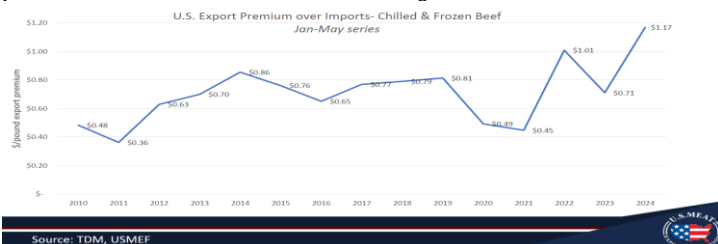


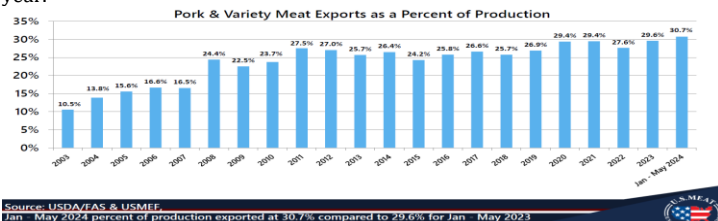
SUPPLY & DEMAND

The beef cutout moved lower again last week on seasonal weakness in the rib & loin complex. Continued heatwaves through large swaths of the U.S. negatively impacted outdoor grilling activity, & rib wholesale values hit 52-week lows. Last week's slaughter of 584K head was over 40K head lower than the same week last year, a sign that processors are reducing slaughter as they feel the squeeze between falling wholesale beef prices and high cattle values. That said, lean beef cuts – including knuckles, goosenecks and inside rounds – continue to be supported by record high 90% lean trim prices, and despite an increase in manufacturing beef imports (see MOVING AHEAD next column). USDA released its June Cattle-on-Feed report, with analysts eyeing its details for any signs that cow-calf producers are holding back heifers for breeding. July 1 total feedlot inventories of 11.304 million head were slightly higher than a year earlier, although in line with pre-report forecasts. The number of cattle marketed to processing plants during June was just 91.3% of the level of June 2023, but also within expectations due to a smaller number of calendar work days during this June. The biggest surprise was the low level of placements of cattle into feedlots during June, which was 91.2% of last June's figure. This was the smallest June placement number since 2016 and reflected the declining number of cattle outside of feedlots available for feeding. The biggest takeaway from the report however was the continued high inventory of heifers in feedlots, an indication that herd rebuilding, at least through the end of June, had not commenced. As of July 1, heifers comprised just under 40% of total feedlot inventories, near the highest ratio in the past 20 years. Analysts point out that in previous cattle cycles, heifers as a % of total feedlot inventories dropped below 37% during periods of heifer retention and herd rebuilding.



Beef Choice Cutout Value: 22/7/2024 - US\$313.44/cwt. (-3% from 15/7/2024)

A double-digit week-on-week increase in spot ham values – driven by continued strong demand from **Mexican** meat processors – helped propel the carcass cutout value to over the U.S. \$1/lb. level. Some eagerly anticipated domestic demand by U.S. bacon manufacturers also materialized, helping to push up belly values. Export demand is not the only factor supporting ham demand. Analysts are now factoring in how HPAI outbreaks may influence the number of turkeys that will be brought to market during the main holiday period later this year. If supply is low, & turkey prices high, consumers could substitute ham as the holiday center-of-the-plate feature. Two other international developments could help lift U.S. pork export demand. Chinese pork prices have rallied in recent months on production cutbacks & an anti-dumping action initiated against EU pork imports. Last week, China released the names of 3 EU companies that will be investigated to determine whether dumping occurred. In addition, **Brazil** announced poultry export cutbacks after it discovered Newcastle Disease in its flocks, the 1st outbreak in that country since 2006. Brazil accounts for 56% of China's total poultry imports and a disruption in Brazilian supplies could work to boost pork import demand, at least at the margins (see TRADE next column). Although U.S. pork muscle cut exports softened in May from the same month a year-earlier, total pork exports (volume) through the 1st 5 months of 2024 are up 6% YOY. USDA's latest supply & demand forecasts project continued strength for U.S. pork exports into next year.



Hog Carcass Cutout Value: 22/7/2024 -US\$104.17/cwt. (+6% from 15/7/2024)

ACTIVITIES:

Restaurant and Bar, Hong Kong: September 3-5, 2024
FHC Shanghai Global Food Trade Show: Nov 12-14, 2024

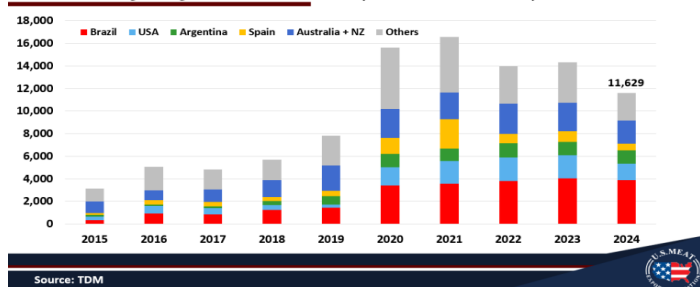
MOVING AHEAD

The U.S. beef export premium – the difference between average per-pound U.S. beef export prices & average beef import prices into the U.S. – hit a historical high of U.S. \$1.17/lb. during the Jan-May period (see GRAPH previous column). Although the U.S. exported only 13.8% of its beef production during the Jan-May period, the export premiums on high-demand export items such as tongues, heel muscles, short ribs, short plates, livers, etc. influence the value of all beef carcasses, whether meat produced from them is exported or consumed domestically. Export premiums are particularly important when cattle prices are high, as they enable meat processors to continue to pay higher prices for already-expensive cattle. In effect, export premiums help ameliorate the margin challenges beef processors face when the strength of the domestic wholesale beef market is insufficient to cover high raw material (i.e. live cattle) costs. Jan-May U.S. beef imports were record high at U.S. \$4.518 billion, with most inbound shipments consisting of lean manufacturing beef which is being substituted in greater volumes for the current shortage of domestic U.S. cow beef. The total Jan-May volume of U.S. beef exports was down 5% YOY, but the unit price of exports was 9% higher than the same period this year. The average per-pound import cost of beef entering the U.S. during the 1st 5 months of this year was \$3.09/lb., similar to the unit cost of last year. The average Jan-May 2024 U.S. export price was \$4.23/lb.

TRADE

China's H1 2024 meat & poultry (M&P) imports totaled 3.318 million tons, a 13% drop from last year's pace and the lowest Jan-June total since 2019. Imports of poultry (456K tons, -38%), pork (1.072 million tons, -28%), and sheep meat (202K tons, -13%) all fell by double digits YOY, while the pace of imports of beef, now the largest imported animal protein category, rose by 17% to 1.462 million tons. In terms of overall market shares **Brazil**, the U.S., and **Argentina** were the 3 largest suppliers of all animal proteins in both volume & value terms (see GRAPH below for market shares by value for all M&P). Market observers have a close eye on China's soaring beef import figure, especially given mixed reports of the state of China's foodservice sector. June 2024 beef shipments of 212K tons were the lowest since May 2023 & suggest that importers have started to moderate purchases. After years of phenomenal beef demand and remarkable import growth & total import volumes, China's cattle & beef industry finds itself arguably in a situation of over-supply. Last week, China released its official H1 domestic livestock & meat production figures showing domestic beef output jumped 3.9% YOY. China's average live cattle prices are at their lowest in recent years and down a sharp 25% YOY. Domestic beef prices have also declined by about a quarter since reaching a peak in early 2022. Interestingly, China's pork sector dynamics are moving opposite to those of beef, with more optimism pervading the market after large domestic & imported pork supplies in the past 2 years led to major losses among domestic producers & processors and pork importers and wholesalers. During the Jan-June 2024 period, China's domestic pork output totaled 29.9 million tons, a 1.7% YOY decrease equivalent to 510,000 tons, according to official statistics. Total pork imports fell by nearly 420K tons, meaning that in the 1st half of this year, total pork supplies fell by nearly 1 million tons. As a result, China's hog price last month closed above 19 yuan/kg. (U.S. \$1.18/lb. liveweight) for the 1st time since early 2023 and tighter supplies are expected through the end of the year. That said, China's sow inventory level started increasing again in May, leading to fresh concerns about oversupply again in early 2025. And to be sure, inclement weather has handicapped the delivery of live hogs to processing plants, which has provided support to hog prices. Prices have also been boosted by secondary fatteners who believe hog prices will rise further as the year progresses. The uncertainty has caused China's live hog futures to see-saw over the past few months & the Jan 2025 contract is trading at a discount to current cash values.

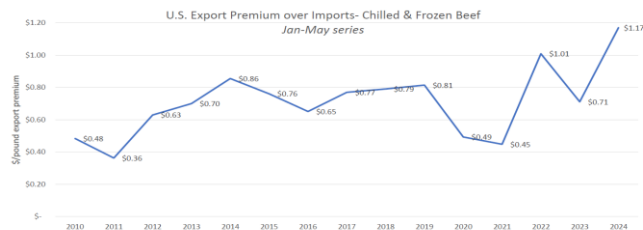
China: total meat & poultry imports Jan-Jun 2015-2024 (USD millions)





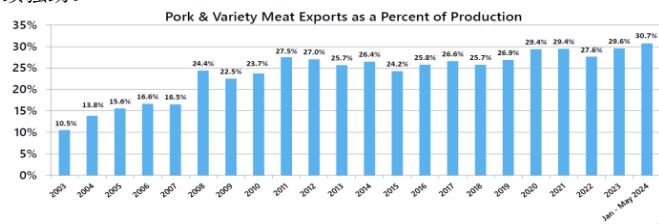
供应与需求

由于肋脊部和腰脊部的季节性疲软，上周牛肉分切价格再次走低。美国大片地区持续的热浪对户外烧烤活动产生了负面影响，肋排批发价格触及 52 周低点。上周的屠宰量为 58.4 万头，比去年同期减少了 4 万多头，这表明加工商正在减少屠宰量，因为他们感受到了牛肉批发价格下跌和活牛价格高企之间的压力。也就是说，尽管用于瘦牛肉进口量有所增加，但瘦牛肉分切部位（包括牛霖、外侧后腿肉和内侧后腿肉）仍然受到创纪录的 90% 瘦碎肉价格的支撑（请参见产业动态）。美国农业部发布了六月份的育肥牛报告，分析师们密切关注报告的细节，寻找任何迹象表明小母牛-母牛生产商留存小母牛用于繁殖。7 月 1 日育肥场总库存为 1,130.4 万头，略高于去年同期，但与报告前预测一致。6 月份销往加工厂的牛只数量仅为 2023 年 6 月水平的 91.3%，但由于今年 6 月份的工作日较少，因此也在预期之内。最大的意外是 6 月份转移到育肥场的牛只数较少，仅为去年 6 月份的 91.2%。这是自 2016 年以来最少的 6 月安置数量，反映出育肥场外可供育肥的牛数量不断减少。然而，该报告最大的收获是育肥场中小母牛的库存持续居高不下，这表明至少到六月底牛群重建尚未开始。截至 7 月 1 日，小母牛占育肥场库存总量的近 40%，接近过去 20 年来的最高比例。分析师指出，在之前的养牛周期中，在小母牛保留和牛群重建期间，小母牛占育肥场总存栏量的百分比降至 37% 以下。



美国农业部牛肉屠体价格指数（特选级）：2024 年 7 月 22 日 - \$313.44 美元/百磅（较 2024 年 7 月 15 日减少 3%）

在墨西哥肉类加工商持续强劲的需求推动下，现货后腿价格每周呈两位数增长，帮助推动胴体分切价格超过 1 美元/磅水平。美国培根制造商热切预期的国内需求也成为现实，有助于推高腹部价格。出口需求并不是支撑后腿需求的唯一因素。分析师现在正在考虑高致病性禽流感的爆发可能如何影响今年晚些时候主要假期期间上市的火鸡数量。如果供应量低且火鸡价格高，消费者可能用后腿部位作为假日菜肴的主菜。另外两项国际进展可能有助于提升美国猪肉出口需求。由于减产和针对欧盟猪肉进口的反倾销行动，中国猪肉价格近几个月来上涨。上周，中国公布了将接受调查以确定是否存在倾销的 3 家欧盟公司的名单。此外，巴西在其鸡群中发现新城疫后宣布削减家禽出口，这是该国自 2006 年以来首次爆发新城疫。巴西占中国禽肉进口总量的 56%，如果巴西的供应中断，至少在一定程度上可能会增加对猪肉进口的需求（参见贸易新闻）。尽管美国 5 月份猪肉出口量较去年同期有所疲软，但 2024 年前 5 个月的猪肉出口总量（数量）同比增长 6%。美国农业部最新的供需预测预计，明年美国猪肉出口将持续强劲。



Source: USDA/EAS & USMEF. Jan-May 2024 percent of production exported at 30.7% compared to 29.6% for Jan-May 2023.

猪屠体分切价格：2024 年 7 月 22 日 - \$104.17 美元/百磅（较 2024 年 7 月 15 日增加 6%）

美国肉类出口协会活动预告：
香港餐饮展 - 香港：2024 年 9 月 3-5 日
FHC 上海环球食品展：2024 年 11 月 12-14 日

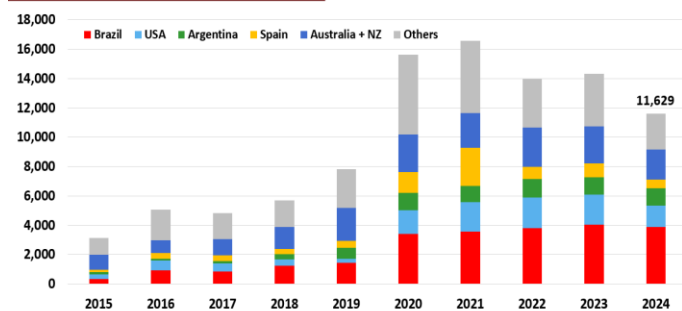
产业动态

美国牛肉出口溢价——美国每磅牛肉平均出口价格与美国牛肉平均进口价格之间的差额——在一月至五月期间创下每磅 1.17 美元的历史新高（参见上一栏图表）。尽管 1-5 月期间美国仅出口了其牛肉产量的 13.8%，但牛舌、腱子心、牛小排、肥牛、肝脏等高需求出口项目的出口溢价影响了所有牛肉胴体价值，无论用其生产的肉是出口还是在国内消费。当活牛价格高涨时，出口溢价尤其重要，因为它们使肉类加工商能够继续为本已昂贵的牛只支付更高的价格。实际上，当国内牛肉批发市场的实力不足以覆盖高昂的原材料（即活牛）成本时，出口溢价有助于缓解牛肉加工商面临的利润挑战。1 月至 5 月美国牛肉进口额创历史新高，达 45.18 亿美元，其中大部分进口货物是瘦碎牛肉，这些牛肉正在大量替代目前美国国内母牛牛肉的短缺。1-5 月美国牛肉出口总量同比下降 5%，但出口单价较今年同期上涨 9%。今年前 5 个月，进入美国的牛肉平均每磅进口成本为 3.09 美元/磅，与去年相似。2024 年 1 月至 5 月美国平均出口价格为 4.23 美元/磅。

贸易新闻

2024 年上半年中国肉类和家禽（M&P）进口总量为 331.8 万吨，较去年下降 13%，为 2019 年以来 1-6 月进口总量的最低水平。进口家禽（45.6 万吨，-38%）、猪肉（107.2 万吨，-28%）和羊肉（20.2 万吨，-13%）同比均下降两位数，而目前最大的进口动物蛋白类别牛肉的进口速度增长了 17%，至 146.2 万吨。就整体市场份额而言，巴西、美国和阿根廷在数量和价值方面都是所有动物蛋白的三大供应商（请参阅下图，了解所有肉类和家禽按价值计算的市场份额）。市场观察人士密切关注中国飙升的牛肉进口数据，特别是考虑到中国餐饮业的状况好坏参半。2024 年 6 月牛肉进口量为 21.2 万吨，为 2023 年 5 月以来的最低水平，表明进口商已开始减少采购。经过多年显著的牛肉需求以及突出的进口增长和进口总量，中国的活牛和牛肉行业发现已经处于供应过剩的境地。上周，中国官方公布的上半年国内牲畜和肉类产量数据显示，国内牛肉产量同比增长 3.9%。中国活牛平均价格处于近年来最低水平，同比大幅下跌 25%。自 2022 年初达到峰值以来，国内牛肉价格也下跌了约四分之一。有趣的是，中国猪肉行业的动态与牛肉相反，在过去两年大量的国内和进口猪肉供应导致国内生产商和加工商以及猪肉进口商和批发商遭受重大损失后，目前市场上弥漫着更多的乐观情绪。据官方统计，2024 年 1 月至 6 月，中国国内猪肉产量总计 2,990 万吨，同比下降 1.7%，相当于 51 万吨。猪肉进口总量减少近 42 万吨，意味着今年上半年猪肉供应总量减少近 100 万吨。受此影响，上个月中国生猪价格收于 19 元/公斤以上（1.18 美元/磅活重）是 2023 年初以来的第一次，预计年底供应将趋紧。尽管如此，中国的母猪存栏水平在 5 月份再次开始增加，导致 2025 年初再次出现供应过剩的新担忧。当然，恶劣的天气阻碍了生猪向屠宰厂的交付，这为生猪价格提供了支撑。二次育肥者认为，随着今年的进展，生猪价格将进一步上涨，这也推高了价格。这种不确定性导致中国的生猪期货在过去几个月里出现拉锯，2025 年 1 月合约的交易价格低于当前现货价格。

China: total meat & poultry imports Jan-Jun 2015-2024 (USD millions)



Source: TDM