



## NOTICIAS INTERNACIONALES AL 24/06/2022

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## GLOBAL

### **Fitch Ratings: informe proyecta incremento de la producción mundial de carnes hacia 2030**

22 June 2022

The agricultural sector faces significant disruption from climate policies, technology developments and shifting consumer preferences to more sustainable diets, Fitch Ratings says in a new report.

Pressure to address drivers of deforestation and land-use change could lead to higher raw-material costs, a need for supply-chain investments and reduced demand for certain products. Agriculture is the second-largest contributor to global climate change emissions.

The agribusiness sector has been largely shielded from climate-related policies because of the difficulty in monitoring emissions from the sector and concerns that it would raise food prices. In addition, curbing emissions is often equated with reduction of production volumes, which is unpopular in view of food security concerns and the economic importance of agricultural exports for some countries.

While fundamental demand drivers are strong for the agribusiness, packaged food and beverage sectors as a result of population growth and rising affluence in emerging markets, pressure to stem agricultural emissions could lead to growing disruption for companies operating in the meat and livestock sector, in particular, given its significant environmental impact.

Policy pledges at 2021's UN COP26 conference and rising investor scrutiny of the sector for climate risk are driving companies to set targets for emissions reduction, although these are often limited. The fragmented nature of the agribusiness sector will present challenges for implementing tighter emissions standards, but pressure from investors and regulators to limit land conversion will grow.

The confluence of policy shifts with technology developments in the alternative proteins space could lead to meat production peaking as soon as 2030, before falling from 2035 as economics of alternatives become more favourable and meat consumption is increasingly taxed.

### **Estudio determinó que es posible alcanzar metas de reducción de metano**

17 June 2022 Existing strategies must be diligently applied though

According to Wageningen University and Research (WUR), adoption of existing mitigation strategies can help meet livestock methane reduction targets by 2030.

Existing strategies, if diligently applied, could mitigate livestock methane emissions enough to help the sector limit its share of global warming to the 1.5 °C target by 2030, the university said in a press release. That is the main conclusion of a recent meta-analysis published in The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS). This positive news comes with the provision that the most effective mitigation strategies be fully adopted.

"Only concerted action will help countries meet their targets," said associate professor Jan Dijkstra from Wageningen University & Research. "It is crucial that adoption barriers are identified and removed, and the identified strategies implemented. Such barriers may include availability of mitigation technologies, in particular in rural areas, and costs of proposed strategies or technologies."

Dijkstra is one of the 24 experts from top-level institutes around the world who reviewed hundreds of peer-reviewed studies for strategies designed to decrease product-based and absolute enteric methane emissions by ruminants.

Strategies to reduce methane emission

Because of ruminants' multiple uses in low income countries and their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals, the authors focused on strategies that reduce enteric methane production without reducing animal productivity. They identified three strategies related to feed management that could reduce methane emission per unit of meat or milk by an average of twelve percent while increasing animal productivity. The strategies were increasing feed intake level, having ruminants graze on less mature grass, and feeding increasing levels of concentrate.

In addition, they identified five strategies that on average not only reduced methane per unit of product by 17%, but also reduced absolute methane emission by more than 20%, with relatively minor effects on animal productivity. The strategies include supplementing animals with methane inhibitors, oils and fats, oilseeds, nitrate (electron acceptors) as well as feeding tanniferous forages.

Additional strategies

Current strategies can meet short-term targets, but further research is needed to develop strategies sufficient to meet longer-run targets as well. Additional strategies, or improvement of efficacy of current strategies, will be needed due to the projected increase in global demand of livestock products, to stay on track for 2050. The authors looked at how the implementation of the identified strategies could help to reduce global, European and African methane emissions by livestock.



In Europe, they found multiple scenarios that did not require full adoption of the most effective strategies to meet the 2030 targets, and that full adoption of the two most effective strategies could meet the 2050 target.

In Africa, by contrast, the identified strategies would not be sufficient to fully meet either the 2030 or 2050 target.

"This is because of Africa's growing human population and per capita demand for animal products, which are expected to lead to a substantial increase in livestock production and greenhouse gas emissions," said researcher and co-author André Bannink. "And also the reliance on ruminant production systems in many regions with the system's features posing much stronger limitations to the implementation of some strategies."

## CHINA

### Precios bajan pero aún son "iguales" a los del año pasado

23/06/2022 No obstante, se prevé una nueva escalada de cara al segundo semestre

Las restricciones de movilidad de Shangai y Pekín -algunas ya levantadas- han hecho que los precios caigan de manera precipitada en las últimas tres o cuatro semanas. Con la caída en el consumo, los stocks no bajaron con la velocidad que deberían y los contenedores están haciendo "cola".

A propósito, Daniel Castiglioni, broker uruguayo radicado en China, explicó que allí hay un volumen de carne "muy grande" y eso hace que los precios caigan diariamente. "Esto es la resaca de la situación, el golpe económico que recibió China", dijo en Valor Agregado de radio Carve.

El experto indicó que "lo importante" es destacar que los niveles de precio de hoy "son los mismos" del año pasado a esta altura del año, quizás más alto, aunque se prevé que siga cayendo un poco más.

"Hay una regulación de una burbuja de precios muy altos. La operativa se desaceleró muchísimo. Todo el mundo está viendo cuál va a ser el piso de la caída de precios para empezar a operar nuevamente. Solo compran lo necesario y fundamental del momento. Hay mucha gente con problemas financieros, hay muchos stocks que no han podido mover ni convertir en dinero", comentó.

En tanto, Castiglioni informó que se va a llegar "pronto" al piso, pero no va a ser inferior al del año anterior. "Luego, la realidad es que no hay carne en el mundo y se prevé un buen futuro, empezará a escalar nuevamente. El desfase del precio del ganado, que ha seguido incrementando, es la problemática", comentó.

"Me da la sensación de que, si no se ajusta de ese lado, las plantas van a bajar su producción sino los números no van a dar. No hay ganado y eso es lo que mantiene el precio del ganado de Uruguay, y el desfase con el precio de China. La demanda de carne de cerdo está floja", expresó.

Finalmente, el broker de carnes explicó que el primer semestre "debería ser tan bueno como el primero", pero la gran interrogante es el volumen que disponga Uruguay para ofrecer: tanto las cabezas de ganado en invierno como el precio del ganado para que la industria se vea tentada para faenar a capacidad completa. "La demanda en China va a ser buena", concluyó.

## BRASIL

### Precios se mantienen a pesar de la sequía

24 de junho de 2022

No período de entressafra do boi gordo, entre junho e novembro, há uma piora na qualidade das pastagens, levando os pecuaristas a aumentarem a oferta de animais no mercado. Com isso, costuma ocorrer uma queda nas cotações da arroba do boi, o que geralmente se reflete numa baixa do preço da carne para o consumidor em geral. Mas neste ano, vários fatores vêm influenciando no mercado do boi e os preços do produto seguem firmes.

O coordenador estadual de Bovinocultura da Empresa de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural de Minas Gerais (Emater-MG), Nauto Martins, diz que, apesar da má qualidade das pastagens nesta época, o mercado do boi gordo continua estável. "Tem animais disponíveis para venda, mas os custos de produção subiram muito e as exportações continuam sólidas. Por isso, o preço da carne não tem cedido", explica.

Segundo dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex), do Ministério da Economia, as vendas externas de carne bovina in natura somaram 153,19 mil toneladas em maio, uma ligeira queda de 2,74% frente ao mês anterior, mas uma forte elevação em relação a maio de 2021, 20,83%.

Outro fator importante é que o preço pago pela carne brasileira atingiu o recorde da série histórica da Secex, se aproximando de US\$ 7 mil por tonelada. Com a subida do dólar, o valor pago pela proteína também foi o máximo da série histórica, atingindo R\$ 34,3 mil/tonelada.

Alta internacional



Em Minas Gerais, no período de janeiro a abril de 2022, as exportações de carnes chegaram a US\$ 492 milhões, com a venda de 130 mil toneladas. O segmento de bovinos apresentou incremento de 66% na receita e de 30% no volume. Já o de aves registrou 41% na receita e 15% nos embarques.

“Por causa da covid, os chineses estão sendo rigorosos na fiscalização, inclusive descredenciando algumas plantas de frigoríficos. Mas as exportações continuam firmes, não só para a China como para outros países”, salienta Nauto.

Diferentemente das exportações, a demanda doméstica de carne bovina segue enfraquecida, devido aos fatores macroeconômicos e aos valores mais atrativos das carnes concorrentes.

Aumento dos custos de produção

No dia 15/6, a cotação da arroba do boi teve um preço médio de R\$ 298,75 no Triângulo Mineiro e de R\$291 na região Central de Minas, segundo a Unidade de Planejamento e Estratégia Corporativa da Emater-MG. O coordenador da Emater-MG comenta que outro fator que tem fortalecido as cotações é a alta dos custos de produção.

“O preço dos fertilizantes usados na adubação de pastagens subiu muito, assim como os combustíveis. E, no último ano, os valores do milho e da soja, que são utilizados na alimentação de bovinos, principalmente em confinamentos, tiveram uma forte valorização”, explica.

O coordenador de Bovinocultura da Emater-MG lembra que houve uma redução nas despesas do pecuarista relativa ao custo de reposição dos animais. “O preço do bezerro está caindo. Em seis meses, foi de R\$ 2,9 mil para R\$2.465 (Nelore, de oito a doze meses). Era uma queda, de certa forma, esperada, pois houve uma grande valorização no ano passado e agora o mercado está se normalizando”, justifica Nauto. Segundo o Centro de Estudos Avançados em Economia Aplicada (Cepea-Esalq/USP), o preço do bezerro caiu 25,2% no Brasil em um ano.

### **CEPEA: baja en el valor del ternero favorece invernador**

Fonte: Cepea. 23 de junho de 2022 Desde o encerramento do ano passado, o pecuarista terminador vem observando uma melhora no poder de compra. Segundo pesquisadores do Cepea, esse cenário está relacionado à queda nos preços do bezerro de forma bem mais intensa que a desvalorização observada ao boi gordo. No acumulado da parcial deste ano (de dezembro/21 a parcial de junho/22), enquanto o preço do boi gordo caiu 11,23%, o recuo no valor do bezerro atingiu quase 18%.

Diante disso, nesta parcial de junho (até o dia 21), a relação de troca de arroba de boi gordo por bezerro é a mais favorável ao terminador desde dezembro de 2019, ou seja, o poder de compra do pecuarista terminador é o melhor em mais de dois anos e meio. Quando considerados o animal pronto para abate negociado em São Paulo (Indicador CEPEA/B3) e o bezerro em Mato Grosso do Sul (Indicador ESALQ/BM&FBovespa), o pecuarista terminador precisa, nesta parcial de junho (até o dia 21), de 7,97 arrobas de boi gordo para a compra de um bezerro.

No mês passado, o terminador precisava de 8,43 arrobas para realizar a mesma aquisição, e em junho de 2021, de 9,5 arrobas. Em dezembro de 2019, foram necessárias 7,46 arrobas.

### **Exportaciones de carnes bovinas creció promedio diario en junio**

Fonte: Reuters. 21 de junho de 2022

As exportações de carne bovina in natura do Brasil alcançaram 8,16 mil toneladas ao dia até a terceira semana de junho, contra média diária de 6,68 mil toneladas no mesmo mês completo de 2021, mostraram dados da Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex) nesta segunda-feira.

O desempenho positivo ocorre mesmo diante de suspensões temporárias de embarques de alguns frigoríficos aplicadas pela China desde abril, em um movimento de maior rigor nas fiscalizações do país asiático contra o coronavírus. O mercado chinês é o principal importador da proteína brasileira.

Além disso, a indústria de carnes tem elevado significativamente as exportações do produto do Brasil para os Estados Unidos.

Na soja, principal produto da pauta exportadora, a média diária de embarques do acumulado de junho é de 468,42 mil toneladas, ante 526,97 mil um ano antes, com os maiores volumes enviados ao exterior em meses anteriores. A disponibilidade de grãos para exportação também é menor neste ano após quebra na safra de verão.

Já as vendas externas de farelo de soja estão em ritmo elevado, com a média diária passando de 83,5 mil toneladas em junho do ano passado para 110,1 mil nas três primeiras semanas deste mês.

Na ponta importadora, as compras de fertilizantes químicos seguem firmes, com média diária de 190 mil toneladas, versus 168,1 mil um junho de 2021.

### **Buenas perspectivas para el negocio de confinamiento de hacienda**

20 de junho de 2022 As expectativas sobre o desempenho do segmento de confinamento de gado no país em 2022 vão de queda pequena até leve aumento, mas com chances de maior firmeza caso o



mercado futuro sinalize preços firmes. Para quem aposta em redução, que geraria uma “lacuna” na oferta de animais prontos para o abate entre julho e agosto, as cotações do boi gordo em São Paulo poderão retornar ao patamar de R\$ 350 por arroba ao longo do segundo semestre.

No primeiro giro, os animais chegam ao confinamento de março a maio, e saem entre junho e setembro. Segundo Maurício Velloso, vice-presidente da Associação Nacional da Pecuária Intensiva (Assocon), menos animais foram enviados para terminação em sistema intensivo. Ele projeta uma oferta “sensivelmente menor” nos próximos meses.

Lygia Pimentel, diretora da Agrifatto, viajou pelo interior do país nas últimas semanas e viu muitos confinamentos vazios. “Em São Paulo, a lotação está grande porque, meses atrás, a diferença de preços em relação a alguns Estados, como Minas Gerais e Mato Grosso do Sul, era tão grande que os pecuaristas trouxeram animais para terminar aqui”.

A primeira projeção da holandesa DSM, que acompanha o desempenho dos confinamentos brasileiros há oito anos, vai na contramão e aponta para 6,8 milhões de cabeças terminadas em sistemas intensivos em 2022, avanço de 2% em relação ao ano passado. A estimativa parte de dados coletados em maio com 2,2 mil estabelecimentos espalhados pelo país.

Hugo Cunha, gerente nacional de confinamento da DSM, diz que a alta será puxada pelos grandes estabelecimentos, com capacidade para mais de 10 mil animais ao mesmo tempo. “Os 100 maiores confinamentos do país receberão mais de 50% do rebanho este ano”, estima. “Se você for procurar vaga nos hotéis dos grandes frigoríficos não tem vaga nos próximos 30 dias”.

De acordo com Cunha, apenas os pequenos confinamentos – com capacidade para até mil animais – pretendem investir menos neste ano, devido aos custos elevados.

“Corroborar essa nossa perspectiva o fato de que o boi magro, que compõe 70% do custo, está muito mais atrativo para compra do que em 2021. E o custo alimentar, quando comparamos os meses de maio e junho deste ano com os do ano passado, segue estável.”, afirma ele.

Cunha salienta que o cenário pode mudar a depender de movimentos imprevisíveis, como o embargo da China no fim do ano passado. “Em termos de volume, 35% do confinamento acontece no primeiro giro e 65% no segundo, que começa em julho e vai até o fim do ano. Se tivermos uma arroba firme nos próximos 90 dias e um mercado futuro sinalizando algo bom, acredito que o número pode ser até maior”, diz.

No fim de março, durante a divulgação dos resultados do levantamento da DSM em 2021, o pesquisador Thiago Carvalho, do Centro de Estudos Avançados em Economia Aplicada (Cepea), projetou alta no lucro do pecuarista em 2022, com base em custos e preços da época.

Em Campinas (SP), a saca de milho estava avaliada a R\$ 97,20, em média, no dia 2 de março, acumulando alta de 81,5% em dois anos, segundo Cepea. Até o segundo dia deste mês, o valor caiu 11,7%, a R\$ 85,80. Na mesma comparação, a arroba do boi no mercado paulista tinha subido 66,5%, para R\$ 339,85, e depois caiu 7,4%, a R\$ 314,60.

A Agrifatto estima o preço do gado entre R\$ 340 e R\$ 350 por arroba em outubro – a Assocon aposta no teto dessa projeção, com perspectiva de novos avanços em 2023, para até R\$ 370. “Isso para acompanhar os patamares dos custos de produção que temos hoje”, observa Velloso.

Lygia lembra que, em ano de eleição presidencial, o boi sobe no segundo semestre. É assim desde 2002. “A alta ficou menos elástica conforme o poder de compra do brasileiro aumentou, mas ainda acontece”, frisa. Em 2018, segundo a consultoria, a arroba subiu 4,5%.

É difícil projetar o segundo giro neste momento, conforme a Assocon. Nessa etapa do confinamento, a entrada de animais começa este mês e vai até setembro, para saída no último trimestre. “A ausência de um preço de boi que cubra os gastos faz com que o confinador não ingresse no giro. Se perguntar hoje, o índice de quem pretende confinar, não vai passar de 20%. Eu diria que ficaria mais perto de 15%”, estima Velloso.

Segundo ele, o pecuarista está com medo de ter prejuízos com a alta dos grãos, em especial do milho. “O custo de produção aumenta mais que a arroba. E o boi sobe e desce, mas o custo não desce”.

Cunha, da DSM, lembra que o segundo giro costuma ser mais significativo porque coincide com a entrada do milho safrinha e a alta sazonal do preço do boi. “Ele compra insumo mais barato em julho e vende um boi mais caro em novembro”.

### **Abiec Beef Report 2022 repasa la actualidad de la ganadería brasileña**

13/06/2022 La Asociación Brasileña de las Industrias Exportadoras de Carne (Abiec) ha publicado su tradicional informe Beef Report 2022, en el que realiza un completo análisis del perfil de la ganadería brasileña, además de recoger una serie de datos e informaciones sobre los principales aspectos de la producción en la cadena de la carne bovina, constituyendo un importante material de análisis y consulta.

En esta nueva edición de la publicación de Abiec se recogen datos como el movimiento agroindustrial de ganado vacuno en 2021, que fue de R\$ 913.140 mil millones (174.590 millones de euros), además del



volumen de carne bovina producida en Brasil en 2021 fue de 9,71 millones de toneladas equivalentes en canal (TEC). De este total, se exportaron 25,51% o 2,48 millones de TEC, mientras que 7,24 millones de TEC, equivalentes al 74,49%, quedaron en el mercado interno.

El rebaño brasileño se estima en 196,4 millones de cabezas. Mientras que la superficie de pastos llegó a 163,1 millones de hectáreas.

Además, el informe presenta la publicación de costos dentro de las actividades ganaderas, principales mercados, los principales países productores y exportadores de carne bovina en el mundo, tendencias de consumo y una retrospectiva de proyecciones pecuarias nacionales y datos relacionados con la ganadería mundial.

## **URUGUAY**

### **Bajó la faena y el ganado gordo volvió a valorizarse**

Por Manuela García Pintos, 21/06/2022 Por segunda semana consecutiva subieron los precios en el mercado ganadero

Según el INAC, la faena semanal fue de 46.922 cabezas, un 4% inferior a la semana anterior. Esta semana, la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG) reflejó una suba importante en los valores del mercado del gordo, con un nivel de faena que fue inferior respecto siete días atrás.

Tras su reunión semanal de precios de referencia, la ACG hizo referencia a que “con reducción gradual de la faena, se tonifican los valores y el mercado está firme”.

El novillo cotizó US\$ 5,42 por kilo carcasa (siete centavos más que una semana atrás); la vaca US\$ 5,15 (nueve centavos más) y la vaquillona US\$ 5,28 (siete centavos más).

Consultado por El País, Federico Jaso Barthel, director de la firma Jaso & Jaso Negocios Rurales, expresó que hay un mercado que está nuevamente tonificado, muy demandado y con entradas más cortas.

“Estamos con industrias que tienen cuadrillas kosher presionando fuerte sobre los novillos pesados y bien terminados. Creemos que la poca oferta va a seguir, al menos durante los primeros días de agosto, cuando empiecen a salir nuevamente ganados de corral”, señaló el consignatario.

Faena. La faena semanal bovina fue de 46.922 cabezas, un 4% inferior a la semana anterior. Según el INAC, El volumen faenado acumulado en el año 2022 es mayor en 11% al mismo período del año 2021.

Por categorías, fueron: 21.694 novillos, 18.272 vacas y 6.209 vaquillonas.

Finalmente, la ACG expresó que el mercado de la reposición se encuentra con una oferta acorde a la época.

“El mercado tiende a equilibrarse y aumenta la concreción de negocios”, se concluyó

### **MGAP habilitó ingreso de carne bovina con hueso de cinco estados brasileños**

23/06/2022 Ministro Mattos aseguró que "no hay riesgo" para el status sanitario de Uruguay y sus mercados

El Ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, Fernando Mattos, anunció la liberación de la importación de carne bovina con hueso de cinco Estados brasileños que tienen un status superior al de Uruguay en fiebre aftosa.

Los cortes serán volcados al abasto interno, garantizándoles a la población carne de calidad a precios inferiores a la la producida localmente.

Los Estados brasileños autorizados son: Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Acre, Rondônia y parte de Amazonas y Mato Grosso. Estas áreas se unen a Santa Catarina, que hasta entonces era el único con certificación internacional como zona libre de fiebre aftosa sin vacunación.

La variante anunciada por el Poder Ejecutivo, luego de hacer una consulta a los principales mercados hacia los que Uruguay exporta carne bovina, es que se autoriza a importar a entre 35 y 40 empresas uruguayas exportadoras (algunos frigoríficos) en forma directa. Ante no lo podían hacer.

Las plantas exportadoras tendrán que presentar ante el MGAP un plan garantizando que esa carne con hueso que traerán de Brasil, no va a la exportación, segmento que sólo admite carne de animales nacidos y criados en Uruguay y eso se garantiza mediante la trazabilidad obligatoria de todo el rodeo bovino que aplica Uruguay.

Con destino al abasto y sólo de cinco estados de Brasil libres de fiebre aftosa sin vacuna

Pablo Antúnez Por Pablo Antúnez, 24/06/2022 Los importadores ya están sondeando precios y oferta con los frigoríficos brasileños, especialmente los de Rio Grande do Sul, buscando concretar los primeros negocios. Semanas atrás, los precios permitían -en caso de haberse podido importar- que falda y asados



con hueso se hubieran podido volcar al abasto hasta 20% por debajo del mismo corte nacional. Hoy, hay que volver a hacer los números.

El precio del ganado gordo en Brasil sigue firme y la oferta es restringida.

La prioridad de la industria frigorífica brasileña es China. Los bovinos con padrón de exportación siguen muy demandados y se pagan hasta 30 reales más por kilo respecto a los que son comercializados para el abasto brasileño.

Desde 2004 se había autorizado a los abastecedores a traer carne desosada para el abasto, pero la industria frigorífica no podía hacerlo. “Toda industria exportadora estaba imposibilitada de importar carne para distribuir al mercado interno”, recordó Mattos. Ahora, cuando cumplan las garantías de segregación del producto, porque el importado deberá exclusivamente ser destinado al mercado interno, podrán hacerlo. Deberán presentar un plan ante la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos, garantizando que la carne importada no puede ingresar al circuito destinado a la exportación. Uruguay solo puede exportar carne bovina procedente de animales nacidos, criados y faenados en el país y las máximas garantías de que se cumple con esos requisitos de los mercados, es la trazabilidad obligatoria de todo el rodeo bovino.

Para los cortes con hueso, los orígenes autorizados son Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, Acre, Rondônia y parte de Amazonas y Mato Grosso. En todos los casos son desde mayo de 2021 zonas libres de fiebre aftosa sin vacunación y se sumaron a Santa Catalina, que hasta entonces era el único estado con certificación internacional de libre sin vacunación.

Garantías. Ayer, en rueda de prensa, el ministro Fernando Mattos, acompañado por su subsecretario Ignacio Buffa; el Director General de los Servicios Ganaderos, Diego De Freitas; el titular de la División de Industria Animal, Pablo Nadal; y el Presidente de INAC, Conrado Ferber, anunció la firma de las dos Resoluciones del MGAP y brindó los detalles.

Mattos explicó que las resoluciones no implican un riesgo para el status sanitario de Uruguay, ni para sus mercados de exportación.

“Tuvimos que tener en cuenta los compromisos asumidos por Uruguay con los mercados al momento de hacer el análisis de riesgo y los compromisos asumidos en los certificados sanitarios y en las condiciones sanitarias por las que accedemos a terceros mercados y no queremos comprometerlos”, aclaró.

El jerarca del Ejecutivo remarcó que “la carne con hueso se entiende que es una mercadería que no ofrece riesgo desde esos orígenes, pero en función de una mayor participación de agentes comerciales en la importación, podemos tener un beneficio que estamos buscando como gobierno, que es dejar un producto de calidad, con garantías sanitarias, pero también que sea más barato para la población”. De este modo, justificó la variante de autorizar (en la segunda resolución) a entre 35 y 40 empresas dedicadas a la exportación de carne bovina.

“Uruguay debe propender a abrir las mayores opciones de importación de carne de países que den garantías sanitarias, pero que, al mismo tiempo, pueden ofrecer un producto más económico, para que tengamos acceso a cortes de calidad a precios más accesibles”, agregó el titular del MGAP.

“Abrimos la posibilidad de que más actores puedan importar, buscando el objetivo de dejar un mercado más transparente. Siempre con un mayor número de empresas ejerciendo la competencia tenemos mayores posibilidades de llegar al objetivo de disponer de mayor producto y más barato para la población”, dijo el Ministro.

Ganado en pie. En paralelo, el MGAP sigue el análisis de riesgo para la posible importación de ganado en pie con destino a faena inmediata. Según el riesgo hay que profundizar el análisis”, aclaró Mattos. En torno a esta importación, “ya entra un factor donde no sólo incide la aftosa sino también otras enfermedades que puedan poner en riesgo el status sanitario de Uruguay (caso de vaca loca)”, agregó.

“No descartamos la importación de ganado en pie para faena desde Brasil, es una posibilidad que la Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos está estudiando. No será pronto, ya le advertimos a todos los que nos preguntaron. Nos tomaremos el tiempo necesario para medir el riesgo”, dijo el titular del MGAP.

Sin cuotas y con puerta vaivén

No existe cuota para importar carne bovina con hueso desde Brasil y tras la autorización de importación a las empresas locales exportadoras (frigoríficos), éstas deberán presentar ante el MGAP un plan garantizando que esa carne no va a la exportación. Desde Uruguay sigue yendo a Brasil carne bovina y ovina con hueso, principalmente a Rio Grande do Sul y otros estados.

## **Uruguay es el tercer principal proveedor de carne bovina a China en lo que va del año**

por Cecilia Ferreira junio 22, 2022

Las importaciones de carne vacuna de China volvieron a subir en mayo, alcanzando 219.968 toneladas peso embarque, dentro de niveles históricamente altos.

En el acumulado enero-mayo Uruguay se ubica como tercer principal proveedor del producto, de acuerdo a datos de Aduanas publicados por el gerente de Marketing de INAC, Lautaro Pérez. En ese periodo Uruguay tuvo una participación de mercado del 18% sobre el total importado.



Fueron 165.795 toneladas enviadas al país asiático en los primeros cinco meses del año, 23% más que las 134.277 toneladas exportadas en mismo periodo del año pasado.

Brasil se mantiene como principal proveedor de carne vacuna de ese país, aunque muestra una retracción interanual en las ventas. Sumaron 301.670 toneladas, un descenso de 19% comparado con las 374.117 de un año atrás.

Argentina se encuentra en segundo lugar apenas por encima de Uruguay, con 168.592 también mostrando una caída de 19% interanual.

### **Promedio de preñez a nivel nacional fue de 80%**

Por Hernán T. Zorrilla, 22/06/2022 A pesar del año seco, los productores respondieron aplicando tecnología y los números son satisfactorios

En la pasada jornada de martes 21 de junio, se realizó en INIA Treinta y Tres el vigésimo Taller de Evaluación de Diagnóstico de Gestación Vacuna, con diferentes exposiciones como ya es característico.

Luego de una bienvenida a cargo de Walter Ayala, Georgget Banchemo y Graciela Quintans, las palabras de apertura fueron dadas por el Ing. Agr. Ignacio Buffa, subsecretario del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, quien se hizo presente.

Las exposiciones de la mañana estuvieron a cargo del Ing. Agr. Sebastián López Valiente del INTA, el Dr. Santiago Bordaberry del Taller de DG y Carlos Acuña de DMV Argentina. La primera se denominó "Consecuencias a largo plazo de la programación fetal", la segunda "Una mirada a las variables reproductivas que afectan a la cría" y la tercera "¿Qué, por qué y cómo lo hago? En la revisión de toros". Además, la Ing. Agr. Graciela Quintans disertó sobre "Anestro posparto: el valor del tiempo" y el Ing. Agr. Fernando Baldi acerca de "Importancia de la genética para una cría productiva y sustentable".

En horas de la tarde, se presentaron los resultados de los diagnósticos de gestación del presente 2022 a cargo del Dr. Emilio Machado en nombre de todo el equipo de médicos veterinarios, con más de 60 profesionales a nivel país.

Se registró un 80% promedio nacional de preñez, lo cual representa un número superior al de los dos talleres anteriores. Los productores, aplicando tecnología y respondiendo a los estímulos del mercado mejoraron los indicadores en un año que se presentó bastante seco por un largo período de tiempo. Sabida es la necesidad de nuestro país de producir más terneros para mejorar la salud de la cadena, y estos indicadores son un aspecto vital para la sustentabilidad del negocio.

En 2020 el número fue de 74%, al tiempo que en 2021 el promedio nacional se situó en un 76%. "Este año el entore empezó medio complicado, incluso en la zona este que llovió en la segunda quincena de enero, pero sobre todo en el norte", dijo Graciela Quintans, líder del proyecto. Este 80% de preñez mostrado en un año complejo es bueno: "muestra que los criadores implementan tecnología y responden a las señales del mercado y los precios, pero sobre todo reivindicar el valor de la información que está y es muy fuerte", añadió Quintans. En este sentido, "Uruguay tiene información sólida, robusta y documentada para avanzar".

Como aspectos a destacar de este último año, "los productores hicieron mucho diagnóstico de actividad ovárica, se acomodó el vaquillonaje con tiempo y se hizo más destete precoz que en otros años", pero además Quintans puso especial énfasis en que "el impacto del manejo de la cría es acumulativo y se cosecha con el tiempo". Para ello, todo lo que el productor "acomoda" tiene su visibilidad en el año siguiente y se hace todo más fácil. Para ello se nota "la importancia de la preñez temprana porque tiene parición temprana y al otro año todo se hace más fácil", agregó.

En horas de la tarde, luego de la presentación de los resultados, el Ing. Agr. Darío Colombatto expuso sobre "¿Qué vamos aprendiendo de la interacción nutrición y reproducción?" y el Ing. Agr. Pablo Caputi de INAC acerca de "Cada ternero vale", para luego cerrar la actividad.

Se cerró la vigésima edición del Taller de Evaluación de Diagnóstico de Gestación Vacuna desde INIA Treinta y Tres. Hubo espacio para emotivos reconocimientos a distintos participantes, entre los que se destaca precisamente el de Graciela Quintans, líder de este proyecto, con todo el anfiteatro de INIA Treinta y Tres aplaudiendo de pie. "La investigación alimenta al sector productivo y este alimenta las líneas de investigación. Seguiremos trabajando con este nuevo formato más despersonalizado, con un equipo que funciona muy bien y donde a todos nos gusta la cría", agregó Quintans. "Fue una celebración emotiva porque este equipo tiene alma, y haber podido reconocer a todos los que nos han acompañado tanto tiempo y haberme mimado un poco también nos llena de alegría".

### **Con 80% de preñez se superarán los 3 millones de terneros en 2023**

por Javier Lyonnetjunio 22, 2022

La tasa de preñez del rodeo vacuno uruguayo es de 80% según el taller de gestación del INIA Treinta y Tres. Son 3,6 puntos más que en 2021 y el mejor valor desde 2019, cuando el promedio de preñez fue de





80,6%. Con este índice, que aumenta por segundo año consecutivo y está cinco puntos arriba de 2020, se pueden esperar al menos 3 millones de terneros para 2023.

Se detectaron 293.051 preñeces sobre un total de 366.136 vientres analizados según los datos informados en el Taller de Diagnósticos de Gestación de INIA el martes 21.

Vientres analizados: 26% vaquillonas de primer servicio, 10,1% a vaquillonas de segundo servicio, 60,6% vacas con cría al pie y 3,3% vacas falladas del entore anterior.

Resultados: En las vaquillonas de primer entore, 87,7%; vaquillonas de segundo entore, 76,3% en una categoría de preñez dificultosa potenciada con medidas de manejo diferenciales que arroja hasta 80% de gestación frente a 62% en predios que no hacen manejos diferenciales. Vacas con cría al pie: 77,2%. Vacas falladas del entore anterior: 89,3%

El resultado general es destacado porque van dos entores consecutivos bajo condiciones de La Niña, por tanto con déficit hídrico.

Soriano, Flores, Maldonado y Durazno fueron los departamentos que arrojaron mayor porcentaje de preñez, todos por encima de 85%. Le siguen Rivera y Tacuarembó, dos de los departamentos que más sufrieron las condiciones secas hasta fines de enero.

El departamento más afectado por la escasez de lluvias, Artigas, fue el que arrojó los resultados más bajos: 69,1%.

Aunque los predios relevados en este departamento tienen unos 10 puntos menos de promedio que el resultado a nivel país, “una segunda conclusión, que confirma algo que decimos hace muchos años, es que hay predios que incluso con el clima en contra lograron buenos porcentajes de preñez a través del manejo, tan buenos como en las zonas menos castigadas climáticamente”, afirmó Graciela Quintans, investigadora principal de INIA.

“Nos estamos acercando a un muy buen nivel de terneros potenciales”, apuntó.

Quintans dijo en Tiempo de Cambio de radio Rural que hay un abanico de tecnologías y alternativas de manejo para manejar situaciones y lograr mitigar las adversidades climáticas.

Las mejoras de los índices de gestación en la zona centro, en particular, se pueden relacionar con la mayor disponibilidad de agua, pero también a otros datos como la condición corporal, afirmó la investigadora de INIA. “En el este, con dos años de seca, subieron los índices de gestación”, sostuvo Quintans.

Más allá de la implementación de estrategias puntuales, Quintans remarcó que “el manejo de rodeo de cría es acumulativo”. De los relevamientos anuales surge que entre los productores es más común el diagnóstico de actividad ovárica, son mayores los índices de destete y más firmes los conceptos de recría.

### ***Índice de preñez permite mantener faena de 2,7 millones de cabezas anuales***

por Javier Lyonnetjunio 22, 2022

De acuerdo a los datos del taller de diagnóstico de gestación de INIA Treinta y Tres -80% a nivel nacional- estarían naciendo 3.100.000 terneros en el período julio 2022 a junio 2023, afirmó Esteban Montes, coordinador del Fondo Transferencia de Tecnologías y capacitación del Plan Agropecuario

“Ese nivel de ingreso de animales al sistema permitiría mantener una extracción como la actual de 2,7 millones de cabezas de faena y 200 mil de exportación en pie”, afirmó Montes.

Esto quiere decir que “el stock al 30 de junio de 2023 se mantendría prácticamente constante” si se cumple que ingresan 3,1 millones de terneros y se mantiene el nivel de extracción en 2,7 millones de faena y 200 mil de exportación en pie.

Esos datos son considerando el 9% de diferencia histórica entre preñez y marcación, una brecha que se viene achicando.

## **PARAGUAY**

### **Mercado del gordo de exportación con “menos oferta” y “precios conservadores”**

21/06/2022GANADERÍA

En las últimas horas el precio del ganado gordo para la exportación de carne corrigió al alza entre 5 y 10 centavos de dólar dependiendo la categoría. “El ganadero esperaba un repunte más rápido de los valores, pero las industrias están más conservadores con los precios”, dijo a Valor Agro Guillermo Gauto, director de La Tropa.Comentó que la oferta de animales terminados es menor y aseguró que la zafra pesada antes del invierno ya pasó, por tanto, consideró que los productores están esperando lo típico: una recuperación de precio para el segundo semestre del año.Actualmente el macho y la vaquilla cotizan a US\$ 3,55 por kilo carcasa, y la vaca a US\$ 3,10 a la carne, según detalló.Explicó que “aunque hay menos oferta de animales y las entradas a planta están más cortas y previstas para una semana, la industria frigorífica está complicada con la venta de carne a los mercados y eso hace que haya una menor puja por



la compra de hacienda". Para el segundo semestre, si bien hay productores que proyectaron valores del gordo por arriba de los 4 dólares a la carne, Gauto afirmó que "sería más conservador" a la hora de estimar un precio, y ubicó las categorías de macho entre los US\$ 3,80 y US\$ 3,85 por kilo carcasa. "Ojalá podamos estar en precios superiores", apuntó.

### **Demanda para la carne kosher se afirma en el mundo**

20/06/2022 GANADERÍA La demanda de carne bovina en Israel, proveniente de las faenas Kosher, sigue firme al igual que en la Unión Europea, donde algunos países prohibieron las faenas rituales y otros están en vías de hacerlo, eliminando procesadores. La salida de algunos proveedores importantes de Israel dentro del continente europeo, abre nuevas oportunidades a los exportadores del Mercosur. El bloque es responsable del 85% de las exportaciones de carne Kosher a Israel. El consumo de carne y otros alimentos Kosher (aptos) es una regla inamovible establecida en la Torá, que es el libro de la ley mosaica de los judíos, que consideran tiene una revelación de Dios. Las presiones de los movimientos animalistas, incluso dentro de Israel parecen estar lejos de cesar, por el contrario generan más escándalo, porque tanto en el Kosher (para el pueblo judío) como el Halal (para el mundo musulmán) no está permitida la insensibilización del animal previo al desangrado. Bélgica prohibió estos dos tipos de faenas a comienzos de 2019. Suiza va en el mismo camino, donde los animalistas presionan al Parlamento. A su vez, Italia, Portugal, Francia, Holanda y Polonia, entre otros, están interesados en prohibirlas. Polonia, el quinto exportador mundial de carne Kosher a Israel con entre 13.000 y 15.000 toneladas y ya no admitirá estas prácticas religiosas a partir del año 2025. Para la faena kosher no existe el aturdimiento (insensibilización) y en Halal, una gran parte del consumo es con animales aturdidos, pero para otro grupo de consumidores, esa carne no cumple por completo con las exigencias religiosas. A su vez, Israel comenzó a exigir en su interna y a terceros países, el uso del box rotatorio en las faenas kosher para garantizar un mayor estándar de bienestar animal (lo anunció en 2015). En 2018 publicó la norma y tuvo un impacto económico fuerte en la industria frigorífica del Mercosur, por el costo de esta herramienta, que también sirve para la faena Halal. No todo fue el costo del cajón, también se necesitó la capacitación del personal de la industria frigorífica en el manejo del animal, previo a que el rabino cumpla con su rol y lo sacrifique con el máximo respeto por cada animal. Ni siquiera la mejora de la operativa con el cajón rotativo logró frenar totalmente la presión de los movimientos animalistas. Barreras. "Estamos viviendo momentos en que las faenas Kosher y Halal están siendo combatidas, pero está aumentando la demanda por este tipo de carne, porque los consumidores se dan cuenta que ya viven una vida religiosa y no están dispuestos a consumir productos que no cumplan con sus exigencias religiosas", explicó Felipe Kleiman, co fundador y CEO KLM Kosher. Esta consultora realiza capacitaciones e impulsa proyectos vinculados con alimentos y operativa Kosher en la industria frigorífica. Según la visión de Kleiman, tanto el mercado Halal como el Kosher "están a punto de entrar en ebullición", por lo que consideró que "podrían llegar a apagar el excesivo brillo de China" en el mundo. En la Unión Europea hay 53 millones de musulmanes y el 15% es riguroso con el consumo de carne Halal obtenida bajo el sistema tradicional. Son 15 millones de consumidores en el continente europeo, que "son más que los 14,2 millones de judíos en el mundo", explicó el especialista de KLM Kosher. Respecto al mercado de carne bovina Kosher, el especialista reconoció que muchas plantas frigoríficas del Mercosur, este año demoraron más tiempo en cerrar negocios con Israel, "hay por lo menos un mes de retraso en las faenas", dijo el especialista Felipe Kleiman. Israel busca asegurarse los proveedores para paliar parte del déficit que tendrá con el abastecimiento desde la Unión Europea. Argentina está a punto de habilitar nuevas plantas frigoríficas (entre cuatro y cinco empresas), en Brasil se sumó una y hay otras dos por inaugurarse. "El mercado de carne Kosher se está moviendo dentro del Mercosur", argumentó el consultor. "Seguramente, los importadores de Israel van a tener que mirar más hacia sus proveedores de Sudamérica para paliar esa pérdida de abastecedores que están teniendo y tendrán en Europa. No hay donde buscar mucha carne y es difícil que comiencen a comprar carne de China o países africanos", admitió el CEO de KLM Kosher. Kleiman contó que algunos grupos de Israel están apostando a invertir en la industria frigorífica brasileña, porque hoy operan en Polonia y en 2025 ya no podrán realizar faenas Kosher. No buscan comprar frigoríficos, pero aportan dinero para "viabilizar rápidamente dos o tres proyectos que están por ejecutarse en Brasil. Vienen cambios muy positivos".

### **Sector cárnico paraguayo insiste en crear un INAC como el de Uruguay**

23/06/2022 Los empresarios están "caminando a ciegas" todo el mes debido a la falta de información sobre el mercado

Desde la Asociación Paraguaya de Productores y Exportadores de Carne (APPEC) señalan que los empresarios están caminando a ciegas todo el mes debido a la falta de información sobre el mercado. Por eso, sostienen que es de vital importancia la creación del Instituto Paraguayo de la Carne (IPC) a fin de promover el crecimiento de la cadena cárnica contribuyendo al desarrollo productivo.



A través de su cuenta de Twitter, en Paraguay el mercado de ganado debido está dominada básicamente por dos empresas que se reparten el 65% del mercado. Ante eso, desde la asociación señalan que caminan a ciegas durante todo el mes debido a que no tiene acceso a la información, por lo que las proyecciones e inversiones de años lo hacen sin la mínima previsión.

“Nada mejor en este caso que finalmente se implemente la creación del tan conversado Instituto Paraguayo de la Carne (IPC), es imperativo que exista un organismo donde interactúen todos los involucrados. Formulando, asesorando y ejecutando políticas que promuevan el crecimiento de la cadena cárnica y contribuyendo al desarrollo productivo, económico y ambiental en beneficio de toda la sociedad”, expresaron.

De esa manera, aclaran que se podría controlar, regular y vigilar ciertos temas relacionados con la comercialización, almacenamiento y transporte del ganado vacuno, la carne para la exportación y del mercado interno. Lo que se busca es posicionar al país como proveedor de carne confiable, desarrollando una marca país ayudando a las empresas a dar valor agregado a los productos.

Destacan que es fundamental fomentar la incorporación de nuevos actores, lo que podría darse en el transcurso de los años debido a que Paraguay tiene un potencial bastante grande que podría ser mejor aprovechado. “Se precisa una industria con muchos más actores de los que tenemos, productores fuertes que puedan acompañar la industria y una institución que promueva, articule y lidere el crecimiento del sector”, agregaron.

## **UNIÓN EUROPEA**

### **Comisión Europea recomendó avanzar en la incorporación de Ucrania, Moldavia y Georgia**

Today, the European Commission presented its Opinions on the application for EU membership submitted by Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia as invited by the Council. Today's Opinions are based on the Commission's assessment in light of the three criteria to join the EU agreed by the European Council: political criteria, economic criteria and the ability of the country to assume the obligations of EU membership (EU acquis). The Opinions also take into account Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia's efforts in implementing their obligations under the Association Agreements (AA), including the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTA), which cover significant parts of the EU acquis. The European Commission recommends to the Council that Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia are given the perspective to become members of the European Union. The Commission recommends that Ukraine and Moldova be granted candidate status, on the understanding that steps are taken in a number of areas and, for Georgia, once a certain number of priorities will have been addressed. Based on the European Commission's Opinions, the EU Member States will now have to decide unanimously on the next steps

### **Solicitan acelerar los acuerdos de UE con Australia, Nueva Zelanda, Indonesia e India**

20 June 2022 EU in talks with Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and India

Fifteen European Union governments called on Monday for the bloc to accelerate the conclusion of free trade agreements to ensure its long-term economic growth and geopolitical standing in the world, reported Reuters.

In a letter to EU Trade Commissioner Valdis Dombrovskis seen by Reuters, 15 economy, foreign and trade ministers said the Ukraine war and the COVID-19 pandemic underscored the need for resilient supply chains, strategic partnerships and open trade.

With different powers vying for leadership and new alliances, the EU needed to accelerate its own trade push. One in seven EU jobs depend on trade, the ministers said.

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the world's largest trade agreement including China, Japan and Australia entered into force at the start of 2022, just over a year after it was signed.

"This should be a wake-up call for Europe," the ministers said, adding the European Union was taking too long.

The EU struck an accord struck with the Mercosur bloc of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay in 2019, but put it on hold due to concerns about Amazon deforestation. A new agreement with Mexico, from 2018, has yet to be submitted for EU approval.

It also is in trade talks with Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia and now India.

EU diplomats say France, which holds the six-month rotating presidency of the EU, has halted moves to clear trade deals so as not to disturb presidential and legislative elections.

France is sensitive to increased beef imports such deals could bring, but has denied it is holding up agreements.



The Czech Republic takes over the EU presidency on 1 July, followed by Sweden and Spain, all signatories to the letter. The others are Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovenia.

Anna Hallberg, the trade minister of letter initiator Sweden, said following through negotiated agreements, with environmental safeguards, would be a central priority of the Swedish EU presidency.

20 June 2022

Negotiations are scheduled for 27 June-1 July

The European Union and India on Friday relaunched negotiations to forge a free trade agreement, with the aim of completing talks by the end of 2023, reported Reuters.

"This partnership will become a defining moment for world trade in the 21st century," Indian Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal told a news conference.

The two sides previously launched talks in 2007, but they were frozen in 2013 due to lack of progress. EU and Indian leaders agreed in May 2021 to resume negotiations.

EU Trade Commissioner Valdis Dombrovskis said the free trade agreement would cover "essentially all trade", in line with World Trade Organisation standards, including sectors such as automotives and spirits.

"For the European Union, the partnership with India is one of the most important relationships for the upcoming decade", Dombrovskis said.

The next round of negotiations is scheduled to take place in New Delhi from 27 June to 1 July.

The two sides will also hold separate discussions to create agreements to protect investment and region-specific agri-food product names such as champagne or feta cheese, known as geographical indications.

For the European Union, a free trade agreement with India would fit its strategy of increasing its engagement with the Indo-Pacific region, where the bloc is targeting bilateral deals to take advantage of expected higher economic growth.

A deal with India could act as a counter-balance to China's growing influence in the region. The EU is also aware that former EU member Britain is also pushing for a trade accord with India.

During the talks the EU will likely push for lower tariffs to gain greater access to Indian markets for its cars, alcoholic drinks and agri-food products such as cheese.

India is seen benefiting more in services and would like easier visa access to the EU for Indian professionals.

For the EU, any deal would also have to include sustainable development objectives, such as on the environment and labour.

The bloc is India's third largest trading partner, while for the EU India ranks 10th.

### **Los europeos, preocupados por el abastecimiento y los precios de los alimentos**

23/06/2022 Según el último Eurobarómetro

Casi la mitad de los europeos piensa que garantizar un suministro estable de alimentos en la UE en todo momento debería ser un objetivo principal de la Política Agrícola Común (PAC), lo que supone un aumento de 6 puntos porcentuales desde 2020, según el último Eurobarómetro sobre la agricultura y la PAC publicado en la mañana de ayer miércoles. Así, esta preocupación ha ido aumentando en 22 países de la UE y se ha incrementado en al menos diez puntos porcentuales en seis países (Finlandia, Lituania, Suecia, Grecia, España e Italia).

Además, más de la mitad de los encuestados (55%, +6 puntos porcentuales) añaden que la PAC también debería contribuir a garantizar unos precios razonables de los alimentos para los consumidores. Desde 2020, esta opinión ha ganado terreno en 20 países de la UE y fue la respuesta más común en Grecia (76%), Chipre (75%), Bulgaria (62%), Hungría (61%), Chequia (58%), Letonia (57%) y Polonia (52%). Cuando se les pregunta si la PAC contribuye eficazmente a estos dos objetivos -suministro estable de alimentos y precios razonables-, el 79% y el 65% de los europeos piensan que sí, respectivamente.

El Eurobarómetro destaca además la percepción pública de que el cambio climático afecta cada vez más a la actividad agrícola. De hecho, el 92% de los europeos está de acuerdo en que los fenómenos meteorológicos extremos, como las inundaciones y las sequías cada vez más graves, pueden repercutir en el suministro de alimentos y la seguridad alimentaria en la UE. Aunque una gran parte de los encuestados (58%, +3 puntos porcentuales) afirma que la agricultura ya ha contribuido de forma importante a la lucha contra el cambio climático, y que la PAC ayuda a proteger el medio ambiente y a hacer frente al cambio climático (65%), dos tercios (67%,) consideran que los agricultores de la UE aún podrían hacer más cambiando su forma de trabajar, aunque esto signifique que la agricultura de la UE sea menos competitiva a nivel mundial.

Seis de cada diez europeos (60%) también dicen que están dispuestos a pagar más por los productos agrícolas que se producen de una manera que limita su huella de carbono; esto es una reducción de 6 puntos porcentuales desde 2020.



Más de ocho de cada diez europeos (87%) citan una cadena de suministro corta como un factor importante en su decisión de comprar productos alimentarios. Siete de cada diez europeos (70%) consideran que la UE, a través de la PAC, está cumpliendo su función de garantizar una forma sostenible de producir alimentos.

#### Productos ecológicos

Cuando se les pregunta por los productos alimentarios ecológicos, el 92% de los europeos piensa que son más caros que otros productos alimentarios. Algo más de cuatro de cada diez europeos piensan que es difícil encontrar productos ecológicos en sus tiendas y supermercados locales. La mayoría está de acuerdo con esta afirmación en 13 Estados miembros. Sin embargo, existen diferencias significativas a nivel nacional en este punto. Desde 2020, la proporción de encuestados que dicen que los productos ecológicos son difíciles de encontrar en su localidad ha disminuido en 15 países, de forma más llamativa en Portugal (50%, -13), Grecia (40%, -12), Austria (39%, -12) y Chequia (31%, -10). Sin embargo, ha aumentado en 10 países, sobre todo en Malta (63%) y Chipre (65%), donde los encuestados tienen más dificultades para acceder a los productos ecológicos que en 2020. Se mantiene sin cambios en Alemania y Francia.

Más de nueve de cada diez encuestados consideran que en la UE la agricultura y las zonas rurales son importantes para nuestro futuro. Cuando la PAC está celebrando su 60º aniversario, una gran mayoría de los encuestados (70%) en los 27 Estados miembros dice haber oído hablar del apoyo que la UE presta a los agricultores a través de esta política de larga duración. La mayoría está de acuerdo en que la PAC contribuye a animar a los jóvenes a entrar en el sector agrícola y a aumentar el número de puestos de trabajo en los sectores agrícola y alimentario. Los encuestados también creen que contribuye a reducir las disparidades en el desarrollo de las distintas regiones y territorios de la UE. En general, el 76% afirma que la PAC beneficia a todos los ciudadanos europeos y no sólo a los agricultores.

Estas son algunas de las principales conclusiones del actual Eurobarómetro sobre los europeos, la agricultura y la PAC, el séptimo desde 2007. La encuesta se realizó en los 27 Estados miembros de la UE entre el 21 de febrero y el 21 de marzo de 2022, durante las primeras semanas de la guerra de agresión de Rusia contra Ucrania. Entre los temas tratados se encuentran también el comercio internacional de productos agrícolas, las etiquetas de calidad, las necesidades dietéticas especiales y el régimen escolar de la UE.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS

### Informe: Alta mortandad en Kansas fue provocada por temperaturas extremas

By REUTERS June 21, 2022

This controversial, heat stress event has led to questions and conspiracy theories among the cattle industry. Reuters debunks the cattle fatalities in Kansas from June 11-12.

This controversial, heat stress event has led to questions and conspiracy theories among the cattle industry. Reuters debunks the cattle fatalities in Kansas from June 11-12.

Contrary to posts online, there is no evidence that billionaire Bill Gates is involved in the death of at least 2,000 cattle in Kansas. State authorities and members of the industry have attributed the deaths to so-called heat stress, caused by extreme heat and humidity.

“Billionaire tech mogul, Bill Gates, is a reasonable candidate for consideration in killing about 3,000 cows in southwest Kansas under very mysterious and unknown circumstances,” reads part of a Facebook post.

Other examples are viewable [here](#) and [here](#).

A conservative commentator with 200,000 Twitter followers suggested “Bill Gates has an answer” considering “cattle don’t just drop dead from heat”, and because Gates is “the biggest farmer in America.”

The latter is a claim previously addressed by Reuters ([here](#)), Gates is not the owner of the majority of U.S. farmland; industry reports from 2021 show he owned about 0.027% of it. He is, however, the largest private farmland owner, according to ‘The Land Report’ ([here](#)).

#### Heat Stress

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment has said it knows of at least 2,000 cattle deaths in the southwest of the state, due to high temperatures and humidity. On June 16, a spokesperson for the department confirmed to Reuters that the figure, which is based on the facilities that had contacted the agency for help disposing of carcasses, was the latest available.

Previously speaking to Reuters, Scarlett Hagins, spokesperson for the Kansas Livestock Association said cattle began suffering heat stress as temperatures and humidity spiked over the June 11-12 weekend in western Kansas and cooling winds disappeared. The animals could not adjust to the sudden change, she added.

The University of Minnesota Extension, the university’s science-focused partnership with government agencies, explains that heat stress happens “when cows generate and absorb more heat than they can



easily get rid of by respiration, sweating and air blowing by them". It can lead to a lower milk production, disease incidence and a higher death rate.

Cattle can start experiencing heat stress around 72 degrees Fahrenheit (22 degrees Celsius) with 50% humidity, according to the University of Minnesota Extension.

Historical weather data from Kansas State University shows that different parts of Kansas registered temperatures of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit throughout June 11, 12 and 13.

In a message posted by the Kansas Livestock Association on Facebook, Hagins said that cattle could not cool down over the nighttime hours because temperatures remained high.

Contacted by Reuters, a spokesperson for the Kansas State University Weather Data Library pointed to data from the Grant Kansas Mesonet weather station as an example. At that location in southwest Kansas, the overnight minimum temperatures had been higher thus far in June 2022 than they were in June 2021 and while some daily highs were much higher in 2021, the lows in 2021 were cooler.

Furthermore, "all these elements fell within several days of each other in 2022 compared to spread out in 2021," they added.

Posts with the claim arguing heat levels are "normal" for this time of the year, fail to consider the above factor.

In a paper published in the Lancet in March, researchers estimated heat stress in animals, described as "one of the major climate change impacts on domesticated livestock," could lead to annual losses of multiple billions of dollars for the global cattle production industry by the end of the century.

Reuters has reported on the impact of climate change in livestock and global food production.

Other posts with the claim refer to debunked allegations about the nationwide baby formula shortage and food processing plant fires in 2022, which Reuters previously addressed.

Verdict

No evidence. There is no evidence that Bill Gates is involved in the death of at least 2,000 cattle in Kansas in June 2022. Officials and industry members have said the fatalities were caused by heat stress, provoked by extreme heat and humidity.

### **Incide la evolución de otras proteínas en el aumento de los precio de la carne vacuna**

By DERRELL PEEL - OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY June 20, 2022

The question of beef demand for the remainder of this year is an interesting comparison to exceptionally strong wholesale and retail prices in the second half of 2021.

In the first quarter of 2022, retail and wholesale beef prices were sharply higher compared to last year. Retail all-fresh beef prices in May were 9.5 percent higher year over year. However, beef prices rose sharply in the second quarter of 2021 and remained high for the remainder of the year. Retail beef prices reached a record high in October 2021 with an all-fresh price of \$7.548/lb. The all-fresh retail price has since decreased slightly to a May 2022 level of \$7.374/lb.

Despite higher prices for most all products and record gasoline prices, domestic beef demand appears to be holding quite strong thus far. Wholesale and retail beef prices have moderated slightly from the robust domestic demand and record beef exports in 2021. Most beef wholesale prices are currently below last year's sharply higher prices.

The typical May pre-grilling season boost in beef products was more muted or absent this year, but prices have generally increased in June leading to higher Choice boxed beef prices the past several weeks. Prices for major steak products including tenderloin, ribeye, strip loin and top sirloin are lower compared to last year but do not indicate appreciable demand weakness at this point. Brisket prices are significantly lower year over year and steady in the second quarter, but still high compared to recent years.

The increasingly popular sirloin tri-tip has increased sharply the past several weeks and is more than 25 percent above the 2021 average price. The ground beef market has remained consistently strong for the last year with prices for 90 percent lean trimmings holding close to the record high levels achieved one year ago.

Broiler product prices have continued to rise and may be helping to support beef prices. Wholesale chicken breast meat prices rose over 69 percent from the beginning of the year to a peak in late May before pulling back slightly. More recently chicken leg and leg quarter prices have jumped sharply. In contrast, chicken wing prices have decreased to the lowest levels in two years. From 2017-2021, wing prices averaged 1.65 times breast meat prices but in 2022 have averaged about one half of breast meat prices.

Retail broiler prices have continued to increase in 2022 in absolute levels and relative to retail beef prices. In May the ratio of retail all-fresh beef price to the retail broiler composite price dropped to the lowest level since early 2019; meaning that broilers are relatively more expensive compared to beef.



Retail pork prices have also risen relative to beef prices with the ratio of retail pork to retail beef prices at the lowest level in a year. Prices are generally higher for all major wholesale pork products including loin, ham, and shoulder products (Boston butt and picnic).

Demand for beef and other proteins will continue to be challenged by higher prices for food, gasoline and everything else. Thus far, however, beef prices indicate continued strong demand. Strong prices for broilers and pork mean that beef continues to be a relative value among proteins.

### **Sequía provoca mayor faena y reduce requerimientos de importación de carnes magras**

Jon Condon, 23/06/2022 TOUGH trading conditions continue for Australian lean grinding beef exports in June, due in large part to the extreme high rates of beef kill in the US due to drought.

As Beef Central reported on Tuesday, direct consignment prices for slaughter cows in Queensland fell 20c/kg in some grids this week, reflecting trading terms for export grinding beef.

Drought conditions across the US have improved marginally, but pastures are still in the worst shape in three decades, US analysts suggest, forcing local producers to cut even deeper into their herds.

The 7pc increase in US cow slaughter this year continues to bolster domestically-produced lean beef supplies, and in turn suppress demand (and price) for Australian imported product.

At the end of May, USDA reported that just 22pc of the country's pastures and ranges were in good/excellent condition, while 44pc were in poor or very poor condition. About 51pc of the nation's cattle were in areas experiencing drought, and 20pc were in areas experiencing extreme drought conditions.

The broader trend this year in lean imported grinding beef prices into the US has been a gradual 'drifting off' in value, as the North American drought has set-in.

In Aussie dollar CIF terms, prices were around 935c/kg for 90CL frozen imported in mid-February, falling around 75c/kg to below 860c/kg in early-mid June, before a small recovery last week.

Current prices, however, remain about 90c/kg above this time last year – in line with the overall global rise in beef demand as COVID issues subside.

A veteran Australian meat trader into the US said there was an expectation early this year that prices and demand for Australian and NZ manufacturing beef would rise, after a large inflow of South American beef into the US had arrived earlier for quota reasons.

But that had largely failed to happen, because beef exporters targeting the US had "struggled under the weight of just how much American beef production has grown this year, due to their own drought," he said.

"The US drought and high rates of kill also means that the US is setting its own records this year for beef exports into other markets, sometimes at the expense of Australia," the trader said.

For this first time this year, the US has at times exceeded Australia's export beef volume into China, and is well ahead in key export countries like Japan and Korea.

"The US at present is doing 120,000 to 130,000 tonnes a month in exports, while Australia last month (due to herd rebuilding after our own earlier drought) exported less than 80,000t."

"Number one, that's displacing Australian product in those other export markets, but by killing 660,000 or 670,000 of their own cattle a week at present, it's also reducing the demand for Australian product in the US," he said. "US cow kill has been on a record run – just as Australia's was back in 2019 in our own drought. It's keeping a lid on domestic US 90CL beef, and that flows on to imports."

Customers in the US were telling Beef Central's export trade contact that more fed primal cuts were going 'into the bin' (destined for grinding for hamburger beef, rather than being sold as whole muscle), because of the high availability of domestic US beef. That included lean primals like knuckles, insides, flats and chucks.

"That's because there's still good demand for ground beef in the US, in the middle of summer grilling season, and the country is bouncing back after COVID. The overall demand side of the equation in the US has been OK, despite meat getting dear – but currently domestic trim is at least US20c/lb (the equivalent of around A64c/kg in Aussie dollar terms) cheaper than imported – so that's where they go."

Out of step

Two questions that emerge are, how long does the US continue to kill cattle at its current high rate, and does this coincide with Australia's next dry spell?

Current estimates in the US suggest the US beef cow herd could decline by 7-8pc this year, seriously depleting the US industry's ability to produce calves from next year onwards.

That in itself could represent some upside further ahead for Australian exports – either into the US, or other beef customer countries like Japan and Korea.

In domestic US terms, 90CL cow manufacturing meat has spent a lot of time around US270-280c/lb for the past ten months, but when the US itself starts to enter herd rebuilding, that price could easily go well above US300c/lb, as the supply line is turned off, the trade contact said.

"If and when that happens, Australia will be dragged along, but at the current time, we are out-of-step with the market, as well as other imported beef suppliers servicing the US market."



"I can't see too much changing for the rest of this year."

"Given the current abundant domestic US supply situation, nobody is really interested in buying meat, out front. Current offers are US10-20c/lb more than what the market wants to pay. Buyers have seen this market continue to drift in the past three months, and being now well into summer grilling season, are reluctant to go and pay 'good money' for out front meat."

"The appetite currently is very subdued."

More acceptance of South American product

Another factor in the US imported market is growing acceptance of manufacturing beef out of South and Central America.

Volumes of competitively-priced beef out of Brazil, Mexico and Argentina into the US have grown this year.

"A lot more import traders in the US are now concentrating more on Central and South American supply. More and more of the corporate grinders in the US are heading down the South American route – even among those who never previously dealt in product out of the region, for a variety of reasons – reliability, quality and product performance related," he said.

Recent commentary out of US imported market commentator Steiner Consulting supported these views.

There was still some Central American and Brazilian beef available in the US meat market and that was keeping buyers from bidding aggressively on Oceania (Australian New Zealand) product, Steiner said in a recent weekly market report.

"The big unknown is the supply of beef that Australia will have available, and will ship to the US," it said.

"There is broad consensus, and Meat & Livestock Australia also agrees, that Australian cattle numbers have recovered significantly in the past two years. This should bolster slaughter later this year but will that supply come to the US market?"

"While Australian beef exports in May were up 5pc, shipments to the US market ended up around 11,000t, 5.3pc lower than the previous year. In the first five months of this year US share of Australian beef exports has been 15.5pc, compared with 20.5pc in 2019, 20.3pc in 2020 and 16.3pc in 2021.

Supply chain issues, especially in the West Coast of the US, had also taken a toll on Australian exports this year, Steiner said.

"US importers continued to struggle with ongoing supply chain issues, transportation problems and ample supplies of domestic product. The result is a slow-to-develop market, lack of fat grinds and unwillingness to carry risk despite the potential for higher prices later this year," it said.

### **Senado vota los proyectos de leyes "Cattle Transparency Act" referidos al Mercado Ganadero**

By MICHELLE ROOK June 21, 2022 Cattle Transparency Act 062122

The Senate Ag Committee is scheduled to vote on the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act this week. The cattle industry has been working with lawmakers for more than two years on a legislative reform for the cattle market. It was introduced by farm state Senators including Chuck Grassley of Iowa and Deb Fischer of Nebraska, Jon Tester of Montana and Ron Wyden of Oregon. It's designed to improve competition and ensure more fairness through robust price discovery and transparency. However, farm country is divided over the bill.

Independent cattle producers like Craig Moss of Hull, Iowa, believe the cattle market is broken. He says it's controlled by the big four packers. And that was never more evident than during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. He says, "It really displayed what happens in this part of the world. They'll keep their contracts flowing and the cash like I said is a residual supply. They'll use it when they'll use us when they need us and it's difficult to even get stuff done in a timely manner."

He says the increased competition and transparency in the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act would help level the playing field. The bill creates a cattle contract library and mandates regional negotiated cash minimums packers would have to buy on a weekly basis. "I think the minimums is really to, I think the biggest benefit will be to prevent further erosion of you know the cash trade percentage because it's the last form of price discovery."

Cattle producer Brad Kooima of Rock Valley, Iowa, worked with Iowa Senator Chuck Grassley on the market fix that is supported by many feeders in the north. It is the southern feedlots that are pushing back on the mandate. "I think the transparency side of it has a lot of traction. You know the next day weights, the formula library, that sort of thing. The whole hangup gets to be when you get to this mandate right? Where I mean you know nobody is going to tell us how many we've got to do that sort of mentality."

And those mandates are the reason Farm Bureau and the National Cattlemen's Beef Association oppose the bill. Ethan Lane, NCBA Vice President of Government Affairs says, "The majority of cattle producers around the country don't support mandates. You know these AMAs, the Alternative Marketing Agreements, are tools that the vast majority of cattle producers are using now to make more money on their cattle, they receive premiums on those cattle to be rewarded for investments in genetics and improvements in quality."





He says even cow calf producers use the AMA's to provide signals that they are raising the right kind of cattle for the market and the for the consumer. But Kooima says AMAs aren't for everyone. "I'm not saying there shouldn't be an AMA there's plenty of room for both of us. Just make sure that you make some integrity that there's enough price discovery that you actually have a market."

Lane also argues that the market provides adequate price discovery without a mandate. "You know we've seen a remarkable increase in the use of cash trade over the last two years thanks to voluntary efforts from the industry and we've seen those packer margins that were really the source of so much concern drop by as much as 700% from the peak during COVID. So we've seen the market take the moves it needs to take in order to correct."

So, the question is what are the bill's chances of passage? Kooima says, "Senator Grassley himself still acts confident that its at least going to be good enough to get a chance at a vote. I guess we'll see what happens from there." However, Lane says, "There's very little support in the House for the Fischer Grassley Bill. This is really a Senate side conversation and more specifically it's a Senate Ag Committee conversation. Support for this bill drops off dramatically once you leave the Senate Agriculture Committee."

Despite the headwinds, cattle producers that support the legislation say they're fighting to protect their livelihoods.

Kooima 5:46 My view is that if we don't do something we're going to continue to see this further deterioration of the negotiated trade. Along with that the further liquidation of more of the small, medium sized people like my customers and like the way I feed cattle and my family feeds cattle.

NCBA also opposes companion legislation, the Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act that would create a new USDA office dedicated to enforcing competition rules under the Packers and Stockyards Act. That is also scheduled to be voted on by the Senate Ag Committee this week.

#### Cattle Market Reform Bills Advance in Senate

By GREG HENDERSON June 22, 2022The Senate Agriculture Committee on Wednesday advanced two bills aimed at making cattle markets more transparent and competitive.

The Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act of 2022, and the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act of 2022 were both passed out of committee and prepared for floor action. Senate Agriculture committee chairwoman Debbie Stabenow (D-MI) said, "These bills will make progress toward a more competitive, transparent, and fair supply chain that is better for American farmers and better able to keep food on all our tables."

Last week the U.S. House passed its version of the special investigator bill, which was opposed by the North American Meat Institute, National Cattlemen's Beef Association, National Pork Producers Council and National Chicken Council.

A press release issued by Chuck Grassley (R-IA) hinted at the Senator's delight as he proclaimed, "With the passage of these two important bills, my years-long beef with Big Cattle is one step closer to being settled. Iowa cattle producers have struggled to receive a fair price for years – long before inflation hit a 40-year high. It's past time for Congress to stand with independent cattle producers and put an end to the cozy relationship between large meat packers and big cattle feedlots."

Grassley offered an amendment to the Special Investigator Act to ensure the assigned investigator is a senior level USDA career staff person and not a political appointee. The amendment passed unanimously. The Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act passed on a voice vote with only two recorded no votes, according to Deb Fischer (R-NE).

"The broad support reflects the importance of restoring market fairness so that every segment of the cattle supply chain can succeed," Fischer said.

The Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act, however, was opposed by both by NCBA and the North American Meat Institute. NCBA said the proposal would subject every cattle producer in the country to a business-altering government mandate.

"Congress is instituting a one-size-fits-all policy that will hurt cattle producers' livelihoods. Cattle markets are finally returning to normal after pandemic-fueled uncertainty, but these heavy-handed mandates will stifle innovation and limit marketing opportunities," said NCBA Vice President of Government Affairs Ethan Lane.

Julie Anna Potts, President and CEO of the Meat Institute, said in a statement, "The Grassley-Fischer bill being marked-up in the Senate Agriculture Committee this week will cost producers in the largest cattle producing region millions of dollars, and producers around the country will lose the ability to market their cattle as they choose."

The Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act was sponsored by Fischer, Grassley, Jon Tester (D-MT) and Ron Wyden (D-OR).



The updated bill would:

- Require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish 5-7 regions encompassing the entire continental U.S. and then establish minimum levels of fed cattle purchases made through approved pricing mechanisms. Approved pricing mechanisms are fed cattle purchases made through negotiated cash, negotiated grid, at a stockyard, and through trading systems that multiple buyers and sellers regularly can make and accept bids.
- Establish a maximum penalty for covered packers of \$90,000 for mandatory minimum violations. Covered packers are defined as those packers that during the immediately preceding five years have slaughtered five percent or more of the number of fed cattle nationally.
- The bill also includes provisions to create a publicly available library of marketing contracts, mandating box beef reporting to ensure transparency, expediting the reporting of cattle carcass weights, and requiring a packer to report the number of cattle scheduled to be delivered for slaughter each day for the next 14 days. The contract library would be permanently authorized and specify key details about the contents that must be included in the library like the duration of the contract and provisions in the contract that may impact price such as schedules, premiums and discounts, and transportation arrangements.

### ***Entidad rural apoya la iniciativa***

By DR. BROOKE MILLER - U.S. CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION June 21, 2022

More than one hundred years have passed since the last major regulatory action on the U.S. meatpacking industry. The Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 was enacted at a time when the National Packing Company, a conglomeration of three of the largest meat processors at the time, controlled 45 percent of the nation's total slaughter capacity, and 97 percent of slaughter capacity in the West.

Today, the "Big Four" meatpacking corporations – Tyson, JBS, Cargill, and National Beef Packing – control around 85 percent of U.S. steer and heifer slaughter, more than twice the market share that spurred Congress to action in 1921.

The game has changed, but the rules have remained the same. Without bold action, the United States risks losing its independent livestock producers.

U.S. Senator Deb Fischer, Chuck Grassley, and Jon Tester's Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act would be the first time in over one hundred years that a referee, with a whistle, would be placed back on the playing field. And for each violation of the Act, packers would pay a \$90,000 fine.

Under the bill, USDA would establish 5-7 regions covering the continental United States based on similar fed cattle purchases. Packing companies controlling five or more percent of fed cattle slaughter in these regions would then be required to participate in the cash market. The bill would establish minimum levels of purchases through approved pricing mechanisms like negotiated cash, negotiated grid, at stockyards, and through trading systems where multiple buyers can make and accept bids.

The initial established mandatory minimum may not be less than the average of that region's negotiated trade for the two-year period of 2020-2021. However, this is just the floor of what USDA can establish – USDA can choose to set minimum purchase levels higher. In fact, they are required to consider a number of factors including the proportion of negotiated purchases in that region relative to the number of AMAs that use negotiated purchases to determine their base price.

The bill would also require USDA to review levels of cash sales not more than two years after passage, and then periodically after that. If anything changes after the bill passes, there is a built-in mechanism to quickly make it right.

Further, the bill makes much-needed changes to Mandatory Price Reporting, including creating a publicly available library of marketing contracts, mandating box beef reporting to ensure transparency, expediting the reporting of cattle carcass weights, and requiring packers to report the number of cattle scheduled to be delivered for slaughter each day for the next 14 days.

And what would happen if the bill is not passed? A study compiled by Texas A&M's Agricultural and Food Policy Center, at the behest of the Senate Agriculture Committee, forecasted that without the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act, negotiated trade in Texas-Oklahoma-New Mexico is expected to fall to zero percent by 2026.

This isn't a discussion over whether producers should or should not be able to market their cattle through Alternative Marketing Agreements, or AMAs. This is a discussion about how we can place solid ground back under producers' feet by establishing a floor of minimum weekly negotiated purchases. Without these purchases, there would be no way to determine a base price for the majority of AMAs.

The U.S. Cattlemen's Association (USCA) stands with the 20 Senate cosponsors of the bill on the need to pass the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act. A new Congress will begin on January 3, 2023 – and with it, all of our work on cattle market reform legislation will be wiped clean. Time is not on our side –



but momentum is. Let's get this bill across the finish line and bring true price discovery back to the cattle marketplace.

### ***Industriales consideran que el proyecto encarecerá innecesariamente el mercado***

06.22.2022 By Rachael Oatman WASHINGTON — With beef and cattle prices nearing record highs and US lawmakers looking to intervene in those markets, the North American Meat Institute (NAMI) expressed its disapproval of the Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act and the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act (Grassley-Fischer bill).

“Just last week, one cattle marketing analyst described the high prices as ‘stratospheric,’” said Julie Anna Potts, president and chief executive officer of NAMI. “As many industry economists have said, the beef and cattle markets are continuing to behave predictably given supply and demand and do not need government mandates and intervention.”

Economists at Texas A&M University's Agricultural and Food Policy Center estimated that the Grassley-Fischer bill, S. 4030, would cost producers more than an earlier estimate of \$112 million over five years (\$50 a head on 2.3 million head). They said the mandate would benefit Iowa at the expense of other regions, namely the Texas-Oklahoma-New Mexico region, Kansas and Nebraska.

“The Grassley-Fischer bill being marked-up in the Senate Agriculture Committee this week will cost producers in the largest cattle producing region millions of dollars, and producers around the country will lose the ability to market their cattle as they choose,” Potts said.

“The fact that most producers and packers choose to sell cattle using alternative marketing arrangements suggests they see benefits in this form of marketing in the form of increased certainty, lower transactions costs and supply chain coordination,” said Jayson Lusk, professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Purdue University, in his testimony before the House Agriculture Committee Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture. “Mandating a certain percent of cattle be sold on a negotiated basis would entail some producers and packers foregoing a marketing method they currently find more desirable. That is a cost.

“Moreover, strengthening of consumer demand for beef over the past couple decades has occurred over a period in which there was increased use of formula pricing that rewarded quality improvements. Eroding the ability of consumers, retailers and packers to incentivize quality through formulas and vertical coordination may have detrimental impacts on demand.”

Referencing the Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act, NAMI said the bill calls for a new government office, known as the Special Investigator for Meat and Poultry, that will duplicate the existing authority of the US Department of Agriculture and Department of Justice.

The new USDA special investigator will have a team of investigators working to prevent anticompetitive practices and enforcing antitrust laws. They will cooperate with the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in effort to bridge the USDA with the Department of Homeland Security.

“The Meat and Poultry Special Investigator bill would establish a Special Investigator at the same time the US Department of Agriculture is proposing to change the longstanding rules under the Packers and Stockyards Act,” Potts said. “Establishing a new enforcement office at the same time USDA is changing the rules to be enforced is ill conceived: the regulated community would be subject to increased enforcement simultaneously with legal uncertainty.”

Both the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act and the Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act have passed out of the Senate Agriculture Committee and are eligible for a final vote on the Senate floor.

“Iowa cattle producers have struggled to receive a fair price for years — long before inflation hit a 40-year high,” said Sen. Chuck Grassley, sponsor of both bills. “It's past time for Congress to stand with independent cattle producers and put an end to the cozy relationship between large meat packers and big cattle feedlots.”

### ***NCBA considera inadecuado el proyecto de ley***

By NCBA June 22, 2022 The National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) once again voiced opposition to the Cattle Price Transparency Act of 2022 and the Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act of 2022, which were marked up by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

“The U.S. cattle industry is home to one of the most complex set of markets in the world. Rather than embrace the freedom of that marketing system, Congress is instituting a one-size-fits-all policy that will hurt cattle producers' livelihoods. Cattle markets are finally returning to normal after pandemic-fueled uncertainty, but these heavy-handed mandates will stifle innovation and limit marketing opportunities,” said NCBA Vice President of Government Affairs Ethan Lane. “Cattlemen and women deserve the freedom to market their cattle in whatever way they want.”

The Cattle Price Transparency Act of 2022 would subject every cattle producer in the country to a business-altering government mandate. The bill would severely restrict the use of Alternative Marketing



Arrangements (AMAs), which provide stability to producers and allow them to invest in creating higher-quality and specialty products that command a premium. The bill also fails to consider the unique ways producers raise cattle in different regions of the country. Although the bill was introduced when cattle markets experienced uncertainty because of the COVID-19 pandemic, market conditions have improved on their own without heavy-handed government intervention. This legislation would jeopardize that recovery.

The Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act of 2022 would create a new special investigator position at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to investigate “competition matters.” Unfortunately, the legislation is duplicative and only creates additional bureaucracy for investigating anticompetitive behavior. “NCBA supports oversight of the market, but creating a duplicative, bureaucratic new special investigator role is the wrong approach. Congress should be focused on the issues that are hurting producer profitability now—rising food, fuel, and feed prices,” said Lane.

NCBA’s grassroots policy, which is voted on by individual cattle producers, opposes both bills.

## AUSTRALIA

### Ingresos cercenados por alza de costos

Beef Central, 21/06/2022 AVERAGE cash income for specialist Australian beef farms is estimated to have increased to \$255,000 in 2021–22, around 90pc above the average in real terms for the previous 10 years, according to latest analysis by ABARES. The Bureau said despite higher incomes overall, a number of cattle farms in south-east Queensland, the Alice Springs region of the Northern Territory and the Pilbara of Western Australia recorded incomes below the longer-term average. This appears to have mainly been a result of herd rebuilding and reduced sales of cattle.

The average rate of return (excluding capital appreciation) for beef specialist farms is estimated to have been 2.5 percent in 2021–22, higher than the 10-year average of 0.6pc per farm, ABARES said.

Sheep farm results contrasted with beef, with specialist sheep farms is estimated to have decreased slightly in 2021–22 to \$115,000 per farm as high meat prices offset fewer lambs sold for slaughter.

However, ABARES said the sheep farm result remained 3pc above the average in real terms for the previous 10 years.

The average rate of return (excluding capital appreciation) for sheep specialist farms is estimated to have been 1pc in 2021–22, in line with the long-term average.

ABARES said an estimated 38pc of Australian farm businesses are classified as broadacre livestock farms (34,000 farms), of which 19,500 were beef specialists, 10,000 were sheep specialists, and around 4500 produced a mix of beef cattle and sheep (see methodology).

High commodity prices in 2021–22, particularly for beef cattle, and good seasonal conditions, were the major drivers of continued strong farm financial performance of livestock farms across Australia, ABARES said.

At the national level, average farm cash income for livestock farms is estimated to have increased by 10pc in 2021–22 to \$202,000 per farm.

High prices for beef cattle and sheep are projected to have offset fewer sales of finished livestock, with many farmers continuing to rebuild herds and flocks since the drought

ABARES said the timing of purchases of inputs and sales of livestock during the year is likely to have influenced the results observed on individual farms given the fluctuations occurring in the market.

The average farm cash income for livestock farms in 2021–22 is estimated to have been around 49pc above the long-term average of \$136,000 per farm in real terms for the 10 years to 2020–21.

The percentage of livestock farms with negative net income in 2021–22 is estimated to have been around 12pc.

The average rate of return (excluding capital appreciation) for livestock farms is estimated to have been 2pc per farm in 2021–22, above the 10-year average of 0.7pc.

In 2021–22, average farm cash incomes declined for livestock farms in Tasmania (–16pc) and Victoria (–7pc), but increased in the Northern Territory (99pc), New South Wales (28%), Western Australia (19pc), South Australia (11pc) and Queensland (3pc).

Good rainfall and high commodity prices have driven strong farm financial performance for 2021–22.

ABARES executive director Dr Jared Greenville said cropping farms had reported higher than average cash incomes over the last year.

“It’s been a boom year. At the national level, farm cash income for cropping farms is estimated to have increased by around 28pc to average \$619,000 per farm,” he said.

“We can put this down to higher receipts from wheat, barley, oilseeds, and grain legumes.

“That said, prices are higher for farm inputs such as fuel and fertiliser, and this has affected returns and will do so even more into 2022–23,” Dr Greenville said.



Ongoing productivity gains in Australian agriculture had helped drive the strong farm performance result in 2020–21.

“Over the long-term, average annual productivity growth in the broadacre industry was 1pc, and 1.3pc in the dairy industry,” he said.

“Looking beyond the averages, we see that broadacre sector performance is being driven by larger farms with the largest 10pc of broadacre farms producing around half of total output, while the smallest 50pc of farms produce around 10pc of total output.”

### **Australia acompañará iniciativa de EE.UU. para reducir las emisiones de metano**

Beef Central, 23/06/2022

Australia's new Labor Federal government may join US President Joe Biden's push to reduce global methane emissions by 30 percent from 2020 levels by the end of the decade.

The move comes as part of the Albanese Government's efforts to signal that Australia is serious about its revised climate ambitions.

US president Joe Biden used last year's climate summit in Glasgow to push for a pledge to cut global methane emissions by 30pc from 2020 levels before 2030. More than 100 countries joined the commitment, but Australia, along with some of the world's largest methane emitters including China, India and Russia, did not.

The National Party at the time insisted on no methane cuts during negotiations with the Liberals on the 2050 net zero target. The National Farmers Federation backed former Prime Minister Morrison's refusal to sign up to the Biden initiative, but the Farmers for Climate Action lobby group urged Australia to commit to cut methane.

In a report in The Guardian this morning, Federal resources minister Madeleine King confirmed that the government was considering signing the global pledge on methane, but stressed no final decision would be taken without careful consultation.

“We are looking at the global methane pledge seriously and we are also taking consultation seriously, because our resources and agriculture export industries are very important to the economy, and they deserve to be respected and not have shocks put on them,” Ms King told The Guardian.

She said curbing methane emissions was a big challenge for agriculture and the gas industry, “but they are very much onto it and have been talking about how they reduce their methane for a number of years,” The Guardian reported.

The minister noted the existing safeguard mechanism, which Labor would use to drive more ambitious emissions reduction over the medium term, already included methane, so that revamp would help curb emissions.

But she said Australia signing the global pact was “certainly something we are actively looking at.”

Minister King also flagged more taxpayer support for carbon capture and storage.

Last month, the Albanese Government confirmed an election pledge to lower Australia's carbon emissions by 43pc from 2005 levels by 2030, tightening the previous (2015 era) commitment for cuts of 26-28pc.

Australia would once again be a trusted global leader on climate action, Prime Minister Anthony Albanese told a global economic forum convened by US President Joe Biden.

Mr Albanese said the Australian people “voted for strong action on climate change” at the May 21 election.

“Australia will once again be a trusted global partner on climate action. We will do our part.”

Responding to the Government's revised carbon target, Cattle Council of Australia last week said the beef industry had already cut net emissions by 58.21pc in this time, saying it did not expect the new national goal to have an impact on Australian beef producers.

CCA said the Federal Government had pledged to partner with industry and undertake new research to reduce methane emissions.

“Agriculture Minister Murray Watt has reached out to the red meat and livestock industry to reassure red meat producers that the government does not intend to introduce a tax on methane,” it said.

“Cattle Council supports efforts to reduce the industry's carbon footprints and is always looking for new opportunities to partner with the wider community to be part of the greater solution to climate change in a way that rewards producers who offset the emissions of others.”

A US Environmental Defence Fund study last year found that cutting methane emissions now could slow the near-term rate of global warming by as much as 30pc.

“It's one of the most potent greenhouse gases there is,” President Biden said as he addressed the UN climate meeting last year. “It amounts to about half — half the warming we're experiencing today — just methane.”

Meeting the methane reduction goal would reduce global warming by at least 0.2 degrees Celsius, the US government calculated.



## **ABSF Annual Update: Australia es líder en producción sustentable**

16 June 2022

Key points:

79.6% Natural Resource Management (NRM) regions achieved healthy groundcover thresholds in 2021

58.21% reduction in the emission of CO<sub>2</sub>e since 2005 baseline

2.39 million tonnes of food waste was recovered and diverted from landfill along the beef value chain

Producers using pain relief for animal husbandry procedures increased to 35%.

Australia's position as one of the world's foremost innovators in agriculture and the growing sustainability of the nation's beef value chain was today in focus at the launch of the Australian Beef Sustainability Framework (ABSF) 2022 Annual Update in Sydney.

The Annual Update serves as a yearly score card for industry by reporting against key indicators spanning environmental stewardship, animal care and wellbeing, economic resilience, and people and the community. This year's report marked the fifth of its type since the launch of the ABSF in 2017 to identify success, opportunity and areas for improvement in the sustainable production of beef.

ABSF Chairman, Mark Davie, said the Annual Update provided an imperative, transparent report card of industry's sustainability performance and its commitment to providing consumers with ethically produced, premium beef they felt good about eating.

"Working collaboratively within industry and with our customers and investors, the Annual Update provides a clear snapshot of where our industry is positioned in the areas we care most about and includes 53 indicators of sustainability spanning the wellbeing of animals, people, communities and the planet," Mr Davie said.

"Since its launch five years ago, this Annual Update has become a powerful aide in both identifying where we are performing well and where there are opportunities to improve, and shows we are serious about being accountable not only for our successes but for our impacts."

A key finding from this year's report included 2.39 million tonnes of food waste being recovered along the value chain in 2021, diverting the matter from landfill.

"This is an excellent step forward as reducing waste will also reduce greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of beef produced," Mr Davie said.

Australian beef producers have also embraced sustainable practices, with 35% of the industry using pain relief for invasive husbandry practices – representing a 5% lift compared to last year's report.

"While there is still work to be done, this is a positive trend for the industry to reach its goal of 100% use of pain relief by 2030," Mr Davie said.

"Prioritising the welfare of animals through pain relief, across the full scope of the supply chain, is not only paramount to the trust industry shares with customers and communities, it also demonstrates the sector's commitment to the improved care of animals, and will be a differentiator of Australian beef in global markets."

This year's Annual Update also reported there had been a 58.21% reduction in the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> since 2005, as industry works towards achieving its self-determined goal of carbon neutrality by 2030.

"Through the CN30 initiative, our industry defined a problem and set about investing in research and development to address the challenge, informed by drivers of industry productivity and cost. Because of this initiative we are now leading the global narrative on emissions reduction and making on-farm and in-business changes to achieve our target," Mr Davie said.

Grazing land is also in good shape, with the Annual Update showing 79.6% of Natural Resource Management (NRM) regions achieved healthy groundcover thresholds in 2021 (as measured in September in the late dry season) – a key indicator of land condition.

Mr Davie said graziers and beef producers had prioritised the health of their land after years of unprecedented drought.

"Sustainable grazing practices which support livestock businesses to improve productivity through feedbase management are a high priority across all regions. Technology advancements are supporting producers to measure their feedbases more accurately and make more informed decisions for the benefit of their land," he said.

"However, this is also a space where we would like to see more work done, as connectivity and interpretation of data are some of the barriers preventing landholders from further adoption of practices to promote groundcover and biodiversity."

Mr Davie said the 2022 ABSF Update gave him confidence the industry was standing true to commitment to continual improvement and an open dialogue with its customers and consumers.

"Australia has a critical role in rising to the challenge of feeding a growing global population, and the ABSF is a key tool to ensure we can deliver high-quality beef that is powerfully nutritious and sustainably produced," he said.



## INDONESIA

### Empeora la situación por AFTOSA

23 June 2022 Authorities buy 29 mln vaccine doses

Indonesia will procure 28.7 million vaccine doses for foot and mouth disease by year-end and limit livestock transportation between regions amid a surge in cases, reported Reuters, citing a senior minister on Thursday.

The country launched a nationwide livestock vaccination programme last week, as the disease has been found in 19 of the country's 34 provinces, with the number of infected livestock growing quickly from 20,000 last month to 232,549 this week.

Infections have spread ahead of the Eid al-Adha festival, when Muslims traditionally slaughter animals and share the meat with the poor.

"The president instructed that we prepare the medicines immediately and to prepare enough personnel who can vaccinate," Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto said in a statement.

The procurement of 3 million vaccine doses is underway from producers in France, Australia, Brazil and New Zealand, and the government expects to import 16 million doses in the next three months, Hartarto said earlier this week.

The country also aims to buy locally-made vaccines, the production of which is expected to start by the end of August.

About 3,000 cattle had been vaccinated as of Thursday.

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

Lawmakers had accused the government of 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.

### Alertan en Australia ante la cercanía de la enfermedad

Terry Sim, 22/06/2022

THE faster Australia establishes a livestock genetics gene bank, the safer the future of the nation's animal industries will be, according to University of Sydney Professor of Animal Production Simon De Graaf.

The Department of Agriculture Water and Environment has told Beef Central that a report into a livestock gene bank business case was nearing finalisation by CSIRO.

"The livestock gene bank was an initiative of the previous government and has not been prioritised for implementation by the new government."

New minister for agriculture Murray Watt has told Beef Central his priorities for the agriculture sector will be heavily informed by industry, and he is seeking advice from the department about the gene bank.

"I'm already working closely with industry to ensure that I have a strong understanding of current challenges and I look forward to addressing those in the near future."

Professor De Graaf said like all people working in agriculture, he is concerned about the serious biosecurity threats the industry regularly faces, including the mounting threat from Foot & Mouth Disease in nearby Indonesia.

"Frozen genetic resources (semen, embryos, eggs) offer something of an insurance policy should the unthinkable happen and Australia suffers a major disease outbreak.

"Significant private stocks of frozen semen (and to a lesser extent embryos) already exist for the sheep and cattle industries so there is a degree of insurance now," he said.

"However, there is currently no mechanism to coordinate these resources in the context of biosecurity disaster recovery, or how well they cover the genetic diversity and depth required to reconstitute particular traits, breeds or even species of livestock.

"A national livestock gene bank would help remedy these issues, identify the genetic holes that need to be filled in the cryotanks and provide a major boost to Australia's biosecurity insurance policy," Professor De Graaf said.

"Livestock genebanks form a key part of disaster recovery plans in all countries that have them.

"We would definitely benefit from having our own."

A DAWE spokesperson told Sheep Central that the department commissioned the CSIRO business case study in July 2021, but Professor De Graaf said it was "probably more fair" to say that it has taken decades to get to the current stage on this issue.

"A national livestock gene bank has long been lauded by both sides of politics as a good idea in principle, but the devil is always in the details: What form does it take? How does it run and who runs it? How much will it cost? How is it funded?

"I'm very grateful to former (Agriculture) Minister (David) Littleproud for not putting the gene bank in the too hard basket as had occurred in decades gone by," he said.



"Instead, he set the wheels in motion within DAWE to work towards a solution.

"I am sure CSIRO have done a great job with the report having engaged widely and listened to a variety of experiences and opinions both nationally and internationally," he said.

"No doubt we'll hear from DAWE soon as to the outcomes of the report and the next steps for the National Livestock Gene Bank."

Professor De Graaf said Australia's biosecurity will always be under threat, so when it comes to securing our genetic resources: there's no time like the present.

"After all, you can't wait until your house burns down to take out insurance.

"Act now! The faster we take action, the safer the future of our animal industries will be."

A livestock gene bank has 'considerable prima facie merit'

National Livestock Genetics Consortium Dougal Gordon said the detection of Foot and Mouth Disease and Lumpy Skin Disease in Indonesia has energised a suite of preparedness activities by industry and Government.

"With FMD control costs alone amounting to an estimated \$80b over 10 years, it is heartening that both diseases are being given the attention that they deserve.

"A national livestock gene bank comprising genetics of Australia's production animals has considerable prima facie merit, particularly in the first instance, for cloven hoofed animals affected by FMD (sheep, beef and dairy cattle as well as pigs and goats) and cattle affected by LSD."

Mr Gordon said the National Livestock Genetics Consortia (NLGC) is a \$100 million initiative seeking to double the rate of genetic gain of sheep and cattle via research, development and adoption activities.

"The NLGC taskforce most recently met prior to the current outbreak in Indonesia and hence has not considered potential genetics related R&D relating to a National livestock gene bank.

"I have not been privy to the Commonwealth discussions regarding a National Livestock Gene Bank and hence can't comment on this."

## EMPRESARIAS

### **Kellogg enfrenta dificultades en su división de productos "plant based"**

Source: Reuters 22 June 2022 MorningStar Farms faces "tough environment" without Kellogg Co.

Kellogg Co's plan to spin off and potentially sell its profitable MorningStar Farms vegetarian patties and plant-based meat business could shake up the frozen aisle in grocery stores, reported Reuters.

But the line of plant-based breakfast sausages, burgers and faux chicken, priced significantly less than premium brands such as Beyond Meat and Impossible Foods, faces a "tough environment" without Kellogg's support.

Not only has MorningStar failed to so far break out of supermarket sales into fast-food restaurants, but its profit margins of about 15% could get hit by any slowdown in demand just as overall sales of meat alternatives have flattened.

Total US sales of meat alternatives have plateaued in 2022 after pandemic stockpiling helped drive strong growth in the past two years. Sales rose just 0.3% in the 52 weeks ended 28 May compared with the prior year, according to data from NielsenIQ.

"The short-term prospects for (plant-based) protein are very good, and Kellogg has one of the better portfolios of brands in the industry," said Gary Stibel, the CEO of the New England Consulting Group, which works on consumer products.

"They've been at it for a long time, but they are brilliant for getting out now. That's because the rate of growth in plant-based is slowing and will continue to slow."

Rivals Beyond Meat and privately held Impossible originally launched their "burgers" - refrigerated plant-based patties that look and taste like meat - in 2016.

Since then, more companies have joined the fray and signed deals with restaurant chains to add plant-based burgers to menus. For instance, Impossible supplies Restaurant Brands International's Burger King with patties for its Impossible Whopper.

In January, McDonald's said it would expand the US test of its "McPlant" burger - made with Beyond patties - to 600 locations. But sales have not met projections and McDonald's will not launch the sandwich nationally this year, according to BTIG analysts.

MorningStar - a staple for frozen vegetarian food like Garden Veggie Burgers for decades - launched its meat-like product, Incogmeato, in 2019 to compete directly with Beyond and Impossible.

But it hasn't had the "strongest launch," said John Baumgartner, senior consumer equity research analyst at Mizuho Securities. Now, consumers' appetite for plant-based burgers has cooled as new options flood the market.





"It's a tough environment right now," Baumgartner said. "The category is not going to grow as quickly as the early bulls anticipated. Volume is down."

Yum Brands Inc's Pizza Hut tested Incogmeato's plant-based Italian sausage in 2019 at one Arizona location. Yet, last year it was experimenting with a meat-free pepperoni topping made by Beyond in five US cities.

Pizza Hut did not reply to a request for comment.

Kellogg's last year signed a deal for Incogmeato with Sodexo SA, a food service company that supplies hospitals and schools.

**"IRRATIONAL EXUBERANCE"**

The company announced on Tuesday it was separating into three independent companies, with its "Plant Co" anchored by MorningStar Farms. Kellogg's said it was looking into potentially selling its plant-based business, which generated profits of \$50 million last year on sales of \$340 million.

In an interview, CEO Steve Cahillane said Kellogg has turned the unit "back into a growth business."

"To have a pure-play business solely focused on (plant-based food), with the right resource allocation, the right management team, we believe it's the right thing to do," he said.

"It remains to be seen how big the refrigerated market gets," he said, referring to plant-based meat patties.

On a call with analysts last month, Cahillane said there had been "irrational exuberance" in meat alternatives generally. Incogmeato, he said, is a small portion of MorningStar Farms' total sales.

### **BRF abre su nueva fábrica en Arabia Saudí**

14/06/2022 La compañía BRF ha iniugurado una nueva fábrica en Dammam, Arabia Saudita, con capacidad para producir 1.200 toneladas de alimentos al mes, tras realizar una inversión de 18 millones de dólares (17,2 millones de euros) en la unidad que fuese adquirida en enero de 2021, según recoge el medio local Gazeta de Toledo en su página web.

Así, y según el citado medio, la empresa comenzó su relación con Arabia Saudita a mediados de la década de 1970, cuando Sadia comenzó a comercializar sus productos en Medio Oriente. Actualmente, BRF tiene más de 500 empleados en este país. El mercado Halal juega un papel estratégico en los planes de crecimiento sostenible de la compañía.

A día de hoy, sus productos se exportan a 14 países de la región y se prevé llegar a más mercados en los próximos años. "Este es un momento muy positivo para los mercados locales y, con el gran trabajo de nuestro equipo en la región, estamos logrando nuestras metas, demostrando nuestro compromiso de largo plazo con la región y la estrategia del gobierno local", asegura la CEO Global, Lorival Luz .

Además de Arabia Saudita, BRF está presente en otros países de la región. Actualmente, la empresa cuenta con otras unidades de producción, incluida la Fábrica Al Wafi en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, que emplea a más de 400 personas. En total, BRF tiene alrededor de 1.500 empleados en la región, sin contar Turquía, donde es propietaria de Banvit y tiene tres fábricas y aproximadamente 5.000 empleados.

### **Marfrig lanzó herramienta de medición de huella de carbono**

por Cecilia Ferreira junio 22, 2022

Seis pilares fundamentales son la base del programa de sustentabilidad de Marfrig: el control de origen, el bienestar animal, las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, los recursos naturales, efluentes y residuos, y la responsabilidad social orientado centralmente a la educación.

En lo que refiere a emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero – con un compromiso de impacto global sobre los parámetros de Naciones Unidas – Marfrig desarrolló un programa de carbono neutro y carne bajo carbono, que comenzó en Brasil, y esta semana se lanzó en Uruguay.

El desafío, dijo Marcelo Secco, CEO de Marfrig Uruguay, es incidir en los procesos que no controla la compañía: la producción primaria.

La herramienta presentada este miércoles estará disponible para todos los productores del país a partir del 1 de julio, cuando comienza el nuevo ejercicio. Se utilizará una aplicación donde se puedan cargar datos y apunta a optimizar los sistemas de producción y medir el impacto de las acciones de huella ambiental, medir y gestionar.

A través de la aplicación se podrá visualizar y dar seguimiento a los valores propios de los predios y también los resultados de otros sistemas de producción, con la matriz de todos los que ingresen a la aplicación.

Hacia adelante la herramienta apostará a incorporar el seguimiento de huella hídrica y huella ambiental. "Este es un primer paso de una primera medición", dijo Secco, que mejora la competitividad y la eficiencia y apuesta a que sea un vehículo de promoción, y una forma de agregar valor, destacó el industrial.