” .....  | 19        |



## GLOBAL

### **FAO: costo de las importaciones de alimentos crece. Más vulnerables son los más afectados**

12 June 2022 The global food import bill to hit new record

The global food import bill is on course to hit a new record of US\$1.8 trillion this year, but higher prices and transport costs rather than volumes account for the bulk of the expected increase, according to a new report released by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

“Worryingly, many vulnerable countries are paying more but receiving less food,” the FAO says in its latest Food Outlook.

The global food import bill is projected to rise by \$51 billion from 2021, of which \$49 billion reflects higher prices. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are anticipated to undergo a 5% contraction in their food import bill this year, while sub-Saharan Africa and the group of Net Food-Importing Developing Countries are both expected to register an increase in total costs, despite a reduction in imported volumes.

“These are alarming signs from a food security perspective, indicating that importers will find it difficult to finance rising international costs, potentially heralding an end of their resilience to higher prices,” the report notes.

“In view of the soaring input prices, concerns about the weather, and increased market uncertainties stemming from the war in Ukraine, FAO’s latest forecasts point to a likely tightening of food markets and food import bills reaching a new record high,” said FAO economist Upali Galketi Aratchilage, lead editor of the Food Outlook.

FAO has proposed a Food Import Financing Facility to provide balance-of-payment support to the low-income countries most reliant on food imports as a strategy to safeguard their food security.

Animal fats and vegetable oils are the single biggest contributor to the higher import bills expected to be reached in 2022, although cereals are not far behind for developed countries. Developing countries, as a whole, are reducing imports of cereals, oilseeds and meat, which reflects their incapacity to cover the increase in prices.

Issued twice a year, Food Outlook offers FAO’s reviews of market supply and demand trends for the world’s major foodstuffs, including cereals, oilcrops, sugar, meat and dairy and fish. It also looks at trends in futures markets and shipping costs for food commodities. The new edition also contains two special chapters examining the role of rising prices for agricultural inputs, such as fuel and fertilizers, and the risks the war in Ukraine poses for global food commodity markets.

### **FAO estimó crecimiento de 1,4% en la producción mundial de carnes para 2022**

14/06/2022 Comercio mundial se quedará en 42 millones de toneladas, el crecimiento más lento en 7 años

La producción mundial de carne alcanzará 361 millones de toneladas en 2022, con un crecimiento del 1,4% en 2022, aunque a un ritmo más lento que el 4,5% de crecimiento registrado en 2021, según estimaciones del organismo de Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO).

La expansión está impulsada principalmente por el fuerte crecimiento de la producción de carne previsto en China y por los notables aumentos en Brasil, Australia y Vietnam, que se compensará en parte con los descensos previstos en la Unión Europea los Estados Unidos, Canadá, la República Islámica de Irán y Argentina.

Este crecimiento estará impulsado principalmente por el aumento previsto de la producción de carne de cerdo en un 8%, hasta los 58 millones de toneladas, superando el nivel de producción anterior a la propagación de la virus de la peste porcina africana (PPA) en 2018.

Se prevé que Brasil de carne, gracias a su condición de país libre de enfermedades de enfermedades en los principales sistemas de producción de carne y un aumento de la demanda mundial, aunque el aumento de los costes de producción y la posible reducción de los márgenes podrían limitar la expansión de la producción.

La mayor disponibilidad de ganado de sacrificio a precios competitivos tras una fase de reposición de la cabaña y la mejora de las condiciones del mercado laboral podrían mejorar el mercado australiano de la carne de ovino y vacuno.

Por el contrario, la limitada disponibilidad de ganado listo para el sacrificio, la disminución de los inventarios del rebaño, las enfermedades animales generalizadas y los menores márgenes de beneficio podrían reducir la producción de carne o ralentizar en varios de los principales productores, como la Unión Europea y los Estados Unidos.

Estiman que el comercio mundial de carne y productos cárnicos se quede en 42 millones de toneladas en 2022, lo que será el crecimiento más lento de los últimos 7 años.



El moderado aumento de las importaciones en varios países, entre ellos Estados Unidos o Reino Unido, se verán parcialmente compensadas por un fuerte descenso de las importaciones de China, entre otros.

Los precios internacionales de la carne han seguido una tendencia al alza desde octubre de 2020, alcanzando un máximo histórico en mayo de reflejando la escasa oferta de los principales países exportadores en medio de una fuerte demanda mundial de importaciones, especialmente de Asia y Oriente Medio.

## **CHINA**

### **Lanzan plan por US\$200 millones para mejorar logística y cadena de frío**

15 June 2022 Meat processing and distribution a top priority

China has allocated 1.4 billion yuan (\$207.35 million) to support cold chain and national logistics hub construction in the new year, reported Reuters, citing the country's state planner on Tuesday.

The money will be mainly invested in projects including cold chain logistical facilities for meat processing and distribution, and public cold chain warehouses, the National Development and Reform Commission said in a statement.

The move came as China battles its worst COVID-19 outbreaks since the early days of 2020, which has severely disrupted transport and logistics across the nation, leading to heavy damage to the economy.

### **Suba de un 15% en el precio de la carne de cerdo durante mayo**

16/06/2022 El valor es un 13,3% más bajo que hace un año

De acuerdo con la agencia Xinhua, el precio de la carne de cerdo en 16 regiones de nivel provincial monitoreadas por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Asuntos Rurales alcanzó los 20,83 yuanes (2,97) por kilo en mayo, lo que significa una subida intermensual del 14,8 %.

El valor es un 13,3% más bajo que hace un año.

China ha adoptado un sistema de alerta temprana de tres niveles para dar la alarma sobre subidas y caídas excesivas en los precios del cerdo.

Las autoridades aconsejaron a las fincas ganaderas y a las familias dedicadas al negocio tomar decisiones razonables para la producción y operación, con el fin de mantener la estabilidad de la capacidad de producción de cerdos.

## **BRASIL**

### **Carne bovina: exportaciones alcanzan 153 mil toneladas en mayo**

14 de junho de 2022 Nesta segunda-feira (13), a Secretária de Comércio Exterior divulgou que as exportações de carne bovina fresca, refrigerada e congelada alcançaram 153,1 mil toneladas em maio/22. O volume exportado registrou um ganho de 20,84% frente ao mesmo período do ano passado, que embarcou 126,7 mil toneladas.

Já no comparativo mensal, o volume exportado de carne bovina teve um recuo de 2,73% frente ao total enviado em abril/22, que embarcou 157,4 mil toneladas. A média diária exportada ficou em 6,9 mil toneladas e registrou um avanço de 15,30% frente à média exportada no mês de maio do ano passado, que ficou em 6,03 mil toneladas.

De acordo com o analista da Safras & Mercado, Fernando Henrique Iglesias, o resultado das exportações segue positivo com bons volumes exportados e faturamento. "Tivemos um bom desempenho no total exportado, mas o que chamou atenção foi a receita em que quase chegamos em um bilhão de dólares novamente. Se considerarmos as demais carnes, vamos ter 1 bilhão de dólares em faturamento", comentou.

O valor negociado para o produto em maio ficou em US\$ 988.592 milhões, tendo em vista que o preço comercializado durante o mês de maio do ano anterior foi de US\$ 625.395 milhões. A média diária ficou em US\$ 44.936,0 milhões e registrou uma valorização de 50,9%, frente ao observado no mês de maio do ano passado, que ficou em US\$ 29.780 milhões.

Os preços médios em maio deste ano ficaram próximos de US\$ 6.454,6 mil por tonelada, na qual teve uma alta de 30,8% frente aos dados divulgados em maio de 2021, em que os preços médios registraram o valor médio de US\$ 4.933,6 mil por tonelada.

Ainda segundo o analista da Safras & Mercado, o mercado está atento aos movimentos da China para saber como será o desempenho nas compras de carne bovina nos próximos meses. "Temos que continuar muito atentos, pois mais uma vez tivemos indústrias que foram suspensas temporariamente pela China", ressaltou.



O analista ainda aponta que essa atitude da China acaba gerando preocupações no mercado, principalmente no mercado futuro que opera em campo negativo na sessão desta segunda-feira (13). “Os dados dos embarques de junho e julho devem mostrar com mais clareza como vai ser o comportamento do mercado e também da demanda asiática”, concluiu.

### **China y EE.UU. lideran las exportaciones brasileñas de carnes bovinas**

Fonte: Ascom Abiec Por: Portal DBO 14/06/2022

De janeiro a maio desse ano, o faturamento com as vendas chegou a US\$ 5,06 bilhões, ante US\$ 3,24 bilhões no mesmo período do ano anterior:09 pm

As exportações brasileiras de carne bovina registraram crescimento de 55,9% em receita no acumulado dos cinco primeiros meses de 2022 em comparação com o mesmo período de 2021.

Os dados foram levantados pela Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex) e divulgados pela Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carnes (Abiec).

De janeiro a maio desse ano, o faturamento com as vendas chegou a US\$ 5,06 bilhões, ante US\$ 3,24 bilhões no mesmo período do ano anterior.

Em volume, o aumento foi de 25%, passando de 710 mil toneladas em 2021 para 887,3 mil toneladas até maio desse ano.

No mesmo período, o preço médio da proteína cresceu 24,7%, passando de US\$ 4,5 mil a tonelada para US\$ 5,7 mil por tonelada.

“Isso mostra que a carne bovina brasileira está sendo cada vez mais valorizada no mercado internacional e que o Brasil está se consolidando como um importante parceiro comercial para os países compradores”, explica Antônio Jorge Camardelli, presidente da Abiec.

Na comparação de maio de 2022 com maio de 2021, o aumento da receita foi de 49,5%, passando de US\$ 725,2 milhões para US\$ 1,08 bilhão.

Quando se olha o volume, a alta foi de 17,5%, de 149,8 mil toneladas para 176 mil toneladas. Já na comparação com abril, houve desaceleração de 1,7% na receita, que foi de US\$ 1,102 bilhão no mês anterior.

Principais mercados – No acumulado de 2022, o Brasil exportou carne bovina para 130 países, sendo que os principais compradores foram a China, com US\$ 2,9 bilhões, alta de 91,3% ante US\$ 1,52 bilhão registrados no mesmo período de 2021. O volume cresceu 37,9% e ficou em 437,4 mil toneladas ante 317 mil toneladas.

Na sequência estão os Estados Unidos, com US\$ 471 milhões, alta de 88% ante US\$ 251 milhões. A alta no volume foi de 109,8%, com 70,9 mil toneladas ante 33,8 mil toneladas.

A receita dos embarques para o Egito no período cresceu 345% e ficou em US\$ 255,8 milhões ante US\$ 57,5 milhões, resultado do crescimento de 286,9% no volume de carne embarcado, que passou de 17,1 mil toneladas para 66,3 mil toneladas.

Os embarques para a União Europeia cresceram 29,4% em receita com US\$ 212,8 milhões ante US\$ 164,5 milhões, enquanto o volume embarcado aumentou 14,4% e fechou o período com 28,6 mil toneladas ante 25 mil toneladas no acumulado de 2021.

Já a receita acumulada dos embarques para o Chile cresceu 2,8% e ficou em US\$ 157 milhões ante US\$ 152,7 milhões no acumulado do ano anterior.

Na comparação de maio de 2021 versus maio/22 a China segue na dianteira, com receita de US\$ 692,2 milhões, aumento de 101% ante US\$ 343,2 milhões de 2021. O volume no período cresceu 42,6% e ficou em 95,9 mil toneladas ante 67,3 mil toneladas.

A receita com os embarques para a União Europeia cresceram 56,9%, passando de US\$ 30 milhões para US\$ 47,2 milhões, com aumento de 33,9% nos embarques, que chegaram a 5,9 mil toneladas ante 4,4 mil toneladas em maio do ano passado.

A receita com as vendas para o Egito no período somou US\$ 44,9 milhões, aumento de 356,8% ante US\$ 9,8 milhões. O volume embarcado no período cresceu 329,6% e ficou em 11,4 mil toneladas ante 2,65 mil toneladas.

Os embarques para a Arábia Saudita também cresceram no período, 71,7% em receita, que ficou em 20,3 milhões ante US\$ 11,8 milhões, com volume 42,9% maior, chegando a 3,6 mil toneladas ante 2,5 mil toneladas.

Para os Emirados Árabes, a receita teve alta de 6,3% com US\$ 18,9 milhões ante US\$ 17,8 milhões e volume 1,6% maior, passando de 4,02 mil toneladas para 4,09 mil toneladas.

### **GACC suspende por 4 semanas planta de Marfrig**

Lygia Pimentel 13 de junho de 2022 Categorias A Administração Geral de Alfândegas da China (Gacc, na sigla em inglês) suspendeu por quatro semanas as importações do frigorífico de carne bovina da Marfrig de Tangará da Serra (MT), conforme comunicado no site oficial publicado nesta segunda-feira.



Além da unidade brasileira, também estão suspensas, por uma semana, as compras de produtos de duas empresas dos Estados Unidos (com números de registro 3D e P912), segundo nota do Gacc. Os chineses informaram que as interrupções dos negócios entraram em vigor às 0h de hoje (13).

É a terceira vez neste ano que a unidade da Marfrig de Tangará da Serra é alvo de suspensões pela China. A primeira notificação foi feita em 7 de abril e a segunda em 29 de abril. Nas duas situações a interrupção das compras foi pelo prazo de uma semana, diferentemente do que ocorre na notificação desta segunda-feira.

O país asiático vem realizando essas suspensões de compras de frigoríficos de vários países desde 2020. A justificativa seria o maior controle sanitário, em razão da pandemia da covid-19. O GACC não explicou o motivo para a suspensão temporária no caso do anúncio de hoje.

### **ABIEC realizó acción de promoción en COREA DEL SUR**

Por: Portal DBO 10/06/2022

Representantes da entidade participam de comitiva do Ministério da Agricultura e ApexBrasil; após a agenda na Coreia do Sul, a comitiva parte para o Irã

A Associação Brasileira das indústrias Exportadoras de Carnes (Abiec) participa da comitiva do Ministério da Agricultura e da Agência Brasileira de Promoção de Exportações e Investimentos (ApexBrasil), para promover as exportações de produtos brasileiros na Coreia do Sul.

O objetivo da missão da Abiec é trabalhar na abertura do mercado daquele país para a compra de carne bovina brasileira.

Somente em 2021, os sul-coreanos consumiram 900 mil toneladas da proteína vindas de outros países e produzidas internamente.

Entre os compromissos agendados, o presidente da Abiec, Antônio Jorge Camardelli e a diretora-técnica da entidade, Cinthia Torres, se reuniram o embaixador do Brasil na Coreia do Sul, Luís Henrique Sobreira e com o adido agrícola do Brasil em Seul, Ricardo Zanatta Machado, para apresentar dados e informações atualizadas sobre o produto brasileiro, a fim de que esses materiais possam auxiliá-los nas negociações.

“A Coreia do Sul é um importante mercado consumidor de proteína animal e a exemplo de outros mercados para onde já exportamos, queremos atuar como parceiros, fornecendo carne bovina com a qualidade brasileira que outros países já conhecem”, declara Camardelli.

Além dos encontros com autoridades, Camardelli e Cinthia também aproveitaram para se reunir com importadores coreanos e participaram da Feira Seoul Food, que começou no dia 7 de junho e termina nesta sexta-feira, 10, em Seul. Após a agenda na Coreia do Sul, a comitiva parte para o Irã.

### **URUGUAY**

#### **Se afirma el gordo y se acortan las entradas**

por Cecilia Ferreirajunio 15, 2022

Valores en ascenso para la hacienda gorda, con expectativas de un faltante de oferta de ganado terminado en las próximas semanas.

Para el consignatario Alejandro Arralde, los valores de ACG del lunes pasado marcarían un piso en un mercado muy firme y en suba, con industrias que comienzan a emparejarse en demanda y precios. Las entradas se acortan, de 4 días a una semana.

Tres factores fueron clave en el repunte del mercado: el cierre de la ventana de corral con destino a cuota; la operativa de equipos kosher en varias plantas que presiona por ganados especiales; y la poca oferta de ganado terminado.

Con este combo alcista, los precios del novillo especial de exportación que promedió US\$ 5,42 el lunes en ACG, ahora alcanzan cómodamente los US\$ 5,50 por kilo a la carne y se han hecho negocios puntuales de hasta US\$ 5,60. El interés de compra por los ganados especiales arrastra al resto de las categorías.

Para vaca gorda especial y pesada se han concretado negocios en US\$ 5,30, con el eje en US\$ 5,25.

En las puertas del invierno se acentúa el faltante de vacunos de buena terminación. Hay ganados perdiendo estado. Las primeras heladas frenan las pasturas y en algunas zonas se necesita agua, señaló Arralde. Los verdeos vienen atrasados y muchos puentes verdes no se hicieron, ganando espacio la agricultura por ejemplo, con siembra de colza.

Por un mes o mes y mes y medio va a haber un hueco de oferta y seguirá presionando al alza al mercado, consideró Arralde. Con una faena que no podrá sostener los volúmenes logrados hasta ahora. No está faenando frigorífico Colonia. San Jacinto no operará en la primera quincena de julio.

En la reposición, empieza a escasear la oferta. Los negocios son más fluidos por ganados formados con destino a corrales y de invernadas cortas. En el resto de las categorías la oferta está posicionada en





valores superiores a los del mercado y eso frena la concreción de negocios, dijo el presidente de ACG, Diego Arrospide, a Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural. Demanda retraída para exportación en pie.

### **Se prevé que en el segundo semestre el valor piso del novillo esté en el eje de US\$5**

15/06/2022 “Deberíamos tener un segundo semestre muy similar al primero”, comentó Ricardo Reilly, delegado de la ARU en la Junta de INAC

De cara al segundo semestre, todo hace suponer que si no hay ningún vaivén y se mantiene el índice medio de exportación, el piso del valor del novillo va estar en el eje de los 5 dólares. “Deberíamos tener un segundo semestre muy similar al primero”, comentó Ricardo Reilly, delegado de la ARU en la Junta de INAC.

Sobre los números de extracción, Reilly explicó que a esta altura del año estamos en el eje del 25%, por lo que “habría más margen para crecer”. Además, apuntó a mirar y atender la cantidad de kilos faenados: “Hay que ver qué ocurre este año, con los kilos totales que dependen del kilo de carne faenada”.

Recordó que en 2021 se faenaron más cabezas de carcasas más pesadas, en promedio 30 meses, con más kilos y se valorizaron más. “Son todos datos muy alentadores y en lo que va del año es similar. En números ese total de animales supera el millón de cabezas en acumulado anual, teniendo en cuenta que 2021 fue destacado”, explicó.

A propósito, señaló que “hay un mérito enorme de todos los actores” porque son quienes permiten alcanzar estos números.

“El corral en Uruguay tiene una incursión importante que genera dinámica adicional al sector que viene bien encaminado”, señaló.

Sobre la habilitación para importar carne con hueso de Brasil, Reilly comentó que no es un tema nuevo. “No tengo la especificación de qué tipo de producto se habilitará para la importación, pero se agregaría a la importación de carne sin hueso la con hueso. Lo más importante de estas cosas es que se cumplan con los estándares y las normas, que no se ponga en riesgo lo que se ha logrado hasta este momento”, indicó. De igual forma, sobre la posibilidad de importar ganado en pie para faena inmediata, opinó que “es un paso superior”.

“Ahí entran a regir aspectos desde el punto de vista sanitario. Todas estas cosas son posibles en la medida en que no perjudiquen lo que Uruguay ha alcanzado al momento: el reconocimiento internacional de lo que produce y exporta. Hay muchos protocolos que hay que cumplir. Lo demás será determinado por el mercado”, dijo.

Además, opinó que el precio en el mercado local “lo va a determinar el mercado” y reiteró que no es una alternativa “tan viable” en el corto plazo, dado que hay restricciones que tienen que ser analizadas minuciosamente por los servicios ganaderos.

### **En lo que va del año 24% de los novillos faenados provienen de corral**

por Cecilia Ferreira junio 15, 2022

En lo que va del año el 24% de los novillos faenados provienen de corrales de engorde habilitados para cuota 481. Es la mayor participación, al menos, desde 2018.

En números absolutos, con algo más de 137.000 cabezas supera en 26% el volumen registrado en mismo periodo del año pasado.

Por el lado opuesto, la participación de vaquillonas de corral muestra un descenso de 12% interanual en lo que va del año, con la menor participación de los últimos cinco años (16%).

Si se observan los datos totales, los vacunos provenientes de corrales habilitados suman 160.947 cabezas, 19% por encima de las 135.537 registradas en mismo periodo del año pasado. Esto representa un 14% del total faenado, arriba del 13% de participación en 2021.

### **Para producir 750 mil toneladas anuales de carne se precisan 100 mil vacas más**

por Javier Lyonnet junio 15, 2022

El stock que el ejercicio Dico se arrojará al 1º de julio caerá en unas 300 mil cabezas respecto al año pasado, proyectó Esteban Montes, técnico del Plan Agropecuario, entrevistado en Tiempo de Cambio de Radio Rural.

Montes destacó que el rodeo de cría por el ingreso de vaquillonas que responde a la generación récord de terneros y terneras de hace dos años.

El técnico del Plan Agropecuario estima que las declaraciones evidenciarán “una caída grande” en los números de novillos de más de tres años y de vacas de invernada, y que las vaquillonas de más de dos años bajarán levemente.

En cuanto a los terneros estimó que en el período actual el stock declarado será de unos 2,9 millones y puede llegar a un poco más de 3 millones en las preñeces que se van a expresar en destetes en el año que viene en el próximo ejercicio.



Según Montes hasta ahora la faena –récord en 2021 y los primeros cinco meses de 2022- estuvo basada en animales en stock y en adelante dependerá de los animales que empiecen a ser producidos.

“Para mantener una faena constante y una producción de 740 mil o 750 mil toneladas anuales se precisan en el entorno de 4.430.000 vacas, unas 100.000 vacas más de las que hay hoy, con una preñez en el entorno de 80% y destete de 72%”, adelantó.

“Con esa estructura de rodeo de cría estaríamos en condiciones de tener una faena de 3 millones de animales que si lo comparamos con la actualidad no es muy diferente, tendría que haber un componente de faena mayor de corrales para llegar a 800.000 animales de corral entre novillos y vaquillonas, animales más jóvenes”, señaló.

El salto exportador que representa el horizonte de faena de 3 millones de cabezas está asociado con la necesidad previa de alcanzar la meta de 3 millones de terneros, que antes “no era un objetivo claro sin esta faena”.

## PARAGUAY

### Stock bovino con más terneros pero menos vacas

11/06/2022GANADERÍA

Si bien meses atrás, al cierre del primero de los dos periodos de vacunación contra la fiebre aftosa, se había informado una reducción del 2,4% del stock bovino nacional con un total de 13.538.274 cabezas, al momento no se conocía el comportamiento del rodeo por categorías. De acuerdo a un informe al que pudo acceder Valor Agro y tiene respaldo oficial, las categorías que experimentaron la baja más importante fueron los desmamantes, tanto en machos como hembras, y novillos; además de un ajuste, pero en menor porcentaje, en vacas. El menor volumen de animales, con un stock en baja por tercer año consecutivo, respondió a las dificultades climáticas donde la falta de lluvias y las altas temperaturas obligó a los productores a enviar bovinos a faena e imposibilitó una buena producción, con impactos negativos en los índices productivos, según explicó una autoridad de un gremio agropecuario que fue consultado por Valor Agro. En el año 2021, por ejemplo, se registró el mayor volumen de faena de la historia del país, que estuvo acompañado de récords en producción y exportación de carne bovina. En la última vacunación contra la aftosa, la categoría de desmamantes machos registró 919.984 cabezas, lo que representa una caída del 16,4% en comparación a los 1.099.635 animales del año anterior. Mientras que las desmamantes hembras marcaron una baja del 11,9% pasando de 873.127 unidades en el año 2021 a 769.368 en 2022. La categoría de vacas sumó 5.137.725 cabezas, una reducción del 2,5% frente al año anterior. Los novillos cayeron 12,9%, un total de 97.051 menos, con un stock final de 656.213 reses. Por el contrario, hubo un aumento del 5,6% en el rodeo de toros, pasando de 1.299.162 animales en 2021 a 1.372.178 en 2022. También subió el volumen de vaquillas 1,3% y de terneros 3,1%, con un total de 1.866.016 y 2.781.559 unidades, respectivamente. El stock de bueyes es de 22.165 cabezas (- 19,2%) y de búfalos de 13.066 (+ 3,4%).

### El rodeo de novillos disminuye a razón de 84 mil cabezas por año

12/06/2022GANADERÍA

La población de novillos en la ganadería paraguaya está sufriendo una retracción en el último lustro, con una caída promedio de más de 84 mil vacunos por año, si analizamos el comportamiento del stock desde el 2018 a 2022. Mientras la nueva norma de tipificación posiciona al macho castrado como única categoría dentro de la carne premium. Entre ese periodo, en 2022 fue el año que más bajó el stock de novillos con una caída de 97.051 cabezas, un descenso del 12,9% y un hato final de 656.213 machos castrados. En 2020, cuando el rodeo de novillos ya sumaba una pérdida superior a los 167 mil novillos en dos años, el presidente del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (Senacsa), José Carlos Martín, había asegurado a Valor Agro que la menor disponibilidad de machos castrados “no es una buena señal para un país productor de carne”, y consideró que “estamos atentando contra la producción de carne de calidad”. Desde los gremios agropecuarios se ha informado en varias oportunidades que la menor producción de novillos responde a la no diferenciación del precio de macho castrado y del entero en las industrias frigoríficas. La norma de clasificación y tipificación de canales, que fue aprobada hace dos semanas por los productores, la industria y el sector público; marcó la diferenciación entre las categorías, ubicando al novillo como la única categoría que ingresa dentro del sello carne premium. Por su parte, el presidente de la Cámara Paraguaya de la Carne (CPC), Randy Ross, dijo días atrás en Valor Agregado en Radio Pa'i Puku 720 AM que la diferenciación entre el novillo y el toro “no empezará mañana”, pero “estamos confiados en que vamos a ir caminando hacia ese lugar” y el productor va a recibir un diferencial de precio de acuerdo al tipo de categoría en la que ingresa su hacienda. “No será de la noche a la mañana, primero debemos posicionar la carne premium, que todavía no está posicionada como tal en los mercados, y luego conseguir mejores valores”, resaltó. Por el contrario a la baja de novillos, en el último



periodo de vacunación contra la fiebre aftosa, el stock de toros en 2022 registró un aumento del 5,6% con un total de 1.372.178 animales.

### **“Necesitamos mercados que no impongan restricciones por cuestiones políticas e ideológicas”**

16/06/2022POLÍTICA

El ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Santiago Bertoni, dijo que Paraguay, al igual que otros países del Mercosur, necesita mercados más claros y previsibles para la colocación de productos agropecuarios, donde las reglas de comercio sean las más amplias posibles. Desde Ginebra, Suiza, entrevistado en Valor Agregado en Radio Pa'i Puku 720 AM, Bertoni aseguró que “necesitamos mercados que no impongan restricciones por cuestiones políticas e ideológicas, que al final terminan sacando del juego a muchos países que producen bajo un esquema competitivo”. El secretario de Estado está participando de una cumbre ministerial de la Organización Mundial de Comercio, en el marco de las negociaciones de la Ronda de Doha. Bertoni aseguró que Paraguay es uno de los países más ofensivos, postura que ha sido acompañada por varios de Latinoamérica, en el objetivo de la liberación de los mercados agrícolas. “Buscamos una reducción a los subsidios y el proteccionismo que aplican muchos países, queremos competir en igualdad de condiciones, ya que el comercio es fundamental para asegurar la seguridad alimentaria y que se siga produciendo en cantidad y calidad suficiente para alimentar a una población global creciente”, añadió. En cuanto a las regiones claves para el futuro comercial, el Ministro de Agricultura de Paraguay dijo que “mantener mercados tradicionales e intervenir mercados nacientes”, y en ese sentido apuntó al Sudeste Asiático como una zona para mirar y afianzar vínculos. “La ruta bioceánica nos va a permitir llegar a los puertos del pacífico con mayor competitividad y alimentar a países con ingresos per cápita y niveles de desarrollos muy altos, que están demandando mucho alimento”, apuntó. En tal sentido, se refirió a países como Malasia, Vietnam e Indonesia. “Son posibles nuevos mercados para Paraguay”.

## **UNIÓN EUROPEA**

### **ALEMANIA exigirá rótulo de bienestar animal**

14 de junho de 2022

O governo alemão apresentou na terça-feira (07/06) um projeto de lei com novas regras sobre bem-estar animal. “Quero que carne de qualidade da Alemanha seja servida também no futuro. Para isso, nossas fazendas precisam urgentemente de um plano no qual possam confiar”, disse o ministro da Nutrição e Agricultura, Cem Özdemir, ao anunciar a proposta.

O plano, segundo ele, tem quatro elementos centrais: um rótulo obrigatório que especifica sob quais condições os animais foram criados, a reforma dos estábulos e financiamento para isso, ajustes nas leis de construção e licenciamento e melhores regras na lei de bem-estar animal.

Primeiro, novos rótulos para carne suína

O rótulo será colocado primeiro nos produtos de carne suína, e em uma etapa posterior em outros produtos de carne fresca. Sejam vendidos on-line, na loja de um fazendeiro ou em um supermercado, todos os produtos serão obrigados por lei a ter um rótulo que indique um dos cinco métodos de criação: curral, curral com espaço extra, curral ao ar livre, livre em terreno aberto e orgânico. Embora a Alemanha já tenha iniciativas que rotulam produtos de carne fresca em quatro categorias similares, é a primeira vez que tal rotulagem seria obrigatória por lei, explicou Bernhard Krüsken, secretário-geral da Associação de Agricultores Alemães. “E isso faz da Alemanha uma pioneira na Europa nesse tema”, disse à DW.

A associação fez parte da Comissão Borchert, uma coalizão de políticos, cientistas, associações agrícolas e ONGs ambientais que elaborou o projeto de lei.

### **ITALIA Confirman primeros casos de peste porcina africana en granjas**

14/06/2022 Es el séptimo productor mundial dentro de UE

El virus se detectó por primera vez en Kenia en 1910. Ingresó a Europa por Portugal en 1957 y afectó a la reconocida producción porcina española desde 1960 hasta 1995. En América del Sur sólo afectó a Brasil en los años de 1970. El índice de mortalidad en los cerdos se acerca al cien por ciento. La peste porcina africana sigue castigando la producción de cerdos en la Unión Europea, ahora confirmaron los primeros casos en una granja italiana.

Según publicó el portal Eurocarne, la semana pasada se encontró la enfermedad en dos cerdos ubicados en una granja en la región del Lazio.

Son ya más de 150 los jabalíes que han sido detectados con la enfermedad en Italia y se han intensificado las medidas de control.





Italia es el séptimo mayor productor de carne de cerdo de la Unión Europea, con 8,9 millones de cerdos sacrificados, lo que representa una industria de 8 000 millones de euros.

La semana pasada, se informó que las autoridades de la región de Piamonte estaban instalando redes para controlar el movimiento de jabalíes.

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS**

### **Faena de vacas se mantuvo elevada**

By DERRELL PEEL - OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY June 13, 2022

Through the end of May, beef cow slaughter for the year-to-date is 15 percent higher year-over-year. With nearly half the year over, it is very likely that the annual beef cow slaughter total will be up by double-digits year-over-year. While some drought reduction regionally has improved pasture conditions (Oklahoma is a good example), range and pasture conditions nationally are still at the worst level ever for this time of year. In other areas drought continues to expand. Colder than normal weather in northern regions this spring and reduced fertilizer use everywhere are also contributing to delayed and reduced pasture and hay production. The most recent weeks of slaughter data have year over year beef cow slaughter increasing rather than decreasing as the reality of reduced pasture and hay production becomes clear moving into June.

All of this is in addition to a 9 percent increase in beef cow slaughter in 2021 over the previous year (the result of drought) and a net herd culling of 11.6 percent. Drought, which began regionally in 2020, expanded and accelerated herd liquidation in 2021, leading to a 2.33 percent decrease in the beef cow herd last year. The beef cow inventory peaked recently in 2019 at 31.69 million head, before declining to the January 1, 2022 level of 30.13 million head, a 4.9 percent decrease in three years.

What can we expect for the beef cow herd in 2022? The change in the beef cow herd each year depends on the net impact of heifer retention and cow culling. Heifer retention for 2022 is already determined at this point. We know that we started the year with 5.61 million beef replacement heifers, 18.6 percent of the Jan1 beef cow inventory. Of those, 3.41 million head are expected to calve in 2022. Cow culling relative to the available replacement heifers will determine the change in the herd inventory this year.

Given beef cow slaughter so far this year a significant level of culling is guaranteed. In order for the level of beef cow slaughter to just hold steady with last year, beef cow slaughter for the remainder of the year would have to drop 9.4 percent year-over-year. That is extremely unlikely. Note that beef cow slaughter in 2021 was 3.56 million head. A 2022 beef cow slaughter level equal to that implies herd liquidation given the 3.41 million heifers expected to calve this year, even if every one of those heifers actually entered the herd.

Just holding cow slaughter for the remainder of this year equal to last year would still result in an annual increase in cow slaughter of 5.9 percent because of slaughter so far this year. That would result in a record herd culling level of 12.5 percent in 2022. That also seem unlikely at this point. The current level of beef cow slaughter suggests a culling rate in excess of 13 percent this year and a potential beef cow herd decline of one million head or more.

Is it too late for 2022? That point is rapidly approaching. Just a few more weeks of the current level of beef cow slaughter will seal the deal for this year. It is also not clear what is happening with the unbred replacement heifers from January 1. Those heifers should be getting bred this year to calve next year. However, drought may be shifting them into feeder markets with implications for a smaller inventory of heifers calving in 2023. Significantly improved conditions in the second half of 2022 could allow for more heifer calf retention this year, with implications for potential herd rebuilding in 2024.

### **USDA elevó las proyecciones de la producción de carnes porcina y bovina**

14 June 2022 USDA Higher beef, pork production offset lower poultry production

According to the US Department of Agriculture's most recent WASDE report, the total US red meat and poultry production forecast for 2022 is raised from last month as higher beef and pork production more than offset lower poultry production. Beef production is raised with higher expected steer and heifer and cow slaughter more than offsetting lower expected carcass weights.

Pork production is raised for the second quarter on the current pace of slaughter, although carcass weights are reduced slightly; no changes are made to the outlying quarters. The Quarterly Hogs and Pigs report, to be released on 29 June, will provide indications of supplies of hogs for slaughter in the outlying quarters as well as into early 2023. Broiler production is reduced on the pace of slaughter and recent hatchery data. Turkey production is reduced on the current pace of slaughter. The production forecasts for 2023 for beef, pork, broiler meat, and turkey meat are unchanged from last month.



For 2022, beef exports are raised reflecting stronger sales to several markets in Asia and the strength of demand is expected to carry into early 2023. Stronger demand in several key markets support higher pork, broiler meat, and turkey meat exports forecasts for 2022; the 2023 forecasts are unchanged. For 2022, the import projection for beef is lowered, while pork imports are raised reflecting recent trade data.

The 2022 cattle price forecast is unchanged from last month. Hog, broiler, and egg prices for the second quarter are lowered from last month on observed prices; no change is made to price forecasts for the outlying quarters. Second-quarter turkey prices are raised on prices to date, but no change is made to the price forecasts for the outlying quarters. No changes are made to the price forecasts for 2023.

Milk production for 2022 is forecast lower than last month on slower growth in milk-per-cow than previously expected. Milk per cow is also reduced slightly for 2023, resulting in lower forecast milk production. For 2022, commercial exports on a fat basis are unchanged from last month, but skim-solids exports are raised on stronger exports of whey and lactose. For 2023, exports are raised on a fat basis due to stronger expected cheese exports but reduced on a skim-solids basis due to weaker expected sales of skim milk powder. Imports for 2022 are raised on stronger expected demand for cheese, butterfat products, and a number of other dairy products; strength in butterfat product imports is expected to carry into next year and the 2023 forecast is increased. Skim-solids imports are raised for 2022 but are unchanged for 2023.

Price forecasts for cheese, butter, and nonfat dry milk (NDM) are raised from the previous month on recent price strength and stronger anticipated demand. The whey price forecast is lowered on observed prices. With mostly stronger product prices, both Class III and Class IV prices are raised. The all milk price forecast is raised to \$26.20 per cwt for 2022. Continued strengthening in demand, coupled with modest growth in production, is expected to support cheese, butter, and NDM prices in 2023. Thus, prices for those products are raised but whey prices are expected to remain under pressure and the forecast for 2023 is lowered. Nonetheless, the higher price for cheese more than offsets a weaker forecast whey price and the Class III price is forecast higher. Higher forecast butter and NDM prices result in a higher Class IV price. The 2023 all milk price is forecast higher at \$23.80 per cwt.

### **Ola de calor provocó muerte de hacienda**

Thu, June 16, 2022, 2:37 PM-3 min read

Thousands of cattle in Kansas have died as a national heat wave scorches the U.S., leaving one of the country's leading cattle farming states with a loss amid rising production costs.

At least 2,000 cattle have died as of Tuesday, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment told ABC News.

The cattle deaths happened throughout the weekend, as extreme heat and humidity persisted through Saturday and Sunday.

AJ Tarpoff, associate professor and beef extension veterinarian at Kansas State University, told ABC News that multiple factors led to the heat stress that caused the cattle to die. "The temperature spiked, the humidity spiked, but the wind speed dropped," Tarpoff said. "This is quite rare for this region of western Kansas, and it lasted for over one day."

Tarpoff added that since nighttime temperatures were higher than usual, the cattle did not receive the normal cooling time they need to counter heat stress.

"There was little wind, and the temperature didn't really cool down overnight," Hagins told ABC News. "The cattle just didn't have time to acclimate because it happened so fast."

Tarpoff said cattle are generally adaptable animals, but this weather event was particularly stressful because of the fast temperature change.

"Cattle are a robust animal; they can adapt to all kinds of weather all over the world," Tarpoff said. "Some animals just did not have time to adapt [from the spring season] and some were still shedding their winter coats." "Going forward, cattle can adapt quickly, as long as the wind keeps. It all depends on nighttime cooling hours and wind speed."

### **Impacta en los productores el alza de precios de los combustibles**

By TYNE MORGAN June 13, 2022 While prices at the pump for both gas and diesel climbed this week, it's a similar story for off-road diesel prices. Farmers reported off-road diesel at \$4.13 in the northern Corn Belt, while off-road diesel is now above \$5 for those further east and in western states like Montana.

Gas prices keep crushing records in the U.S., but diesel prices are posting even more sticker shock as fears of a possible diesel shortage this year are also causing concerns. It's not just retail diesel prices that are rapidly rising. There are now reports of farmers booking off-road diesel for farm use trending above the \$5 mark, too.

It's an issue facing the trucking industry from coast to coast. AAA reports the national average diesel price is now \$5.77 a gallon. A year ago, it was \$3.21.



"It's almost like every five minutes, I see the little live indicator tick up on our GasBuddy data," Patrick De Haan, head of petroleum analysis, GasBuddy, told U.S. Farm Report two weeks ago.

GasBuddy tracks both diesel and gas prices in real time. And while the pain at the pump is something drivers are seeing across the country, it's also an issue plaguing agricultural producers across the U.S.

"We had some farm diesel delivered yesterday, and it cost us \$4.85 or \$4.89 a gallon delivered. Two years ago, we bought fuel for just over \$1," Craig Moss, a farmer in Hull, Iowa, told Farm Journal's Michelle Rook.

The rapid rise in input prices is eating into outlooks this year, even with high livestock and grain prices.

"It's a challenging market, no doubt, buying \$8 corn and \$5.50 diesel; it's a tremendous challenge for producers," says David Newman, a pork producer in Myrtle, Mo.

While prices at the pump for both gas and diesel climbed this week, it's a similar story for off-road diesel prices. A survey of farmers on Twitter drew a wide range of responses regarding the prices they are currently seeing. Farmers reported off-road diesel at \$4.13 in the northern Corn Belt, while off-road diesel is now above \$5 for those further east and in western states like Montana.

Research by Texas A&M Agricultural and Food Policy Center (AFPC) shows farmers are seeing nearly every input cost on their farm rise this year. Nitrogen prices produced the biggest increase, up more than 133% per acre year-over-year. Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer were up nearly 93% during that time. That was followed by fuel and lube, which jumped more than 86% compared to last year.

The latest baseline projections from the University of Missouri Food and Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) also shows the sharp rise in fuels costs today.

"A 57% increase may or may not capture what's happening right now throughout the whole calendar year of 2022, but it is capturing at least the part that we're seeing right now," says Bob Maltsbarger, a senior research economist with FAPRI.

FAPRI's baseline projection shows even if fuel prices retreat the second half of this year, higher overall production costs will continue to sway balance sheets. Maltsbarger points out diesel prices vary by not only geography, but also by farm, especially considering crops like corn typically require more fuel use.

"It will vary quite a bit on the dollars-per-acre impact, but if you have about an equal increase on a percentage change basis, you will see those dollars per acre be more expensive in this calendar year," he says.

#### Why Are Diesel Prices So High?

Why have diesel prices raced higher this year? It's largely due to a shortage of refining capacity, not a shortage of oil, but the prices started to climb higher long before Russia invaded Ukraine.

"The nation is dealing with about a million barrels a day less of capacity than we had just three years ago. That's the equivalent of about 5%," De Haan explains. "So, not only is oil a problem with sanctions on Russia's oil, but turning that oil into something like gasoline and diesel is also now a choke point."

"Refineries have less capacity; we have about 1.2 million barrels a day of less capacity because of shutdowns that occurred prior to the pandemic," says Debnil Chowdhury, vice president, head of Americas Refining, S&P Global Commodity Insights. "Also during the pandemic, we've had some convergence to biofuels' facilities as well as a refinery that was hit by a hurricane and damaged to the point where it can't really be run anymore."

S&P Global Commodities is also watching the situation. At a time when the U.S. is typically building inventory, the opposite is occurring, which is also heightening concerns about a possible shortage.

"This is the year we're running very low on inventory entering the summertime, and any type of impact on refining capacity is really going to increase the chance of the shortage," says Chowdhury.

#### One Hurricane Away from a Diesel Shortage?

With supplies already tight, De Haan says the U.S. can't afford to lose any refining capacity, which is a major risk considering NOAA is projecting an above-normal hurricane season.

"We're probably one Category 3 storm away [from a shortage], and that Category 3 storm would have to take aim for an area roughly from the Mississippi River to Houston," says De Haan. "That's the really sensitive area. Not only could it affect refining, but it could affect offshore oil production."

One of the reasons inventories are already tight is due to Hurricane Ida making a direct hit along the Gulf Coast. Refineries located near New Orleans went offline last fall, with some still not back online today. That major hurricane, and the devastation it caused, was one of the initial dominoes to fall for diesel prices.

"This all actually started before the war. It began in October of last year, when natural gas prices in Europe started to rise," Chowdhury says. "The cost of natural gas increased substantially in Europe, and why that's important to a Midwest farmer is because the cost of producing that diesel increased with it."

#### Searching for Solutions

While the financial incentive is there today to pump more oil and increase refining capacity, one worker in the oil industry told U.S. Farm Report that the push to electric has investors concerned about the risk of



such an investment. And considering it takes years for refining capacity to come online, that's also not a solution today.

There's talk of the Biden administration tapping into diesel reserves to help ease supply concerns, but De Haan says not only will that move have a minimal impact, it's also a question of timing.

"It's only a million barrels, so it's not an infinite amount of supply," he says. "The worry is that if we release those barrels of diesel now from areas in the Northeast, we're also in the start of hurricane season. Now we do have some tropical activity. So when do you use the inventories? Do you use them now because of high prices? Or, do you wait for a bigger potential issue later this summer?"

In order to relieve the tight diesel supply situation, Chowdhury points out the other option is for the government to waive the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, otherwise known as the Jones Act.

"The U.S. refiner now has to decide do we send product to Europe? We can send it via pipeline easily, but because of the Jones Act, which is a regulation that mandates U.S. flagged vessels from port to port, it's not something that we could do now. And that's something that the government could look at waving if we do face a shortage," says Chowdhury.

The Jones Act is a federal statute that was established more than 100 years ago. It requires all vessels carrying goods between two U.S. points be American-built, owned, crewed and flagged. The policy was created to help sustain American jobs, and in turn, generate economic benefits each year. Proponents claim the Jones Act has secured critical movement of goods over the years.

**How Long Could the Diesel Price Pain Last?**

While the industry searches for possible solutions, those who follow and track refineries don't see a dramatic drop in diesel prices anytime soon.

"These prices are not going to go back to the levels we had at the beginning of 2021. It's more likely that we'll see maybe, you know, a \$5 to \$10 decline in crude price, and that would equate to maybe 50¢ to 60¢ on the diesel price itself. We're not talking about a major relief," Chowdhury says.

On the heels of diesel prices climbing higher again this week, anyone hoping for relief might have to look out beyond this year.

"It could take a couple of years. Keep in mind the longer we go down this road, and that demand eclipses supply, the more catching up we're going to have to do," De Haan says.

### **NCBA felicitó por la firma del acuerdo con JAPON**

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association praised the signing of an agreement between the US and Japan to increase the Beef Safeguard Trigger level under the US-Japan Trade Agreement.

"The agreement signed today underscores the importance of the mutually beneficial relationship between U.S. cattle producers and Japanese consumers, and we are hopeful that the improved safeguard will provide greater certainty for all segments of the supply chain," said NCBA senior director of international trade and market access Kent Bacus. "NCBA thanks Ambassador Tai for her continued efforts to reduce trade barriers and expand export opportunities for American cattle producers."

In March 2021, Japan and the US entered negotiations after record-setting beef exports triggered the safeguard provision of the US-Japan Trade Agreement. Today's increase in the Beef Safeguard Trigger level will allow American producers to continue exporting high-quality beef to meet Japanese consumer demand.

Japan is a top export market for US beef, accounting for over \$2.3 billion in sales in 2021.

### **Avanza en el Congreso los cambios en la normativa que regula empresas navieras**

06.14.2022 By Ryan McCarthy WASHINGTON – The House of Representatives passed the final version of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act on June 13.

The House passed the measure 369-42 and will move it to the desk of President Joe Biden.

"Lowering prices for Americans is my top priority, and I applaud the Congress for passing the Ocean Shipping Reform Act on a bipartisan basis, which will help lower costs for American retailers, farmers and consumers," Biden said in a White House statement.

The latest form of the bill came from the Senate in February, which was headed by Senators John Thune (R-SD) and Amy Klobuchar (D-Minn.). The legislation was designed to give the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) greater rulemaking authority to regulate harmful practices by carriers.

The bill would also authorize the FMC to initiate investigations of common ocean carriers' business practices and apply enforcement measures, as appropriate.

Following the passage in the House, the North American Meat Institute (NAMI) announced its support for the bill and how it can address global supply chain issues affecting US companies.

"The problems at our ports include delays of shipments of American-made goods to overseas trading partners due to the unreasonable practices of foreign-owned ocean carriers," said Julie Anna Potts,





president and chief executive officer of the NAMI. “These delays are a huge cost to meat and poultry companies as their perishable products await transport.”

NAMI added that carriers decline or cancel export cargo bookings while frequent ship delays and cancellations are happening with little or no notice to exporters. The delays can be weeks or even months.

“The resulting inability of shippers to deliver their products on schedule affects the reliability of American exports and decreases export values and market share,” the trade association added.

The US Meat Export Federation also shared its approval of the bipartisan effort on the legislation.

“In these times of rising input costs, it has never been more important to maximize the value of our agricultural products, and the best way to do that is to ensure access to the international marketplace,” said Dan Halstrom, president and CEO of the US Meat Export Federation. “This legislation takes important steps forward in improving the shipping services available to US exporters.”

The Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998 was the last time Congress passed legislation that included the Federal Maritime Commission’s authority to regulate the global ocean shipping industry.

### **Incrementar el número de plantas frigoríficas no parece una decisión acertada**

By GREG HENDERSON June 16, 2022 Cowboys have worked themselves into a frenzy over U.S. packer capacity since the Tyson fire temporarily shuttered a giant plant three years ago. Monday morning packers are convinced the solution to low cattle prices is more carcass hooks. Support for that theory grew exponentially with the COVID black swan.

All packers – not just the Big 4 – fell into crisis in spring 2020 as workforces shrunk and safety protocols forced spacing between employees. Predictably, cattle slaughter slowed (Sterling Marketing estimates beef packer capacity utilization fell to 64% by mid-April 2020), feedlots were forced to hold ready cattle and cash prices for fed and feeder cattle dopped sharply. Oh, and packer profit margins skyrocketed.

Those are facts. Interpretation of those facts, however, is often disputed and has led some stakeholders to consider a perilous business endeavor. I’m referring to the caravan of folks lining up to build new beef packing plants. Exaggerated packer profit margins lures ranchers, feedlot managers and others into a venture most know little about.

It’s packing plant fool’s gold. That’s an opinion, but one based on facts.

For instance, the most successful new plant in 2025 would be one that was built and operational in mid-2020. There are none of those. What’s proposed are at least seven new plants with capacity of 10,600 head per day, with an eighth proposal of a massive 8,000 head per day plant on the fringes of cattle feeding country. Only one of these new plants have moved dirt yet – though the expansion of the Tama, IA, plant by National Beef was into construction but was recently paused due to rising costs.

Veteran industry observers claim we don’t need additional packing capacity – other than a few local plants that can help service niche marketers. Last week, for instance, the industry saw steer and heifer slaughter total 523,698 head, a number that put packing capacity utilization at 91.1%. Capacity utilization of the plants currently operating will trend lower the next few years as cattle numbers recede. Would an additional 8% to 10% capacity lead to higher cattle prices?

If built, the proposed new plants would come online in 2024 or 2025, at a time when cattle numbers may be at historic lows. That’s an unavoidable fact given the current beef cow inventory and the unprecedented slaughter currently underway. Through May, beef cow slaughter was 15% higher than last year meaning a double-digit annual cow kill is already cooked. The U.S. beef cow inventory will likely be at least 2% lower on January 1.

Fewer cows and fewer feeder cattle creates higher prices and good news for ranchers. Not so much if you’re opening a new packing plant two years from now and buying cattle to run it.

Some supporters of proposed new plants see an “interesting dynamic because there will be new buyers on the street.” They suggest new bidders means higher prices. Are we sure that’s true? What guarantee do we have that any of the Big 4 will automatically raise bids to compete?

Packers currently running have seen their costs for labor and operations rise significantly since the beginning of the pandemic. Yes, they made historic per head profits. Obscene profits. But they are not obligated to give any of that back. Indeed, they may find it in their financial interest to just let some of their capacity sit idle while the new guys scramble for cattle.

Dwindling cattle supplies, rising construction costs, higher interest rates and fuel costs all create headwinds for any startup packer. But the biggest obstacle will be labor. That’s a fact that threatens all American businesses.

Investing in a packer startup is not a solution to low rancher profits. It’s fool’s gold.





## AUSTRALIA

### Costo de la energía genera problemas en la distribución y escasez a los usuarios

Eric Barker and Jon Condon, 14/06/2022 RED meat processors were on tenterhooks yesterday over warnings of an electricity shortage creating power disruptions.

Possible outages have been predicted again for tonight, with consumers in Queensland and New South Wales warned to minimise their electricity consumption. The shortage has come after the Australian Energy and Market Operator (AEMO), which manages the national electricity network, put a \$300 per megawatt hour price cap on generators, with some of them subsequently reducing their availability.

“This has contributed to forecast supply shortfalls, along with generation units being offline for planned maintenance and repairs,” the AEMO said in a statement this morning.

“Supply reserve shortfalls (lack of reserve 2 and 3) are currently forecast in Queensland and New South Wales this evening (approximately 5pm to 9pm). AEMO has issued market notices to encourage more generation at these times.

“The price cap will remain in place at least until the end of the trading day (4am), after which it will only remain in place if the cumulative price threshold is still exceeded. The market will be notified when the cap is lifted.”

While red meat processors some states were off work celebrating a Queen’s Birthday holiday yesterday, others, like those in Queensland were at work under normal shifts. None were given any assurances about uninterrupted power supply during the day, from what Beef Central was told.

If a power outage occurred after hours, impact was restricted mostly to refrigeration systems and cold storage. Well-built carcass and carton chillers would tolerate up to 8-12 hours without power, without compromising cold chain, one processor said. Most abattoirs did not have emergency generators on site for such events, however.

But if power went out during a production shift, operations would be more seriously impacted, immediately grinding to a halt. A typical beef processing plant has literally thousands of electric motors in use across the site, powering everything from pumps to computer systems and conveyor belts.

“There’s nothing you can do. We were told that any power outages yesterday would likely only be reasonably short, but who knows. You can hardly have staff standing around, waiting for the lights to go back on,” one processor said.

“I don’t think anybody truly knows the state of it all.”

Energy cost spiral could threaten business

One large export processor said beyond the immediate threat of power outages this week, an even greater concern was the ongoing cost spiral for energy of all forms – electricity and gas.

In his multi-site business, the gas bill going forward looked like rising 300pc next year, compared with the current price. The more extreme rises in price had only really started to rise four to six weeks ago, he said.

“And that’s considered a good price, if you are savvy enough to secure it. Others trying to lock in a forward contract are looking at a rise of around 400pc for gas next year.”

“When you apply that over an annual gas requirement worth many, many millions of dollars, it adds up to a lot of money. And electricity is a similar story. We are looking at a rise of 220pc in forward contracts for next year, compared with current price.”

He said the same story applied in his company’s operations in southern states.

“If we want to operate, we have no option. We think it could pressure some processors later this year, over whether they operate or not, in the current high-cost environment. They are already facing losses on every animal they process, at current prices. Some may decide it is better to pull up, until the sums look better.”

Asked what could be done to further moderate energy use in plants, the processor said much of the ‘low-hanging fruit’ in terms of energy efficiency improvement had already been done.

“Beef processors have spent a fortune in recent years on issues like more efficient refrigeration and steam generation. Most of the big-ticket things have been done, so there is not a lot of upside there. We are just lumped with it.”

The processor contact said it depended somewhat on what each operator’s current energy deal was.

“Are they actually locked-in, or working off spot energy prices? Not everybody will be locked-in to contracts. Everybody in the processing industry does something different, but even those that currently have a bit of shelter against spiralling costs will only have that benefit for a period. Sooner or later everybody has to pay a lot more for energy.”



## **Procesadores perderían 300 AU\$/cabeza**

Jon Condon, 14/06/2022 WHILE better than earlier this year, trading conditions for beef processors remain at around a \$300 loss per animal slaughtered, the latest Thomas Elder Markets margin model calculation suggests.

Some factors are going in processors favour at present, while others are going against them, TEM's latest processor margin model indicates.

The annual average loss for 2022 year to date sits at \$319 per head and the trend so far this year is closely matching the pattern set in 2021

After hitting a loss per head of \$321 in March, the model has seen margin losses ease toward \$300 per head in April and May.

Cattle prices in Australia have begun to creep higher, reflecting higher input costs for processors, but some strong gains in beef export prices (particularly in the US) have helped offset the higher cattle costs.

Average co-product and offal prices have lifted about 2pc over May, helping to add some revenue to processors' bottom lines, but the release of the ABS electricity and wages cost index for the first quarter of 2022 shows power costs are up 5pc and manufacturing sector wages have grown by 2pc (see today's separate report on rising energy cost impact on processing).

Labour issues have been a particularly challenging factor for meat processors across the country this season, and the situation shows little sign of improving any time soon, TEM said.

Trained staff are in limited supply, COVID continues to be a threat to productivity (particularly in WA) and the current scheme of bringing in foreign workers is costly and ineffective.

"Bearing in mind that many processors are running at 50pc-60pc capacity presently, it begs the question how processing throughput can increase as the flock/herd increases with such a bottle neck on labour in the meat processing plants," TEM's Matt Dalglish says.

**2022 kill revised downwards**

As reported on Friday, MLA has revised downwards its forecast for beef processing numbers for calendar year 2022, after a slow start to the year.

Significant challenges around processor capacity and throughput have impacted the full potential for production which has resulted in revised slaughter numbers to 6.15 million head for the year, down from 6.7 million forecast at the start of the year. If it proves true, the number will be the second lowest kill seen in Australia in 34 years, as the lingering impact of drought continues to be felt.

As favourable seasonal conditions remain through 2022 and the herd rebuild continues, the national herd is expected to grow by 6pc to reach 27.6m head. By 2024, the herd is expected to grow a further 4.6pc by 2024, MLA's Projections Update said.

"Southern Australia will continue to drive the national herd growth with persistent, substantial rainfall in the southern cattle regions of Queensland, NSW and Victoria," MLA's market information manager Stephen Bignell said.

"For northern Australia, they will require an above-average wet season in order to turbocharge their rebuild following a disappointing 2021-22 wet season."

**Global economic outlook mixed**

The global beef market appears likely to be pulled in two directions over the next 12 months, based on consumer confidence and outlook. An OECD economic outlook report issued this morning suggests there will be an overall loss of momentum in global economic growth over the next 12 months.

The result is due mostly to revised global growth forecasts due to the impact of the war in Ukraine, rising inflation, lower consumer confidence and continued supply-chain disruptions.

However the trend is not expected to be consistent across Australia's main beef export customers.

The OECD's Composite Leading Indicators (CLIs) suggest stable economic growth in the United States and Japan, but a loss of economic growth momentum in the European Union, the United Kingdom and Canada. Among major emerging economies, the OECD indicators now point to economic growth losing momentum in China and Brazil, but stable in India.

**Direct consignment offers track steady for another week**

Direct consignment processor offers maintained their remarkably consistent cycle again this week. There's been little real change in grid prices across eastern and southern Australia now since a 30c/kg reduction in typical prices before Easter – 11 weeks ago.

Several large Queensland export processors said they were reasonably well covered now for kills out to weeks commencing 10 and 17 July. One large southern Queensland operator was not operating at all through the saleyards channel on Monday and Tuesday this week., partly due to staff health issues expressed above, and paddock bookings into July.

In southern Queensland, competitive grids seen this morning have offers for heavy grassfed four-tooth steer at 775c/kg (780c in one case for HGP-free, or 770c implanted), and 715-720c/kg for heavy slaughter



cow. In southern states, best heavy cows are making 720c/kg this week, with heavy four-tooth PR steers around 790c – not far off Queensland rates.

### **Analizan el impacto del ingreso de AFTOSA ante los casos en INDONESIA**

James Nason, 14/06/2022 IT is an eventuality that will hopefully not materialise, but were foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) to make its way from nearby Indonesia to Australia, a direct result under current rules would be the likely immediate imposition of a national livestock standstill.

What would that entail?

The answer is laid out in Australia's AUSVETPLAN, a nationally agreed plan developed in non-outbreak times by federal, state and territory government and industry representatives to ensure a quick and effective response in the event of an emergency animal disease incursion.

Veterinarian Dr Peter Dagg from Animal Health Australia is the head of program of AUSVETPLAN, and has provided the following information on what a national livestock standstill would involve, should FMD be detected in Australia.

It is important to note that FMD is currently the only exotic disease that would trigger a national livestock standstill under the current AUSVETPLAN.

"The reason for that is FMD is highly, highly contagious, and so the best way to stop the spread of it is by stopping the movement of animals," Dr Dagg said.

If Australia were to have an incursion of FMD, a national livestock standstill will be imposed in most cases, meaning movement controls on all species susceptible to FMD will apply. This includes pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, deer, camelids (alpaca, llama, camels), bison and buffalo.

The group with the authority to put a national livestock standstill in place under the AUSVETPLAN is the National Management Group and the decision would be based on advice from the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases. These groups are the national government-industry committees which are convened during emergency animal disease outbreaks to ensure rapid decisions are made for effective responses.

A standstill would be implemented through legal orders issued by each state and territory government, and the actions required to implement the standstill would be undertaken by state and territory authorities as per their respective legislation.

The standstill is designed to restrict the spread of the disease and allow authorities time to conduct surveillance activities and trace the movement of affected livestock.

72 hour minimum duration

The standstill would be in place for at least 72 hours under the currently agreed rules.

When a standstill is called, it is not possible to move any animals that are susceptible to FMD off a property, or receive any of these animals onto a property, unless the animals were already on the road when the standstill was called, or a movement permit has been issued by the relevant state/territory authorities.

In the event of a standstill, state/territory authorities would advise livestock transporters how to manage animals that are on the road when the standstill is issued.

Options may include completing their journey, returning to the property of origin, or off-loading them at a designated site.

Penalties for breaches

Penalties for breaching movement restrictions are in place in each state and territory and can include fines and imprisonment.

When the standstill order of a jurisdiction is revoked, other emergency orders may be declared to manage the risk of spread of FMD until the outbreak is confirmed to be eradicated.

Dr Dagg said the preference for dealing with livestock in transit at the time of a standstill would usually be to let them complete their journey, recognising that the logistics of trying to offload animals or return them back to the property of origin may be very difficult, especially for loads with stock from multiple properties.

The duration of a standstill would ultimately depend on the nature of the outbreak, he said.

"Minimum 72 hours, and it could be extended if the outbreak is quite large and it is taking longer to trace all the animals," he said.

"It wouldn't necessarily be shorter, but 72 hours is probably about what they will need."

In most cases a reported outbreak of FMD would trigger a national standstill. Beef Central was told in response to questions that in some circumstances the National Management Group may decide that a national standstill is not required, but that this would be the exception, with a national response likely to occur.

Lumpy Skin Disease emergency response procedures currently under review

While FMD is attracting a lot of attention, the detection of Lumpy Skin Disease in Indonesia earlier this year also poses a similarly grave threat to Australia's livestock sector and broader economy.



Lumpy Skin Disease Where FMD is spread through close contact of animals, LSD is spread by airborne vectors such as biting insects, which adds an even greater layer of complexity and difficulty to control measures during an outbreak.

Dr Dagg said industries and governments are currently conducting a major revision of the AUSVETPLAN response strategy for LSD, following its detection in Indonesia earlier this year.

Industries involved in this review include Cattle Council of Australia (with representatives from across Australia, including NT), Dairy Australia, Australian Meat Industry Council and LiveCorp, and there are other experts involved (including arbovirus experts).

The review is nearing completion, with hopes of a final version being published and available in the next couple of months.

## **Indonesia lanzó un masivo programa de vacunación contra la AFTOSA**

15 June 2022

The disease has surged to more than 151,000 cases

Indonesia will this week launch a nationwide livestock vaccination programme, as the number of cattle infected with foot and mouth disease surged to more than 151,000, reported Reuters, citing its agriculture ministry.

Some of vaccines arrived on Sunday and 800,000 more doses will follow soon, said Kuntoro Boga Andri, the ministry spokesperson. He did not say how many vaccines had been received so far.

The government would prioritise healthy animals with a high risk of infection in livestock husbandry centres and cows kept by small farmers, among others, he added.

The disease has been found in 18 of the country's 34 provinces, with the number of infected livestock growing quickly from 20,000 less than a month ago.

The disease is highly transmissible and causes lesions and lameness in cattle, sheep, goats and other cloven-hoofed animals, but does not affect humans.

The government is aiming to import 3 million doses of vaccine for the disease from producers in France, Australia, Brazil and New Zealand, despite the agriculture minister expressing a preference for locally made vaccines, of which production is expected by the end of August.

Lawmakers had accused the government of being careless in letting the virus spread widely for the first time since the late 1980s. They have urged the government to ramp up efforts to prevent further spread.

The outbreak comes at a time of rising meat prices in Indonesia and ahead of Eid al-Adha, an important Islamic holiday where Muslims traditionally slaughter animals and share the meat with the poor.

Kuntoro said Indonesia had sufficient number of animals for the holiday.

## **EMPRESARIAS**

### **Agropampa: sello de identificación para animales nacidos y criados en RGS**

14 de junho de 2022 A carne de animais criados no Pampa gaúcho já é comercializada com selo de identificação de origem. Reconhecida pelo Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial (INPI), a marca coletiva Apropampa, da Associação dos Produtores de Carne do Pampa Gaúcho, valoriza os produtos cárneos oriundos do bioma, facilitando o seu reconhecimento no mercado por parte dos consumidores.

Conforme o presidente da Apropampa, Custódio Magalhães, a combinação entre a variedade de pastos naturais e cultivados, o clima, as raças taurinas e sintéticas criadas e o manejo utilizado são os grandes diferenciais que formam a singularidade da carne do Pampa. Assim, para ter o selo, todas as etapas da produção devem se dar no bioma, apenas com a possibilidade de abate fora do Pampa, mas ainda assim dentro do Rio Grande do Sul.

“É 100% do Pampa. Os animais têm de ser nascidos e criados na região. Queremos nos comunicar com o consumidor. Para que ele enxergue o selo e reconheça o que há por trás”, explica.

A Embrapa, o Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Mapa) e o governo do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul foram parceiros da Apropampa no processo que resultou na marca coletiva. Segundo Danilo Sant’Anna, pesquisador da Embrapa Pecuária Sul (RS), além de diferenciar a carne, o objetivo da distinção é contar toda a história e significado que existe por trás do produto final.

“O Pampa é um ambiente naturalmente campestre, diverso e muito propício à atividade pecuária pastoril. E a figura do gaúcho, bem como sua cultura e tradição, se moldou por esse ambiente e por essa vocação para a pecuária. Nós não desmatamos para produzir, temos o ambiente propício, e a Apropampa pretende comunicar isso aos seus consumidores. Ao mesmo tempo, trabalhar pelo fomento à boa produção, constância e qualidade ofertadas ao consumidor, é uma necessidade. Daí outro dos eixos de trabalho entre a Embrapa e a Associação. Fazer essa parceria com a Embrapa qualifica a produção e





promove a diferenciação do produto, possibilitando incremento de renda ao longo de toda a cadeia”, destacou Sant’Anna.

Conforme Sant’Anna, a Embrapa participou de todo o processo que resultou na conquista do selo, desde apoio à formação da Apropampa até estudos técnicos de delimitação da área geográfica para identificação da origem da carne. A empresa também é membro do conselho técnico regulador da associação, além de apoiar o fomento à cadeia da carne e na negociação com novos frigoríficos interessados em valorizar a proteína oriunda do Pampa.

Apropampa: agregação de valor à carne produzida no bioma

A Apropampa é uma associação de produtores rurais organizada para valorizar a região do Pampa gaúcho e sua produção. O projeto abrange animais nascidos e criados na parte brasileira do bioma Pampa, em sistemas de alimentação predominantemente a pasto, com o uso de raças majoritariamente taurinas de corte.

“Ao identificar o produto no mercado com o uso do selo, o consumidor vai poder reconhecer essas características (promovidas pelo trabalho conjunto da Associação, Embrapa e parceiros) e, assim, diferenciá-lo e valorizá-lo. Dessa forma, a Apropampa e os produtores associados passam a ter produtos com maior valor agregado, na medida em que esse reconhecimento se converte em preferência do consumidor e no conseqüente aumento da demanda por esses produtos”, destaca Sant’Anna.

De acordo com o chefe-geral da Embrapa Pecuária Sul, Fernando Flores Cardoso, é estratégico que a Embrapa apoie todos esses processos, desde o fomento à produção sustentável até a diferenciação dos produtos no mercado, de forma auditável e certificável. “Isso fomenta o associativismo e outros processos pertinentes a essa importante diferenciação dos produtos do Pampa e a valorização e desenvolvimento sustentável desse Território”, disse.

Carne do Pampa alia saúde e sustentabilidade

A carne de bovinos criados livres no Pampa é mais saudável do ponto de vista nutricional. Além do importante fornecimento de nutrientes como ferro e vitaminas do complexo B, a carne desses animais apresenta maiores teores de ômega 3, se comparada aos criados em confinamento. As pesquisas que comprovam isso são referenciadas pelo Laboratório de Ciência e Tecnologia de Carne da Embrapa Pecuária Sul, sob a liderança da pesquisadora Élen Nalério, e mostram que a carne produzida nos campos naturais do bioma Pampa tem perfis de gorduras benéficos aos consumidores.

“No Pampa, a alimentação dos animais, composta em sua maior parte pela rica variedade dos pastos naturais, dá origem a um produto com perfil de gordura mais saudável, já que possui mais ômega 3 do que ômega 6”, explica a pesquisadora. É no campo que quase tudo acontece, com a alimentação do animal cumprindo papel determinante nesse processo. “O sistema de criação e terminação do animal interfere diretamente nas características da carne. Entre um extremo, de produção extensiva, somente com pastagens, até o outro extremo, de confinamento total, com alimentação por grãos, há a formação de produtos totalmente diferentes”, diz.

Essa diferença se dá não apenas no tipo de gordura formada. “Os bovinos são animais naturalmente prontos para fazer a digestão de fibras, de pasto. Para fazer a digestão de grãos, eles precisam passar por uma adaptação. Essa variação de alimentação faz com que sejam formadas gorduras totalmente diferentes, e isso interfere também no sabor e no aroma do produto”, ressalta a pesquisadora. Enquanto a carne produzida nos campos tem uma cor viva e gordura mais amarelada, a de confinamento é mais pálida e possui gordura mais branca. “O pasto tem carotenoides, que conferem a cor amarela à gordura. Já a cor da carne sofre influência de maior ou menor presença das mioglobinas. O animal no pasto caminha mais, e precisa oxigenar a musculatura, o que aumenta o teor de mioglobina e origina a cor vermelha mais intensa na carne”, acrescenta Nalério.

A pesquisadora ressalta que não há como afirmar que a carne produzida no Pampa é melhor, uma vez que a avaliação envolve diversos fatores subjetivos. “No entanto, podemos garantir que ela é diferenciada por vários motivos. Um deles é que a alimentação do gado nos campos nativos pode formar um tipo de gordura com melhor qualidade nutricional, que é uma característica que tem despertado grande interesse do público”, conta a cientista. “O perfil lipídico dessa carne é comprovadamente mais saudável. Isso é um diferencial importante que pode e deve ser trabalhado como oportunidade de valorização no mercado”, recomenda.

O Pampa: berço da diversidade forrageira

O bioma Pampa é formado basicamente por campos naturais com rica biodiversidade de espécies vegetais e animais. Nesse cenário, há mais de dois séculos vem sendo praticada a pecuária, atividade econômica que utiliza os recursos naturais de forma sustentável, contribuindo para a manutenção do ecossistema. Estudos apontam a existência de cerca de 450 espécies de gramíneas e 150 de leguminosas, muitas delas com enorme potencial forrageiro.

Pesquisas realizadas na Embrapa Pecuária Sul mostram que o uso sustentável desse ambiente campestre pode ser uma estratégia muito bem-sucedida para a produção pecuária na região. Para o





pesquisador da Embrapa José Pedro Trindade, o manejo do campo nativo é o segredo para o desenvolvimento de uma pecuária rentável, com qualidade e que preserve o meio ambiente. Ou seja, a interação entre o produtor e o meio ambiente é essencial para que a atividade obtenha êxito. “Nós estamos propondo um novo olhar do produtor em relação ao campo nativo. Um reconhecimento da riqueza dos recursos naturais dos campos sul-brasileiros e do seu potencial que possa resultar em processos produtivos duráveis e de qualidade”, ressalta.

A conservação dos campos é também responsável por uma série de serviços ambientais. De acordo com o pesquisador da Embrapa Leandro Volk, entre esses serviços, a riqueza de espécies do campo, quando bem manejada, proporciona a conservação e a manutenção de vida do solo. “A diversidade de tipos e formas de raízes das espécies, mesmo as sem valor forrageiro, proporciona maior infiltração e armazenamento de água no solo, entre outros serviços”, finaliza.

### **SuperMeat acelera la producción de carne “cultivada”**

15 June 2022 New open source system aims to reduce production costs

SuperMeat, a food tech company developing cultivated meat, has received a grant from the Israeli Innovation Authority to establish an open high-throughput screening system for optimising cultivated meat feed ingredients, according to a company press release.

SuperMeat said it will use the funding to set up the "world's largest" open high-throughput system for cultivated meat media ingredients, supplements and cell scaffolds for cultivated meat production. To accomplish this, SuperMeat partnered with Thermo Fisher Scientific, which provided a screening platform and supports the development and operation of the system. The system will allow SuperMeat to screen hundreds of thousands of materials every month, enabling the company to identify high quality ingredients with the lowest costs.

By optimising the ingredients for the cell feed (media), SuperMeat said it will be able to significantly lower production costs, and improve product quality – providing an open standard for cell feed ingredients that can be used by cultivated meat companies around the world moving toward commercialisation.

"The Israeli Innovation Authority has long been a leader in innovation of all kinds. We are honoured to receive its support to help pave the way to a standard for a healthier, more sustainable food system for all," says Ido Savir, CEO of SuperMeat. "The system establishment supported by this grant will allow SuperMeat to leverage the cultivated meat production technology it has built to help reduce costs and provide the cultivated meat industry an open platform for commercialisation through its strategic partners globally."