

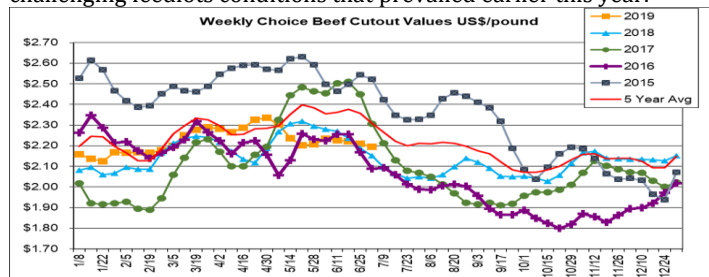


U.S. Meat Bulletin

Jul 2, 2019 Volume XI | Issue 7.1

SUPPLY & DEMAND

With meat department purchasing complete for this Thursday's July 4th holiday, primal beef values dipped last week as hot temperatures and summer family road trips weakened stay-at-home grilling demand. There is normally a 5% decline in beef demand from seasonally peak highs in mid-May to the end of July. The nearby June cattle futures contract increased above current cash fed cattle prices, and feeder cattle prices jumped on last Friday's surprising USDA crop report that forecast U.S. planted corn acreage was much higher than analyst estimates. Corn prices have spiked since the spring when USDA and the media reported severely challenging corn planting conditions due to wet weather. The new report's high corn acreage number drove corn futures down the limit last Friday. Lower corn prices generally help boost livestock prices. Providing additional support to cattle markets is data suggesting that the pipeline of heavier cattle is now below year-ago levels, suggesting that the industry may be able to avoid bunched cattle supplies later this fall. Although USDA's cattle on feed reports have indicated that this past brutal winter had minimal impact on overall cattle numbers, the lower supply of heavier cattle could be the consequence of the challenging feedlots conditions that prevailed earlier this year.



Beef Choice Beef Cutout Value: 1/7/2019 - US\$219.72/cwt. (<-1% from 25/6/2019)

Large pork supplies and export uncertainty continued to weigh on the pork cutout, with the composite wholesale value decreasing 5.3% through last week, after dropping 4.9% the previous week. June U.S. pork production was up double digits from June 2018. Uncertainty continues to cloud the market outlook. Last Friday's USDA quarterly hog & pig report yielded few surprises, except that productivity growth measured in average pigs per litter increased sharply during the March-May quarter. That growth should cause analysts to slightly increase their forecasts of harvest levels later this year, but the report also showed farrowing intentions slightly below expectations. Given corn prices have risen sharply since the end of the March-May quarter, the pullback in farrowings suggests the seasonally heavy Q4 slaughter period may be more moderate than earlier forecasts. The U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs on June 1, 2019 was 75.5 million head, up 3.6% from June 2018 and up slightly from March 2018. Current USDA estimates predict that 2019 U.S. pork output will total 12.38 million tons, +3.7% from 2018 production and +11.4% from production in 2015. How the hog market reacts to last Friday's surprising June crop report remains difficult to predict.

June Hog Inventory up 3.6%

The U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs on June 1, 2019 was 75.5 million head, up 3.6% from June 2018 and up slightly from March 2018. Both the total inventory and the market hog inventory were record large for the June quarter in 2019, and the March - May pig crop was also record large.

Hogs and Pigs June Inventory	2019 (million head)	Change from June 2018 (%)	Change from last quarter (%)
Total Inventory	75.5	+3.6%	+<1%
Breeding Inventory	6.41	+1.4%	+1%
Market Hog Inventory	69.1	+3.9%	+<1%
Mar - May Pig Crop and Sows Farrowed	2019 (million head)	2018 (million head)	Change (%)
Pig Crop	34.2	32.9	+3.7%
Sows Farrowed	3.10	3.11	+0.3%
Pigs Saved Per Litter	10.63	11.0	+3.5%

Source: USDA/NASS

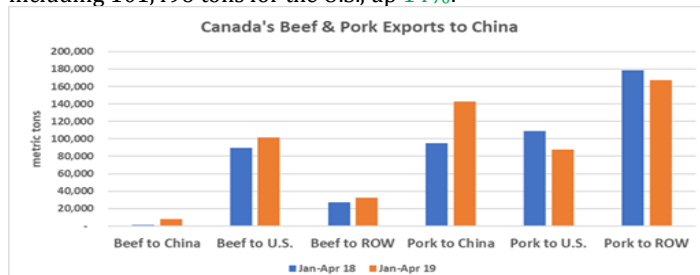
Hog Carcass Cutout Value: 1/7/2019 - US\$73.28/cwt. (-5% from 25/6/2019)

MOVING AHEAD

University of Wisconsin researchers have estimated that in 2018 the dairy sector herd contributed 2.54 million tons of beef to the U.S. commercial beef supply from its finished steers, finished heifers and cull cows. This equated to 21% of U.S. production, a large percentage, but down from the 24% in 2015. Among dairy animals, finished dairy steers have contributed the most to the dairy beef supply; in 2018, this category produced 1.53 million tons to the total output of U.S. beef. Holstein steers are a larger contributor to higher graded beef; between 2002 and 2018, fed Holstein cattle contributed between 32% and 60% of the prime beef harvested annually in the U.S. Interestingly, last year saw the lowest % of PRIME Holstein beef, at 21.3%. The marketing of Holstein beef has had its challenges. One issue has been heavy finished live weights, which can sometimes reach 725 kgs. At this weight, carcasses and cuts become too large, with packing plants discounting their value or refusing to harvest the animal entirely. But nutritionists have honed feeding techniques to avoid overweights, noting that groups of Holsteins in feedlots grow very uniformly and exhibit consistent rates of weight gain. Holstein calves also have relatively good temperament. Researchers note though that Holstein calves have higher energy maintenance requirements, and a greater feed intake overall. Calves brought into feedlots after weaning at 16 to 20 weeks won't gain at the same rate as a beef breed steer, and some Holsteins are fed in lots 300 to 400 days instead of the 150-200 days common in beef breeds. Cornell University researchers found Holstein steers had a 5.28% lower meat yield compared to small-frame Angus steers, measured at the same shrunk weight. They attributed this to Holsteins having relatively larger gut sizes, lower muscling scores, reduced subcutaneous fat, higher liver sizes, and more intra-abdominal fat compared to Angus steers.

TRADE

Effective June 25, the **Canadian Food Inspection Agency** stopped issuing export certificates for pork and beef pending an investigation into allegations by **Chinese** officials of falsified export certificates. USMEF understands that product in the shipment pipeline will not be affected as long as certificates have a pre-June 25th date. Canada is a major pork exporter to China and its beef shipments had risen quickly for the 1st 4 months of the year. China had become Canada's largest pork export destination through April this year, accounting for 36% of total export volume. Pork and pork variety meat exports to China increased by 51% to 143,018 tons. Canada's exports to the rest of the world, outside China and the U.S., totaled 167,073 tons during the 4 month period, down 6%. Total pork/pvm exports were up 4% to 398,023 tons. From an import perspective, Canada held a 15.8% market share of the 1.067 million tons of pork/pvm China imported directly through the end of May. On the beef side, China accounted for 6% of Canada's beef exports, with 7,667 tons shipped through April, up 388% on the pace of last year. Canada's total beef exports were up 20%, totaling 141,379 tons through April and including 101,496 tons for the U.S., up 14%.



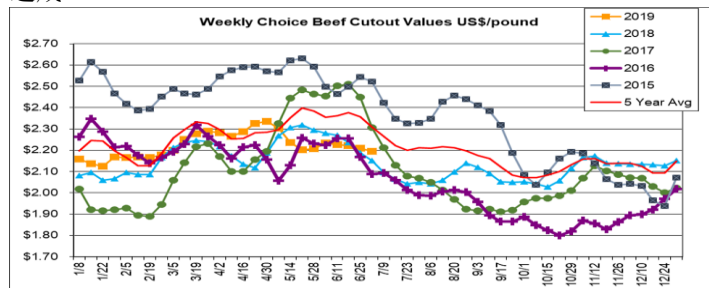
ACTIVITIES:

Restaurant & Bar, Hong Kong: Sep 3-5, 2019
FHC, Shanghai: Nov 12-14, 2019



供应与需求

随着肉品部门为本周四 7 月 4 日假期(美国独立日)完成采购,而炎热的天气和夏季家庭公路旅行兴盛削弱消费者在家烧烤的需求,上周牛肉原始价格下跌。通常在 5 月中旬至 7 月底价格处季节性高峰时,牛肉需求会减少 5%。近期 6 月的期货合约价格涨幅高于目前已肥育牛只的现金价格,而上周五令人感到意外的美国农业部作物报告显示,美国玉米的种植面积远高于分析师所预测。自春季以来玉米价格飙升;根据美国农业部和媒体报导,由于天气潮湿使得玉米种植条件严峻。上周五新报告中指出玉米种植面积大导致玉米期货价格下跌。较低的玉米价格通常有助于推动牲畜价格。数据显示较重牛只的供应量目前低于去年同期水平为牛只市场带来额外的支持,这表明业者可能可以避免今年秋季末大量的牛群供应。尽管美国农业部牛只在养头数报告已经表明,过去严冬对牛只总体数量的影响微乎其微,但较重牛只的供应量较低可能是因为今年早些时候肥育场环境所面临的挑战所造成。



美国农业部牛肉屠体价格指数 (特选级): 2019年7月1日 - \$219.72 美元 / 百磅 (较 2019年6月25日减少小於 1%)

大量猪肉供应和出口不确定性导致猪肉分切价格持续疲软,上周复合批发价格继上上周下跌 4.9%后再次下跌 5.3%。6 月美国猪肉产量较 2018 年 6 月增长两位数。贸易不确定性持续使市场前景不明。上周五发布的美国农业部猪肉季报中大致上没有意外出现,除了 3 月至 5 月期间每窝仔猪的平均生产增长大幅上升。生产增加应该促使分析师在今年晚些时候略为提高他们对屠宰水平的预测,但该报告也显示产仔猪的意愿略低于预期。鉴于玉米价格自 3 月至 5 月当季末后大幅上涨,生产回落表明原先预测第 4 季季节性较高的屠宰率可能走缓。2019 年 6 月 1 日美国所有猪只库存为 7,550 万头,比 2018 年 6 月增长 3.6%,与 2018 年 3 月相比略有成长。目前美国农业部估计 2019 年美国猪肉产量将达到 1,238 万吨,比 2018 年产量增长 3.7%,比 2015 年产量增长 11.4%。活猪市场对上周五发布令人意外的 6 月作物报告的反应仍难以预测。

June Hog Inventory up 3.6%

The U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs on June 1, 2019 was 75.5 million head, up 3.6% from June 2018 and up slightly from March 2018. Both the total inventory and the market hog inventory were record large for the June quarter in 2019, and the March - May pig crop was also record large.

Hogs and Pigs June Inventory	2019 (million head)	Change from June 2018 (%)	Change from last quarter (%)
Total Inventory	75.5	+3.6%	+<1%
Breeding Inventory	6.41	+1.4%	+1%
Market Hog Inventory	69.1	+3.9%	+<1%
Mar - May Pig Crop and Sows Farrowed	2019 (million head)	2018 (million head)	Change (%)
Pig Crop	34.2	32.9	+3.7%
Sows Farrowed	3.10	3.11	+0.3%
Pigs Saved Per Litter	10.63	11.0	+3.5%

Source: USDA/NASS

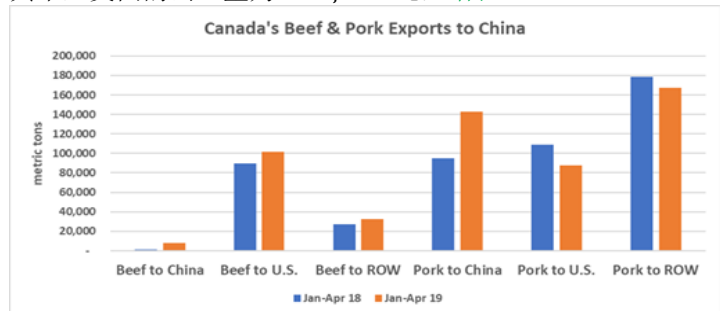
猪屠体分切价格: 2019年7月1日 - \$73.28 美元/ 百磅 (较 2019年6月25日减少 5%)

产业动态

威斯康辛大学的研究人员估计,於 2018 年乳制品业从其已肥育小公牛、已肥育小母牛和淘汰肉母牛中生产出 254 万吨牛肉供美国商业使用。这占美国总产量很大的比例,相当于 21%,但仍低于 2015 年时的 24%。生产乳制品的已肥育小公牛在牛肉供应链中贡献最大;在 2018 年,这一类别牛只的美国牛肉产量为 153 万吨。较高等级的牛肉很多来自於霍尔斯坦小公牛,在 2002 年至 2018 年期间,已肥育霍尔斯坦牛所生产之牛肉占每年美国极顶级牛肉中的 32 至 60%。有趣的是,去年霍尔斯坦牛所产出的极顶级牛肉百分比达最低,仅占 21.3%。霍尔斯坦牛肉营销面临挑战;其中一个问题是极重的已肥育牛只活体重,有时可达到 725 公斤。在这样的重量下,牛只屠体和分切肉将变得过大,屠宰商会进行削价或是全面拒绝屠宰这些牛只。霍尔斯坦仔牛也有相对较好的品质。研究员指出,霍尔斯坦仔牛有较高的能量以维持需求,整体进食量也较高。在第 16 至 20 周断奶后进入肥育场的仔牛并不会像肥育小公牛以同样速度成长,一些霍尔斯坦牛只需要 300 至 400 天完成肥育,有别於一般需 150 至 200 天的肥育牛。康乃尔大学的研究人员发现,以相同的收缩后重量(shrunk weight)去测量(shrunk weight 指牛只不包含最后一餐的体重),与小型的安格斯小公牛相比,霍尔斯坦小公牛的牛肉产量低 5.28%。他们将此结果归因於霍尔斯坦小公牛比安格斯小公牛有相对较大的肠道、较低的肌肉收缩评估、减低的皮下脂肪、较大的肝脏以及腹内脂肪较多。

贸易新闻

自 6 月 25 日起,加拿大食品检验局停止颁发猪肉和牛肉的出口证明,直至中国官方对伪造出口证明的指控进行调查。美国肉类出口协会相信,有 6 月 25 日之前出口证明的商品应不会受到影响。加拿大是中国主要的猪肉供应国,且其牛肉出口量在今年前 4 个月迅速增长。截至今年 4 月,中国已成为加拿大最大的猪肉出口目的地,占其出口总量的 36%。至中国的猪肉和猪杂碎出口量增长 51%,达到 143,018 吨。在 4 个月内,加拿大至中国和美国以外地区的出口总量为 167,073 吨,减少 6%;而猪肉和猪杂碎出口总量增长 4%,达 398,023 吨。进口方面来看,在 5 月底中国从加拿大直接进口 106.7 万吨的猪肉和猪杂碎占当地进口市场的 15.8%。在牛肉方面,至中国的出口量占加拿大牛肉总出口量的 6%,截至 4 月份达到 7,667 吨,比去年同期增长 388%。加拿大牛肉出口总量增长 20%,截至 4 月累积达到 141,379 吨,其中至美国的出口量为 101,496 吨,增长 14%。



美国肉类出口协会活动预告:

香港餐展: 2019 年 9 月 3-5 日

上海国际食品饮料及餐饮设备展览会: 2019 年 11 月 12-14 日