



U.S. Meat Bulletin

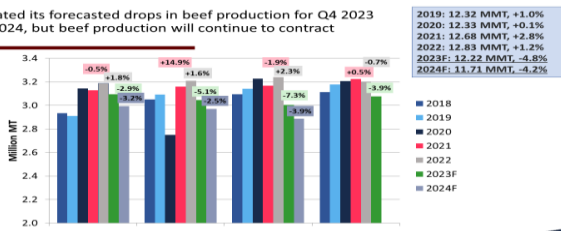
November 14, 2023 Volume XV | Issue 11.2

Note: The next U.S. Meat Bulletin will be published November 22.

SUPPLY & DEMAND

Beef prices softened again last week, putting on pause the expected pre-holiday price rally that historically occurs from late October through the end of the year. Demand for higher graded beef was steady, but there was weakness in pricing of lower USDA CHOICE end cuts and thin meats. Buyers remain prudent about holiday demand as indicators point to slipping consumer confidence. Although cattle prices remain historically high, there were negative overtones in last week's live cattle markets, as the industry digested the growing possibility that this upcoming Friday's USDA's monthly Cattle on Feed report will show placements into feedlots grew during October alongside slower marketings of cattle to plants. This could yield an unexpected new record high cattle on feed number for a November 1 date. The bulge in the fed cattle pipeline has also weighed on the futures market, which has noticeably slipped in the last few weeks. The December live fed cattle futures contract has dropped from the approximately U.S. \$1.84/lb. (liveweight) level registered earlier this month to around U.S. \$1.74/lb., the lowest price for the contract since May. Last week's live fed spot cattle prices also fell from the U.S. \$1.85/lb. level to \$1.81. Optimists point out that today's pipeline bulge means lower supplies later, and that a predicted cyclical El Niño-driven change in U.S. weather will lead to improvements in next year's U.S. foraging conditions. This will incentivize producers to hold back breeding heifers for herd expansion, causing the flow of cattle into feedlots and plants to sharply contract. Exports came under focus as USMEF held its semi-annual meeting last week. U.S. beef exports have struggled this year due to lower cattle supplies, the high dollar, and a resurgence in Australian shipments to Asia (see next column).

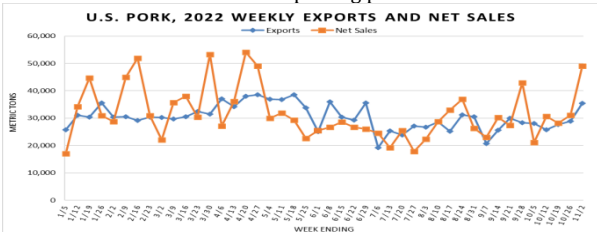
USDA moderated its forecasted drops in beef production for Q4 2023 through Q3 2024, but beef production will continue to contract



Source: USDA/WASDE November 2023, carcass weight equivalent, commercial production

Beef Choice Beef Cutout Value: 13/11/2023 - US\$297.85/cwt. (-1% from 6/11/2023)

Last week's wholesale pork prices were mostly level with the previous week's close, with export bone-in ham demand firm & spot trading of bellies characterized as unsettled. Butts advanced, while seasonal retail demand for boneless hams was lackluster & tenderloins remained at extremely attractive prices. Fatty (42% CL) trimmings continued to move lower on abundant supplies. Stories of pain in the USA's hog sector persisted last week, with Iowa State University data showing that this round of producer losses is larger and longer than in any other period over the last 20 years. Reports of elevated sow culling continue, but interestingly, USDA is predicting that U.S. pork production will increase next year. Agency economists are now pegging next year's U.S. production at 12.585 million tons, up 1.9% from the forecasted 2023 output. Increased sow productivity is cited as one reason for next year's projected output rise, but strong export demand should also underpin values. The U.S. exported 29.4% of its total pork output during the 1st 3 quarters of this year, an increase from last year's ratio and higher than the most recent 5-year average. Analysts are bullish about U.S. pork export prospects moving forward, especially given the steep decline in European output (YTD = -8% YOY), and attractive U.S. pricing (see TRADE next column). If U.S. interest rates begin to decline, the dollar may weaken, making U.S. pork even more competitive. U.S. exporters reported one of the highest sales volume weeks of this year during the October 27 - November 2 reporting period.



Hog Carcass Cutout Value: 13/11/2023 - US\$86.77/cwt. (-5% from 6/11/2023)

ACTIVITIES:

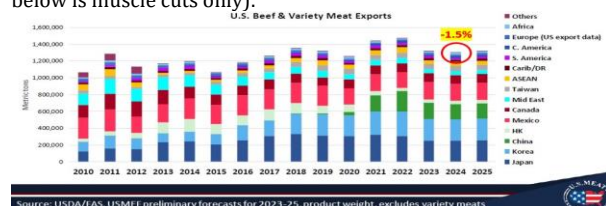
Food & Hotel Asia, Singapore: April 23-26, 2024
SIAL, Shanghai: May 28-30, 2024

MARKET MAKERS

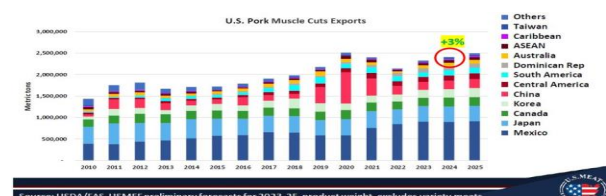
Eying increased opportunities for antibiotic-free proteins (ABF), **Iowa Premium Pork** plans to re-open next spring the shuttered 5,000 head-per-day Windom, Minnesota pork facility. The Windom plant was closed in June by its previous owners **Hylife** for financial reasons. Iowa Premium currently operates facilities in Luverne, Minnesota and Hospers, Iowa, and purchased the Windom facility at auction for what was seen as a bargain price of U.S. \$13 million.

MOVING AHEAD & TRADE

The U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) last week held its semi-annual meeting last week and highlighted the challenges and opportunities the organization believes U.S. beef, pork and lamb exporters are likely to encounter in 2024. While global macroeconomic trends next year are debatable, major factors that could influence U.S. red meat exports include interest rate movements - and thus exchange rates and the dollar strength - world oil prices, China's economic performance, and geopolitical developments, especially the direction the conflicts take in eastern Europe and the Middle East. On the beef side, USMEF expects U.S. exports to decline again next year due to limited domestic production (USDA predicts CY 2024 U.S. beef output will drop 4.2% from this year), but the forecast 1.5% decline in trade volume will be modest compared to this year's steep 10% fall. Compared to growing pork & poultry production, global beef output has been relatively flat over the last decade, with the total volume of beef traded globally - outside of China & HK - also flat over the past 10 years. Through August of this year, global beef exports of about 5.5 million tons were down 2% YOY. Smaller exports from **Brazil**, the **U.S.**, **India**, **EU**, **Canada**, **Uruguay**, **Paraguay**, **Mexico**, and the **UK** were not fully offset by increased shipments from **Australia**, **Argentina** & **NZ**. The biggest unknown for U.S. beef exports next year is China's demand conditions; China's growth in total beef consumption in the past 5 years of 2.25 million tons has dwarfed that of all other markets combined, but current consumption is weak, raising questions as to whether China's total beef imports will increase in 2024 after 12 consecutive YOY gains. China, along with **Taiwan** and **Korea**, is one of the few countries witnessing clear long-term growth in beef consumption. But in terms of impact on world markets, China's influence is outsized. On the pork side, U.S. total pork exports next year are expected to increase another 3% from this year's 2.9 million tons, which are expected to be a robust 9% over last year's export performance. While this year's pork export volumes won't match the record set in 2020 when China was hit by ASF, 2023 export value will hit a record \$8.17 billion, up 6% YOY. Although the volume of U.S. pork exported to China this year has increased compared to last year, the key drivers for U.S. pork exports have been other markets, especially **Mexico**, **Canada**, and several smaller markets including the **Dominican Republic**, **Australia**, **Taiwan**, and the **Philippines**. While the big story for the U.S. has been Mexico's huge purchases this year, the major news from a global perspective has been the sharp decline in EU pork production. Interestingly, the forecast YOY decline in EU 2023 pork output of 2.6 million tons roughly matches the estimated tonnage decline in this year's total Chinese pork imports. Smaller EU production have pushed prices higher, lowering EU export competitiveness for most of this year & allowing the U.S. to regain share in **Australia**, **Korea**, and the **Philippines**. USMEF believes the U.S. and Brazil will be the major engines of pork export growth in the future, but Brazil's performance may be hindered by its FMD status; USDA/APHIS only recognizes the state of Santa Catarina as being FMD-free without vaccination. Another bright spot for the U.S. has been its pork variety meat exports; 2023 volumes are expected to set a new record, as will the value of PVM exported per head. China & Mexico account for 85% of all U.S. PVM exports (note: pork graph below is muscle cuts only).



Source: USDA/FAS, USMEF preliminary forecasts for 2023-25, product weight, excludes variety meats



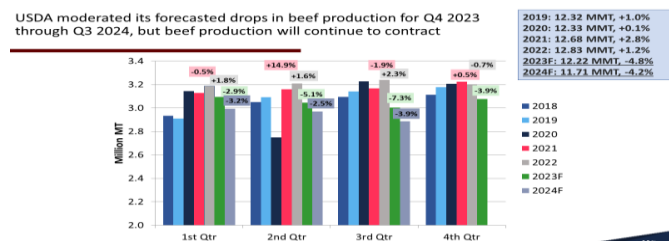
Source: USDA/FAS, USMEF preliminary forecasts for 2023-25, product weight, excludes variety meats



编辑笔记：下期《美国肉品新知》将于 2023 年 11 月 22 日发布。

供应与需求

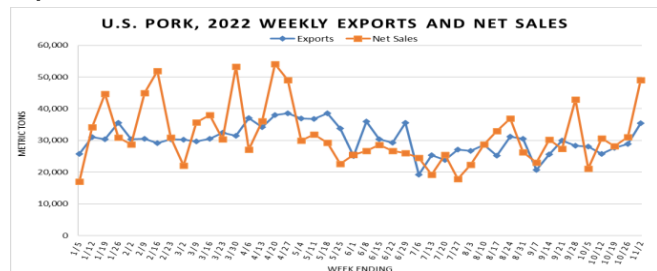
上周牛肉价格再次走软，使历史上从十月底到年底预期的节前价格上涨暂停。对较高等级牛肉的需求稳定，但较低等级的美国精选级肩胛部和后腿部以及瘦肉的价格疲软。由于指标显示消费者信心下滑，买家对假期需求仍持谨慎态度。尽管活牛的价格仍然处于历史高位，但上周的活牛市场存在负面基调，该行业在消化增长的可能性，因即将发布的美国农业部月度育肥牛报告预计将显示十月份育肥场的投放量有所增加，同时牛向屠宰场的销售放缓。这可能会导致 11 月 1 日的育肥场牛只数量创下意想不到的新高。出栏牛供应量的激增也给期货市场带来压力，期货市场在过去几周明显下滑。12 月出栏牛期货合约已从本月初的约 1.84 美元/磅（活重）水平下跌至约 1.74 美元/磅，为 5 月份以来该合约的最低价格。上周现货出栏牛价格也从 1.85 美元/磅水平下跌至 1.81 美元。乐观人士指出，今天的供应上涨意味着以后的供应量会减少，而且预计由厄尔尼诺现象驱动的美国天气的周期性变化将导致明年美国觅食条件的改善。这将激励生产者留存小母牛以扩大牛群，从而导致牛只进入育肥场和屠宰厂的数量急剧减少。USMEF 上周举行半年度会议，出口成为焦点。由于牛肉供应量减少、美元走高以及澳大利亚对亚洲的出口量回升，今年美国牛肉出口举步维艰（见下一专栏）。



Source: USDA/WASDE November 2023, carcass weight equivalent, commercial production

美国农业部牛肉屠体价格指数（特选级）：2023 年 11 月 13 日 - \$297.85 美元/百磅（较 2023 年 11 月 6 日减少 1%）

上周猪肉批发价格基本与前一周收盘持平，带骨后腿出口需求坚挺，腹部现货交易不稳定。肩胛部价格上涨，而无骨后腿的季节性零售需求低迷，里脊肉的价格仍然极具吸引力。由于供应充足，脂肪多的（42% 瘦肉比）碎肉继续走低。上周，美国生猪行业的痛苦故事仍在继续，爱荷华州立大学的数据显示，这一轮生产者的损失比过去 20 年来的任何其他时期都要大、持续时间长。有关母猪宰杀量增加的报道仍在继续，但有趣的是，美国农业部预测明年美国猪肉产量将增加。机构经济学家目前预计明年美国猪肉产量为 1258.5 万吨，比 2023 年预测产量增长 1.9%。母猪生产力的提高被认为是明年产量预计增长的原因之一，但强劲的出口需求也应该会支撑价格。今年前三季度，美国猪肉总产量的 29.4% 用于出口，比去年有所增加，也高于最近 5 年平均水平。分析师对美国猪肉出口前景持乐观态度，特别是考虑到欧洲产量急剧下降（年初至今 = 同比下降 8%），以及美国的定价具有吸引力（请参阅下一专栏《贸易新闻》）。如果美国利率开始下降，美元可能会走弱，从而使美国猪肉更具竞争力。一周出口数据显示，10 月 27 日至 11 月 2 日是今年销量最高的一周之一。



猪屠体分切价格：2023 年 11 月 13 日 - \$86.77 美元/百磅（较 2023 年 11 月 6 日减少 5%）

美国肉类出口协会活动预告：

新加坡国际食品与饮料展 - 新加坡：2024 年 4 月 23-26 日

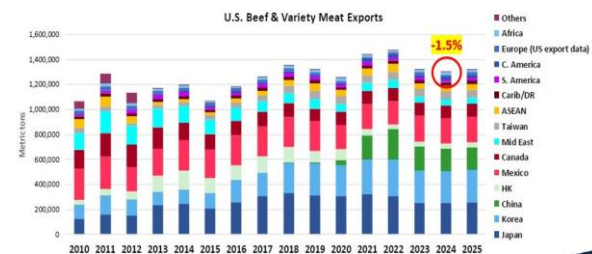
SIAL 国际食品展(上海)：2024 年 5 月 28-30 日

产业新知

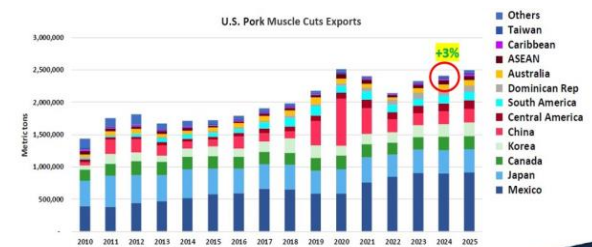
着眼于增加无抗生素蛋白质（ABF）的机会，Iowa Premium Pork 计划明年春天重新开放位于明尼苏达州 Windom、每天屠宰 5,000 头生猪的工厂。由于财务原因，Windom 工厂于 6 月被其前所有者 Hylife 关闭。Iowa Premium 目前在明尼苏达州 Luverne 和爱荷华州 Hospers 运营工厂，并以 1,300 万美元的低价购买了 Windom 工厂。

产业动态 & 贸易新闻

美国肉类出口协会（USMEF）上周举行了半年度会议，强调了该组织认为美国牛肉、猪肉和羊肉出口商在 2024 年可能遇到的挑战和机遇。虽然明年的全球宏观经济趋势存在争议，但可能影响美国红肉出口的主要因素包括利率变动（进而影响汇率和美元走强）、世界石油价格、中国经济表现以及地缘政治发展，特别是东欧和中东冲突的走向。牛肉方面，USMEF 预计，由于国内产量有限，明年美国出口将再次下降（美国农业部预测 2024 年美国牛肉产量将较今年下降 4.2%），但与去年同期相比，预测的贸易量下降 1.5% 将是相对今年 10% 的急剧下降略显温和的。与不断增长的猪肉和家禽产量相比，全球牛肉产量在过去十年中相对持平，全球牛肉贸易总量（中国和中国香港地区以外）在过去十年中也持平。截至今年 8 月份，全球牛肉出口量约 550 万吨，同比下降 2%。巴西、美国、印度、欧盟、加拿大、乌拉圭、巴拉圭、墨西哥和英国的出口量减少并没有被澳大利亚、阿根廷和新西兰的出口量增加所完全抵消。明年美国牛肉出口最大的未知数是需求状况；过去 5 年中国牛肉消费总量增长 225 万吨，远超所有其他市场的总和，但当前消费疲软，令人质疑中国牛肉进口总量在连续 12 个月同比增长后，2024 年是否会增加。中国以及中国台湾地区和韩国是牛肉消费量长期明显增长的少数国家之一。但就对世界市场的影响而言，中国的影响力是巨大的。猪肉方面，明年美国猪肉出口总量预计将在今年的 290 万吨的基础上再增长 3%，预计比去年的出口表现强劲增长 9%。虽然今年的猪肉出口量无法追平 2020 年中国遭受非洲猪瘟袭击时创下的纪录，但今年的出口额将达到创纪录的 81.7 亿美元，同比增长 6%。尽管今年美国向中国出口猪肉的数量比去年有所增加，但美国猪肉出口的主要驱动力是其他市场，特别是墨西哥、加拿大，以及多米尼加共和国、澳大利亚、中国台湾地区和菲律宾等几个较小的市场。虽然美国今年的大新闻是墨西哥今年的巨额采购，但从全球角度来看，主要新闻是欧盟猪肉产量大幅下降。有趣的是，预计欧盟 2023 年猪肉产量同比下降 260 万吨，与今年中国猪肉进口总量的预计吨位下降大致相符。欧盟产量减少推高了价格，降低了今年大部分时间欧盟的出口竞争力，并使美国重新获得了澳大利亚、韩国和菲律宾等市场的份额。USMEF 认为，美国 and 巴西将成为未来猪肉出口增长的主要引擎，但巴西的表现可能会因其 FMD 状况而受到阻碍；美国农业部/动植物检疫局只承认圣卡塔琳娜州为非免疫无口蹄疫区。美国的另一个亮点是猪副产品的出口。预计 2023 年猪副产品出口量将创下新纪录，每头生猪的副产品出口价值也将创下新纪录。中国和墨西哥占美国猪副产品总量的 85%（注：下面的猪肉出口图表不包含副产品）。



Source: USDA/FAS, USMEF preliminary forecasts for 2023-25, product weight, excludes variety meats



Source: USDA/FAS, USMEF preliminary forecasts for 2023-25, product weight, excludes variety meats