

# *Global Weather Pain, Australia's Gain?*

*Australia Agribusiness Monthly*

*August 2021*

**RaboResearch**  
Food & Agribusiness



**Rabobank**

# Commodity Outlook



New records for the Eastern Young Cattle Indicator and canola, as well as ongoing strong lamb prices kept the Rabobank Rural Commodity Index steady in July and near to record highs.



The disappearing Canadian canola crop supports our expectations that AU non-GM canola will trade between AUD 680 and AUD 720/tonne and track even with the positive outlook for AU tonnes this year.



Dairy commodity markets are likely to continue to trend lower in the coming months.



While there is nothing typical about this season, if producer buying activity eases over the coming months – like it typically has in the past – we would expect cattle prices to also ease from record highs.



Stronger US import prices are driving lamb prices.



Our expectation that the AUD will soften towards USc 72 in Q4 supports our forecast for local cotton prices to be above AUD 600/bale for the balance of this year.



Positive moves in the winter recess bode well when auctions resume.



Further lockdowns across metropolitan Australia will lead to channel distortion again.



We don't expect any major relief on the price and supply fronts ahead of next season, making now a good time to commence discussions with input suppliers ahead of the new year.



We have adjusted down our AUD forecast and now see the currency edging towards USc 72 by year-end and maintaining a sub-USc 75 value over the first half of 2022.



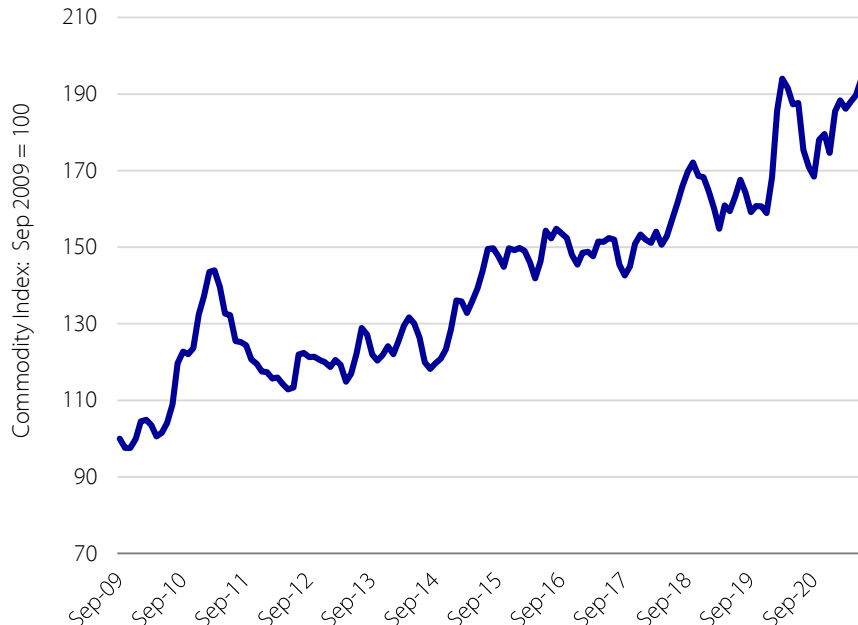
Rabobank expects high prices and congestion will continue in the global ocean freight market until at least year-end.

# Strength Maintained at Heights During July



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## Rabobank Rural Commodity Index (AUD-based)



New records for the Eastern Young Cattle Indicator and canola, as well as ongoing strong lamb prices kept the Rabobank Rural Commodity Index at lofty highs.

All commodity prices were supported by the softer AUD, but strong demand for exports combined with constrained supply were the critical dynamics for red meat prices, while canola prices kept moving higher due to shrinking global prospects and despite prospects for new crop AU canola production firming.

Steadiness in the index, as opposed to an increase from June, reflects our 2021/22 forecast production weightings. Beef has a marginally lower weighting, while cotton and wool are higher. Both have seen buoyant prices in July, but not to the extent of beef.

Source: Bloomberg, MLA, Rabobank 2021

Note: Index is comprised of local prices for wheat, barley, canola, sorghum, beef, lamb, dairy, wool, sugar, and cotton, expressed in Australian currency and weighted according to their share of the value of production of Australian farmers (using the sum of the value of these products as the denominator).

# Another Wet Month



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## Heavy rainfall continued across much of Australia's agricultural regions during July

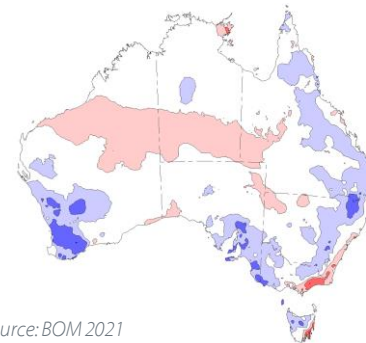
The very wet winter in southern Western Australia has continued, with much of the region recording over 100mm for July. The Geraldton region has now surpassed its annual growing season rainfall, with two months still to play out.

After a drier start to the winter growing season in South Australia, very healthy falls were recorded across southern regions. Port Lincoln recorded 117mm for July, while Clare recorded 122mm. Quarterly rainfall deciles have improved to average to above average for the region.

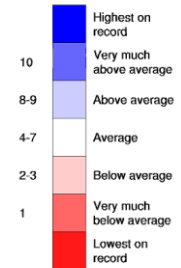
Maximum temperatures for the month were average in the southern half of the country, while parts of the NT and Cape York recorded the highest July maximums on record.

## July was relatively wet on either side of the country

July 2021 rainfall deciles

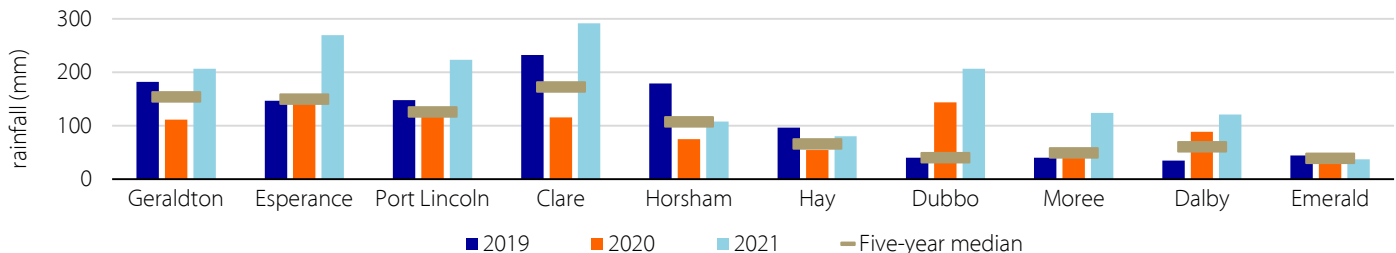


Rainfall decile ranges



Source: BOM 2021

## May – July Rainfall



Source: BOM 2021



# Major Climate Drivers Favour More Rain



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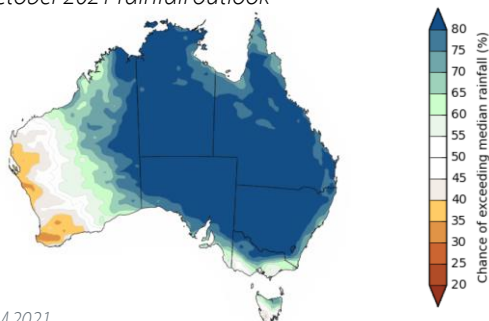
**The Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) expects above-median rainfall to continue over the next three months for central and eastern Australia**

In the near term, a negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) will be the predominant driver of the ongoing wet conditions expected for southern and eastern Australia. The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is currently still neutral. However, international climate model consensus is that it will trend toward negative thresholds in coming months. Three of seven models expect negative thresholds will be passed in October.

Meanwhile, BOM expects below-median rainfall over the next month in southern Western Australia and the chance to dry out in areas where soil moisture levels are currently very high.

**Well-above-median rainfall expected for central and eastern Australia**

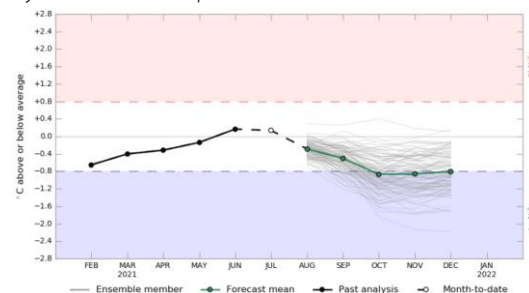
August–October 2021 rainfall outlook



Source: BOM 2021

**ENSO is edging back toward negative thresholds and a return of La Niña**

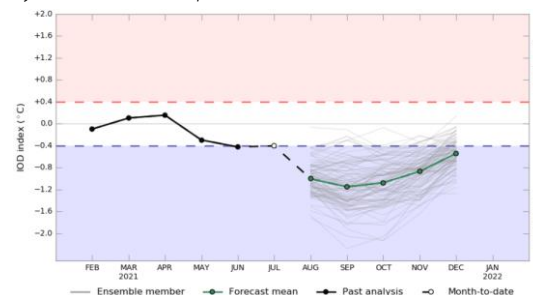
Monthly sea surface temperature anomalies for central Pacific Ocean



Source: BOM 2021

**The IOD is below negative thresholds**

Monthly sea surface temperature anomalies for the Indian Ocean



Source: BOM 2021

# Drought Makes North American Hay

***Ongoing hot and dry weather has worsened conditions for spring wheat and canola in North America this month and prompted a steady flow of reports of sizzled crops being cut for hay.***

CBOT wheat moved +5% over the month but covered a USc 100/bu range in doing so, as the market digested what the disappearing spring wheat crop would mean for total wheat supply. For the high-protein MGEX spring wheat price, it meant moving another +6% on the month to finish July above USc 900/bu and to its highest level since 2012. With 99% of the US spring crop now drought-affected, further downgrades beyond the USDA's July cut are on the cards, which supports MGEX wheat staying at least where it is.

Protein looks to be squeezed in Europe too. In western Europe, heavy rain and flooding are limiting harvest prospects and increasing the possibility of a lower-protein winter wheat crop. In Russia and Kazakhstan, expanding drought is causing concern for the spring wheat crop.

***We have lifted our wheat price forecast due to the multitude of wheat issues and now expect CBOT wheat to trade above USc 680/bu out to Q3 2022 and above USc 700/bu in Q2 2022.***

AU APW prices have generally kept step with CBOT wheat this month, despite firming 2021/22 crop prospects and offloading of stored grain ahead of harvest. Our CBOT wheat price outlook, expectations of further AUD weakness, and a strong competitive position into Asia mean we continue to see APW prices above AUD 300/tonne in Q3 and Q4 2021 and into Q1 2022. The disappearing Canadian canola crop supports our expectations that AU non-GM canola will trade between AUD 680 and AUD 720/tonne, even with the positive outlook for AU tonnes this year.



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## Grains & Oilseeds

### ***What to Watch***

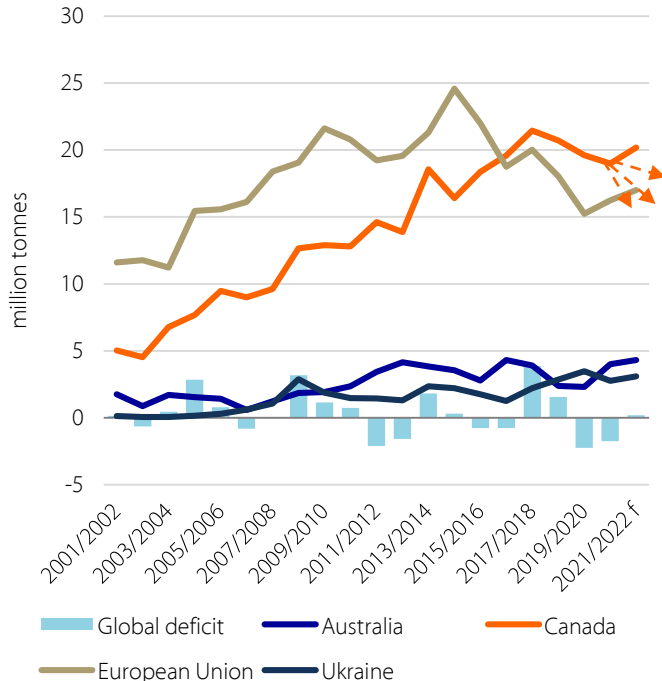
- ***USDA WASDE***– The USDA still has Canada's 2021/22 canola production at 20.2m tonnes. Markets will be watching their August 12 update for how much (not if) they shave off their forecast following ongoing devastatingly dry conditions across Canada's cropping regions.
- ***'Pasta drought'***– AU wheat protein spreads have started to open in response to the developing global wheat protein squeeze, with more expected. A wet spring and run into harvest in Australia could trigger a further significant opening of the APW-AH-APH spreads.

# North Hemisphere's Pain Is AU Outlook's Gain

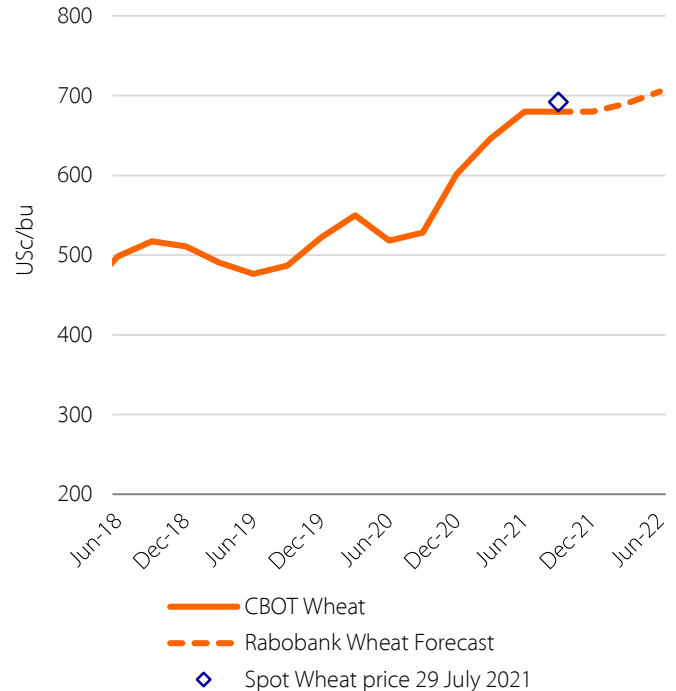


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## A 2021/22 global canola deficit is ahead, but just how big depends on how low Canada goes



## Extreme weather in multiple locations is supporting wheat prices higher globally



Source: USDA, Rabobank 2021

Source: Bloomberg, Rabobank forecasts 27 July 2021

# A Softer Tone to Markets Sets In

**Global commodity prices are trending lower.** The Global Dairy Trade auction chalked up its seventh consecutive fall at last auction in July. This came despite volumes on offer being trimmed for the coming months. Prices fell between 4% and 9% across the board in July.

**A softer AUD, which moved 2% lower, through July will help cushion export returns.**

**Commodity pricing remains elevated compared to year-ago levels, and the market fundamentals are broadly balanced.** However, global milk supply is gaining pace in key export regions, and a decent New Zealand spring peak approaches.

**In a positive development, there has been a late season step-up in milk price.** Saputo Dairy Australia has increased its full-year average price for 2020/21 from AUD 6.50 to AUD 6.55/kgMS for southern suppliers. Saputo's first milk price review for the season will take place in October.

**Australian milk production showed signs of growth in May.** National milk production rose 2.6% YOY in May. This brings season-to-date output to 8.2bn litres and 0.8% higher than the same period last season. Every state recorded growth in May. June brought some milk supply disruption, due to flooding in eastern Victoria.

**It will be a wet season for many dairy farmers.** June rainfall was average or better in many key dairying regions. The latest outlook points towards average or better rainfall for the period August through October. This is generally positive news for dairy farmers, notwithstanding the potential challenges of a wet spring.



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## Dairy

### What to watch

- **Delta outbreaks in Southeast Asia** – A Delta variant outbreak is happening across many Southeast Asian economies. This is leading to mobility restrictions being reintroduced and/or extended. Against this backdrop, weak economic settings have had a negative impact on consumer spending, which is flowing through the food and beverage sector.

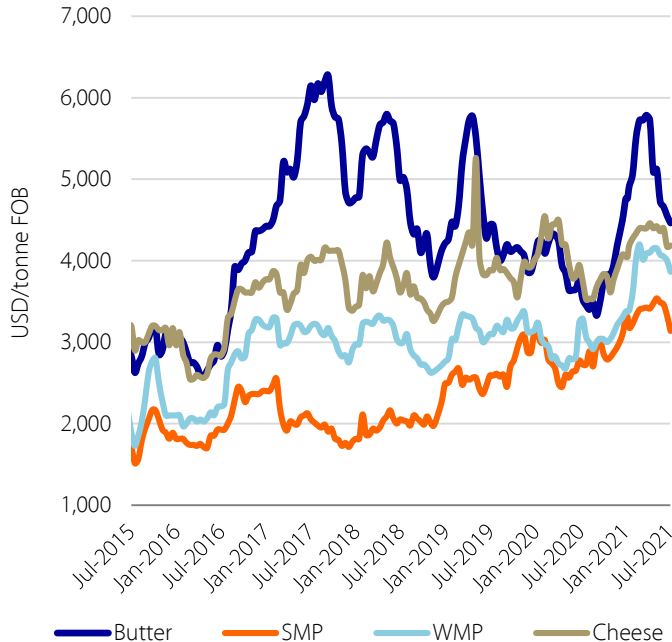


# Softness in the Global Market Sets In



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## Global dairy prices, 2015-2021



Source: USDA, Rabobank 2021

## Production growth key exporting regions

	Latest month	Last three months
<b>EU</b>	1.8% (May 21)	1.2%
<b>US</b>	2.9% (June 21)	3.7%
<b>Australia</b>	2.6% (May 21)	0.3%
<b>NZ</b>	1.6% (2021/22 season)*	

Source: Rabobank 2021

\* June only

# Adjusting the Scales

Many analysts had to readjust scales on their graphics in the last month as cattle prices pushed to record levels yet again. The EYCI reached another momentous milestone, cracking through AUC 1000/kg in late July to sit at AUC 985/kg cwt as of July 30. Forecasting cattle prices has become more of an art than a science recently in an attempt to draw some sense from the ongoing strong producer demand, low livestock numbers, good export prices, strong supermarket demand, and abattoirs' reluctance to drop kill numbers for fear of losing workers. The average of the last five years shows producers have made up the largest proportion of buyers in the EYCI market in June, with that presence declining through to October as feeders purchase more of the cattle. **While there is nothing average about this season, if producer buying activity eases over the coming months – like it has in the past – we would expect cattle prices to also ease.**

East coast weekly cattle slaughter continues to track well below average. For the four weeks to July 26, weekly slaughter was down 19% YOY and down 28% on the five-year average. The female proportion of the slaughter numbers for QLD and NSW continues to track in the low 40% range, reflecting the ongoing herd rebuilding process underway.

Beef exports for the month of July (updated July 29) were up month-on-month but still remain 13% down on 2020 volumes and down 20% on the five-year average for the month of July. Year-to-date volumes are down 22% on 2020. Volumes to Japan were up 10% YOY in July, our highest volume to Japan in eight months. Very high US beef prices have impacted Japanese buying volumes from the US.



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## Beef

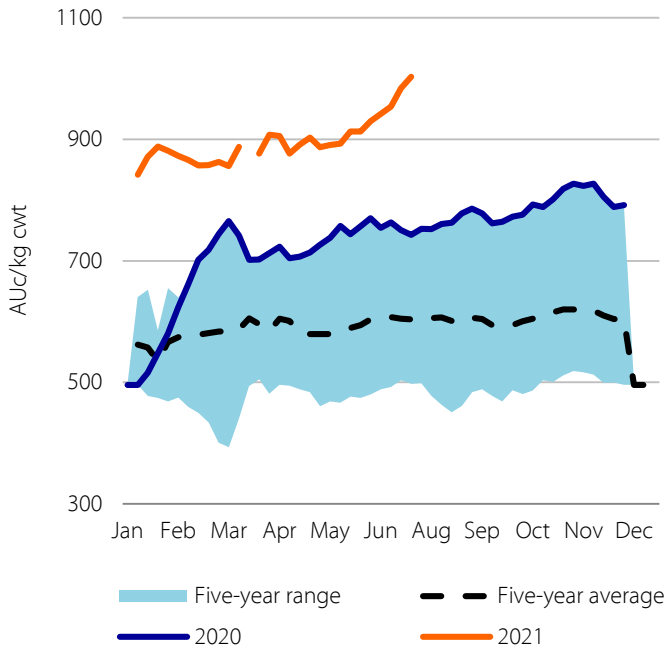
### What to watch

- **US beef prices coming off the boil** – Bottlenecks in beef processing plants and very strong consumer demand saw US beef prices reach dizzying heights in June. The US cutout value reached USD 3.38/CWT (AUD 10.10/kg) on June 4. That has since dropped 21% back to USD 2.65/CWT in late July. While not dropping as far – US import prices for lean trimmings have dropped about 2% over the same period – softer US beef prices will have downward pressure on US import prices.

# Strong US Prices Coming off the Boil but Australian Cattle Prices Set New Records

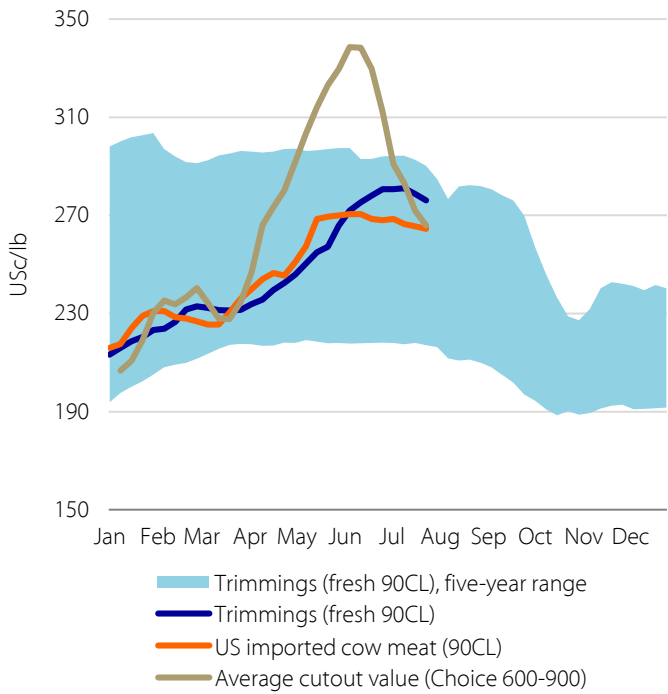


**Adjusting the scales to accommodate an ever-increasing EYCI**



Source: MLA, Rabobank 2021

**US beef prices coming off the boil**



Source: USDA, Rabobank 2021

# Strong Export Demand Pushes Prices Counter Seasonal

Strong prices out of the US are believed to be supporting the lift in AU lamb prices and causing them to go against the historical seasonal decline expected for this time of the year. A similar situation occurred in 2018 when increasing US import prices through the year supported strong AU prices through to a peak in late August. US import prices (in AUD) are currently tracking closely to where they were in 2018, and east coast weekly slaughter numbers are about the same as 2018. However, in 2018 we saw weekly slaughter drop through July and August, but this year we are expecting new season lamb numbers to be up. ***The timing of new season lamb supply against the strong US import demand will drive price direction, but we believe lamb prices will experience their seasonal decline in the coming month.***

East coast weekly lamb slaughter dipped slightly month-on-month in July but remain 18% higher than July 2020 and are up 6% on the five-year average for this time of year. Based on the five-year average, week 30 represents the low point in the season, with lamb slaughter numbers increasing after the end of July. Sheep slaughter numbers are up 76% YOY but down 14% on the five-year average, suggesting flock rebuilding is progressing but still ongoing.

Lamb exports up to July 29 were up 32% YOY, with volumes to the US up 42%. Year-to-date volumes are now tracking 4% higher, compared to starting the year 42% behind.



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## Sheepmeat

### What to watch

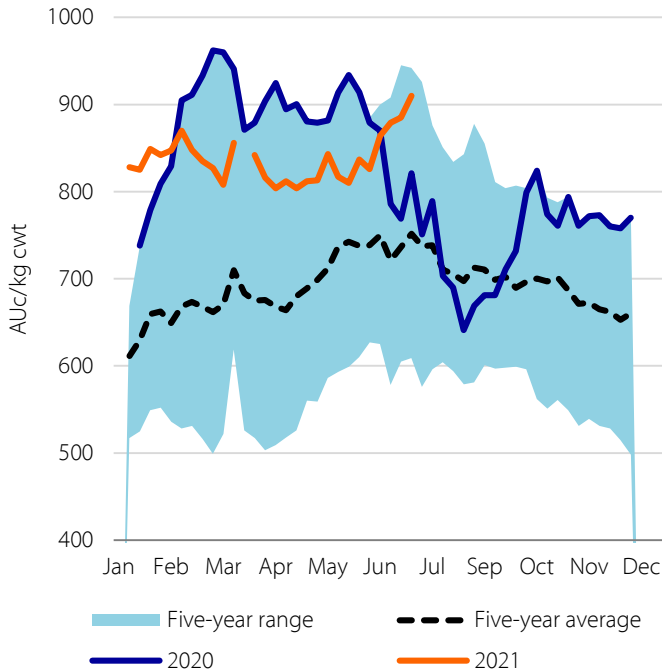
- **US import prices trending up** – After a soft 2020, we have seen US imported lamb prices trend upwards since January. This trend matches the rise in US lamb cut-out values (up 40% since January) and lamb retail prices (up about 20% since January). It also coincides with a drop in US domestic lamb production through Q2 and very strong US consumer demand for meat. The rise in imported prices has seen the spread between US import prices and Australian lamb slaughter prices widen, which should support strong Australian lamb prices. But beware of softening demand in the US as they head into winter.

# Strong US Retail Prices Reflected in Import Prices and Australian Lamb Prices



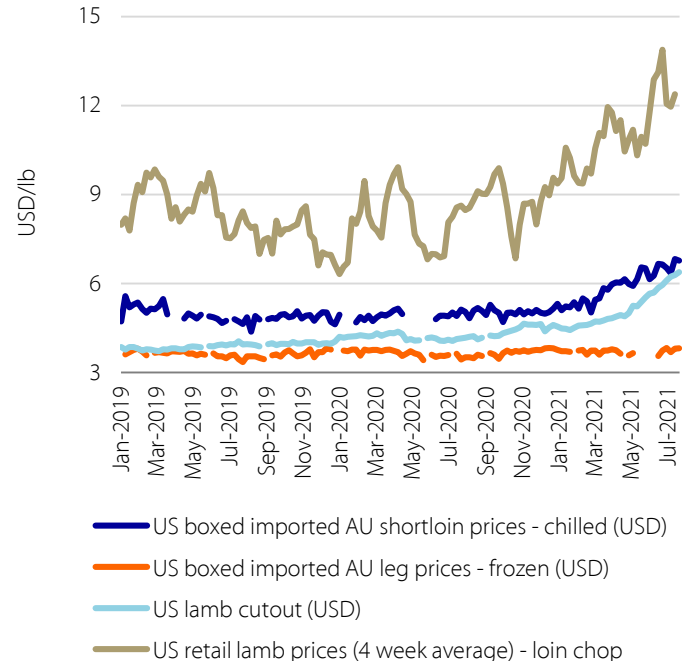
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## ESTLI goes counter seasonal and lifts through July



Source: MLA, Rabobank 2021

## US retail demand and higher cutout values lift Australian lamb import prices



Source: USDA, Rabobank 2021



# Good Price and Production Outlook

**Local cotton prices lifted 6% during July to broach AUD 600/tonne for the first time since Covid hit local shores. ICE#2's consolidation above USc 85/lb and the AUD tracking mostly sideways at the lower range in June were key to this lift, and we expect these two factors to remain in play at these levels in 2H 2021.**

Expectations that strong demand will persist – a product of catch-up in regions seeing economic recovery as well as new underlying demand – plus diminished US and Brazilian stocks after heavily frontloaded export programs this year **mean we expect ICE#2 cotton to remain above USc 85/lb out to the end of this year and to continue testing the USc 90/lb level in Q3. Our expectation that the AUD will soften towards USc 72 in Q4 sees this translating to prices above AUD 600/bale for the balance of this year.**

As new US cotton becomes available towards year-end, prices are likely to step down into 2022 and remain around USc 80/lb – still 10% above the five-year average – for the balance of the AU season. Our expectation that the AUD will trade in the range of USc 73 to USc 74 in Q1 through Q3 2022 supports AU cash prices trading around AUD 580/bale in 2022.

Early forecasts of 2021/22 AU planted area all point to a sizeable increase – up anywhere from 49% to more than 80% YOY. The high end of these forecasts would bring planted hectares near the fourth-largest cotton planting on record – a welcome second year of improvement after 2019/20 and the second-lowest planted area in 40 years.



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## Cotton

### What to watch

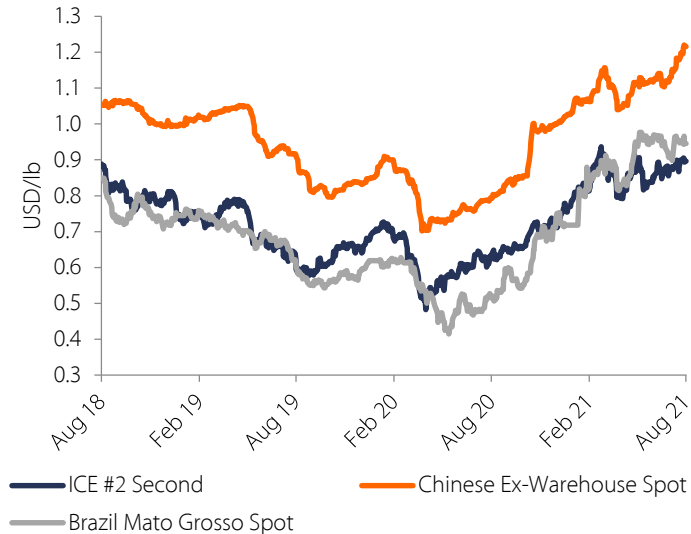
- **Chinese demand** – Chinese spot prices for cotton (ex-warehouse) rose another 9% in July, to be up 18% YOY and the highest in two and a half years. This could signal higher demand from China and elsewhere in Asia, above already upwardly revised USDA forecasts.
- **Hurricane season** – While US cotton appears to be in very good shape, and 0% is now classified as being in drought, it is entering hurricane season. Any storm forecast to hit the Texas Panhandle or the Delta will deliver upside volatility in pricing.

# Could High Prices Mean China Takes a Look at AU Cotton?



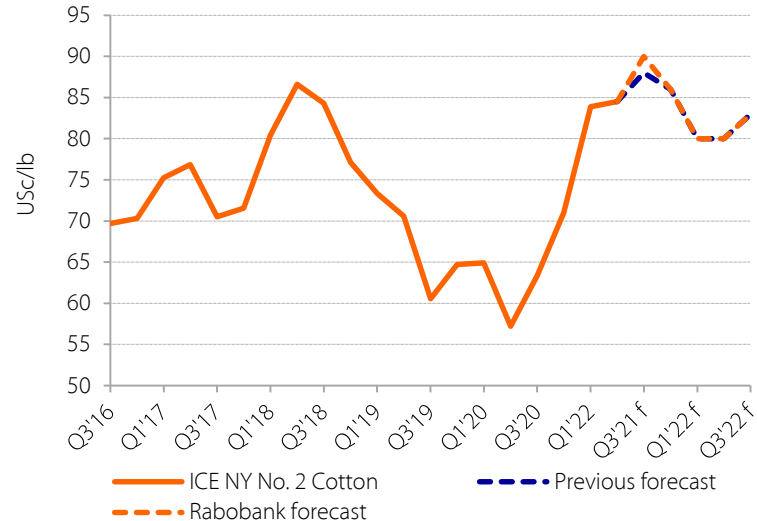
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**Rising Chinese cotton prices and tightening stocks may lift imports**



Source: Bloomberg Finance LP., IMEA Rabobank 2021

**Cotton price highs likely to be softened by arrival of Brazilian and US harvests**



Source: Bloomberg, Rabobank forecast July 27, 2021

**Persistently strong demand means Rabobank expects global cotton prices to be supported above USc 85/lb and testing USc 90/lb in 2H 2021. Locally, we see that translating to prices above AUD 600/bale through to late 2021**

# Market Looks Positive for 2021/22

**In the last week of trading prior to the mid-year recess starting July 14, the Eastern Market Indicator finished 0.4% higher vs. the end of June and up 23% since January 1, 2021.** Finer microns finished the month marginally lower, while 19 micron and coarser finished marginally higher. Alternative fibre markets have created a positive environment for the reopening of wool auctions in August, with synthetic fibres and ICE cotton finishing July up 3.2% and 5%, respectively. Rabobank sees continued wool price support when auctions reopen.

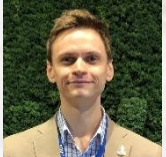
**June retail apparel sales in major markets showed continued strength, signalling further support for wool demand.** In the US, June retail apparel sales were 50% higher vs. 2020 levels and up 16% vs. 2019 levels. In China, retail apparel sales were up 6.5% vs. 2019 levels. In the UK, while the value of sales was up month-on-month, sales performed worse month-on-month in June when compared to 2019 pre-pandemic levels. The latest wool suit import data for major markets in May showed continued improvement, but overall results still remain poor. In the US, suit imports were up volume-wise month-on-month, but remain 70% below pre-pandemic levels. In Europe, major markets are doing slightly better, with suit imports only down 59% compared to pre-pandemic levels.

**May 2021 wool export volumes (34.8m kg) were up a staggering 97% on May 2020, when Covid trade disruption was at its peak.** While volumes to China rose, Australia's exposure to China declined from 88% in April 2021 to 83% in May. At the same time China's exposure to Australia declined by 2%, with increased buying from South Africa. Australian wool tested for July shows a 35% YOY increase. The largest increase in absolute terms was the 19.6-20.5 micron range, up 1,092 tonnes YOY, while the 15.6-16.5 micron range declined 173 tonnes YOY.

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## **What to watch**

- **Non-China buyers** – Australian export share to markets outside of China in May reached its highest level since January. Exports of wool to India reached 2.07m kg, the highest volume since the pandemic began and, at 6%, its highest share of Australian exports in that time. Volumes sold to Italy have also risen – a threefold month-on-month increase in May. Increased buying activity from non-Chinese origins is expected to support competition and prices at auctions.

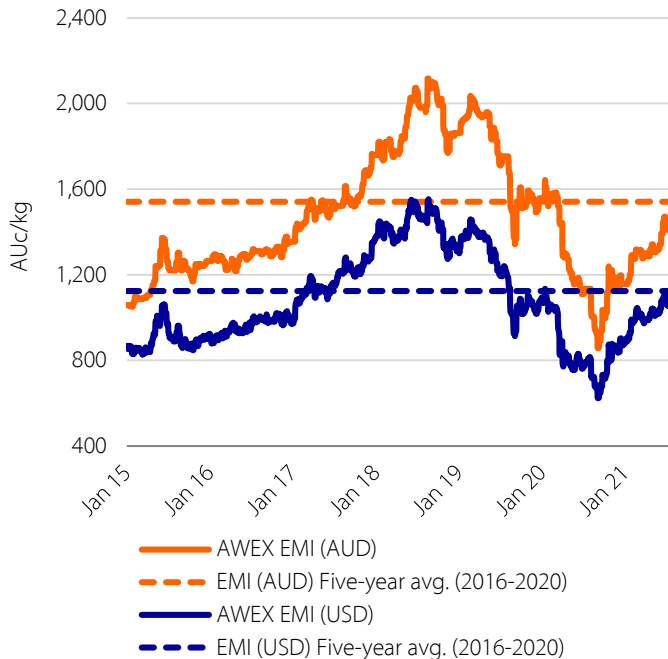
# Wool

# Wool Prices Head Back to Five-Year Average Levels as Competition for Wool Heats Up



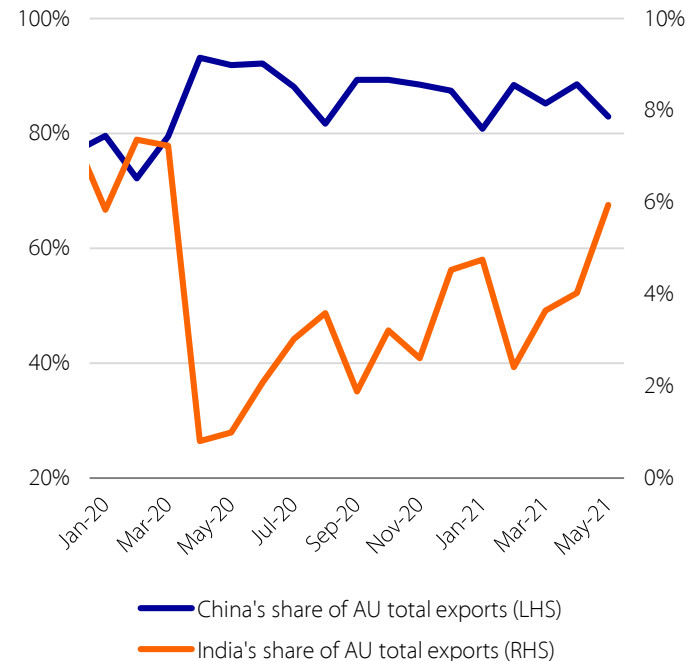
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## EMI returns to five-year average as demand picks up and vaccinations roll out



Source: Bloomberg, Rabobank 2021

## India's share of AU exports continues to recover



Source: ABS, Trademap, Rabobank 2021

# Channel Distortion Rears Again

**The latest data for Australia's food retail spend showed a lift of 1.5% in June compared to May 2021.** On a year-on-year comparison, food retail sales were slightly lower in June 2021 vs. June 2020, a sign the food retail market was finding a new normal. Foodservice sales bounced 20% in June 2021 vs. June 2020 when lockdowns were in force. However, this will be short-lived, as current and recent lockdowns in major cities (especially Sydney and Melbourne) will inevitably lead to another period of channel distortion through July and beyond.

**The US foodservice channel continues to spring to life.** June data highlights that US foodservice sales were 40% higher YOY. However, this is overlapping a weak result in 2020 at the height of the pandemic's impact on the foodservice channel. Since May, stay-at-home orders have been gradually lifted across many US states. Against this backdrop, Covid-19 case numbers are rising again across much of the country.

**In New Zealand, the Commerce Commission has released a draft report that flags competition issues in the New Zealand grocery sector stemming from market structure inadequacies.** The study mandate was to assess competition in the grocery sector. According to the Commerce Commission draft report, the current market structure leads to a lack of competition, which in turn leads to downside for consumers (high food prices and lack of innovation) and grocery suppliers (lack of market power). Some draft options centre around making it easier for new entrants and smaller players to expand. A final report is due to be published in November following a consultation process.



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## Downstream Markets

### What to Watch

- **Consolidation in the food delivery sector** – The global pandemic provided a tailwind for meal kit and ready-made meal platforms. Most companies operating in this space reported historic growth and greater consumer acquisition through the pandemic. The sector continues to evolve, and HelloFresh is set to acquire Youfoodz.

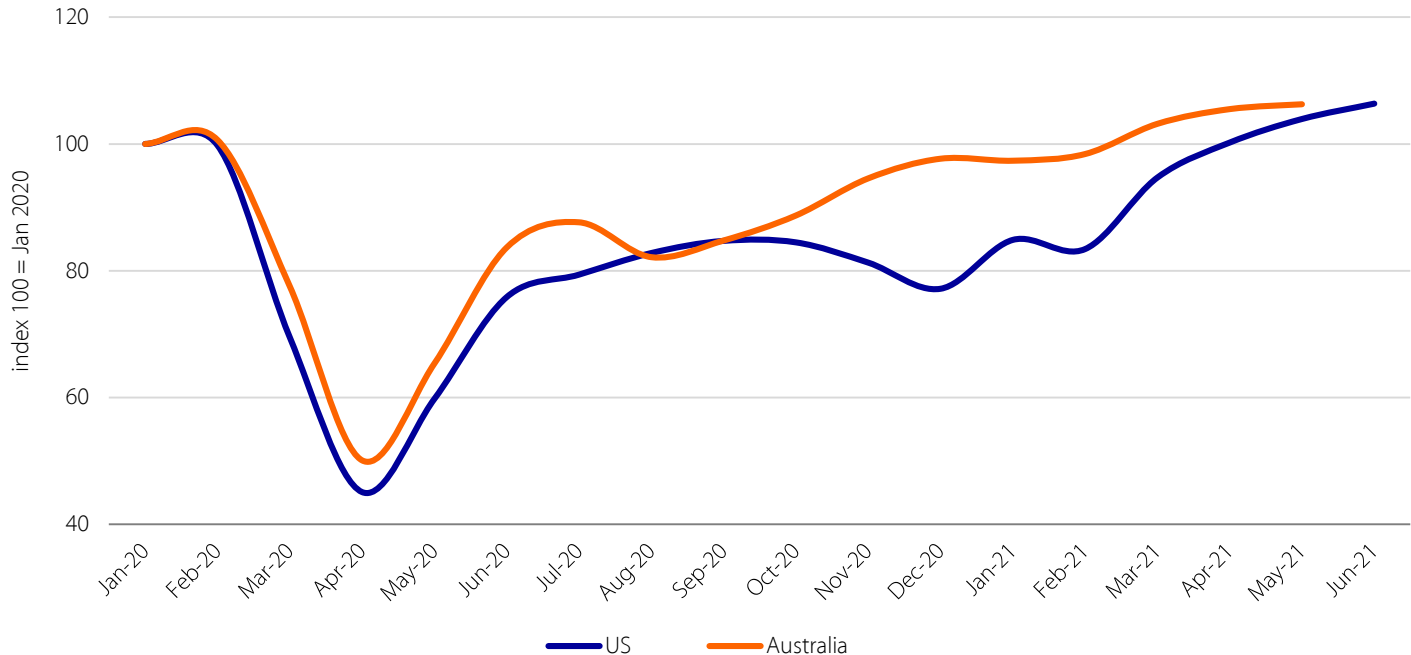


# A Return to Growth in Out-of-Home Channels



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## Index of year-on-year change in foodservice sales, by country



# Time to Think About 2022

***We don't expect any major relief on the price or supply fronts ahead of next season. With this in mind, we consider now a good time to commence discussions with input suppliers ahead of 2022.***

While we are not even at the finish line from an inputs perspective yet, the 2021 winter season has been characterised by high prices and tight supply, which prompted farmers to secure supply of their inputs early. This year alone, global urea prices have increased between 60% and 70% and DAP prices have increased 55% to 75%, in USD terms. Meanwhile, ocean freight prices have added as much as 10% to the farmgate cost. Shipping times have also blown out, adding delays and uncertainty.

Looking ahead, we expect that current price levels could prompt farmers across the globe to buy only minimum phosphate requirements for the next season. However, any reduction this brings to demand, and therefore price, is likely to be short-lived. This is mainly due to diminished export availability from China (see **What to Watch** below).

We expect ongoing high prices will not be limited to fertilisers. Chinese glyphosate prices have also nearly doubled this year, primarily due to high demand and, to a lesser extent, increasing costs of production. We expect that prices will remain high, due to ongoing demand and no signs of relief on the costs of production.

High prices and ongoing shipping disruption add weight to a 'just in case' buying strategy for next season.



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## Fertiliser

### **What to Watch**

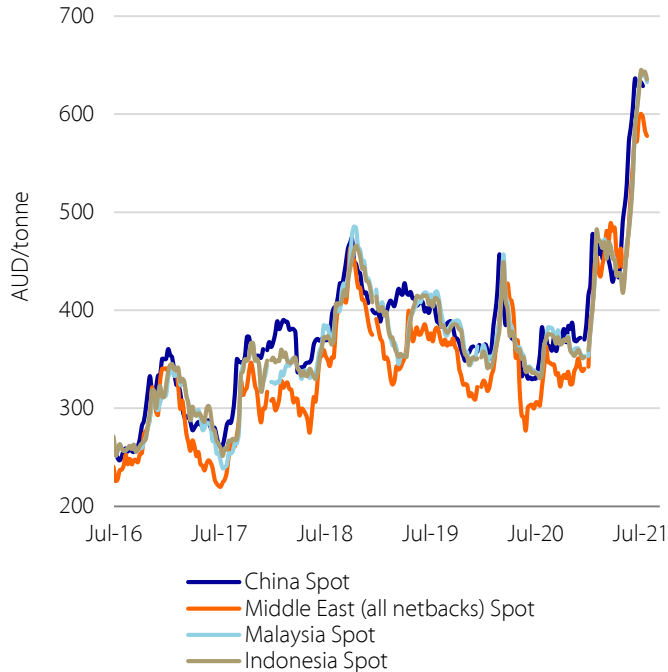
- **Chinese fertiliser exports** – No official announcement has been made, but there has been some speculation that China will curb exports to increase domestic availability and dampen prices. Australian MAP imports, from China in particular, have been increasing in recent years and are likely to reach 700,000 tonnes this importing season (Sep 20 – Aug 21), or nearly 60% of our total MAP import programme. If speculation turns to reality, and given lower global availability, MAP prices would find even higher ground.

# Growth in Global Urea Prices Eased During July

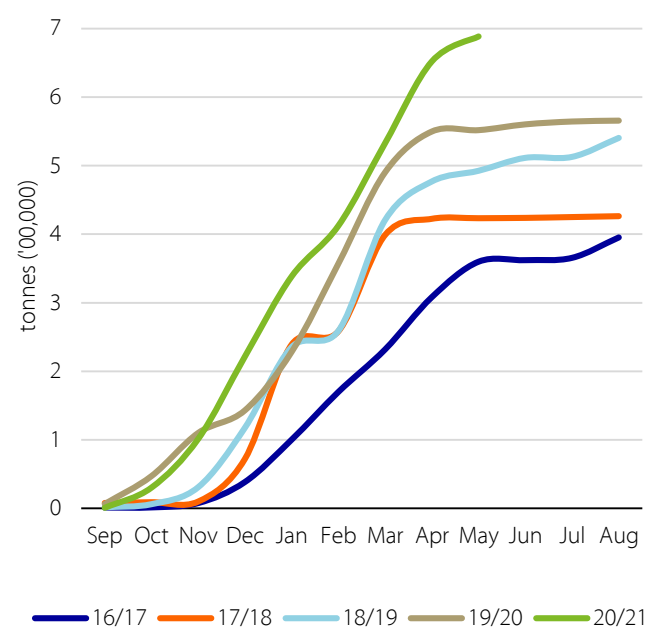


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## AUD-adjusted global Middle East Urea FOB prices



## Australian MAP imports from China



Source: CRU, Rabobank 2021

Source: CRU, Rabobank 2021



# Delta Damages Dollar Outlook

***The AUD failed to rebound from June's shakeout and finished July lower again, to sit in the USc 73 range and at an eight-month low.***

This is despite the strength of commodity prices and the RBA's announcement to slow the pace of asset purchases in early July. Market consensus points to a median AUD value of USc 78 for the end of 2021 and for 2022. However, we see a number of factors continuing to weigh on the AUD and a number of factors supporting the USD.

In particular, the RBA's ongoing dovish stance seems to outweigh the strength of commodity prices in the minds of the market.

Escalation of Sydney's lockdown, both in terms of intensity within the greater Sydney area and into other states outside of Sydney, is translating to a downward revision of GDP expectations, jobs growth, and inflation. This will be a winding back of the strong economic data that has provided the scaffolding for Australia's previously positive recovery to date and provides the RBA with no basis on which to release the dove. Tuesday's RBA announcement to hold the cash rate and continue asset purchases was in line with expectations.

This follows the hawkish tilt from the US Federal Reserve in June and speculation that the NZ, Norwegian, Canadian, and maybe even the UK central banks could hike their rates sooner rather than later in 2022.

***We have adjusted down our AUD forecast and see the currency edging towards USc 72 by year-end and maintaining a sub-USc 75 value over the first half of 2022.***

## ***What to watch***

- ***September quarter GDP*** – Expectations for AU GDP for the September quarter are moving south, as the impacts of Sydney's extended lockdown start to be tallied and as the latest wave also translates to (to date, smaller) lockdowns north, south, and west of the NSW borders. How low GDP growth goes and whether it's a negative reading will provide direction on whether the RBA can find a more dovish stance and even less support for the AUD.

# AUD Finds Eight-Month Low, and Delta Gives Additional Reasons to Stay Low This Year



Rabobank

## Australian currency against the US dollar



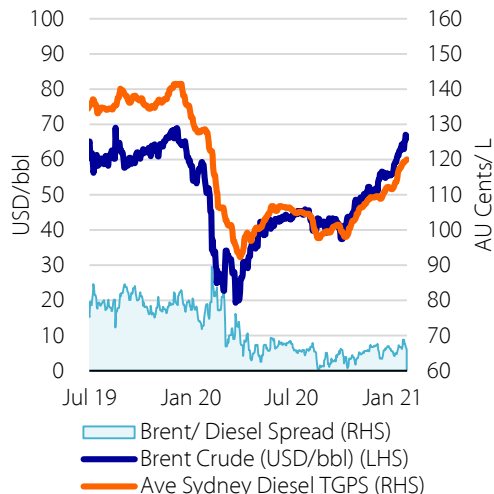


# Freight Challenges to Linger On

**Rabobank expects high prices and congestion will continue in the global ocean freight market until at least year-end.**

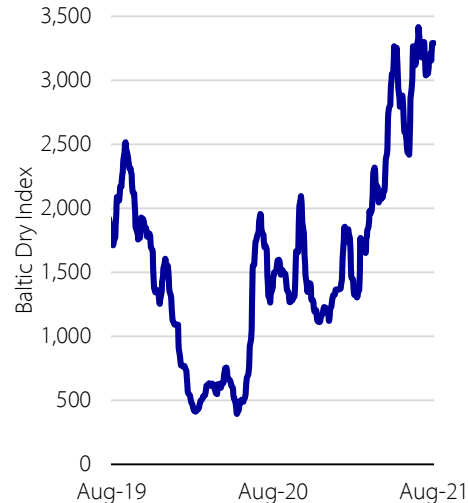
The global freight market is currently facing major challenges that are bringing high prices and lengthy delivery times. Global demand for commodities has continued to drive demand for ships, both dry bulk and container. According to shipping association BIMCO, bulk shipping demand increased 6.1% YOY for the first four months of the year. For containers, strong demand for exports from Asia has led to a container misallocation away from Asia. This has also flowed over to dry bulk, with some buyers opting for bulk freight. Furthermore, new fleet growth is at a record low. According to maritime transport company Pacific Basin, the total dry bulk orderbook is 5.6%, the lowest since at least 1995, meaning freight challenges will linger.

**Brent Crude Oil & Average Sydney Diesel, July 2019-July 2021**



Source: AIP, Bloomberg, Rabobank 2021

**Baltic Dry Index, July 31, 2021**



Source: Bloomberg, Rabobank 2021

Oil &  
Freight

# Agri Price Dashboard

As of 30/07/2021	Unit	MOM	Current	Last month	Last year
<b>Grains &amp; oilseeds</b>					
CBOT wheat	USc/bushel	▲	702	672	533
CBOT soybean	USc/bushel	▼	1,433	1,450	892
CBOT corn	USc/bushel	▼	557	720	316
Australian ASX EC Wheat	AUD/tonne	▲	316	292	338
Non-GM Canola Newcastle	AUD/tonne	▲	789	740	603
Feed Barley F1 Geelong	AUD/tonne	▼	249	257	247
<b>Beef markets</b>					
Eastern Young Cattle Indicator	AUc/kg cwt	▲	985	942	754
Feeder Steer	AUc/kg lwt	▲	521	476	392
North Island Bull 300kg	NZc/kg cwt	▲	600	560	545
South Island Bull 300kg	NZc/kg cwt	▲	565	515	470
<b>Sheepmeat markets</b>					
Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator	AUc/kg cwt	▲	1,003	930	751
North Island Lamb 17.5kg YX	NZc/kg cwt	▲	905	810	720
South Island Lamb 17.5kg YX	NZc/kg cwt	▲	880	800	695
<b>Venison markets</b>					
North Island Stag	NZc/kg cwt	▲	570	550	610
South Island Stag	NZc/kg cwt	▲	570	560	610
<b>Dairy Markets</b>					
Butter	USD/tonne FOB	▼	4,463	4,663	3,750
Skim Milk Powder	USD/tonne FOB	▼	3,138	3,463	2,775
Whole Milk Powder	USD/tonne FOB	▼	3,863	4,050	3,243
Cheddar	USD/tonne FOB	▼	4,188	4,400	3,950

# Agri Price Dashboard

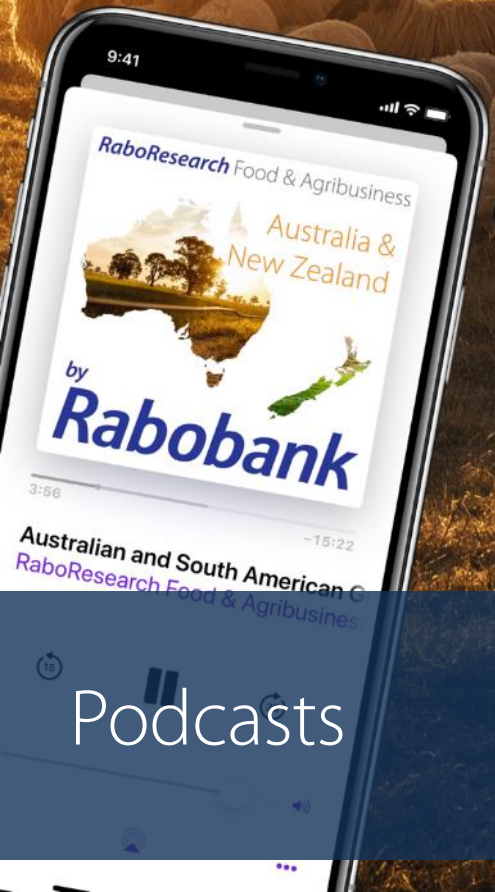
As of 30/07/2021	Unit	MOM	Current	Last month	Last year
<b>Cotton markets</b>					
Cotlook A Index	USc/lb	▲	100.0	96.7	67
ICE No.2 NY Futures (nearby contract)	USc/lb	▲	90.4	84.0	61
<b>Sugar markets</b>					
ICE Sugar No.11	USc/lb	▲	18.3	17.6	12.01
ICE Sugar No.11 (AUD)	AUD/tonne	▲	546	526	375
<b>Wool markets</b>					
Australian Eastern Market Indicator	AUc/kg	▲	1,428	1,423	1,134
<b>Fertiliser</b>					
Urea	USD/tonne FOB	▲	505	450	235
DAP	USD/tonne FOB	▲	660	650	313
<b>Other</b>					
Baltic Dry Index	1000=1985	▼	3,214	3,383	1,317
Brent Crude Oil	USD/bbl	▲	76	75	44
<b>Economics/currency</b>					
AUD	vs. USD	▼	0.74	0.75	0.72
NZD	vs. USD	▲	0.700	0.698	0.67
RBA Official Cash Rate	%	•	0.10	0.10	0.25
NZRB Official Cash Rate	%	•	0.25	0.25	0.25

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