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GLOBAL

Rabobank PPA, inflación y política desafían la evolución del sector porcino

28/07/2022

Rabobank acaba de dar a conocer su segundo informe triemstral del año 2022 en relación a la evolución del sector porcino. De acuerdo con esta organización, se espera que en la segunda mitad del año se recupere el comercio mundial de esta carne debido a una ligera bajada del precio de las materias primas de alimentación animal y a que se mantiene la demanda de este tipo de carne. Pese a esto, Rabobank considera que hay aún pendientes desafíos conforme sigue propagándose la peste porcina africana por Alemania y la inflación está provocando que muchos países eliminen las barreras comerciales.

En las últimas semanas se está constatando a nivel mundial un cierto descanso en cuanto a las subidas de los costes de alimentación animal, pero se espera que se mantengan relativamente fuertes durante el resto de 2022. Esto disminuirá la presión sobre los productores hasta cierto punto. Sin embargo, la volatilidad de los precios de los cereales y las semillas oleaginosas traerá riesgos y desafíos de gestión adicionales.

La demanda de los consumidores sigue siendo mixta. La demanda sigue siendo fuerte en América del Norte y está mejorando en la UE, un reflejo del movimiento estacional más que un cambio estructural. Sin embargo, Japón, Corea del Sur y algunos otros países asiáticos esperan una demanda más débil en el segundo semestre debido a la creciente preocupación por la inflación, la desaceleración de la economía y los riesgos continuos de la covid-19.

El mercado de carne de cerdo de China todavía está sujeto a la incertidumbre en torno a las medidas de política de la covid-19, lo que condujo a una marcada disminución en el servicio de alimentos en el primer semestre, pero se ve más positivo para la segunda parte del año.

Por todo esto, se espera que el comercio mundial de carne de cerdo en el segundo semestre de 2022 repunte desde el bajo nivel del primer semestre, principalmente debido al aumento esperado en la demanda de importación de China. Esto se debe a que los precios de la carne de cerdo en China aumentaron mucho en el último mes y se espera que se mantengan altos en el segundo semestre, lo que respalda las importaciones. Otros países importadores tradicionales, como Japón, también esperan que las importaciones se mantengan firmes.

Estos son los principales puntos destacados del informe Rabobank:

China: Los precios del cerdo están aumentando debido a la escasez de oferta y la mejora de la demanda. Se están introduciendo políticas para estabilizar los precios y controlar la inflación.

Europa: Los precios del cerdo están respaldados por una oferta más ajustada y una demanda de verano. Europa diversifica sus exportaciones ya que los volúmenes a China siguen siendo bajos.

América del Norte: los productores siguen siendo rentables gracias a la solidez del mercado porcino y los menores costos de alimentación. La demanda se mantiene estable, pero se espera que se debilite a medida que la economía se desacelera.

Brasil: Los márgenes agrícolas están mejorando, pero aún enfrentan desafíos. Las exportaciones siguen bajo presión con una caída del 9,8% en comparación con el año pasado.

Sudeste asiático: los precios de la carne de cerdo han estado aumentando en Vietnam debido a la escasez de oferta. Se espera que las importaciones aumenten en la segunda mitad del año.

Japón: Los altos precios están ralentizando el consumo doméstico de carne de cerdo. Las importaciones siguen siendo fuertes.

BRASIL

CEPEA: Precio del novillo se afirma pero cae el valor mayorista de la carne

29 de julho de 2022

Os preços da arroba do boi gordo tiveram pequeno acréscimo nos últimos dias, enquanto as cotações da carcaça casada registraram queda, segundo dados do Cepea. Entre 20 e 27 de julho, o Indicador do boi gordo CEPEA/B3 avançou 0,42%, fechando a R\$ 325,05 na quarta-feira, 27.

Esse cenário esteve atrelado sobretudo à postura firme de pecuaristas diante dos valores menores quem vêm sendo ofertados pela indústria. Quanto à carne negociada no mercado atacadista da Grande São Paulo, houve desvalorização de 0,2% da carcaça casada do boi de 20 a 27 de julho, comercializada a R\$ 20,23/kg nessa quarta. Agentes do setor consultados pelo Cepea indicam que a demanda pela proteína segue enfraquecida.



Menor ritmo de embarques en la segunda quincena de julio

Lygia Pimentel 25 de julho de 2022 Categorias: Boi, Curtas do mercado, Milho, Soja Comentários: 0

Durante a última semana foram exportadas 40,54 mil toneladas de carne bovina in natura, o que representa uma queda de 10,44% no comparativo semanal. Dentro dos 16 dias úteis de jul/22 já foram embarcadas 129,67 mil toneladas da proteína bovina, 0,63% a menos que o mesmo período no ano passado. Com o resultado da última semana, já se traça uma expectativa de embarques de mais de 160 mil toneladas em todo o mês de jul/22.

O preço médio mensal da tonelada ficou em US\$ 6,62 mil, desvalorizando 0,64% ante a semana retrasada. Até o momento, as vendas externas de carne bovina in natura em jul/22 geraram uma receita de US\$ 858,10 milhões o equivalente a 95,3% de todo o montante arrecadado com os negócios em jul/21, quando a tonelada tinha o preço médio 17,76% inferior.

Com uma média de 190,03 mil toneladas embarcadas diariamente, as exportações de milho da última semana ficaram em 950,16 mil toneladas, um recuo semanal de 1,8%. Até o momento, foram enviados ao mercado internacional 2,87 milhões de toneladas do cereal em jul/22, 156% a mais que o mesmo período em 2021.

O preço médio mensal da tonelada ficou em US\$ 291,45 mil, queda de 1,9% ante a semana retrasada. Com isso, as vendas externas de milho nos 16 primeiros dias úteis de jul/22 geraram uma receita de US\$ 836,78 milhões, o equivalente a 108% de todo montante arrecadado com os negócios em jul/21, quando a tonelada tinha o preço 30,60% inferior.

Durante a última semana as importações de milho ficaram em 63,43 mil toneladas, queda de 28,44% no comparativo semanal. Dentro dos 16 primeiros dias úteis de jul/22 chegaram ao país 215,47 mil toneladas do grão, 49,30% superior ao volume importado em todo jul/21.

O preço médio pago pela tonelada ficou em US\$ 219,80, valorização de 1,06% ante a semana retrasada. Com isso, para as compras internacionais do cereal até o momento de jul/22 foram investidos US\$ 47,36 milhões, o equivalente a 127% do destinado aos negócios em todo jul/21, quando a tonelada tinha o preço médio 17,43% superior.

Durante a última semana foram exportadas 1,23 milhão de tonelada de soja, um recuo de 49,23% no comparativo semanal. Dentro dos primeiros 16 dias úteis de jul/22 foram embarcadas 6,26 milhões de toneladas da oleaginosa, 10,85% a menos que o mesmo período no ano passado.

O preço médio mensal da commodity ficou praticamente estável em US\$ 625,69, variação semanal de +0,03%. Até o momento, as vendas externas de soja no mês corrente consolidaram uma receita de US\$ 3,92 bilhões, o equivalente a 98,29% de todo o montante arrecadado com os negócios em jul/21, quando a tonelada tinha o preço médio 26,56% inferior.

Agrifatto.

Bancos quieren mayor control sobre producción de carne en el Amazonas

Fonte: Valor Econômico. 29 de julho de 2022

Em um movimento inédito, os bancos brasileiros querem criar uma regra para controlar o risco de desmatamento da Floresta Amazônica pela cadeia de carne bovina. As medidas em discussão na Federação Brasileira de Bancos (Febraban) miram apenas nos frigoríficos e ignoram os pecuaristas, atores também relevantes para coibir a “lavagem de gado”.

O Valor teve acesso à minuta de uma normativa que está em debate na Febraban. O documento, que ainda precisa passar por algumas instâncias para se tornar uma medida de autorregulação, lista as regras que os frigoríficos terão que cumprir para acessar crédito no sistema bancário. Se a medida de fato sair do papel, a indústria de carne será a primeira a ter uma regulação dos bancos voltada à Amazônia.

A principal meta foi estipulada para dezembro de 2025. Se quiserem obter crédito nos bancos depois disso, os frigoríficos terão de garantir que não comprem gado — direta ou indiretamente — de áreas de desmatamento ilegal. Hoje, o fornecedor indireto (aquele que vende bezerros ou boi magro) é o principal gargalo para o monitoramento do gado na Amazônia.

Procurada pela reportagem, a federação confirmou as discussões sobre o assunto. A intenção é que a normativa seja aprovada ainda em 2022. Nesta quinta-feira, o comitê de ESG da Febraban se reúne e vai discutir a normativa. Para entrar em vigor, o documento terá de passar também pelo comitê e conselho de autorregulação, o que ainda pode provocar alterações no texto, disse ao Valor o diretor de sustentabilidade da Febraban, Amaury Oliva.

Por enquanto, apenas os bancos estão envolvidos nas discussões da norma, mas atores da pecuária ainda poderão ser consultados na fase final. “A ideia é ter primeiro pactuado entre os bancos para depois ter o diálogo”, argumentou o diretor.

Criadores fora da discussão

O texto em discussão, no entanto, já despertou algumas críticas. À reportagem, uma fonte que acompanha o caso disse que as regras só vão estipular medidas que os principais frigoríficos já adotam



ou estão no caminho para cumprir. A ausência dos criadores de gado do debate impede uma discussão sobre o acesso ao sistema bancário que pecuaristas que operam em área desmatada ainda têm.

“Como o banco garante que não abre conta para o desmatador?”, indagou uma fonte, acrescentando que a regra deveria ir muito além do crédito, passando pela relação dos bancos com esses clientes. “O desmatador deveria ser marginalizado do sistema bancário”, sugeriu a mesma fonte.

Questionado sobre a ausência de regras para pecuaristas na normativa, Oliva disse que os frigoríficos foram escolhidos como os primeiros porque formam um elo mais organizado da cadeia e já contam com alguns protocolos em direção ao controle do desmatamento ilegal na Amazônia. “É um setor de relativa concentração e os grandes frigoríficos já têm protocolo”, disse.

Ele também destacou que o Banco Central conta, desde o ano passado, com a Resolução 140, que impede a concessão de crédito rural a empreendimentos que estejam em áreas de conservação, não tenham o Cadastro Ambiental Rural (CAR) ou estejam em áreas embargadas pelo Ibama. A própria Febraban já contava com a restrição de crédito nesse sentido desde 2014, independentemente do bioma, disse Oliva.

Compromissos e metas

Na prática, as metas da normativa são as mesmas das duas maiores indústrias de carne. Maior frigorífico do país, a JBS assumiu o compromisso de, a partir de 2025, só comprar gado dos pecuaristas que estiverem cadastrados na Plataforma Pecuária. A tecnologia, em blockchain, determina a abertura dos fornecedores indiretos de cada pecuarista. A Marfrig também colocou em 2025 o prazo para monitorar 100% dos indiretos no bioma amazônico.

Terceira maior indústria de carne bovina do país, a Minerva conta com prazo mais dilatado, até 2030, para monitorar 100% dos indiretos, mas vem trabalhando em parceria com a Visipec para já acompanhar os indiretos e realiza testes com a uma tecnologia da National Wildlife Federation (NWF). De acordo com a empresa, os resultados desses testes mostram um índice de conformidade de 99,7% — a amostra continha 2,8 mil fornecedores indiretos e 1,7 mil diretos.

Se os grandes frigoríficos listados em bolsa já trabalhavam nesse sentido antes da Febraban, também é fato que a normativa pode acelerar a transformação dos médios frigoríficos. Numa atividade intensa em capital de giro, o acesso a crédito é vital para a existência do negócio.

Inflación crea oportunidades en el Mercado mundial de carnes para empresas brasileñas

29 July 2022

JBS and BRF can increase supply, exports, ABPA said

Rising food prices are benefiting meat companies in Brazil, as trade barriers are being lifted and domestic suppliers continue to have relative ease of access to grains used as livestock feed, reported Reuters, citing meat lobby ABPA on Thursday.

Ricardo Santin, ABPA president, celebrated that Brazil was recently authorized to export pork to Canada, and added it aims to sell more types of pork cuts to South Korea, Japan and Chile pending talks with these nations to remove certain sanitary barriers.

"A lot of large global (meat) suppliers are not sure where they will get grains from and at what prices," Santin noted, alluding to the effects of the war in Ukraine, which disrupted global grain trade flows and natural gas supplies into Europe from Russia.

Santin said Brazilian meat processors like BRF and JBS can increase supplies and export more meat to the Middle East and Asia.

He said even though China has bought less pork overall this year, that country will continue to import around 3 million tonnes per year -- more than twice than before the outbreak of African swine fever in 2018.

ABPA projected Brazil will grow poultry output by up to 1% this year and by up to 4.5% in the next. That means national chicken output could reach 15 million tonnes in 2023.

Brazil, the world's biggest chicken supplier, ships about a third of production abroad, Santin said.

For pork, Brazilian companies are poised to increase output by up to 5% this year and by up to 3% in the next.

If confirmed, Brazil's pork production would be 5.1 million tonnes in 2023. Brazil accounts for almost 11% of global pork trade.

Zoonosis afectan injustificadamente a las exportaciones de carnes

27 July 2022 WOAHP declared Brazil free of FMD in 2018

Unreasonable animal health risk assessments continue to hamper global meat trade, the director of institutional affairs at Brazilian beef processor Minerva, Joao Sampaio, said on Tuesday, according to Reuters.



To give an example, Sampaio mentioned Turkey, which refuses to import beef from Brazil but does buy live cattle from the country.

"They don't import beef, alleging the risk of foot-and-mouth disease," Sampaio said during a panel discussion on animal health. "But Turkey imports live cattle, which is even riskier."

Turkey would rather import live cattle and slaughter the animal domestically because of religious factors, according to Sampaio.

The World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) describes foot-and-mouth disease as "a severe, highly contagious viral disease of livestock that has a significant economic impact."

In 2018, the WOAH (then OIE) declared Brazil, the world's largest beef exporter, as free of foot-and-mouth disease with vaccination.

This year, Brazil's agriculture ministry decided to suspend vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease in six states from November 2022, according to state-run news agency Agencia Brasil.

That means 113 million cattle and buffalo would no longer be vaccinated, which corresponds to almost 50% of the country's total herd, Agencia Brasil said citing the ministry. The suspension is part of a program to expand foot-and-mouth disease-free zones without vaccination. The Brazilian government's goal is for the country to become totally free of the disease without vaccination by 2026.

Indonesia is another market Brazil could increase beef trade with, Sampaio said, saying the country selectively imports beef from Brazil but bans certain plants and locations, citing zoonotic concerns.

"Now, Indonesia faces a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak," Sampaio said. The health scare comes at a time when Indonesia's imports of live cattle from Australia dropped, disrupting internal supplies.

"We need to negotiate more, open more markets," Sampaio said.

URUGUAY

Los mejores novillos siguen nítidamente arriba de 5 dólares

por Javier Lyonnet julio 27, 2022

El mercado del gordo mantiene precios dispares y escasa operativa. Cierta disponibilidad de oferta y algunos valores negociados esta semana acompañan la percepción de que el precio del ganado "parece arrimarse a una estabilidad", según dijo Diego Arrospide, presidente de la Asociación de Consignatarios de Ganado (ACG). En un mercado selectivo los mejores novillos se mantienen firmes y los lotes especiales bien pesados pueden llegar arriba de los US\$ 5,30 por kilo carcasa. La calidad se sigue pagando bien en un marco de escasez. "Hay escasez de oferta pero también hay ganados nuevos prontos, y gente resistente a cargar a estos valores, que son interesantes, pero es la gordura más cara de la historia" por los costos de producción, apuntó Francisco Cánepa, director del escritorio Rúben F. Cánepa.

Los promedios de la grilla de consignatarios el lunes mostraban US\$ 5,12 para el novillo y US\$ 5,20 los novillos especiales. Cánepa dijo a Ganadería.uy que productores no han convalidado precios de US\$ 5,25 y US\$ 5,30. El mercado se está formando, hay cierto nivel de hacienda gorda y alivio en las comidas con las lluvias y el veranillo, especialmente en el Norte, lo que permite agregar kilos.

"Cuando la faena repunte y el mercado se termine de formar esos ganados prontos se van a entregar con 560 y 580 kilos", afirmó.

Alguna planta que salió a comprar, para conseguir novillos especiales bien pesados ha tenido que pagar hasta US\$ 5,30 y más aún, afirmó Carlos De Freitas director de Carlos de Freitas & Cia a Ganadería.Uy

Algunas industrias están cargando ganados comprados con anterioridad y junto a la faena de animales de corral en las próximas tres semanas dinamizan la actividad sin agregar mucha presión a la oferta de ganado de pasto, limitada por la extracción de los últimos 20 meses.

"Los frigoríficos brasileños están proponiendo menos de 5 dólares por el novillo, una baja bastante abrupta, y el resto de las plantas todavía está pagando por encima de los 5 dólares", dijo Rodrigo Silveira, director de Silveira Negocios Rurales en Tiempo de Cambio de Radio Rural.

La faena comienza a recuperarse al eje de las 40 mil cabezas, apuntó, y el rango de precios es amplio, con novillos desde US\$ 5 y vacas gordas entre US\$ 4,60 y en casos excepcionales US\$ 5 por kilo carcasa.

Reposición y ovinos

Este jueves el remate de Pantalla Uruguay ofrecerá nuevas referencias en el mercado de reposición con 7.000 vacunos ofrecidos desde la hora 9.

"Las categorías de reposición son demandadas", apuntó. Rodrigo Silveira, integrante de Pantalla Uruguay, subrayó que las lluvias y altas temperaturas de la última semana son un estímulo para activar esa demanda.

La demanda de la industria por lanares continúa firme, se negocia con fluidez la oferta que va apareciendo. El precio internacional de la carne ovina sigue firme y la demanda sólida, apuntó De Freitas. El cordero pesado está en el eje de US\$ 4,75.



BigMac cuesta más en Uruguay que en EEUU y Australia, ¿y el novillo?

por Cecilia Ferreirajulio 27, 2022

Uruguay tiene la hamburguesa BigMac más cara de América y la tercera más cara del mundo, de acuerdo a la última actualización semestral del Índice BigMac que publica The Economist, uno de los indicadores económicos más usados a la hora de comparar mediante su precio el poder adquisitivo de los países donde se vende.

“Una Big Mac cuesta \$ 255 en Uruguay y US\$ 5,15 en Estados Unidos. El tipo de cambio implícito es \$ 49,51. La diferencia entre este y el tipo de cambio real, \$ 41,91, sugiere que el peso uruguayo está un 18,1% sobrevaluado”, señala The Economist.

El precio en dólares de la hamburguesa en Uruguay se encuentra solo por debajo de Suiza y Noruega.

El dólar en Uruguay tuvo un envión con el cambio de gobierno y la incertidumbre generada por el Covid para luego bajar gradualmente hasta el presente.

Respecto a los principales competidores mundiales en el comercio de carne la hamburguesa uruguaya gana, señalando que el país está caro. Su valor equivale a US\$ 6, por encima de los US\$ 5,15 de EEUU y los US\$ 4,65 de Australia.

¿Qué pasa con el novillo? Australia se encuentra arriba con un novillo de exportación que al 19 de julio dio un salto y se ubico en US\$ 5,62 por kilo. En EEUU en misma semana promedió US\$ 5,06 y en novillo en Uruguay US\$ 5,10.

El promedio del novillo en junio fue de US\$ 5,79 en Australia, US\$ 5,39 en Uruguay y US\$ 5,03 en EEUU.

En cierta forma puede decirse que en estos dos años el precio del novillo en Uruguay pasó a ser global.

Pero por otra parte la moneda uruguaya parece estar sobrevaluada, dado que prácticamente se ha valorizado respecto al dólar estadounidense, que está en los mayores niveles en años.

Precio de exportación cayó casi 10% en dos semanas

por Javier Lyonnetjulio 27, 2022

El precio de la tonelada de carne vacuna exportada resiste por encima de los US\$ 5 mil pero el indicador semanal bajó más de 9% en las últimas dos semanas. Hace dos semanas el promedio semanal era de US\$ 5.505 y había llegado a un pico histórico de US\$ 5.700 en junio.

Esta semana el Ingreso Medio de Exportaciones fue US\$ 5.005 y en los últimos 30 días el promedio ha sido de US\$ 5.199. El promedio acumulado de 2022 es US\$ 5.137, casi 29% más que en 2021, su mayor valor histórico.

Los datos del indicador de INAC empiezan a reflejar el ajuste de valores que los exportadores y brokers señalaban en abril y mayo en los principales mercados.

China va a cerrar julio con más de US\$ 1.000 millones de carne vacuna comprada, 50% más que en 2021.

Al cierre de la última semana el sector cárnico ha exportado US\$ 1.977 millones entre todos los productos, 41,5% más que en el mismo periodo de 2021.

Se han exportado hasta el 23 de julio 318 mil toneladas de carne bovina, 13% más que el año pasado en volumen y 46% en valor y 11 mil de carne ovina, 8% menos volumen que el año anterior con una facturación que aumentó 6,7%.

La tonelada de carne ovina marcó un promedio de US\$ 5.210 en la última semana. El promedio para 30 días está en US\$ 5.373, otra vez por encima de la carne vacuna, que lo había superado, y en el acumulado anual promedia US\$ 5.220.

PARAGUAY

Mercado de haciendas gordas más especulado pero sin cambio de precio

25/07/2022GANADERÍA

El mercado de haciendas gordas para la exportación abrió la semana sin cambios en los precios, luego de que la semana anterior experimentó un ajuste en todas las categorías como consecuencia de la menor demanda de los mercados. Según información que recabó Valor Agro, Chile transita dificultades económicas e incertidumbre política que están impactando negativamente en el consumo; las cuadrillas kosher están operando en tres plantas de ocho posibles; y Rusia reactivó compras pero con mayores costos logísticos y falta de garantías. Desde la industria se comentó a Valor Agro que el mercado arrancó la semana con mayor especulación de los productores, y por ende una menor oferta de animales; sin embargo se informó que las escalas están normales. La mayoría de las plantas están comprando machos a US\$ 3,50 por kilo carcasa, vaquillas a US\$ 3,45 y vacas a US\$ 3 a la carne, mismas referencias que al cierre de la semana pasada.



Ganado de invernada encuentra un piso de precio en el mercado

28/07/2022 GANADERÍA

Después de una sobreoferta de ganado de reposición en mayo y junio y una caída generalizada de precios, el mercado empieza a encontrar un piso de referencias en los últimos remates de invernada. El encargado de ferias televisadas de El Corral S.A., Fernando Bilbao, comentó en Valor Agregado en Radio Pa'i Puku 720 AM que "se está empezando a observar un cambio de chip en los compradores, en un momento que la relación flaco gordo está siendo interesante para la compra de invernada con una visión de largo plazo". Y agregó: "Todo indica que el precio del ganado gordo va a subir durante el segundo semestre del año por la escasez de oferta, por tanto es un buen negocio la compra de desmamantes", y estimó que "la invernada más abajo de los valores actuales no se va a empezar a conseguir". Bilbao comentó que los ganaderos están consultando más por reposición, en especial por las categorías de machos livianos y hembras de muy buena calidad como para servicio. Además, pero en menor medida, por algunos lotes de vaquillas preñadas o vacas con cría. Para los machos carimbo 2, el operador ubicó los precios piso en 12 mil guaraníes por kilo, con lotes de calidad que pueden llegar hasta 13 mil guaraníes. Mientras que a las hembras, que están con menos demanda, las posicionó con una base de 11 mil guaraníes por kilo vivo.

UNIÓN EUROPEA

Piden legislación más estricta sobre el bienestar animal

27/07/2022 Con el foco en el transporte, donde la actual legislación se puso en marcha en 2005

Durante el pasado Consejo de Ministros de la Unión Europea, los representantes de Bélgica, Países Bajos, Dinamarca, Alemania y Suecia anunciaron que están colaborando para actualizar la actual legislación europea en materia de transporte animal que lleva en vigor desde 2005. En un documento de posición conjunto presentado a la Comisión Europea el 7 de junio, los países afirmaron que es necesaria una actualización para que la legislación "se alinee con la evidencia científica más reciente, amplíe su alcance, facilite su aplicación y, en última instancia, garantice un mayor nivel de bienestar animal" como se establece en la estrategia Farm to Fork.

El reglamento actual contiene una serie de disposiciones que dificultan garantizar que los requisitos contenidos en él se apliquen de manera uniforme en toda la UE, según el documento de posición. Los cinco países proponen la introducción de un máximo de ocho horas de transporte para todos los animales destinados al sacrificio. Los países también proponen que la Autoridad Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria (EFSA) examine la viabilidad de establecer un tiempo de viaje más estricto para los animales de cría y producción dentro y desde la UE.

Cuando se trata de exportaciones de animales vivos a terceros países, es muy difícil garantizar que la legislación de la UE sobre bienestar animal se respete durante la parte del viaje que se realiza fuera de la UE, han señalado los ministros. En este sentido, piden a la Comisión Europea que cree un "entorno regulatorio claro y predecible para los estados miembros y las partes interesadas" en relación con el transporte de ganado a terceros países. Pero también piden que se prohíban ciertas exportaciones de animales vivos en viajes largos a terceros países por carretera y por mar y sugieren restringir las exportaciones de animales de granja a terceros países donde la legislación del tercer país no sea equivalente a las normas de la UE sobre bienestar animal. Las regulaciones existentes sobre la distancia a los techos son "relativamente vagas" según el documento de posición, y la Comisión Europea no ha emitido una opinión sobre si las aves deberían poder pararse en su posición natural.

El reglamento revisado también debe definir claramente los intervalos para proporcionar a los animales alimento, leche o sustituto de leche. Otras cuestiones planteadas en el documento de posición incluyen las asignaciones de espacio durante el transporte; sistemas de rastreabilidad en transportes de animales; educación uniforme de los conductores y asistentes de transporte de animales; distancia entre el primer lugar de carga y el centro de reunión; aclaración sobre los rangos de temperatura; transporte por aire y el manejo de aves. (Fuente: Eurocarne)

Sequía provocará daños en la producción de maíz

29 July 2022

Lower production means more costly imports

More dry and hot weather expected in the coming weeks in key European maize growing regions is expected to cause further damage to crops already stressed by a dry spring and sweltering temperatures earlier this month, reported Reuters, citing experts.



A lower maize (corn) harvest in the European Union would mean more imports into the bloc at a time when shipments out of its main supplier Ukraine are hampered by the war with Russia and adverse weather is hurting crops in other parts of the world.

Consultancy Strategie Grains in its July report cut its forecast for the EU maize crop to 65.4 million tonnes from 66.8 million in June to take account of the dry and hot weather.

In France, the EU's largest maize grower, output could fall below the average of the past five years of around 13.2 million tonnes, analysts and experts said.

"It will not be a good harvest this year," said Thomas Joly, maize expert at French crop institute Arvalis. "Yields will be well below expectations throughout the country."

Irrigated crops, which represent 35% of the grain maize area in France, could limit losses although water restrictions are being imposed in an increasing number of regions due to below-average precipitation since the spring.

Weather forecaster Meteo France said on Wednesday the month of July was on track to be the driest on record since 1959. Forecasts for the coming two weeks show no rain in most of France until at least 12 August.

Rain, even scarce, was absolutely needed in the coming three weeks, critical for grain filling to preserve yields. Dry and hot conditions have already lowered the number of grain per ear, Joly said.

In Romania, the EU's second-largest maize producer, the lack of rainfall since spring has started to compromise the yield potential of summer crops, which is now seen below five-year averages, the EU crop monitor said in a report this week, warning of further cuts to its estimates.

"The currently forecast warmer-than-usual temperatures could negatively affect the sensitive pollination phase and further deteriorate the yield potential," it said.

Poland seemed to have fared better so far but again the next three weeks will be critical in terms of maize yields, said Wojtek Sabaranski of analysts Sparks Polska.

"However, with the record maize sowing area we have this year, it may turn out that the harvest will shape up at a level at least similar to last year's 7.3 million tonnes. Then, if it rains, we may see even higher, record output," he said.

In Germany, one analyst estimated the grain maize crop under 4 million tonnes this year against 4.4 million tonnes last year.

"We could just get an improvement if Germany had repeated and widespread rain in the next couple of weeks but this is not in the forecasts," the analyst said.

REINO UNIDO: consumidores recortan compras por la inflación

AHDB 27 July 2022 Inflation reached 9.4% in June 2022

Research from Kantar suggests those who feel they are struggling financially jumped 5 percentage points in the last year to 22% of UK households, according to a special report from the UK's Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB).

To combat this increase in prices, buying less volume is currently the most effective coping strategy for shoppers according to Kantar (4 w/e 12 June 2022) contributing to a 5.3% fall in average price followed by shoppers choosing cheaper products (-4.9%). Changing to a cheaper store is used by a small minority and not giving much of a saving (-0.33%). Choosing products which are on promotion will save money compared to the previous price, but sometimes increases costs as shoppers may trade up into more expensive brands or products.

In the last 4 weeks we have seen an acceleration in the decline of branded products, losing £43m. While some shoppers have switched to value ranges, most of the brand losses have gone to standard own label products, benefitting these products by £27m (Kantar, 4 w/e 12 June 2022)

Only 2% of shoppers buy the majority of their groceries from value ranges, so even those who are struggling tend to buy a range of product tiers. However, those who are struggling are more likely to buy the cheaper ranges than someone who is better off.

Research from the ONS based on web-scraped supermarket data for 30 everyday grocery items, showed that the lowest-priced items have increased in cost in line with average food and non-alcoholic drinks prices (with both rising around 6% to 7% over the 12 months to April 2022). Although it did suggest there was a large variation between the top and bottom of the 30 items.

Beef mince was one of the products which saw the biggest increase while cheese saw a drop in price, according to the ONS. We have looked in more detail using our data sources to see how inflation is impacting other value cuts.

How is meat impacted?

There is a mixed picture (dependent on protein) on whether value own label products are being hardest hit by price rises. The values for average price are based on actual price paid by shoppers, so can be



impacted by product mix and promotions, and are not like for like product comparisons, but do provide some indication of relative price changes.

Currently, value products are only a small proportion of primary and processed red meat sales at only 7% of volumes. Standard tier private label take the lion's share of volumes at 74% (Kantar, 12 w/e 12 June 2022). This does differ across proteins.

Primary beef has seen the highest average price increases for value products, up by 17% and on average costing an extra £0.95/kg (Kantar, 12 w/e 12 June 2022) compared to only 8% for standard tier and 5% for premium tier. Fish also sees price increasing faster for value range products, up 4% but in actual terms this is lower than other ranges at only £0.25/kg. Primary pork is the protein where value ranges are the least impacted by price rises, up by less than 1%. This is the equivalent of an average increase of £0.03/kg.

We have seen a drop in the number of products within value ranges. Some retailers have scaled back on their value propositions and moved the products in to the standard range, which is having an impact on the average price.

It could also be that these products have the lowest margins for processors and retailers and therefore price rises in the supply chain have to be passed on to consumers more quickly.

While looking at total proteins gives an idea, if we look at the top eight cuts which people actually buy, we see that on average premium cuts have seen shallower price rises than standard and value. In some cases, we have even seen prices decline for premium products. Beef burgers and pork sausages are the exceptions where we see price differences increasing most for premium tier products.

This shows that those who do buy value products will see their shopping spend increase the most. All shoppers have been impacted by price rises however, more affluent shoppers are able to trade down or reduce the amount they buy to mitigate price rises. The least affluent shoppers have not been able to do this. They also may be sticking to a stricter weekly budget, so may not be able to buy in to the cheaper per kilogram but larger pack products. Those of the lowest social grade have spent £4.15 more over the last three months than they did last year but on only 95% of the volumes (Kantar, Social Class E, 12 w/e 12 June 2022). All other shopper groups have actually reduced their spend on meat through retail.

28 July 2022 Companies will raise prices if they think consumers will pay them

Consumer-focused firms are seeing no shortage of demand despite the soaring cost-of-living, prompting several to upgrade sales forecasts for the current year, though questions remain about how long that will last, reported Reuters.

While some consumers are shielding themselves from price hikes by trading down to own label products, enough are spending more for McDonalds to risk lifting the price of a cheeseburger in Britain for the first time in 14 years on Wednesday.

In another example, US burrito chain Chipotle Mexican Grill Inc reported better-than-expected results on Tuesday and said it plans to raise menu prices again in August after a more than 4% increase in the second quarter.

"Companies will raise prices if and when they feel consumers are willing and able to pay them," said Nuveen's Chief Investment Strategist Brian Nick. "It's become harder to do this in 2022 as wage growth slows and excess savings fall."

The global economy is mired in a serious slowdown, with some key economies at high risk of recession over the coming year, according to Reuters polls of hundreds of economists worldwide.

"There is a real concern that demand may be weakening, which will make it hard to justify further price hikes," said Nick.

Shops and supermarkets in Britain increased prices by 4.4% in the 12 months to July, the largest rise since these records began in 2005, reflecting a jump in food and transport costs, the British Retail Consortium said on Wednesday.

Consumer goods giants Reckitt Benckiser and Danone both lifted sales forecasts on Wednesday along with automaker Mercedes, healthcare firm GSK and sportswear firm Puma.

Danone lifted its annual revenue growth forecast after second-quarter like-for-like sales beat analysts' estimates on strong demand for baby food and bottled water.

Like rival Unilever, Reckitt and Danone's price rises have driven revenue. The biggest question for investors is how long that will continue.

"What we've seen is that the consumer has accepted these price increases, but inflation is not pulling back," said Ashish Sinha, portfolio manager at Gabelli. "So as inflation increases, that raises questions on demand elasticity."

Kraft Heinz Co, maker of Philadelphia Cream Cheese and Heinz Ketchup, said on Wednesday its price hikes are largely on hiatus after quarterly volumes dipped on supply chain and demand woes.



Chief Executive Officer Miguel Patricio said about 99% of the intended price increases for the year have been announced, with a majority of these implemented, adding that any further pricing the company takes will be "surgical".

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Ganaderos forzados a reducir sus rodeos ante la extrema sequía

por Cecilia Ferreirajulio 27, 2022 Condiciones de sequía extrema y presiones inflacionarias han llevado a los productores de regiones del oeste de EEUU a desprenderse de su ganado en niveles que no se habían visto en más de una década.

Casi el 80% de la región oeste de EEUU se encuentra bajo sequía extrema desde hace casi un año, de acuerdo a la Federación de Oficinas Agrícolas de Estados Unidos. Y la presión ha aumentado con la ola de calor de la última semana.

Las temperaturas en Texas se han mantenido alrededor de los 38°C durante semanas, agotando el agua y quemando el pasto, críticos para alimentar y mantener el rodeo. Algunos ganaderos dicen que su única opción es vender.

“No hemos tenido este tipo de movimiento de vacas al mercado en una década, desde 2011, que fue nuestra última gran sequía», dijo David Anderson, profesor de Economía Agrícola en Texas A&M, reportó CNN Business.

El año pasado, una fuerte sequía en la región oeste obligó al 40% de los productores a vender parte de sus rodeos. Ahora, los costos inflacionarios de alimentos, fertilizantes y combustible solo empeoran la situación. Muchas vacas se están mandando a remate.

Demanda de carnes menos firme en 2023

By JOHN NALIVKA July 28, 2022 Yes, I agree – the supply side of the beef market equation is setting up for a replay of 2014-2015 with record cattle prices. The positive shift in beef demand over the past decade would be supportive. However, I would suggest a note of caution when assuming that demand will be as supportive to prices as during the past year.

When demand is strong for one commodity, i.e., beef, it can be easy to set aside the matter of competitive products, i.e., pork and poultry in the retail meat case. I am inclined to think that this may have been the situation as beef demand increased both in the U.S. marketplace as well as in U.S. export markets. I think there was a tendency to take on the belief that each market had its own consumer with no cross-over due to its own price or competitive product prices. This may have been confirmed when non-meat protein products did not take consumers away from beef. However, that is not reality with regard to the economics of consumer demand. Cross-price elasticity or how much the change in the price of one good impacts the demand for another good, is still an important concept even though it may have temporarily gone to the backseat. I think the current state of the U.S. economy (recession) will likely bring markets back to the real world over the next year.

On the supply side of the equation, I am forecasting U.S. beef production to be down 6% during 2023, a significant drop driven by sharp herd liquidation. However, keep in mind that would still be 2 billion pounds more beef produced than during 2014 and 2 ½ billion pound more than during 2015.

Shifting to demand, U.S. beef exports have taken on an increasingly greater role supporting U.S. beef demand. Beef exports are expected to be record large by the end of 2022. While I remain positive regarding large export numbers, I am hesitant to believe it will maintain the same pace. One huge factor is a stronger U.S. dollar and particularly when combined with higher export prices. U.S. beef does have an advantage in most markets but the export market is still very competitive, particularly for the Chinese market. U.S. beef exports during 2023 will likely be down 14% a year earlier.

Getting back to competitive products and prices, U.S. pork production will increase 1% during 2023 over a year earlier, but 12% more than in 2015. Poultry production is expected to be up 1% during 2023 and 12% over 2015. I believe the race is on to retain and expand beef's consumers whose budgets will be increasingly squeezed by inflation.

My take – record setting cattle prices are a possibility but not a done deal given the big picture. My recommendation – cautious optimism can pay off.

Tendencia descendente en precios de los granos tardará en contener la tasa de inflación

27 July 2022 Food inflation in the US will take longer to ease

Seth Meyer, chief economist at the US Department of Agriculture, said on Tuesday weaker commodity prices will take longer to ease food inflation in the United States than in the developing world, reported Reuters.



Some of the world's poorest nations were hardest hit by a spike in corn and wheat prices after Russia's invasion of major grains producer Ukraine in late February, due to their reliance on imports and the large percentage of income consumers spend on food.

Meyer said developing countries in North Africa and elsewhere could be the first to see some relief in prices at grocery stores, as commodity crops have fallen to pre-war levels and the North American crops develop.

"It is a more immediate effect. Lower commodity prices reduce the import bill of certain importing countries and can moderate some of what we've seen in relation to food price inflation," Meyer said at an agriculture conference in Sao Paulo.

World food prices fell for a third consecutive month in June, but remained close to record high levels set in March, the United Nations' food agency said earlier this month.

Meyer said in the United States there would be a bigger lag because food goes through more processing and complex supply chains. US consumer prices accelerated in June as gasoline and food costs remained elevated, resulting in the largest annual increase in inflation in 40.5 years.

"Wheat, corn or rice make up a pretty small share of the food dollars that consumers spend," Meyer said. "The more processed a product you have, the longer the lag in the transmission into food price inflation and the more sticky those output prices are for more processed commodities."

Analizan los proyectos legislativos sobre mercados ganaderos

Special Investigator Update 072722

The clock is ticking on legislation in Congress designed to help level the playing field for cattle producers in a market many of them say is broken.

The House recently passed the Lower Food and Fuels Cost Act which includes a special USDA investigator to help look into possible violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act and whether producers are being treated unfairly. However, there's divide on if this is the right approach to restoring competition in the cattle market.

USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack says they need more cattle market information regarding cash trades, to ensure fairness in the market, as well as greater enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act. He thinks the addition of this position may well help USDA accomplish that goal. "One way is by supporting the notion of having an investigative arm, if you will. The other way is to bolster the staffing at Packers and Stockyards, which the president's budget includes. So a combination of those two things would strengthen our ability. At the meantime, we're going to try to strengthen the Packers and Stockyards Act to make sure that when and if we have to enforce it, that we're that there's clarity about what is and what isn't appropriate and permissible under the Packers and Stockyards Act."

However, NCBA is opposed to this legislation and adding a special investigator at USDA saying the agency already has a Packers and Stockyard division, they are just understaffed and underfunded by nearly 50%.

NCBA VP of Government Affairs, Ethan Lane, says, "And when you talk to those Packers and Stockyards employees what they tell us is that they have the authorities they need, they have the ability to subpoena, they have that prosecutorial authority when needed working with their partners at DOJ, what they don't have is staff."

Lane says adding personnel and resources would go much farther than creating another government agency that will cloud the issue. And they look at this bill as a solution in search of a problem.

However, he says time may simply run out to advance either the Special Investigator bill and the even more controversial Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act. The summer session will end in the next few weeks and it is unlikely to be taken up in a lame duck session of Congress.

China suspende a frigorífico al detectar ractopamina en carne vacuna

por Javier Lyonnet julio 27, 2022

Las exportaciones del frigorífico estadounidense AA Meat Products hacia China fueron suspendidas al ser detectada la presencia del aditivo alimentario ractopamina en un embarque de carne vacuna.

China prohibió la ractopamina en marzo de 2020. El aditivo tampoco está autorizado en la Unión Europea. En EEUU la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos (FDA) ha concluido "la carne de animales alimentados con ractopamina es segura para el consumo humano" y estableció los valores máximos de ingesta aceptable.

Los embarques de AA Meat Products posteriores al 15 de junio no podrán entrar a China, determinó la Administración General de Aduanas de ese país. El frigorífico fue fundado por el inmigrante chino Pat Yan en 1995 y la sigla corresponde a American Asian Meat Products.

Aunque China ha anunciado que revisaría la política de tolerancia cero a la ractopamina, la prohibición se mantiene.



Algunos productores y exportadores importantes de EEUU como Tyson Foods han decidido prescindir de los animales alimentados con este producto para no comprometer sus negocios en China y Europa.

Según los estudios de la FDA la ractopamina se elimina rápidamente del músculo, pero se acumula en mayores cantidades y persiste por más tiempo en ciertos tejidos, incluidos el hígado, los pulmones, los riñones y los ojos, que “no suelen ser consumidos por los consumidores estadounidenses, pero sí en otros mercados, incluida China”.

La Autoridad Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria ha concluido que la ractopamina causa frecuencias cardíacas elevadas y sensaciones de palpitaciones en los humanos, y un estudio en China sostiene que 1.700 personas fueron afectadas por carne de cerdo que contenía ractopamina, entre 1998 y 2010.

Además de los problemas de salud, el Centro para la Seguridad Alimentaria sugiere que el uso de ractopamina reduce la calidad y dice que «afecta negativamente el sabor y la ternura de la carne, proporcionando un producto alimenticio de calidad inferior». Los productos alimenticios de menor calidad y peor sabor en un mercado global pueden afectar negativamente las ventas debido a la elección del consumidor.

AUSTRALIA

Debemos alarmarnos por la fuerte caída de los valores?

Jon Condon, 26/07/2022

ANYBODY looking at today's Eastern Young Cattle Indicator graph, plotting prices for the past 12 months, might assume the world is about to end.

Certainly the current sharp correction which set in in early June looks extreme, to say the least. The market for young cattle* (*see definition of cattle eligible for the EYCI below) has now fallen almost 190c/kg carcass weight in the past seven weeks, or 16.4 percent (remember that percentage figure, because it comes into play further below in this item).

On a typical light backgrounder steer weighing say, 330kg liveweight, that's a fall of a not insignificant \$360.

A not dissimilar trend has been seen in slaughter cattle over the past seven weeks (see today's separate weekly kill report). Four-tooth grass ox that were worth as much as 790c/kg early this year are now making 680c/kg on one company's grid in southern Queensland. That's a fall of 14pc.

Another key factor in the decline of slaughter market pricing in recent months is processors' reduced capacity to kill stock at present, due to staff sickness caused by COVID and common flu. That is significantly reducing production capacity at plants from Victoria all the way into Central Queensland this month.

Add that to the growing mood to shift cattle as a hedge against market melt-down, should FMD find its way into Australia, and the normal seasonal impact of heavy frosts on pasture condition, and it presents an elevated risk of more severe cattle price damage, unless there is a somewhat orderly approach taken by producers.

As Beef Central has written a number of times over the past fortnight (click here to view a recent report on feeder steer price movements), fear and uncertainty over the impact an FMD incursion in Australia would have on the cattle market is now bearing a strong influence on the cattle market, for both store and meatworks-ready cattle. Producers are clearly hedging their bets, considering it better to take some cattle off the table and turn them into cash, rather than risking exposing their entire herd to market collapse.

But it's important to put recent price movements in greater context.

The graph published above shows the trend over the past 12 months only. It shows the current price dipping below where it was this time last year, after a dramatic rise in-between, from December to early June. In short, it looks like a disaster.

It shows that even accounting for the recent dramatic decline, the EYCI today remains far, far above anything ever seen before June last year.

This time two years ago, for example, the EYCI sat at 756c (about 190c/kg below today's figure) and a year before that, 531c/kg (408c/kg behind today's rate).

In fact the EYCI average for the past five years has been 724.6c/kg – a whopping 215c/kg or 29pc below today's figure. Hardly throw-yourself-off-a-cliff stuff.

The ten-year average for the EYCI, since July, 2012 (capturing all of the 'modern' price trend that kicked in during 2015) has been just 590c/kg.

Historic view of price collapses

Also clearly visible on the second graph are a series of extreme young cattle price collapses seen across the Australian beef industry since 2000.

The most obvious of these were in 2002-03, 2006 and 2019.

The 2002-03 impact came from the worldwide alarm caused by BSE detections in the UK, followed by Japan, Canada and the US. The 2006 episode was caused by extreme drought across large parts of



eastern Australia, together with re-entry of US export beef in world markets after BSE suspensions; and drought again reared its ugly head in 2019, driving the clear market collapse seen in the graph that year. So how does the current price decline episode measure up against these earlier episodes, in percentage terms?

To refresh readers' memories, the current price fall amounts to a 16.4pc drop in EYCI value.

Compare this with:

The episode in 2006, when prices fell 30pc in a matter of months (380c/kg to 267c/kg)

The three months to mid-March 2019, when drought forced EYCI prices to fall 27pc (526c to 385c), and 2002, when prices fell 26.5pc from May to June, after BSE struck overseas.

In this context, this year's 16.4pc decline looks reasonably mild, despite the outright numbers involved (190c/kg decline in value).

All of this makes today's average young cattle price still look reasonably healthy, despite the obvious rise in operating costs that have occurred more recently.

MLA's Stephen Bignell said the size of the current price decline was magnified by the extreme high 'starting point' before the current price slide started.

"The quantum of the current fall seems large, given the starting base price was above 1100c/kg," he said.

Another factor was that throughput among EYCI-eligible cattle had risen 60pc over the past month, due to a combination of factors – tax considerations after June 30, and frost impact on pastures among them.

"There is a lot of supply at the moment, putting further downwards pressure on prices," he said.

* Understanding the EYCI

The Eastern Young Cattle Indicator, or EYCI, is a seven-day rolling average of young cattle (vealer and yearling weight steer and heifer categories) from 23 saleyards across Queensland, NSW and Victoria. It is expressed in c/kg, carcase weight equivalent.

The EYCI is designed to be applicable to a wide range of beef industry participants across the supply chain. It describes general movements in cattle market prices in much the same way that the All Ordinaries share index describes general price movements in the stock market. It is generally a good indicator of the physical market, with movements closely reflecting movements in other MLA cattle prices, including the National Vealer and Feeder Steer Indicators. Movements in the EYCI also closely reflect movements in young cattle prices in states outside the EYCI's (Queensland, NSW and Victoria). This is expected, as many major Australian and global factors that influence beef demand and supply have an impact across all states. Price movements in WA, SA and Tasmania follow the general trends of the EYCI due to the influences described above. However, these states show evidence of other price trends related to distance from major markets, focus on other trades such as live export and local factors such as meatworks closures or openings and regional weather influences.

Factores que Influyeron en la caída

29 July 2022

Key points:

Multiple drivers on-farm and in the processing sector pushing down cattle prices.

Current prices for cattle in Australia are significantly outperforming long-term averages.

Australia currently does not have either FMD or LSD.

There have been 6 times in the past 22 years where the EYCI has fallen further than the current drop in prices.

While the presence of both Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in Indonesia have heightened concern in the Australian livestock industry, Managing Director for MLA, Jason Strong, says it's important to consider perspective and a long-term view, when examining market drivers influencing the cattle market.

"Firstly, it is important to note that Australia does not have either disease on its shores," Mr Strong said.

"However, clearly there is a heightened concern about the impact a potential incursion may have on our industry and this speculative angst is making its way to the saleyards.

"If we put this aside, there are a number of other sophisticated and tangible market forces putting downward pressure on market prices. These can be broken down into two key categories: on-farm and in the processing sector," Mr Strong said.

On farm drivers include supply, mixed quality of livestock presented to market and the fact that the market is performing in typical winter fashion. With a comparatively wet and colder winter, the mixed quality of cattle supplied into the system is also impacting the price.

Meanwhile, in the processing sector, softer processor grid prices are affecting livestock markets as processors face multiple challenges including, continued absenteeism rates due to COVID-19 and influenza, as well as reduced processor capacity due to labour shortages.



“As processors work through these challenges, there is reduced demand between buyers at the saleyards,” Mr Strong said.

“It is also worth noting that the price reduction is off an all-time price high of 1,191c/kg cwt earlier this year, and although prices have fallen, we are still sitting 22% higher than the five-year average,” Mr Strong said.

Impact of market drivers

These technical and sometimes typical market drivers for this time of year are all significant and are having an impact on market performance.

There is not one driver playing more of a role than the other – rather, as a combination of factors occurring at the same time, they’re all contributing equally to this current slide in prices.

Long-term perspective

While market prices have fallen for now, bringing these prices into perspective by taking a broader long-term view on their performance is critical, according to Mr Strong.

“In the second half of 2021, cattle prices continually reached record levels. Comparing current market performance to year-ago levels does not paint an accurate picture of performance after they have softened from such high,” Mr Strong said.

Buenas condiciones aceleran la retención de hacienda

28 July 2022

Key points:

Australia’s total grazing land rose 2% year on year in FY2021, supported by the breaking of drought in many regions.

Based on ABS figures, the national cattle herd rose by 4.3% to 22.04 million head.

The national sheep flock grew by 7.1% or 4.5 million to 68 million head.

On Tuesday, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) released their 2021 financial year commodities figures.

These figures indicate the national herd and flock sizes as well as agricultural land use at 30 June 2021, just before the financial year ends.

Statistics on the production of a number of other agricultural commodities are also included and the full report can be found here. Alternatively, read on to see the highlights from the release around the growth of the red meat industry.

Agricultural land use

Total agricultural land use rose to 387 million hectares – up 3% or 10m hectares year-on-year.

Total grazing land rose by 2% year-on-year to reach 332m hectares in FY2021.

National beef herd

At 30 June 2021, ABS figures show the national beef cattle herd grew by 4.3% or 906,000 head to 22.04 million head.

Most significantly, the number of heifers and cows in the herd grew by 6% to 11.8m. With the majority of these being breeding females, this demonstrates the strong herd rebuild decisions producers made by retaining females on-farm. This result also correlates to the falling female slaughter ratio (FSR) throughout FY2021 as producers held females back from processing. Read more analysis around the fall in the FSR.

Herd growth was most notable in the second largest cattle producing state of NSW, with its herd rising by 15% year-on-year. Meanwhile, Australia’s largest cattle state of Queensland grew by a modest 2% as conditions throughout the financial year weren’t as favourable as its southern counterpart.

National sheep flock

The national sheep flock grew significantly in FY2021, increasing by 7.1% or 4.5 million head year-on-year.

This growth was similar to the lift in the flock seen in ABS figures released between 2015–16 and 2016–2017.

Importantly, breeding ewe numbers rose by 6% to 37.5m head. When coupled with seasonal improvements driving higher lambing percentages, this growth in ewe numbers meant lamb numbers grew by 11%.

For NSW, the largest sheep state, flock numbers grew by 21%.

Meanwhile, following robust demand for west coast sheep from the eastern states as the drought broke, WA’s numbers fell by 7% as sheep moved west to east.

Sequía en EE.UU. afecta a la industria australiana

Jon Condon, 28/07/2022

No, that is not the Rocky Mountains in the background – it’s a silage stockpile on one of the 100,000 head feedlots visited during the recent Nutrien US beef tour



Extreme drought conditions sweeping large parts of the United States have serious implications for the Australian beef industry for at least the next year, participants in a recently-returned Nutrien livestock staff tour of North America found.

Eleven senior livestock personnel working for Nutrien and affiliated companies across Australia took part in the two-week tour, visiting key livestock and lotfeeding states including Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

The tour was put off for two years due to COVID, but landed in the US at a time of extreme distress for the North American cattle industry.

As this colour-gradient map indicates, producers across large areas of southern and western US – many of them key beef-producing regions – have run out, or are running out of feed and water and are having to liquidate big chunks of their herds.

While drought conditions observed in the areas visited by the tour group were described as ‘nothing like that experienced in Australia,’ there were large areas where corn crops had either failed, or were at the point of failure. Sale barn activity and the extent of cattle movements in general clearly indicated how severe the drought impact currently is on the US industry.

The two-week tour, visiting feedlots, processing facilities, sale barns and other meat and livestock installations was led by Nutrien’s WA livestock manager Leon Giglia.

The key message to emerge out of the tour was that while the Australian industry is currently struggling against the sheer momentum in US beef being exported into international markets, that will change over time, as the US industry experiences the impact of significant herd decline due to drought liquidation.

That cycle is likely to help underpin cattle prices in Australia in coming years.

“On top of the bog cow liquidation, there’s been a wave of light-weight, early calves come onto the market in the US in the past ten days,” Mr Giglia said.

“Some may go into feedlots, but the price of corn in the US is now rising (due to drought), and the fact those lighter cattle will have to be fed longer, will; add greater production cost. And added to that, the backgrounding segment of the US industry (typically carried out on dedicated grazing properties) did not have the forage this year to fill its function in the grainfed beef supply chain.

“There’s pressure coming to bear on the whole US supply chain, as a result. It won’t be this year that their meat production system is hurt, but next year, when the inevitable cattle shortage occurs,” Mr Giglia said.

“Many of the sale barns we visited are probably yarding another 50-60pc more cows than what they did earlier.”

“One would think that Australia still has some pain to get through this spring, due to the abundance of US beef on the market, but come autumn next year, we should start seeing some flow-on, based on what we’ve seen this month.”

Mr Giglia said the current circumstances in the US were similar to 2014-15, which itself was regarded as a severe drought episode in the US.

“It’s just another cycle, their second in the past decade,” he said.

US feedlots at record levels

June US feedlot turnoff (often called ‘marketings’ in the US industry) were the largest for the month in 11 years, records show. Cattle number son feed in July were reported at 11.332 million head, the second largest July figure ever recorded. The previous month was an all-time June record.

Beef Central’s US columnist Steve Kay, publisher of US Cattle Buyers’ Weekly, recently reported that more than 45pc of the contiguous US is currently in drought, with many parts of the Southwest experiencing severe, extreme or exceptional drought.

“No state has it worse than Texas,” Mr Kay reported. “Officials say 2022 is already one for the record books in Texas, with more than 80pc of the state facing drought conditions most of the year. Comparisons are already being made to the US drought of 2011, with some believing this year could eclipse 2011 as the state’s worst.”

About 17pc of all land in Texas is experiencing exceptional drought, the highest such figure for this time of year since 2011. That year, more than 70pc of land in the state land experienced exceptional drought.

Front-end US cattle supplies will fail to decline below year-earlier levels until at least the end of 2022, analyst Andrew Gottschalk from HedgersEdge.com told Cattle Buyers Weekly recently. The entire increase in harvest (up 159,000 head for the year to June) was the result of a sharp increase in US beef cow harvest, he said.

The USDA recently released its July Cattle Inventory report, showing the US herd (all adult cattle and calves at 98.8 million head, down 2pc on this time last year, and the lowest since 2015 when it was 98.1 million head. Total cows and heifers that have calved declined another 2pc year-on-year to 39.8 million head.

The reported calf crop of 34.6 million head (down 1.4pc) marked the smallest US calf crop since 2015, supporting the expectation of much tighter cattle supplies in coming years.



US cattle on feed in one of the jam-packed Kansas feedyards visited by the Nutrien tour group
Carcases like 'peas in a pod'

Also on Nutrien's tour was Luke Scicluna, general manager with Davidson Cameron & Co (a Nutrien joint venture), Gunnedah and Tamworth.

"The tour was a great opportunity to get a deep immersion in the US beef industry, with some unique access to destinations like Tyson's processing facilities that are normally very difficult to get into," he said.

"At Tyson Foods, we saw 5000 carcasses hanging in the chillers – all around 400kg and like peas in a pod," Mr Scicluna said.

"It was clear that US lotfeeders are now getting offered cattle a lot lighter, because of the conditions," he said. "It means lotfeeders are going to have to start them lighter, and feed them longer, at the same time that feedgrain prices are rising, due to the drought."

"Stakeholders in the US are already starting to think about feeder cattle supply in coming years. In many ways, it's similar to the dilemma that the Australian industry faced since our own 2019-20 drought, and sell-off," he said.

"Yes, Australia is going through a bit of pain at the moment, with a cattle market that has come off. I know the FMD-factor is playing on some peoples' minds, but I think most of that price adjustment is due to the mountain of US beef currently in the global market."

"But once the US does get a break in its season, the tap gets turned off. It's going to take six months, at least, after that happens, to get the current volume of meat through the system, but after that, it provides a real foundation for the cattle market in Australia – without a doubt."

"Once US cow slaughter stops, the 90CL grinding beef market circumstances change, abruptly."

Mr Scicluna had not been to North America since he represented Australia in the International Young Auctioneer competition at Calgary in 1999.

'Tsunami' of US beef on world markets
Another tour member was Tony Gooden, director of live exporter, Frontier International Agri.

He also noted the remarkable number of young calves going on feed in the US at present, some as low as 200kg, on grower rations.

"In the short term, it is going to create a tsunami of good quality US grainfed beef on world markets, that is going to compete directly with Australian product," Mr Gooden said.

"And it is very competitive. I noticed on one processing plant's staff canteen notice board a reference to minimum wage of US \$8.50 an hour. They have a huge advantage over us in labour cost, and when you combined that with a high quality, consistent grainfed product, which is increasingly in demand on the world stage, it is very hard for Australia to compete at present."

"I think this will bring a lot of pressure to bear on key North Asian beef markets over the next 12 months.

"And on top of that, the US domestic beef market is experiencing a real shift in consumer focus away from steak cuts to burgers and ground beef, due to economic pressures. It leave more of the premium cuts for export into countries where the US competes head to head with Australia," Mr Gooden said.

"Yes, Australia may ultimately get some competitive benefit from herd erosion in the US, but we're not going to see the impact from that for 18 months to two years – and then, the question has to be asked, will we be in the position to exploit it, given the serious challenges in attracting labour in the Australian processing industry?"

Contrast on either side of the Pacific

On this side of the Pacific, the contrast in seasonal cycles is clearly evident.

Recently released data from ABS showed that as at 30 June 2021, Australia's national beef herd grew by 4.3 percent or 906,000 head year-on-year to 22.04 million head (figure does not include dairy), as a sequence of better than average seasons across large parts of Australia fuels herd rebuilding, after our own severe drought during 2019-20.

Most significantly, the number of heifers and cows in the national herd grew by 6pc to 11.8 million. With the majority of these being breeding females, this demonstrates the strong herd rebuild decisions Australian producers made by retaining females.

This result also correlates to the falling female slaughter ratio (FSR) throughout the 2021 financial year (and still evident to some extent today) where producers held females back from processing.

Nowhere is the contrast in fortunes on either side of the Pacific more evident than in recent beef export performance out of Australia and the US. Australia and the US compete head-to-head in many premium beef markets, including Japan, Korea, and China.

In June, US beef export volumes weren't far off double Australia's tally of less than 80,000 tonnes.



AFTOSA EN INDONESIA

Fuerte impacto de la AFTOSA y Dermatitis Nodular

Beef Central, 25/07/2022

A NEW report has forecast an outbreak of Foot and Mouth or Lumpy Skin disease to impact almost 34,000 regional Queensland jobs if it reaches Australian shores.

The report, commissioned by Regional Development Australia (RDA) and undertaken by AEC, was looking into shires in Western and Central Qld. It found almost a third of Western Qld jobs and 20pc of jobs in the Banana Shire were dependent on the livestock industry and the disease could see a \$1 billion hit to the regional Qld economy.

A presumption of a 100pc halt in livestock trading activity was assumed for the report, which looked into the potential impact on the livestock industry and other local business relying on it.

In a statement released by RDA today, the organisation said the industry was significant to the area.

“The livestock industry is a key industry for Central and Western Queensland and its continued prosperity is fundamental to the economic success of many communities – both large and small – in both Central and Western Queensland,” the statement said.

“Our region is the largest cattle producing region in Australia (estimated 5 million head – up to one fifth of the national herd), three large abattoirs and even the beef capital of Australia (Rockhampton), as well as being home to significant Sheep, Goat, Pig and Deer populations.

“Sadly, the impacts will not stop at the farm gate. The loss of livestock would have a catastrophic impact on the meat processing sector and would have a major impact on those industries that supply both broadacre farming and meat processors (such as the transport industry).

“The loss of \$750 million in household income would also impact every sector of the economy, including retail, food and beverage, health and education.”

Source: RDA

EMPRESARIAS

Beyond Meat acciones tuvieron una importante caída

By Demitri Kalogeropoulos - Jul 29, 2022 at 9:10AM

Beyond Meat will announce Q2 results in just a few days. Investors are bracing for bad news, especially around earnings.

Walmart said consumers are becoming more price-sensitive in their grocery shopping.

What happened

Shares of Beyond Meat (BYND 1.21%) were left out of this week's stock market rally. The alternative protein specialist's stock fell 13% through Thursday trading, according to data provided by S&P Global Market Intelligence, compared to a 2.8% spike in the S&P 500. That drop continued a mostly negative trend for shares this year, and the stock is down roughly 50% so far in 2022.

The move lower came as investors grew more concerned about slowing consumer spending ahead of Beyond Meat's upcoming earnings report.

So what

The biggest update on consumer spending patterns came from Walmart (WMT 1.26%), which said on Monday that food price inflation is impacting its shoppers' behavior. People are trading down to less expensive items in many cases, requiring more aggressive markdowns to keep grocery inventory moving. The retailer lowered its 2022 earnings outlook for a second time.

Those developments have investors worried that Beyond Meat will report slowing sales and weaker profits when the company announces its Q2 update on Aug. 4. The company posted a significant loss in Q1, but executives said at the time that they were optimistic about improving demand due to new product releases and higher marketing spending. Consumers might not have been swayed by these moves, though, if inflation pushed them toward cheaper meat products.

In a separate development, McDonald's confirmed on Thursday it had ended testing in select U.S. markets for its McPlant Burger, which uses a Beyond Meat patty. Analysts from JPMorgan and BTIG reported subpar demand for the plant-based burger.