



U.S. Meat Bulletin

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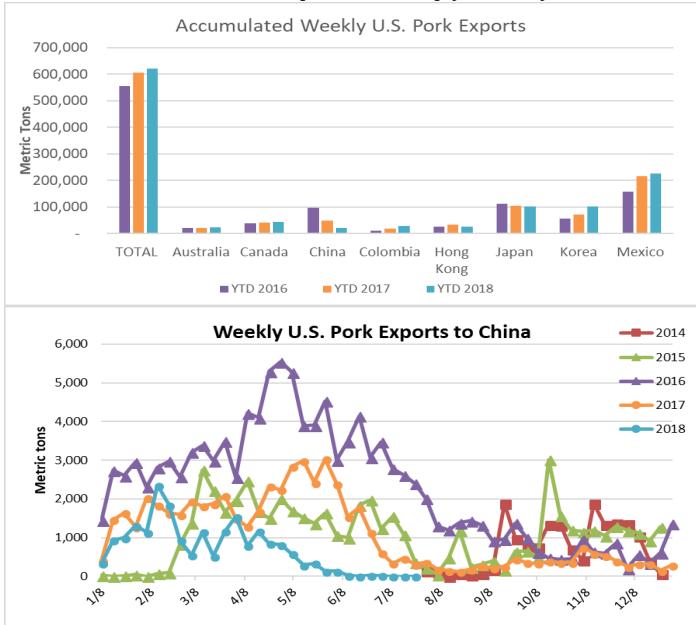
Note: the next issue of U.S. Meat Bulletin will be published August 21.

SUPPLY & DEMAND

The USDA CHOICE beef cutout inched slightly higher in its close last Friday. Most primal prices remained largely unchanged from the week before. Loins have been moving lower for the last 7 weeks and hit their lowest level in 7 weeks last Friday. The weakening of steak cut values are seasonal movements, although rib primal prices managed to remain steady last week. Live fed cattle values remained even, although the spread between what packers are bidding and what feedlots are asking widened last week. Cattle market movements surprised analysts during July. Most expected that cash prices would seasonally weaken during the hot 'dog days' of summer and trade friction. The August live cattle futures contract also traded at a steep discount to cash prices, hinting at expectations that fed cattle prices would drift lower through the month. Instead, live cattle prices jumped over 5% the first week of July, followed by a slight loss the following week, and then a rebound in week 3.

Beef Choice Beef Cutout Value: 30/7/2018 - US\$204.72/cwt. (<-1% from 23/7/2018)

Despite lower slaughter levels last week, the cutout weakened based on a large downward correction in belly values. On the slaughter, side some processing plants allow employees time off this time of year as a floater holiday, which gives processors a chance to make repairs and upgrade equipment. That happened last week, plus a large plant sustained a shutdown due to damage from a tornado. The slowdown in hog buying drove live hog prices lower, with Midwest U.S. slaughter hogs (live basis) hitting \$ 0.49/lb. last Friday (US \$1.08/kg.). Export performance in recent weeks has varied by market. Overall, shipments through July 19 to all destinations remain up (see first graph below), but shipments to **China**, where import duties now stand at 62%, have plummeted (see 2nd graph below; excludes variety meats.) Although new 20% retaliatory duties have been in place for trade with **Mexico** for 3 weeks, shipments are up year-on-year.



Hog Carcass Cutout Value: 30/7/2018 - US\$74.54/cwt. (-7% from 23/7/2018)

ACTIVITIES:

Restaurant & Bar, Hong Kong: Sep 4 - 6, 2018
FHC, Shanghai : Nov 13-15, 2018

MOVING AHEAD

The US Dept. of Agriculture (USDA) has announced it will spend up to US \$12 billion in a trade mitigation program (TMP) to assist farmers financially impacted by ongoing trade disputes around the globe. According to the USDA announcement, the program will have 3 components: 1) the *Market Facilitation Program* will make direct payments to farmers and producers of hogs, soybeans, sorghum, corn, wheat, cotton and dairy hurt by recent tariffs. (2) The USDA also announced that it would use the USDA's **Commodity Credit Corporation** (CCC) to implement a *Food and Distribution Program* through the USDA's **Agricultural Marketing Service** (AMS) to purchase unexpected surpluses of trade-affected commodities like beef, pork, milk, fruits, nuts, rice and legumes. (3) The final USDA measure involves the CCC's funding of a *Trade Promotion Program* that will be administered by the Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS). The program and the private sector would work together to develop new export markets for farm products both by resolving market access issues and through in-country promotions. USDA did not release any breakdown on how the \$12 billion may be divided among the 3 TMP components, but U.S. farm policy analysts expect that the majority of the funding will flow to the Market Facilitation Program, and most to U.S. soybean exporters. Funding will be drawn for all 3 programs from the CCC, a federally owned corporation established in 1933 with a standby borrowing authority from the U.S. Treasury of \$30 billion. USDA will estimate the market losses that have occurred because of tariffs to each individual crop sector (e.g. soybeans, sorghum, wheat, corn, cotton, dairy and hogs), and then make payments to individual farmers based upon their proportion of total production. U.S. farm prices of many grains, pork and dairy have generally weakened since trade friction began to heat up in early April. One U.S. farm organization has claimed that agricultural producers sustained US \$13 billion in losses during the month of June alone because of heightening trade barriers and tension. The last agricultural census in 2012 estimated that total U.S. crop & livestock output in that year was worth \$212 & \$182 billion respectively. U.S. meat and livestock groups have praised the new aid package but also recommended speedy resolution of the trade issues. At the end of last week, agriculture industry sentiment got a boost from the announcement that the US and EU would halt further retaliatory trade moves, and that the EU would buy more U.S. soybeans.

TRADE

We have noted in this bulletin that **Korea** has been a major driver for U.S. beef exports this year. Korea's chilled/frozen beef imports during H1 2018 were up year-on-year by 17% to 191,100 tons based on newly released Korean quarantine clearance data. The growth has been led by a 29% increase in U.S. beef shipments (101,183 tons), resulting in a gain of U.S. market share from 48% to 53%. Australia has seen growth too; Korean imports of Aussie beef were up 7% during the Jan-June period to 75,040 tons. Trade momentum has continued into July. Recent U.S. weekly export data has shown shipments to Korea hit a multi-year high during the week of July 6-12, totaling 5,930 tons, up 80% from last year. Through May, Korea accounted for 46% of the total increase in export tonnage (50,000 tons) so far this year.

Korea's Beef Imports, Quarantine Basis

COUNTRY	FROZEN	CHILLED	TOTAL	Frzn yoy	Chill yoy	Total yoy
U.S.A.	76,915	24,268	101,183	30%	25%	29%
AUSTRALIA	57,712	17,328	75,040	8%	4%	7%
CANADA	1,442	188	1,630	-33%	81%	-28%
NEW ZEALAND	10,294	37	10,331	2%	-55%	1%
MEXICO	2,006		2,006	470%		470%
URUGUAY	696		696	-49%		-49%
CHILE	217		217	-14%		-14%
TOTAL	149,282	41,821	191,103	17%	16%	17%

Source: Korean Quarantine & USMEF Korea



美国肉品新知

2018年7月31日 第十卷 7.5期

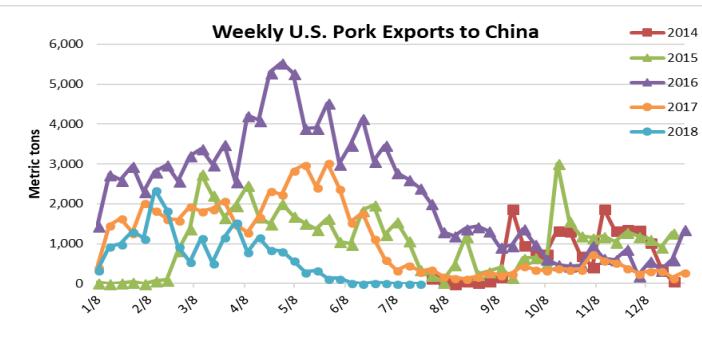
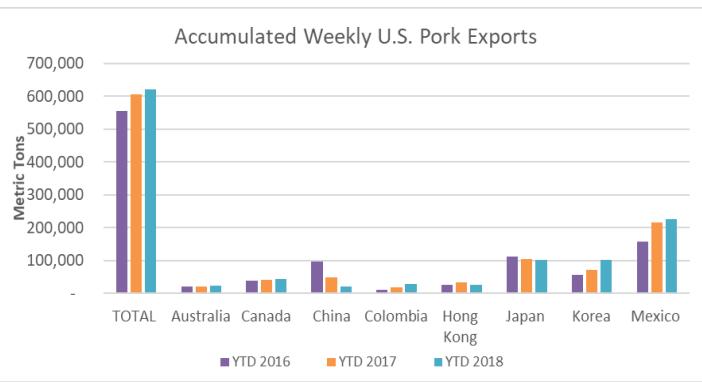
编注：下一期美国肉品新知将於 2018 年 8 月 21 日出刊。

供应与需求

美国农业部特选级牛肉分切价於上周五收盘时略为走高。大多数大分切价格与前一周相比基本上维持不变。在过去七周里，腰脊部价格持续走低，并在上周五达到七周内的最低水平。牛排分切商品价格疲软是季节性走动，尽管肋脊部大分切价格在上周保持稳定。尽管上周屠宰商竞标牛只和肥育场试图扩张的活动正在进行，已肥育牛价格维持平衡。七月份牛只市场走势令分析师感到意外。大多数人预计，在炎热的夏季天和贸易摩擦期间，牛只现金价格将会季节性下跌。八月活牛期货合约的交易价格也大幅低於现货价格，预示已肥育牛只价格将在月内走低。反之，牛只价格在七月第一周上涨超过 5%，并在接下来的一周略有下跌，隨後又在第三周反弹上涨。

**美国农业部牛肉屠体价格指数(特选级):2018 年 7 月 30 日
-\$204.72 美元 / 百磅 (较 2018 年 7 月 23 日减少少於 1%)**

尽管上周屠宰水平较低，猪肉分切价因腹肋部价格大幅下调而下跌。屠宰方面，一些屠宰厂允许员工在一年中的这段时间休假作为浮动假期，让屠宰商有机会修复和升级设备。一家大型屠宰厂於上周因龙卷风所造成的破坏而关闭。猪只购买放缓导致活猪价格走低，上周五美国中西部屠宰猪只价格(以活猪价格为基准)达到每磅 0.49 美元(每公斤 1.08 美元)。最近几周的出口表现因市场而异。总的而言，从 7 月 19 日至所有目的地的出货量仍然保持增长(见以下第一张图表)，但至进口关税目前为 62% 的中国出口急遽减少(见以下第二张图表；不包括猪杂碎)。尽管墨西哥已课徵三周新的 20% 报复性关税，但至该国的出货量同比增长。



猪屠体分切价格：2018 年 7 月 30 日-\$74.54 美元 / 百磅(较 2018 年 7 月 23 日减少 7%)

产业新知

美国农业部(USDA)已宣布将投入高达 120 亿美元在贸易减缓计画中(TMP)，以帮助受全球持续贸易争端影响的农民。根据 USDA 的公告，该计画将包括三个项目：1) 市场促进计画将直接提供现金援助予受最近关税影响的农民和活猪、大豆、高粱、玉米、小麦、棉花和乳制品生产者；2) USDA 也宣布将使用其商品信用公司(CCC)，透过其农业市场服务部门(AMS)实施食品和分销计画，购买过剩的受贸易争端影响商品，如牛肉、猪肉、牛奶、水果、检果、大米和豆类。3) 最终措施涉及由 CCC 为贸易促进计画提供资金，该计画将由外国农业部(FAS)负责管理。该计画和私营部门将共同努力，藉由解决市场准入问题和国内促销活动，为农产品开辟新的出口市场。USDA 没有公布如何去分配 120 亿美元在这三个 TMP 项目中，但美国农业政策分析师预计，大部分资金将流入贸易促进计画，并多数流向美国大豆出口商。CCC 的资金将投放分别投放於三个项目；CCC 是一家联邦政府所有的公司，该公司成立於 1993 年，拥有来自美国财政部当局备用款项 300 亿美元。USDA 将估算每个作物业者(例如大豆、高粱、小麦、玉米、棉花、乳制品和猪只)因关税而产生的市场损失，并根据其总产量比例补助给各个农民。自四月初贸易摩擦开始升温以来，美国许多谷物、猪肉和乳制品农产品价格普遍走软。一间美国农业组织声称，由於贸易障碍和紧张局势加剧，农业生产者仅在六月份就损失了 130 亿美元。2012 年最後一次农业普查估计，当年美国的农作物和畜牧业总值分别为 212 亿美元和 1820 亿美元。美国肉品和牲畜团体对新的援助计画表示赞扬，但也建议尽速解决贸易问题。上周末，由於美国和欧盟宣布将停止进一步报复性贸易举措，以及欧盟将购买更多美国大豆，提振农业产业的士气。

贸易新闻

我们在本期肉品新知中提到，韩国是推动今年美国牛肉出口的国家。根据最新发布的韩国检疫许可数据，韩国 2018 年上半年度的冷藏/冷冻牛肉进口量同比增长 17% 至 191,100 吨。美国牛肉出口量增长 29%(101,183 吨)带动整体成长率，美国市场份额因此从 48% 增加至 53%。澳洲牛肉进口量也有增长：一至六月期间，韩国的澳洲牛肉进口量增长 7% 至 75,040 吨。贸易动量将持续到七月份。近期美国每周出口数据显示，7 月 6 日至 12 日期间，至韩国的出口量达到多年来的最高位，共计 5,930 吨，比去年同期增长 80%。截至五月为止，韩国占美国目前为止至出口总吨位增长量(5 万吨)的 46%。

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美国肉类出口协会活动预告：

香港餐饮展: 2018 年 9 月 4 - 6 日

上海国际食品饮料及餐饮设备展览会: 2018 年 11 月 13-15 日