



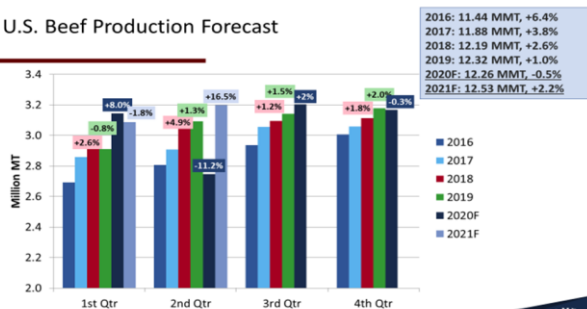
U.S. Meat Bulletin

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SUPPLY & DEMAND

U.S. cattle and beef markets advanced last week based on lower prices at U.S. retail outlets and advanced retail buying for the Sept 7 Labor Day holiday. Higher slaughter numbers this week, driven by growing processing margins, should also buttress the market, with analysts forecasting a 650K head harvest week; last week's slaughter totaled 640K head, down 2% from the same week a year ago. Retail beef price movements typically lag those of wholesale, with average retail values still on the decline despite the beef cutout reaching its highest level in mid-May. The average all fresh national retail beef price (all cuts) during July of U.S. \$6.74/lb was 9% below the level of June but was still approximately 10% higher than during July 2019. August retail prices are expected to be lower on average than those in July, despite the recent upturn in wholesale beef values. Live cattle and cattle futures markets followed the advance in boxed beef prices and there is some bullish market sentiment that the cattle backlog is shrinking. Some observers believe that the early spring 2020 drop in cattle placements into feedlots is now manifesting itself in terms of relatively tighter fed cattle supplies. This however may be temporary. Fed cattle futures, which had advanced for 8 straight sessions through last Friday, moved lower yesterday (August 17) as analysts look ahead to this Friday's USDA cattle on feed report and possible data showing a large number of cattle were placed on feed during July while fed cattle marketings to processors dropped. Average feedlot losses in July are expected to be the largest so far in 2020, and based on feed and feeder cattle input costs, losses should continue for at least the next few months. U.S. beef exports in July recovered from the low levels in May and June, but new net U.S. beef export sales over the last few weeks have been tepid. Year to date U.S. production is down 2.4% from last year with slaughter down 5.1%.

Quarterly U.S. Beef Production Forecast

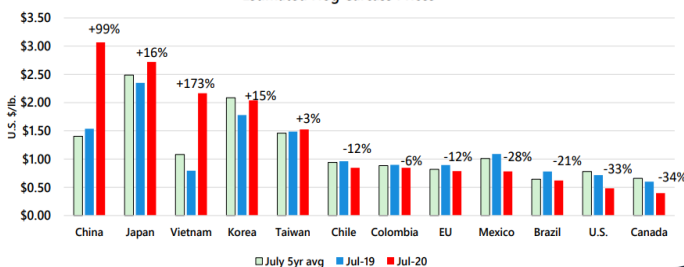


Source: USDA/WASDE August 2020, carcass weight equivalent, commercial production

Beef Choice Beef Cutout Value: 17/8/2020 - US\$217.26/cwt. (+5% from 10/8/2020)

The pork cutout closed last Friday up 6% from the previous week and at the highest value since early June. Primal ham values jumped sharply, while butts, loins, ribs and bellies also firmed last week. The roller coaster market for heavy bone hams continues; after decreasing for 2 weeks, heavy bone-in ham subprimal values jumped 30% last week alone, while values of boneless boxed rollout products remain elevated at levels that are higher than those at the beginning of this year. Finding labor to work boning lines at meat processing plants remains challenging and is the main reason for the spread between bone-in and boneless product prices. The market received some support yesterday from a week-on-week jump in Monday's (August 17) slaughter volume to 480K head, a substantial 23K head larger than that on August 10. And on the supply side, there is growing evidence of a cutback in U.S. breeding sow numbers, which could be market supportive. Lean hog futures contracts traded last week at the highest level since mid-June, but the direction of the pork market - especially for the remainder of 2020 - remains murky at best (see MOVING AHEAD next column).

Estimated Hog Carcass Prices



Hog Carcass Cutout Value: 17/8/2020 - US\$74.55/cwt. (+6% from 10/8/2020)

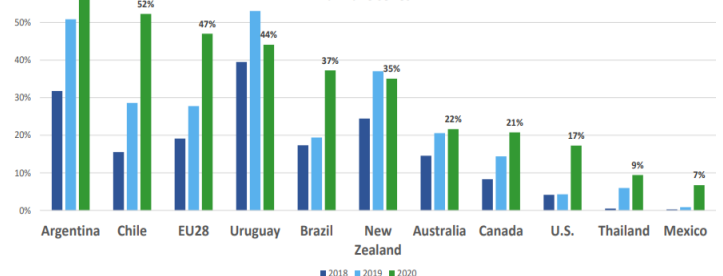
MOVING AHEAD

Early last week, freak hurricane-force winds raced through Iowa, the American corn and hog heartland. The winds toppled ripening corn plants and damaged hog barns and creating a ripple in agricultural markets as initial reports suggested that millions of acres of prime farmland were affected. Corn prices jumped and lean hog futures strengthened last week for the 2nd week in a row, with October CME lean hog futures settling approximately 10% higher than the August 3rd close. But analysts are cautioning that the hog market outlook is still fuzzy as the industry continues to try and work off a large backlog of hogs that piled up due to COVID-related plant closings in the spring. Hog prices are still very low; the Iowa Minnesota lean hog carcass reference price last Friday was approximately U.S. \$ 0.37/lb., almost half the level of a year ago. There is hope that current prices will be the seasonal lows but in the last 3 years, lows were registered in September and October. This year, markets moved down instead of up during the mid-summer period of June and July. Supportive of the market has been the processing industry's stepped-up hog slaughter numbers since the end of May; the slaughter level between June 1 and mid-August was up 1.4 million head, or 6.1% from the same period of a year ago. Hog slaughter weights have also declined by 4% since their mid-May peak. There are mixed signals moving ahead. Cooler weather normally brings an uptick in average hog weights which will increase supplies, while the fall sees a shift in U.S. consumer demand away from grilling items such as higher value loins and ribs. To be sure, wholesale and retail prices for pork remain historically inexpensive, and the U.S.'s hog/pork complex is extremely competitive from an international perspective (see CHART previous column). The pork cutout gained ground last week but is still 18% below year-ago levels. The lower cutout value is mainly due to weakness in average ham and belly values, which are inputs for deli and sandwich/burger meats where demand has been hit hard due to COVID restaurant shutdowns. Of the approximate U.S. \$0.19 per pound year-on-year decline across all pork wholesale cuts, over \$0.17 is due to lower belly and ham values. Although takeaway and drive thru restaurants are doing well, **Dataessential** survey data indicates that 14% of the nation's restaurants have closed since the start of the COVID crisis. U.S. pork export demand this fall also is uncertain, especially sales and shipments to #1 market China. Average weekly exports to market China during the most recent 4-week period of approximately 10.7K tons showed another slip from the previous 4-week average of nearly 11.8K tons, and a big decline from the nearly 19K tons during April. Despite all these demand challenges, current lean hog futures prices in 2021, and those of inputs corn and soybean meal suggest that profits can still be locked in for average U.S. producers and that there are potential strong profits for the lowest cost operators.

TRADE

An increased appetite for imported protein gave China an even larger footprint on the global beef and pork trade during H1 2020. During the Jan-June period, China accounted for all the growth in the global beef and pork trade and resulted in exporters shorting other markets. Global H1 beef exports were estimated at 3.67 million tons, up 1%. Most of the increase came from larger shipments of beef from **Brazil** and **Argentina** to China. Beef trade volumes shipped to non-China/HK destinations fell by 6%, although there was a growth in exports to the U.S. & **Canada** from **Mexico**, **New Zealand**, **Uruguay** and the **EU**. On the pork side, global trade during Jan-June 2020 was up 85% to an estimated 3.11 million tons. The increases to China alone were +679K tons from the EU (+67%), +379K tons from the U.S. (+185%), +152K tons from Brazil (+89%), and +98K tons from Canada (+46%). Global pork exports to markets outside China/HK were down 13% to 2.34 million tons. Trade with China and HK accounted for 57% of the H1 2020 total global pork trade, up from 38% last year, while 34% of total global beef shipments were destined for HK and China, up 28% YOY. Dependency on China for global meat & poultry exports is expanding rapidly, exceeding 50% of all shipments (value) for Argentina and Chile so far this year.

Share of Meat & Poultry Export \$ Bound for China
Jan-June series

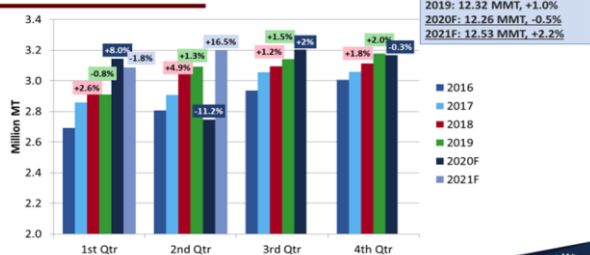


ACTIVITIES:
 Restaurant & Bar, Hong Kong: postponed
 SIAL, Shanghai: September 28-30, 2020

供应与需求

上周美国牛只和牛肉价格上涨，起因于美国零售店家提供较低的价格，以及零售采购因9月7日劳动节而增加。由于加工利润提高，本周屠宰量的增加将支撑市场。分析师预估，本周的屠宰量将达到65万头，上周的屠宰量为64万头，比去年同期下降2%。牛肉零售价格走势通常落后批发价格，尽管牛肉分切价格在5月中旬达到最高水平，但平均零售价格仍在下跌。七月的美国全国新鲜牛肉零售价格(所有部位)平均为6.74美元/磅，较6月的水平低9%，但仍比2019年7月高约10%。尽管近期牛肉批发价格上涨，但预估8月的零售价格平均将低于7月。活牛和牛只期货市场随着箱装牛肉的价格上涨，同时市场乐观预估，牛只的积压正在减少。一些观察家认为，与2020年春季初相对紧张的育肥牛只供应量相似，目前育肥场的牛只数量有所减少。但是，这现象可能是暂时的。截至上周五连续8个交易日上涨的育肥牛只期货在昨天(8月17日)走低，原因是分析师期待本周五美国农业部的牛只在养头数报告与数据能显示7月份有数量较多的牛只在养，同时，向屠宰商流动的育肥牛只数量下降。预估7月的育肥场平均损失将是2020年迄今最大的，且根据饲料和育肥牛只投入的成本，损失至少会持续几个月。7月美国牛肉出口从5月和6月的低位回升，但过去几周美国牛肉新的净出口销售表现不佳。年初至今，美国牛肉产量比去年下降2.4%，屠宰量下降5.1%。

Quarterly U.S. Beef Production Forecast

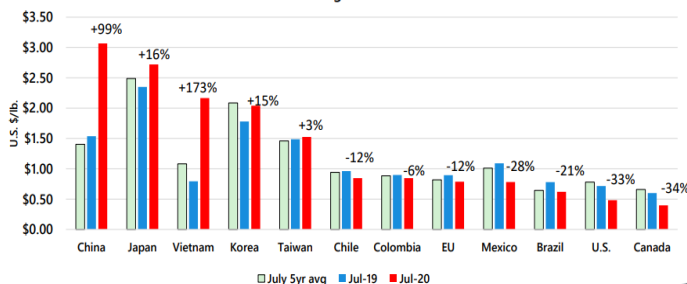


Source: USDA/WASDE August 2020, carcass weight equivalent, commercial production

美国农业部牛肉屠体价格指数(特选级): 2020年8月17日 - \$217.26 美元/百磅 (较2020年8月10日增加5%)

上周五猪肉分切收盘价格较前一周上涨6%，为6月初以来的最高值。后腿肉大分切价格急遽上涨，而上周上肩肉、里肌、肋排、腹肋肉价格也坚挺。重骨后腿肉如云霄飞车般的市场情况仍持续，在下跌两周后，仅上周的次分切价格就跳升30%，而箱装去骨后腿肉卷的价格仍保持高于今年初的水平。在肉类加工厂找寻劳力进行去骨仍是一项挑战，也是带骨和去骨产品价格之间产生差距的主要原因。周一(8月17日)的屠宰量较前一周增长，至48万头，比8月10日多出23,000头，市场因此在昨天获得一些支撑。供应方面，越来越多证据显示美国育种母猪数量减少，这可能对市场有利。上周瘦猪肉期货合约的交易量为6月中旬以来的最高水平，但猪肉市场的走向(尤其在2020年剩馀的时间)顶多只能说方向未明(请参阅产业动态栏)。

Estimated Hog Carcass Prices



猪屠体分切价格: 2020年8月17日 - \$74.55 美元/百磅 (较2020年8月10日增加6%)

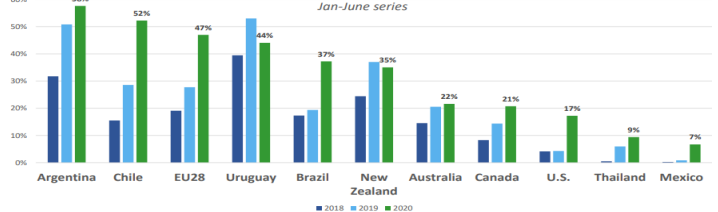
产业动态

上周初，飓风席卷美国爱荷华州玉米和猪只的心脏地带。最初报告显示，数百万英亩的优质农田受到影响，狂风使成熟的玉米植株和猪舍受损，在农业市场上造成波澜。玉米价格上涨，上周瘦猪肉期货连续第2周走强，其中10月份CME瘦猪肉期货结算价比8月3日收盘价高出约10%。然而，分析师警告，随着养猪业者持续努力解决春季因CoVID疫情工厂关闭导致大量积压的猪只，生猪市场前景依然模糊。生猪价格仍然很低，上周五，爱荷华州/明尼苏达州瘦猪肉屠体参考价约为0.37美元/磅，几乎是一年前水平的一半。目前的价格可望是季节性低点，但在过去三年中，低点是在9月和10月创下。今年6月和7月的仲夏期间，市场下跌而非上涨。自5月底以来，加工业的生猪屠宰量有所增加，对市场构成支撑。从6月1日到8月中旬，屠宰量增加140万头，比去年同期增长6.1%。自5月中旬的峰值以来，生猪屠宰量也下降4%，往后走向目前仍不明朗。凉爽的天气通常会让生猪平均重量增加，进而增加供应量，而在秋季可以看到消费者需求从价值较高的烧烤品项(如里肌与肋排)移转。可以肯定的是，猪肉的批发和零售价格在历史上一向便宜，且从国际观点来看，美国生猪/猪肉综合市场具有极大的竞争力(见前一栏图)。猪肉分切价格上周有所增长，但仍较去年同期低18%。较低的分切价格主因后腿肉和腹肋肉平均价格疲软，这些是熟食店三明治与汉堡的常用品项，由于CoVID疫情导致餐厅关闭，对需求造成严重打击。所有猪肉分切批发价格中，每磅同比下降约0.19美元，其中超过0.17美元归因于较低的腹肋肉与后腿肉价格。尽管外带和得来速餐厅表现良好，Dataessential调查数据显示，自CoVID危机爆发以来，全美国14%的餐厅已歇业。今年秋天美国猪肉的出口需求也仍不确定，尤其是对第一大市场中国的销售和出货量。最近4周间向中国市场的平均每周出口量约为1.07万吨，较更先前4周的平均近1.18万吨有所下滑，更较4月份近1.9万吨大幅下降。尽管存在这些需求挑战，但2021年目前的瘦猪肉期货价格与玉米和豆粉参数价格显示，美国多数生产者仍可维持利润，而成本最低的营运商将获得强劲利润。

贸易新闻

2020年上半年，由于进口蛋白质的需求增加，中国在全球牛肉与猪肉的贸易足迹加大。今年1-6月，中国是全球牛肉与猪肉贸易成长的所有来源，导致出口商做空其他市场。全球H1牛肉出口估计为367万吨，增长1%。增长大部分来自巴西和阿根廷向中国的牛肉出货量增加。运往非中国与香港的牛肉贸易量下降6%，尽管墨西哥、纽西兰、乌拉圭、欧盟对美国与加拿大的出口有所增长。猪肉方面，2020年1-6月的全球贸易增长85%，估计为311万吨。仅中国就增加来自欧盟的67.9万吨(+67%)，美国的37.9万吨(+185%)，巴西的15.2万吨(+89%)，加拿大的9.8万吨(+46%)。全球猪肉出口到中国/香港以外的市场下降13%，至234万吨。与中国和香港的贸易占2020年上半年全球猪肉贸易总量的57%，高于去年的38%，而全球牛肉总出口量的34%运往香港与中国，同比增长28%。全球肉类和家禽出口对中国的依赖性正在迅速加大，今年截至目前为止，阿根廷和智利对中国的出口总值已超过其总出口的50%。

Share of Meat & Poultry Export \$ Bound for China



美国肉类出口协会活动预告:

香港餐饮展: 延期

中国国际食品及饮料展 - 上海: 2020年9月28-30日